
**Descendants of
Henry Tregelles**

Charles E. G. Pease
Pennyghael
Isle of Mull

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

1-**Henry Tregelles** was born in 1601 in St. Agnes, Cornwall.

Henry married someone. He had one son: **John**.

2-**John Tregelles** was born in 1637 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 19 Jan 1706 in Falmouth, Cornwall at age 69.

General Notes: Became a Quaker. Convinced by George Fox, see journals 1659

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Miller at Pendennis Castle.
- He was Quaker. Convinced by George Fox.

John married **Honor Jose**, daughter of **Nicolas Jose** and **Elizabeth/Elsatt**, in 1676 in FMH Falmouth. Honor was born in 1653 in Sennen, St. Agnes, Cornwall and died in Feb 1702 in Falmouth, Cornwall at age 49. They had six children: **Joseph, Ann, John, Mary, Samuel**, and **Elizabeth**.

3-**Joseph Tregelles** was born on 4 Jun 1689 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 28 Feb 1758 in Falmouth, Cornwall at age 68.

General Notes: An active literary Friend in Business

Joseph married **Mary Debell**, daughter of **Philip Debell** and **Anna Soady**, on 20 Feb 1716 in FMH East Looe, Cornwall. Mary was born on 12 Mar 1693 in East Looe, Cornwall and died on 11 Jul 1736 in Falmouth, Cornwall at age 43. They had seven children: **Joseph, Anna, Honor, Mary, Elizabeth, Samuel**, and **John**.

4-**Joseph Tregelles**^{1,2,3} was born on 8 Dec 1727 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 26 Jul 1795 in Falmouth, Cornwall at age 67.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Merchant.

Joseph married **Sarah Hingston**,^{2,3} daughter of **Dr. Richard Hingston** and **Elizabeth Steele**, on 22 Oct 1756 in Penryn, Cornwall. Sarah was born on 25 Jun 1736 in Penryn, Cornwall and died on 13 Nov 1811 in Falmouth, Cornwall at age 75. They had 11 children: **John, Anna, Sarah, Joseph, Sarah, Samuel, Elizabeth, Mary, Mary, Catherine Phillips**, and **Lydia**.

5-**John Tregelles** was born on 14 Nov 1757 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 6 May 1761 in Falmouth, Cornwall at age 3.

5-**Anna Tregelles**^{3,4,5,6} was born on 25 Mar 1759 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 26 Nov 1846 in Glynvellyn Cottage, Neath, Glamorgan at age 87.

General Notes: <NAS XE 22/1> Probate of Anna Price of Glynvellan [Glynfelin] cottage or Ty-draw farm, Cadoxton-juxta-Neath parish, Glamorgan, widow; 4 Feb 1844, proved 2 Jan 1847; Endorsed: NAS A116, W53

[3 parchments; 1 seal]

<NAS XE 22/1> Probate of Anna Price of Glynvellan [Glynfelin] cottage or Ty-draw farm, Cadoxton-juxta-Neath parish, Glamorgan, widow; 4 Feb 1844, proved 2 Jan 1847; Endorsed: NAS A116, W53[3 parchments; 1 seal]

<http://www.swansea.gov.uk/index.cfm?articleid=20132>

6th November 1836. Visited again by Edward Pease

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Quaker Elder in 1785.
- She worked as a Quaker Minister in 1797.

Anna married **Peter Price**,^{1,2,3,4,7} son of **Henry Price** and **Margaret Habberley**, on 24 Aug 1781 in FMH Falmouth. Peter was born in 1739 in Madeley, Telford, Shropshire and died on 13 Sep 1821 in Glynvellyn Cottage, Neath, Glamorgan at age 82. They had ten children: **Anna Tregelles, Joseph Tregelles, Deborah, Junia, Sophia, Christiana Abberley, Henry Habberley, Edwin, Charles**, and **Lydia**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in 1802 in Neath, Glamorgan, Wales.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

General Notes: Probate of Will of Peter Price of the Borough of Penryn, Cornwall, then of Stourmouth, Worcestershire but late of Neath Abbey, Glamorgan. dated 18 Nov. 1783, proved 23 Jan. 1822

Price, Peter (1739– 1821), ironmaster, was born at Madeley, Shropshire, the son of Henry Price and his wife, Margaret Habberley. A member of a strong Roman Catholic family, as an infant Price was taken to Derby to see Charles Edward Stuart when he entered the town in 1745. However, at the age of fifteen Price was taken seriously ill and remained unconscious for thirty-two days; this event seriously weakened his interest in religion. This experience made him abandon his faith at about the same time that he entered the famous Coalbrookdale ironworks as an apprentice moulder.

Price became a skilled worker and in 1759 was recruited by Dr John Roebuck for his newly founded Carron Company in Scotland. At Carron, Price became the foreman of the boring mill and worked with James Watt on his early attempts to build an improved steam engine. Watt was later to describe Price to Boulton as 'a man of character and a great deal of knowledge in the foundry way' (J. Watt to M. Boulton, 4 Aug 1781, Boulton and Watt Collection, Birmingham Reference Library).

In 1768 Price left the Carron ironworks for America, where he spent five years putting up blast furnaces in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. While in America he dabbled in freemasonry and belonged to the Philadelphia lodge. At this time an injury to his back forced him to give up heavy industrial work. For a brief period he was an officer in the American army but returned to Britain when fighting escalated in the War of Independence. While returning home he was engaged in conversation by a member of the Religious Society of Friends and these discussions on board ship led him to become a Quaker.

On his return to England, Price became an agent for the Coalbrookdale Iron Company in London. Later he became a corn factor in Stourport and then in Cornwall. In 1781 he married Anna (d. 1846), the sister of Samuel Tregelles. The couple had one son and two daughters. The Tregelles family were Quaker merchants in Cornwall who were also linked through marriage to the powerful Fox family of Falmouth, who were ships' agents and important adventurers in the Cornish mines. In 1791 the Fox, Price, and Tregelles families were the main investors in the Quaker partnership that founded the Perran foundry near Falmouth. This concern was set up to manufacture engineering parts for the Cornish mines. In 1792 the same partners leased land at Neath Abbey in south Wales. Here an ironworks was built with two furnaces to supply the Perran foundry with pig iron.

In 1801 Price became the resident manager at the Neath Abbey ironworks. Soon the making of machine parts and castings began to be concentrated at Neath Abbey. This soon graduated to the making of complete steam engines. Price with his foundry and engineering expertise was able to develop the Neath Abbey ironworks from a bulk pig-iron producer to a precision engineering establishment. This transition was helped by the partnership's Cornish connections and an illustration of this is that the first engines made at Neath Abbey were of the high pressure design under Richard Trevithick's patent. Price also played an active part in the local Quaker community and he founded a free school for the children of Neath Abbey. He died at Neath Abbey on 13 September 1821.

By the time of his death Price's managerial position at Neath Abbey had been inherited by his son, Joseph Tregelles Price (1784– 1854).

Laurence Ince

Sources priv. coll., Price family MSS · D. Rhys Phillips, *The history of the Vale of Neath* (1925) · L. Ince, *The Neath Abbey Iron Company* (1984) · Birm. CL, Boulton and Watt collection · The diaries of Edward Pease: the father of English railways, ed. A. E. Pease (1907), 390 · *The Cambrian* (28 Dec 1854) [Joseph Tregelles Price] · d. cert. [Joseph Tregelles Price]

Archives priv. coll., family MSS

Likenesses photograph (Joseph Tregelles Price), RS Friends, Lond.

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Laurence Ince, 'Price, Peter (1739– 1821)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/55173>]

Noted events in his life were:

- He was a Roman Catholic.
- He was educated at Compton Friends' School (Boarding).
- He worked as an apprentice Moulder about 1752 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire.
- He worked as a Bore-mill foreman in 1759 in Carron Ironworks, Falkirk, Scotland.
- He worked as a Blast furnace builder 1769 To 1774 in North America.
- He worked as an agent for either the Dale or Ketley Company in 1774 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire.
- He was a Quaker by Convincement about 1778.
- He worked as a Cornfactor about 1778 in Stourport, Worcestershire.
- He worked as a Cornfactor in 1780 in Falmouth, Cornwall.
- He worked as a Founding partner in the Perran Foundry in 1791 in Perran Wharf, Falmouth, Cornwall.
- He worked as an Ironmaster & partner in the Neath Abbey Ironworks in 1792 in Neath Abbey, Glamorgan, Wales.
- He had a residence in 1801 in Neath, Glamorgan, Wales.
- Miscellaneous: Neath Abbey Ironworks, 1817, Neath Abbey, Glamorgan, Wales.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

6-**Anna Tregelles Price** was born on 17 Aug 1782 in Penryn, Falmouth, Cornwall.

Anna married **Anthony Williams**.

6-**Joseph Tregelles Price**^{1,2,4,6,7,8} was born on 20 Jan 1784 in Penryn, Falmouth, Cornwall, died on 25 Dec 1854 in Glenvellyn Cottage, Neath, Glamorgan at age 70, and was buried in FBG Neath. He had no known marriage and no known children.

General Notes: PRICE , JOSEPH TREGELLES (1784 - 1854), Quaker and ironmaster ; b. 17 Jan. 1784 , in Cornwall , the son of Peter Price (1739 - 1821), and his wife, Anna (n,e Tregelles) Price (1759 - 1846). The family moved to Neath in 1799 when the father became the manager of the Neath Abbey Iron Works in which they were interested with other Quaker families. The father was a faithful member of the Society of Friends , noted for acts of charity, relieving the poor and distressed, supporting missionaries and the Bible Society . He erected a free school for the poor children of Neath Abbey . The mother was one of the most remarkable women of her time, taking an active part in Quaker meetings and promulgating the benefits of peace . In addition to the Neath Abbey iron-works , with their blast furnaces, forge, and foundry, the Prices were also interested in coal-mining , in iron ore working at Aberpergwm , and in copper smelting in the locality. On 6 Dec. 1817 Joseph Tregelles Price advertised the iron-works for sale, but on 31 March 1818 , obtaining a new lease, he, with his brother, H. H. Price , and others, signed a contract to take over the works, paying therefor ø1,000. Joseph became managing director of the new company in 1818 . For a long period of years the firm had the reputation of pre-eminence for the manufacture of all kinds of machinery , pumps, boilers, marine and stationary engines, etc. The Western Mail of 30 May 1923 reported that machines that had been made at the Neath Abbey works a century earlier were still used to commercial advantage in the Forest of Dean . Price visited 'Dic Penderyn ' (q.v.) , then under sentence of death (1831), in Cardiff gaol , became convinced of the prisoner's innocence, and rode post-haste to interview lord Melbourne , the Home Secretary . He obtained a reprieve, but only for 10 days. It was due to him that the first Peace Society was formed in 1816 in London ; of this he became the first president . He never relaxed his rule that no cannon, shot, or gun was to be made by his men. He was also patron of the Anti-Slavery Movement , and the chief promoter of the Neath Abbey works school , which was reported on by the Educational Commissioners of 1846-7 . After a most successful business and philanthropic career, he d., unmarried, on Christmas Day 1854 , and was buried in the Friends' cemetery at Neath . The works were afterwards carried on for a while by his nephew, HENRY PRICE (b. 1825). Another nephew was Elijah Waring (q.v.) , biographer of Edward Williams (Iolo Morganwg) , while ISAAC REDWOOD , his brother-in-law, assisted Iolo in his old age [see under Tregelles].

Born at Penryn, Joseph was educated at the Quaker school at Compton. He became a partner in the Neath Abbey Iron Company in 1818 and remained as managing partner until his death in 1854. Under his management the Neath Abbey Iron Company considerably expanded production of steam engines. The 1820s saw the works build its first marine steam engine and in 1829 the building of railway locomotives was commenced. It is no wonder that Joseph Tregelles Price's activities were recorded by one Quaker poet in the following way:

*Joseph Price, Joseph Price,
Thou are mighty precise,
Methought t'other night in a dream
That thou really walked
Slept, ate, drank and talked,
And prayed every Sunday by steam.
(Diaries of Edward Pease, 390)*

The range of products of the Neath Abbey Iron Company was expanded when in 1842 the works built its first iron ship, which was the first iron vessel launched in Wales. Stationary steam engines continued to be built at the Neath Abbey ironworks and some of the world's largest pumping engines were built for the Cornish mines. The works under the management of Price also exploited the local need for engines in the expanding south Wales coal and iron industries. The Neath Abbey ironworks was a unique engineering establishment for it was the only British works to build marine, stationary, and locomotive engines along with iron ships. Price was not only a manager but also an experienced engineer and during the 1830s he took out two patents for improvements to boilers and steam engines. Price was more than simply an industrialist for he was well known for humanitarian acts and for the prominent position he took in the affairs of the Society of Friends. One of his well-known acts was his attempt to intervene in the case of Richard Lewis (Dic Penderyn). Lewis had been condemned to death for his part in the Merthyr riots of 1831. Price was convinced of Lewis's innocence and rode to London to talk about the case with the home secretary. A reprieve was granted for a time but Lewis was not saved from the gallows. Price was also active in campaigning for the end of wars of all kinds. With several other Quakers he founded in 1816 the Peace Society in London. In June 1843 the international peace conference was held in London, a conference in which Price played an important part as chairman of one of the sessions. The work of this society broadened out during the 1840s, beyond the propagation of non-resistance on religious grounds, through its involvement with the anti-corn law campaign, which was much supported in nonconformist journals.

Price's sisters were to play an important part in the industrial and religious affairs of the family. Junia Price (1787-1845) was a very active member of the Society of Friends and travelled extensively in England and Ireland as a minister of the gospel. She accompanied her brother to Carmarthen shortly before she died to plead for clemency for those Rebecca rioters that were held there. Christina Abberley Price (1792-1879) was also an active member of the Society of Friends and was involved in the industrial life of the area as a partner in the Neath Abbey Coal Company. Both the Neath Abbey Coal and Iron companies continued to operate in the area until the withdrawal of both the Fox and Price families from business in 1874.

Joseph Tregelles Price died unmarried on 25 December 1854 at Glynfelin, Cadoxton, Glamorgan. An obituary in a leading south Wales newspaper commented that:

Mr Price has been familiar to the public of South Wales during very many years as a leading man of business and an indefatigable philanthropist. His character was one of singular energy, cool discrimination and inflexible integrity. Few men could be so greatly missed in his own immediate neighbourhood; but his loss will be felt not only in the religious community of which he was a member, but in various associations for benevolent objects and moral progress. (The Cambrian, 28 Dec 1854)

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Ironmaster & Manager of the Neath Abbey Ironworks in 1810 in Neath Abbey, Glamorgan, Wales.
- He worked as a Founding member of the Peace Society on 4 Jun 1814 in Plough Court, London.
- He worked as a promoter of the Anti-slavery cause.
- Miscellaneous: 1819, France.
- He worked as a Promoter of La Société de la Morale Chrétienne in 1819.

6-**Deborah Price**^{1,9,10} was born on 16 Oct 1785 in Penryn, Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 18 Jul 1867 in Longford Court, Neath, Glamorgan at age 81.

Deborah married **Elijah Waring**,^{1,7,9,10} son of **Jeremiah Waring**^{7,11} and **Lettice Miller**,^{7,11} on 17 Aug 1817 in FMH Neath, Glamorgan. Elijah was born on 14 Apr 1787 in Alton, Hampshire and died on 29 Mar 1857 in Derran, Neath, Glamorgan at age 69. They had five children: **Charles Henry**, **Anna Letitia**, **Edwin Price**, **Josephine Sophia**, and **Harriet Elizabeth**.

General Notes: WARING , ELIJAH (c. 1788 - 1857); son of Jeremiah Waring , of Alton , Hampshire . He came to Wales c. 1810 . He began to take an interest in the history of Wales , and in order to enlighten Englishmen in regard to that subject he started an English periodical at Swansea in 1813 , The Cambrian Visitor: a Monthly Miscellany , which had a life of about eight months. He was the principal editor , and it is said that he lost a lot of money on the venture. In 1814 he settled at Neath and, in 1817 , he m. Deborah , daughter of Peter Price , and sister of Joseph Tregelles Price (q.v.) . Waring was a Quaker and used to preach in Nonconformist chapels in the neighbourhood. Later, he joined the Wesleyan body. He became well known as an advocate of liberty in the state and in the church , and he took a prominent part in the movement for Parliamentary reform ; it was he who wrote several of the leading articles on this subject published in the new Swansea newspaper, The Cambrian . It is not surprising, therefore, that he became fond of the company of Edward Williams (Iolo Morganwg) . After the death of Iolo in 1826 Waring wrote his reminiscences of him in a series of articles in The Cambrian . In 1850 , he published his famous biography, Recollections and Anecdotes of Edward Williams, the Bard of Glamorgan - pleasant and amusing, but quite certainly one of the most misleading books. In 1835 he moved to Cardiff and from there went to Hotwells , Clifton . He returned to Neath c. 1855 and d. at the home of his son on Sunday, 29 March 1857 . He wrote much English verse ; his daughter, ANNA WARING (1823 - 1910), came to some prominence as a hymnist (see D.N.B.).

<http://www.swansea.gov.uk/index.cfm?articleid=20132>

<NAS XE 22/6> Probate of Elijah Waring of no. 11 Dowry Parade, Clifton parish, Bristol city, gent. and the Darren [Daren House], Cadoxton-juxta-Neath parish, Glamorgan; 31 Dec 1849, proved 8 Jun 1857; Endorsed: NAS A151, W105 [2 parchments; 1 seal]

Noted events in his life were:

- He was Quaker they Wesleyan.
- He worked as a Published The Cambrian Visitor: a Monthly Miscellany in 1813 in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales.
- He worked as a Mealman in 1814 in Melin-y-Bont, Neath, Glamorgan.
- He had a residence before 1818 in Plas-y-Velin, Neath, Glamorgan.
- He had a residence in 1835 in Cardiff, Wales.
- He had a residence in Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire.
- He had a residence in 1855 in Derran, Neath, Glamorgan.

7-**Charles Henry Waring**⁶ was born on 12 Dec 1818 in Plas-y-Velin, Neath, Glamorgan and died on 9 Sep 1887 at age 68.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with AInstCE to MInstCE 3 Dec 1850 then 7 may 1871.
- He worked as an apprentice to Joseph Tregelles Price in 1832 in Neath Abbey Iron Works, Glamorgan.
- He worked as a Partner in the Neath Abbey Coal Company before 1856 in Neath Abbey, Glamorgan, Wales.
- He worked as a Managing Director of the Neath Abbey Engine Factory & Ship-building Works 1845 To 1851 in Neath Abbey, Glamorgan, Wales.
- He worked as a Managing Director of the Abernant Iron Co. Smelting Works 1845 To 1869 in Neath, Glamorgan, Wales.

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- He worked as a Managing Partner in the Neath Abbey Coal Company 1854 To 1874 in Neath Abbey, Glamorgan, Wales.

Charles married **Lucy**.

7-**Anna Letitia Waring**¹ was born on 19 Apr 1823 in Plas-y-Velin, Neath, Glamorgan, died on 10 May 1910 in 3 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire at age 87, and was buried on 14 May 1910 in Arnos Vale Cemetery, Bristol, Gloucestershire. She had no known marriage and no known children.

General Notes: Waring, Anna Letitia (1823– 1910), poet, was born at Plas-y-felin, Neath, Glamorgan, on 19 April 1823, third of the seven children of Elijah Waring (1787– 1857), merchant, and his wife, Deborah (1785– 1867), daughter of Peter Price and his wife, Anna. The Warings were members of the Society of Friends, but Anna Letitia, like her uncle and father, eventually left the society: she was baptized into the Church of England on 15 May 1842 at St Martin Church, Winnall, Winchester. Her uncle was Samuel Miller Waring, who published a hymn collection, *Sacred Melodies* (1826). Elijah Waring wrote and published verse and a literary memoir, *Recollections and Anecdotes of Edward Williams, the Bard of Glamorgan* (1850), dedicated to his six surviving children. By this date the family was established in Bristol.

That year also marked the start of Anna Letitia Waring's literary career, with the publication of *Hymns and Meditations*. This popular collection was reprinted and extended many times, and several American reprints testify to her wide readership. Additional *Hymns* (1858) was integrated with the text of *Hymns and Meditations* in later editions, and Mary S. Talbot's memoir 'In Remembrance of Anna Letitia Waring' appeared with the final edition of *Hymns and Meditations* in 1911. This posthumous work collected previously unpublished pieces, both secular and religious. Domestic topics, especially animals, are in evidence in Waring's poems, which included a light-hearted piece on her cat. Many poems arise from the deaths of family members, demonstrating the consolation she found in her faith. This element of reassurance was valued by her readers, as comments from letters quoted in Talbot testify. This last collection projects a compassionate, reflective personality, with a sense of humour. Waring's writing offers the poetry of consolation and affirmation of the Christian faith. It is typical of one Victorian reaction to a world increasingly encompassed by doubt, a reaction also reflected in works of writers such as Charlotte Elliott (1789– 1871) and Marianne Farningham (1834– 1909).

What is known of her life suggests that Anna Letitia Waring typified a conventional Victorian view of womanhood, pious, reserved, and given to 'good works': she was a prison visitor in Bristol and worked for the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. Her writing was largely devoted to her religion. A number of her poems were adapted as hymns, including her most often reprinted poem, 'Father I know that all my life is portion'd out for me'. This was sung at her own funeral. Her work was also disseminated widely through its reprinting in hymnbooks and anthologies, most notably in Robert H. Baynes's *Lyra Anglicana* (1862– 79), Roundell Palmer's *The Book of Praise* (1862– 1906), C. F. Alexander's *The Sunday Book of Poetry* (1864), Wesley's *Hymns* (1877) (later *The Methodist Hymn Book*), and *The Church Hymnary* (1898). Alfred H. Miles concluded his first volume of the *Sacred Poets of the Nineteenth Century*, James Montgomery to Anna Letitia Waring (1897), with a group of Waring's poems, introduced by a biographical note by W. Garrett Horder. This gave Waring's date of birth as 1820, an error which was perpetuated in T. Mardy Rees, *A History of the Quakers in Wales* (1925). (Horder also mistakes the number of poems in the first issue of *Hymns and Meditations*: it was twenty, not nineteen.) In 1886 Anna Letitia Waring also published a calendar of Bible texts, *Days of Remembrance*. Her familiarity with the scriptures is evident throughout her verse. (Waring taught herself Hebrew in order to read the Old Testament in the original language.)

Waring's verse maintains a quietly reflective mood that seems to owe something to her Quaker upbringing. The Unitarian James Martineau, who included five of her poems in his *Hymns of Praise and Prayer* (1874), commented in his preface that 'the new hymns admitted belong chiefly to the poetry of the inner life'. It is for such poetry that Anna Letitia Waring is remembered. She died of senile debility, with hepatic and pulmonary congestion, at her home, 3 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol, on 10 May 1910, the last survivor of her four sisters, with whom she had lived on independent means. Her burial service, at Arnos Vale cemetery, on 14 May 1910, was taken by Canon Talbot, husband of one of her nieces.

Rosemary Scott

Sources 'Dictionary of Quaker biography', RS Friends, Lond. [card index] · M. S. Talbot, 'In remembrance of Anna Letitia Waring', in A. L. Waring, *Hymns and meditations* (1911) · *The Times* (24 May 1910) · J. Smith, ed., *A descriptive catalogue of Friends' books*, 2 (1867) · Hereford, Worcester and Wales QM digest of births and deaths, 1823– 41, RS Friends, Lond. · *Clifton Chronicle and Directory* (18 May 1910) · DNB · J. Julian, ed., *A dictionary of hymnology*, rev. edn (1907); repr. in 2 vols. (1915) · census returns for Clifton, 1851, 1881, 1891 · directories, Bristol, 1848– 1905 · E. Waring, sworn affidavit concerning inheritance of family property, 1844, Bristol RO, 26745/9 · d. cert. · parish register (baptism), Winnall, St Martin, 15/5/1842

Likenesses photograph, 1894, repro. in A. L. Waring, *Hymns and meditations* (1911)

Wealth at death £14,262 2s. 6d.: resworn probate, 10 June 1910, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Rosemary Scott, 'Waring, Anna Letitia (1823– 1910)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/36742>]

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Poet and Hymnist.
- She was Quaker then C of E.
- She was baptized on 15 May 1842 in St Martin's Church, Winnall, Winchester.

7-**Edwin Price Waring** was born on 18 Apr 1824 in Plas-y-Velin, Neath, Glamorgan.

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Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Resident Superintendent of the Colorado Silver Mine in Charnacillo, Chile, South America.

Edwin married someone. He had one son: **Michael Louis**.

8-**Michael Louis Waring**¹² was born in 1871.

Michael married **Alice Mary Price**,^{12,13} daughter of **Henry Habberley Price**¹³ and **Mary Eliza Richardson**,¹³ on 4 Dec 1897 in The Cathedral, Bombay, India. Alice was born in 1871 in Neath Abbey, Glamorgan, Wales, died on 4 Apr 1905 in Kangra, Punjab, India at age 34, and was buried in Punjab, India. They had two children: **Junia L.** and **Alice S.**

General Notes: Alice M. Waring, 35 4 4mo. 1905 Punjab, India.

Junia L. Waring, 5 4 4mo. 1905 Punjab, India.

Alice S. Waring, 3 4 4mo. 1905 Punjab, India.

Wife and children of Michael L. Waring. A. M. Waring and her two children and their English nurse lost their lives in the severe earthquake at Kangra. Her husband escaped, as he had gone to attend to official duties in another part of the Punjab. Although the call came with awful suddenness to the wife and mother, those who mourn their loss have abiding comfort in the assurance that she loved the Lord, and was ready to meet Him with her little ones, at His coming.

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in 1881 in Bryn-glass Pontardawe Road, Blaenhonddan, Glamorgan.

9-**Junia L. Waring**¹² was born in 1900, died on 4 Apr 1905 in Kangra, Punjab, India at age 5, and was buried in Punjab, India.

9-**Alice S. Waring**¹² was born in 1902, died on 4 Apr 1905 in Kangra, Punjab, India at age 3, and was buried in Punjab, India.

Michael next married **Phyllis Maud Tyrell**, daughter of **Professor Robert Yelverton Tyrell**, on 27 Jan 1912 in Delhi, Bengal, India. Phyllis was born in 1885.

7-**Josephine Sophia Waring**

7-**Harriet Elizabeth Waring**

6-**Junia Price**^{1,2,4,6,14,15} was born on 2 Jul 1787 in Penryn, Falmouth, Cornwall. (2/7/87 also given), died on 3 Oct 1845 in Glynvellyn Cottage, Neath, Glamorgan, Wales. (At her mother's home) at age 58, and was buried on 5 Oct 1845 in FBG Neath. The cause of her death was Coronary failure.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated in Gloucestershire.
- She was a Quaker Elder in 1827.
- She worked as a Quaker Minister in 1831.

6-**Sophia Price** was born on 24 May 1790 in Penryn, Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 2 Jun 1804 at age 14.

6-**Christiana Abberley Price**^{1,2,6,10,16} was born on 8 Apr 1792 in Penryn, Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 4 Jun 1879 in Glenvellyn Cottage, Neath, Glamorgan at age 87.

General Notes: Cbristiana Abberley Price

Glenvellyn, Neath. 87 4 6 mo. 1879

A Minister.

"To those who by patient continuance in well-doing seek for glory and honour and immortality shall be given eternal life." Such we may reverently believe has, through the boundless mercy of God is Christ Jesus, been the blessed epitaph of our departed friend.

During her long life it had been her aim to promote the ease of truth and righteousness in the earth.

She was the youngest surviving daughter of Peter and Anna Price, of Neath Abbey.

Her parents, highly esteemed members of our religious Society, were earnestly concerned to train up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and in accordance with the principles of Friends.

C. A. Price was the almost constant companion of her mother, who was largely endowed with that wisdom which cometh from above: a woman of sound judgment and great experience. She and her husband were intimately acquainted with, and hospitably entertained, many of the eminent nuns of their day. In the family are still preserved numerous letters of Deborah Darby, George Dilwyn, and

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others. To the end of her life Anna Price corresponded with Edward Pease, who after her death testified to the wisdom and instruction he derived from her letters. Thus it may be inferred that C. A. Price from early to mature life was greatly privileged; "the lines had fallen to her in pleasant places." Her mother lived to be 87 years old. The aged pilgrim was soothed and comforted by her surviving children, and especially by the kind and unwearied attention of this devotedly attached daughter. To the very end of life C. A. F. did not cease to regard with almost child-like reverence the memory of her dear and honoured mother. So deep was her attachment, and so precious to her the name of mother, that long after her death which occurred in 1846, it was her pleasure she had said, to go into a room alone and ejaculate "Mother! Mother!"

In attempting to portray the characteristics of C. A. Price, we desire to bear in mind that every good and perfect gift cometh from above, that it is by grace alone we can be saved, and that not of ourselves, it is the gift of God,

It is but rarely that we see such firmness of character and sound ideas of judgment united with so much that was truly amiable and lovely. The mainspring of her actions appeared to be love to God and love to man. Her naturally bright spirit, genial temperament, and kindly manner, made her very generally beloved; but those who knew her most intimately could best attest to the purity of her motives and the genuine kindness of her heart. Always very careful not to detract or speak evil of others, she exercised that charity which is the bond of perfectness, and which hopeth all things. She was a faithful counsellor as well as a loving friend, and was eminently a peacemaker. Tenderly sympathising with the distressed and afflicted, she was made the instrument of assisting and comforting many both in and out of our Society, directing them to the only source of true consolation. "To raise the fallen and to cheer the faint" was often her blessed mission. She had a word of comfort for the sorrowful and bereaved. Having been brought through many bereavements herself, and found the help from above sufficient in every time of need, she comforted others as she had herself been comforted of God.

In the winter of 1821-2, being in delicate health, she resided for some months amongst the little colony of Friends in the South of France. It is instructive to note, from records that are left, how even this time of comparative rest and seclusion was, in the Divine ordering, made productive of good to those around her, amongst whom she endeavoured to glorify Him whom she sought to serve. Some of these who are yet living, lovingly remember her labours amongst them in giving Scripture lessons to the children, and in other ways seeking to benefit them. A bond of union to the end of life was maintained with some of these, who repeatedly visited her in her quiet habitation.

Her father's death occurred during her absence in France. This was a great trial, but was borne with Christian resignation. After her return home, she, with her estimable sister Junia, exerted themselves in the education of the poor and in other Christian labours. With the assistance of their friends, they were the means of establishing at Neath Abbey the first British School in Wales.

For many years C. A. Price filled the station of Elder. Always unswerving in her attachment to our principles, it was her constant aim to uphold them in their original simplicity and integrity, not from any merely sectarian bias, but from a firm conviction that in them is embodied pure and genuine Christianity as promulgated by our Lord Jesus Christ.

She very tenderly sympathised with her sister Junia, who as a minister of the Gospel was engaged in various religious visits to different parts of England and Wales. Being in delicate health, and of a very humble diffident spirit, she was greatly encouraged by C. A. P. to pursue the path of apprehended duty. Some of her letters convey such excellent counsel that it is thought a few extracts may be profitable to others. After religious service in Essex, Junia Price was joined by Priscilla Green in a visit to Friends in Norfolk. C. A. P. writes, 17th of 3rd mo., 1843;—

"It is very satisfactory that Priscilla Green and thyself were banded together in the same religious engagement. The coincidence may well encourage you both to keep close to the unerring Guide who knows what we blind mortals are ignorant of, and beautifully fits things in the divine harmony, when enough lowliness and simplicity clothes His dependent children. Ah, dear, thou hast had to pass through low stripping seasons, and it will be with thee as with an experienced servant who could acknowledge, 'The Lord preserveth the simple.' I was brought low, and He helped me." And I would include dear P. Green in the application, for I believe she does and will experience it."

4th mo., let. After Quarterly Meeting at Norwich. — "Our dear mother sends her very dear love, and is comforted that thou art helped on and sustained, and permitted to enjoy sweet Christian fellowship. She hopes thou wilt pursue day by day what appears to be thy duty, and not be anxious about the time of getting home or our arrangements, but have an eye simply to the Head of the Church, thy leader and directH', and leave me to M that position which Providence shall allot me, whether in doing or suffering, going or staying. Fully persuaded too I that it matters not where or what, if this point be kept in view and followed out I know watchfulness and prayer are needful to this; and may we not sum up in two words the whole duty of the Christian traveller Zionward, and his happiness too, namely, faith and obedience! This I rejoicingly believe, my beloved sister, art thou travelling on; and although baptisms are passed through, and conflicts not escaped, yet peace is the precious crown. Mother had a nice epistle from dear Edward Pease, touchingly describing his dear son's (John Pease) surrender to the Church, or rather to its holy Head, in answering to the call to go and labour across the Atlantic, where there appears to be much in some parts which evidences that the enemy is ever at us. He tells of dear J. J. Gurney and wife's prospect of visiting Paris and the little company in the south of France; and dear £. J. Fry's attraction to Paris, accompanied by Josiah Forster. It seems to me pleasant that there is so much of lively diligence amongst the gospel labourers in our section of the universal Church. The enemy is surely very busy to darken the earth and obstruct the spread of truth. May all the dear ambassadors be girt about with the whole armour of light, that they may be anointed heralds to proclaim and to spread the precious truths of the Gospel in their simplicity and spirituality, and their dwelling-place be in the low

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valley of humility, the only place of safety for them and for all"

To her (sister, 4th mo., 4th, 1843.— "We very fully participate in thankfulness, my beloved Junia, that step by step, following on in the way felt to be required, thy good and gracious Guide failed thee not, but even when some fears have aariled, and searching baptisms been dispensed, faith has revived to dispel the former, that no cunningly devised fable is the Christian's compass, but an unerring guide to the lowly, the watebful, and the single-eyed, who, in the conflicts and baptisms dispensed, can also recognise the need for the stripping, the emptying, and the deep humiliation which prepare the vessel, and cleanse it for the re-anointing of the heavenly oil, that self and the creature may have no part, but reverently and from the very depths of the soul the adoration and the praise be rendered where alone they are one, and feel of a truth we are unprofitable servants, we have done only that which was our duty to do. I believe my endeared aister does and will feel that peace which reata like the dew in the low valley of

huiiilit;, in the coaclaiou, as haa often been permitted in the 'progress, of her gospel errand."

A short time before her death, Junia Price was engaged, in great weakness tadt prostratioa of bodj, lo visit Caermarthen and Pembroke-shire. C. A. P. writes to her, 7th mo., 1845:—"I hope thoa wilt bear the jonmey well, and feel relieved b; the realisatioii of what has long been an attraction to thee, even thongb it be to feel and to continue to witness that there is a vitality in faith and patience when the bodily-powers may interfere with much doing. Endnr* ing all the Lord's will, He will gracionsly accept, and, I tmst, will be near to sustain in all the dispensations of Bis providence, till He gatlier thee to receive that fulness of joy which is at His right hand for evennore. And may we then drink together of that pure living water described BO beautifully in the Revelation as refreshing the Chnrch triumphant. Sometimes a little fore-taste of this is granted ua, or we might be ready to faint by the way." Soon after this visit to Pembroke, Jnnia Price entered into everlasting rest. She had at one time feared the last conflict 1 but as_ death approachedt trusting to ber SttTiour, abe laid ehe felt ai if angela and arch-angels were waiting to receive her spirit.

It was at this time that C. A. Price's voice was first heard in our meetings for worship. It seemed as if the mantle of her sister rested upon her. Dougan and Asenath Clark, from America, were at Neath on a religious visit soon after this, and encouraged her to entire dedication. In 1848 she was recorded a Minister, and for upwards of twenty years was the only Friend in that station in South Wales. Her ministry was comprehensive, sound, and edifying, and under divine anointing was very acceptable to her frienda Her gospel labours were principally within the compass of her own Quarterly Meeting. In 1851, with a certificate, she visited France, accompanied by her brother, J. T. Price, who was for many years an Elder. On the removal by death of this kind and loving brother, she felt greatly stripped and very solitary. When sorrowing and lonely-hearted, for the loss of so many dear relatives, she has said, on looking round on her own little meeting, she was impressed with the words; "Behold thy mother and thy brethren, for all those who do the will of our Heavenly Father, the same are thy mother and thy sister and brother,"

A dearly affecting dispensation was permitted in the loss of two beloved nieces, children of her brother H. H. Price, who, being left orphans, had lived with and been maternally cared for by her for many years. On the marriage of the elder niece to Edward Tothill, she, with her husband and sieter, full of bright and happy anticipations of the future, embarked on board the "City of Glasgow" steamer, bound for New York. The vessel was never heard of more; all perished; no one was left to tell the dreadful tale! Other bereavements deeply touched her sensitive heart. To all she was enabled to bow in humble resignation to the divine vdll. Left though she eventually was, for a number of years the last suvivor of a family of ten children, but little of gloom or sadness appeared to pervade her bright spirit and attractive home, for when sorrows came they were endured as seeing Him who is invisible, because she realised His strength to be perfect in the midst of her weakness. Her ardent desire was to attain to that state in which she could say " Thy wilt be done."

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Given to hospitality, she was ever ready to welcome and succour others ; and not a few, especially ministers of the Gospel, have borne testimony to the refreshment, both spiritual and bodily, extended to them whilst under her roof. Some of these guests felt that the days spent there were memorable to them as days of holy privilege, as bright spots in the pathway of life, while their hearts were attracted and bound to her in a love which deepened with years, as she continued to manifest towards them the precious ministry of interest, sympathy, and encouragement. Many of the friendships thus formed were kept alive by subsequent correspondence with those in distant lands, — a form of intercourse in which she was remarkably gifted, — being thus able to share with others the wealth of mind and heart and spirit which she had gathered in her long life of dedicated stewardship. When obliged from advanced age and infirmity to retire into comparative seclusion, her active mind continued to manifest a lively interest in all that affected the welfare of our Society, and in the passing events of the day. She desired to forward the various Christian efforts for the good of others, and especially the promotion of universal peace, and was anxious that the Peace Society, of which her brother J . T. Price was the founder, should continue without political bias to be based on the New Testament.

Her cheerful disposition, kind manner, and affectionate sympathy endeared her to her young relations and friends, in whose wellbeing she was deeply interested, desiring above all things their advancement in all that tends or leads to heaven. " She could blend the gravity of age with the sweetness of a child ;" and from her vigorous and well-stored mind, aided by a very retentive memory, she would narrate to the young many incidents of her long and eventful life, tending to amuse and instruct ; and was always ready to promote their enjoyment of pure and innocent pleasures, so that they might feel that the ways of wisdom are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace.

Being subject to attacks of increased action of the heart, attended with great prostration, she was wont often to remark, "I feel only as a tenant-at-will, ready to be dismissed at any moment, and desiring to be prepared for the solemn change." Writing to an intimate friend, 4th mo., 8th, 1678, she says: "I think I never felt on a birthday the next so uncertain, and yet I can confide all in Him who I hope is my Shepherd ; but I do feel such a poor creature often fearing lest my shortcomings may be found

against me on the final day of account, and yet feeling I love my dear Saviour, and have been helped in every time of need. I feel Uia boundless mercy : so I trust" It was very touching to those around her on her birthday, when with her eyes filled with tears she said, " Goodness and mercy have followed me all the days of my life, and I think I may venture to add I have an humble hope I may dwell in the house of the Lord for ever."

In the last year of her life she was afflicted with a severe physical trial. Deeply instructive was the perfect calmness and resignation she evinced in the prospect of increased suffering and death, acknowledging, " It is the Lord, let Him do what seemeth Him good;" adding, "I feel entirely submissive, filled with gratitude for abounding mercies," Her painful illness obliged her to lessen her intercourse even with those she most loved, saying, " I feel I am better very quiet, left alone with Jesus." Whilst thus enabled to glorify Him as in the fire, she endured unto the end, relying solely on her Saviour's merits as the ground of acceptance. The words, "I have redeemed thee; thou art mine," were very dear to her. Her entire renunciation of any goodness of her own was very impressive, saying she felt as if she had never done any good thing. Thus continuing to the end, looking for salvation to Him alone who is "the author and the finisher of our faith," we may humbly trust that after patiently passing through great tribulation, she is now numbered with "those whose robes have been washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb : therefore are they before the throne of God, and serve Him day and night in His temple."

The following beautiful testimony of her dear friend, Charlotte Fox, widow of Samuel Fox, written a few weeks before her own death, is deemed worth preserving. When C. A. Price heard of her increased illness, she said, "Can it be that my dear cousin will be taken home before me?" C. Fox, in looking over letters of absent friendly observes : " There are some of thy precious aunt's very loving and very appropriate, and I am afresh impressed not only with the liveliness of her sympathy, but with the wisdom and the grace which enabled her to deal out to others the instruction and the refreshment that come from the fountain near which she abides, and has long abode. Clothed with love herself, she

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has largely cultivated love in others ; not merely natural affection, invaluable as that is, but love and fealty and practical devotedness to Him who first loved us. Sweet and valuable are her loving and truly much, beyond my deserts; for it means to me, in looking back on our respective lives, that it was she who gave and I who received, not only in temporal but also in spiritual things, and that to me the possession for more than half a century of such a sister friend adds to my responsibility to Him who has favoured me with her Christian example and precious friendship. Would that the fruits of her gifts were more and better,"

Noted events in her life were:

- Miscellaneous:
- She worked as a Partner in the Neath Abbey Coal Company in Neath Abbey, Glamorgan, Wales.
- She had a residence in Glenvellyn Cottage, Neath, Glamorgan.

6-Henry Habberley Price¹⁰ was born on 4 Apr 1794 in Penryn, Falmouth, Cornwall and died in Feb 1839 in Brynglas, Neath, Glamorgan at age 44.

General Notes: <NAS XE 22/3> Probate of Henry Habberley Price of no. 4 Parliament Street, Westminster, Middlesex, and formerly of Neath Abbey, Cadoxton-juxta-Neath parish, Glamorgan, civil engineer; 23 Mar 1839, proved 30 Mar 1839; Endorsed: NAS A235, W71[4 parchments; 1 seal]
<http://www.swansea.gov.uk/index.cfm?articleid=20132>

This concern was set up by the proprietors of the Neath Abbey Iron Works, initially to supply the works with coal, and later developing into a fully-fledged business. The first contract to dig coal under the Dyffryn estate was made in 1806 by the Fox family, and in 1819 a Company was formed specifically to operate coal mines. It was agreed that a 5/12 share would go to the brothers John Tregelles Price and Henry Habberley Price, and the remaining 7/12 to Thomas Ware Fox, Alfred Fox, Joshua Fox, George Croker Fox and Charles Fox. The Company eventually closed down in 1873 and was first sold to Bidder and Co. (alias the Dyffryn Main Colliery Co). Subsequently it was resold in 1874 to the United Company (Dynevor Dyffryn and Neath Abbey United Collieries Company).

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MInstCE.
- He was a Quaker but then left the Society of Friends.
- He had a residence in Brynglas, Neath, Glamorgan.
- He worked as a Civil Engineer.
- He had a residence in 4 Parliament Street, Westminster, London.

Henry married **Julia Harriet Struve**, daughter of **George Frederick Struve** and **Eleanore Price**, on 4 Dec 1824 in St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands. Julia was born after 1806 in Jersey, Channel Islands and died on 18 Jun 1842 in St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands. They had five children: **Henry Habberley**, **Julia Leonora**, **Marie Louisa**, **Edwin**, and **Charles Struve**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was not a Quaker.

7-Henry Habberley Price¹³ was born in 1825 in Neath Abbey, Glamorgan, Wales.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in 1881 in Bryn-glass Pontardawe Road, Blaenhonddan, Glamorgan.
- He worked as an Ironmaster in Neath Abbey, Glamorgan, Wales.

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Henry married **Mary Eliza Richardson**,¹³ daughter of **Joshua Richardson**^{13,17,18,19} and **Hannah Burt**,^{13,19} on 10 Apr 1864 in Neath, Glamorgan, Wales. Mary was born in 1835 in Benwell, Newcastle upon Tyne. They had five children: **Anna Leonora**, **Henry Habberley**, **Florence Louise**, **Alice Mary**, and **Beatrice Hilda**.

8-**Anna Leonora Price**¹³ was born in 1865 in Neath Abbey, Glamorgan, Wales.

8-**Henry Habberley Price**¹³ was born in 1867 in Neath Abbey, Glamorgan, Wales.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Mechanical Engineer.

Henry married **Katharine Lombard**, daughter of **S. Lombard** and **Mary**. Katharine was born in 1876 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA. They had two children: **Henry Habberley** and **Katy**.

9-**Prof. Henry Habberley Price**¹ was born on 17 May 1899 in Presswyllyn, Neath, Glamorgan and died on 26 Nov 1984 in Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford at age 85.

General Notes: British philosopher, known for his work on perception. He also wrote on parapsychology.

Born in Neath, Glamorganshire, Wales, he was educated at Winchester College and New College, Oxford. He became Wykeham Professor of Logic, and Fellow of New College, in 1935. He was president of the Aristotelian Society from 1943 to 1944.

Price is perhaps best known for his work on the philosophy of perception. He argues for a sophisticated sense-datum account, although he rejects phenomenalism. In his book *Thinking and Experience*, he moves from perception to thought and argues for a dispositionalist account of conceptual cognition. Concepts are held to be a kind of intellectual capacity, manifested in perceptual contexts as recognitional capacities. For Price, concepts are not some kind of mental entity or representation. The ultimate appeal is to a species of memory distinct from event recollection. Emeritus professor of logic. B. May 17, 1899, Neath, South Wales. Educ. Winchester College; New College, Oxford; M.A., B.S., Oxford; Hon. D. Litt., Dublin; Hon. D.C.L., St. Andrews. Fellow, Magdalen College, Oxford, 1922-24; fellow, Trinity College, Oxford, 1924-35; Wykeham Professor of Logic, University of Oxford, fellow, New College; Gifford Lecturer, Aberdeen University, 1959-60. Visiting professor, Princeton University, 1948; University of California at Los Angeles, 1962. President (1939-41), currently member of council, Society for Psychical Research, London; charter member, Parapsychological Assn.; member: Aristotelian Society, Mind Assn. Proessor Price is the author of the books *Perception* (1932); *Hume's Theory of the External World* (1940); *Thinking and Experience* (1953), and numerous articles on philosophy in such periodicals as *Mind* and the *Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society*.

In the field of parapsychology, he is particularly interested in telepathy, apparitional phenomena, mediumship and survival. His articles on these subjects include, in the *SPR Proceedings*: "Haunting and the "Psychic Ether" Hypothesis" (Vol. 45, 1939); "Survival and the Idea of Another World" (Vol. 50, Jan. 1953); in *Philosophy*: "Some Philosophical Questions About Telepathy and Clairvoyance" (Oct. 1940); in the *Hibbert Journal*: "Psychical Research and Human Personality" (Jan. 1949); in the *Newsletter of the Parapsychology Foundation*: "The Divisible Mind" (Jan. - Feb. 1955); excerpts from the paper "Some Philosophical Implications of Paranormal Cognition," delivered before the International Conference on Philosophy and Parapsychology, St. Paul de Vence, France (1954); in *Aryan Path*: "Heaven and Hell from the Point of View of Psychical Research" (Jan. 1956). Residence: Hillside, Headington Hill, Oxford, England.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Winchester College before 1917.
- He worked as a member of the Royal Flying Corps. 1917 To 1919.
- He was educated at New College Oxford in Oxford, Oxfordshire.
- He worked as a Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford in 1922.
- He worked as a Fellow and lecturer in philosophy at Trinity College, Oxford 1924 To 1935.
- He worked as a Wykeham Professor of Logic. New College, Oxford 1935 To 1959.
- He worked as a President of the Society for Psychical Research in 1939.
- He worked as a Visiting Professor, Princeton University in 1948 in Princeton, New Jersey, USA.
- He worked as a Visiting Professor at the University of California in 1962 in Los Angeles, California, USA.
- Miscellaneous: Publications.
- He resided at Hillside in Headington Hill, Oxford, Oxfordshire.

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9-Katy Price

8-Florence Louise Price¹³ was born in 1869 in Neath Abbey, Glamorgan, Wales and died on 30 Nov 1950 at age 81.

Florence married **James Douglas Hay**, son of **Maj. Gen. Woulfe Hay** and **Alida Maria Porteous**, on 4 Oct 1911. James was born on 26 Jun 1865 and died on 18 Jan 1952 at age 86.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with FGS MIMM.
- He worked as a Metallurgist and Mining engineer.

8-Alice Mary Price^{12,13} was born in 1871 in Neath Abbey, Glamorgan, Wales, died on 4 Apr 1905 in Kangra, Punjab, India at age 34, and was buried in Punjab, India.

General Notes: Alice M. Waring, 35 4 4mo. 1905 Punjab, India.

Junia L. Waring, 5 4 4mo. 1905 Punjab, India.

Alice S. Waring, 3 4 4mo. 1905 Punjab, India.

Wife and children of Michael L. Waring. A. M. Waring and her two children and their English nurse lost their lives in the severe earthquake at Kangra. Her husband escaped, as he had gone to attend to official duties in another part of the Punjab. Although the call came with awful suddenness to the wife and mother, those who mourn their loss have abiding comfort in the assurance that she loved the Lord, and was ready to meet Him with her little ones, at His coming.

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in 1881 in Bryn-glass Pontardawe Road, Blaenhonddan, Glamorgan.

9-Junia L. Waring¹² was born in 1900, died on 4 Apr 1905 in Kangra, Punjab, India at age 5, and was buried in Punjab, India.

9-Alice S. Waring¹² was born in 1902, died on 4 Apr 1905 in Kangra, Punjab, India at age 3, and was buried in Punjab, India.

8-Beatrice Hilda Price was born in 1876 in Neath Abbey, Glamorgan, Wales.

Beatrice married **Capt. George Bennett Weston Young RN**, son of **Lt. Col. Joseph Weston Young** and **Anna Josephine Bennett**, on 5 Dec 1900 in St. Andrew's, Plymouth, Devon. George was born in 1873 in Neath, Glamorgan, Wales, was christened on 3 Mar 1873 in Cadoxton-juxta-Neath, Glamorgan, Wales, and died in 1941 at age 68.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with Legion d'honneur.
- He worked as a Captain of HMS Swift on 1 Aug 1912.
- He worked as a Captain of HMS Ariadne on 1 Aug 1914.

7-Julia Leonora Price^{4,16} was born in 1827 in Neath Abbey, Glamorgan, Wales, was christened on 1 Apr 1827 in Parish of Cadoxton-juxta-Neath, Glamorgan, and died about 5 Mar 1854 on a voyage to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania about age 27.

General Notes: <NAS XE 22/5> Pre-nuptial settlement between Edward Tothill and Julia Price in consideration of £1,000 dated 30 Jan 1854; i) Edward Tothill late of the City of Bristol and now of the City of Philadelphia, USA, civil engineer; ii) Julia Leonora Price of Glyn Velyn [Glynfelin] near Neath, Glamorgan, spinster; iii) Theodore Fox and Henry Habberly Price, both of Neath Abbey, Glamorgan, ironmasters; Recites promissory note dated 25 Jan 1854 in consideration of £1,000 owed to ii) by the Neath Abbey Coal Company; Endorsed: 145 [1 parchment; 4 seals]

<http://www.swansea.gov.uk/index.cfm?articleid=20132>

Noted events in her life were:

- Miscellaneous:

Julia married **Edward Tothill**,^{4,16} son of **Charles Tothill**^{15,20} and **Lucy Saunders**,¹⁵ on 1 Feb 1854 in Skewen, Glamorganshire, Wales. Edward was born on 20 Jan 1822 in Longford, Middlesex and died about 5 Mar 1854 on a voyage to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania about age 32.

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Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Civil engineer Edward in Bristol, Gloucestershire.
- He emigrated to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- He worked as a Civil engineer in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA.

7-**Marie Louisa Price**^{4,16} was born on 19 May 1830 in Neath Abbey, Glamorgan, Wales, was christened on 16 Jun 1830 in St. Mary's, Swansea, Glamorgan, and died about 5 Mar 1854 on a voyage to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania about age 23.

Noted events in her life were:

- Miscellaneous:

7-**Edwin Price** was born on 2 Jun 1828 in Neath Abbey, Glamorgan, Wales, was christened on 29 Jun 1828 in St. Mary's, Swansea, Glamorgan, and died about 1856 about age 28.

General Notes: <NAS XE 22/2> Probate of Edwin Price of Neath Abbey near Neath, Cadoxton-juxta-Neath parish, Glamorgan, engineer and iron ship builder; 19 Jan 1850, proved 1 Nov 1856; Endorsed: NAS A150, W6
[2 parchments; 1 seal]

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Engineer and Shipbuilder.

7-**Charles Struve Price**^{13,21,22,23} was born on 9 Jun 1831 in Neath Abbey, Glamorgan, Wales, was christened on 6 Jul 1831 in St. Mary's, Swansea, Glamorgan, died on 10 Feb 1915 in Chigwell, Claremont, Glenorchy, Hobart, Tasmania at age 83, and was buried in FBG Cornelian Bay, Hobart, Tasmania.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with FRGS.
- He worked as an Ironmaster in Neath Abbey, Glamorgan, Wales.
- He worked as a Partner in the Neath Abbey Coal and Iron Company before 1856 in Neath Abbey, Glamorgan, Wales.
- He had a residence in Brynderwen, Neath, Glamorgan, Wales.
- He emigrated to Hobart, Tasmania on 21 Oct 1904 from London.
- Death Notice: Herald of Wales, 20 Feb 1915.
- He had a residence after 1900 in Chigwell, Claremont, Glenorchy, Hobart, Tasmania.

Charles married **Hannah Isabella Richardson**,^{13,22} daughter of **Joshua Richardson**^{13,17,18,19} and **Hannah Burt**,^{13,19} on 7 Aug 1856 in FMH Neath, Glamorgan. Hannah was born in 1833, died on 2 Jun 1898 in Neath, Glamorgan, Wales at age 65, and was buried in FBG Neath. They had six children: **Joseph Henry, Charles Edwin, Marie Louise, Amy Isabelle, Christina Abberley, and Eveline Richardson**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in Brynderwen, Neath, Glamorgan, Wales.

General Notes: **Hannah I. Price**, 64 2. 6mo. 1898
Neath. Wife of Charles S. Price.

" In sweet and hallowed memory of one whose life was love." These words were truly chosen as a tribute to one whose loving influence will not cease, we believe, to be felt for many a year, in the little circle in which she moved, whose bright example " is still before those to whom it unconsciously spoke of the " grand unselfishness" which underlies all real Christianity, and whose tender and helpful sympathy in the sorrows and difficulties, as well as in the joys and interests, of those around her, will be long and sorely missed.

It was her humble trust in her Lord and Saviour, and the love and strength which were given her from on high, which made her what she was : for whilst she was ever ready to acknowledge, " I can of mine own self do nothing," she could at the same time reverently testify, " I can do all things through Christ which strengthened me."

Hannah Isabella Price, or, as she was generally called, " Annabella " Price, the eldest daughter of the late Joshua and Hannah Richardson, of Neath, was the wife of Charles Struve Price, of Bryn

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Derwen, Neath. As daughter, wife and mother, as well as in all the other relationships of life, she was characterised by a thoughtful and unselfish love and care for those around her, for whom, whatever their need or their condition, we believe it may be truly said, " She hath done what she could."

From her earliest girlhood it seems to have been her prayerful desire to " Follow with reverent steps the great example Of Him whose holy life was '-doing good,' So that ' the wide world was her Father's temple ; Her loving life a psalm of gratitude."

She was never strong, and in her youth passed through some very serious illnesses ; but her mind was active, and she was always ready to enter with interest into what went on around her, and to take her share in anything that had to be done, which called for labour and thought; contriving many a little bit of help or happiness for others out of things which seemed to have but little capability of contributing either.

As she grew to womanhood she became more and more fond of study, and her books were dear to her, especially poems. But though she herself often wrote verses which, as years went on, became the poetry in which the music of love and sympathy, of sorrow and joy, was heard, and which were penned with the prayer that they might comfort some saddened heart, or bring home to the happy ones a yet deeper sense of the sacredness of some heaven-sent joy, she always spoke very humbly of these writings, and it was often difficult to persuade her to read or show them to others.

In her early married life she had occasion sometimes to make use of homoeopathic medicines in the household, and finding the little globules such safe and efficacious remedies for any childish ailments or feverish attacks, and especially for any affections of the eye, she soon began to dispense them to the wives and children of the colliers in the district, and to be known amongst the poor people and others as a doctor who charged nothing, and who delighted to give time, thought, and medicines to help cases brought under her notice. So numerous did these cases at last become, that for many years she set apart every Second-day morning to attend to them, giving to each the consideration and the medicines required ; and thus she often found opportunities for giving the cheering word of tender sympathy, or the timely counsel which would help some poor wandering one to turn into the right way. And when the poor people who came for help or medicine did not come at the specified time, she never allowed herself to consider these unexpected guests as unwelcome visitors, but setting aside her own convenience, would endeavour as far as possible to help them, often saying, " I can't bear that one should go away disappointed."

In the spring of 1890, she and her husband and daughters, while travelling in New Zealand, happened to be staying in the lake district of South Otago, at a little wooden hotel near the beautiful Diamond Lake, in a lovely place called " Paradise," which lay beneath snow-capped Earnshaw, in the silver-threaded valley of the Dare, when a terrible accident happened - the little daughter of the hotel-keeper fell into a large tub of boiling water, and was fearfully scalded ; and, to make matters worse, the young mother, hardly knowing what she did, in her distress plunged the child into cold water, so that in addition to all the suffering the poor little thing was now seized with convulsions. The nearest doctor - living forty-seven miles away - was out of reach, so A. Price did all she could for the little sufferer, sharing with the poor, distressed mother the long nights of anxious nursing, and by the use of homoeopathic medicines and the " Carron oil " was, humanly speaking, instrumental in saving the cherished little life. Some weeks afterwards she received the good news that little Lily was quite well, the grateful parents writing that they owed her recovery to Mrs. Price.

While health and strength were granted, she loved to visit the homes of the Welsh colliers and their families, letting them feel that she was not merely a district visitor, who was in a different position from themselves, but a loving and sympathising friend, to whom they could tell their troubles and difficulties, sure of her help and counsel.

None could enter more tenderly and reverently into the grief of the broken-hearted or bereaved ones than she did, weeping with those that wept, yet pointing them to the hope beyond, and gently reminding them to ask that those who were left might be enabled to live in that love of God which should one day grant them also an entrance into the Home where partings are no more.

But it was not only the " dear poor people " who turned to her as a friend. In other ranks of life also, the aged and the feeble, the anxious mothers, or the happy little children, the young people with all their lives before them, found in her a sympathising friend.

Many an oft repeated little saying of hers has been treasured up by these : " Keep the love, dears ; whatever we do, let's keep the love." " Do not let us do anything uncharitable." " Life is not long enough for quarrels," she would say, if anyone brought her a complaint against others ; or if in her presence anything was said to the discredit of someone, she would beg that nothing unkind might be said, and say it is wiser to talk of things rather than people.

To young people just setting out in life, she would give the text, " Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness," reminding them that all things needful would be added, and that even if troubles or anxieties came they must remember that the Lord will provide ; " it may not be my way, it may not be thy way, and yet, in His own way, the Lord will provide."

If any cumbered with a load of care came to share their burden with her, she would remind them that life is only one day at a time, and if our Heavenly Father gives us strength for that one day, we may be sure He will for the next ; and we know that the promise is, " As thy days, thy strength shall be." And when, as the years went by, trials and bereavements fell to her own lot, she was able to testify that God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. And when the clouds were lifted and the brightness which lay behind them was revealed, she could adopt the language of the ciii. Psalm, always .the last portion of Scripture read in the family circle every First-day evening, u Bless the Lord, oh my soul, and forget not all His benefits : Bless the Lord, oh my soul, . . . Bless His Holy Name!"

Her heart had for many years been far from strong, but it was not until Second Month, 1896, after a severe attack of influenza, that its extreme weakness became apparent ; and although, in the summer of that year, she recovered sufficiently to be able to go for quiet drives, she was unable to meet with the dear friends who in former years she had welcomed beneath her roof, and who gathered at the Neath Quarterly Meeting.

In the following spring she was again very ill, and had to spend nearly the whole of the winter of 1897 in her room. From that time her health gradually but surely declined, and the pain which she suffered was at times almost insupportable, as well as the distressing attacks of breathlessness which occurred again and again through the long and weary nights. Yet she often said that her long illness had been one of the happiest times in her life. When able to do so, she loved to busy herself in knitting gifts for invalids or little children, and in sending messages of love or helpful little parcels to the poor and the needy, and this especially at her last Christmas time, which she said had been the happiest she had ever spent ; with her own hand addressing needed envelopes, and writing the loving greetings.

But as the months passed by, and spring once more came round, and tenderly touched with living green the brown and once leafless trees, whose gentle waving to and fro she loved to watch from her quiet room, and as it became evident to her that this was probably the last spring-time she would spend on earth, she quietly did what she could while time and strength remained, in the way of leaving " all things in order," and every labour of love accomplished.

Through all her great sufferings, through breathless nights and weary days, it was her prayer that she " might be kept patient." And truly the angel of His presence was with her, granting her, even in the midst of suffering, His peace and comfort, and not only a resignation to His divine will, but also a bright and cheery spirit.

Very often she would ask to have read to her the xxxiv. Psalm and some of her favourite hymns, and especially " In heavenly love abiding," by A. L. Waring, and the beautiful poem " St. Paul," by F. W. H. Myers, which comforted and soothed her when all outward help seemed use- less, particularly the lines,

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

" Yes, through all life, through sorrow and through sinning, Christ is sufficient for He hath sufficed ; Christ is the end, for Christ was the beginning, Christ the beginning, for the end is Christ."
When too ill to be fully conscious, she would murmur to herself fragments of the beautiful hymn, " Rock of Ages," over and over again repeating the lines,

" Nothing in my hand I bring, Simply to Thy Cross I cling."

And again, " It's not from any works that I have done, it is just the other way. According to His mercy He saves us ; and yet, for even the little things He gives His loving reward."

During the last few days of her life all her family were with her ; and the morning before her death she asked that they all might gather by her bedside, when she took of them a most beautiful and touching farewell, full of love and blessing, her face radiant with " the light invisible of a land unknown," and transfigured by the foretaste given her of the dawning joy of heaven.

She was scarcely able to speak much after this, and next morning she passed away. As those who loved her looked upon her countenance lighted up with peace and unspeakable joy, it seemed to them as they gazed that she, being dead, yet spoke to them, saying, silently, not only " I shall be satisfied when I awake with Thy likeness," but "I am satisfied."

When, a few days later, the long funeral procession wound its way down from the quiet home of Bryn Derwen to the little graveyard of the Friends' Meeting-house at Neath, as a Friend, who addressed those who gathered round her grave, said truly, " There was hardly one amongst the sorrowful crowd who had not in some way been helped or cheered by her loving ministries, or had not been the better for having known her." For, although her life was one that was hid with Christ in God, it was also a " living epistle known and read of all men," bearing many a message of comfort and of love to those around her, and teaching them to wish that they might follow in the gentle footsteps of one who followed the Lord and Saviour in whose love she trusted, and unto the glory of whose name she desired to live ; for, in life and in death, her soul could truly say, in the language of the hymn she loved, and which was read beside her grave,

In heavenly love abiding,
No change my heart shall fear,
For safe is such confiding,
And nothing changes here.
The storm may roar without me,
My heart may low be laid,
But God is round about me,
And can I be dismayed ?
Wherever He may guide me,
No want shall turn me back ;
My Shepherd is beside me,
And nothing can I lack.
His wisdom ever waketh,
His sight is never dim ;
He knows the way He taketh,
And I will walk with Him.
Green pastures are before me,
Which yet I have not seen ;
Bright skies will soon be o'er me,
Where the dark clouds have been.
My hope I cannot measure ;
My path to Life is free ;
My Saviour has my treasure
And He will walk with me.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School (Castlegate) in Aug 1850-Mar 1851 in York, Yorkshire.

8-**Joseph Henry Price**¹³ was born in 1858.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Civil Engineer in Brynderwen, Neath, Glamorgan, Wales.

8-**Charles Edwin Price**^{13,24} was born in 1859 in Neath, Glamorgan, Wales, was christened in 1892 in Skewen, Glamorganshire, Wales, died on 10 Apr 1947 in Gwynfe House, Llagadock, Carmarthenshire, Wales at age 88, and was buried on 14 Apr 1947 in Cwmgwrach Church, Cwmgwrach, Neath, Glamorgan.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Civil engineer in Brynderwen, Neath, Glamorgan, Wales.
- He had a residence in 1920 in Stout Hall, Gower, Glamorgan, Wales.

Charles married **Anne Jones**, daughter of **Rev. James Foster Jones** and **Grace**, on 23 Nov 1886 in Parish Church, Pencarreg, Lampeter, Cardiganshire, Wales. Anne was born in 1865 in Anglesey, Wales, died about 27 Oct 1911 in Ynys Las, Blaengwrach St. Mary, Glamorganshire, Wales about age 46, and was buried on 31 Oct 1911. They had six children: **Annie Grace**, **Dorothy H.**, **Hannah Isabella**, **Charles Edwin James**, (**No Given Name**), and **Eveline Richardson**.

9-**Annie Grace Price** was born on 8 Jun 1887 in Bangor, Caernarvonshire, Wales and was christened on 16 Jul 1887 in Skewen, Glamorganshire, Wales. She had no known marriage and no known children.

9-**Dorothy H. Price** was born in 1889 in Neath, Glamorgan, Wales.

9-**Hannah Isabella Price**²⁴ was born on 7 Jan 1890 in Glenvellyr, Neath, Glamorgan, Wales.

Hannah married **James Dennis Ellis Collins**,²⁴ son of **Maj. Henry Ellis Collins**²⁴ and **Mary Akerman**,²⁴ on 31 Jan 1920 in The Cathedral, Salisbury, Rhodesia. James was born on 21 Jan 1885 in Duffryn House, Duffryn, Glamorgan, Wales and died in 1961 at age 76. They had five children: **Dennis Edwin Price**, **Marian Elizabeth**, **William Henry Charles**, **Ralph Francis Struve**, and **Belinda Kate Christina**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in Skipton Farm, Marondera, Rhodesia.

10-**Dennis Edwin Price Collins**

Dennis married **Madge Newstead**. They had two children: **Diana** and **Patsy**.

11-**Diana Collins**

11-**Patsy Collins**

Dennis next married **Eileen Filton**. They had one daughter: **Jill**.

11-**Jill Collins**

10-**Marian Elizabeth Collins**

Marian married **John Francis**. They had two children: **Irene Elizabeth** and **Julia Ann**.

11-**Irene Elizabeth Francis**

Irene married **Timothy John Baker**. They had two children: **Janine Elizabeth** and **Ross**.

12-**Janine Elizabeth Baker**

12-**Ross Baker**

11-**Julia Ann Francis**

Julia married **John Antonio Pretorius**. They had one son: **Kevin John**.

12-**Kevin John Pretorius**

10-**William Henry Charles Collins**

William married **Geraldine Ellen Mary Kilfoil**.²⁴ Geraldine died in Johannesburg, South Africa. They had seven children: **William Bruce**, **Rosemary Denise**, **James Robert Graham**, **Mary**

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

Lynn, Barbara Lea, Michael Desmond, and Mark Joseph.

11-**William Bruce Collins**²⁴ was born on 15 May 1947 in Zimbabwe and died in 1948 in Zimbabwe at age 1.

11-**Rosemary Denise Collins**

Rosemary married **Michael Leslie Marks**,²⁴ son of **Frederick John Marks** and **Margaret Lally**, on 6 Jan 1968. Michael was born on 22 Aug 1947 in London and died on 1 Jul 1979 in Harare, Zimbabwe at age 31. They had two children: **Anthony Michael** and **Sean William**.

12-**Anthony Michael Marks**

Anthony married **Pearl**.

12-**Sean William Marks**

Rosemary next married **Paulus Nico Meyer**. They had one son: **Luke Jason**.

12-**Luke Jason Meyer**

Luke married **Sharon Rebecca Crawford**.

11-**James Robert Graham Collins**

James married **Nicola Moss**. They had two children: **Tabitha Louise** and **Liam**.

12-**Tabitha Louise Collins**

Tabitha married **Neil Abbott**.

12-**Liam Collins**

11-**Mary Lynn Collins**

Mary married **Robin Charles Hunt**²⁴ in 1973. Robin died on 20 Oct 1977 in Melsetter, Manicaland, Zimbabwe. They had two children: **Gavin Charles** and **Natalie Denise**.

Noted events in his life were:

- Death Notice:

12-**Gavin Charles Hunt**²⁴ was born on 12 Oct 1974 and died in 1981 at age 7.

12-**Natalie Denise Hunt**

Natalie married **David John Baker**.

Mary next married **Brendan John Smyth**. They had one son: **Brendan William Norman**.

12-**Brendan William Norman Smyth**

Brendan married **Lisa Mary Goodwin**.

11-**Barbara Lea Collins**

11-**Michael Desmond Collins**

Michael married **Clare Lewis**. They had two children: **Bruce** and **Leandra**.

12-**Bruce Collins**

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12-**Leandra Collins**

11-**Mark Joseph Collins**

Mark married **Bronwyn Michelle James**. They had one son: **Malcolm Frederick**.

12-**Malcolm Frederick Collins**

William next married **Susan McLean Cooke**. They had one daughter: **Susan Annabelle**.

11-**Susan Annabelle Collins**

10-**Ralph Francis Struve Collins**

Ralph married **Margaret S. Sandeman**. They had three children: **Elizabeth Margaret, Shirley Jean, and Gregory Ralph Nairn**.

11-**Elizabeth Margaret Collins**

Elizabeth married **Stephen Carson**.

11-**Shirley Jean Collins**

Shirley married **Michael Malzer**. They had one daughter: **Michelle Kathleen**.

12-**Michelle Kathleen Malzer**

Michelle married **Trevor Prowse**.

11-**Gregory Ralph Nairn Collins**

Ralph next married **Fay**.

10-**Belinda Kate Christina Collins**

Belinda married **James Bertrum Clarke Kilfoil**.²⁴ James was born on 7 Oct 1925 in Encobo, South Africa and died in 1997 in Port Elizabeth, South Africa at age 72. They had seven children: **Mary Anne, James, Stephen, William John, Christopher, Nicholas, and Anthony Edwin Hugh**.

11-**Mary Anne Kilfoil**

Mary married **Maurice Paul Kerrigan**²⁴ in Harare, Zimbabwe. Maurice was born in 1951 in Dublin, Ireland and died in 2000 in Dublin, Ireland at age 49. They had two children: **(No Given Name)** and **(No Given Name)**.

12-**Kerrigan**

12-**Kerrigan**

11-**James Kilfoil**

11-**Stephen Kilfoil**

11-**William John Kilfoil**

11-**Christopher Kilfoil**

11-**Nicholas Kilfoil**

11-**Anthony Edwin Hugh Kilfoil**²⁴ was born on 1 Apr 1966 in Harare, Zimbabwe and died in 1997 in Port Elizabeth, South Africa at age 31.

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9-**Charles Edwin James Price**²⁴ was born in 1893 in Neath, Glamorgan, Wales.

Charles married **Isabel Frances Collins**,²⁴ daughter of **Maj. Henry Ellis Collins**²⁴ and **Mary Akerman**,²⁴ in 1915 in St. Neots, Cambridgeshire. Isabel was born on 19 Oct 1887 in Duffryn House, Duffryn, Glamorgan, Wales. They had two children: **Isabel Amy** and **Charles Edwin Henry**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in Marondera, Zimbabwe.

10-**Isabel Amy Price**²⁴ was born in 1920 in Zimbabwe.

Isabel married **James Markoch**. They had one daughter: **Isabel Ruby**.

11-**Isabel Ruby Markoch**

10-**Charles Edwin Henry Price**

Charles married **Florence Merry**. They had four children: **Charles Edwin**, **Susan**, **Peter John**, and **Brenda**.

11-**Charles Edwin Price**

11-**Susan Price**

11-**Peter John Price**

11-**Brenda Price**

9-**Price** was born on 9 Feb 1896 in Ynislas, Glyn-Neath, Neath, Glamorgan, m Wales and died on 9 Feb 1896 in Ynislas, Glyn-Neath, Neath, Glamorgan, m Wales. The cause of his death was stillborn.

9-**Eveline Richardson Price** was born on 6 Oct 1897 in Ynislas, Glyn-Neath, Neath, Glamorgan, m Wales, died on 6 Sep 1959 in Farnborough Hospital, Kent at age 61, and was buried in St. Paul's Church, Shadwell, Tower Hamlets, London. She had no known marriage and no known children.

General Notes: Copy citation and faculty for interment of cremated remains of Evelyn Richardson Price, church worker 1947-1959, under floor in north aisle and for a metal tablet to be placed on wall above dado at place of interment P93/PAU3/85/1-2 16 Mar.1960; 8 Apr.1960.

St. Paul's Church, Shadwell, Tower Hamlets, London.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Churchworker. St. Paul's Church in 1947-1959 in Shadwell, London.
- Miscellaneous:

Charles next married **Gwendoline McCarthy Collins**,²⁴ daughter of **Maj. Henry Ellis Collins**²⁴ and **Mary Akerman**,²⁴ in 1925 in Hammersmith, London. Gwendoline was born on 4 Mar 1878 in Penderyn, Brecon, Wales and died on 20 Jan 1964 in Monmouthshire, Wales at age 85.

8-**Marie Louise Price**^{5,13} was born in 1861 and died in 1882 in Neath, Glamorgan, Wales at age 21.

8-**Amy Isabelle Price**^{13,23} was born in 1864 and died on 31 Jan 1942 in Old Wood, Tenbury Wells, Worcestershire at age 78. She had no known marriage and no known children.

General Notes: AMY ISABELLE PRICE, Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Amy Isabelle Price late of Old Wood, Tenbury Wells, Worcestershire, Spinster, who died on the 31st day of January 1942, are required to send written particulars to the undersigned by the 27th day of April 1942 after which date the executors will distribute the deceased's estate having regard only to valid claims then notified.— Dated this 16th day of February, 1942.

COLLINS, WOODS and VAUGHAN JONES,

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

Midland Bank Buildings, Castle Square, Swansea, Solicitors for the Executors.

Noted events in her life were:

- She resided at Old Wood in Tenbury Wells, Worcestershire.
- She emigrated to Hobart, Tasmania on 21 Oct 1904 from London.

8-Christina Abberley Price^{13,23} was born in 1866 in Cwmgwrach, Neath, Glamorgan and died in 1956 in Abergavenny, Monmouth, Wales at age 90. Another name for Christina was Christiana Abberley Price.²⁵

Noted events in her life were:

- She emigrated to Hobart, Tasmania on 21 Oct 1904 from London.

8-Eveline Richardson Price^{13,23,25} was born 4th Quarter 1868 in Neath, Glamorgan, Wales and died on 6 Sep 1950 in Farnborough Hospital, Kent at age 82. She had no known marriage and no known children.

Noted events in her life were:

- She emigrated to Hobart, Tasmania on 21 Oct 1904 from London.
- She had a residence after 1900-1920 in Chigwell, Claremont, Glenorchy, Hobart, Tasmania.
- She worked as an Artist in Chigwell, Claremont, Glenorchy, Hobart, Tasmania.
- She had a residence in 1950 in 12 Crescent Drive, Petts Wood, Kent.
- She had an estate probated on 9 Nov 1950.
- Miscellaneous: Discrepancy of dates.

6-Edwin Price^{4,5,10,26} was born on 21 Oct 1795 in Penryn, Falmouth, Cornwall, died on 8 Jan 1819 in Penzance, Cornwall at age 23, and was buried on 10 Jan 1819 in FBG Marazion.

General Notes: <http://www.swansea.gov.uk/index.cfm?articleid=20132>

<NAS XE 22/2> Probate of Edwin Price of Neath Abbey near Neath, Cadoxton-juxta-Neath parish, Glamorgan, engineer and iron ship builder; 19 Jan 1850, proved 1 Nov 1856; Endorsed: NAS A150, W6 [2 parchments; 1 seal]

Anna (Botham) Harrison, writing many years later, said of Edwin Price, whom she had known in her childhood..." He was clever and critically inclined. "I remember" she said, "a warm argument we had together in which he scoffed at Byron and Moore, whom we much admired, and claimed a higher plane for S. T. Coleridge, saying his thoughts were deeper and more poetical." He and Anna often rode together ; "our gallops across moor and hill in the beautiful country stirred my blood and fed my fancy at the same moment . The noble views roused by enthusiasm and nature's witchery within ourselves and around us fired the imagination of us both. What wonder that between us there sprang up a romance such as before and since has overtaken many another boy and girl. And as— how real, how mighty and all important did it seem to me then in those sweet faraway times when I was sixteen. Surrounding the memory of walks to the Knole and the waterfalls hangs a halo of an enchantment such as the young heart conjures but in its first glow. Sixty summers have bloomed over his early grave; I am waning towards my eightieth year. Presumably the calm with which I write these recollections is as natural a part of God's arrangement as those exquisite fancies were of my early days".

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Colliery manager in 1816.
- He resided at London in 1817.

6-Charles Price was born on 15 Sep 1797 in Penryn, Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 3 Mar 1804 at age 6.

6-Lydia Price¹⁰ was born on 19 Dec 1798 in Penryn, Falmouth, Cornwall (19/12/88 also given) and died on 13 Dec 1879 at age 80.

General Notes: <http://www.swansea.gov.uk/index.cfm?articleid=20132>

<NAS XE 22/4> Letters of administration of Lydia Redwood of Cae Wern [Cae-wern], Neath, Glamorgan, widow of Isaac Redwood dec'd; 13 Dec 1879; Endorsed: NAS A234, W76

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

[1 parchment; 1 seal]

Lydia married **Isaac Redwood**,¹⁰ son of **Theophilus Redwood** and **Mary Ann Williams**. Isaac was born in 1792 and died on 19 Nov 1873 in Neath Abbey, Glamorgan, Wales at age 81.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was a Quaker.
- He worked as a Leather manufacturer in Caewern, Neath, Glamorgan.

5-**Sarah Tregelles** was born on 25 Nov 1760 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 12 Apr 1761 in Falmouth, Cornwall.

5-**Joseph Tregelles** was born on 5 Apr 1761 in Falmouth, Cornwall.

5-**Sarah Tregelles**^{2,7} was born on 9 May 1764 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died in 1802 in Falmouth, Cornwall at age 38.

Sarah married **John Abbott**.^{7,27} John was born in 1752 and died in 1813 at age 61. They had one daughter: **Elizabeth**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Merchant of Plymouth.

6-**Elizabeth Abbott**^{2,7,20,27} was born in 1801, died on 11 Dec 1856 in Plymouth, Devon at age 55, and was buried in FBG Plymouth.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Quaker Minister.

Elizabeth married **Charles Prideaux**,^{7,20,27,28} son of **Walter Prideaux**^{1,7,9,27,29} and **Sarah Ball Hingston**,^{1,7,9,27,29} on 9 Oct 1850 in FMH Plymouth. Charles was born on 18 Jan 1809 in Bearscombe, Devon, died on 8 Jun 1893 in "Brookfield", Tamerton, Devon at age 84, and was buried in FBG Plymouth.

General Notes: He was one of the last of his family to remain a Quaker.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Banker of Plymouth. Chairman of the Devon & Cornwall Bank.
- He was Quaker.

5-**Samuel Tregelles**^{1,7,8,18,30,31} was born on 10 Jun 1766 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 3 Jun 1831 in Ashfield, Budock, Falmouth, Cornwall at age 64.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Merchant & Ropemaker.

Samuel married **Rebecca Smith**,^{1,2,7,8,18,31} daughter of **Thomas Smith**^{1,7,30,32,33} and **Elizabeth Underwood**,⁷ on 2 Jul 1787. Rebecca was born in 1766 in Penryn, Cornwall and died on 6 Aug 1811 in Falmouth, Cornwall at age 45. They had 16 children: **Sarah, Samuel, Joseph, Rebecca, Anna Peters, Elizabeth, Mary, John, Thomas Smith, Robert, Catherine, Lydia, Rachel Dorothy, Nathaniel, Henry**, and **Edwin Octavius**.

6-**Sarah Tregelles**² was born on 29 Mar 1788 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 29 Aug 1831 in Neath, Glamorgan, Wales at age 43.

6-**Samuel Tregelles**^{2,27,29,34} was born on 22 Apr 1789 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 25 Mar 1828 at age 38.

Samuel married **Dorothy Prideaux**,^{2,27,29,34} daughter of **George Prideaux**^{27,29,34,35} and **Anna Debell Cookworthy**,^{27,29,34,35} on 14 Jan 1811 in FMH Kingsbridge. Dorothy was born on 8 Feb 1790 and died on 28 Jul 1873 in Kingsbridge, Devon at age 83. They had three children: **Anna Rebecca, Samuel Prideaux**, and **Dorothea**.

7-**Anna Rebecca Tregelles**² was born on 16 Oct 1811 in Falmouth, Cornwall, died on 10 May 1885 in Falmouth, Cornwall at age 73, and was buried on 14 May 1885 in FBG Budock, Falmouth. She had no known marriage and no known children.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

7-Dr. Samuel Prideaux Tregelles^{1,2,27,29,34} was born on 30 Jan 1813 in Falmouth, Cornwall, died on 24 Apr 1875 in 6 Portland Square, Plymouth, Devon at age 62, and was buried in Plymouth Cemetery.

General Notes: Samuel Prideaux Tregelles was born in Wodehouse Place near Falmouth in 1813 and died in Plymouth on April 24th 1875. He was known both as a biblical scholar and a hymnist. His chief critical works include Hebrew Reading Lessons; Prophetic Visions in the Book of Daniel; Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon; The Original Language of St. Matthew's Gospel; The Jansenists; Hebrew Psalter; Defence of the Book of Daniel; Hebrew Grammar; Collation of the Text of Griesbach and Others; Fragments of St. Luke (Codex Zacynthius); and The Hope of Christ's Second Coming.

TREGELLES, SAMUEL PRIDEAUX (1813-1875), biblical scholar, son of Samuel Tregelles (1789-1828), merchant, of Falmouth, by his wife Dorothy, daughter of George Prideaux of Kingsbridge, was born at Wodehouse Place, Falmouth, on 30 Jan. 1813. Edwin Octavius Tregelles [q. v.] was his uncle. He possessed a powerful memory and showed remarkable precocity. What education he had was received at Falmouth classical school from 1825 to 1828. From 1829 to 1835 Tregelles was engaged in ironworks at Neath Abbey, Glamorgan, and devoted his spare time to learning Greek, Hebrew, and Chaldee. He also mastered Welsh, and sometimes preached and even published in that language. Finding his work distasteful, he returned to Falmouth in 1835, and supported himself by taking pupils. Although both his parents were Friends, he now joined the Plymouth brethren, but later in life he became a presbyterian. His first book was ' Passages in the Revelation connected with the Old Testament/ 1836. In 1837, having obtained work from publishers, he settled in London. He superintended the publication of the ' English- man's Greek Concordance to the New Testament,' 1839, and the ' Hebrew and Chaldee Concordance to the Old Testament,' 1843. In 1841 he wrote for Bagster's ' English Hexaplaran ' Historical Account of the English Versions of the Scriptures.' In 1838 Tregelles took up the critical study of the New Testament, and formed a design for a new Greek text. This plan was the result of finding, first, that the textus receptus did not rest on ancient authority; secondly, that existing collations were inconsistent and inaccurate. His design was to form a text on the authority of ancient copies only, without allowing prescriptive preference to the received text ; to give to ancient versions a determining voice as to the insertion of clauses, letting the order of words rest wholly on manuscripts ; and, lastly, to state clearly the authorities for the readings. Tregelles was for many years unaware that he was working on the same lines as Lachmann. Like Lachmann, he minimised the importance of cursive manuscripts, thereby differing from Scrivener. He first became generally known through ' The Book of Revelation, edited from Ancient Authorities,' 1844; new edit. 1859. This contained the announcement of his intention to prepare a Greek testament. He began by collating the cod. Augiensis at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1845 he went to Rome with the special intention of collating Codex B. in the Vatican, but, though he spent five months there, he was not allowed to copy the manuscript. He nevertheless contrived to note some important readings. From Rome he went to Florence, Modena, Venice, Munich, and Basle, reading and collating all manuscripts that came within the scope of his plan. He returned to England in November 1846, and settled at Plymouth. In 1849 he went to Paris, but an attack of cholera drove him home. In 1850 he returned and finished the laborious task of collating the damaged ' Cyprius ' (K). He went on to Hamburg, and thence to Berlin, where he met Lachmann. He also went to Leipzig, Dresden, Wolfenbiittel, and Utrecht, and returned home in 1851. Down to 1857 he was employed collating manuscripts in England. In 1853 he restored and deciphered the uncial palimpsest Z of St. Matthew's Gospel at Dublin. In 1854 appeared his ' Account of the Printed Text/ which remains valuable even after Scrivener. In 1856 he rewrote for Home's ' Introduction ' the section on ' Textual Criticism ' contained in vol. iv. The first part of the Greek Testament, St. Matthew and St. Mark, was published to subscribers in 1857, but proved un-remunerative. Tregelles then went abroad to recruit his health, and stayed at Geneva and Milan. At Milan he made a facsimile tracing of the Muratorian canon, but was unable to publish it until 1867. On the return journey he visited Bunsen at Heidelberg. In 1860 he went on a tour through Spain, where he showed much interest in the protestants. The second part of the Greek testament St. Luke and St. John appeared in 1861. In 1862 he went to Leipzig to examine the Codex Sinaiticus, then in Tischendorf's keeping ; thence to Halle, to Luther's country, and down the Danube. The Acts and catholic epistles were issued in 1865, and the Pauline epistles down to 2 Thessalonians in 1869. He was in the act of revising the last chapters of Revelations in 1870 when he had a stroke of paralysis, after which he never walked. He continued to work in bed. The remainder of the epistles were published in 1870, as he had prepared them, but the book of Revelations) was edited from his papers by S. J. Bloxidge and B. W. Newton in 1872, and the edition lacked the long-expected prolegomena. In 1879 Dr. Hort published an appendix to the Greek Testament, containing the materials for the prolegomena that Tregelles's notes supplied, with supplementary corrections by Annesley William Streane. Tregelles received the degree of LL.D. from St. Andrews in 1850, and in 1862 a civil list pension of 100/., which was doubled next year. He was on the New Testament revision committee, but was unable to attend its meetings. He died without issue at 6 Portland Square, Plymouth, on 24 April 1875, and was buried in Plymouth cemetery. In 1839 he married his cousin, Sarah Anna, eldest daughter of Walter Prideaux, banker, of Plymouth. His wife survived him until 1882, and half the pension was continued to her. The other works of Tregelles comprise, in addition to pamphlets : 1. * Hebrew Reading Lessons,' 1845. 2. ' Prophetic Visions of the Book of Daniel/ 1847; new editions, 1855, 1864. 3. ' Gesenius, Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon to the Old Testament, translated with Additions and Corrections/ 1847. 4. * The Original Language of St. Matthew's Gospel/ 1850. 5. ' The Jansenists,' 1851 : based on information obtained at Utrecht from their archbishop. 6. ' Hebrew Psalter/ 1852. 7. ' Defence of the Authenticity of the Book of Daniel/ 1852. 8. ' Hebrew Grammar/ 1852. 9. < Collation of the Texts of Griesbach, Scholz, Lachmann, and Tischendorf, with that in common use/ 1854. 10. ' Codex Zacynthius, Fragments of St. Luke/ 1861. 11. < Hope of Christ's Second Coming/ 1864. He contributed many articles in Cassell's ' Dictionary/ Smith's ' Dictionary of the Bible/ Kitto's ' Journal of Sacred Literature/ and the ' Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology.' Rogers's ' Lyra Britannica' and Schaff's ' Christ in Song' contain hymns by Tregelles. He also edited Prisoners of Hope/ 1852 : letters from Florence on the persecution of F. and It. Madiari. A portrait of Tregelles is in the possession of Mrs. F. C. Ball, Bromley, Kent, and copies have been placed in the Plymouth Athenaeum and Falmouth Polytechnic. There is also an oil painting in the possession of Miss A. Prideaux of Plymouth. [Manuscript memoir by Miss Augusta Prideaux; communications from Or. F. Tregelles, esq., Barnstaple; Western Daily Mercury, 3 May 1875; Professor E. Abbot in New York Independent, 1875 , S. E. Fox's Life of Edwin Octavius Tregelles, 1892; Academy, 1875, i. 475; Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornub. ; Boase's Collectanea, 1027.]

Noted events in his life were:

- He was a Quaker then Plymouth Brethren, then Presbyterian.
- He worked as an Ironworks manager 1829 To 1835 in Neath, Glamorgan, Wales.
- He worked as a Biblical Scholar.

Samuel married **Sarah Anna Prideaux**,^{1,27} daughter of **Walter Prideaux**^{1,7,9,27,29} and **Sarah Ball Hingston**,^{1,7,9,27,29} on 12 Mar 1839 in FMH Plymouth. Sarah was born on 22 Sep 1807 in Bearscombe, Devon, died on 15 Sep 1882 in 31 Portland Square, Plymouth, Devon at age 74, and was buried in Plymouth Cemetery.

7-Dorothea Tregelles was born on 5 May 1818 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 19 May 1818 in Falmouth, Cornwall.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

6-**Joseph Tregelles**³⁶ was born on 5 Jan 1791 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 26 Jul 1817 at age 26.

6-**Rebecca Tregelles**^{2,7,31,37} was born on 11 Aug 1792 in Falmouth, Cornwall, died on 10 Dec 1862 in The Craig, Neath, Glamorgan, Wales at age 70, and was buried in FBG Neath.

Rebecca married **Bevington Gibbins**,^{2,7,37} son of **Joseph Gibbins**^{1,7,37,38,39} and **Martha Bevington**,^{7,37,38,39} on 5 Mar 1829. Bevington was born on 14 Jul 1792 in Prospect Row, Aston, Birmingham, died on 1 Aug 1835 in Neath, Glamorgan, Wales at age 43, and was buried in FBG Neath. They had three children: **Henry Bevington**, **Sarah Anna**, and **Frederick Joseph**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Chemical Manufacturer. Melincryddan Chemical Works in Neath, Glamorgan, Wales.

7-**Henry Bevington Gibbins**^{7,40} was born on 23 Mar 1830 in Neath, Glamorgan, Wales and died on 6 Mar 1910 in Redland Road, Bristol, Gloucestershire at age 79.

General Notes: 30 aug 1867. Parties: 1) Henry Bevington Gibbins and Frederick Joseph Gibbins, chemical manufacturers, of Neath, Glamorgan, executors of will of Elizabeth Tregelles, deceased 2) Lydia and Rachel Tregelles, spinsters, of Falmouth. Assignment of share in leasehold premises called Ashfield. Premises leased by Elizabeth, Lydia and Rachel Tregelles to John Stephens in 1834. Formerly leased in 1832 by Francis, lord de Dunstanville and Basset, to Tregelles sisters, for 99 years at rent of œ100.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Chemical Manufacturer in Neath, Glamorgan, Wales.

Henry married **Rachel Anna Fox**,⁷ daughter of **George Fox**^{7,21,41,42} and **Rachel Collier Hingston**,^{7,21,41} on 2 Aug 1860 in Kingsbridge, Devon. Rachel was born on 22 Aug 1830. They had six children: **Bevington Henry**, **Alfred**, **Georgina Mary**, **Cecil**, **Constance Ethel**, and **Henrietta**.

8-**Bevington Henry Gibbins** was born on 23 Jul 1861 in Neath, Glamorgan, Wales and died on 8 May 1897 in Ocala, Florida at age 35.

Bevington married **Edith Susan Dymond** on 14 Jul 1885. Edith was born on 4 Jun 1865.

8-**Alfred Gibbins**^{43,44} was born on 13 Jun 1864 in Neath, Glamorgan, Wales and died on 5 Jun 1905 in Bristol, Gloucestershire at age 40.

General Notes: GIBBINS.-On the 5th June, 1905, at Bristol, Alfred Gibbins (1878-80), aged 41 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1878-1880 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Horticulturalist in Bristol, Gloucestershire.

Alfred married **Annie Michel**⁴⁴ on 6 Dec 1895. Annie was born on 14 Jun 1862 and died on 16 Dec 1897 at age 35.

8-**Georgina Mary Gibbins** was born on 19 Sep 1866 in Neath, Glamorgan, Wales.

8-**Cecil Gibbins** was born on 6 Jul 1868 in Neath, Glamorgan, Wales and died in 1960 in Weston-super-Mare, Somerset at age 92.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Analytical chemist in 1911 in Neath smelting works, Neath, Glamorgan.
- He had a residence in 9 Dundonald Road Bristol, Gloucestershire.

Cecil married **Emilie Mary Brown**, daughter of **Henry Brown**⁷ and **Emma Jemima Arkinstall**,⁷ Emilie was born in 1875 in Birmingham, Warwickshire. They had one son: **Francis Bevington**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in 1911 in Bristol, Gloucestershire.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Ackworth School.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

9-**Francis Bevington Gibbins** was born on 21 Apr 1909 in Bristol, Gloucestershire and died in Sep 1992 in Bristol, Gloucestershire at age 83.

8-**Constance Ethel Gibbins** was born on 1 Sep 1871 in Neath, Glamorgan, Wales.

8-**Henrietta Gibbins** was born on 16 Apr 1874 in Neath, Glamorgan, Wales.

7-**Sarah Anna Gibbins** was born on 31 Mar 1831 and died on 29 Sep 1903 at age 72.

7-**Frederick Joseph Gibbins**^{7,45,46,47} was born on 2 Sep 1832 in Neath, Glamorgan, Wales and died on 3 Feb 1907 in Neath, Glamorgan, Wales at age 74.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Chemical manufacturer.

Frederick married **Caroline Bowly**,^{7,45,46,47} daughter of **William Crotch Bowly**^{7,9,48,49} and **Caroline Swaine**,^{7,9,48} in 1860. Caroline was born on 4 Dec 1834 in Nailsworth, Gloucestershire and died on 7 Jan 1913 in Neath, Glamorgan, Wales at age 78. They had five children: **Frederick William**, **Rebecca Beatrice**, **Edward Joseph**, **Edith Mary**, and **Arthur Bowly**.

General Notes: Is mentioned staying at Hutton Hall end of August 1858 with JWPease. Known as "Carey" or "Carrie" Bowly.

8-**Frederick William Gibbins** was born on 1 Apr 1861 in The Craig, Neath, Glamorgan, Wales, died on 30 Jul 1937 in Glynsaer, Llandovery, Carmarthenshire at age 76, and was buried in Cynghordy, Llandovery, Carmarthenshire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Oliver's Mount School in Scarborough, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an Assistant manager, Ynispenllwch tinplate works.
- He worked as an Owner manager of the eagle Tinplate works in Melyn, Neath Glamorgan, Wales.
- He was a Quaker.
- He worked as a High Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1908.
- He worked as a Member of Parliament for Mid-Glamorgan in 1910-1910.

Frederick married **Sarah Jennet Rhys**, daughter of **Jenkin Rhys**.

8-**Rebecca Beatrice Gibbins**⁴⁷ was born in 1862 in The Craig, Neath, Glamorgan, Wales, died on 26 Sep 1871 in The Craig, Neath, Glamorgan, Wales at age 9, and was buried in FBG Neath.

8-**Edward Joseph Gibbins**⁴⁴ was born in 1865 in Neath, Glamorgan, Wales and died in May 1943 at age 78.

General Notes: DEATH OF MR. E. J. GIBBINS The Chronicle regrets to record the death of Mr. Edward Joseph Gibbins, of Gate House, Cheltenham.

He was director of a large galvanised sheet works. He also married in South Wales in 1901 Miss Edith Mary Sheppard, daughter of the late Mr. Osborne Sheppard, of Glynclydach, Neath. In spite of his business he found time to be Joint Master of the Llangyfelach.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1878-1882 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Director of a sheet Iron works.
- He resided at Gate House in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

Edward married **Edith Mary Sheppard**, daughter of **Osborne Sheppard**.

8-**Edith Mary Gibbins**⁴⁵ was born in 1869 in The Craig, Neath, Glamorgan, Wales and died on 2 Dec 1871 in The Craig, Neath, Glamorgan, Wales at age 2.

8-**Arthur Bowly Gibbins**⁴⁵ was born in 1871 in The Craig, Neath, Glamorgan, Wales and died on 14 Mar 1872 in The Craig, Neath, Glamorgan, Wales at age 1.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

6-**Anna Peters Tregelles**^{8,15,40,50} was born on 17 Dec 1793 in Falmouth, Cornwall, died on 24 Feb 1854 in Wood Lane, Falmouth, Cornwall at age 60, and was buried on 1 Mar 1854 in FBG Falmouth.

Anna married **Dr. Joseph Fox**,^{8,15,40,50,51} son of **Dr. Richard Fox**⁵² and **Hannah Forster**,⁵² in 1819. Joseph was born on 2 Nov 1792 in Falmouth, Cornwall, died on 25 Dec 1861 in Wellington Terrace, Falmouth, Cornwall at age 69, and was buried in FBG Falmouth. They had 13 children: **Anna Priscilla, Joseph John, Rebecca Smith, Richard, Henry Tregelles, Richard Francis, Samuel Tregelles, Catherine Mary, Edward Joseph, Ellen Elizabeth, Nathaniel, Alexander**, and **Edward Marshall**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an apprentice Ironmonger.
- He worked as an Ironmonger in Falmouth, Cornwall.
- Miscellaneous: Bibliotheca Cornubiensis 1882.

7-**Anna Priscilla Fox** was born on 23 Feb 1820 and died on 19 Oct 1850 at age 30.

7-**Dr. Joseph John Fox**^{8,22,46,53,54,55} was born on 6 Aug 1821 in Falmouth, Cornwall, died on 15 Dec 1897 at age 76, and was buried in FBG Stoke Newington.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MRCS LSA.
- He was educated at Falmouth Classical School.
- He was educated at Lovell Squire's School in Falmouth, Cornwall.
- He worked as a Surgeon.
- He had a residence in Westgreen, London.

Joseph married **Sarah Angell Allen**,^{8,46,53,54,55} daughter of **Charles Allen**^{8,30,51,56} and **Elizabeth Harris**,^{8,30,51,57} on 17 Jun 1847 in FMH Stoke Newington. Sarah was born on 15 Mar 1822 in Coggeshall, Essex and died on 11 Dec 1912 in London at age 90. They had nine children: **Hugh Courtney, Charles Allen, Joseph John, Richard Hingston, Joseph Tregelles, John Raleigh, Robert Fortescue, Samuel Harris**, and **Lydia Foster**.

8-**Hugh Courtney Fox**^{57,58} was born on 26 Jun 1848, died on 14 Apr 1902 in Gordon Square, London at age 53, and was buried in FBG Stoke Newington.

8-**Dr. Charles Allen Fox**⁵⁷ was born on 26 Aug 1849 and died on 25 May 1929 in Cherabere Cottage, Dolton, Devon at age 79.

Charles married **Mary Randall**⁵⁷ in 1878. Mary died in 1888.

Charles next married **Mary Jane Fowler**.

8-**Joseph John Fox** was born on 1 Feb 1852 and died on 24 Feb 1852.

8-**Dr. Richard Hingston Fox**^{53,57} was born on 7 Nov 1853 in Stoke Newington, London (2 Feb 1853 also given) and died on 20 Apr 1924 in Jordans, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire at age 70.

General Notes: **Richard Hingston Fox**

b.7 Nov 1853 d.20 Apr 1924

MD Brux MRCS LSA FRCP (1923)

Hingston Fox was born at Stoke Newington, the third of the seven medical sons of Joseph John Fox, a Quaker surgeon from Cornwall, and his wife Sarah Angell Allen of Stoke Newington. He qualified from the London Hospital in 1874, and, after a resident appointment in the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, made a voyage to Australia as a ship's surgeon, to ward off threatened pulmonary tuberculosis. On his return he assisted his father in general practice, and at the same time established a footing in Finsbury Circus and began work for life assurance companies, which later claimed a large share of his energies. He began consulting practice in 1902 and was assistant physician to the Mount Vernon Hospital for Consumption from 1916 to 1919. The affairs of the Hunterian Society, of which he was president in 1912, and medical history occupied much of his leisure. He published a book on Dr. John Fothergill and his Friends in 1919. Fox was a quiet and devout man, a Greek and Hebrew scholar, and a student of geology and birds and trees. He married in 1879 Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Tylor, and had one son and seven daughters. He was a brother of R. F. Fox, F.R.C.P. He died at his home at Jordans, Beaconsfield.

Lancet, 1924.

B.M.J., 1924.

Presidential Address to R.C.P., 1925, 18.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

(Volume IV, page 586)

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MD Brux MRCS LSA FRCP.
- He worked as a Physician.

Richard married **Elizabeth Tylor**,^{53,57} daughter of **Charles Tylor**^{7,53} and **Gulielma Maria Sparkes**, on 5 Jun 1879 in Manchester. Elizabeth was born in 1852 and died in Jul 1928 at age 76. They had seven children: **Lydia, Mary, Margaret, Joseph Tylor, Elizabeth Allen, Anna, and Helen**.

9-**Lydia Fox** was born in 1880 and died in 1963 at age 83.

Lydia married **William George Grant**. William died in 1929.

9-**Mary Fox** was born in 1882 and died in 1964 at age 82.

Mary married **George Adams**.

9-**Margaret Fox** was born in 1883 and died in 1965 at age 82.

Margaret married **Ernest William Sawdon**. Ernest was born in 1879. They had two children: **Aidan William** and **Eleanor Margaret**.

10-**Aidan William Sawdon** was born in 1912 and died in 1914 at age 2.

10-**Eleanor Margaret Sawdon**

9-**Dr. Joseph Tylor Fox**^{44,59,60,61,62,63} was born on 11 Jan 1885 in London and died on 20 Sep 1949 at age 64.

General Notes: FOX-GILBERT.-On the 9th May, 1912, at the Friends' Meeting House, Bournville, Dr. Joseph Tylor Fox (1898-99), to Elsie Lilla Gilbert.

J. TYLOR FOX

J. Tylor Fox was the son of R. Kingston Fox and Elizabeth Tylor, and came of a long line of doctors ; no less than six generations. He was at Bootham in 1898-9 before the time when any serious work in Biology was done, and in fact some years before the College Class was started. On leaving he went to the City of London School, whence he proceeded by scholarship to Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and to the London Hospital from which he qualified as medical practitioner in 1910.

During the first world war he acted as medical officer under the Friend's war-victims service at Buzuluk, in the famine area in Russia. Returning to England in 1918, he became medical superintendent of the Lingfield Epileptic Colony in Surrey and wrote many articles on the treatment of the disease for scientific journals. His work at Lingfield was continued under great difficulties through the second world war, part of the colony being severely damaged by a flying bomb and a number of patients being evacuated to Mansfield. This involved a considerable amount of travel to and fro under very wearirig conditions, and shortly after peace was declared, his health made retirement advisable. He continued, however, to work for epileptics, and was the means of fitting many of them into places where they could be useful in the community at large.

This bare skeleton of the events of his career fails to give a clear picture in two important respects. In the first place, it does not succeed in showing his great eminence as an authority on the subject which was specially his own, and in the second it fails to make clear the lovable humility of his character, which at a first meeting sometimes concealed this, but when one knew him better so much enhanced it. He married Elsie, daughter of the late Edwin Gilbert. She survives him with' a daughter and two sons, both of whom are following the medical profession.

J. A. DELL. *Bootham magazine - June 1949*

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MA MD BCh MRCS LRCP DPH FRSM.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1898-1899 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Physician and Director of Epileptic care in Lingfield, Surrey.
- He worked as a Chief Medical Officer FWVRC in Russia.

Joseph married **Elsie Lilla Gilbert**^{44,59,60,61,62,63} on 9 May 1912 in FMH Bournville. Elsie was born in 1887 and died on 2 Aug 1976 at age 89. They had three children: **Lilla Margaret, Christopher Gilbert, and Richard Hilary**.

Marriage Notes: **SILVER WEDDING.**

FOX-GILBERT.— On May gth, 1912, at the Friends' Meeting House, Bournville, J. Tylor Fox (1898-9), to Elsie Lilla Gilbert.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

10-Lilla Margaret Fox

Lilla married **Brian Leonard Pearce**.

10-**Dr. Christopher Gilbert Fox**^{44,60,64,65,66} was born on 18 Feb 1919 in Lingfield, Surrey and died in 1972 at age 53.

General Notes: Fox.-On the 18th February, 1919, at Lingfield, Surrey, Elsie L. (Gilbert), wife of Dr. J. Tylor Fox (1898-9), a son, who was named Christopher Gilbert.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1932-1934 in York, Yorkshire.

Christopher married **Ethel Gerta Rogers**. They had two children: **Ann Caroline** and **Isabel Mary**.

11-Ann Caroline Fox

11-Isabel Mary Fox

Christopher next married **Margaret Anne Bryant**.

10-**Dr. Richard Hilary Fox**⁶¹ was born on 3 May 1928 and died in 2010 at age 82.

General Notes: Fox.-On May 3rd, to Elsie L., wife of Dr. J. Tylor Fox (1898- 1899), a son.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Consultant Psychologist.

Richard married **Audrey Doreen Robinson**.

9-**Elizabeth Allen Fox** was born in 1886 and died in 1974 at age 88.

9-**Anna Fox** was born in 1887 and died in 1972 at age 85.

9-**Helen Fox** was born in 1892 and died in 1973 at age 81.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Sep 1907-Jul 1911 in York, Yorkshire.

8-**Dr. Joseph Tregelles Fox**⁵⁵ was born on 14 Mar 1855 and died on 4 Jan 1937 in National City, California, USA at age 81.

Noted events in his life were:

- He resided at 1 Lordship Terrace in 1873 in Lordship Road, Stoke Newington, London.
- He worked as a Medical Missionary, Friends' Foreign Mission Association after 1880 in Madagascar.
- Miscellaneous: Collected spermatophytic plants in Madagascar, for the Natural History Museum, London.
- He had a residence about 1888 in Strathpeffer, Ross-shire.

Joseph married **Sarah Elizabeth Davies**⁵⁵ in 1880. Sarah was born in 1851 and died in 1926 at age 75. They had five children: **Albert Tregelles, Hannah, Joseph Sanger, Benjamin Davies, and Dorothy**.

9-**Albert Tregelles Fox** was born on 4 Jan 1881 in Antananarivo, Madagascar and died on 12 Jan 1945 in Long Beach, California, USA at age 64.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School in 1890-1894.
- He worked as a Pharmaceutical chemist.

Albert married **Edith Mabel Shimwell** in 1901 in Bakewell, Derbyshire. Edith was born in Sep 1883 in Bakewell, Derbyshire. They had one daughter: **Sarah Winifred**.

10-**Sarah Winifred Fox** was born in 1902.

Albert next married **Rosa Alice Northwood** on 31 Jul 1906 in Leeds, Yorkshire. Rosa was born in Jun 1886 in Ampthill, Bedfordshire and died on 24 Mar 1948 in Brisbane, Queensland, Australia at age 61. They had one son: **Frank Tregelles**.

10-**Frank Tregelles Fox** was born on 18 Sep 1907 in Marrickville, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia and died on 28 Feb 1989 in Brisbane, Queensland, Australia at age 81.

Frank married **Beatrice Mary Miller**. Beatrice was born on 13 Jun 1909 and died on 10 Mar 2001 at age 91. They had five children: **Rita Amelia, Robert Charles Tregelles, (No Given Name), (No Given Name),** and **(No Given Name)**.

11-**Rita Amelia Fox** was born on 17 Sep 1934 and died on 14 Jun 1993 at age 58.

Rita married **Stanley Macarthur**.

11-**Robert Charles Tregelles Fox** was born on 1 Nov 1943 and died on 9 Jan 2005 at age 61.

11-**Fox**

11-**Fox**

11-**Fox**

9-**Hannah Fox** was born in 1884.

Hannah married **Alvin Peterson**. They had one son: **George**.

10-**George Peterson**

9-**Joseph Sanger Fox**⁵⁵ was born on 6 Sep 1886 in Antananarivo, Madagascar.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School in 1897-1900 in Ackworth, Pontefract, Yorkshire.
- He emigrated to the United States of America.
- He was naturalized in 1924 in California, USA.
- He had a residence in National City, California, USA.

Joseph married **Hilda Theodora Haycott**⁵⁵ before 1915. Hilda was born in 1894 in Wisconsin, USA. They had seven children: **Josephine Doris, Mary Elizabeth, Thelma Makepeace, Rhoda, Joseph Nathaniel, Ruth Anna,** and **Nancy**.

10-**Josephine Doris Fox**

10-**Mary Elizabeth Fox**

10-**Thelma Makepeace Fox**

10-**Rhoda Fox**

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

10-Joseph Nathaniel Fox

Joseph married someone. He had two children: **Marilyn Jean** and **Joseph Allen**.

11-Marilyn Jean Fox

Marilyn married **Steven J. Karr**. They had one daughter: **Ashley**.

12-Ashley Karr

11-Joseph Allen Fox

10-Ruth Anna Fox

10-Nancy Fox

9-**Benjamin Davies Fox** was born on 27 Oct 1888, died on 8 Dec 1956 in San Diego, California, USA at age 68, and was buried in Mount Hope Cemetery, San Diego, California.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School in 1898-1904.

9-**Dorothy Fox** was born in 1891.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Ackworth School in 1901-1902.

Dorothy married **Fritz Peterson**. They had one daughter: **Alma Dorothea**.

10-Alma Dorothea Peterson

8-**John Raleigh Fox** was born on 15 Feb 1857 and died on 10 Feb 1858.

8-**Dr. Robert Fortescue Fox**⁵³ was born on 24 Dec 1858 in Stoke Newington, London and died on 15 Jun 1940 in London at age 81.

General Notes: **Robert Fortescue Fox**

b.24 Dec 1858 d.15 June 1940

MD Lond MRCS LSA FRCP (1925)

Fortescue Fox was the seventh son of Joseph John Fox, a Stoke Newington surgeon who came of a Cornish Quaker family, and his wife Sarah Angell Allen. He qualified at the London Hospital in 1882 and was house physician to Sir Andrew Clark; but precarious health took him away from hospital work, first on a voyage to China as a ship's surgeon, and then to a temporary post at Strathpeffer Spa in Ross-shire, where he remained to practise for twenty years. He returned to London finally in 1905, and in 1913, when he produced his Principles and Practice of Medical Hydrology, he was already accepted as an authority on British and foreign spas. During the 1914-1918 War his specialised practice vanished and he concentrated on the care of the disabled. He insisted on the value of various forms of baths and exercise for the restoration of injured limbs; he wrote Physical Remedies for Disabled Soldiers (1917), worked with Sir Robert Jones at the Military Orthopaedic Hospital, Shepherd's Bush, and introduced the "whirlpool" arm and leg baths. A pioneer of what was later called rehabilitation, he was impressed by the need for concurrent treatment and training of the disabled, and his ideas on this and on resettlement were partially realised in the Enham Village Centre, of which he was for a year the first medical director.

As a physician, he was interested in people even more than in diseases, and his approach to each case was correspondingly personal, including a search for environmental or social factors in the illness. A therapist by nature, he made full use of drugs, but was unfashionable in his faith in "airs, waters, and places" as remedial agents. He urged that clinics should be set up in cities to reduce rheumatic disabilities, and the British Red Cross Clinic for Rheumatism was largely the result of his leadership and planning. But he was also eager that spas and coastal resorts should be used more widely, with financial aid from public funds for poorer patients, and he helped to found the British Health Resorts Association. To promote the scientific study of climates and waters, he formed the International Society of Medical Hydrology and edited its Archives for several years from 1922. When, in his old age, some of his foreign associates became political refugees, he spared no pains to help them. Fox remained active in practice and in persuasive writing until the last days of a life of ardent and often far-sighted effort. Sensitive and latterly frail, he felt acutely the rebuffs that come to innovators. But he had many compensating interests— in poetry, archaeology, travel, painting and gardening. He married the daughter of Rev. W. S. McDougall and had three daughters and three sons— one of them T. F. Fox, F.R.C.P. He was a brother of R. Hingston Fox, F.R.C.P. He died in London.

Lancet, 1940.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

B.M.J., 1940.

Information supplied by Dr. T. F. Fox.
(Volume IV, page 599)

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MD Lond MRCS LSA FRCP.
- He worked as a Physician.

Robert married **Katherine Stewart MacDougall**,⁵³ daughter of **Rev. W. S. Macdougall**, in Sep 1885 in Strathpeffer, Ross-shire. Katherine was born on 19 Jun 1860 and died in 1937 at age 77. They had six children: **Constance Mary**, **Hilda Angel**, **Charlotte Iris**, **William Fortescue**, **Andrew Stewart**, and **Theodore Fortescue**.

9-**Constance Mary Fox** was born in 1886.

9-**Hilda Angel Fox** was born in 1887.

9-**Dr. Charlotte Iris Fox**⁶⁷ was born in 1890 in Strathpeffer, Ross-shire and died on 21 Jan 1926 at age 36. The cause of her death was Blood poisoning, from a cut incurred during a post-mortem examination.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in 1904-1907 in York, Yorkshire.
- She worked as a Pathologist in Royal Free Hospital, Grays Inn Road, London.

9-**William Fortescue Fox** was born in 1892.

9-**Andrew Stewart Fox** was born in 1893.

9-**Sir Theodore Fortescue Fox**^{53,68} was born on 26 Nov 1899 in Strathpeffer Spa, Strathpeffer, Ross-shire and died on 19 Jun 1989 in Rotherfield, East Sussex at age 89.

General Notes: **Sir Theodore Fortescue Fox**

b.26 Nov 1899 d.19 June 1989

*Kt(1962) BChir Cantab(1926) MB(1937) MA MD(1938) *FRCP(1946)LLD Glasg(1958)D Litt Birm(1966)*

Sir Theodore Fox, a medical editor who exerted a profoundly beneficial influence on the practice of medicine in his time, began his work on the staff of The Lancet in 1925 and he retired in 1964, after 20 years as its editor. He came from a long family line of Quaker doctors and his mother was the daughter of a Presbyterian minister in the Scottish Highlands - an ancestry that hardly gave him a taste for relaxation or merriment but imbued him with a dedication and a resolve to see right prevail, which infused all he did. From Leighton Park School he won a scholarship to Pembroke College, Cambridge. In 1917 he wanted to join the Army but his family persuaded him to enter the Friends Ambulance Unit and he became an orderly on an ambulance train in France. When the war was over he went up to Cambridge and subsequently became house physician to Sir Robert Hutchison [Munk's Roll, Vol.V, p.208] at the London Hospital. Later, after an expedition to India as a ship's surgeon, he accepted an offer of locum work from the editor of The Lancet - a post which became more than temporary.

With the advent of the 1939-45 war, Fox spent three years in the RAMC including a year as a regimental medical officer, some of the time in France. Later he worked in the Army blood transfusion service and edited the Army Medical Department Bulletin at the War Office. The Lancet's request for his return was eventually granted and he rejoined the journal's staff at its wartime office in Aylesbury, before its return to London with Fox as editor. He was soon deep in the often turbulent discussion about the coming National Health Service in Britain. The Lancet set out to argue the case for freeing medicine from the 'marketplace' and for eschewing the fee-for-service which many doctors wanted. Though Fox wished to see the establishment of an organized State service he never missed an opportunity to remind the profession that its prime duty would still be to patients and that doctors should never regard themselves as mere technical workers in a State-run and State-financed service. When a niggling editorial in the British Medical Journal suggested that the BMA's attitude should be to cooperate with the NHS while acting as a watchdog for the profession, The Lancet retaliated: 'Since when has cooperation become an attribute of watchdogs?' His journal's influence at this time was considerable perhaps even crucial to the outcome, for if the NHS had not begun in 1948 more or less under the terms that Fox supported in face of much professional opposition then it is unlikely that subsequent efforts to establish a non-fee-for-service system would have prevailed. He would probably have looked with misgiving on some moves begun in the late 80s to reintroduce another kind of 'marketplace' into a service which he always hoped would remove all financial impediments to satisfactory care - on the frail assumption that the Exchequer could invariably be persuaded to provide enough money.

A landmark in Fox's early years as editor was the publication of the Collings Report (The Lancet 1950;i:555-85) which illustrated, through the eyes of an Australian visitor, the imperfections of general practice in Britain. Hopes that the NHS would speedily improve matters proved vain, but the coming of the College of General Practitioners - in which Fox had a hand - and the growing appreciation of the importance of primary care fostered by his journal, eventually raised the standards and status of general practice from the level of a retreat for the unambitious graduate or the failed specialist. In 1961 he recognized the significance of the Christ Church conference on postgraduate medical education and he published George Pickering's commentary [Munk's Roll, Vol.VII,

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p.464] on its conclusions, thereby hastening the emergence of a more active on-going medical education. Fox had a talent for grasping the essential achievements and failures of health care in other lands. Short visits to the Soviet Union (1954), China (1957), the United States (1960) and Australia and New Zealand (1963) were cues for penetrating articles on what had been achieved and what was lacking in the health systems of these countries. Despite the mass of fact and observation with which he had to grapple, he made these commentaries illuminating and entertaining. Outstanding among his other signed contributions to the journal was his 1965 Harveian Oration entitled 'Purposes of Medicine'. Here he declared again that the primary role of doctors was to help people rather than to advance science, and he maintained that they should not prolong life against the patient's interest: 'I do not believe that confidence in our profession depends on following rules at the expense of people.' Another passage reads poignantly today in the shadow of events in many tormented parts of the world where doctors have been victimized because their actions were seen as contrary to the will of those in power: 'In principle ... nations allow that Medicine has a more advanced code than their own - that the doctor is right to put his duty to the human race before his duty to any of its component groups ... However uncertain and tentative, he is a prototype of supranational man.' One of his earlier pieces, 'The Greater Medical Profession' (The Lancet 1956;ii:779-80) has also been much quoted. He wrote of the medical empire transforming itself into a commonwealth with more and more of its colonies and dominions becoming wholly or partly independent. He helped many readers to recognize that medicine should be seen as only one member in a family of professions, among whom cooperation rather than financial competition was vital to the success of any health service. With all these thoughtful and elegant texts, and with many more, Fox enlivened the pages of his journal and compelled his readers to think about what they and their colleagues were doing both individually and in their corporate actions. At the same time, over the years, he encompassed the daily tasks of an editor upon whose desk papers and letters fell in mounting numbers as medicine became ever more scientific in the surge of genetics, immunology, and molecular biology clamouring for places in a general journal. In his time The Lancet sought advice from outside advisers on submitted papers much less often than it came to do in later years. Fox's Heath Clark lectures of 1963 - published as a book, *Crisis in Communication*, London, The Athlone Press, 1965 - had this to say about the refereeing of papers: 'By enlarging the editorial group, so as to dilute the influence of personal prejudice, one inevitably reduces the chances of the unorthodox. Referees are on the whole conservative and the more referees look at the paper the less the journal is likely to take a risk. An independent editor may often have golden dreams that a horse he has backed will come romping home at 45 to 1; but an editorial committee seldom sees its duties in a sporting light.' Those editors with sporting instincts were warned, however, by his next remark: '... my impression is that, in the journal I work for, the worse mistakes of the past four decades have been errors of acceptance rather than rejection.' One of his successors as editor has agreed with this view although he pointed out that mistakes of commission were almost always rapidly exposed while those of omission could remain hidden for a long time. When Fox retired from the editorship he became director of the Family Planning Association. This work strengthened his views on population control and stimulated another vivid lecture, 'Noah's New Flood' (The Lancet 1966;ii:1238), in which he argued that Britain, like any other country, should have a population policy. After he left the FPA in 1967 he seldom wrote again for publication, though he did emerge to reiterate his opinion that industrial action by doctors was a mistake (The Lancet 1976;ii:892). He kept in touch with a mass of friends by letter and by his famous hand-painted Christmas cards. He became a knight in 1962, having declined the honour earlier because he feared his acceptance might be thought to prejudice the independence of the journal. The universities of Glasgow and Birmingham gave him honorary doctorates and he was an honorary fellow of the Royal Australasian College of General Practitioners and the New York Academy of Medicine. In 1962 he was a close contender for presidency of the Royal College of Physicians.

He married Margaret McDougall in 1930 and they had four sons. Robin, their youngest son, became editor of The Lancet in 1990. I Munro [Brit.med.J., 1969,299,47-49,1518-84; The Times, 23 June 1969; The Independent, 22 June 1989; The Daily Telegraph, June 1969; FPA Annual Report 1968/89,28; NY Acad.of Med., Bulletin,61, No 5, June 1985; The Independent, 5 July 1985; Belfast Telegraph, 3 Nov 1965; The Lancet, 1965,2 Jan; Medical News, 1 Jan 1965; Family Planning, 1964,13, No 2,38; 1968,16, No 4,104-5; Photo] (Volume IX, page 178)

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with Kt BChir MB MA MD FRCP LLD DLitt.
- He worked as a member of the Friends' Ambulance Unit in 1918.
- He worked as an Editor. The Lancet.
- He worked as a Physician.

Theodore married **Margaret Evelyn McDougall**.^{53,67,68} Margaret was born in 1906 and died in 1970 at age 64. They had four children: **Andrew Stewart, Duncan Allen, Colin Ross, and Robert McDougall**.

10-Andrew Stewart Fox

10-**Duncan Allen Fox**⁶⁷ was born in 1935 and died on 3 Nov 1970 in Matangi, New Zealand at age 35.

10-Colin Ross Fox

Colin married **Marianne Forchhammer**. They had two children: **Andrew Marcus** and **Natalia Katherine**.

11-Andrew Marcus Fox

11-Natalia Katherine Fox

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10-Dr. Robert McDougall Fox

Robert married **Susan Gertrude Standerwick Clark**. They had three children: **Katharine, Duncan, and James**.

11-Katharine Fox

11-Duncan Fox

11-James Fox

8-**Samuel Harris Fox**⁵⁴ was born on 8 Oct 1860, died on 4 Apr 1896 in Flushing, Falmouth, Cornwall at age 35, and was buried on 7 Apr 1896 in FBG Budock, Falmouth.

8-**Lydia Foster Fox** was born on 18 Sep 1863 and died in 1865 at age 2.

7-**Rebecca Smith Fox**⁶⁹ was born on 1 Apr 1823, died on 17 Apr 1901 in Falmouth, Cornwall at age 78, and was buried on 19 Apr 1901 in FBG Budock, Falmouth. She had no known marriage and no known children.

7-**Richard Fox** was born on 10 Oct 1824 and died on 19 Apr 1825.

7-**Henry Tregelles Fox** was born on 2 May 1826 and died on 15 Nov 1897 at age 71.

7-**Richard Francis Fox**¹⁵ was born on 20 Dec 1827, died on 29 Nov 1844 in Falmouth, Cornwall at age 16, and was buried on 4 Dec 1844 in FBG Falmouth.

7-**Samuel Tregelles Fox**⁷⁰ was born on 1 Aug 1830, died on 10 Aug 1860 in Wood Lane, Falmouth, Cornwall at age 30, and was buried on 16 Aug 1860 in FBG Falmouth.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Physician and Surgeon.

7-**Catherine Mary Fox** was born on 15 Jan 1832 and died on 25 Nov 1832.

7-**Edward Joseph Fox** was born on 10 Jan 1834, died on 9 Mar 1840 in Falmouth, Cornwall at age 6, and was buried on 13 Mar 1840 in FBG Falmouth.

7-**Ellen Elizabeth Fox** was born on 10 Jan 1834 and died on 11 Aug 1834.

7-**Nathaniel Fox**⁴⁰ was born on 20 Jul 1835 in Falmouth, Cornwall, died on 29 Mar 1910 in Falmouth, Cornwall at age 74, and was buried on 1 Apr 1910 in FBG Burdock.

General Notes: Nathaniel Fox, 74 29 3mo. 1910 Falmouth. An Elder. Nathaniel Fox was born at Falmouth in 1835, being the son of Joseph and Anna Peters nee Tregelles) Fox. In early life he was very delicate, and spent much time in the sick room, memories of which and the drastic remedies and low diet usual in those days he often spoke of in later years and compared with the more enlightened modern practices. Though originally intended to follow the usual profession of his father's family (that of a surgeon) it was considered that his health would not be equal to it, and he was apprenticed as an ironmonger, an avocation in which he continued till the time of his death. He married, in 1857, Elizabeth Cox (a partnership which continued for forty-nine years), who was a real helpmeet to him, an affectionate wife, a tender mother, and a most able nurse, and moreover, a never failing inspirer of hope. Her death, which occurred in 1906, was a great sorrow from which he never fully recovered. In 1870, the street in which he lived was devastated by a fire which originated next door, and in a very short time his house and shop were burnt to the ground ; not a single piece of furniture was saved, and very little else, and he and his wife and seven children had only the clothes they wore. What appeared a great calamity and certainly was a great loss was from one point a blessing ; for the old house being replaced with new, improved health was the result, and in later years he often spoke of this event as a blessing in disguise. The home life was thus divided into two parts - before and after the fire. In spite of the heavy strain of business life he found time for public work in many directions. He was elected Mayor in 1865, at the age of thirty, and served for many years as Councillor and Alderman, and later as Justice of the Peace. He was joint Hon. Librarian of the Falmouth Free Library from its commencement, and for many years he was a member of the Harbour Board and of the Chamber of Commerce. He was Vice-Chairman of the Education Authority, and one of the Managers of the National School up to the time of his death. In politics he was a Liberal, and did good service to that cause in his town, never failing to raise his voice in upholding "Temperance, Peace and Freedom. He suffered distraint of his goods for the old and oppressive Rector's Rate, and he was an uncompromising Passive Resister, For forty-six years he was one of the judges of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society and when, during his last illness, he felt compelled to resign, it gave him great pleasure to receive the very kind wishes and expressions of appreciation which were coupled with the presentation of the Society's silver medal to him for his services. A firm believer in total abstinence from intoxicating liquors, he was President of the local society for many years, organizing numberless meetings, and he often could be found with others like-minded in the open air at the close of a busy day, striving by earnest words to save others from the snare of strong drink. He took a great interest in the Sailor's Bethel, was a Trustee, and took an active part in the rebuilding, successfully planning afresh the emergency staircase when the architect had failed. Very dear to his heart was the Royal Cornwall Home for Destitute Little Girls, and he was its Vice-President for thirty-five years, diligently attending the

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Monthly Meeting of the Ladies' Committee, of which he was Chairman, and taking a warm interest in each of the children under his care. His attachment to the Society of Friends was strong and constant. He was Clerk to the Monthly Meeting for many years, and later filled the same office for the Devon and Cornwall Quarterly Meeting for ten years, and represented his Quarterly Meeting in the deputation to King Edward the Seventh. One of the members of his Meeting writes : " A special feature of his character was humility. With all his competence in affairs he was constantly sensitive of what he thought were his many shortcomings, yet many of us recall how ably he conducted difficult matters of business in both Monthly and Quarterly Meetings, and led us through difficult situations over and over again with great ability'. " His prayers at the commencement of our meetings were often very impressive, and touching in their humility and sense of complete dependence on the suffering and work of our Lord Jesus Christ. " He gave the impression of having a reserve of power, and whatever work he undertook, religious or secular, with scientific or town authorities, he always did it as completely as he could. He continued to grow in mind and outlook to the end of his life, probably because of his humble spirit, and his readiness to learn from many quarters. His work in the Church was somewhat like that of a father of a family." His faith in the goodness and love of a never-failing God and Saviour bore its fruits in his daily life, in his strict integrity in all his business transactions and other outward concerns, and notably also in the stress of weakness and weariness through which he had to pass before the end came, accepting these without murmuring or questioning, and with entire dependence on God. He died on March 29th, 1910. The funeral took place on the 1st of April, 1910, in the beautiful Friends' Burial Ground at Burdock. Besides the Friends present, a large company of townspeople had come to show their sympathy, including the Mayor, Councillors, and Justices, and the Rector and Ministers of Falmouth. Nine of our late friend's children stood by the grave, Marshall N. Fox, who is in Syria, alone being absent, and one daughter, who predeceased him, being represented by her husband. The one hundred and twenty-first Psalm was read by R. Kingston Fox, and three of the sons, Arthur E. Fox (Banbury), S. A. Fox (Gloucester), and Geo. A. Fox (Coventry), bore witness in simple words to their father's unflinching faith and to their indebtedness to the influence of both father and mother. The children from the Royal Cornwall Orphan Home were drawn up by the grave-side, and the hymn, " Sleep on, beloved." was sung by their little voices. The character of Nathaniel Fox was in many ways typical of the results of Friends' training. He was reserved, self-contained, never putting himself forward, humble in his estimate of himself, yet very firm in his convictions, and tenacious of what he thought right. Under his retiring manner there was a strong will and a kind heart as well as a keen sense of humour, and a love of all that was beautiful in nature or in art. Such men, when they become known, have to bear weight in the community, and are relied on by weaker and more impulsive natures. " Not his the golden pen or lips persuasive. But a fine sense of right ; And truth's directness, meeting each occasion Straight as a line of light. His faith and works, like streams that intermingle, In the same channel ran, The crystal clearness of an eye kept single Shamed all the frauds of man. The very gentlest of all human natures He joined to courage strong, A love out-reaching unto all God's creatures, With sturdy hate of wrong."

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Ironmonger.
- He worked as a Mayor of Falmouth in 1865.

Nathaniel married **Elizabeth Cox**,⁴⁰ daughter of **James B. Cox**, in 1857. Elizabeth was born on 20 Jul 1835 in Hatch Beauchamp, Taunton, Somerset, died on 29 May 1906 in 41 Market Street, Falmouth, Cornwall at age 70, and was buried on 1 Jun 1906 in FBG Budock. (Non-member). They had 11 children: **Rachel Tregelles, Annie Elizabeth, Francis Joseph, Ellen Mary, Arthur Edward, Harriet, Gertrude, Catherine Marshall, Marshall Nathaniel, Samuel Alexander, and George Alexander.**

8-Rachel Tregelles Fox⁷¹ was born in 1863, died on 31 Jan 1934 at age 71, and was buried in FBG York.

Rachel married **Edward Worsdell**,^{71,72,73,74} son of **George Worsdell**^{1,72} and **Jane Bolton**,^{1,72} on 18 Apr 1889 in FMH Falmouth. Edward was born on 21 Mar 1852 in Manchester, died on 11 Mar 1908 in Elm Ridge, Darlington, County Durham at age 55, and was buried in FBG York. They had four children: **George Fox, Thomas Arnold, Anna Margaret, and Guy Riccalton.**

General Notes: Edward Worsdell.

"Freely we serve, because we freely love."

A glance back over the pages of BOOTHAM shows a crowded record of past memories and present achievements. And as we turn the pages we are struck by the names of those who, being of our number, have passed beyond our sight and left for us memories which it is our pride and privilege to cherish. The death of Edward Worsdell has taken from us one more who was closely connected with Bootham, and it seems right that this loss should find mention in these pages. Edward Worsdell had not been a scholar at Bootham. He joined the school as a master in 1880. One who knew him well at that time speaks of him as an enthusiastic teacher, eager to present his subjects in the best possible way. Even in those days he denounced a language teaching that magnified grammar, and pleaded for reading and the study of literature. He wished to publish a German grammar of a few pages, and this he considered all that was needful. Many Bootham boys have used his scheme of irregular French verbs. His history charts and geological maps and diagrams were marvels of ingenuity and industry, and the school still possesses the MS. book of long English sentences, analysed with minute exactness in the diagrammatic method, as only he could do them. But eager as Edward Worsdell was to make the calling of a schoolmaster his life's work, it was not to be. A breakdown in health, and the loss of sleep made it impossible to enter fully into all the interests of school life, and at the end of a year the work had to be given up. He records this in his diary as one of the deep disappointments of his life. But it will be the later years lived in York that brought many of us into touch with Edward Worsdell. For those who did not know him words will convey but a poor idea of the gifts with which he was richly endowed, and of his many sided character. A great love of books was his, and an unusual power of laying his reading under contribution to illustrate a point or enforce a lesson. He had, too, a high— an exacting— standard of workmanship. Did he promise to give a talk on Friendship, prepared some years before, then the " De Amicitia " must be read again, that its points might come with freshness to his mind. And so he sustained in our midst his splendid enthusiasm for culture in the best sense ; few will forget the impression left by his lectures on Thackeray and Ruskin, and he never lost the sense of responsibility for the right occupation of these talents. He would use them, and right willingly, up to the limit and often beyond the measure of his strength. A pencil note in his diary speaks of one hundred and fifteen public addresses in 1907. But by some he will be remembered as a man of tender and sensitive spirit. He never lost the attitude of a learner. Few boys, however shy, when invited to his home could resist for long sharing opinions with one who seemed so anxious to learn what others had to say about almost everything. A friend who travelled with him in the Lake District in early days tells how, with his sense of fun and desire to spare the feelings of a landlady he would comment in the visitor's book: " Wir haben das Essen ein bischen teuer gefunden ! " But no reference to Edward Worsdell's work would be loyal to his memory that did not emphasise his courage and his faith. When, with a certain knowledge of the unpopularity or distrust that it would bring, he wrote his " Gospel of Divine Help, " in self-forgetfulness he did one of the brave acts of his life. Perhaps most of all he has helped to strengthen the faith of others, because he had

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won his own way through conflict and suffering to a faith in the Divine love and goodness which never faltered. We have heard him repeat these lines and knew that his quest, too, had reached this conviction:—

" All that I feel of pity Thou hast known
Before I was; my best is all Thy own.
From Thy great heart of goodness mine but drew
Wishes and prayers ; but Thou, O Lord, wilt do,
In Thy own time, by ways I cannot see,

All that I feel when I am nearest Thee ! " And as he lived and spoke, it was a strenuous life, a manly ideal which he held before us. He was a living witness to the fact that true earnestness and reverence may go with a large and tolerant spirit. A long succession of Bootham boys have listened week by week to Edward Worsdell's ministry— translating as it did the Master's words into a law of love and duty. And because the friend whom we have lost was a faithful steward, many will say with gratitude, now that he has laid down the stewardship, " he helped me to lead a ' leal life and a true. "

F . L. P. S. *Bootham magazine* - June 1908

Noted events in his life were:

- He was Quaker.
- He was educated at University of London.
- He worked as a School Teacher 1880 To 1881 in Bootham School, York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Tutor to the family of Alfred Lloyd Fox 1883 To 1888 in Falmouth, Cornwall.
- He worked as a School Teacher about 1889 in Scarborough, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a School Teacher in Stoke Newington, London.
- He worked as a Quaker Minister.

9-**George Fox Worsdell**⁷³ was born in 1894.

9-**Thomas Arnold Worsdell**^{44,73,75,76} was born on 6 Mar 1896 in York, Ontario, Canada and died in 1982 at age 86.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1909-1912 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at University of Manchester in 1919-1923.
- He worked as a Mechanical engineer.
- He worked as a member of the Friends' Ambulance Unit in 1915-1919.
- He was a Quaker.
- He resided at 10 Parkway Close in 1935 in Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire.

Thomas married **Edith Mary Brown**,^{44,75,76,77} daughter of **William Edward Brown**^{7,44,78,79} and **Edith Madeline Collinson**,^{7,78} on 24 Apr 1924 in FMH Mount Street, Manchester. Edith was born on 2 Feb 1897 in Kendal, Cumbria. They had two children: **Ruth** and **Dorothy**.

Marriage Notes: WORSDELL-BROWN.-On July 24th, at Manchester, Thomas Arnold Worsdell (1909-12), to Edith Mary Brown, of Kendal.

Worsdell-Brown.-On 24th July, 1924, at Mount Street Meeting House, Manchester, Thomas Arnold Worsdell (1909-12), to Edith Mary Brown

GOLDEN WEDDINGS

WORSDELL-BROWN.-On 24th July, 1924, at the Friends Meeting House, Mount Street, Manchester, Thomas Arnold Worsdell (1909-12) to Edith Mary Brown.

10-**Ruth Worsdell**⁴⁴ was born in 1926.

10-**Dorothy Worsdell**

9-**Anna Margaret Worsdell**⁷³ was born in 1898 and died in 1974 at age 76.

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Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jul 1909-Jul 1912 in York, Yorkshire.
- She was educated at The Mount School in Sep 1912-Jul 1916 in York, Yorkshire.

9-**Guy Riccalton Worsdell**⁸⁰ was born on 6 Feb 1908 in York, Yorkshire, died on 27 Mar 1978 in Chelsea, London at age 70, and was buried in Gunnersbury Cemetery, Acton, London.

General Notes: WORSDELL.-On 28th March, 1978, suddenly, Guy Worsdell (1924-25) aged 69 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1924-1925 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Fine artist.
- Miscellaneous: Death recorded in Bootham magazine as 28th March 1978.

Guy married **Sybil Ainslie Ida Serjeant** in 1961. Sybil was born on 19 Mar 1892, died on 8 Apr 1983 in London at age 91, and was buried in Gunnersbury Cemetery, Acton, London.

Noted events in her life were:

- Miscellaneous: Her first husband was Alfred Walker Hanson whom she married in 1916.

8-**Annie Elizabeth Fox** was born on 12 Jul 1858 and died in 1907 at age 49.

Annie married **William Sisson**, son of **George Sisson**, on 11 May 1882 in FMH Falmouth. William died in Mar 1935.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Engineer in Falmouth, Cornwall.

8-**Francis Joseph Fox** was born on 10 Nov 1859 and died on 16 Sep 1920 at age 60.

Francis married **Charlotte Elizabeth Fry** on 27 Sep 1893. Charlotte was born in 1863, died on 25 Sep 1906 in 21 Albany Road, Falmouth, Cornwall at age 43, and was buried on 28 Sep 1906 in FBG Budock, Falmouth. They had two children: **Francis William** and **Hester Elizabeth**.

9-**Francis William Fox** was born on 26 Sep 1894.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Imperial College, London.
- He worked as a member of the Friends' Ambulance Unit in 1916-1919.
- He was a Quaker.

9-**Hester Elizabeth Fox** was born on 23 Jan 1897.

Hester married **William Farley Rutter**, son of **John Kingsley Rutter** and **Emily Mary Bray**, on 14 Jun 1921. William was born on 9 Jan 1888 in Shaftesbury, Dorset and died in 1991 at age 103. They had five children: **Richard Fox**, **Peter Tregelles**, **Charlotte E.**, **Helen Rosemary**, and **Andrew Farley**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Sidcot School.
- He worked as a Solicitor.
- He worked as a member of the Friends' Ambulance Unit.

10-**Richard Fox Rutter**

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10-Peter Tregelles Rutter

10-Charlotte E. Rutter

10-Helen Rosemary Rutter

10-Andrew Farley Rutter

Francis next married **Katherine Ann Trotman**.

8-**Ellen Mary Fox** was born in 1861 and died on 22 Dec 1935 at age 74.

Ellen married **Arthur Write Sisson**, son of **George Sisson**, on 31 May 1893 in FMH Falmouth. Arthur died in 1932.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Mechanical Engineer in Gloucester, Gloucestershire.

8-**Arthur Edward Fox**⁴⁰ was born in 1864 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 11 Nov 1940 in Freeland, Witney, Oxfordshire at age 76.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Pharmaceutical Chemist of Banbury.

Arthur married **Emily Barrass**, daughter of **Thomas Barrass**, in 1893. Emily was born in 1861 and died on 17 Jul 1933 at age 72. They had two children: **(No Given Name)** and **(No Given Name)**.

9-Fox

9-Fox

8-**Harriet Fox** was born in 1867.

8-**Gertrude Fox** was born in 1869.

8-**Catherine Marshall Fox** was born in 1871.

8-**Marshall Nathaniel Fox**⁴⁰ was born in 1872.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Quaker Missionary in Syria.

Marshall married **Annie Elizabeth Leslie**.

8-**Samuel Alexander Fox**⁴⁰ was born on 3 Feb 1875 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 22 Jan 1948 at age 72.

Samuel married **Jessie Hardy**, daughter of **Josiah Patrick Hardy**^{46,81,82} and **Ellen Brady**, in 1908 in FMH Banbury, Oxfordshire. Jessie was born in 1880 and died on 24 Jan 1961 at age 81. They had two children: **Joseph Patrick** and **Edward Worsdell**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in 1897-1899 in York, Yorkshire.

9-**Joseph Patrick Fox** was born on 21 Jul 1909 in Gloucester, Gloucestershire and died on 11 Dec 1990 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 81.

9-**Edward Worsdell Fox** was born on 21 Jul 1909 in Gloucester, Gloucestershire and died on 15 Apr 1994 in Didsbury, Manchester at age 84.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

8-**George Alexander Fox**⁴⁰ was born on 18 Dec 1876 and died in 1965 in Colchester, Essex at age 89.

George married **Marion Nicholson**. They had one son: **Ronald Nathaniel**.

9-**Ronald Nathaniel Fox** was born in 1914 and died in 1974 in Tasmania, Australia at age 60.

Ronald married someone. He had one daughter: **Catherine Ruth**.

10-Catherine Ruth Fox

7-**Dr. Alexander Fox**^{83,84} was born on 18 Sep 1837 in Falmouth, Cornwall, died on 13 Jun 1876 in Shortland, Thames, New Zealand at age 38, and was buried in Shortland Cemetery, New Zealand. The cause of his death was Pneumonia.

General Notes: The third Thames death had occurred in June 1876 when the English-born Alexander Fox died of what was variously described as pneumonia or inflammation of the lungs. Dr Fox had taken up his post on 1 July 1875 and had been called to his first patient, an injured miner, at one o'clock the same morning. His sudden illness had been anxiously reported in newspapers across the North Island and his death was keenly felt in Thames.

Despite these tragic circumstances, in October 1878 the Thames cemetery committee refused to waive the charge of £9.7s made for the burial lot which he had acquired in the Shortland cemetery. Such parsimony was in sharp contrast with Scottish practice, where it was customary to meet the dead hospital doctor's funeral expenses.

<http://www.nzdoctor.co.nz/in-print/2011/september-2011/7-september-2011/pneumonia,-tb-deadly-for-thames-hospital-staff.aspx>

Noted events in his life were:

- He emigrated to New Zealand.
- He worked as a Physician on 1 Jul 1875 in Thames Hospital, Shortland, New Zealand.
- He was a Quaker.

Alexander married **Ellen Phillips**, daughter of **John Phillips**^{85,86} and **Mary Payne**,⁸⁶ on 18 Mar 1869 in FMH Tottenham. Ellen was born in 1846 in Tottenham, London and died in 1890 in New Zealand at age 44. They had four children: **Marian, Anna Rachel, John Phillips**, and **Mary Alexander**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They emigrated to New Zealand about 1870.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as an Established a Dispensary with her sister, Mary Elizabeth.

8-**Marian Fox**⁸³ was born on 2 Dec 1870 and died on 5 Apr 1873 in Shortland, New Zealand at age 2.

8-**Anna Rachel Fox** was born on 29 Jul 1872.

8-**John Phillips Fox** was born on 1 Jun 1875.

Noted events in his life were:

- Miscellaneous: Principal benefactor to his aunt Mary Elizabeth Phillips' real estate., 1922.

8-**Mary Alexander Fox** was born on 8 Oct 1876 and died in 1880 at age 4.

7-**Edward Marshall Fox**⁵⁰ was born on 9 Mar 1840 in Falmouth, Cornwall, died on 4 Jul 1866 in Liverpool at age 26, and was buried on 7 Jul 1866 in FBG Budock, Falmouth.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Apprentice Chemist and Druggist before 1861 in Falmouth, Cornwall.
- He worked as a Chemist and Druggist in 1861 in Birmingham, Warwickshire.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

- He worked as a Chemist and Druggist in 1863 in Liverpool.
- Miscellaneous: 1864.

6-**Elizabeth Tregelles**⁸⁷ was born on 14 Apr 1794 in Falmouth, Cornwall, died on 19 Mar 1864 in Wodehouse Terrace, Falmouth, Cornwall at age 69, and was buried on 23 Mar 1864 in FBG Budock, Falmouth. She had no known marriage and no known children.

6-**Mary Tregelles**³⁶ was born on 1 Aug 1795 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 28 Dec 1827 at age 32.

6-**John Tregelles**^{2,36} was born on 17 Dec 1796 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 8 Aug 1816 in Ashfield, Falmouth, Cornwall (EOT says Ninth-month) at age 19.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an apprentice Chemist to William Prideaux about 1815 in Wellington, Somerset.

6-**Thomas Smith Tregelles**⁷ was born on 28 Mar 1798 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 22 Apr 1836 in Truro, Cornwall at age 38.

Thomas married **Mary Stephens**,⁷ daughter of **William Stephens**^{1,3,7,88} and **Amy Metford**,^{3,7,88} Mary was born on 22 Jul 1801 in Bridport, Dorset, died on 9 Dec 1875 in Northbrook Place, Falmouth, Cornwall at age 74, and was buried on 12 Dec 1875 in FBG Budock, Falmouth. They had four children: **Thomas Smith, Mary Elizabeth, Agatha, and Margaret.**

7-**Thomas Smith Tregelles**^{7,51} was born in 1827, died on 26 Dec 1861 in Boscawen Street, St. Mary, Truro, Cornwall at age 34, and was buried on 1 Jan 1862 in FBG Budock, Falmouth.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Ironmonger in St. Mary, Truro, Cornwall.

Thomas married **Elizabeth Thompson**,⁷ daughter of **Joseph Thompson**⁷ and **Anne Clark**,⁷ on 10 Aug 1853 in FMH Bridgwater, Somerset. Elizabeth was born in 1828 in Bridgwater, Somerset and died about 1890 about age 62. They had five children: **Ernest Smith, Marian, Herbert Thompson, Edith Rachel, and Thomas Smith.**

8-**Ernest Smith Tregelles** was born in 1854 in Falmouth, Cornwall.

8-**Marian Tregelles** was born in 1856 in Falmouth, Cornwall.

8-**Herbert Thompson Tregelles** was born in 1858 in Falmouth, Cornwall, died on 2 Dec 1883 in Kenwyn, Truro, Cornwall at age 25, and was buried on 7 Dec 1883 in FBG Budock, Falmouth.

8-**Edith Rachel Tregelles** was born in 1859 in Falmouth, Cornwall, died on 6 Sep 1880 in Maidstone, Kent at age 21, and was buried on 10 Sep 1880 in FBG Budock. (Non-member).

8-**Thomas Smith Tregelles** was born on 28 Mar 1861 in Wood Lane, Falmouth, Cornwall and died in 1943 at age 82.

Thomas married **Hannah Margaret Thompson**,⁴⁴ daughter of **Francis Thompson**⁴⁴ and **Mary Gower Lawrence**,⁴⁴ in 1892. Hannah was born in 1871 in Taunton, Somerset and died in 1937 at age 66. They had three children: **Roger Francis, David Gower, and Herbert Gower.**

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1886-Apr 1888 in York, Yorkshire.

9-**Roger Francis Tregelles** was born in 1895 in Cardiff, Wales and died in 1968 in Burnham on Sea, Somerset at age 73.

Roger married **Florence Croft Baker** in 1918 in Cleethorpes, Lincolnshire. Florence was born in 1901. They had three children: **Barbara, Peter Gower, and Geoffrey Francis.**

10-**Barbara Tregelles**

10-**Peter Gower Tregelles**

10-**Geoffrey Francis Tregelles**

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

9-**David Gower Tregelles** was born in 1899 in Cardiff, Wales.

David married **Evelyn Marjorie Brown**,⁷ daughter of **Wilfred Marriage Brown**⁷ and **Emily Dixon**,⁷ Evelyn was born in 1901. They had two children: **David Michael** and **Anthony Arnold**.

10-**David Michael Tregelles**

10-**Anthony Arnold Tregelles**

9-**Herbert Gower Tregelles** was born in 1902 in Cardiff, Wales and died in 1992 at age 90.

7-**Mary Elizabeth Tregelles**⁷ was born in 1829 and died in 1901 at age 72.

7-**Agatha Tregelles**⁷ was born in 1831.

7-**Margaret Tregelles**^{7,19,21,44,89,90} was born in 1833 and died after 21 Sep 1914.

Margaret married **Robert Fowler Sturge**,^{7,19,21,44,89,90,91} son of **Jacob Player Sturge**^{1,9,44,89,92,93} and **Sarah Stephens**,^{1,9,44,89,92} on 21 Sep 1864 in FMH Falmouth. Robert was born on 29 Apr 1835 in Wilson Street, St Paul's, Bristol, Gloucestershire and died on 9 Jan 1915 in 101 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire at age 79. They had eight children: **Isabel, Mary Tregelles, Robert Tregelles, Lucy, Alice Margaret, Rosamund, Frances Player**, and **Mildred**.

Marriage Notes: **GOLDEN WEDDING.**

STURGE-TRLGELI.ES.— On the 21st September, 1864, at Falmouth, Robert Fowler Sturge (1848-51), of Cotham, Bristol, to Margaret Tregelles, of Truro.

General Notes: Robert Fowler Sturge . . 79 9 1 1915 Clifton, Bristol. Robert Fowler Sturge was born in Bristol on April 29th, 1835. At the time of his death he was the head of the firm of land agents and surveyors, J. P. Sturge & Sons, which has carried on business in Bristol continuously for several generations. And this long and honourable tradition he well maintained throughout the 58 years during which he was a member of the firm. He had the reputation of an essentially fair-minded man, as well as one of sound judgment, and it was pleasant to see the cordial respect and even affection with which he was greeted by men of all ranks with whom his calling brought him into contact. His chief interest, outside his professional work, was in meteorology - not wholly outside, perhaps, since his close connection with the land no doubt intensified his interest in the vicissitudes of the weather, and its effects upon the well-being of the farmer and the landowner. In this department also he accomplished a great deal of sound unobtrusive work. He kept careful observations and records of the weather during more than half a century, closely analysed them, and embodied the results in a series of small privately-printed works : " Thirty Years' Weather at Bristol, from 1860 to 1889 " ; " The Weather at Clifton from 1890 to 1900," and " The Weather at Clifton from 1901 to 1911." He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society in 1882. In 1864 he married Margaret Tregelles, of Falmouth, and they celebrated their Golden Wedding a few months before his death. STURGE.— On the 9th January, 1915, at 101, Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol , Rober t Fowler Sturge (1848-51), aged 79.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with FSA FRMS.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1848-1851 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Land agent & Surveyor. Partner in J P Sturge & Sons. In Bristol, Gloucestershire.
- He resided at 101 Pembroke Road in Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire.
- He worked as a Member of Sidcot School Committee.

8-**Isabel Sturge**^{7,44,89} was born in 1866 and died in 1936 at age 70.

Isabel married **John Gilbert Stephens**,^{7,44,89,94,95} son of **John Stephens**^{7,94} and **Elizabeth Morgan Jones**,^{7,94} in 1890 in Falmouth, Cornwall. John was born on 27 Dec 1862 in Ashfield, Budock, Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 28 Nov 1942 in Ashfield, Budock, Falmouth, Cornwall at age 79. They had two children: **John Sturge** and **Robert Tregelles**.

General Notes: Stephens.-On 28th November, at his home at Falmouth, John Gilbert Stephens (1874-78), aged 79 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1874-1878 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was a Quaker.
- He worked as a Clerk of Devon and Cornwall QM in 1906-1923.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

- He worked as a Rope manufacturer before 1935 in Falmouth, Cornwall.
- He resided at Ashfield House in 1935 in Ashfield, Budock, Falmouth, Cornwall.
- He worked as a JP for Cornwall.

9-**John Sturge Stephens**^{7,89} was born on 26 Jun 1891 in The Cottage, Ashfield, Budock, Falmouth, Cornwall and died in 1954 at age 63.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Historian.

John married **Helen Mary Rowat**.⁸⁹ Helen was born on 12 Dec 1901 in Orwell, Kinross. They had three children: **John C.**, **Rachel M.**, and **Robert N.**

10-**John C. Stephens**

10-**Rachel M. Stephens**

10-**Robert N. Stephens**

9-**Robert Tregelles Stephens**^{7,89} was born on 29 Jul 1892 in The Cottage, Ashfield, Budock, Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 11 Dec 1941 in West Polberro, St. Agnes, Cornwall at age 49.

8-**Mary Tregelles Sturge**⁸⁹ was born in 1867.

Mary married **William Edward Tanner**,⁸⁹ son of **Samuel Tanner**^{58,89} and **Anne Sturge**,⁸⁹ in 1900. William was born in 1861.

8-**Robert Tregelles Sturge**¹⁹ was born in 1868 and died on 7 Jan 1889 in Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire at age 21.

8-**Lucy Sturge**^{46,89} was born in 1870 and died on 14 Feb 1913 in Bristol, Gloucestershire at age 43.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Quaker Elder.

8-**Alice Margaret Sturge**⁸⁹ was born in 1871.

8-**Rosamund Sturge**⁸⁹ was born in 1873.

8-**Frances Player Sturge**⁸⁹ was born in 1875.

Frances married **Capt. Charles Robert Stephens**,^{89,96} son of **John Stephens**^{7,94} and **Elizabeth Morgan Jones**,^{7,94} on 16 Mar 1901 in Bristol, Gloucestershire. Charles was born on 8 Aug 1872 in Ashfield, Budock, Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 19 Aug 1936 in Cornwall at age 64.

General Notes: STEPHENS.— On August 19th, Charles Robert Stephens (1884-8), aged 64 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MC.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1884-1888 in York.
- He worked as an Engineer in Falmouth, Cornwall.
- He worked as an Engineer with the Territorial Army Royal Engineers in 1914-1924.

8-**Mildred Sturge**^{44,78,89,97,98,99} was born in 1878 in Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire and died in 1962 in Pontypool, Monmouthshire, Wales at age 84.

Mildred married **Arthur John Stephens**,^{44,78,89,97,98,99,100} son of **John Stephens**^{7,94} and **Elizabeth Morgan Jones**,^{7,94} on 20 Feb 1906 in Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire.

Arthur was born on 4 Jul 1876 in Ashfield, Budock, Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 7 Nov 1952 at age 76. They had six children: **Anthony Denys Cooper**, **Arthur Veryan**, **Peter Trevelyan**, **Robert**

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

John Hilary, Elizabeth Jennifer, and Rosemary Tregelles.

Marriage Notes: STEPHENS-STURGE.-On the 20th February, 1906, at Clifton, Arthur J. Stephens (1891-3), of Falmouth, to Mildred Sturge, of Clifton.

General Notes: STEPHENS.-On 7th November, 1952, Arthur John Stephens (1891-93), aged 76 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with FCInstP.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1891-1893 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Registered Patent Agent and Engineer.
- He resided at Hurtmore Bottom in 1935 in Hurtmore, Godalming, Surrey.

9-**Anthony Denys Cooper Stephens**^{44,97} was born on 20 Dec 1906 in Epsom, Surrey.

General Notes: STEPHENS.-On the 20th December, 1906, at Epsom, Mildred, the wife of Arthur John Stephens (1891-93), a son, who was named Anthony Denys Cooper.

9-**Arthur Veryan Stephens**^{44,98} was born on 9 Jul 1908 in Epsom, Surrey and died in Sep 1992 in Chichester, West Sussex at age 84.

General Notes: STEPHENS.-On the 9th July, 1908, at Epsom, Mildred, wife of Arthur J. Stephens (1891-3), a son, who was named Arthur Veryan.

9-**Peter Trevelyan Stephens**⁴⁴ was born on 29 Jan 1910 in Epsom, Surrey and died in 1977 in Marylebone, London at age 67.

9-**Robert John Hilary Stephens**⁹⁹ was born on 29 Apr 1911 in Tadworth, Surrey and died in Jan 2000 in Ashford, Kent at age 88.

General Notes: STEPHENS.-On the 29th April, 1911, at Tadworth, Surrey, Mildred, wife of Arthur J. Stephens (1891-3), a son, who was named Robert John Hilary.

9-**Elizabeth Jennifer Stephens**⁴⁴ was born in 1915.

9-**Rosemary Tregelles Stephens**⁴⁴ was born in 1919.

6-**Robert Tregelles**^{2,36} was born on 26 Mar 1799 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 11 May 1815 at age 16.

6-**Catherine Tregelles** was born on 26 Mar 1799 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 22 Apr 1819 in Ashfield, Budock, Falmouth, Cornwall at age 20.

6-**Lydia Tregelles**¹⁸ was born on 20 Dec 1800 in Falmouth, Cornwall, died on 7 Nov 1891 in Falmouth, Cornwall at age 90, and was buried on 11 Nov 1891 in FBG Budock, Falmouth. She had no known marriage and no known children.

6-**Rachel Dorothy Tregelles**^{83,101} was born in 1806 in Falmouth, Cornwall (3 Mar 1803 is also given), died on 24 Feb 1874 in Falmouth, Cornwall at age 68, and was buried on 2 Mar 1874 in FBG Budock, Falmouth. She had no known marriage and no known children.

General Notes: **2 Mar 1874, Mon** : Rachel Tregelles's funeral; did not feel quite right; staid at home during the morning; walked to Penmere with Effie, dined there, George Cornish & friend Alexander both there; *The (unpublished) Diaries of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease Bt.*

Noted events in her life were:

- Miscellaneous:
- She worked as a Superintendent of York Quarterly Meeting, Girls School, Castlegate. (Later became The Mount) in Aug 1853-Dec 1862 in York, Yorkshire.
- She worked as a Quaker Minister in 1867.

6-**Nathaniel Tregelles**^{2,7,102} was born on 20 Aug 1803 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 3 Feb 1887 in Dean Terrace, Liskeard, Cornwall at age 83.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Clerk at Neath Abbey Iron Works in Jan 1821 in Neath Abbey, Glamorgan, Wales.
- He worked as an Ironfounder in Ipswich, Suffolk.
- He worked as a Quaker Elder.

Nathaniel married **Frances Allen**,^{7,103} daughter of **John Allen**^{7,47,92,103,104} and **Frances Fox**,^{7,103} in 1847. Frances was born on 19 Feb 1816 in Liskeard, Cornwall and died on 9 Feb 1904 in Falmouth, Cornwall at age 87. They had five children: **Frances Elizabeth**, **John Allen**, **Henry**, **Mary Katherine**, and **George Fox**.

7-**Frances Elizabeth Tregelles** was born on 31 Mar 1848 in Falmouth, Cornwall.

7-**John Allen Tregelles**^{44,71,81,101} was born on 22 Mar 1850 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 8 Aug 1917 in Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire at age 67.

General Notes: **3 Mar 1874, Tues** : Hardly knew what to do about going to Town to the opening of Parliament. Telegraphed to Lord Wolverton, got no reply, then to Reform & Brooks, the latter replied no occasion, Lords Hartington and Enfield were in the Club and said so. So staid at Falmouth. The Philpotts girls called and asked us to lunch tomorrow if I did not go to Town. Dined at *George Croker Fox's*, a nice family party. Uncle Charles & Juliet Marshall & Lucy Ball &c &c. Had a meeting with Harvey my tenant at Bosveal, about farm buildings; instructed Allen Tregelles[1850-1917] to redraw the plans. *The (unpublished) Diaries of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease Bt.*

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Architect in Fern Cottage, Chestnut Road, Tottenham, London.

John married **Mary Louisa Currah**,^{44,71} daughter of **John Currah**, on 30 Dec 1874 in FMH Falmouth. Mary was born in 1853 in Belmont, Budock, Cornwall. They had three children: **John Allen**, **Frances Mary**, and **Nathaniel**.

8-**Capt. John Allen Tregelles**^{44,105,106} was born in 1875 in Tottenham, London and died on 14 Dec 1923 in San Diego, California, USA at age 48. The cause of his death was Injuries sustained in a motor accident.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1891-1892 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an officer of the Army Service Corps.
- He emigrated to California, USA.
- He worked as a Founder of the Venezuelan Development Company in 1909.
- He worked as an officer of the Royal Marines in 1916 in Gallipoli, Turkey.
- He worked as a Mine superintendent. The Dr. McDougall Mine. In 1922 in Descanso, San Diego County, California, USA.

8-**Frances Mary Tregelles** was born in 1880 in Tottenham, London.

8-**Nathaniel Tregelles**⁷¹ was born in 1888 in Tottenham, London and died on 15 Dec 1907 in Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire at age 19.

7-**Henry Tregelles** was born on 23 Jul 1851 in Falmouth, Cornwall.

7-**Mary Katherine Tregelles** was born on 16 Jul 1853 in Falmouth, Cornwall.

7-**George Fox Tregelles**^{44,107} was born on 10 Mar 1859 in Falmouth, Cornwall, died on 25 Jul 1943 in Barnstaple, Devon at age 84, and was buried in St. John's Cemetery, Bishops Tawton, Devon.

General Notes: Tregelles.— On 25th July, at his home at Barnstaple, George Fox Tregelles (1872-75), aged 84 years.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1872-1875 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Bank Cashier in Barnstaple, Devon.
- He resided at 5 Clarence Place in 1935 in Barnstaple, Devon.
- He worked as a Chairman of North Devon Infirmary.

George married **Marian Sturge**,⁴⁴ daughter of **Henry Jacob Sturge**^{89,108} and **Anna Sophia Dudley**, in 1890 in Truro, Cornwall. Marian was born in 1866, died in 1956 at age 90, and was buried in St. John's Cemetery, Bishops Tawton, Devon. They had two children: **Geoffrey Philip** and **Olga Frances**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in 5, Clarence Place, Barnstaple, Devon.

8-Capt. Geoffrey Philip Tregelles^{44,94} was born in 1892, died on 1 Jul 1916 in Somme, France. Killed in action at age 24, and was buried in Devonshire Cemetery, Mametz, France. Grave B.6.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an officer of The Devonshire Regiment.

8-Olga Frances Tregelles⁴⁴ was born on 30 Mar 1899 in Barnstaple, Devon.

General Notes: On the 5th Feb 1924, she was listed as having arrived in New Yprk, from Liverpool, on board the Tyrrhenia. She was recorded at that time as living in Barnstaple. I don't know who she was travelling with, though I note that there was a Christopher Fox on board the vessel, aged 37. So he would be born about 1887.

Olga married **Benjamin William Smyth** in 1934 in Hampstead, London. Benjamin was born in 1903 in Tipperary, Ireland and died on 14 Jan 1963 in London at age 60. They had one son: **Geoffrey Robert Tregelles**.

9-Geoffrey Robert Tregelles Smyth

6-Henry Tregelles^{2,36} was born on 3 Mar 1805 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 23 Aug 1821 in Ashfield, Budock, Falmouth, Cornwall at age 16.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was employed in Colchester, Essex.

6-Edwin Octavius Tregelles^{1,2,18,72,109,110,111,112,113} was born on 19 Oct 1806 in Falmouth, Cornwall, died on 16 Sep 1886 in Neithrop, Banbury, Oxfordshire at age 79, and was buried on 21 Sep 1886 in FBG Sibford.

General Notes: TREGELLES, EDWIN OCTAVIUS (1806-1886), civil engineer and Quaker minister, seventeenth and youngest child of Samuel Tregelles (1765-1831), by his wife Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Smith, a London banker, was born at Falmouth on 19 Oct. 1806. Leaving school at thirteen, he went to learn engineering at the Neath Abbey ironworks of his uncle, Peter Price, in South Wales. For some years after his marriage, in 1832, he was employed in superintending the introduction of lighting by gas into many towns in the south of England. In 1835 Tregelles was appointed engineer of the Southampton and Salisbury railway, and was later engaged in surveying for the West Cornwall railway. He published in 1849 reports on the water supply and sewerage of Barnstaple and Bideford. He was elected a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers on 5 March 1850, and resigned in 1861. When only twenty-one Tregelles began to preach, and thenceforward in the intervals of professional engagements made several ministerial journeys. In 1844, during a long visit to the West Indies, he visited, in spite of a severe attack of yellow fever, every island but Cuba and Porto Rico. Not long after he went to Denmark, Sweden, and Norway to visit Friends there, and in April 1855 was occupied in relieving distress in the Hebrides, concerning which he published a small volume at Newcastle in 1855. Tregelles lived at Torquay, Falmouth, Frenchay, and, after his second marriage in 1850 to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Richardson of Sunderland, at Derwent Hill, Shotley Bridge, Durham, where he acquired land, upon which he worked a colliery. His addresses to navvies and railway men, among whom his profession led him, were powerful and efficacious. He was a member of the council of the United Kingdom Alliance, and a warm supporter of local option. He died at his daughter's house at Banbury on 16 Sept. 1886. By his first wife, Jenepher Fisher, an Irishwoman, who died in 1844, Tregelles had a son Arthur, besides his two daughters. By his second wife, Elizabeth, who died on 3 March 1878, he had no issue. His Diary ' for fifty-five years, edited by his daughter, Mrs. Hingston Fox, London, 1892, throws abundant light on Quaker society of the century. [Life, by his daughter, 1892 ; Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Corn. ii. 753 ; Minutes of Proc. Inst. C. E. ix. 232, xxi. 148; Annual Monitor, 1887, pp. 183-9.]

Noted events in his life were:

- He resided at Neath Abbey on 16 Feb 1820 in the home of his uncle and aunt. Peter & Anna Price.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

- He worked as an apprentice engineer under Joseph Tregelles Price in 1820 in Neath Abbey Iron Works, Glamorgan.
- Miscellaneous: 13 Dec 1827, Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales.
- He worked as an Iron Founder & Civil Engineer.
- He worked as a Quaker Minister.
- He had a residence in 1850 in Derwent Hill, Shotley Bridge, Durham.

Edwin married **Jenepher Fisher**,^{1,2,18,72,112,113} daughter of **Abraham Fisher**^{2,13,18,72,114} and **Jane Moore**,^{13,114} on 5 Jul 1832 in FMH Youghal, Cornwall. Jenepher was born in 1811 in Youghal, County Cork, Ireland, died on 16 Jan 1844 in Falmouth, Cornwall at age 33, and was buried on 24 Jan 1844 in FBG Falmouth. They had three children: **Gertrude Mary**, **Arthur Edwin**, and **Sarah Elizabeth**.

General Notes: Agreed to marry EOT on 31 Jul 1831. They married a year later

7-**Gertrude Mary Tregelles**^{39,54,115} was born on 27 Nov 1833 in Dorchester, Dorset and died on 31 Mar 1932 in Brookfield, Banbury, Oxfordshire at age 98.

General Notes: GILLETT.- On March 31st, 1932, at "Brookfield," Banbury, Gertrude Mary, widow of the late Charles Gillett, of "Wood Green," Banbury, aged 98 years.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Sibford School.
- She worked as a Teacher at The Mount School in York, Yorkshire.

Gertrude married **Charles Gillett**,^{39,54,111,115} son of **Joseph Ashby Gillett**^{1,7,37,38,39,42,51,54,85,88,89,104,116,117} and **Martha Gibbins**,^{1,7,37,38,39,42,51,54,85,88,89,104,116,117} on 13 Dec 1860 in Sunderland, County Durham. Charles was born on 18 Jan 1830 in Adderbury, Oxfordshire and died on 13 Dec 1895 in Wood Green, Banbury, Oxfordshire at age 65. They had 11 children: **Charles Edwin**, **Gertrude Martha**, **Mary Catherine**, **Joseph Ashby**, **Margaret**, **Agnes Marion**, **Henry Tregelles**, **Edward**, **Richenda**, **Sarah Mabel**, and **Elizabeth Rachel**.

Marriage Notes: 1861 also given

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Banker in Banbury, Oxfordshire.
- He worked as a Quaker Elder in 1860.
- He worked as a Quaker Minister in 1877.
- He was educated at Thornbury in Thornbury, Gloucestershire.

8-**Charles Edwin Gillett**^{39,118} was born on 13 Nov 1861 in Banbury, Oxfordshire and died on 17 Jul 1919 in Southlea, Worcestershire at age 57.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Banker.
- He worked as a Quaker Minister.

Charles married **Maria Caroline Howitt**,³⁹ daughter of **Dr. Francis Howitt**^{7,71,119,120} and **Ann Adlington**,^{7,119} on 19 Jun 1900 in Nottingham, Nottinghamshire. Maria was born on 28 Mar 1868 in Nottingham, Nottinghamshire and died on 5 Apr 1953 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 85. They had three children: **Charles William**, **Francis Howitt**, and **Joseph Adlington**.

9-**Charles William Gillett**³⁹ was born on 21 Apr 1901 in Oxfordshire and died on 25 Oct 1968 in Bromsgrove, Worcestershire at age 67.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Joint Managing Director of Cadbury's.

Charles married **Doreen Southall**,^{39,43} daughter of **Gilbert Southall**^{7,43,44,121,122,123} and **Eva Lucy Grubb**,^{7,43,44,121,122} on 16 Nov 1926 in Warwickshire. Doreen was born on 1 Jun 1905 in Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in 1975 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 70. They had four children: **Anne Jennifer**, **Charles Edward**, **Rosemary Doreen**, and **Lucy Caroline**.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

General Notes: SOUTHALL.-On the 1st June, 1905, at Birmingham, Eva L. , wife of Gilbert Southall (1884-6), a daughter, who was named Doreen.

10-**Anne Jennifer Gillett**³⁹ was born on 25 Feb 1929 in Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in Apr 2003 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 74.

Anne married **David Charles Yeoman Higgs**³⁹ on 26 May 1956 in Birmingham, Warwickshire. David was born on 11 Jul 1927 in Warwickshire and died in Oct 2005 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 78. They had two children: **Clare Joanna** and **Stephen David**.

11-**Clare Joanna Higgs**

Clare married **Andrew Christopher Gilkerson**. They had one son: **Danny Ronald**.

12-**Danny Ronald Gilkerson**

11-**Stephen David Higgs**

10-**Charles Edward Gillett**

Charles married **Penelope Ann Toms**. They had four children: **Gillian Patricia**, **Charles Robert**, **Philippa Sally**, and **Ann Belinda**.

11-**Gillian Patricia Gillett**

Gillian married **Robert H. S. Marriott**. They had three children: **David Michael S.**, **Patrick Charles S.**, and **Aimee Paige**.

12-**David Michael S. Marriott**

12-**Patrick Charles S. Marriott**

12-**Aimee Paige Marriott**

11-**Charles Robert Gillett**

Charles married **Julia E. Parker**. They had two children: **Charles James** and **Antonia Mary A.**

12-**Charles James Gillett**

12-**Antonia Mary A. Gillett**

11-**Philippa Sally Gillett**

Philippa married **Jonathan G. Ward**. They had two children: **Alexander John** and **Thomas Edward**.

12-**Alexander John Ward**

12-**Thomas Edward Ward**

11-**Ann Belinda Gillett**

10-**Rosemary Doreen Gillett**

Rosemary married **Michael Arthur Spittle**. They had three children: **Andrew Michael**, **Rosemary Jayne**, and **Susan Helen**.

11-**Andrew Michael Spittle**

Andrew married **Rosalind Berney**. They had two children: **Katherine Jill** and **Lucy Victoria**.

12-**Katherine Jill Spittle**

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12-Lucy Victoria Spittle

11-Rosemary Jayne Spittle

Rosemary married **Peter G. Collier**. They had two children: **Cordelia Jayne** and **Henrietta Rosemary**.

12-Cordelia Jayne Collier

12-Henrietta Rosemary Collier

11-Susan Helen Spittle

Susan married **John A. Hulme**. They had three children: **Elizabeth Susan**, **Charlotte Rebecca**, and **Rosemary Caroline**.

12-Elizabeth Susan Hulme

12-Charlotte Rebecca Hulme

12-Rosemary Caroline Hulme

10-Lucy Caroline Gillett

Lucy married **William H. Davies**. They had two children: **Esther Katharine** and **Luke Gwilym**.

11-Esther Katharine Davies

11-Luke Gwilym Davies

9-Francis Howitt Gillett³⁹ was born on 17 Nov 1902 in Oxford and died on 21 Dec 1992 in Eastbourne at age 90.

Francis married **Maud Bevington-Smith**,¹²⁴ daughter of **Douglas Bevington Smith**^{44,62,80,124,125,126,127,128} and **Edith Maud Binyon**,^{44,124,125,126,127} on 27 Apr 1933 in Chelmsford, Essex. Maud was born on 19 Apr 1907 in Maldon, Essex and died on 16 Jun 1983 in Eastbourne, East Sussex at age 76. They had three children: **Dorothy Joy**, **Francis Michael**, and **Roger Howitt**.

General Notes: SMITH.-On the 19th of April, 1907, at Witham, Edith Maud, wife of Douglas Bevington Smith (1890-93), a daughter, who was named Maud Bevington.

10-Dorothy Joy Gillett

Dorothy married **John Seward Coe**. They had three children: **Jennifer**, **Robert John**, and **James William**.

11-Jennifer Coe

Jennifer married **Frederick P. Smith**. They had one son: **Daniel James P.**

12-Daniel James P. Smith

11-Robert John Coe

11-James William Coe

James married **Unnamed**.

10-Francis Michael Gillett

10-Roger Howitt Gillett

Roger married **Celia Beryl Drewry**. They had six children: **Alison Clare**, **Carolyn Mary**, **Lucy Katharine**, **Matthew Stephen**, **Nicola Louise**, and **Joanna Rachel**.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

11-Alison Clare Gillett

Alison married **Peter Dominey**. They had two children: **Matthew James** and **Daniel Mark**.

12-Matthew James Dominey

12-Daniel Mark Dominey

11-Carolyn Mary Gillett

Carolyn married **Dominic M. Couzens**. They had two children: **Emily Francesca** and **Samuel Jonathan**.

12-Emily Francesca Couzens

12-Samuel Jonathan Couzens

11-Lucy Katharine Gillett

Lucy married **Rohitkumar P. Khakhria**. They had three children: **Joshua Daniel**, **Andrew Nathaniel**, and **Timothy David**.

12-Joshua Daniel Khakhria

12-Andrew Nathaniel Khakhria

12-Timothy David Khakhria

11-Matthew Stephen Gillett

Matthew married **Rebecca Louise Dike**. They had three children: **Megan Sarah**, **Molly Carys**, and **Jasper William**.

12-Megan Sarah Gillett

12-Molly Carys Gillett

12-Jasper William Gillett

11-Nicola Louise Gillett

Nicola married **Benjamin Mark Elms**. They had two children: **Hannah Yasmin** and **Aimee Jessica R.**

12-Hannah Yasmin Elms

12-Aimee Jessica R. Elms

11-Joanna Rachel Gillett

Joanna married **Dominic Paul Guy**.

9-**Joseph Adlington Gillett**³⁹ was born on 14 Nov 1907 in Whittington and died in Aug 1995 in Kidderminster at age 87.

Joseph married **Margaret Wans Hicks**. They had three children: **Richard**, **Elizabeth Susan**, and **Alison Margaret**.

10-Richard Gillett

Richard married **Jane Pauline Adams**. They had two children: **Mark Howard** and **Joanna**.

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11-Mark Howard Gillett

Mark married **Caroline L. Preece**.

11-Joanna Gillett

10-Elizabeth Susan Gillett

Elizabeth married **James Stanley Bateman**. They had three children: **David Tostiq**, **Clare Marie**, and **Benjamin Leo**.

11-David Tostiq Bateman

David married **Kirstie L. Briggs**.

11-Clare Marie Bateman

11-Benjamin Leo Bateman

10-Alison Margaret Gillett

8-**Gertrude Martha Gillett**^{39,111,129} was born on 8 May 1863 in Banbury, Oxfordshire and died on 18 Jun 1928 in Edmonton at age 65.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1876-Dec 1878 in York, Yorkshire.

Gertrude married **Dr. Gabriel Sukias Dobrashian**,^{39,111,129} son of **Sukias Dobrashian**, on 9 Sep 1885 in Banbury, Oxfordshire. Gabriel was born on 18 Feb 1854 in Constantinople and died on 21 Dec 1921 in Willesden at age 67. They had eight children: **Gertrude Margaret**, **Charles Gabriel Dobrashian**, **Harold Martyn**, **George Rowland**, **Theodore Henry**, **Agnes Grace**, **Richenda Winifred**, and **Arnold Gillett**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at University of London.
- He worked as a Surgeon.

9-**Dr. Gertrude Margaret Dobrashian**³⁹ was born on 23 Jan 1887 in Constantinople, Turkey and died in 1975 in Brighton, East Sussex at age 88.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Cambray House in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

9-**Charles Gabriel Dobrashian Gillett**³⁹ was born on 10 Feb 1888 in Constantinople, Turkey and died in Canada.

General Notes: Chnaged his name back to Gillett

Charles married **Florence Wilson**³⁹ in 1914 in Canada. Florence was born on 23 Oct 1883. They had one daughter: **Eleanor Dolbrashian**.

10-Eleanor Dolbrashian Gillett

Eleanor married **Arnold Baldwin Whiteley**.

9-**Harold Martyn Dobrashian**^{39,129} was born on 10 May 1889 in Constantinople, Turkey and died on 11 Jun 1891 in Constantinople, Turkey at age 2.

9-**Dr. George Rowland Dobrashian**^{39,44,130,131,132} was born on 11 Jun 1890 in Constantinople, Turkey and died on 28 Aug 1944 in Tadcaster, York, Yorkshire at age 54. The cause of his death was Colon cancer.

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General Notes: Dobrashian.-On 28th August, George Rowland Dobrashian (1905-07), aged 54 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MRCS LRCP MB BS.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1905-1907 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Captain in the RAMC in 1917-1918 in Malta.
- He worked as a Physician in London.
- He had a residence in 23 Blossom Street, York.

George married **Muriel Herbert**,^{39,44,130,131} daughter of **Sir Jesse Herbert**⁸¹ and **Eveline Warner**, on 29 Jan 1914 in Chelsea, London. Muriel was born on 14 Apr 1890 in Kings Norton, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 8 Jan 1976 in Altrincham, Cheshire at age 85. They had two children: **Rowland Mario** and **Peter Lawrence**.

Marriage Notes: DOBRASHIAN-HERBERT.— On the 29th January, 1914, at London, George Rowland Dobrashian (1905-7), of London, to Muriel Herbert , of Harrow

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1906-Dec 1907 in York, Yorkshire.

10-**Rowland Mario Dobrashian**^{39,131} was born on 9 Mar 1915 in 36 Oakley Square, London and died in 1983 in Shrewsbury, Shropshire at age 68.

General Notes: DOBRASHIAN.-On the 9th March, 1915, at 36 Oakley Square, N.W. , Muriel (Herbert) , wife of G. Rowland Dobrashian (1905-7), a son, who was named Rowland Mario.

Rowland married **Margaret Taylor**³⁹ on 8 Sep 1939 in Manchester. Margaret was born on 17 Oct 1912 in Darlington, County Durham and died on 6 Jun 2007 at age 94. They had two children: **Rowland Michael** and **Julia Margaret**.

11-Dr. Rowland Michael Dobrashian

Rowland married **Valerie Browning**. They had two children: **Caroline** and **Richard David**.

12-Caroline Dobrashian

Caroline married **Clive R. Ellerby**.

12-Dr. Richard David Dobrashian

Richard married **Susan Lesley Ramsbottom**. They had one daughter: **Hannah Lucy**.

13-Hannah Lucy Dobrashian

11-Julia Margaret Dobrashian

Julia married **John H. Bacon**. They had one son: **James Alexander**.

12-James Alexander Bacon

10-**Peter Lawrence Dobrashian**^{39,44} was born on 5 Apr 1917 in London and died on 19 May 1990 in Cambridge at age 73.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Saffron Walden School in 1928-1933 in Saffron Walden, Essex.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1933-1937 in York, Yorkshire.

Peter married **Nancy Ethel Pitches**³⁹ on 19 Aug 1939 in Cambridge. Nancy was born on 4 Feb 1915 in Hambledon and died in Jul 1991 in Camberwell, London at age 76. They had two children: **Anthony Julian Rowland** and **Diane C**.

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11-Anthony Julian Rowland Dobrashian

Anthony married **Patricia Ann Keen**. They had three children: **Thomas, Lisa Ann, and Matthew Peter**.

12-Thomas Dobrashian

Thomas married **Kathryn A. Hall**. They had three children: **Joseph Thomas, Alexander Jack, and Zoe Isabelle**.

13-Joseph Thomas Dobrashian

13-Alexander Jack Dobrashian

13-Zoe Isabelle Dobrashian

12-Lisa Ann Dobrashian

Lisa married **Christopher W. Yates**. They had four children: **Gabriel Wilson, Raphael Thomas, Ezekiel Christopher, and Emanuel Jesse**.

13-Gabriel Wilson Yates

13-Raphael Thomas Yates

13-Ezekiel Christopher Yates

13-Emanuel Jesse Yates

12-Matthew Peter Dobrashian

Matthew married **Denise Bolton**. They had two children: **Rosie Ellie and Albie Jake**.

13-Rosie Ellie Dobrashian

13-Albie Jake Dobrashian

11-Diane C. Dobrashian

Diane married **Peter Alan Willers**. They had two children: **Marc Lawrence George and Lucy**.

12-Marc Lawrence George Willers

12-Lucy Willers

Diane next married **John C. Waters**. They had three children: **Hugo Rowland John Clough, Suzannah Charlotte C., and Anastasia Rose C.**

12-Hugo Rowland John Clough Waters

12-Suzannah Charlotte C. Waters

12-Anastasia Rose C. Waters

9-**Dr. Theodore Henry Dobrashian**^{39,44} was born on 11 Aug 1891 in Constantinople, Turkey and died on 13 Jan 1959 in Gosport, Hampshire at age 67.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MRCS LRCP.

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- He was educated at Bootham School in 1906-1908 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Bank clerk. Barclays Bank. In 1911 in Bridlington, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at University College in 1914-1917 in London.
- He worked as a Physician.

Theodore married **Daisy Jane Brothers**³⁹ in 1922 in London. Daisy was born on 2 Apr 1889 in Poplar and died in 1969 in Newbury at age 80. They had two children: **Theodore Stanley** and **Olive Mabel**.

10-**Theodore Stanley Dobrashian**³⁹ was born on 7 Oct 1922 in London and died on 11 Jan 1997 in Ferndown, Dorset at age 74.

10-**Olive Mabel Dobrashian**³⁹ was born on 14 Sep 1925 in London and died in 1973 in Hammersmith at age 48.

9-**Agnes Grace Dobrashian**^{39,44,133,134,135} was born on 25 Mar 1894 in Constantinople, Turkey and died in 1976 in Bromsgrove, Worcestershire at age 82.

Agnes married **Stephen Corder**^{27,39,44,133,134,135,136} son of **Herbert Corder**^{7,27} and **Mary Grace Dymond**^{7,27} on 8 Jul 1918 in FMH Harlesden. Stephen was born on 18 Mar 1895 in 10 Kensington Terrace, Sunderland and died on 24 Mar 1964 in Low Weasdale, Kirby Stephen, Cumbria at age 69. They had two children: **Richenda Grace** and **Herbert Alexander "Alec"**.

Marriage Notes: ORDER-DOBRASHIAN.-On 8th July, 1918, at the Friends' Meeting House, Harlesden, Stephen Corder (1909-11), of Sunderland, to Agnes Grace Dobrashian, of Harlesden.

General Notes: CORDER.-On 24th March, 1964, at his home at Low Weasdale, Kirby Stephen, Stephen Corder (1909-11), aged 69 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School in 1905-1909 in Pontefract, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1909-1911 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an Insurance Broker.

10-**Richenda Grace Corder**^{39,134} was born on 20 Mar 1923 in Sunderland, County Durham and died in Dec 2006 in Worcester, Worcestershire at age 83.

General Notes: CORDER.-On March 20th, Grace, wife of Stephen Corder (1909-11), a daughter, who was named Richenda Grace.

Richenda married **Charles S. Ferguson**³⁹ on 29 Mar 1945 in Dumbarton. Charles died before 1950.

Richenda next married **Roger Brazier**. They had three children: **Rachel Richenda**, **Christine Ruth**, and **Vanessa**.

11-**Rachel Richenda Brazier**

Rachel married **Martin G. Wyatt**.

11-**Christine Ruth Brazier**

Christine married **Andrew A. Campbell**. They had two children: **Lucy Richenda** and **Grace Eleanor**.

12-**Lucy Richenda Campbell**

12-**Grace Eleanor Campbell**

11-**Vanessa Brazier**

10-**Herbert Alexander "Alec" Corder**^{135,137,138} was born on 3 May 1925 in Sunderland, County Durham, died in 1983 in Derwentwater, Cumbria at age 58, and was buried in St. Oswald's Church, Ravenstonedale, Cumbria.

General Notes: CORDER.-On May 3rd, Grace, wife of Stephen Corder (1909-11), a son, who was named Herbert Alexander.

HERBERT ALEXANDER (ALEC) CORDER

Died suddenly while walking on the fells above Derwentwater in July 1983. He was at Bootham from 1937 to 1941 and then went to study mechanical engineering at Loughborough. Although the

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

early part of his professional life was occupied in engineering and insurance, he soon turned to his real love and in 1948 he started the Weasdale Nurseries near Kirkby Stephen. Here he grew hardy shrubs and trees at an altitude of 850 ft. , establishing a national reputation in this specialised field. He leaves a widow, Mary, and two children, David and Rosemary.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1937-1941 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Nurseryman and founder of the Weasdale Nurseries in Newbiggin on Lune, Cumbria.
- He had a residence in Newbiggin on Lune, Cumbria.

Herbert married **Elizabeth Mary Beeley**. They had two children: **David Alexander** and **Rosemary Anne**.

11-**Dr. David Alexander Corder**

11-**Rosemary Anne Corder**

9-**Richenda Winifred Dobrashian**³⁹ was born on 21 Jun 1895 in Constantinople, Turkey and died in 1974 in Witney, Oxfordshire at age 79.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1911-Jul 1913 in York, Yorkshire.

Richenda married **William Clayton Minchin**³⁹ on 2 Jul 1917 in Banbury, Oxfordshire. William was born on 24 Jan 1882 in Bournemouth, Dorset and died on 16 Nov 1950 in Worthing at age 68. They had two children: **Desmond Clayton** and **Deirdre Elaine**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Architect.

10-**Desmond Clayton Minchin**

Desmond married **Anna M. Delellio**. They had two children: **Robert M. Henry** and **Anitra M.**

11-**Robert M. Henry Minchin**

11-**Anitra M. Minchin**

10-**Deirdre Elaine Minchin**

Deirdre married **Fl. Lt. Basil Demetrius Bonakis**,³⁹ son of **Isidore Bonakis** and **Agnes Bridget**, on 24 Apr 1944 in Worthing. Basil was born in 1917 in Hendon, Middlesex, died on 7 Jan 1945 in Germany. Killed In Action. at age 28, and was buried in Durnbach War Cemetery. They had one daughter: **Diana Marie**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a 169 Squadron Pilot.

11-**Diana Marie Bonakis**

Diana married **Leonard E. Cothrell**.

Deirdre next married **Roy Jasper Randolph**. They had one son: **Anthony James**.

11-**Anthony James Randolph**

Anthony married **Deborah S. J. Lucas**.

9-**Arnold Gillett Dobrashian**^{39,44,139} was born on 22 Nov 1898 in Willesden, London and died in 1985 in Ontario, Canada at age 87.

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Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School in 1908-1912 in Pontefract, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1912-1915 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a 2nd Lieutenant RAF (RFC) in 1917-1918.
- He worked as a Private in the Royal West Regiment in 1917.
- He worked as a Poultry Farmer in 1924-1927 in Cheshunt, Hertfordshire.
- He emigrated to Quebec, Canada on 23 Sep 1927 from Liverpool.
- He worked as a Farmer and Storekeeper in 1935 in Bronte, Ontario, Canada.

Arnold married **Elizabeth Helen Hewlett**^{39,44,139} on 22 Apr 1935 in Canada. Elizabeth was born on 5 May 1894 and died in Canada. They had one daughter: **Joan Ellen**.

10-Joan Ellen Dobrashian

Joan married **Richard Malcolm Lawrence**. They had three children: **Heather Luanne**, **Karen Lynn**, and **Beth Adrienne**.

11-Heather Luanne Lawrence

11-Karen Lynn Lawrence

11-Beth Adrienne Lawrence

8-Mary Catherine Gillett^{7,39} was born on 21 Aug 1866 in Banbury, Oxfordshire and died on 10 Apr 1952 in Banbury, Oxfordshire at age 85.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1882-Dec 1883 in York, Yorkshire.

Mary married **John Padbury Gillett**,^{7,39} son of **Jonathan Gillett**^{7,39,54,112} and **Ann Rutter Padbury**,^{7,39,54} John was born on 16 Jan 1853 in Banbury, Oxfordshire and died on 18 Jan 1921 in Banbury, Oxfordshire at age 68. They had three children: **Muriel Mary**, **Evelyn Ashby**, and **John Bernard**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Banker and Local Director of Barclays Bank.

9-Muriel Mary Gillett³⁹ was born on 13 Nov 1888 in Banbury, Oxfordshire and died in 1974 in Bedford, Bedfordshire at age 86.

9-Evelyn Ashby Gillett³⁹ was born on 29 May 1891 in Banbury, Oxfordshire and died in 1975 at age 84.

9-John Bernard Gillett³⁹ was born on 31 Jan 1908 in Banbury, Oxfordshire and died in 1972 in Kensington at age 64.

John married **Cora Penlington**³⁹ on 10 Dec 1946 in Hampstead. Cora was born on 20 Dec 1900 in Chester and died on 14 Nov 1949 in Watford, Hertfordshire at age 48. They had one son: **David**.

10-David Gillett

David married **Caroline Grantham**.

John next married **Edith Muriel Penlington**. They had three children: **Elizabeth Jane**, **Gisella Mary**, and **Simon Charles**.

10-Elizabeth Jane Gillett

10-Gisella Mary Gillett

10-Simon Charles Gillett

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8-**Joseph Ashby Gillett**^{39,140} was born on 29 Dec 1867 in Woodgreen, Banbury, Oxfordshire and died on 24 Dec 1942 in Banbury, Oxfordshire at age 74.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Oliver's Mount school, Scarborough.
- He was educated at King's College, Cambridge.
- He worked as a Banker in Banbury, Oxfordshire.

Joseph married **Sarah Beatrice Lowe**,^{39,140} daughter of **William Bevington Lowe**^{140,141} and **Rachel Jane Lloyd**,^{140,141} on 13 Jan 1897 in Ettington, Warwickshire. Sarah was born on 5 Mar 1864 in Ettington, Warwickshire and died on 17 Jun 1947 in Banbury, Oxfordshire at age 83.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Cheltenham Ladies College.
- She was educated at Westfield College, University of London.
- She worked as a Poor Law Guardian. From 1900.

8-**Margaret Gillett**³⁹ was born on 29 Dec 1867 in Neithrop, Banbury, Oxfordshire, died on 16 Jan 1948 in Leiston, Suffolk at age 80, and was buried in FBG Leiston Cum Sizewell, Suffolk.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1883-Dec 1883 in York, Yorkshire.
- She worked as a Medical student 1891.

8-**Agnes Marion Gillett**^{39,54} was born on 25 May 1869 in Banbury, Oxfordshire and died on 28 Aug 1896 in Banbury, Oxfordshire at age 27.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Nurse at the Children's Hospital, London.
- She worked as a Nurse at the Temperance Hospital, Hampstead.
- Miscellaneous: Engagement to Alfred William Brown.

8-**Dr. Henry Tregelles Gillett**^{39,115} was born on 12 Nov 1870 in Banbury, Oxfordshire and died on 26 Jun 1955 in Oxford at age 84.

General Notes: Gillett trained as a doctor at St Bartholomew's Hospital in London, qualifying in 1895. He took a postgraduate course at the University of Edinburgh, and then came to Oxford, taking over a practice at 15 King Edward Street. His special interest was in preventative inoculation. By 1914 he had moved to 8 Charlbury Road, but kept on the same practice in central Oxford..

Gillett retired from practice in 1935, but continued for some time afterwards in a consulting capacity.

Gillett was an independent councillor for the South Ward from 1920 to 1942, and an alderman from 1942 to 1947. He was Chairman of the Slum Clearance Committee and of the Oxford Council of Social Service. The Oxford Refugee Committee was established when he was Mayor in 1938/9, and he helped to deal with refugees from Nazi Germany who came to Oxford. He also set up settlements for the unemployed of South Wales (a movement started by the Society of Friends to which he belonged). He was also a leading figure in the move for the Oxford Corporation to acquire electricity from the Oxford Electric Company.

He died on 26 June 1955 at his home at 14 Upland Park Road, at the age of 84. His funeral was held at Oxford Crematorium, followed by a Memorial at the Friends Meeting House in St Giles. He left two sons (both also doctors) and one daughter.

Henry married **Lucy Bancroft**,^{39,115} daughter of **William Poole Bancroft**^{7,115} and **Emma Cooper**,^{7,115} on 30 Mar 1908. Lucy was born on 5 Jul 1880 in Rockford, Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A. and died on 12 Feb 1969 in Salford at age 88. They had five children: **James Cooper**, **Agnes**, **Jenepher**, **Esther**, and **Roger**.

9-**James Cooper Gillett**^{39,115} was born on 5 Mar 1910 in Oxford and died in Jan 2001 in South Pembrokeshire at age 90.

James married **Marcelle Yvonne Cheeke**. They had two children: **Wendy Karen** and **Raymond Tregelles**.

10-**Wendy Karen Gillett**³⁹ was born on 1 Aug 1940 in Oxford and died in Nov 1991 in Surrey at age 51.

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Wendy married **Barrie Shandon Guard**. They had three children: **David Sebastian**, **Jenepher Jane**, and **Lucy Karen**.

11-**David Sebastian Guard**

11-**Jenepher Jane Guard**

11-**Lucy Karen Guard**

10-**Raymond Tregelles Gillett**

James next married **Gerladine Wendy Koop**.

9-**Agnes Gillett**³⁹ was born on 19 Sep 1911 in Oxford and died in Oct 1998 in Cambridge at age 87.

Agnes married **Leslie Jacob Wolff**³⁹ on 23 Jul 1934 in London. Leslie was born on 28 Dec 1912 and died in 1980 in Bath, Somerset at age 68. They had three children: **Jenepher**, **Christopher Bancroft**, and **James Gerard**.

10-**Jenepher Wolff**

Jenepher married **Ray Neal Moseley**. They had two children: **John Patrick** and **Ann Elizabeth**.

11-**John Patrick Moseley**

11-**Ann Elizabeth Moseley**

10-**Christopher Bancroft Wolff**

Christopher married **Frances Hyde**. They had three children: **Roger Charles**, **Elizabeth Patricia F.**, and **Stephen Donald**.

11-**Roger Charles Wolff**

Roger married **Cynthia E. Matthews**. They had one son: **Max David P.**

12-**Max David P. Wolff**

11-**Elizabeth Patricia F. Wolff**

11-**Stephen Donald Wolff**

10-**James Gerard Wolff**

James married **Jennifer Leese**. They had two children: **Daniel Joseph** and **Esther Lucy**.

11-**Daniel Joseph Wolff**

11-**Esther Lucy Wolff**

Esther married **Andrew P. Gouldson**.

9-**Jenepher Gillett**³⁹ was born on 3 Oct 1915 in Oxford and died on 2 Apr 1938 in Oxford at age 22.

9-**Esther Gillett**

Esther married **Eric George Curtis**^{39,142,143} on 2 Jan 1940 in Amersham, Buckinghamshire. Eric was born on 26 Jul 1916. They had four children: **Emma Richenda**, **John Duncan**, **Roger Tregelles**, and **Caroline Bancroft**.

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Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Teacher at Bootham School in 1940-1948 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Staff of Earlham College in 1950 in Richmond, Indiana, USA.

10-Emma Richenda Curtis

Emma married **John Edwin Zuck**. They had three children: **Christopher John**, **Jermey Bancroft**, and **Jonathan Andrew**.

11-Christopher John Zuck

11-Jermey Bancroft Zuck

11-Jonathan Andrew Zuck

10-John Duncan Curtis

John married **Diana Mullen**.

10-Roger Tregelles Curtis

10-Caroline Bancroft Curtis

9-**Dr. Roger Gillett**³⁹ was born on 4 Apr 1922 in Oxford and died on 9 Aug 2010 at age 88.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Leighton Park School.
- He worked as a Consultant Histopathologist.
- He worked as a Chairman and Governor of The Retreat 1958 onwards in York, Yorkshire.

Roger married **Patricia Mary Midgley**, daughter of **Dr. Patrick Howath Midgley**^{44,65,144,145,146,147,148,149,150,151} and **Ruth Isabel Holdsworth**,^{44,65,144,145,146,147,148,149} They had four children: **Martin Bancroft**, **Patrick Haworth**, **Donald Satterthwaite**, and **Godfrey Tregelles**.

10-Dr. Martin Bancroft Gillett

10-Patrick Haworth Gillett

Patrick married **Susan E. Armstrong**. They had one daughter: **Sarah Louise**.

11-Sarah Louise Gillett

10-Donald Satterthwaite Gillett

Donald married **Nicolette C. Kay**. They had two children: **Samuel Leonard** and **Hannah Jenepher**.

11-Samuel Leonard Gillett

11-Hannah Jenepher Gillett

10-Godfrey Tregelles Gillett

Godfrey married **Elizabeth A. M. Vandenberghe**.

8-**Edward Gillett**³⁹ was born on 28 Apr 1872 in Neithrop, Banbury, Oxfordshire, died on 6 Jan 1962 in Snape, Suffolk at age 89, and was buried in FBG Leiston Cum Sizewell, Suffolk.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Poultry Farmer in 1901.

Edward married **Edith Martha Arnold**³⁹ on 25 Oct 1916 in FMH Woodbridge. Edith was born on 9 Apr 1866 in Leiston, Suffolk, died on 10 Sep 1966 in Ipswich, Suffolk at age 100, and was buried in FBG Leiston Cum Sizewell, Suffolk. They had two children: **Arnold Henry** and **Edith Daphne**.

9-**Arnold Henry Gillett**³⁹ was born on 4 Dec 1917 in Headington, Oxford, Oxfordshire, died on 3 Jun 2010 in Aldringham, Suffolk at age 92, and was buried on 10 Jun 2010 in FBG Leiston Cum Sizewell, Suffolk.

Arnold married **Mary Elizabeth Heisch**³⁹ on 5 Sep 1953 in Essex. Mary was born on 15 Apr 1918 in Chertsey, Surrey, died on 24 Mar 1992 in Felixstowe, Suffolk at age 73, and was buried in St. John The Baptist, Snape, Suffolk. They had three children: **Mary Margaret**, **Edward Robert**, and **John Arnold**.

10-Mary Margaret Gillett

Mary married **Jonathan Robin Trenchard Dorey**. They had two children: **Peter John** and **Robert Hugh**.

11-Peter John Dorey

11-Robert Hugh Dorey

10-Edward Robert Gillett

Edward married **Sally J. Smith**. They had two children: **Sarah Jane** and **Robert James**.

11-Sarah Jane Gillett

11-Robert James Gillett

10-John Arnold Gillett

John married **Dawn Adams**. They had three children: **Nathan John**, **Rebecca Mary**, and **Evangeline Joy**.

11-Nathan John Gillett

11-Rebecca Mary Gillett

11-Evangeline Joy Gillett

9-**Edith Daphne Gillett**³⁹ was born on 18 May 1923 in Snape, Suffolk, died on 8 Jun 2006 in Ipswich, Suffolk at age 83, and was buried in FBG Leiston Cum Sizewell, Suffolk.

Edith married **Franklin Herbert Friend**³⁹ on 23 Nov 1946 in FMH Leiston. Franklin was born on 23 Mar 1919 in Little Horkesley, Essex, died on 27 Feb 2007 in Ipswich, Suffolk at age 87, and was buried in FBG Leiston Cum Sizewell, Suffolk. They had two children: **Edward Franklin** and **Yvonne Daphne**.

10-Edward Franklin Friend

Edward married **Sheila Smith**. They had one son: **Alex Edward Michael**.

11-Alex Edward Michael Friend

10-Yvonne Daphne Friend

Yvonne married **Neal Entwistle**.

8-**Richenda Gillett**^{39,89} was born on 7 Oct 1873 in Banbury, Oxfordshire and died on 3 Nov 1953 in Oxford at age 80.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Medical Student at the time of her marriage.

Richenda married **Joseph Rowntree Gillett**,^{39,89} son of **George Gillett**^{7,13,39,85,89,111,140,152} and **Hannah Elizabeth Rowntree**,^{7,13,39,89,140} on 11 Jun 1901 in Banbury, Oxfordshire. Joseph was born on 25 Mar 1874 in 314 Camden Road, London and died on 17 Jun 1940 in Hampstead, London at age 66. They had five children: **David**, **Beatrice**, **Margaret**, **Joseph Rowntree**, and **Catherine Richenda**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Bill Discount Broker.

9-**David Gillett**^{39,89} was born on 19 Mar 1904 in St. Pancras and died in 1974 in Waveney, Wangford, Suffolk at age 70.

David married **Ruth Mary Beloe**^{39,89} on 26 Oct 1940. Ruth was born on 14 Jan 1913 and died in Jun 1997 in Waveney, Wangford, Suffolk at age 84. They had four children: **David Rowntree**, **Jan Arthur**, **Joan Richenda**, and **Anthony Michael**.

10-**David Rowntree Gillett**

10-**Jan Arthur Gillett**

10-**Joan Richenda Gillett**

10-**Anthony Michael Gillett**

9-**Beatrice Gillett**^{39,89} was born on 15 Dec 1905 in St. Pancras and died in 1980 in Hitchin, Hertfordshire at age 75.

Beatrice married **James E. Rowe**.

9-**Margaret Gillett**^{39,89} was born on 21 Jan 1907 in Highgate and died on 11 Mar 1979 in Carlisle, Cumbria at age 72.

Margaret married **Stephen Hubert Murray**^{39,89} on 17 Jan 1931 in Hendon, Middlesex. Stephen was born on 19 Feb 1908 in Headington, Oxford, Oxfordshire and died in Jul 1994 in Carlisle, Cumbria at age 86. They had four children: **Gilbert**, **Alexander**, **Robert**, and **Hubert**.

10-**Gilbert Murray**^{39,89} was born on 30 Sep 1931 in Hampstead and died on 7 Jan 1963 at age 31.

10-**Alexander Murray**

10-**Robert Murray**

Robert married **Frances R. Bellamy Herdman**. They had two children: **Marika Louise** and **Bethany Aurea**.

11-**Marika Louise Murray**

11-**Bethany Aurea Murray**

10-**Hubert Murray**

Hubert married **Nancy Lynn Uhlar**. They had two children: **Rebecca** and **Jessica Cora**.

11-**Rebecca Murray**

11-**Jessica Cora Murray**

9-**Joseph Rowntree Gillett**^{39,89} was born on 17 Feb 1912 in Hampstead and died in 1973 in York, Yorkshire at age 61.

9-**Catherine Richenda Gillett**^{39,89} was born on 8 Jul 1914 in Hampstead and died in Apr 1990 in Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan, Wales at age 75.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

8-**Sarah Mabel Gillett**³⁹ was born on 28 Feb 1875 in Banbury, Oxfordshire and died on 6 Aug 1968 in Lexden, Essex at age 93.

Sarah married **Malcolm Warner**,³⁹ son of **Charles Warner** and **Amy E.**, on 9 Oct 1906 in Banbury, Oxfordshire. Malcolm was born on 5 Jan 1874 in Finchley, London and died on 1 Jun 1928 in Birkenhead, Cheshire at age 54.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Metal broker in Cheshire.

8-**Elizabeth Rachel Gillett**³⁹ was born on 24 Jan 1865 in Banbury, Oxfordshire and died on 9 Jul 1954 in Banbury, Oxfordshire at age 89.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1880-Jun 1883 in York, Yorkshire.
- She worked as a Mission worker in 1891.

7-**Arthur Edwin Tregelles**^{1,2,82,153} was born on 25 Jan 1835 in Neath, Glamorgan, Wales and died on 16 Sep 1911 in Perranzabuloc, Redruth, Cornwall at age 76.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Shipping agent in Falmouth, Cornwall.
- He was a Quaker.
- He had a residence in 1888 in Darlington, County Durham.

Arthur married **Jane Moor**. They had two children: **Jane** and **Lydia Rachel**.

8-**Jane Tregelles**⁸² was born on 3 Jan 1873 in Falmouth, Cornwall.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1888 in York, Yorkshire.
- She was a Quaker.

8-**Lydia Rachel Tregelles**⁸² was born on 28 Mar 1874 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died in 1905 at age 31.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1891-Jun 1893 in York, Yorkshire.
- She was a Quaker.

Lydia married **Adolphus Enoch Harvey**, son of **Cyrus Wilson Harvey** and **Lavinia Jane Carter**. They had three children: **Enoch Tregelles**, **Cyril Hingston**, and **Francois Adolphus**.

9-**Enoch Tregelles Harvey**

9-**Cyril Hingston Harvey** was born in 1901 and died in 1981 at age 80.

Cyril married **Ruth S. Thorp**, daughter of **George Smedley Thorp** and **Annie Palmer**. Ruth was born in 1899 and died in 1962 at age 63. They had four children: **Dorothy Alice**, **Ruth**, **Cyril Hingston**, and **Mary Jane**.

10-**Dorothy Alice Harvey** was born on 19 Apr 1925 and died in 2007 at age 82.

Dorothy married **John Leonard**. They had one daughter: **Diana Fell**.

11-**Diana Fell Leonard**

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

10-Ruth Harvey

10-Cyril Hingston Harvey

10-Mary Jane Harvey was born in 1939 and died in 1958 at age 19.

9-Francois Adolphus Harvey

7-Sarah Elizabeth Tregelles^{112,154} was born on 18 Feb 1837 in Exeter, Devon, died on 7 Apr 1892 in Dublin, Ireland at age 55, and was buried in FBG Blackrock, Dublin.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School (Castlegate) in Mar 1851-Jun 1854 in York, Yorkshire.
- She worked as a Quaker Minister.

Sarah married **Joseph Hingston Fox**,^{112,154} son of **George Fox**^{7,21,41,42} and **Rachel Collier Hingston**,^{7,21,41} on 26 Apr 1871 in FMH Falmouth. Joseph was born on 6 May 1835 in Kingsbridge, Devon and died on 12 Feb 1912 in Cambridge, Cambridgeshire at age 76.

General Notes: Joseph Hingston Fox 76 12 2mo. 1912 Cambridge. Elder. Joseph Hingston Fox, one of those retiring and modest personalities whose passing away reveals to survivors in still greater measure the extent and value of their work and influence, was the son of George and Rachel Fox, of Kingsbridge, South Devon, where he was born in the year 1835, His ancestors on both sides were Friends of early date in the Society's history. His father was of the Wadebridge branch of the Foxes of Cornwall, and his mother was of the Hingstons of Devon. George Fox, in the course of one of his western journeys, attended a Meeting in the Hingstons' house, and he alludes to one of them as "a worthy Friend." There was in the district at that time a tyrannical magistrate, and the Hingston family had to endure their full share of the suffering caused by this man's malicious persecution and hatred of Friends. Kingsbridge, a place of ancient repute as the centre of the fertile district known as the South Hams, was called by Leland, the historian and antiquary of Henry VIII. 's time, " a sume tyme praty town," a description justified at least by its beautiful situation, surrounded by hills, and standing at the head of the Kingsbridge Estuary. A life led in that picturesque and sequestered spot, - it was then nine miles from the railway - may well have influenced Hingston Fox's temperament, and have helped in the moulding of that quiet individuality which always characterized him. Quiet as the place was, however, the family were brought into contact with many interests, both social and religious. The head of the household took a leading part in the district, and the mother, whose sympathies were widely extended - she personally shared in the attempts then being made, under great difficulties, to circulate the Bible in Spain - heartily encouraged her children in efforts for the good of the people of the neighbouring villages. After school-days passed at Plymouth and Brighton, and a short time in a Kingsbridge bank, Hingston Fox began his business career as an Insurance Broker and Underwriter, spending much of his time at Lloyds, in the Royal Exchange. There, in one of the crowded centres of commercial life, notwithstanding his quiet deportment - or it may be, partly because of it - he secured, - by his walk and conversation, respect from a body of men always keen to mark inconsistencies of conduct in those making high Christian profession. The death, at this period, of his beloved brother, Albert, while travelling in Spain, on a journey whose object was partly commercial and partly evangelistic, caused him life-long sorrow, to which he made frequent reference in after years. Notwithstanding differences of character, there had always been between the brothers much mutual sympathy and understanding. For a long period Hingston Fox resided at Surbiton, where he was a valued member of Kingston Meeting, and while there he married Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Edwin O. Tregelles, a well-known minister of our Society, and a happy united life was theirs for 21 years. When at length he retired from business, his wife and he were able to take a good deal of part in Christian work, both at home and abroad. A journey to Constantinople awakened a warm interest in the Friends' Mission there, to which he thereafter devoted much time and service, and of which he acted as Treasurer for several years. Finally, he and his wife felt led to Cambridge, with the hope of rendering what assistance they could to the Meeting there, which was at that time in a rather struggling condition, and it was at once felt that their presence there was a source of help and strength. Before, however, they had actually settled into residence at Cambridge, Sarah Elizabeth Fox was removed by death, while on a ministerial journey to Ireland. Her death left her husband bereft and lonely, but in daily acts of kindness to his fellow men, not less than in more public affairs, he found an ample field of service for his Master. And so satisfied was he that duty called him to remain at Cambridge, that he returned there, and finally built the house where he spent the remainder of his days. To that home came many guests, both old and young, but those whom, he was always especially glad to welcome were the undergraduates of the University who were members of or who were connected with the Society of Friends. For them he felt a fatherly interest, which was responded to by them with a heartiness which much cheered him. Largely through his exertions, the dilapidated old Meeting-house was replaced by the present much more suitable and convenient premises. His coming also brought many Friends who were drawn to visit the Meeting, in addition to well-known Friends who felt it their duty to take up their residence in Cambridge, and their presence afforded him great comfort. Retiring as he was, modest almost to a fault, these qualities, which often hold men aloof from each other, were as passports to the hearts of all who came in contact with him. There can have been few men more unaffectedly beloved than he was. Men whose outlook on life and whose form of belief were widely different from his, all recognised the power that lay behind his life ; for his faith translated itself into a lovable and loving nature, warming all who came within its influence. The few simple words that were often given to him to say at the Meetings for Worship generally struck the note, and called forth other thoughts in harmony with his. And yet there was probably none less aware of the influence he exerted than was Hingston Fox himself. His interests, however, were by no means confined to Cambridge. He was a diligent attender of Monthly and Quarterly Meetings, the latter of which he served for several years as Clerk, and he rendered valued service on various Committees of the Society, held in London and elsewhere. His sympathy with all Christian endeavour, with the cause of Peace, with the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Anti-Opium question, Home and Foreign Missions, and especially the work of the Friends' Mission at Constantinople, brought these matters not only before those who had the privilege of his more private and personal friendship, but before the public generally. It was very striking to see how his modest and retiring nature seemed to be imbued with Divine force, as he faced authorities generally deemed inaccessible to ordinary mortals, and how he was enabled to excite their sympathy with and interest in things that were near his heart. It may be said that Hingston Fox's end was hastened by his zeal for the service of his Master. Although suffering from a severe cold, he attended an important Committee in London, with the object of providing immediate and efficient help for A. M. Burgess, whose health threatened to break down under the strain of work at the Constantinople Mission, and he was at the Meeting for Sufferings on the following day. On his return to Cambridge he was attacked with

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

bronchitis. It was characteristic of him that it was while he was entertaining some of his young friends on the Sunday after getting back from London, that he was ordered away to bed, which lie never left again. Eight days later, in spite of all that could be done by medical skill and assiduous nursing, and the loving care of relatives, and after a period of unconsciousness, following a time of audible and intimate communion with Him who was, and is, his Life, he passed peacefully away.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Insurance Broker & Underwriter in 7 South Terrace, Surbiton, London.
- He worked as a Quaker Elder.

Edwin next married **Elizabeth Richardson**,^{1,18,72,110,112} daughter of **Thomas Richardson**^{1,18,27,72,110,155,156} and **Elizabeth Backhouse**,^{18,27,72,110,155,156} on 4 Jul 1850 in Darlington, County Durham. Elizabeth was born on 22 Jan 1813 in Darlington, County Durham, died on 3 Mar 1878 in Derwent Hill, Shotley Bridge, Durham at age 65, and was buried in FBG Benfieldside.

5-**Elizabeth Tregelles**^{1,7,16,108,110,157,158,159} was born on 3 Feb 1768 in Falmouth, Cornwall, died on 30 Oct 1848 in Falmouth, Cornwall at age 80, and was buried on 5 Nov 1848 in FBG Falmouth.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was Quaker.
- She worked as a Quaker Elder.

Elizabeth married **Robert Were Fox**,^{1,7,16,26,108,110,158,159} son of **George Croker Fox**³² and **Mary Were**,³² on 2 Jul 1788. Robert was born on 5 Jul 1754 in Fowey, Cornwall, died on 2 Nov 1818 in Collumpton, Devon at age 64, and was buried in FBG Spiceland. They had ten children: **Robert Were, George Philip, Joshua, Alfred, Henry F., Caroline Mariana, Charles, Lewis, Charlotte, and Elizabeth Tregelles**.

General Notes: Fox, Robert Were (1754– 1818), merchant and industrial entrepreneur, was born on 5 July 1754 in Fowey, Cornwall, the second of the five sons of George Croker Fox (d. 1807) and his wife, Mary. The Foxes were a Quaker family holding a long-established and significant position in Cornish commercial life. As mine owner, merchant, and shipping agent, Fox was to play a pivotal role in further enhancing this influence at a time when Cornwall had emerged as an early focus of British industrialization. He was principal partner in the family firm, G. C. Fox & Sons, from 1780 until 1810, and during this period consolidated his company's position in the rich Gwennap copper mines, notably as adventurers (shareholders) in Poldice and Wheal Unity. In partnership with John Williams of Scorrier, another local mining magnate, he also purchased the mineral rights of the duchy of Cornwall for a period of thirty-one years, operating as Fox, Williams & Co.

In 1791 Fox and Williams established the Perran foundry (on an inlet of the River Fal) to supply machinery to the Gwennap mines. Fox sought business partners among the influential group of Quakers involved in Cornish commerce, and principal shareholders were the interrelated Price and Tregelles families of Falmouth and Penryn. Although Fox was anticipating the expiry (in 1800) of Boulton and Watt's patent rights on the manufacture of steam engines, it was not until the 1830s that large Cornish engines were being built at the Perran foundry. In this earlier period, Perran concentrated on the production of smaller components, larger items being constructed at the Neath Abbey ironworks in south Wales, which the partners had acquired in July 1792. Near the Perran foundry was the Perran smelting house, a tin-smelting operation acquired by Fox between about 1802 and 1806 but abandoned by 1811.

About 1799 Fox purchased the lease on Portreath harbour, on the north Cornish coast. Between 1800 and 1805 the port was extensively reconstructed to facilitate the export of copper ore (to south Wales for smelting) and the import of coal (again from south Wales) and timber. In 1809 Fox and Williams began the Portreath-Poldice tramway, with the aim of linking the harbour to the nearby Gwennap mines. As well as establishing more efficient communications, the construction of various spurs and short branches allowed them to exercise monopolistic control over the traffic between port and mines.

Alongside his mining interests, Fox was involved in the maritime trade of Falmouth, then home of the packet service and extensive shipping business. In May 1794 he was appointed consul to the United States of America for the port of Falmouth, a position he held until succeeded by his son Robert Were Fox FRS, in 1815. Fox lived in Falmouth, at Bank House, Grove Place, and at the nearby country residence of Penjerrick. He married in 1788 Elizabeth (1768– 1849), the daughter of Joseph and Sarah Tregelles of Falmouth, with whom he had six sons, the eldest being the geologist and physicist Robert Were Fox. He died, probably in Falmouth, in 1818.

Philip Payton

Sources S. E. Gray, Old Falmouth (1903) · W. Tregoning Hoop, 'Summary of the history of Perran foundry', Journal of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, 6 (1927– 30), 274 · Boase & Courtney, Bibl. Corn. · D. B. Barton, Essays in Cornish mining history, 2 (1970) · D. B. Barton, A history of tin mining and smelting in Cornwall (1965) · D. B. Barton, The Cornish beam engine: a survey of its history and development in the mines of Cornwall and Devon from before 1800 to the present day, 2nd edn (1969) · Annual Monitor (1820), 24 · Annual Monitor (1849), 122– 30 · Biographical catalogue: being an account of the lives of Friends and others whose portraits are in the London Friends' Institute, Society of Friends (1888), 250 · J. Griscom, A year in Europe, 2 vols. (1823), 1.202 · will, TNA: PRO, PROB 11/1614, sig. 121

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Philip Payton, 'Fox, Robert Were (1754– 1818)', Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004; online edn, Jan 2008 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/42083, accessed 28 May 2013]

Robert Were Fox (1754– 1818): doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/42083

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Shipping Agent in Falmouth, Cornwall.
- He was Quaker.

6-Robert Were Fox^{1,16,22,47,93,114,141,157,159,160} was born on 26 Apr 1789 in Falmouth, Cornwall, died on 25 Jul 1877 in Penjerrick, Falmouth, Cornwall at age 88, and was buried on 28 Jul 1877 in FBG Budock, Falmouth.

General Notes: FRS. Cornish geologist, natural philosopher and inventor. He is known mainly for his work on the temperature of the earth and his construction of a compass to measure magnetic dip at sea. FOX, ROBERT WERE (1789-1877), scientific writer, born at Falmouth in Cornwall on 26 April 1789, belonged to a Quaker family. His father, a shipping agent, was Also named Robert Were Fox ; his mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Tregelles of Falmouth. He was privately educated, .and showed a special taste for mathematics. His mother taught him to study natural phenomena. He married in 1814 Maria, fourth daughter of Robert Barclay of Bury Hill, Surrey, and during his wedding trip, taken that year on the continent; he formed lasting friendships with Humboldt and other foreign .savants. In 1848 Fox was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He was one of the founders of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society in 1833, and was several times vice president. Fox died at his house, Penjerrick, near Falmouth, on 25 July 1877, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. He was buried in the Friends' burial-ground at Budock. His wife, who was born in 1785, died 4 June 1858. Fox's original scientific researches were commenced in 1812, when he made, in conjunction with Joel Lean, a series of costly experiments on the elasticity of high-pressure steam, hoping to improve Watt's engines employed in pumping the Cornish mines. Fox aided Trevithick in several of his mechanical inventions. In 1815 Fox commenced an important series of researches upon the internal temperature of the earth, which he continued to prosecute more or less throughout his life. His lifelong connection with the Cornish mines gave him great facilities for this work ; and, commencing in the ' Crenver ' mine, the temperature was tested regularly at intervals of a few feet, by means of thermometers embedded in the rocks, down to the greatest depths attainable in the Dolcoath and other deep mines in Cornwall. Fox was the first to prove definitively that the heat increased with the depth; he also showed that this increase was in a diminishing ratio as the depth increased. The results are contained in a series of papers, of which we may mention those ' On the Temperature of Mines,' in Thomson's 'Annals of Philosophy ' for 1822 ; 4 Some Facts which appear to be at Variance with the Igneous Hypothesis of Geologists,' * Philosophical Magazine ' for 1832 ; ' Report on some Observations on Subterranean Temperature,' ' British Association Report,' 1840 ; and ' Some Remarks on the High Temperature in the United Mines,' ' Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal ' for 1847. Fox contributed fifty-two papers to various scientific periodicals. The first of these is on the ' Alloys of Platinum,' and was published in Thomson's ' Annals of Philosophy ' for 1819. A very important discovery made by Fox was the ' Electro-Magnetic Properties of Metalliferous Veins in the Mines of Cornwall ' (' Philosophical Transactions ' for 1830). Continuing this work Fox published in the ' Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal ' for 1838 a paper on the ' Lamination of Clay by Electricity,' showing that miniature mineral veins could be formed in clay by the long-continued passage of an electric current. Fox devoted much time to the study of magnetic phenomena, especially those belonging to the earth's magnetism. In 1831 and 1832 he read papers before the Royal Society on the ' Variable Magnetic Intensity of the Earth,' and on the ' Influence of the Aurora on the Compass Needle.' To aid in the study of these subjects Fox constructed a new dipping-needle of great delicacy and accuracy. This instrument was afterwards employed by Sir James Clarke Ross in his voyage to the Antarctic Ocean in 1837, and by Captain Nares in the last expedition to the North Pole in 1875-7. [Athenaeum, 4 Aug. 1877; Royal Society's Catalogue of Scientific Papers, 1868 ; Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society's Report for 1877 ; J. H. Collins's Catalogue of the Works of K. W. Fox, F.K.S., 1878 ; Boase and Courtney's Bibliotheca Cornubiensis, i. 162-5, iii. 1188-9, -where a full list of Fox's scientific papers is given.]

Robert Were Fox, 88 25 7 mo. 1877 Penjerrick, near Falmouth. An Elder. The venerable friend whose death we have now to record, combined in himself a variety of qualities not often found together. A cautious and successful merchant, an earnest laborious and original student of physical science, and an enthusiastic admirer of the picturesque in nature, he was also, beneath an exterior of much reserve on religious matters, a devout and firm believer in the revelation of God through Jesus Christ. The death of his father when little past middle age brought him early forward into the work of active life. He was the eldest of a large family, and his widowed mother soon learned to lean much on his calm strength of judgment in ordering the affairs of her household and training up her younger children. But notwithstanding the cares of business, which were it is true, materially lightened, as time went on, by the co-operation of his brothers, he was able to carry on with great zeal and patience the process of self-education, which as he well knew, ought not to cease when a lad enters his father's counting house, and which in his case may be said to have been still proceeding after he had numbered his fourscore years. The bent of his own genius and the influence of his tutors - for his education had been conducted at home - determined his intellectual energies to the study of physical science, less popular then than now, though the brilliant discoveries of his fellow Cornishman, Sir Humphrey Davy, and the great inductive triumphs of his fellow Quaker, John Dalton, were powerfully influencing many minds at the time when his own was hardening in the mould. The original researches which obtained for him in 1848 the distinction of a fellowship of the Royal Society, were chiefly carried on between the years 1812 and 1840, and their results are recorded in the transactions of the Royal, the Geological, and other societies. His favourite subjects appear to have been at first the nature of high-pressure steam, and the temperature of mines. Then, as the distribution of the mineral treasures of his native county more and more attracted his attention, he was led through geology to magnetism. The two points by which he is most likely to be permanently remembered as a man of science, are, his improvements in the dipping needle, which led to more accurate observations at sea, and his theory of the connection between magnetic currents and the deposit of minerals in the earth's crust. Minute and laborious investigations of this kind sometimes have a tendency to narrow the intellectual range of the observer, and to deaden his sympathies with his fellow men. It may safely be said that this was not the case with Robert W. Fox. He took a hearty interest in every movement for the relief of human suffering or the increase of human happiness that came within his ken. The Bible Society and the British Union Schools had his steady support. As an old man his kindly genial manner with the young was especially marked ; he spoke to them out of the fullness of his gathered stores of knowledge, and yet never seemed to lecture, and never patronised. Next to the love of God, and his family affections, nothing more powerfully tended to keep his life fresh and happy than his intense and loyal love for Nature. It was a love which did not find utterance in words, but in deeds. He probably never wrote a line of poetry, but the green glade of Penjerrick sloping downwards to the sea, was the poem of his life, at which he wrought with loving labour, planting, felling, pruning ; sometimes as it were adding a few lines to his poem, then patiently polishing them into fairer form, till he left it in its simple and unostentatious way, one of the loveliest gardens in England. We know not the time when he experienced a full conversion of heart, and realized a living faith in Christ for justification and sanctification, for he was always humble and reticent as to his religious experience. Applicable to him are the words of John Newton : " Their inward change has been effected by a secret way, unnoticed by others, and almost unperceived by themselves. The Lord has spoken to them not in thunder and tempest, but with a still small voice. He has drawn them gradually to Himself, so that they have a happy assurance that they know and love Him, and are passed from death unto life ; yet of the precise time and manner they can give little account." Eobert W. Fox was in the station of Elder more than fifty years. He accompanied his wife who was a Minister, on her visit to the Friends in the south of France. His visits to Portugal in the anti-slavery cause, and to Spain with other

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

delegates for the promotion of religious liberty, and in order to procure the liberation of Matamoros and his companions, who were imprisoned for conscience sake, he always looked back upon with the deepest interest. His inflexible adherence to truth on public occasions, in commercial affairs, and in private, was very marked. Even as a child under parental care, he walked conscientiously : and in advancing youth we believe he was kept under the influence of the wisdom that is from above. In 1814 he married Maria, daughter of Robert Barclay, of Bury Hill, a descendant of the author of the " Apology." He was abundantly happy in his family relations, till the days of bereavement came. In 1855 he lost his only son, Eobert Barclay Fox, who died in the prime of life and in the midst of a career of usefulness, when far away from his family and friends, on a visit to Egypt, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. In 1859 his wife, who had been for forty-five years his wise and gentle companion, was taken from him; and in 1871 his youngest daughter Caroline, the last but one of his children, followed. He bore these repeated chastenings unmurmuringly, not with the apathy of the stoic, but with the resignation of the christian. He strove to help others to bear the burden of sorrow, and in doing so was helped himself, and found it better to be with God under the shadow, than in the sunshine anywhere else. R W. Fox's health, which had been delicate in middle life, seemed to improve as old age approached, and at eighty both body and mind appeared as fresh and vigorous as ever. After he had passed his eighty-fifth year he was attacked by the malady to which, whilst his mind remained clear to the last, his bodily strength ultimately succumbed, after nearly three years of alternating recovery and relapse. He commemorated his eighty-sixth birth-day by the distribution of " Paragraph Bibles" to some of his near relations and his servants. One of the latter, who had been many years in the service of the family, wrote down his remembrance of his address on this occasion, from which we extract what follows. " Mr. Fox sent word to us that he would like to see us all in his bedroom after our dinner. When we went in he was lying on his couch much prostrated by illness. He received us in his usual kind manner, and after shaking hands with each requested us to sit down. He told us that as it was his eighty-sixth birth-day, and it might be his last, he thought he should like to make us all a present of a Bible. Opening the book he showed us the maps, pointing out the places our Saviour; visited; he thought we should be interested in tracing his travels as he went about doing good ; and he hoped it would induce us to read it and treasure up its great truths. Closing the book he said that he had been thinking for some time he should like to say a few words to us. He began by saying how little we understand comparatively of things temporal ; as of the growth of a blade of grass, of the seed from which spring up the tree and the flower ; of the tiny insect, perfect in form ; of the motion of our earth, and the rapidity with which it moves, and yet we cannot observe it ; the distance of the sun, and system beyond system, in infinite space ; how little we understand of these things, yet how much less do we understand of spiritual things. He spoke of Jesus as the child born, brought up as a carpenter, subject to his parents, bursting forth on the world, teaching the new doctrine of love, bringing the dead to life, opening the eyes of the blind, the wind and the sea obeying His voice ; His feeding the multitude, cleansing the leper ; His death on the cross, the opening of the graves, the rending of the veil of the temple ; His bursting the barriers of the tomb, His ascension, and the sending of the promised Comforter. He earnestly exhorted us to come to that Saviour with child-like faith, and make Him our portion; he spoke of the great change it effects, how it turns the lion into the lamb, and makes us show love one towards another, in fact it makes us new creatures in Christ Jesus ; it supports us in suffering and comforts us in trouble. He spoke of the many very poor and afflicted people who were very happy because they had the love of God shed abroad in the heart, and the many rich and learned that were not so. He feared there was a great tendency to trust in learning and riches for happiness ; he said, although God's dealings towards us were sometimes mysterious, yet he believed that one day they would all be made plain. It was plain to us all that he did not trust in his high scientific attainments, but that he counted them as dust in the balance, and his desire seemed to be to give himself entirely to his Saviour." His surviving daughter, to whose love and assiduous care he clung with almost child-like dependence during the latter days of his life, writes thus concerning him - " After distributing his Paragraph Bibles to his near relations and his household, he liked to occupy himself in preparing Testaments for every house in the neighbouring village, by selecting and having marked many texts on redemption and regeneration. He feji it so important that all should be sure of the grounds of their hope, and longed that he could shew his love for the Saviour more and serve him better. He deeply felt his short-comings ; but could cast all his care on his Saviour, and give thanks to the Almighty for his goodness to him all his life long. To the friends of his own Meeting, he sent affectionate messages, rejoicing in the growth of spiritual life amongst them, and assuring them of his prayers that they might go on and prosper in every good word and work. The last few weeks of our dear friend's life were passed in much weakness and weariness. He longed for the time of deliverance ; and after a few hours of unconsciousness, he was heard to whisper, " Jesus, Jesus, let me come ! " and soon passed quietly away in the morning of the 25th of 7th month, 1877.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with FRS FGS.
- He worked as a Geologist and Natural Philosopher.
- He worked as a Quaker Elder.

Robert married **Maria Barclay**,^{1,22,47,93,114,141,159} daughter of **Robert Barclay of Mathers & Urie**^{7,93,114,141,161} and **Rachel Gurney**,^{7,93,141} on 28 Apr 1814 in FMH Dorking. Maria was born in 1785, died on 4 Jun 1858 in Penjerrick, Falmouth, Cornwall at age 73, and was buried on 10 Jun 1858 in FBG Budock, Falmouth. They had three children: **Anna Maria**, **Robert Barclay**, and **Caroline**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Quaker Minister in 1823.

7-Anna Maria Fox^{8,22,160} was born on 21 Feb 1816 in Falmouth, Cornwall, died on 18 Nov 1897 in Penjerrick, Falmouth, Cornwall at age 81, and was buried on 22 Nov 1897 in FBG Budock, Falmouth.

General Notes: She was promoter of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society and the artistic and cultural development of Falmouth in Cornwall. With her sister, Caroline, she raised the four sons of her brother, Barclay, with her sister, Caroline, after the death of their parents. Anna Maria outlived her sister by sixteen years, which Thomas Hodgkin described as a "widowhood". She died, aged 81 on 18 November 1897 and was buried at the Quaker Burial Ground in Budock, in the same plot as her sister, Caroline. -----

Anna Maria Fox, 81 18 Ilmo. 1897

Penjerrick, near Falmouth. An Elder.

Anna Maria Fox was the elder daughter of Robert Were and Maria Fox. She was born at Falmouth, 21st of Second Month, 1816, and died at her home, Penjerrick, near Falmouth, 18th of Eleventh Month, 1897.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

It is difficult to trace in a short memoir the history of a long life full of activity and usefulness ; but the principal object of the " Annual Monitor" is not so much to give the history of a life, as to point out what God's grace does for human life, when it is made the great motive power from childhood to the grave.

In pondering over what must have been Anna Maria Fox's early mental history, the thought strikes us that she had early resolved that " whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report " - she would not merely think of these things, but would make it her daily quest to seek after and to do them.

Brought up by parents whose mental culture, refinement, and Christian character made them remarkable far beyond their own family circle, Anna Maria Fox had for her most choice and close companion her sister Caroline (whose memoirs have been so cleverly edited by Horace Pym).^o Her clear perception and cultivated mind were joined to a most loving and lovable nature, united with deep religious feeling. She had also the delightful companionship of her brother Barclay, one of the most charming men of his day, who associated with Thomas Carlyle, John Stuart Mill, Frederick Maurice, John Sterling, Dr. Calvert, William Edward Forster, Charles Kingsley, and other thinkers. From these men, probably, he received some of those views of a happier condition for the working classes, which stimulated his sisters' efforts to help their poor neighbours. Such attempts at that time seemed to many unpractical ; but thanks partly to the exertions and perseverance we are recording, some of these dreams have passed into the region of visions fulfilled.

The philanthropic world was thus opened to A. M. Fox's sight. The literary and scientific world also came before her, through her father's and her brother's friendships, and through the

"Memories of Old Friends: Caroline Fox," Horace N. Pym, 1882. Smith, Elder & Co.

many interesting acquaintances which the family circle made among the searchers after truth in Nature at the various meetings of the British Association. Indeed, their friends and visitors included many of the most distinguished men and women of their time.

Strong religious conviction seems early to have impressed upon Anna Maria Fox that the world, so full of sin and darkness, could only be solidly improved by becoming Christ's kingdom.

She and her sister, as young women, were both attractive and graceful. Anna Maria's active mind and body found no hours too long, and no exertion too heavy or too great, to carry out the object she had in view. She was evidently determined to act her part in " making the world better than she found it."

She adopted by conviction the religious principles in which she had been brought up. She was a Friend at heart ; a regular and earnest attender of Friends' meetings for worship, in which sometimes her voice was heard in loving exhortation, or more frequently in humble, fervent, and very reverent prayer. She was seldom absent from meetings held in the service of the Church, in which she took a quiet part, often with a good and appropriate addition, and sometimes with a proposed omission, happily suggested, to some draft report or minute.

Hers was no narrow Christianity. She cordially welcomed to his new sphere of the bishopric of Truro, Benson, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury ; and a life-long friendship with him and his gifted wife was the result. The Nonconformist minister, with his personal trials and his church troubles, might often be found receiving both sympathy and help in the drawing-room at Penjerrick.

It is almost impossible to enumerate the many objects of her thought and care. She was seldom absent from the annual meeting of the Falmouth Auxiliary Bible Society. When in London in Fifth Month, she travelled from meeting to meeting with an assiduity which few had the strength or zeal to undertake.

In Falmouth, the number and variety of her objects would have alarmed anyone not possessed of her activity and indefatigable zeal. The poor, whether in their cottages or in the workhouse, she had indeed always with her. The Sailors' Home, where her knowledge of foreign tongues made her presence invaluable, was a constant call ; the British School, at work or at prize-giving ; the Coffee Tavern, to keep the poor sailors whilst in port from the orgies of the public-house ; all these had not merely her countenance and subscription, but her never-failing personal attendance with a punctuality seldom attained, but, which is essential to the accomplishment of the objects desired in a busy life.

The "Maria Camilla Training School for poor girls must not be lost sight of. It was started with funds earned as subsistence money for bringing home shipwrecked sailors, by a Portugese ship of that name, which the owners declined to accept. For many years this useful institution had her constant care.

The poor in surrounding villages had much of her personal thought and presence, and the little Mission Room which she put up in Budock village was always very dear to her heart. In addition to the religious services therein, it has been the scene of many a brilliant lecture, given by members of her rare circle of friends and acquaintances.

A quiet little Bible class and mothers' meeting held weekly at Bareppa, a village not far from Penjerrick, was conducted by her for many years, and the members looked upon her as their unfailing friend.

The care of the blind was specially dear to her, as it had been to her sister.

The drawing-room meetings at Penjerrick most skilfully arranged by her, were quite a feature in her life, and dealt with many catholic objects : The Universities' Mission to Africa, Mc All's 'French Mission, the Missions to the Jews, Miss Weston's Sailors' Institutes, Women's work, Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals, and the great causes of Peace and Temperance, all found beneath the roof tree of Penjerrick welcome sympathy and aid.

One instance of her generosity must not be omitted : The Rector's Rate at Falmouth, levied under an old Act of Charles II., up to one and fourpence in the pound, had long been a grievance to all classes. Many Friends objected to it on principle, and declined to pay it, and had their goods seized and sold. At one of these distraints a large quantity of furniture was taken from the house of one of her younger relations, and sold by auction. Anna Maria Fox's agent attended the sale, and bought it. In the evening it reached its previous location. A note was left, asking the recipients "kindly to give it house room until she required it."

Anna Maria Fox, her sister, and father were not unfrequent travellers abroad. In 1863 they went to Spain, with the representatives of other countries, to intercede for the release of Matamoros, who had been imprisoned on account of Protestant views. Caroline Fox records they accomplished more than their most sanguine hopes.

In 1880 Anna Maria Fox visited the Holy Land with three lady friends, and brought back treasures of local recollections to throw light on Bible passages. In 1884 she had a most interesting visit to Canada and the United States, on the occasion of the meeting of the British Association at Montreal. The following year she visited many of the West Indian Islands.

In a sketch like this we may be allowed to dip a little deeper into the more sacred inner and home life of so interesting a character.

" Trials must and will befall, But with humble faith to see Love inscribed upon them all, This is happiness to me."

The sorrows of her own life no doubt made her the warm, sympathising friend that so many found her. In 1844 her dear brother Barclay was married at Darlington, amidst the congratulations of two large family circles, to Jane Gurney, the eldest daughter of Jonathan and Hannah C. Backhouse. The charm of the bride's presence and manner, and her high tone of character were widely known ; and with such a husband as Barclay Fox, there seemed every hope of a long united life of usefulness and happiness. In 1855 Jane Gurney Fox was left & widow ; her husband had been suddenly seized with a fresh attack of the chest disease for which he had sought the milder climate of Egypt. He died in a temporary resting place in one of the old rock tombs on the borders of the desert. He was buried in a

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cemetery near Cairo ; a slab of Cornish granite, sent out from home, marks the spot. But how much hope, love and affection were buried in that grave no tongue can tell. Barclay Fox's widow, four sons and one daughter became the loving care of his family. In 1858 Maria Fox, A. M. Fox's dearly loved mother, passed away. In 1860 Jane G. Fox was laid to rest under the tall, dark cypresses of the cemetery at Pau, to which neighbourhood she had gone in search of health. Robert Were Fox and his two daughters made a home for the orphan boys, so much endeared to them, whilst their sister lived with her uncle Edmund Backhouse (and is now the widow of Horace Pym, who compiled the excellent memoir of her aunt Caroline Fox). Through all these bereavements the faith of Anna Maria Fox never failed her, but it was often with a sad heart that she bravely carried on her chosen work.

In 1871 came the greatest sorrow of her life. Caroline, her companion sister, had for some time been gradually fading, and in the early spring of that year she died. For the next six years Anna Maria Fox was the devoted companion of her aged but still active father, and after his death in 1877, for twenty-one years she lived at Penjerrick, making it a haven for her kindred or friends. There was no change in her work ; she was still as bright and cheerful, still gave as warm a welcome as when she was surrounded by those so dear to her ; always ignoring herself and her own cares, and giving every visitor her sympathy in theirs, her converse, and her hospitality.

One who knew her intimately describes her thus most accurately : - " I have often admired her wonderful tact, in always appearing to be at leisure. This was quite a talent ; for, however many irons she had in the fire, her beautiful courtesy enabled her to seem always free to listen to the most tiresome or the most insignificant people, especially if they wanted any thing* of her."

Few episodes in the life of her friends could be more treasured than a visit to Penjerrick on a summer's afternoon - hearing and sharing in her conversation, illustrated by many portfolios of pictures and her own excellent sketches - looking down the lovely lawn, planted with trees sent to her father from all parts of the globe - hearing the history of each, its habits and its development - watching the sunlight strike the passing sail on the not far distant sea ; whilst the parrot, the cat, the dog, and the marmoset shared her kind word or the caress of her hand. Then came the walk to her Convalescent Home, about a quarter of a mile away ; a few minutes with the matron, a chat with each patient, a word of cheer and hope, and she would sit down quietly and either read herself or ask her visitor to read out of her well used Bible ; then her quiet " good bye," and off home, and out again before long for some evening meeting or social duty.

Age crept quietly upon her. The sight failed gradually, but there was no complaint. Her mental powers were clear to the last day of her life ; her self-effacement and loving thought for others characterised her dying bed.

She was buried in the pretty, quiet, country Friends' burial ground at Budock, near her father's and mother's resting place, and beside that sweet sister Caroline, on whose grave she had tended the roses through six and twenty years of separation.

Such is a short history of the life of Anna Maria Fox. It was beautiful in its simplicity, edifying in its humble faith, wonderful in its activity for many good objects. By the grace of God through her long life she never deviated from one straight road - the way that leads to that crown " laid up for all those who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity."

" So long Thy power hath blest me, sure it still Will lead me on, O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent, till

The night is gone, And with the morn those angel faces smile, Which I have loved long since, and lost awhile."

7-Robert Barclay Fox^{4,8,70,72,114,157} was born on 6 Sep 1817 in Falmouth, Cornwall, died on 10 Mar 1855 in Cairo, Egypt at age 37, and was buried in Cairo, Egypt.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Roscrow, Penryn, Cornwall.
- He worked as a general manager of the Iron Foundry at Perranrorthal on 18 Jul 1842 in Perranarworthal, Falmouth, Cornwall.
- He had a residence in Perran Cottage, Perranarworthal, Falmouth, Cornwall.
- He worked as a partner in G. C. Fox (Shipping Brokers) in 1843 in Falmouth, Cornwall.
- He had a residence in Penjerrick, Falmouth, Cornwall.
- He had a residence in 1849 in Roskrow, Gluvias, Cornwall.

Robert married **Jane Gurney Backhouse**^{8,70,72} daughter of **Jonathan Backhouse**^{1,7,72,110,117,155,158,159,162,163,164,165,166,167} and **Hannah Chapman Gurney**^{7,47,70,72,109,117,155,158,159,163,164,165,168,169} on 10 Oct 1844 in FMH Darlington, County Durham. Jane was born on 21 May 1814 in Darlington, County Durham, died on 10 Apr 1860 in Pau, France at age 45, and was buried on 15 Apr 1860 in Protestant Cemetery, Pau, France. They had five children: **Robert, George Croker, Henry Backhouse, Joseph Gurney, and Jane Hannah Backhouse.**

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Partner in the Neath Abbey Coal Company before 1856 in Neath Abbey, Glamorgan, Wales.

8-Robert Fox^{21,72} was born on 31 Jul 1845 in Perran Cottage, Perranarworthal, Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 9 May 1915 in Grove Hill, Falmouth, Cornwall at age 69.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Grove Hill, Falmouth, Cornwall.

Robert married **Ellen Mary Bassett**⁷² daughter of **Francis Bassett**^{72,92} and **Ellen Harris**^{7,92} on 3 Oct 1867 in Luton, Bedfordshire. Ellen was born in 1846 in Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire and died on 1 Aug 1925 at age 79. They had three children: **Lilian Isabel, Robert Barclay, and Naomi Bassett.**

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9-**Lilian Isabel Fox**⁷² was born on 20 Nov 1868 in Wood Lane, Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 20 Apr 1961 at age 92.

Lilian married **Frederic Herbert Trench**,⁷² son of **William Wallace Trench**⁷² and **Elizabeth F. Allin**, on 15 Jul 1891. Frederic was born on 12 Nov 1865 and died on 11 Jun 1923 at age 57. They had four children: **Waldo Trench**, **Desmond Patrick**, **Romola**, and **Wallace Talbot**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at BA Keeble. MA All Souls.
- He worked as an Examiner Education Dept.

10-**Maj. Waldo Trench Fox**⁶⁸ was born on 11 May 1892 and died on 11 Mar 1954 at age 61. Another name for Waldo was Wallace Talbot Trench Fox.

General Notes: On 19 July 1934 his name was legally changed to Waldo Trench Fox by Deed Poll.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MC Croix de Guerre.
- He had a residence in Penjerrick, Falmouth, Cornwall.

Waldo married **Janet Mary Kennedy Bassett**, daughter of **Frederick MacIvor Bassett** and **Ethel Agnes Kennedy**, on 1 Jun 1933. Janet was born in 1907 in Lelant, Cornwall and died in 1987 at age 80. They had three children: **Jill Trench**, **Robert Trench**, and **Rachel Trench**.

11-**Jill Trench Fox**

Jill married **Rodney Francis Power Carne**, son of **Capt. William Power Carne** and **Valentine Grace Naudin Tweedy**, on 27 Dec 1955. Rodney was born on 10 Nov 1933 and died on 26 Feb 1959 in Australia. Drowned On Active Service. at age 25. They had two children: **Nicola Trench** and **Rupert Barclay Power**.

12-**Nicola Trench Carne**

Nicola married **Eric McLean**. They had two children: **Kirsten Valentine** and **Angus Carne**.

13-**Kirsten Valentine McLean**

13-**Angus Carne McLean**

12-**Rupert Barclay Power Carne**

Rupert married **Julie Evans**. They had two children: **Jerrick Achilles** and **Joel Judah**.

13-**Jerrick Achilles Carne**

13-**Joel Judah Carne**

Jill next married **Capt. Donald Barns Morison**, son of **Rear Admiral Richard Barns Morison**. They had two children: **Candida Trench** and **Barnaby Daniel Barns**.

12-**Candida Trench Morison**

Candida married **Robin Spencer**. They had three children: **Samuel Peter Nelson**, **Freya Jill**, and **Zanna Elizabeth**.

13-**Samuel Peter Nelson Spencer**

13-**Freya Jill Spencer**

13-**Zanna Elizabeth Spencer**

12-**Barnaby Daniel Barns Morison**

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Barnaby married **Sarah Louise Pilch**, daughter of **Hugo Sutherland Pilch**. They had one son: **Edward Barns**.

13-**Edward Barns Morison**

11-**Robert Trench Fox**

Robert married **Lindsay Garrett Anderson**, daughter of **Sir Donald Forsyth Anderson** and **Margaret Elaine Llewellyn**. They had four children: **Fenella Garrett, Tamara Forsyth, Barclay Trench**, and **Caspar Lloyd**.

12-**Fenella Garrett Fox**

Fenella married **John Francis Dernie**. They had three children: **Oliver Garrett, Joshua George**, and **Alexander Llewellyn**.

13-**Oliver Garrett Dernie**

13-**Joshua George Dernie**

13-**Alexander Llewellyn Dernie**

12-**Tamara Forsyth Fox**

Tamara married **Robert Denzil Onslow**, son of **Cmdr. Richard Edmund Onslow** and **Mary Jean Garner-Smith**. They had two children: **Sacha Llewellyn** and **Georgia Macdonald**.

13-**Sacha Llewellyn Onslow**

13-**Georgia Macdonald Onslow**

12-**Barclay Trench Fox**

12-**Caspar Lloyd Fox**

11-**Rachel Trench Fox**

Rachel married **Raymond Joseph Morin**.

10-**Desmond Patrick Trench**^{72,164} was born on 14 Jul 1893 and died on 5 Dec 1967 at age 74.

Desmond married **Elfrida Young**, daughter of **Rev. Canon D. E. Young**. They had three children: **John Patrick, Anthony Barclay**, and **Pamela Joan**.

11-**John Patrick Trench**

11-**Anthony Barclay Trench**

11-**Pamela Joan Trench**

10-**Romola Trench**⁷² was born in 1895 and died on 17 Jun 1930 at age 35.

10-**Wallace Talbot Trench**

9-**Robert Barclay Fox**⁷² was born on 24 Jul 1873 in Wood Lane, Falmouth, Cornwall, died on 22 Apr 1934 at age 60, and was buried in FBG Budock, Falmouth.

General Notes: **Thurs 26 April 1900** – Mrs Williams (Mopsy) & Miss Johnson came to lunch – Nellie & I spent an hour in Burtons' shop & in the evening we went to a dinner party at Grove Hill (Falmouth) to meet the Bride & Bridegroom Barclay Fox & his wife (Peggy) – a charming couple & a pleasant evening.

Sun 22 April 1934 – Barclay Fox died aged 61 at Falmouth, I believe of

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angina – a good, useful life ended. *The Diaries of Sir Alfred Edward Pease Bt.*

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Winchester: Magdalene College, Oxford.
- He worked as a Shipping agent in Falmouth, Cornwall.

Robert married **Margaret Elizabeth Phoebe Bassett**, daughter of **Frederick Bassett** and **Elizabeth Phoebe Bull**, in 1900 in Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire. Margaret was born in 1878 in Heath, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire and died in 1929 at age 51.

9-**Naomi Bassett Fox**⁷² was born on 1 Feb 1886 in Grove Hill, Falmouth, Cornwall.

Naomi married **Alfred Drury Trevelyan Channell**.

8-**George Croker Fox**^{27,72,101} was born on 28 Feb 1847 in Polam, Darlington, County Durham and died on 26 Feb 1902 at age 54.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a JP for Cornwall.

George married **Ada Mary Wake**,^{27,72} daughter of **Capt. Baldwin Arden Wake** and **Adelaide Wake**, on 24 Jan 1871. Ada died on 28 Nov 1891. Another name for Ada was "May" Wake. They had five children: **George Croker**, **Myra Caroline Arden**, **Herewald Evelyn Croker**, **Cecil Croker**, and **Evelyn**.

9-**George Croker Fox**^{27,72} was born on 28 Oct 1871 and died in May 1934 in Chelmsford, Essex at age 62. The cause of his death was Suicide by throwing himself onto railings.

General Notes: Tues 20 May 1934 – George Croker Fox died in hospital (at Chelmsford I think) – he had fallen or thrown himself out of a window & got impaled on some spiked railings - He had separated from his wife as his habits had become intolerable to her – it is a sad end. - *The Diaries of Sir Alfred Edward Pease Bt.*

This entry is surely without prejudice, for George's mother was Ada Mary Wake.. who was elder sister to Alfred's first love, Rosie Wake. *See record.*

George married **Cecilia Hart Rogers**,²⁷ daughter of **Reginald Rogers**²⁷ and **Mary Frances Nankivell**,²⁷ on 10 Aug 1898 in Mawnan, Cornwall. The marriage ended in separation before 1934. Cecilia was born on 21 Sep 1870 and was christened on 10 Jan 1871 in Mawnan, Cornwall. They had one daughter: **Merthys Mary Croker**.

10-**Merthys Mary Croker Fox**

Merthys married **Richard Reiss**.

9-**Myra Caroline Arden Fox**⁷² was born on 11 Mar 1873 and died on 24 Apr 1890 at age 17.

9-**Herewald Evelyn Croker Fox**⁷² was born on 29 Jul 1874 and died on 12 Jul 1940 at age 65.

Herewald married **Isabelle Anne Stanistreet**. They had one daughter: **Sylvia Arden Croker**.

10-**Sylvia Arden Croker Fox** was born on 23 Jun 1901.

Sylvia married **G. N. Carroll**.

Sylvia next married **Raymond James Filmer Sullivan**.

9-**Lieut. Cecil Croker Fox**⁷² was born on 14 Nov 1879 and died on 15 Sep 1916 in Killed In Action 1914-18? at age 36.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Malvern College.
- He worked as a Trainee architect under Alfred Waterhouse.
- He emigrated to Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada in 1898.
- He worked as an Architect, in partnership with Samuel Maclure (1860-1929). In Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.

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- He worked as an officer of the East Surrey Regiment.

9-Evelyn Fox

8-**Henry Backhouse Fox**⁷² was born on 5 Mar 1849 in Polam, Darlington, County Durham and died on 21 Dec 1936 at age 87.

General Notes: "Kenny"

Henry married **Grace Georgina Geraldine Turton**.

8-**Joseph Gurney Fox**^{72,164} was born on 9 Sep 1850 in The Bank House, Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 29 Dec 1912 at age 62.

General Notes: **1913**

The Deaths the last year which have touched me most nearly were:

Owen Pease who died in April.

Lady Lockwood died in the summer.

Gurney Fox who died in December . With the last, I have many memories – I remember him at Grove Housel School, living at Nunthorpe & Middleton Lodge & the majority of the family party are no more – he was 62 years old – George Croker, Jennie & he have gone, only Robert & Kenny remain.

The (unpublished) Diaries of Sir Alfred Edward Pease Bt.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Grove House School in Tottenham, London.

Joseph married **Margaret May Just**, daughter of **William Just**. They had three children: **Margaret Jane Gurney**, **Juliet Maud Gurney**, and **Jean**.

9-**Margaret Jane Gurney Fox**⁷² was born on 3 Jul 1874.

9-**Juliet Maud Gurney Fox**⁷² was born on 3 Jul 1874.

9-**Jean Fox** died in 1939.

Joseph next married **Agnes Dorothea Hubbard**. They had one son: **Bernard John Gurney**.

9-Bernard John Gurney Fox

Bernard married **Evelyn Maddison**.

8-**Jane Hannah Backhouse Fox**⁷² was born on 5 Nov 1852 in Roskrow, Gluvias, Cornwall.

Jane married **Horatio Noble Pym**,^{72,164} son of **Rev. William Wollaston Pym** and **Edith Elizabeth Noble**, on 5 May 1881 in Falmouth, Cornwall. Horatio was born on 2 Jul 1844 in Willian, Herts., died on 5 May 1896 in Sevenoaks, Kent at age 51, and was buried 8th May 1896 in Landridge Church, Kent. They had two children: **Juliet Caroline Fox** and **Yolande Silvia Nina**.

Marriage Notes: Foster gives 2nd

General Notes: Solicitor. Lived "Foxwold" at Brasted near Sevenoaks in Kent. The Times Obituary states that "Himself a man of great cultivation and taste, he held in affection the great masters of English literature, reverencing in particular Charles Dickens and all that pertained to him . . . Mr. Pym's death took place with a painful suddenness owing to an affection of the heart induced by Russian influenza."

8 May 1896, Fri: Worked at my letters, rode with Lottie and Claudia, a fine day but cold wind. Left Charing Cross at 2 15 for Sevenoaks to attend the funeral of poor Horace Pym who died somewhat suddenly on Tuesday night (5th); from Sevenoaks we drove about 3 miles to Landridge Church , a pretty place in Kent. The Vicar Mr Parry asked us to come in to tea after the funeral. We waited some time Evelyn Pim, his son Guy Pym his brother Edmund and Ted Backhouse, Gurney & Henry Fox were amongst those I knew. The flowers were beautiful, the service and the occasion are always touching . I came back to Town with Edmund & Ted and H. Pym's half-brother . To the House, I heard that *Joseph* Chamberlain had made a clever speech but did not commit himself to any opinion on *Cecil* Rhodes position, he stated the history ; when I got there, George Wyndham was speaking justifying the Jameson raid.

The (Unpublished) Diaries of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease Bt.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Principal of Tathams & Pym, 3 Fredericks Place, Old Jewry, London.

9-**Juliet Caroline Fox Pym**⁷² was born on 26 Mar 1882 and died on 1 Aug 1905 at age 23.

9-**Yolande Silvia Nina Pym**⁷² was born on 17 May 1883 in London and died in Sep 1928 in Hastings at age 45.

General Notes: Foster gives 20th May

Yolande married **Lieut. Arnold Harding Ball** on 29 Jun 1909. Arnold was born in 1888 in Greenwich, Kent, died on 9 Apr 1918 in Guinchy, France. Killed in action at age 30, and was buried in Cambrin Military Cemetery, Pas de Calais. They had four children: **Yolande Evelyn, Hilary Noble, Sylvia Caroline**, and **Phyllida De Joncourt**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in Houndstall House, Mark Cross, East Sussex.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Barrister at Law, Gray's Inn.

10-**Yolande Evelyn Ball**

10-**Hilary Noble Ball**

Hilary married **Jane Lane**.

Hilary next married **Winifred Burn**.

10-**Sylvia Caroline Ball** was born in 1914 and died in 1983 at age 69.

10-**Phyllida De Joncourt Ball** was born on 19 Sep 1916 and died on 3 Apr 2004 in Ticehurst, East Sussex at age 87.

Phyllida married **Richard Ottley Warner** in 1937. Richard was born on 24 May 1911 in Market Bosworth, Leicestershire and died on 14 Jan 1989 in Tunbridge Wells, Kent at age 77. They had three children: **Fern, Roland Martin**, and **Mark Ashton**.

11-**Fern Warner**

11-**Roland Martin Warner**

11-**Rev. Mark Ashton Warner**

Mark married **Ruth Patricia Allen**, daughter of **John Sydney Allen** and **Maisie Gillham**. They had two children: **Clare Heather** and **Jennifer Rachel**.

12-**Clare Heather Warner**

Clare married **Benjamin L. Currie**. They had two children: **Jude** and **Flora**.

13-**Jude Currie**

13-**Flora Currie**

12-**Jennifer Rachel Warner**

7-**Caroline Fox**^{1,8,47,101,114,158,160,170} was born on 24 May 1819 in Falmouth, Cornwall, died on 12 Jan 1871 in Penjerrick, Falmouth, Cornwall at age 51, and was buried on 18 Jan 1871 in FBG Budock, Falmouth.

General Notes: Caroline was well known as the authoress of a diary, recording memories of many distinguished people, such as John Stuart Mill, John Sterling and Thomas Carlyle. Selections from her

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

diary and correspondence (1835-1871) were published under the title of *Memories of Old Friends: Caroline Fox of Penjerrick, Cornwall* (edited by H. N. Pym, 1881; 2nd edition, 1882).

Fox, Caroline (1819– 1871), diarist, was born at Penjerrick, near Falmouth, Cornwall, on 24 May 1819, the second daughter of Robert Were Fox (1789– 1877), mineralogist, of Penjerrick, and his wife, Maria Barclay (1786– 1858), daughter of Robert Barclay of Bury Hall, Surrey. She was educated privately on a plan of her parents and a tutor that included science and a modern language as well as visits to the locality, which are recorded in her earliest journal. With her brother and sister she played a part in the foundation of Falmouth Polytechnic (1833).

Caroline Fox early displayed an incisive intelligence and an attractive literary style. Her frank appraisals of contemporaries probably led her to bequeath her journals to her sister Anna Maria (d. 1897) and to instruct that they be destroyed after her death. This invaluable historical source was preserved in part by a relative by marriage, Horace N. Pym, who edited a version published in 1882. A two-volume edition with an appendix of letters by John Stuart Mill to her brother Barclay Fox appeared in the same year, and an edition was edited by Wendy Monk and published in 1972. Although most of the manuscript was burnt, the first volume, from the beginning of 1832 to October 1834, was discovered at Penjerrick. An educational exercise, it contains interesting glimpses of the environment and family life of the period.

Stemming from her connection with the Society of Friends, Caroline Fox steadfastly held the principles of equality and fraternity. She called herself a Quaker-Catholic (an inclusive Quaker), and she visited prisons in London with her kinswoman Elizabeth Gurney Fry (1780– 1845) and supported the Anti-Slavery Society. She shared her father's interest in science, and attended meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, including those at Dublin. Her acquaintances included Michael Faraday and William Whewell. In 1840 John Stuart Mill and John Sterling visited Falmouth, and she developed an attachment to the latter, by 1843 a widower, but her family may have disapproved of the match on religious grounds or on those of health. Sterling died in 1844, and she continued to take an interest in his daughters. She admired Mill but strongly disliked the cold logic of his treatise *On Liberty* (1859). By contrast her regular visits to London led to a deepening friendship with Thomas Carlyle and his wife, dating from 1840.

In her journals Caroline Fox described a great number of literary men such as Charles Kingsley, Wordsworth, and Tennyson, and painters whom she knew included Samuel Lawrence, who drew her portrait, Holman Hunt, and Edwin Landseer, who incurred her disapproval. Partly through her friendship with T. B. Macaulay and his sister, she also recorded the talk of politicians, including that of some foreign ambassadors such as Baron von Bunsen from Prussia, François Guizot from France, and J. C. Adams from the United States. She recorded a charming meeting with Giuseppe Garibaldi at Pau in France in 1863. Caroline Fox travelled widely on the continent, making her first visit to Paris in 1838 and to Switzerland in 1846. In 1867 she visited the Paris Exhibition and Venice before going on to Hyères and Menton on the French riviera.

After 1860 Caroline Fox and her sister were occupied in rearing their four orphaned nephews. Nevertheless, her visitors at Penjerrick included the statesman John Bright and the explorer David Livingstone and she remained a lively correspondent. Entries in her journal became more sparse as chronic bronchitis took hold of her. She held Bible classes with other nonconformists in Falmouth and her paper 'Bible cases of conversion', was published posthumously in the *Friends' Quarterly Examiner* (1872). Other religious tracts, translated into Italian, were printed in Naples and Florence by Caroline and her sister Anna Maria. They included *Il mozzo Bertino*, published in Florence in 1867.

Caroline Fox died peacefully in Penjerrick on 12 January 1871 and was interred in the Quaker burial-ground at nearby Budock. Her journal usefully combines soundness of judgement and absence of scandal with perceptive comment about her contemporaries.

V. E. Chancellor

Sources The journals of Caroline Fox, 1835– 1871: a selection, ed. W. Monk (1972) · H. Willson, *Caroline Fox* (1944) · Boase & Courtney, *Bibl. Corn.* · R. J. N. Tod, *Caroline Fox: Quaker bluestocking* (1980) · R. L. Brett, 'Saved from the flames', *The Times* (18 Feb 1978) · 'Fox, Anna Maria of Penjerrick', *Cornish Echo* (1897); pubd separately [1897] · C. H. Fox, *A short genealogical account* (1864) · M. S. Fox, *Memoirs* (1874) · Burke, *Gen. GB* · C. H. Hawkin, ed., *Schimmel-Pennenck, Mary Ann* (1858) · BL, Backhouse MSS, Add. MSS 61711– 61712 · d. cert.

Archives BL, Backhouse MSS, Add. MSS 61711– 61712 · priv. coll., journal

Likenesses H. von Herkomer, portrait (aged twenty-seven; after a drawing by S. Lawrence), repro. in Monk, ed., *Memories of old friends*, frontispiece

Wealth at death under £7000: administration, 9 Feb 1871, *CGPLA Eng. & Wales*

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V. E. Chancellor, 'Fox, Caroline (1819– 1871)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/10019>, accessed 28 May 2013]

Caroline Fox (1819– 1871): doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/10019

18 Jan 1871, Wed: I got dressed by about 11 o'clock, and went with my father and mother-in-law and Minnie to Caroline Fox's funeral. The family party met at the Budock buying ground, the grave being in the tent in which we assembled. Uncle Robert Fox, Anna Maria Fox, Robert, Jennie, George Croker Fox and Miss Wake, Henry, Julia Stirling, Gurney & Hester Stirling alone following (except servants) from Penjerrick; Lovell Squire [1809-1892] spoke well & suitably, Uncle Samuel Fox [1794-1874] in prayer and William Bevan of Torquay, a few good sentences. We returned home. The parents feeling a return to that grave yard very touching. *The Diaries of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease Bt.* (Un-published)

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Diarist and commentator.

6-George Philip Fox was born on 26 Mar 1790, died on 2 Oct 1854 in Florence Place, Falmouth, Cornwall at age 64, and was buried on 8 Oct 1854 in FBG Falmouth.

6-Joshua Fox^{8,114,160,171} was born on 17 Apr 1792 in Falmouth, Cornwall, died on 27 Mar 1877 in Tregedna, Falmouth, Cornwall at age 84, and was buried on 31 Mar 1877 in FBG Budock. (Non-member).

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General Notes: **27 Mar 1877, Tues:** At house directing men, and then down to see yacht - found Captain would be ready for a little cruise in the evening; went down with Lottie & Octavia Fowler and Alfred and had a little run about the harbour, Octavia most amusing. Minnie went out to Tregedna with Aunt Charlotte to hear about Uncle Joshua who has not been well for some days past – she came in after we came ashore with the news that Uncle Joshua had died during the afternoon! Very quietly, paralysis coming on.

31 Mar 1877, Sat: Went off fishing, Lottie, Maud & Blanche, little Orme Fox, two boys and myself. We hardly got any fish and then came in at [no time given] o'clock, then off to Tregedna to Uncle Joshua's funeral – it was a bit of a muddle – it was shockingly cold at the graveyard at Budock, walked or rather ran home with Howard Fox – Robert & Nellie came in for afternoon tea, Howard & Blanche dined with us – played cards afterwards.

The (unpublished) Diaries of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease Bt.

Tues 9 April 1900 – A duller day with passing sunny minutes - we drove down to Penjerrick, now quite deserted since Anna Maria Fox died about a year & a half ago, but everything in the house left in its place uncovered by dust sheets with the books & vases of old China lying on the tables – the rooks were noisy in the gardens & old familiar trees just as in other days, but over it all is written "Ichabod" – I walked down to where Uncle Joshua's house stood, no vestige of it left, save an ivy-covered stump that was the left hand door post of his rustic dwelling, the paths where he stood with his shirt outside his clothes, hanging down to his knees with the birds feeding from his hand & mouth & where his great dogs challenged the rare visitor are all lost and overgrown with the great laurels & underwood & weeds – his 3 daughters who played strange musical instruments & sang & lived curious lives buried in this tanglewood are all dead too, the only descendant being Gwen Davis who went to America I think, with her husband. We then went on past Budock Water but the water is no longer there, then went by Bereppa where Capt Bull & Josephine [née Fox, dau. of Uncle Joshua] lived out their last years, but the bankshire (sic) (Banksia) roses which buried the house are all pulled down & the old places painted & whitewashed - All reminds me of the old days & the old ways which have given way to the hard handed work of our rushing age..

*Lie softly leisure Doubtless you
With too severe a conscience drew
Your easy breath & slumbered through
The greatest issue*

*But we to whom our age allows
Scarce space to wipe our weary brows
Look down upon your narrow house
Old friend & miss you*

The (unpublished) Diaries of Sir Alfred Edward Pease Bt.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was a Quaker.

Joshua married **Joanna Mary Flannery**⁸ in 1822. Joanna was born in 1799 and died on 19 Nov 1826 at age 27. They had three children: **Joanna Ellen**, **Marie Louise**, and **Josephine**.

7-**Joanna Ellen Fox** was born on 14 Nov 1826 and died on 7 Apr 1877 at age 50.

Joanna married **Rev. James Charles Davies**. They had two children: **Tom Chittenden** and **Gwendoline Tregedna**.

8-**Tom Chittenden Davies**

8-**Gwendoline Tregedna Davies** was born on 10 Jul 1874.

Gwendoline married **Tom Chittenden**.

7-**Marie Louise Fox** was born on 1 Jul 1825, died on 12 Jul 1894 in Tregedna Cottage, Budock, Falmouth, Cornwall at age 69, and was buried on 16 Jul 1894 in FBG Budock, Falmouth.

Marie married **Henry Nicholas Triebner** in 1877. Henry died on 28 Jul 1879 in Truro, Cornwall. Suicide.

7-**Josephine Fox**¹⁷¹ was born on 10 Dec 1824 and died on 26 Oct 1887 at age 62.

Josephine married **Capt. James Bull**. They had one daughter: **Elizabeth Phoebe**.

8-**Elizabeth Phoebe Bull** was born on 28 Nov 1851 and died in 1929 at age 78.

Elizabeth married **Frederick Bassett**, son of **Francis Bassett**^{72,92} and **Ellen Harris**,^{7,92} on 22 Aug 1872 in Falmouth, Cornwall. Frederick was born in 1848 in Leighton Buzzard,

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Bedfordshire and died in 1912 at age 64. They had eight children: **Francis Marshall, Theodore Bromhead, Frederick MacIvor, Margaret Elizabeth Phoebe, John Retallack, Ralph Peter, Lucian, and Edward Osmond D.**

Marriage Notes: Albert Alfred Head was best man. Wilson Lloyd Fox, Joseph Taylor and M. A. Bassett were also at the wedding.

General Notes: **27 Aug 1879, Wed:** To Darlington ...; home by the 3.40, picked up Fred & Bessie Bassett - we were a full party at dinner - Margaret Barclay, Ted, Daisy – Paul Waterhouse & Monica & the Bassetts – some billiards in the evening.

The (unpublished) Diaries of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease Bt.

9-Maj. Francis Marshall Bassett was born in 1873 in Heath, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire and died in 1950 at age 77.

Francis married **Violet Alice Germon**, daughter of **Lieut. Col. Richard Charles Henry Germon** and **Marie Edith Young**, in 1906 in Steyning, West Sussex. Violet was born on 14 Jan 1881 and died in 1972 at age 91. They had two children: **Violet Phoebe Marshall** and **Anthony Francis Germon Marshall**.

10-Violet Phoebe Marshall Bassett was born in 1908 in Ampthill, Bedfordshire.

10-Anthony Francis Germon Marshall Bassett was born in 1909.

Anthony married **Joan Margaret Rainsford-Hannay**, daughter of **Lieut. Col. Archibald Gordon Rainsford-Hannay**, on 7 Jan 1950. Joan was born on 16 Oct 1921 and died on 15 Sep 2011 at age 89. They had two children: **John Dollin** and **Sally Marshall**.

11-John Dollin Bassett

11-Sally Marshall Bassett

9-Theodore Bromhead Bassett was born on 11 Nov 1874 in Heath, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire and died on 24 Jul 1934 at age 59.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in The Hatch, Heath, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire.
- He worked as a Director of the Leighton Buzzard Gas Company Ltd. In 1912-1932.

Theodore married **Alice Letitia Lovett** in 1910 in Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire. Alice was born on 14 Mar 1887 in Teignmouth, Devon and died in 1972 in Uckfield, Sussex at age 85. They had two children: **Robert** and **Letitia May**.

10-Robert Bassett

10-Letitia May Bassett

9-Frederick MacIvor Bassett was born in 1877 in Heath, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an officer of the RASC.

Frederick married **Ethel Agnes Kennedy**. They had one daughter: **Janet Mary Kennedy**.

10-Janet Mary Kennedy Bassett was born in 1907 in Lelant, Cornwall and died in 1987 at age 80.

11-Jill Trench Fox

12-Nicola Trench Carne

13-Kirsten Valentine McLean

13-Angus Carne McLean

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12-Rupert Barclay Power Carne

13-Jerrick Achilles Carne

13-Joel Judah Carne

12-Candida Trench Morison

13-Samuel Peter Nelson Spencer

13-Freya Jill Spencer

13-Zanna Elizabeth Spencer

12-Barnaby Daniel Barns Morison

13-Edward Barns Morison

11-Robert Trench Fox

12-Fenella Garrett Fox

13-Oliver Garrett Dernie

13-Joshua George Dernie

13-Alexander Llewellyn Dernie

12-Tamara Forsyth Fox

13-Sacha Llewellyn Onslow

13-Georgia Macdonald Onslow

12-Barclay Trench Fox

12-Caspar Lloyd Fox

11-Rachel Trench Fox

9-Margaret Elizabeth Phoebe Bassett was born in 1878 in Heath, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire and died in 1929 at age 51.

9-Lieut. Col. John Retallack Bassett was born in 1879 in Heath, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire.

General Notes: Bassett, John Retallack, D.S.O.; Major-Temp. Lt. Colonel [16 years in Royal Berkshire Regt., South Africa, Egypt, etc.]; 1914, Aug. 4th, in Soudan, Governor of 1st Class Province; 4th Class Osmania Medal; 1916, Oct., Intelligence Department, G.H.Q., Egypt; 3rd Class Order of the Nile; Nov., in command of 2nd Bn. Imperial Camel Corps, in Sinai; 1917, March, D.A., Q.M.G., Hedjaz; 1918, Jan., A.A. and Q.M.G., Hedjaz; Companion of the Distinguished Service Order; Legion of Honour; Croix de Guerre Chevalier.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with DSO OBE.

John married **Evelyn Mary Gillman** in 1929. Evelyn was born in 1884 in Portsea, Hampshire and died on 7 Jan 1964 in Arlington House, London at age 80.

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Noted events in her life were:

- Miscellaneous: Mother of the spy, Guy Burgess.

9-**Ralph Peter Bassett** was born in 1880 in Heath, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire.

Ralph married **Gladys Evelyn Saltren Rogers**,²⁷ daughter of **Rev. Gerard Saltren Rogers**²⁷ and **Lousia Caroline Cornish**,²⁷ on 3 Jun 1914 in All Saints Church, Falmouth, Cornwall. Gladys was born on 26 Nov 1886.

9-**Lucian Bassett** was born in 1883.

9-**Edward Osmond D. Bassett** was born on 5 Feb 1887 in Heath, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire and died in 1969 in Exeter, Devon at age 82.

6-**Alfred Fox**^{1,7,8,27,41,47,50,83,129,140,141,158,172,173,174} was born on 9 Sep 1794 in Falmouth, Cornwall, died on 20 May 1874 in Falmouth, Cornwall (23rd also given) at age 79, and was buried on 26 May 1874 in FBG Budock, Falmouth.

General Notes: **16 May 1874, Sat** :On arriving at 18 Princes Gardens found there had been a worse a/c of my father-in-law. Minnie, Effie and Josephine Bull were all packed up for a start to Cornwall. packed up also and we left Paddington at 9 o'clock reaching Falmouth 7.15 Sunday morning.

17 May 1874, Sun : Saw my father-in-law; he was evidently much weaker and seemed in a critical condition, though he was much like himself.

18 May 1874, Mon : Went to Glendurgan , my father-in-law saying I was to tell Peters he would be out in the course of a day or two.

19 May 1874, Tues : About Falmouth - thought of starting for London & the North, but the a/c of my father-in-law was such that I deemed it better to stay at Falmouth. Towards afternoon, he seemed better, and Minnie came home thoroughly tired out with nursing.

20 May 1874, Wed : On getting up this morning, heard that my father-in-law had died during the night about 1.30., my mother, Rachel & Willie had been with him - so passed away a really good man. Employed most of the day in drawing a memoir for the local papers.

26 May 1874, Tues : Sauntered about a good deal making preparations for the funeral. A long procession of carriages followed my father-in-law to the Budock burial ground. Carriages from the High Terrace to Panmere. Beautiful number of beautiful wreaths were on his coffin . Some good administrations from Lovell Squire, and some beautiful words from Tom *Hodgkin*. Coming back with Robert and Charlotte *Fowler*, we heard Robert wild about his defeat so we could only do our best to quiet him. Tea at Wodehouse Place and supper at our house & at John William *Pease's* , a quiet, feeling, memorable day.

27 May 1874, Wed : To Wodehouse Place at 11 to hear my father-in-law's will read. It was a long document - Glendurgan to my mother-in-law absolutely, the business to Howard & George under conditions of annuity, £500 to each son, £100 to each daughter, my mother-in-law to have income from remainder for life then equally divided son and daughter share and share alike, legacies of diamond ring, snuff boxes &c to sons; drove out with Minnie to call on Uncle Robert, haemorrhage from bladder does not cease; he seemed well, but they are getting anxious about him. Home, dinner and off by train to London with Phillip Debell and Rachel Tuckett. A long journey, arrived at Paddington about 5.30, home & to bed. *The (unpublished) Diaries of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease Bt.*

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Shipping Agent. G. C. Fox & Co.
- He was Quaker.
- He had a residence in Wodehouse Place, Falmouth, Cornwall.

Alfred married **Sarah Lloyd**,^{1,7,27,41,47,50,129,140,141,158,172,173} daughter of **Samuel Lloyd**^{7,27,116,129,140,141,175} and **Rachel Braithwaite**,^{7,116,129,140,141} on 16 May 1828 in Birmingham (15th in AM). Sarah was born on 25 Nov 1804 in Birmingham, Warwickshire, died on 24 Dec 1890 in Wodehouse Place, Falmouth, Cornwall at age 86, and was buried on 27 Dec 1890 in FBG Budock, Falmouth. They had 12 children: **Alfred Lloyd, Theodore, Rachel Elizabeth, Sarah Charlotte, Mary, Howard, Helen Maria, Lucy Anna, Charles William, George Henry, Wilson Lloyd, and Sophia Lloyd.**

Noted events in her life were:

- She was Quaker.

7-**Alfred Lloyd Fox**^{8,41,129,140,141,158} was born on 26 May 1829 in Falmouth, Cornwall, died on 23 Jun 1885 in Penmere, Falmouth, Cornwall. (July given in AM) at age 56, and was buried on 27 Jun 1885 in FBG Budock, Falmouth.

General Notes: In 1867 he joined Eli & Sybil Jones on their journey through the south of France, Athens, Syria, Palestine and Egypt. With Eli, he also visited the Lebanon. Two years later, he travelled to the Shetland Isles with Sarah F Smiley and Eliz Barclay and in 1870, the Scilly Isles

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Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Shipping Agent in Falmouth, Cornwall.
- He worked as a Quaker Minister in 1877.

Alfred married **Mary Jane Fox**,^{8,41,118,140,158} daughter of **Francis Fox**^{8,31,41,176} and **Rachel Womersley**,^{8,49,176} on 15 Mar 1864 in FMH Tottenham. Mary was born on 27 Jun 1831 in Bruce Grove, Tottenham, London and died on 21 Oct 1919 in 17 Campden Hill Gardens, London at age 88. They had three children: **Alfred Francis, Hubert**, and **William Edward**.

General Notes: My "Aunt Mary Jane" was in her 89th year. She has 3 sons, none of them married, Alfred, Herbert & Willie, they lived with her - She is the last of my relations if not the last Quaker Lady to continue to her death, the full uniform of a Quaker - everything just the same as when I was a child - Quaker bonnet, shawl, bodice, skirt &c & Quaker colours . She was a kind, smiling gentle creature, timid, hesitating cautious in speech & manner a most consistent friend & a most simple, religious, innocent life all through - it is curious that there should never have been the slightest change in her outlook or in her mode of life in such times as ours have been.

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Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in 1915 in 17 Campden Hill Gardens, London.

8-**Alfred Francis Fox** was born on 7 Apr 1867 in Penmere, Budock, Falmouth, Cornwall. and died on 13 Feb 1947 in London at age 79.

8-**Hubert Fox** was born on 15 Jan 1870 in Penmere, Budock, Falmouth, Cornwall. and died on 10 Jan 1949 in London at age 78.

8-**William Edward Fox** was born on 16 Dec 1872 in Penmere, Budock, Falmouth, Cornwall. and died on 2 Jun 1948 in London at age 75.

7-**Theodore Fox**^{140,141,164,171} was born on 4 Apr 1831 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 27 Sep 1899 in Sutton, Surrey at age 68.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Ironmaster at Neath Abbey Ironworks, Wales.
- He worked as a Partner in the Neath Abbey Coal Company before 1856 in Neath Abbey, Glamorgan, Wales.
- He worked as an Ironmaster. Head, Fox & Co., Newport Rolling Mills in Middlesbrough, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a JP for the North Riding of Yorkshire.
- He resided at Bryn y Mor in Saltburn, Yorkshire.
- He had a residence in 1891 in Seascale, Cumbria.
- He had a residence in Sutton, Surrey.

Theodore married **Harriet Howell Kirkbride**,^{140,164} daughter of **John Paul Kirkbride**¹⁷⁷ and **Ann Eliza Gregg**,¹⁷⁷ on 26 Mar 1857 in FMH Norwich. Harriet was born on 14 Jan 1828 in Bristol, Gloucestershire and died on 13 Jan 1902 in Sutton, Surrey at age 73. They had five children: **Theodore Alfred, Edwin Kirkbride, Eliza Gurney, Herbert Lloyd**, and **Harriet Beatrice**.

8-**Theodore Alfred Fox**¹⁴⁰ was born on 1 Feb 1858 in Drymma, Neath, Glamorgan, Wales and died on 2 Feb 1923 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA at age 65.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in 6020 Overbrook Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA.

Theodore married **Anna Eliza Kirkbride**,¹⁴⁰ daughter of **Richard M. Kirkbride** and **Eleanor Cullen**, on 1 Oct 1884 in St. Mary's Church, Burlington, New Jersey, USA. Anna was born on 20 Dec 1857 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 13 Oct 1921 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA at age 63. They had one son: **Theodore Harold**.

9-**Theodore Harold Fox** was born on 24 Aug 1885 in Thorncliffe, Saltburn, Yorkshire and died on 20 Sep 1968 in Urbana, Illinois, USA at age 83.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a British Vice-Consul, Philadelphia in 1916 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA.

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Theodore married **Edith Barnes**, daughter of **Benjamin Franklin Barnes** and **Emily Elisabeth Frech**, on 29 Jan 1927 in Washington, D.C., USA. Edith was born on 9 Jul 1898 in Washington, D.C., USA and died on 2 Mar 1963 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA at age 64. They had one daughter: **Jean Annette**.

10-Jean Annette Fox

Jean married **Prof. Donald Lyman Burkholder**, son of **Elmer Burkholder** and **Susan Rothrock**, on 17 Jun 1950 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA. Donald was born on 19 Jan 1927 in Octavia, Nebraska, USA and died on 14 Apr 2013 in Urbana, Illinois, USA at age 86. They had three children: **Kathleen Linda**, **James Peter**, and **William Fox**.

General Notes: Donald Lyman Burkholder, a renowned mathematician who helped to revolutionize interdisciplinary studies in the areas of probability theory and analysis and who spent his entire career as a professor at the University of Illinois, died in his sleep on Sunday, April 14, in Urbana, Illinois. He was 86.

He was born January 19, 1927, in Octavia, Nebraska, the fourth of five children of Elmer and Susan (Rothrock) Burkholder. His mother had been a schoolteacher, and his father was a farmer who served on the community school board for many years. Education became the family business: of the four boys, the oldest was a superintendent of schools, the three youngest were college professors, and many in the next generation are educators.

In 1945, Don graduated from high school, where he was captain of the basketball team and senior class president, an honor (as he loved to relate) that came his way because his three classmates had all been president already. He was drafted and entered the Civilian Public Service as a conscientious objector, serving as a cook at a camp for fighting forest fires in Oregon and as an orderly at a mental hospital in New Jersey.

Following his discharge in December, 1946, he acted on the recommendation of a friend and enrolled at Earlham College, a predominantly Quaker college in Richmond, Indiana. There he met his wife-to-be, Jean Annette Fox, and they were both drawn to the field of sociology by the vision and intellectual rigor of a new faculty member who had also served in the CPS, Bill Fuson.

After their wedding in June 1950, Don and Jean attended the University of Wisconsin in Madison as graduate students in sociology. In 1953 they went to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where Don had a fellowship to study sociological statistics. He soon discovered that his real interest lay in mathematics, and he completed a Ph.D. in statistics in 1955 under the guidance of Prof. Wassily Hoeffding. That summer, Don joined the Mathematics Department at the University of Illinois in Urbana, where he became a professor in 1964. In 1978 he was appointed Professor in the University of Illinois' Center for Advanced Study. Don retired as professor emeritus in 1998.

Soon after he came to Illinois, Don, influenced by his eminent colleague Joseph Doob, turned to the study of martingales and their connections to other areas of mathematics. The term martingale is used in the discipline of probability to describe a fair gambling game, in which the fortunes of the gambler and the house are equally weighted. It is a matter of balance. As Don liked to point out, the study of martingales is like studying certain properties of Alexander Calder's mobiles, artworks whose parts hang in perfect balance.

It is now widely recognized that the concept of balance embodied in martingales is central for a large number of objects in mathematical fields seemingly unconnected to probability. Don's research, including a fruitful set of papers with his collaborator Richard Gundy, profoundly advanced martingale theory and drove a revolution in the last third of the twentieth century that elevated probability theory to a major role in the study of analysis and differential equations.

In his five-decade career, Don gave several hundred invited lectures and lecture series in England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Israel, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Hungary, Japan, Singapore, Italy, Scotland, Spain, and Canada and at universities across the United States. He was editor of the *Annals of Mathematical Statistics* (1964-67), president of the Institute of Mathematical Statistics, a leading international society (1975-76), and a member of many councils, advisory committees, and governing boards. He was a dedicated teacher and mentored 19 Ph.D. students. He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1992, and was a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In December 2012, he was among the first class named as Fellows of the American Mathematical Society.

In his early years at the University of Illinois, Don was deeply influenced by his close colleague Joseph Doob. Half a century later, Don's last major effort as a mathematician was to edit a volume of mathematical articles in memory of Prof. Doob, which appeared in 2006. Subsequently Don's colleagues honored him in turn with a collection of his major articles (2011) and a volume of mathematical articles in his honor (2012). Don was devoted to positive social change. During one summer in college, he volunteered in a community group advocating housing desegregation in Chicago while earning money in the Chicago steel mills, laying bricks in the furnaces. He worked for civil rights with the Fellowship of Reconciliation, founded by Bayard Rustin. Throughout his life, he contributed to organizations and political candidates who championed social justice, equal opportunity, and lifting individuals and communities at home and abroad out of the ravages of poverty. He shared these interests with his wife Jean, who has been active in the Urbana-Champaign community, working with the League of Women Voters and other organizations on housing, integration, urban planning, neighborhood preservation, and education, including service as the first chair of the Urbana Human Relations Commission and twenty-two years on the Urbana School Board.

Don is survived by his wife of almost 63 years, Jean Annette (Fox) Burkholder; his son J. Peter Burkholder and son-in-law P. Douglas McKinney of Bloomington, Indiana; his son William F. Burkholder, daughter-in-law Joanne (McLean) Burkholder, and granddaughter Sylvie Kathleen Burkholder of Singapore; his sister Helen Dale and brother-in-law Ernie Dale of Auburn, Washington; his brother John Burkholder and sister-in-law Donna Burkholder of McPherson, Kansas; his sisters-in-law Anne Burkholder of McPherson, Kansas, and Leona Burkholder of Madison, Wisconsin; and seventeen nieces and nephews. His daughter Kathleen Linda Burkholder died of a cerebral hemorrhage in 1981, and he was predeceased by his brothers Robert Burkholder of Buhler, Kansas, and Wendell Burkholder of Madison, Wisconsin.

Donations are welcomed for the Kathleen L. Burkholder Graduate Student Award Fund at the University of Illinois Foundation or for the Friends of the Urbana Free Library.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Earlham College in Richmond, Indiana, USA.
- He worked as a Mathematician.

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11-**Kathleen Linda Burkholder** was born on 5 Feb 1953 in Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin, USA and died in 1981 at age 28. The cause of her death was Cerebral Haemorrhage.

11-**Prof. James Peter Burkholder**

11-**Prof. William Fox Burkholder**

8-**Edwin Kirkbride Fox**^{140,164,171} was born on 14 May 1859 in Drymma, Neath, Glamorgan, Wales and died on 15 Aug 1954 in Grange over Sands, Cumbria at age 95.

General Notes: "As to Edwin Fox, he had a bit of a roller coaster life with rather violent lurches between 'feast' and 'famine'. How he managed to raise the funds to buy Nunthorpe Hall, I cannot say. Possibly Annie, his wife had money, or possibly by the time that Theodore and Harriet Fox died, - (T in 1899, H in 1902) - funds of some sort came Edwin's way. Perhaps Theodore had managed to recover some of his lost money during the last ten years of his life. I just don't know. All I do know, is that my father always declared that Theo. Fox, when he left Pinchinthorpe House in 1879, was near as nine pence bankrupt.

Edwin Fox, whom I well remember, was a bit of an extrovert - he wouldn't have looked one bit out of place standing outside the 'Big Top' at a circus - but quite amusing and perhaps a little eccentric. He died aged 95 in 1954 at Grange-over-Sands. I might have told you this before, that one Christmas Card he sent, probably in about 1950, was a most majestic photo portrayal of himself seated in the far distance at the end of a long dining table, no one else in sight) - the table laid for lunch (or dinner) groaning with silver place settings for about 20, and a clutter of wine goblets of all sizes, silver candlesticks, silver rose bowls, candelabra and other tackle. Whatever else, we smiled at this grand display. One was left to imagine that following this photographic ego trip, everything was cleared away and that was that." *Notes by Sir Joseph Gurney Pease Bt.*

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with DL JP.
- He worked as an Iron manufacturer, Fox, Head & Co. In Middlesbrough, Yorkshire.
- He had a residence 1904 To 1907 in Nunthorpe Hall, Middlesbrough, Yorkshire.
- He had a residence in 1915 in Rostrevor, Co. Down.

Edwin married **Annie Elizabeth Lonsdale**,^{140,164} daughter of **James Lonsdale** and **Harriet Brown-Rolston**, on 23 Apr 1890 in Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, London. Annie was born on 23 Sep 1862 in The Pavilion, Armagh and died on 28 Jun 1947 at age 84. They had four children: **Edwin James Lonsdale**, **Claude Ernest Montague**, **Irene Christina Kathleen**, and **Anthony Kirkbride Lonsdale**.

9-**Edwin James Lonsdale Fox**¹⁶⁴ was born on 10 May 1891 in Pinchinthorpe House, Guisborough, Yorkshire.

9-**Claude Ernest Montague Fox**¹⁶⁴ was born on 9 Feb 1895 in Pinchinthorpe House, Guisborough, Yorkshire.

Claude married **Elizabeth**. They had one son: **Kenneth**.

10-**Kenneth Fox**

9-**Irene Christina Kathleen Fox**¹⁶⁴ was born on 4 Nov 1896 in Pinchinthorpe House, Guisborough, Yorkshire.

9-**Anthony Kirkbride Lonsdale Fox**¹⁶⁴ was born on 25 Mar 1905 in Nunthorpe Hall, Middlesbrough, Yorkshire.

8-**Eliza Gurney Fox** was born on 9 Jul 1861 in Drymma, Neath, Glamorgan, Wales and died on 8 Aug 1922 at age 61.

Eliza married **Edward Ivimey**, son of **John Ivimey** and **Mary Tosach**. Edward was born on 2 Apr 1841 in London.

8-**Herbert Lloyd Fox**¹⁴⁰ was born on 29 Jun 1863 in Drymma, Neath, Glamorgan, Wales, died on 24 Jun 1914 in Ewings Landing, Okanagan Lake, British Columbia, Canada at age 50, and was buried in Kelowna Memorial Park Cemetery, Kelowna, British Columbia, Canada.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Cheltenham College.
- He worked as a Storekeeper in Ewings Landing, Okanagan Lake, British Columbia, Canada.
- He had a residence in Ewings, Okanagan Lake, British Columbia, Canada.

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- His obituary was published in the Kelowna Record on 25 Jun 1914 in Kelowna, British Columbia, Canada.

Herbert married **Edith Constance Colquhoun**,¹⁴⁰ daughter of **Dr. Archibald Colquhoun** and **Bessie Johnston**, on 5 Jun 1895 in St. John's Church, Edinburgh. Edith was born on 20 Nov 1869 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland, died on 10 May 1912 in Ewings Landing, Okanagan Lake, British Columbia, Canada at age 42, and was buried in Kelowna Memorial Park Cemetery, Kelowna, British Columbia, Canada. They had one son: **Colquhoun Lloyd**.

9-Brig. Gen. Colquhoun Lloyd Fox¹⁴⁰ was born on 15 Jul 1898 in 7 Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh, died on 6 Apr 1984 in Malta at age 85, and was buried on 19 Apr 1984 in Ta'Braxia Cemetery, Malta.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with CBE.
- He worked as an officer of the Royal Engineers.

Colquhoun married **Leslie Meriel Graham Campbell**, daughter of **Cmdr. Kenneth Leslie Campbell** and **Doris Graham Griffin Eady**, on 7 Apr 1942 in St. Paul's Cathedral, Valetta, Malta. Leslie was born on 12 Aug 1922 in Linkenholt, Andover, Hampshire, died on 6 Nov 2012 in Guernsey, Channel Islands at age 90, and was buried in Ta'Braxia Cemetery, Malta. They had one daughter: **Carolinda Colquhoun**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in Casa Fox, Lija, Malta.

General Notes: Death notice Daily Telegraph 13.Nov 2012

10-Carolinda Colquhoun Fox

Carolinda married **Ian George Maitland**, son of **John Armstrong Maitland** and **Jean Marjorie Macpherson**. They had two children: **Samantha Colquhoun** and **Annabel**.

11-Samantha Colquhoun Maitland

Samantha married **Alexander John Trigg**. They had two children: **Charles** and **James**.

12-Charles Trigg

12-James Trigg

11-Annabel Maitland

8-Harriet Beatrice Fox was born on 30 Sep 1866 in Pinchinthorpe Hall, Guisborough, Yorkshire and died on 25 Feb 1933 in Plymouth, Devon at age 66.

Harriet married **Louis Comyns Wrigley**, son of **James Albert Wrigley** and **Mary Carr**, on 22 Jul 1896 in Richmond, Surrey. Louis was born on 20 Jun 1868 in Netherton, Huddersfield, Yorkshire and died on 8 Feb 1928 in Cirencester, Gloucestershire at age 59. They had three children: **Ralph Mortimer**, **Dorothy Beatrice Comyns**, and **Kathleen Mary Comyns**.

9-Lieut. Ralph Mortimer Wrigley was born on 27 Jul 1897 in Bawdsey Hall, Woodbridge, died on 6 Nov 1918 in Killed In Action... at age 21, and was buried in Abbeville Communal Cemetery Extension, France. Grave V. B. 11.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an officer of the Royal Engineers.

9-Dorothy Beatrice Comyns Wrigley was born on 17 Aug 1901 in Trellick Grange, Chepstow.

Dorothy married **Lt. Col. Russell Durnford Ross**, son of **Andrew Guy Ross** and **Evelyn St. Lo Durnford**, in 1928. Russell was born on 25 Jun 1899 in Quebec, Canada, died on 27 Jul 1946 in Aldershot, Hampshire. On Active Service. at age 47, and was buried in Aldershot Military Cemetery, Hampshire. They had two children: **Nanette Comyns Durnford** and **Pamela Comyns Durnford**.

10-Nanette Comyns Durnford Ross

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Nanette married **Allan J. Owen**.

10-**Pamela Comyns Durnford Ross**

9-**Kathleen Mary Comyns Wrigley**

7-**Rachel Elizabeth Fox**^{101,140,141,157,173} was born on 6 Feb 1833 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 8 Aug 1923 in Glendurgan, Falmouth, Cornwall at age 90.

General Notes: **15 Feb 1876, Tues:** Packed up and off for London at 10 o'clock leaving Middlesbro' at 10.28 Minnie, 6 daughters, 2 governesses and 5 servants, arrived at King's Cross after an easy journey - punctually - on getting in we found a very low letter from Phillip Tuckett thinking Rachel was very ill and at death's door - went up with Minnie in a handsome cab, found her better than the letter gave us reason to suppose - back again by 11.25. *The (unpublished) Diaries of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease Bt.* [She lived another 47 years!!]

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in 1915 in Glendurgan, Falmouth, Cornwall.

Rachel married **Samuel Lindoe Fox**,^{101,140,173} son of **Samuel Fox**^{9,16,21,32,41,101,113,119,178} and **Maria Middleton**,^{21,41,113,178} on 27 Apr 1854 in FMH Falmouth. Samuel was born on 6 Jun 1830 in Wellington, Somerset, died on 22 Nov 1862 in Tottenham, London at age 32, and was buried on 28 Nov 1862 in FBG Tottenham. They had two children: **Samuel Middleton "Elton"** and **Charlotte Maria**.

General Notes: **16 Oct 1862, Thurs:**A rather better a/c of my brother-in-law *Samuel Lindoe* Fox who seems to have been most seriously ill with a Quinsy and then congestion of the lungs.

23 Oct 1862, Thurs: no account of *Samuel Lindoe* Fox, last a/cs give rise for great anxiety about his recovery.

22 Nov 1862, Sat: On horseback to go to the station when I met the letters, one from Lucy to Tom giving a very alarming account of poor *Samuel* Fox who they thought sinking fast and the (*that*) probably the telegram of his close would reach before her letter.....Waited all day for a telegram - evening at a/cs - soon after going up to bed came the telegram "Samuel died very peacefully between 5 and 6 p.m. Saturday" - poor dear *Minnie* felt it very much, for him, poor fellow, it is a glorious change, he had told them his peace was made.

28 Nov 1862, Fri: Poor Samuel Lindoe Fox's burial day; left Woodford about 9.15, called on J.M. Barclay in her new home and thence to Tottenham, at the house were many of the Fox circle, pleasant to met them although the occasion was so sad; about eleven we moved towards the meeting house, Rachel Elizabeth Fox and Wilson Fox, the former in a bath chair, the children, Uncle and Aunt Samuel Fox, my father and mother-in-law, Theodore and Harriet Fox, Alfred Fox and Lucy Hodgkin, Wilson and Sophie Fox, Robert, John William Pease and self, Henry Fox and & Charlton and many others. At the graveside we heard J.B. Braithwaite, John Hodgkin & William, in meeting R. Charlton, William Tanner (1815-1866) and Joseph Bevan Braithwaite; after meeting John William Pease and I saw poor Rachel Elizabeth Fox, it was rather an affecting time, dined at the Green, called at the School, saw Cos. J. Hodgkin, chatted with the Fox boys, dressed and back to Uncle Samuel's where the family assembled. I read an account of Samuel's last illness drawn up by Rachel after which Joseph H. Fox read a hymn and the revelations; a few words from R. Charlton a few from William Ball, a nice little speech from William Fowler and then a prayer from R. Charlton occupied the evening; back to William Fowler's, glad when bedtime came.

The (unpublished) Diaries of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease Bt.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Stockbroker in Tottenham, London.

8-**Samuel Middleton "Elton" Fox**^{140,171} was born on 16 Mar 1856 in Tottenham, London and died on 12 Mar 1941 in Whetham, Calne, Wiltshire at age 84.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge.
- He worked as an Author and Dramatist.
- He was Quaker.
- He had a residence in 1915 in Fawe Park, Keswick, Cumbria.

Samuel married **Adelaide Eliza Spencer-Bell**,¹⁴⁰ daughter of **James Spencer-Bell**^{45,179} and **Mary Ann Spencer**,¹⁷⁹ on 21 Jul 1887 in FMH Westminster. Adelaide was born on 13 Sep 1859 in London and died on 16 Jun 1922 in Fawe Park, Keswick, Cumbria at age 62. They had four children: **Helen Juliet Rachel**, **Frederick Middleton**, **Viola Constance**, and **Cyril Spencer**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was Quaker.

9-**Helen Juliet Rachel Fox** was born on 1 Jun 1890 in Reading, Berkshire.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

Helen married **Dr. Roger Ernle Money-Kyrle**, son of **Audley Walter Washbourne Money-Kyrle** and **Florence Cecilia Smith-Bosanquet**, on 8 May 1922 in Crosthwaite, Keswick, Cumbria. Roger was born on 30 Jan 1898 in Broxbourne, Hertfordshire and died in 1980 at age 82. They had four children: **Ernle**, **Audley Francis**, **Roger Spencer**, and **John Middleton**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Psychoanalyst.
- He worked as a JP for Wiltshire.

10-**Ernle Money-Kyrle** was born on 4 Feb 1923 in Vienna and died on 18 Nov 1999 in Heddington, Wiltshire at age 76.

Ernle married **Roona Fidelity Sinclair**, daughter of **Robin Sinclair**. They had two children: **Charles** and **Andrew**.

11-**Charles Money-Kyrle**

Charles married **Katie Southern**. They had two children: **Anna** and **Maximilian Ernle Mark**.

12-**Anna Money-Kyrle**

12-**Maximilian Ernle Mark Money-Kyrle**

11-**Andrew Money-Kyrle**

Ernle next married **Berendean Anstice**.

10-**Audley Francis Money-Kyrle** was born on 20 Jul 1925 in London and died in 1999 at age 74.

Audley married **Sheila Likely**. They had three children: **Money-Kyrle**, **Alexander Roger**, and **Nicholas Audley**.

11-**Dr. Money-Kyrle Julian Francis**

11-**Alexander Roger Money-Kyrle**

11-**Nicholas Audley Money-Kyrle**

10-**Roger Spencer Money-Kyrle**

Roger married **Margaret Cassé Wright**, daughter of **Dr. Frederick J. Wright**. They had four children: **Richard Francis**, **Roger William**, **Oliver James**, and **Emma Helen Rachel**.

11-**Richard Francis Money-Kyrle**

11-**Roger William Money-Kyrle**

11-**Oliver James Money-Kyrle**

11-**Emma Helen Rachel Money-Kyrle**

10-**John Middleton Money-Kyrle**

John married **Elizabeth Anne Simmons**, daughter of **Charles Simmons** and **Adelaide Louisa Pasteur Yate**. They had two children: **Caroline Diana** and **Money-Kyrle**.

11-**Caroline Diana Money-Kyrle**

11-**Money-Kyrle James Peter Ernle**

9-**Commander Frederick Middleton Fox RN** was born on 7 May 1892 in Albury, Surrey.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with AFC VRD.
- He worked as a Royal Navy Pilot.
- He had a residence in Fawe Park, Keswick, Cumbria.

Frederick married **Helen Case**, daughter of **Howard Brown Case** and **Elizabeth Crowther**, on 8 Jun 1918 in St. Stephen's Church, Edinburgh. Helen was born on 30 Aug 1900 in Liverpool.

Noted events in her life were:

- Miscellaneous: Her father, Howard Brown Case, died in the sinking of the Titanic., 1912.

9-**Viola Constance Fox** was born on 22 Jul 1894 in Albury, Surrey and died on 29 Oct 1918 in Amesbury, Wiltshire at age 24.

Viola married **Maj. Gen. Alan John Keefe Pemberton-Pigott**, son of **Frederick Knollys Pemberton-Pigott** and **Amy Richarda Margaret Robinson**, on 5 Jul 1915 in Crosthwaite, Keswick, Cumbria. Alan was born on 4 Jul 1892 in Slevoy Castle, Co. Wexford. They had one son: **Alan Desmond Frederick**.

10-**Alan Desmond Frederick Pemberton-Pigott** was born on 3 May 1916 in Fawe Park, Keswick, Cumbria.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with CMG.
- He worked as a member of H.M. Foreign Office.
- He had a residence in Fawe Park, Keswick, Cumbria.

Alan married **Miranda Caroline Tallents**, daughter of **Sir Stephen George Tallents** and **Bridget Hole**. They had four children: **Viola Bridget**, **Halcyon Helen**, **Jason Hugh**, and **Cressida**.

11-**Viola Bridget Pemberton-Pigott**

11-**Halcyon Helen Pemberton-Pigott**

11-**Jason Hugh Pemberton-Pigott**

11-**Cressida Pemberton-Pigott**

Cressida married **William Richard Fletcher-Vane 2nd Baron Inglewood**, son of **William Morgan Fletcher-Vane 1st Baron Inglewood** and **Mary Proby**. They had three children: **Miranda Mary**, **Rosa Katharine**, and **Henry William Frederick**.

12-**Hon. Miranda Mary Fletcher-Vane**

12-**Hon. Rosa Katharine Fletcher-Vane**

12-**Hon. Henry William Frederick Fletcher-Vane**

9-**Cyril Spencer Fox** was born on 10 Jun 1896 in Albury, Surrey and died on 31 May 1948 in Kinsbourne Green, Harpenden at age 51.

Cyril married **Evelyn Winifred Brown**, daughter of **William Joseph Brown** and **Mary Jessie Newberry**, on 18 Sep 1928 in Bridport, Dorset. Evelyn was born on 5 Sep 1895 in Bridport, Dorset and died on 12 Feb 1961 in Kinsbourne Green, Harpenden at age 65.

8-**Charlotte Maria Fox**^{118,140,173,180} was born on 23 Dec 1857 in Tottenham, London and died on 7 Mar 1918 in St. Albans, Hertfordshire (5 March given in AM) at age 60.

General Notes: **24 July 1879, Thurs**: Minnie Fox's wedding day we turned out a large party to Holloway meeting, John *William* & Helen *Pease*, Minnie & myself, Theo Fox jnr., Howard Pease, Effie, Lottie, Violet Hodgkin Governess, Minnie Fowler & Katie Albright, Ella Pease; the wedding went off very well indeed; Bevan Braithwaite, Walter Robson, Henry Hipsley ministering to us, the dejeuner was very well done. I proposed the Bride, Fred Green the Bridesmaids, Robert *N. Fowler* the Brides parents, Dr Poer returned thanks for the Bridesmaids.

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The (unpublished) Diaries of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease Bt.

Charlotte married **Dr. Thomas Henry Green**,^{118,140,173,180} son of **Thomas Day Green**^{41,92,102,112,173} and **Harriet Adcock**,^{41,92,173,180} on 24 Jul 1879 in FMH Holloway, London. Thomas was born on 20 Oct 1842 in Saffron Walden, Essex and died on 5 Nov 1923 in Saffron Walden, Essex at age 81. They had one daughter: **Charlotte Muriel**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with FRCP FRCS MD.
- He was educated at Ackworth School in 1852-1855.
- He was educated at University College, London.
- He worked as a Physician to the Charing Cross & Brompton Hospitals.
- He had a residence in 74 Wimpole Street, London..
- He had a residence in 1911 in Yeldhall Manor, Twyford, Berkshire.

9-**Charlotte Muriel Green**^{140,173,180} was born on 19 Jun 1880 in 74 Wimpole Street, London. and died on 1 Feb 1933 in St. Albans, Hertfordshire at age 52.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in 1893-1895 in York, Yorkshire.

Rachel next married **Philip Debell Tuckett**,^{85,101,140} son of **Philip Debell Tuckett**^{7,45,49} and **Anna Edmonds**,^{7,49,112} on 11 Sep 1867 in FMH Falmouth. Philip was born on 29 Nov 1833 in Frenchay, Bristol, Gloucestershire and died on 24 Jul 1894 in Hampstead, London at age 60. They had three children: **Philip Debell**, **Percival Fox**, and **Ivor Lloyd**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Surveyor in Picadilly, London.

8-**Philip Debell Tuckett**¹⁴⁰ was born on 22 Dec 1868 in Cleveland Gardens, London and died on 20 Dec 1947 in Cann House, Tamerton Foliot, Devon at age 78.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Marlborough.
- He was educated at Trinity College, Oxford.
- He worked as a Barrister at Law in London.
- He had a residence in 92 Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, London.

Philip married **Charlotte Marion Grigg**,¹⁴⁰ daughter of **John William Grigg** and **Charlotte Katherine Mills**, on 5 Apr 1894 in Tamerton Foliot, Plymouth, Devon. Charlotte was born on 23 Sep 1863 in Heathfield, Tamerton Foliot, Plymouth, Devon and died on 10 Apr 1956 in Cann House, Tamerton Foliot, Devon at age 92. They had three children: **Phyllis Audrey**, **Olive Marion**, and **Philip Debell**.

9-**Phyllis Audrey Tuckett**¹⁴⁰ was born on 23 Oct 1897 in 92 Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, London.

Phyllis married **Capt. Hugh Geoffrey Watkin**, son of **Alfred Watkin** and **Edith Jane Faulkner**, on 15 Jul 1931 in London. Hugh was born on 6 Aug 1891 in Lymm, Cheshire and died on 16 Jan 1943 in Kenya. On active service at age 51.

General Notes: Captain HUGH GEOFFREY WATKIN, Indian Army, Brougham's and Upcott's 1905 to 1909. Head of his House, was gazetted to the 3rd Cheshire Regiment in 1912. In the 1914-18 war he served in the Indian Army and became a Captain. Resigning in the early twenties he was for a time an active director of Lloyd's Packing Warehouses Ltd. in Manchester. From 1928 to 1940 he farmed in Southern Rhodesia. He volunteered for active service in 1940 and was on military intelligence work in Africa until he died suddenly in East Africa on 16th January, 1943
Wellington College, Roll of Honour 1939-1945

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Wellington.

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- He worked as an officer of the 3rd Cheshire Regiment.
- He worked as an officer of the Indian Army.
- He worked as a Director of Lloyds Packing Warehouses Ltd. In Manchester.
- He worked as a Farmer in 1928-1940 in Southern Rhodesia. (Zimbabwe).
- He worked as an army Intelligence officer in 1940-1943 in Kenya.

9-**Olive Marion Tuckett**¹⁴⁰ was born on 23 Feb 1901 in 92 Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, London.

9-**Philip Debell Tuckett**¹⁴⁰ was born on 19 Jun 1904 in 92 Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, London.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a High Sheriff of Devon in 1963.
- He had a residence in Ludbrook, Yelverton, Devon.

Philip married **Veronica Elizabeth D'alton**, daughter of **Frank Edward D'alton** and **Mercedes Eileen Flinn**. They had five children: **Deidre Elisabeth**, **Christina Veronica**, **Philip Debell**, **Marion Patricia**, and **William Henry**.

10-**Deidre Elisabeth Tuckett**

Deidre married **Court Granville**, son of **Richard St. Leger Granville** and **Barbara Lempriere Wells**. They had three children: **Mary Jane**, **George St. Leger**, and **Christopher Richard**.

11-**Mary Jane Granville**

Mary married **Christopher Mark William James**.

11-**George St. Leger Granville**

11-**Christopher Richard Granville**

10-**Christina Veronica Tuckett**

Christina married **Richard De La Bere Granville**, son of **Richard St. Leger Granville** and **Barbara Lempriere Wells**.

10-**Philip Debell Tuckett**

10-**Marion Patricia Tuckett**

10-**William Henry Tuckett**

8-**Percival Fox Tuckett**¹⁴⁰ was born on 21 Aug 1870 in Cleveland Gardens, London and died on 15 Mar 1945 in London at age 74.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Clifton College.
- He worked as a Chartered Surveyor.
- He worked as a President Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors.
- He had a residence in 1915 in Yeldhall Manor, Twyford, Berkshire.
- He had a residence in 1915 in 2 Gloucester Place, Portman Square, London.

Percival married **Mabel Ollivant**,¹⁴⁰ daughter of **Sir Edward Charles Kayll Ollivant** and **Lucy Caroline Eddis**, on 9 Jan 1901 in The Cathedral, Bombay, India. Mabel was born on 1 Feb 1876 in

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

Surat, India and died in Jul 1921 in Radlett at age 45. They had four children: **Lucy Elizabeth, Barbara Mabel, Ervan Charles Percival, and Katharine Ollivant Rachel.**

9-**Lucy Elizabeth Tuckett** was born on 9 Jan 1902 in London.

Lucy married **William Henry Clement Le Hardy**, son of **William John Hardy** and **Margaret Page**, on 24 Sep 1932 in London. William was born on 5 Aug 1899 in Bromley and died on 28 Dec 1961 at age 62. They had two children: **Philippa Elizabeth** and **Charles William.**

10-**Philippa Elizabeth Le Hardy**

10-**Charles William Le Hardy**

9-**Barbara Mabel Tuckett** was born on 12 Apr 1903 in London.

Barbara married **Basil Heber John Corker**, son of **Arthur William Corker** and **Emma Davis**, on 27 Apr 1928 in London. Basil was born on 5 May 1902 in Alert Bay, Vancouver Island, Canada. They had three children: **Elisabeth Ann, John Ervan Brodie, and Barbara Judith.**

10-**Elisabeth Ann Corker**

10-**John Ervan Brodie Corker**

10-**Barbara Judith Corker**

9-**Ervan Charles Percival Tuckett** was born on 4 Sep 1908 in Yeldhall Manor, Twyford, Berkshire and died on 18 Aug 1927 in Died In Motorcycle Accident at age 18.

9-**Katharine Ollivant Rachel Tuckett** was born on 5 Jan 1915 in Elstree and died on 11 Oct 2006 in Abbotsford, British Columbia at age 91.

Percival next married **Constance Elizabeth Victoria Low**, daughter of **George Low** and **Agnes Elizabeth Jocelyn Ffoulkes**, on 25 Jun 1925 in London. Constance was born on 22 Mar 1887 in Stirling.

8-**Dr. Ivor Lloyd Tuckett**¹⁴⁰ was born on 1 Feb 1873 in Cleveland Gardens, London and died on 28 Nov 1942 in Cowes, Isle Of Wight at age 69.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MA MD MRCS LRCP.
- He was educated at Marlborough.
- He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge.
- He worked as a Fellow of Trinity College.
- He worked as a Senior Demonstrator in Physiology, Cambridge University.
- He worked as a Physician and Surgeon.
- He had a residence in 1915 in Punchardon Hall, Willian, Hitchin, Hertfordshire.

Ivor married **Anna Maria Christina Wickman**,¹⁴⁰ daughter of **Anders Magnus Wickman** and **Christine Lovisa Selander**, on 6 Apr 1899 in The Cathedral, Lund, Sweden. Anna was born on 8 Oct 1873 in Lund, Sweden and died on 24 May 1956 in Tunbridge Wells, Kent at age 82. They had two children: **Cedric Ivor** and **Rachel Sonja Christina.**

9-**Cedric Ivor Tuckett**¹⁴⁰ was born on 12 Dec 1901 in Cambridge, Cambridgeshire.

Cedric married **Lettice Charlotte Thompson**, daughter of **William Graham Thompson** and **Oliveria Cromwell Prescott**. They had four children: **Jill, Philip Ivor, Hilary Patricia, and Andrew Charles Ivor.**

10-**Jill Tuckett**

Jill married **Sir Thomas Keith Hewitt Skinner 4th Bt.**, son of **Sir Thomas Gordon Skinner 3rd Bt.** and **Mollie Barbara Girling**. They had two children: **Thomas James Hewitt** and **Ian Ivor.**

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

11-Thomas James Hewitt Skinner

11-Ian Ivor Skinner

Ian married **Laura Heybrook**.

10-Philip Ivor Tuckett

10-Hilary Patricia Tuckett

10-Andrew Charles Ivor Tuckett was born on 16 May 1943 in Tonbridge, Kent and died on 23 Aug 2012 at age 69.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Tilney Saint Lawrence, Norfolk.

9-Rachel Sonja Christina Tuckett¹⁴⁰ was born on 22 Apr 1914 in Punchardon Hall, Willian, Hitchin, Hertfordshire.

7-Sarah Charlotte Fox^{140,141,157,171,181} was born on 15 Mar 1834 in Falmouth, Cornwall, died on 17 Dec 1876 in Corsham, Wiltshire at age 42, and was buried on 22 Dec 1876 in St. Bartholomew's Churchyard, Corsham, Wiltshire.

General Notes: **18 Dec 1876, Mon:** To Darlington - attended to various matters with Charles R. Fry - had a chat with him about Tom Watson - he wishes evidently to be rid of him. Had some talk with David Dale & Arthur about Tom Watson going to Hope Iron Warehouse on Wright's leaving! Got a telegram from Minnie that Charlotte Fowler had died yesterday - Robert N. Fowler telegraphs it - went up to the Bank to tell Edmund Backhouse, found him with a gouty foot! He gave a poor a/c of Uncle Charles Fox - on to Southend to tell Jane & Emma, then home by the train - found that Tom & Lucy Hodgkin were staying - John William Pease telegraphed that he & Helen were going off at once to Elm Grove.

22 Dec 1876, Fri: Poor Charlotte Fowler's funeral day! Left Paddington at 9 o'clock, Phillip D. Tuckett my communicable companion! Took a trap from Chippenham to Elm Grove, Robert seemed pretty quiet, talked with him, then to lunch, then to the funeral at Corsham Church. I went with Theodore Fox, Nellie & Minnie Fowler, the churchyard was muddy and the funerary Church cold. And all felt somewhat chilly! Various Fowlers & Waterhouses returned with us to Elm Grove, William & Rachel & Herbert - Henry Fowler, Theodore Waterhouse, Joe Howard, &c. There was not much quiet on settlements, dinner at 6 much like one of Robert's ordinary Company dinners - was glad to get away - a tedious journey to Town, glad to get to 24 KP Gardens, pack up and to bed. *The (unpublished) Diaries of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease Bt.*

Noted events in her life were:

- She was Quaker.

Sarah married **Sir Robert Nicholas Fowler 1st Bt.**,^{1,140,141,157,171,181} son of **Thomas Fowler**^{182,183} and **Lucy Waterhouse**,¹⁸⁴ on 27 Oct 1852 in FMH Falmouth. Robert was born on 14 Sep 1828 in Bruce Grove, Tottenham, London, died on 22 May 1891 in Harley Street, London at age 62, and was buried in St. Bartholomew's Churchyard, Corsham, Wiltshire. They had 11 children: **Lucy Charlotte, Charlotte Rachel, Helen Ann, Mary, Harriet "Etta" Maria, Caroline, Jean Elizabeth, Octavia Louisa, Thomas, Bertha Sophia, and Rachel Elfrida.**

General Notes: Fowler, Sir Robert Nicholas, first baronet (1828- 1891), banker and politician, was born at Bruce Grove, Tottenham, Middlesex, on 12 September 1828, the only child of Thomas Fowler (d. 1851) and his wife, Lucy Waterhouse. His father, a well-connected member of the Society of Friends, was an amiable London banker who enjoyed hunting, while his mother, more severe in her religion, came from a prosperous family of Lancashire Quakers.

Tottenham was known for its active meeting, and the nonconformist Grove House School was attended by Fowler for a short time. As a boy he was renowned for his interest in history and politics, and he was endowed with an excellent memory. Throughout life he was a perfect storehouse for quotations from Greek, Roman, and English orators and poets. In 1846 he went up to University College, London, where he took firsts in mathematics and classical honours (BA 1848, MA in mathematics 1850). On graduation he went into the family bank, Drewett and Fowler, in the City of London and became a senior partner only three years later on the sudden death of his father. The following year he negotiated a merger with Barnard, Dimsdale, and Dimsdale, also a family firm founded by Quakers. The success of Dimsdale, Fowler, Barnard, and Dimsdale rested on its appeal to a clientele which was largely upper-middle-class, nonconformist, and often related by blood or marriage to the partners. It weathered the financial crisis of 1866, moved to a more prestigious location in Cornhill, prospered, and gave Fowler the comfortable means to pursue both an active political career and the Badminton hunt. Unlike some businessmen who turned to politics, however, he never delegated to other partners his central role at the bank. From the late 1860s to the end of the bank's existence as a family firm in 1890 he took an active interest in its daily affairs— even while serving as lord mayor— and presided, as dominant partner in the 1870s and 1880s, over its continuing role as a sound, solidly based, and increasingly profitable private bank at a time when the tide was turning against small houses.

Fowler's marriage on 27 October 1852 to Sarah Charlotte Fox (1834/5- 1876) of Falmouth was within the extended Quaker commercial and financial world. Nevertheless, neither he nor his bride considered themselves 'strict Quakers', and in 1858 they left the Society of Friends and later joined the Church of England. Fowler belonged to the evangelical school and was throughout his life a man of strong and deep religious feeling. Both during his mayoralty and in the years following he often preached at the theatre services which were begun at the instance of Lord Shaftesbury for the working men of London.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

Inheriting his paternal grandfather's farm near Corsham in Wiltshire, Fowler extended the estate, rebuilt Gastard House, and established his family there, though business required that he keep a residence for himself in London's West End. He cultivated the brusque mannerisms and old-fashioned dress of a country squire, and his passion for hunting contrasted oddly with his support for Quaker causes and the Evangelical Alliance. His energetic toryism was also unusual in a former Quaker.

Fowler made his first, unsuccessful, attempt to enter parliament in the general election of 1865, standing as a Conservative for the then Liberal stronghold of the City of London. Another chance presented itself soon afterwards in the Cornish constituency of Penryn and Falmouth where his wife's family were prominent (though Liberals). He failed in his first attempt but succeeded in 1868. It was his fate, however, to get into parliament just as the Conservatives were swept from power, and to lose his seat in 1874 when they returned to office under Disraeli. When he re-entered the house in 1880 (for the City) the Conservatives were once again in opposition. These circumstances naturally affected the prospects and character of his parliamentary career; he settled into the style of a confirmed opposition back-bencher, became an inveterate writer of letters to the papers, was assiduous in attendance at late-night sittings, and jealously guarded the diminishing prerogatives of the private member. Not a good speaker, 'his voice being rough and uncultured and his delivery impeded by a stammer' (ILN), he none the less rose often. His maiden speech on the enslavement of Kaffir children by Boer farmers in South Africa (19 February 1869) signalled a dominant object of his public life, the protection of 'natives' throughout the British empire, a commitment which, like his lay preaching in London, reflected a Quaker belief in the 'stewardship of wealth'.

In spite of his support for causes strongly associated with Liberal nonconformity, Fowler was a flamboyant tory, vigorous in local party organization in London. In 1878 he was returned unopposed as alderman for Cornhill, the ward in which his bank was located. President of the City Conservative Association and chairman of the City Carlton Club, he was well positioned to stand successfully for the City in 1880. Immediately on taking his seat his evangelical and tory principles were joined in the passionate struggle to prevent the Liberal radical and atheist Charles Bradlaugh from taking the oath. Active in the anti-Bradlaugh campaign in both the house and the City, he was personally involved in the forcible ejection of Bradlaugh into Palace Yard in August 1881.

Fowler rose within City affairs amid anxious anticipation of radical municipal reform. These fears helped create a defensive and stridently partisan undercurrent in his own mayoralty in 1883–4 and 1885. Custom prescribed elevation to the office by seniority, but in the autumn of 1883 the aldermanic court chose Fowler over the Liberal next on the list. The result was to cast a shadow over Fowler's election, though in the event he served a second term in 1885 when his successor died in office.

The event which excited most attention during Fowler's first tenure of the mayoralty was his speech at the banquet in proposing the health of her majesty's ministers. As all men knew the intensity of his opposition to Gladstone's policy, there was a good deal of curiosity to see how he would fare in proposing his health; but happily the love of Homer, shared by Fowler and Gladstone, saved the situation. A quotation from the Iliad (xvi.550) did justice to the great orator's fighting powers and won from Gladstone a hearty recognition of the lord mayor 'as a frank, bold, and courageous opponent in the House of Commons' (DNB).

The issue of 'the City in danger' touched both Fowler's self-interest as a City banker and his nostalgic toryism. A vow 'not to abandon an ancient and a venerable institution in the hour of her danger and her need' (The Times, 26 Jan 1884) led him to make questionable use of the resources of his office in a covert campaign against Sir William Vernon Harcourt's London Government Bill (8 April 1884). The seeming victory of the anti-reformers was followed by a personal triumph for Fowler in the general election of 1885, when he kept his seat with the largest majority in the country. He received a baronetcy from Lord Salisbury in 1885, a common honour for a former lord mayor, and in the next election, in July 1886, he was returned unopposed.

Years spent in opposition, a quirky independence bred by his devotion to out-of-doors causes, and, beneath his coarsely effusive bonhomie, an underlying lack of self-confidence conspired, however, to keep Fowler on the periphery of politics once his party came to power in 1886. Moreover, the last years of his life were overshadowed by the belated scandal of his partisan abuses while lord mayor. In 1887 a campaign in the Liberal press, led by the radical Henry Labouchere, greatly embarrassed Fowler and, though the select committee appointed by the Conservative government shielded him from criminal prosecution for 'malversation', the allegations of dirty tricks paid for by corporation funds were clearly substantiated.

Beyond parliament and the City there remained Gastard House in Wiltshire, which the railway made easily accessible for fox-hunting and, perhaps a secondary consideration, weekend visits to the large family which he insisted live there in rural seclusion. He and his wife, Sarah, had ten daughters and one son. After her eleventh child was born she became a semi-invalid and died at the age of forty-one a few days before Christmas 1876. Subsequently their many children were cared for by the eldest daughter, Lucy Charlotte. He never remarried.

Fowler came to enjoy the kind of foreign travel which his wealth could provide. On his return from a tour of the Far East in 1877 he published a conventional memoir, full of haphazard reflections and casual condemnation of aspects of colonial society which irritated his evangelical sensibilities. He made another world tour in 1886 with his son, Thomas, who had finished at Harrow School. It was intended that Tom take a position in the family bank, but the rapidly consolidating world of London finance dictated otherwise. In 1890 Fowler reluctantly allowed the firm to be merged with Prescott's Bank into a joint-stock business. Though he managed to get a place for his son among the many partners, there was inevitably a sense of loss and closure. The following spring he caught a bad case of influenza in Cornwall at the funeral of one of his daughters. This was compounded by his stubborn insistence on travelling back to London for the annual spring meeting of the Aborigines Protection Society. By the day of the meeting his flu had developed into pneumonia, and on 22 May 1891 he died of heart failure at 137 Harley Street, London. He was buried in the churchyard at Corsham.

Fowler died a wealthy man. Beyond the shares in Prescott's there were investments in railways, insurance, and electrical supply. But much had been poured into the Gastard estate, where he was determined to establish his son as a member of the landed gentry. Thomas was, however, unmarried when he was killed in one of the last engagements of the South African War in 1901. There was to be no landed dynasty built on a City fortune.

Lord Onslow once complained that Fowler 'had peculiar views on many subjects' (Hansard 3, 300, 1885, 1415). Seeming contradictions ran through his public and private worlds. On the one hand there is the tender and anxious conscience confided to his diary, and his daily meditation and prayer; on the other a bluff and consciously anachronistic churchman-and-tory persona which, with his large, loose frame and full beard, rough, loud voice, and cigars and good stories, led even his admiring son-in-law and biographer to assert, approvingly, that his 'talents were all of the solid kind: of what is called brilliance of intellect he possessed almost nothing at all' (Flynn, 28). Some of Fowler's opinions that seem to run counter to his philanthropic principles, such as his surprising defence of Governor Eyre or his praise for the Congo regime of Leopold II, king of the Belgians, stem from his need to discover virtue in prescriptive authority, as did the childlike joy he took in the social condescension of the duke of Beaufort. It is a mentality he shared with many other successful businessmen.

H. L. Malchow

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Hansard 3 (1885), 300.1415 · Boase, Mod. Eng. biog. · CGPLA Eng. & Wales (1892) · DNB

Archives Bodl. Oxf., corresp. · Bodl. RH, corresp.

Likenesses J. Sperling, chalk drawing, c.1840, priv. coll. · F. Holl, portrait, 1885, Pitlochry · Sheldon?, bust, 1886, Guildhall, London · H. Manesse, etching, NPG · T. [T. Chartran], caricature, watercolour study, repro. in VF (25 June 1881) · marble bust, Gastard, near Corsham, Wiltshire · wood-engraving, NPG [see illus.]

Wealth at death £114,046 5s. 7d.: resworn probate, June 1892, CGPLA Eng. & Wales (1891)

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H. L. Malchow, 'Fowler, Sir Robert Nicholas, first baronet (1828– 1891)', Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004; online edn, May 2006

[<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/10014>, accessed 28 May 2013]

Sir Robert Nicholas Fowler (1828– 1891): doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/10014

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with JP DL Bt.(1885).
- He was Quaker until 1857 or 1862.
- He was educated at Grove House School in Tottenham, London.
- He worked as a Member of Parliament for Penryn & Falmouth 1868 To 1874.
- He worked as a Member of Parliament for the City of London 1880 To 1891.
- He worked as a Sheriff of the City of London in 1880.
- He worked as a Lord Mayor of London in 1883.
- He worked as a Lord Mayor of London in 1885.
- He worked as a Banker. Director, Chairman and Partner of Dimsdale, Fowler, Barnard & Dimsdales & Co. In 1888 in 50 Cornhill, London.
- He had a residence in Gastard House, Corsham, Wiltshire.

8-**Lucy Charlotte Fowler**¹⁴¹ was born on 25 Jan 1855 in Tottenham, London, died on 28 Mar 1897 in London at age 42, and was buried in St. Bartholomew's Churchyard, Corsham, Wiltshire.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Mayoress of London, 1884.

8-**Charlotte Rachel Fowler**^{140,141,185} was born on 29 Oct 1856 in Tottenham, London, died on 19 Jun 1930 in Balevoulin, Pitlochry at age 73, and was buried in West Wood, Bonskeid, Pitlochry.

General Notes: **23 Sept 1879, Tues:** Breakfast in good time and off to Mortlocks to get a wedding desert set for Lotta Fowler - To the tailors, barbers & and then down to Corsham by the 11.45 train; arrived at Elm Grove all right, found them all in the bustle of wedding preparations – Robert came in about 5 o'clock, met my new nephew Robert Barbour for the first time, he is singular looking but a nice face. A short evening as we did not dine until 8 o'clock.

25 Sept 1879, Thurs: Robert W. Barbour & Lotta Fowler's wedding day – a beautiful morning, the usual wedding morning presses – walked quietly by myself to Corsham Church. Through the succession of triumphal arches – the wedding service was well got through, the whole tone & feeling good – Barbour seemed awfully in earnest, Bridesmaids were 5 Fowler girls, Effie, Miss Barbour Miss Sturge they were dressed in white fine flannel dresses, white beaver hats & yellow trimmings, they looked very well; after church, walked home to Elm Grove with George Barbour (his wife was a daughter of Macfie, once MP for Leith) & Joseph Howard. It was a good breakfast, William Fowler proposed the Bride & groom, Barbour made a good speech - the Dr Sampson proposed Robert who replied well – I did old Mr & Mrs Barbour, Leatham the Bridesmaids, Dr Barbour replied, Tom Hodgkin the parsons – a great number went for a drive – I wrote my letters &c . In he evening there was a scratch dinner, in the afternoon the whole village & children were at Elm Grove.

The (unpublished Diaries of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease Bt.

Thurs 19 June 1930 – In the evening a telegram fr. Freeland Barbour to say his mother, my sister-in-law Lotta had died that afternoon – It is the end of a very devoted good & religious life – she was born in 1856 and Nellie's nearest sister – I have outlived all but Jean & Elfreda – Ety, Octavia, Carry, Minnie, Loo, Bertha, Tom, Lotta.

Sat 21 June 1930 – Left for Pitlochry & motored with Melville, Raleigh & Whyte to Fincastle - The funeral at about 2.30, Service at the Chapel at the Glen & burial in the private ground at Bonskeid - a beautiful day - it took from 2 to 4.30, a large funeral & quite Scotch but no pipes - which I was sorry for as I love them but Jean & Elfreda did not want them – I took a "cord" between Freeland (in his kilts) & Lord Polworth

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

– a beautiful spot where I have before been present at funerals. I spent Sunday very pleasantly with Freeland & Helen – the latter is charming & I enjoyed their children - & being in this beautiful county once again.

The (unpublished) Diaries of Sir Alfred Edward Pease Bt.

Charlotte married **Rev. Robert William Barbour**,^{140,141,185} son of **George Freeland Barbour**¹⁸⁵ and **Margaret Fraser Sandeman**,¹⁸⁵ on 25 Sep 1879 in Corsham, Wiltshire. Rev. was born on 29 Nov 1854 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland, died on 27 May 1891 in Aix-Les-Bains, France at age 36, and was buried in West Wood, Bonskeid, Pitlochry. They had five children: **George Freeland, Robert Fowler, Charlotte Maida, Margaret Stewart, and Gwendolen.**

General Notes: Born after his brothers were killed in the first operating railway accident (in Manchester, where George Freeland Barbour made his money), Robert's early life involved a close relationship with his grandmother Mrs Stewart Sandeman until she died in 1883. His parents created a strong religious setting for his upbringing in both Edinburgh (winter) and Bonskeid (summer). His mother also gave him a strong literary background. Growing up a shy, inward looking boy, something happened in a way of crisis which propelled his religious life. He broke out of the shyness and became a very successful scholar (except in maths) in Edinburgh and he lived within the Christian myth in a way that few would understand today. He knew of Darwin, but that impact was still building. Studying Theology with an intention to be a minister, he was aware of German scholarship including Schleiermacher (the theologian who can be regarded later as a groundbreaking "liberal"), and participated in learning this directly, if briefly, but he was quite traditional in his religion and the whole of his writing is steeped in this passing world view as indeed he was. Except he had one strong characteristic of that age: he combined an optimistic view of nature and his writing with his religion. It fits in with Romanticism. This assists his ecumenism too, no doubt, although he still preferred the Scottish Church for being essential in both what it rejected as well as in what it accepted. Steeped in this inheritance, and within it, he was as someone at the end of an age as the new one came in. He was also steeped in the Classics and Philosophy from his education. Again, this is something of the old world as the new of science was entering into the popular consciousness. So, this literary thinker (and it shows in the quality of his letter writing) was also very pastoral and practical in his ministerial work. He travelled through Europe (including Ireland), and in the wider world including South Africa, but he had pastoral ministries in Scotland. Altogether it might be said that, in nineteenth century gender archetypes, when to be scientific and progressive and rational was essentially to be "male", this scholarly man combined his view of rationality with many "feminine" qualities. He was married to Charlotte Fowler, daughter of Sir Robert, twice the Lord Mayor of London. He visited Bonskeid often and after his father's death in 1887 their mother lived there. In 1889 they lived there briefly but moved on to a nearby property on land at Fincastle which had been broken up (between Sir Robert Colquhoun and the Stewart Sandemans) at the time of the financial crisis when Alexander Stewart was required to bail out his brother in law. He preached in the Glen of Fincastle, and refused to stand for Parliament preferring his religious life. He did want to go to China in mission work but was unable to do so as illness took hold. He did get to teach Church History at Glasgow College, and students from universities' missionary societies (of many denominations) came to Bonskeid, but he never began teaching in Edinburgh because of the illness. In February 1891 he travelled to France in a futile attempt to prolong life, to Mentone, where he was very weak, and then Aix-les-Bains, where he died, and his ashes were buried in the West Wood at Bonskeid alongside his child Robin and his father, and his mother was buried there a few months later.

Thus the Christianity of his parents became his life and work, and this has continued on since. The Barbour family still own land around the current grounds of Bonskeid House, and the current Robert Barbour ministers still at Tenantry Free Kirk.

9-**Dr. George Freeland Barbour**^{141,185} was born on 15 Feb 1882 in Cults, Aberdeen and died on 18 Nov 1946 in Pitlochry, Perth & Kinross, Scotland at age 64.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a JP Perthshire.

George married **Hon. Helen Victoria Hepburn-Scott**, daughter of **Walter George Hepburne-Scott 9th Lord Polwarth** and **Edith Frances Buxton**, in 1919. Helen was born on 7 May 1891 in Humble, East Lothian and died in 1982 at age 91. They had five children: **Robert Alexander Stewart, Edith Rachel, Alec Walter, Katherine Margaret, and Caroline Victoria.**

10-**Very Rev. Sir Robert Alexander Stewart Barbour** was born on 11 May 1921 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland.

General Notes: Educated. Rugby School; Balliol College, Oxford; St. Mary's College, St. Andrews. Army (Scottish Horse), 1940-45; Territorial Army, 1947-54; Editorial Assistant, Thomas Nelson & Sons, 1948-49; Secretary, Edinburgh Christian Council for Overseas Students, 1953-55; Lecturer and Senior Lecturer in New Testament Language, Literature and Theology, New College, Edinburgh University, 1955-71; Professor of New Testament Exegesis, Aberdeen University, 1971-86; Master, Christ's College, Aberdeen, 1977-82; Prelate, Priory of Scotland, Order of St. John, 1977-93; Moderator, General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, 1979-80; Dean, Chapel Royal in Scotland, 1981-91; Honorary Secretary, Novi Testamenti Societas, 1970-77.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with KCVO MC MA BD STM DD DipEd.
- He worked as a Moderator of the General Assembly of The Church of Scotland in 1979-1980.

Robert married **Margaret Isobel Pigot**, daughter of **Harold Pigot** and **Alison Bell**. They had four children: **George Freeland, David Stewart, Alison Margaret, and Andrew James.**

11-**George Freeland Barbour**

George married **Charlotte Mackintosh**. They had two children: **Janet Marjorie** and **Caroline Deirdre.**

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

12-Janet Marjorie Barbour

12-Caroline Deirdre Barbour

11-David Stewart Barbour

David married **Alexandra Howarth**. They had one son: **Hugh Alexander Stewart**.

12-Hugh Alexander Stewart Barbour

11-Alison Margaret Barbour

Alison married **John Henry Hiley**. They had two children: **Robin Henry** and **Helen Mairi**.

12-Robin Henry Hiley

12-Helen Mairi Hiley

11-Andrew James Barbour

Andrew married **Catherine Joan MacDonald**. They had three children: **Robert William**, **Patrick Stewart**, and **Catherine Margaret**.

12-Robert William Barbour

12-Patrick Stewart Barbour

12-Catherine Margaret Barbour

10-Edith Rachel Barbour

10-Alec Walter Barbour

Alec married **Hazel Thompson Brown**, daughter of **William Byers Brown** and **Jean Thompson**. They had five children: **John Alec**, **Alastair William Stewart**, **Walter Hugh**, **Jean Edith**, and **Helen Christine**.

11-John Alec Barbour

11-Alastair William Stewart Barbour

11-Walter Hugh Barbour

11-Jean Edith Barbour

11-Helen Christine Barbour

10-Katherine Margaret Barbour

10-Caroline Victoria Barbour

Caroline married **Julian Arthur Charles Haviland**, son of **Maj. Leonard Proby Haviland** and **Helen Dorothea Fergusson**. They had three children: **Peter Leonard**, **Charles Freeland**, and **Richard Francis**.

11-Peter Leonard Haviland

11-Charles Freeland Haviland

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

11-Richard Francis Haviland

9-**Robert Fowler Barbour**¹⁸⁵ was born in 1883, died in 1884 at age 1, and was buried in West Wood, Bonskeid.

9-**Charlotte Maida Barbour**¹⁸⁵ was born on 3 Jul 1885 in Cults, Aberdeen.

Charlotte married **Dr. George Barbour Macgregor**, son of **William Macgregor** and **Harvey Eliza Urquhart**, on 2 Sep 1919 in Fincastle, Pitlochry. George was born on 30 Oct 1882 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland and died in 1965 at age 83. They had five children: **Mary Charlotte**, **William Barbour**, **Elizabeth Urquhart**, **Alan Nairn**, and **Janet Margaret**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MC.
- He worked as a Physician.

10-Mary Charlotte Macgregor

10-**Lt. William Barbour Macgregor** was born on 29 Jul 1922 in Didsbury, Manchester and died on 6 Sep 1944 in Rimini, Italy. Killed in action at age 22.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an officer of the 6th Royal Tank Regiment.

10-Elizabeth Urquhart Macgregor

10-Alan Nairn Macgregor

10-Janet Margaret Macgregor

9-**Margaret Stewart Barbour**^{184,185} was born on 12 Aug 1887 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland, died on 9 Aug 1970 at age 82, and was buried in Riddrie Park Cemetery, Glasgow.

Margaret married **Rev. David Inglis Cowan**¹⁸⁴ on 11 Aug 1931 in Fincastle, Pitlochry. David was born on 2 Oct 1892 in Dalmuir, Dumbarton, died on 28 Jan 1950 in Dervaig, Isle Of Mull at age 57, and was buried in Riddrie Park Cemetery, Glasgow.

9-**Gwendolen Barbour**¹⁸⁵ was born on 21 Feb 1890 in Pitlochry, Perth & Kinross, Scotland.

Gwendolen married **Dr. William Richard Mathewson**, son of **George Mathewson** and **Ellen Sarah Gillespie**, on 16 Nov 1921 in Fincastle, Pitlochry. William was born on 30 Jul 1890 in Dumfermline. They had three children: **Helen Stewart**, **George Kenneth**, and **Sheila Barbour**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Medical Missionary in Kashmir.

10-Helen Stewart Mathewson

10-George Kenneth Mathewson

10-Sheila Barbour Mathewson

Sheila married **Maj. Ian Fowler Baillie**, son of **Rev. Prof. John Baillie** and **Florence Jewel Fowler**, on 2 Jul 1951 in Colinton, Edinburgh, Scotland. Ian was born on 16 Feb 1921 in Auburn, New York, USA and died on 29 Nov 2008 at age 87. They had three children: **Peter John**, **Diana**, and **David**.

General Notes: Rev Margaret R Forrester in The Herald (Scotland) 13 Jan 2009

Colonial administrator and Thistle Foundation director Born February 16, 1921 Died November 29, 2008 IAN Fowler Baillie, who has died aged 87, was a war veteran and colonial administrator who quit the service in protest at the British government's policy in Aden and went on to head the Thistle Foundation, an organisation dedicated to creating homes for those incapacitated by war. He was born in Auburn, in upstate New York, where his father, John, an illustrious Scottish theologian, academic and churchman, was teaching. The family moved to Canada and then back to

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

New York. Baillie had a life-long love of the US and met many distinguished people - not many youngsters can boast of going to a football match with T S Eliot. They returned to Scotland in the 1930s; Baillie went on to Corpus Christi College, Oxford. At the age of 20, he volunteered for war service and was commissioned to the Royal Artillery. He volunteered for the Indian Army and was commissioned in the 7th Rajput Regiment of the Royal Indian Artillery, where he rose to the rank of major. Baillie's horizons were broadened by wartime experiences and challenged by world poverty. Rather than settle at home in Edinburgh, he determined to serve abroad and chose the Colonial Service in Ghana. In Tumu, he set about administering justice, handling the economy and building roads, clinics, wells and schools. In a letter home, he wrote: "This is a life in which there are endless possibilities for doing good." On returning to Oxford for a course in rural economic development, he fell in love with Sheila Mathewson. There followed several happy and fulfilling years in Ghana before Baillie was transferred to the Aden Protectorate in South Arabia. As terrorism took hold, the couple led a strangely artificial and increasingly dangerous life, raising three children among the storms of sand and politics. Baillie grew to respect the people with whom he dealt. However, growing ever more disillusioned with the policies of the British government, he resigned from the Colonial Service in 1966, a silent and courageous protest. He had loved his work but never wanted to be at the top. He was a man of great integrity: unflamboyant, modest, irenic and of deep simplicity. For three years he worked on agricultural development at the University of Newcastle and for a further 11 was director of the Thistle Foundation in Edinburgh. There he was loved and respected for his attention to detail, his expertise in finance, his calm approach to problems, his concern for others and his sound judgment. Caring and encouraging, he delighted in another's good, and his quiet sense of humour delighted his friends. He is survived by Sheila, his wife of 57 years, their three children, Peter, David and Diana, and five grandchildren.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with CMG OBE.
- He worked as a Colonial administrator, H.M. Overseas Civil Service in Ghana and Aden.
- He worked as a Director of The Thistle Foundation.
- His obituary was published in The Herald (Scotland) on 13 Jan 2009.

11-Peter John Baillie

11-Diana Baillie

11-David Baillie

8-Helen Ann Fowler^{1,141,153,171,181} was born on 4 Dec 1858 in Tottenham, London, died on 4 Nov 1910 in Pinchinthorpe House, Guisborough, Yorkshire at age 51, and was buried in Newton under Roseberry, Yorkshire.

Helen married **Sir Alfred Edward Pease 2nd Bt. Hutton Lowcross & Pinchinthorpe**,^{1,48,116,118,141,153,163,171,181,186,187,188,189,190} son of **Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease 1st Bt. Hutton Lowcross & Pinchinthorpe**^{1,6,7,13,92,112,116,121,140,141,162,163,164,171,174,189,191,192,193,194,195,196,197,198} and **Mary Fox**,^{1,7,13,112,116,140,141,157,171,189} on 10 Feb 1880 in Corsham, Wiltshire.

Alfred was born on 29 Jun 1857 in Woodlands, Darlington, County Durham, died on 27 Apr 1939 in Pinchinthorpe House, Guisborough, Yorkshire at age 81, and was buried in Newton under Roseberry, Yorkshire. They had three children: **Edward**, **Christopher York**, and **Lavender Mary**.

Marriage Notes: **10 Feb 1880 Tues:** Alfred's wedding day; (word unclear) morning - but it came out a beautiful day. He & Albert & Creighton were at Corsham, all went off as well as could be. Nellie made a sweet Bride she had 6 sisters in blue velvet, six of our own girls in red velvet. Albert was solitary best man, Creighton who married them gave them, a beautiful exhortation instead of that out of the Prayer Book, from Church we all went to Elm Grove and were soon at Dejeuner; of my own people in addition to Bridegroom, Albert & 6 girls & wife, Jane & Emma Pease, Arthur & Mary, John, Helen & Ella, Joseph & Marianna Fox, Howard & Blanche Fox, Mr & Mrs J.C. Dimsdale, Linton, the Vicar, Creighton, Philip D. Tuckett, John E. Fowler & Emma Mary, Robert Fowler, Alfred & Bessie Waterhouse; John William, proposed their health, Alfred responded quietly, "Jack" did his best, Robert, Philip, Creighton, Linton & I were also up.

The (unpublished) Diaries of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease Bt.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- Miscellaneous: Married by Rev. Dr. Mandell Creighton, 10 Feb 1880, Corsham, Wiltshire.

General Notes: Sir Alfred Edward Pease, FRGS, FZS, 2nd Bt. was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge University, Cambridge. He held the office of Member of Parliament for York between 1885 and 1892. Lieutenant of the City of London. He held the office of Member of Parliament for Cleveland between 1897 and 1902. He held the office of Lieutenant of City of London. He held the office of Deputy Lieutenant of the North Riding, Yorkshire. He held the office of Justice of the Peace (J.P.) for the North Riding, Yorkshire. He held the office of Resident Magistrate [Transvaal] between 1903 and 1905. He succeeded to the title of 2nd Baronet Pease, of Hutton Lowcross and Pinchinthorpe, co. York [U.K., 1882] on 23 June 1903. He gained the rank of officer in 1914 in the service of the Army Remount Service.. Publications:

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Cleveland Hounds, 1887.
Biskra and Oases of the Zibans, 1893.
Hunting Reminiscences, 1898.
The Badger, 1898.
Ex Umbris, 1900.
Horse Breeding for Farmers, 1902.
Travels and Sport in Africa, 1902.
A Private Memoir of Sir Thomas Fowler Bart., 1905.
Rachel Gurney of the Grove, 1907.
The Diaries of Edward Pease, 1907.
15 Books of Old Recipes as used in the Pease and Gurney Households in the XVIIIth Century, 1912.
The Book of the Lion, 1914.
My Son Christopher, 1919.
Memoir of Edmund Loder, 1922.
Travelled Asia Minor 1891. Algenia, Tunisia and Sahara, 1892-1893-1894-1898. Somaliland, 1895-1896-1897. Abyssinia, 1900-1901. Sudan, 1906. BEA and Uganda, 1907-1908-1909-1911.

Pease, Sir Alfred Edward, second baronet (1857– 1939), politician and sportsman, was born at Woodlands, Darlington, on 29 June 1857, the second of the eight children, and the eldest son, of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease, first baronet (1828– 1903), businessman and Liberal MP for Barnard Castle, co. Durham (1885– 1903), and his wife, Mary Fox (d. 1892). He was born into an established Darlington Quaker family which figured prominently in the politics and economy of the region. His father, uncle, and grandfather were all Liberal members of parliament, and both he and his younger brother Joseph Albert (Jack) Pease, who became Baron Gainford (1917), followed in this tradition. Pease was educated at Grove House, Tottenham, and entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1876, graduating BA in 1880 (MA, 1883). On 10 February 1880 he married Helen Ann (Nellie) Fowler (1858– 1910), third daughter of Sir Robert Nicholas Fowler, first baronet, banker, and Conservative politician; they had two sons and a daughter. Pease entered business and became a director of the family firm, Pease & Partners Ltd, and of the National Provident Institution. He was an alderman of the North Riding from 1889 to 1937, and a deputy lieutenant for both the North Riding and London.

In 1885 Pease was elected Liberal MP for York, which he represented until his defeat at the 1892 general election; he was defeated there again in 1895. In January 1897, while travelling in Somaliland, he was elected for the Cleveland division of the North Riding and sat until 1902, when he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. Though designated a Liberal, Pease preferred the appellation 'whig', and defended with gusto the principle of a ruling class whose members were born and bred in the traditions of government. At the same time he admired Gladstone and steadfastly supported Irish home rule, free trade, and temperance. Much happier in the Victorian political world than in the Edwardian, Pease opposed the 'people's budget' of 1909 as a 'socialist' measure. Believing that Asquith was 'out for the "Labour" vote' and had taken 'Lloyd George and Limehouse to his bosom', he severed links with the party of 'neo-Liberalism' (Pease, *Elections*, 301).

By this date, however, Pease's political career was over. During the 1890s the family textile business had gone into decline; when its failure became public in 1902 Pease resigned his seat. It was a humbling turn of fortune for one whose coming of age in 1878 had been celebrated with a party for 800 at his father's mansion, Hutton Hall, in Yorkshire. Although Pease avoided bankruptcy, only desperate measures enabled him to save Pinchinthorpe House, his Yorkshire home, from the creditors. In straitened circumstances he sought employment abroad and he was wryly amused when help eventually came from a political opponent and not from a political friend.

In 1903, the year that Pease succeeded to his father's baronetcy, Lord Milner, of whom he had been highly critical during the South African War, appointed him resident magistrate in the Barberton district of the Transvaal. After a period of service there in 1903– 5, he pursued several speculative business ventures, including an ostrich farm in Africa, before settling again in England. Although none of his money-making schemes took off, Pease was able to live the remainder of his life as a gentleman of means. After the death of his first wife he married on 28 September 1912 Laure Marianne (1868– 1922), daughter of Louis Philippe Sugnet de Montmagny. There were no children. During the 1914– 18 war he served with the remount service and in September 1918, after his younger son had been killed in action, he joined the Church of England. His second wife died in January 1922 and on 1 August of that year, to the mild scandal of his friends and family, he married his nurse, Emily Elizabeth Smith (1897– 1979), forty years his junior; they had three surviving children, two sons and a daughter.

In his memoir *Elections and Recollections* (1932) Pease has left a candid record of political life at the end of the nineteenth century. He had scant regard for the reputations of some famous contemporaries and wrote of John Morley: 'With all his historical and literary attainments, I never knew a distinguished man so destitute of any understanding of our race, or indeed any other' (Pease, *Elections*, 97). The book reveals Pease as an unflinching advocate of condign punishment: he was convinced of the deterrent value of heavy sentences— what he termed 'the mercy of severity'— and supported flogging.

A fine horseman and an ardent fox-hunter Pease wrote an entertaining history of the hunt to which he most commonly rode: *The Cleveland Hounds as a Trencher-Fed Pack* (1887). Hunting inspired some of his best writing, and his *Half a Century of Sport* (1932) recounts diverse exploits abroad, including the pursuit of lion in Africa, ibex in the Pyrenees, and Barbary sheep in Algeria— Pease rated the latter as one of the most difficult game to hunt. In England he found time to shoot, stalk, and follow otterhounds, and his *Hunting Reminiscences* (1898) has detailed chapters on hare, fox, cub, and badger hunting. Although Pease had no qualms about digging for badger, he denounced badger-baiting as 'a cruel and brutalizing sport'. He believed that 'all genuine sportsmen have something of the naturalist in their composition', and in parliament advocated an extension of the legislation to protect wild birds (Pease, *Hunting Reminiscences*, 236). Pease's attachment to the countryside of the North Riding is conveyed strongly in his *Dictionary of the Dialect of the North Riding of Yorkshire* (1928), an authoritative account on the subject. Pease died at his home at Pinchinthorpe in Guisborough, Yorkshire, on 27 April 1939.

Mon 10 April 1882 - (EASTER) Hounds finished the season as usual on this day, but I had to go to Darlington with Father; We went to West Lodge, and there we found Henry Fell, Dale & Fletcher seated round the dining room table, there we agreed to turn the Collieries and Ironstone departments into a Limited Company to be called Pease & Partners, to consist of as

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original partners Joseph Whitwell Pease, Arthur Pease, Henry Fell Pease, David Dale, E.H. Pease, Alfred Edward Pease & Joseph Albert Pease Capital £2.250m & so forth in detail. I only hope- they will turn it into a public company and father will get rid of some of his shares. He has been looking about & pulling up his expenditure the last day or two as we have shown him that his financial condition is not very satisfactory. Got £10 from Lord Queensberry as the balance of the price I asked (£150) for 'Jerry-go-Nimble' more than a year ago, This was to be paid on condition he won a race value £50 - & he won the Melton Town Purse on 31st March carrying Lord Q. 13 stone.

Tues 22 Dec 1891 - To the Canon Street Hotel where I lunched with the N.P.I. Board after my election by the Policy Holders & a speech in wh. I referred to the Instn. being originally founded by Quakers, my being the youngest member of the Board.

It is not always easy, I have been told, work harmoniously with a colleague of the same way of thinking in the Joint representation of a single constituency. Pease and Lockwood never found any difficulty, and were as devoted to one another as brothers ought to be. *Sir Frank Lockwood-A biographical sketch. Augustine Birrell.*

Pease, Alfred Edward.

Adm. pens. at TRINITY, June 7, 1876. [Eldest] s. of Joseph Whitwell [M.P.], later [1st] Bart. [of Pinchinthorpe] and of Hutton Hall, Guisborough, Yorks. (and Mary, dau. of Alfred Fox, of Falmouth). B. [June 29], 1857, at Darlington.

School, Grove House, Tottenham, London (private). Matric. Michs. 1876; B.A. 1880; M.A. 1883.

M.P. for York, 1885-92; for the Cleveland Div. of Yorks., 1897-1902.

Succeeded as 2nd Bart., 1903.

Resident Magistrate in the Transvaal, 1903-5. An early settler in Kenya; Head of Native Affairs.

Served in the Great War, 1914-19 (Remount Service). Of Hutton Hall and Pinchinthorpe, Yorks.

Married (1) Feb. 10, 1880, Helen Anne, dau. of Sir Robert N. Fowler, 1st Bart. (and sister and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Fowler, 2nd and last Bart.), and had issue; (2) Sept. 28, 1912, Laure Marianne, yst. dau. of Louis Philippe Sugnet de Montmagny; (3) 1922, Emily Elizabeth Smith, adopted dau. of James Smith, of Thornaby-in-Cleveland.

A Quaker.

Lieut. for the City and D.L., London.

J.P. and D.L. for the N. Riding of Yorks.

F.R.G.S.; F.Z.S. Breeder, big game hunter, and all-round sportsman.

In his youth rode in point-to-point races, and won steeple and hurdle races in S. Africa.

Author, *The Book of the Lion; The Badger; Horse-breeding for Farmers; A Dictionary of the Dialect of the N. Riding of Yorkshire; Half a Century of Sport*; etc.

Died Apr. 27, 1939, at Pinchinthorpe House.

Brother of Joseph A. (1878); father of Edward (1900). (Burke, P. and B.; Fox-Davies, *Armorial Families; Walford, County Families; Who's Who in Local Government; Who's Who; The Turf's Who's Who; The Times*, Apr. 28, 1939.)

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with DL JP FRGS FZS.
- He was educated at Grove House School in Tottenham, London.
- He was educated at Trinity College in Cambridge.
- He worked as a Sportsman, Politician, Author & Diarist.
- He worked as a Partner in J. & J.W. Pease, Bankers in Darlington, County Durham.
- He worked as a Member of the Guisborough Board of Guardians before 1881.
- He worked as a Member of Parliament for York in 1885-1892.
- He worked as a Director of the National Provident Institution on 22 Dec 1891.
- He worked as a Member of Parliament for Cleveland in 1897-1902.
- He was Quaker then Anglican on 3 Jul 1916.
- He worked as a JP for the North Riding of Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Lieutenant for the City of London.
- He worked as a Deputy Lieutenant (DL) London.

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- He worked as a Deputy Lieutenant (DL) North Riding of Yorkshire.
- He worked as an Alderman for the North Riding of Yorkshire in 1889-1937.
- He worked as a Resident Magistrate 1903 To 1905 in Barberton, Transvaal, South Africa.
- He resided at Villa Mercedes 3 Nov 1905 to 29 Apr 1906 in Capri, Italy.
- He resided at Kitanga 1908 To 1912 in Machakos, Kenya.
- He had a residence in Pinchinthorpe House, Guisborough, Yorkshire.

9-**Sir Edward Pease 3rd Bt. Hutton Lowcross & Pinchinthorpe**^{141,171,186,199} was born on 15 Dec 1880 in Pinchinthorpe House, Guisborough, Yorkshire, died on 14 Jan 1963 in Hutton Lowcross, Pinchinthorpe, Guisborough, Yorkshire at age 82, and was buried in Newton under Roseberry, Yorkshire.

General Notes: Sudan Civil Service 1903-1911. Resigned in 1911 and the 2nd KEH. Wounded in Flanders 1915. 2nd Lt. Staff Mesopotamia 1917. 1st Lt. 6th E. Lancs. Regt. Salonika, 1918-1919. Club-Brooks.

Pease, Edward.

Adm. pens. at TRINITY, June 25, 1900. [Eldest] s. of Alfred Edward (1876), later 2nd Bart., of Pinchinthorpe, Guisborough, Yorks. (by his 1st wife, Helen Anne, dau. of Sir Robert N. Fowler, 1st Bart.).

B. there [Dec. 15], 1880.

School, Winchester (scholar). Matric. Michs. 1901; Scholar, 1902.

In the Sudan Civil Service (Nile and Red Sea), 1903-11.

Farming in East Africa, 1911-14.

Served in the Great War, 1914-19 (Trooper, King Edward's Horse, 1915; wounded; Second Lieut., 1917; Lieut., 1918; Assistant Police Officer, 1917-19). Succeeded his father as 3rd Bart., Apr. 27, 1939.

Married, Nov. 20, 1919, Ida Mary, dau. of J. Lawrance, of Cambridge.

Of Lowcross Gate, Hutton, Guisborough, Yorks., in 1952.

(Winchester Coll. Reg.; Burke, P. and B.; Walford, County Families; Who's Who; Kelly, Handbook.)

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Winchester. Trinity, Cambridge.
- He was a Quaker.
- He worked as a member of the Sudan Service in 1903-1911.
- He worked as a Farmer in 1911-1914 in Kitanga, Machakos, Kenya.
- He worked as a Trooper in the King Edward's Horse in 1914-1917.
- He worked as an officer of the King Edward's Horse in 1917-1919.

Edward married **Ida Mary Lawrence**,¹⁷¹ daughter of **James Lawrence** and **Emma Elizabeth Clark**, on 20 Nov 1919. Ida was born on 21 Apr 1887, died on 27 Jan 1980 in Lowcross Gate, Hutton Lowcross, Guisborough, Yorkshire at age 92, and was buried in Newton under Roseberry, Yorkshire.

9-**Christopher York Pease**^{118,171,186} was born on 24 Jun 1886 in 24 Kensington Palace Gardens, London, died on 9 May 1918 in Givenchy, France. Killed in action. at age 31, and was buried in Mazingarbe Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France. Grave III.C.8.

General Notes: Educated at Horris Hill and Winchester. Director of Pease and Partners Ltd. Gazetted 2nd Lt. 1st Yorkshire Hussars 23 Sept 1914. Promoted Lt. 1 jun 1916. Attached to the West Yorkshire Regiment in August 1917 and killed in action near Givenchy, 9 May 1918.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was a Quaker.
- He was educated at Horris Hill School in Newbury, Berkshire.
- He was educated at Winchester.

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- He worked as a Director of Pease & Partners.
- He worked as an Officer of the Yorkshire Hussars Yeomanry.
- He had a residence in Croft Hall, Darlington, County Durham.

Christopher married **Margaret Phillipa Johnson**,¹⁷¹ daughter of **Walter Johnson**¹⁶⁴ and **Margaret Florence Bell**, on 20 Dec 1910 in Arncliffe Church, Northallerton, Yorkshire. Margaret was born on 6 Apr 1887 in Rounton Grange, Northallerton, Yorkshire and died on 10 Jun 1959 in Northallerton, Yorkshire at age 72. They had two children: **Rachel Hebe Phillipa** and **Ingram Edward**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in The Hollins, Rounton, Northallerton, Yorkshire.

10-**Rachel Hebe Phillipa Pease**¹⁷¹ was born on 19 Dec 1911 in Pinchinthorpe House, Guisborough, Yorkshire and died on 6 Sep 1999 in Hobart, Tasmania, Australia at age 87.

General Notes: "I heard yesterday of the death on 6th Sept. in Hobart, Tasmania of my half-niece Rachel Smith aged 87. She was the daughter of Christopher York Pease (k. 1918), Father's second son by his first marriage. We had corresponded over many years, and most recently over the Alfred Waterhouse table mystery. Over the last two or three years, she had suffered a couple of what she called mini strokes, which appeared (from her writing) not to have seriously incapacitated her, and which she dismissed in much the same light vein as though she had had a cough. What she didn't tell me, was that she had been operated on for cancer and had more recently developed secondary cancer which was inoperable. She died though within two or three hours of suffering a massive stroke without regaining consciousness, which mercifully, spared her from a slow death from cancer. Her husband who is three years younger, will be bereft and summoning the courage to carry on in a void, most difficult." Note, Sir Joseph Gurney Pease Bt.

Rachel married **Prof. Richard Selby-Smith**, son of **Selby Smith** and **Anne Rachel Rawlins**, on 3 Aug 1940 in Northallerton, Yorkshire. Richard was born on 13 Jun 1914 in Barming, Kent and died on 22 Oct 2005 in Hobart, Tasmania, Australia at age 91. They had two children: **Christopher** and **Peter**.

General Notes: Professor Selby Smith was a Classics Master at Milton Academy, Massachusetts, USA, 1938-39; Classics Master at Sedbergh School, Yorkshire, 1939-40; worked with Kent Education Committee, 1946-50; Deputy Chief Education Officer, Warwickshire Education Committee, 1950-53; Principal of Scotch College, 1953-1964.

During World War II, Professor Selby Smith served in the Royal Navy from 1940-1946. Having enlisted as an Ordinary Seaman, he was commissioned as a Lieutenant Commander in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in 1944.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Deputy Chief Education Officer, Warwickshire Education Committee 1950 To 1953.
- He emigrated to Australia in 1953.
- He worked as a Principal of Scotch College 1953 To 1964 in Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
- He worked as a Professor of Education & Founding Dean of the Faculty of Education, Monash University 1964 To 1971 in Victoria.
- He worked as a Principal of the Tasmanian College of Advanced Education 1971 To 1973.
- He worked as a Professor of Education and Dean of Faculty, University of Tasmania 1974 To 1978.

11-**Professor Christopher Selby-Smith** was born on 29 Jul 1942 in Tunbridge Wells, Kent and died on 15 Sep 2007 in Melbourne, Victoria, Australia at age 65.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Scotch College, Melbourne 1953 To 1960.
- He worked as a Director Australian Council for Education.

Christopher married **Joy Miriam McGeehan**. They had two children: **David Richard** and **Hugh Thomas**.

12-**David Richard Selby-Smith**

12-**Hugh Thomas Selby-Smith**

11-**Peter Selby-Smith**

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Peter married **Joan Holroyd**, daughter of **John Holroyd**. They had three children: **Anne Jane**, **Andrew**, and **Robyn Clare**.

12-Anne Jane Selby-Smith

12-Andrew Selby-Smith

12-Robyn Clare Selby-Smith

10-Pilot Officer Ingram Edward Pease¹⁷¹ was born on 28 Feb 1914 in Croft Hall, Darlington, County Durham, died on 18 Feb 1939 in Bishop Hill, Kinross, Scotland (Flying Accident) at age 24, and was buried on 22 Feb 1939 in Newton under Roseberry, Yorkshire.

General Notes: City of Edinburgh Fighter squadron

He was killed whilst flying Hawker Hind, K6819 of No 603 Sqn AuxAF when he flew into Bishop Hill near Kinross in bad visibility.

No. 603 (City of Edinburgh) (fighter) Squadron.

Ingram Edward PEASE is granted a commission as Pilot Officer, -11th Jan. 1939.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Sandroyd School in Cobham, Surrey.
- He was educated at Winchester.
- He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford University.
- He was educated at Studying Veterinary medicine in Edinburgh University.
- He worked as a Pilot Officer with No. 603 (City of Edinburgh) (fighter) Squadron in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland.

9-Lavender Mary Pease^{171,200} was born on 24 Jun 1889 in Pinchinthorpe House, Guisborough, Yorkshire, died on 25 Apr 1989 at age 99, and was buried in Cremated. Edinburgh Crematorium.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Northlands, Egham, Staines, Middlesex.

Lavender married **Capt. Walter Sandfield Medlicott**,^{171,186,190,200} son of **Henry Edmondstone Medlicott** and **Kate D'Oyley Gale**, on 5 Oct 1910 in Guisborough, Yorkshire. Walter was born on 28 Aug 1879 in Sandfield, Potterne, Wiltshire, died on 24 Jun 1970 in Old Fodderlie, Hawick, Roxburghshire at age 90, and was buried in Edinburgh Crematorium. They had four children: **Dionysia**, **Helen Victoria**, **Rosemary**, and **Stephen**.

General Notes: MCC. Estate Agent. Was with his future father in law, Sir A E Pease in 1909 in BEA and with ex-President Theodore Roosevelt.

He was in the Harrow XI in 1897 and 1898. He hit 87 in the first innings at Lord's, where Eton, having followed on 163 behind, were beaten by nine wickets. He gained his Blue at Oxford in 1902 and for a number of years assisted Wiltshire.

"To reach the Partridge Hill house, you had to leave the car about two fields away and reach the house on foot - there was no road, and there was no electricity. Old Fodderlie too was a very basic home, but did have the advantage of access via a terrible very deep rutted farm road to creep along at 5 mph taking care not to scrape the exhaust pipe off ones vehicle - no home refinements like central heating, and I think like Partridge Hill the only lighting was from paraffin lamps. In my childhood memory, my half-sister appeared to be a perpetual invalid - like her mother, she had TB in her younger years - but was cured after a spell at Leysin in Switzerland, and lived to within two months of her 100th birthday. Her husband, Sandy M, lived to almost 91 y.o. - and he smoked Woodbine cigarettes!"

Note by Sir Joseph Gurney Pease Bt.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Harrow.
- He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford.
- He worked as an officer of the Northumberland Hussars.
- He worked as a Land agent.

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- He had a residence in The Farm House, Normanby, Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire.
- He had a residence in Partridge Hill, Goathland, Yorkshire.
- He had a residence in Old Fodderlie, Hawick, Roxburghshire.

10-**Dionysia Medlicott**^{171,200} was born on 30 Aug 1914 in Normanby, Doncaster and died in 1998 in Jedburgh at age 84.

General Notes: "Until arthritis took a great hold, Diny used to come down each spring and do a round of calls on relatives. She was always chatty, loved her horses, and cared nothing in the slightest for the fancy things in life. She lived frugally, and didn't feed herself properly, 'a boiled egg will do' attitude, and had her meals (such as they were) always outdoors if fine, and in her little greenhouse if wet - For her 80th birthday, her niece (Rosemary's daughter) gave her two bean bags for each of her two dogs, and when she called to see Diny she found two dogs on one bean bag and Diny on the other. When her aunt Molly died (1980) and she was a beneficiary of half Molly's estate, she went over to Hutton and was asked by Molly's executor if she would like to take anything she particularly wanted. Yes, but there were only two things she said she would like. One was Molly's old bath sponge, the other her dressing gown! Not a book, not a bit of silver or even a chair. That was typical of Diny, a really splendid sort."

Note by Sir Joseph Gurney Pease Bt.

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in Sparrow Hall, Rutherford, Kelso, Roxburghshire.

10-**Helen Victoria Medlicott**^{171,200} was born on 4 Jun 1916 in Devizes, Wiltshire and died on 4 Mar 2010 at age 93.

Helen married **Walter Mark Johnson**,²⁰⁰ son of **Lt. Col. Walter Lyulph Johnson**^{164,184} and **Alice Hilda Lupton**,¹⁶⁴ on 6 Sep 1939 in Goathland, Yorkshire. Walter was born on 24 Aug 1915 in Hutton Rudby and died on 3 Sep 2003 at age 88. They had four children: **David Mark, Martin Stephen, Walter Sandy, and Alan Philip**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in Rutherford Farm, Kelso, Roxburghshire. TD5 8NP.

11-**David Mark Johnson**

David married someone. He had three children: **Nicola, Sarah, and James**.

12-**Nicola Johnson**

12-**Sarah Johnson**

12-**James Johnson**

11-**Martin Stephen Johnson**

Martin married **Ruth**. They had two children: **Harriet** and **Olivia**.

12-**Harriet Johnson**

Harriet married **Al Busby**. They had three children: **Nell, Iris, and Arthur**.

13-**Nell Busby**

13-**Iris Busby**

13-**Arthur Busby**

12-**Olivia Johnson**

11-**Walter Sandy Johnson** was born on 5 Nov 1947 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland and died in 1967 in Australia. In a riding accident at age 20.

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11-Dr. Alan Philip Johnson

Alan married **Louise**. They had three children: **Emily**, **Camilla**, and **Settno**.

12-Emily Johnson

12-Camilla Johnson

12-Settno Johnson

10-**Rosemary Medlicott**²⁰⁰ was born on 10 Nov 1922 in Pinchinthorpe, Guisborough, Yorkshire and died in May 1990 in Isle of Ske. Drowned in the sea having fallen from rocks. at age 67.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Motorcycle ambulance outrider in 1940 in France.

Rosemary married **Maj. Edward Godfrey Bird**,²⁰⁰ son of **Capt. Frederick Godfrey Bird RN** and **Elizabeth Whitlock**, on 6 Apr 1946 in Goathland, Yorkshire. Edward was born on 4 Feb 1915 in London and died on 22 Jun 1959 at age 44. They had three children: **Charles Godfrey**, **Harmony**, and **George Godfrey**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They worked as a Farmers in West Fodderlie, Bonchester Bridge, Hawick, Roxburghshire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Kidderminster, Worcestershire.

11-Charles Godfrey Bird

Charles married **Patricia Goodsir**. They had four children: **Jennifer**, **Julie**, **Rona**, and **Hayley**.

12-Jennifer Bird

12-Julie Bird

Julie married **Patterson**. They had three children: **Skye**, **Corrie**, and **Hector**.

13-Skye Patterson

13-Corrie Patterson

13-Hector Patterson

12-Rona Bird

12-Hayley Bird

Hayley married someone. She had two children: **Rosie** and **Kaya**.

13- Rosie

13- Kaya

Charles married **Dawn**.

11-Harmony Bird

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

Harmony married **William Henry Richardson**. They had two children: **Kiri Anne** and **Edward Robert**.

12-**Kiri Anne Richardson**

12-**Edward Robert Richardson**

11-**George Godfrey Bird**

Rosemary next married **Charles Douglas Scott** on 17 Feb 1961 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland. Charles died in 1989. They had two children: **Alexander William Douglas** and **Walter Stephen Douglas**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Farmer in Falla, Jedburgh.

11-**Alexander William Douglas Scott**

Alexander married **Wendy Wilson**. They had two children: **Finlay** and **Millie**.

12-**Finlay Scott**

12-**Millie Scott**

11-**Walter Stephen Douglas Scott**

10-**Stephen Medlicott**¹⁷¹ was born on 23 Apr 1925 in Goathland, Yorkshire, died on 7 Dec 1926 in Goathland, Yorkshire at age 1, and was buried on 9 Dec 1926 in Goathland, Yorkshire.

8-**Mary Fowler**¹⁷¹ was born on 11 May 1860 in Tottenham, London and died on 22 Dec 1921 in Upper Hale, Surrey at age 61.

8-**Harriet "Etta" Maria Fowler** was born on 22 Apr 1862 in Tunbridge Wells, Kent, died on 1 Sep 1871 in Chippenham, Wiltshire at age 9, and was buried in St. Bartholomew's Churchyard, Corsham, Wiltshire.

General Notes: **31 Aug 1871, Thurs:** a poor a/c of little Etty Fowler who seems to have been overdosed by an application to her head to cure an eruption.

3 Sept 1871, Sun: With the Tucketts to Crathie Church . The Queen not out, The Princess Beatrice & Leopold out. The letters brought us the news of poor little Etty Fowler's death in a fainting fit brought on by exhaustion. A good deal of planning to get Lotta to the Funeral, she, poor child, bore the news well but felt it much. *The Diaries of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease Bt.* (unpublished)

8-**Caroline Fowler**^{140,184} was born on 21 Jun 1863 in Brighton, East Sussex, died on 10 Apr 1891 in St Mewan, Cornwall at age 27, and was buried on 14 Apr 1891 in St. Mewan, Cornwall.

General Notes: Known as Carrie

Caroline married **Rev. John Stephen Flynn**,¹⁴⁰ son of **Thomas Flynn** and **Eliza Henley**, on 5 Apr 1888 in Corsham, Wiltshire. John was born on 5 Jul 1851 in Holycross, Ireland and died on 23 Oct 1913 in Brighton, East Sussex at age 62. They had three children: **Thomas Henley**, **John Wilson**, and **Mary Caroline**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Hon. Canon of Truro.
- He had a residence in 22 Salisbury Road, Hove, Brighton, East Sussex.

9-**Rev. Thomas Henley Flynn**¹⁴⁰ was born on 11 Jan 1889 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 14 May 1962 in Little Horwood, Buckinghamshire at age 73.

Thomas married **Enid Frances Mary Dawson**, daughter of **William Rodgers Dawson** and **Frances Margaret Sykes**, on 24 Jul 1920 in Brighton, East Sussex. Enid was born on 12 Jan 1900 in Grantham. They had four children: **Thomas Christopher Nicholas**, **Morwenna Felicity**, **Gillian Enid**, and **Mark Ian William**.

10-**Thomas Christopher Nicholas Flynn** was born on 15 Apr 1921 in Brighton, East Sussex and died in Jul 1990 in Lichfield, Staffordshire at age 69.

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Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a M.C. Schoolmaster.

Thomas married **Audrey Denise Birkbeck**, daughter of **Henry Birkbeck** and **Mabel May Mason**, on 11 Jun 1945 in London. Audrey was born on 24 Sep 1921 in London and died in 1977 at age 56. They had two children: **Susan Denise** and **Nicholas Thomas Henry**.

11-**Susan Denise Flynn**

11-**Nicholas Thomas Henry Flynn**

Nicholas married **Sarah A. J. Markham**.

10-**Morwenna Felicity Flynn**

Morwenna married **George Bernard O'flynn**, son of **Maurice Patrick O'flynn** and **Hilda Margaret Bellew Smith**. They had two children: **Terence Michael** and **Georgina Mary**.

11-**Terence Michael O'flynn**

11-**Georgina Mary O'flynn**

10-**Gillian Enid Flynn**

10-**Mark Ian William Flynn**

9-**John Wilson Flynn**¹⁴⁰ was born on 29 Mar 1890 in St Mewan, Cornwall and died on 20 Jan 1930 in Hull, Yorkshire at age 39.

9-**Mary Caroline Flynn**^{140,184} was born on 1 Apr 1891 in St. Mewan, Cornwall and was christened on 14 Apr 1891 in St. Mewan, Cornwall.

General Notes: **Tues 14 April 1891** - Claudia of age today. Arrived at St. Austell at 6 - found Tom Fowler in the same train. Nellie drove to St Mewan Rectory - Tom & I walked out, a fine soft morning. After breakfast, Uncle Howard, George (his wife already here), Wilson, Aunt Blanche & others came. At 11 we had a little service in Carrie's room (Carrie was Nellie's sister d. aged 27 on 10 April 1891) & soon after went out with the coffin across the road to the Church; she was buried (in) a beautiful corner of this pretty churchyard. After lunch we again attended the Christening of the little baby, (Mary Caroline Flynn) At 5, Tom, Sir Robert & I left to go to the train - I left Nellie to stay a day or two -
The Diaries of Sir Alfred Edward Pease

Mary married **Lt. Col. Philip Henry Nugent Vyvyan**, son of **Harry Vyvyan** and **Lucy Nugent Grattan**, on 11 Nov 1917 in London. Philip was born on 30 Aug 1881 in York, Yorkshire and died on 16 Jul 1967 at age 85. They had one daughter: **Lalage Nugent**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MC OBE.

10-**Lalage Nugent Vyvyan** was born on 25 Aug 1921 in Ash Vale, Aldershot, Hampshire and died in 2003 at age 82.

Lalage married **John Derek Atheling Boustead**, son of **Capt. Reginald Cedric Boustead** and **Joyce Husey-Hunt**, on 18 Mar 1943 in London. John was born on 5 Dec 1917 in Hove, Brighton, East Sussex and died on 6 Jun 1944 in Killed In Action During Normandy Landing at age 26. They had one daughter: **Lalage Tasmin Vyvyan**.

11-**Lalage Tasmin Vyvyan Boustead**

Lalage married **Richard Hugh Lee**. They had two children: **Angela Caroline** and **James Nugent**.

12-**Angela Caroline Lee**

12-**James Nugent Lee**

8-**Jean Elizabeth Fowler**^{171,181} was born on 11 Oct 1865 in London and died on 17 Apr 1944 in Farnham, Surrey at age 78.

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8-Octavia Louisa Fowler was born on 9 Jan 1867 in Chippenham, Wiltshire, was christened on 11 Mar 1867 in Corsham, Wiltshire, died on 30 Sep 1903 in Northampton at age 36, and was buried in St. Bartholomew's Churchyard, Corsham, Wiltshire.

8-Capt. Sir Thomas Fowler 2nd Bt.^{171,181} was born on 12 Aug 1868 in London, died on 20 Apr 1902 in Killed in action. Olivier's Farm, Moolman's Spruit, Ficksburg, South Africa at age 33, and was buried in Ficksburg Cemetery, Ficksburg, South Africa.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a JP.
- He was educated at Rottingdeane.
- He was educated at Harrow.
- He was educated in Germany.
- He worked as a Director of Prescott's Bank in Cornhill, London.
- He worked as a Banker. Partner in Dimsdale, Fowler, Barnard & Dimsdales & Co.
- He worked as an officer of the 1st Battalion Imperial Yeomanry (1st Wiltshire Squadron).
- He had a residence in Gastard House, Corsham, Wiltshire.

8-Bertha Sophia Fowler¹⁸¹ was born on 13 Jan 1871 in London and died on 30 Jan 1927 in Alexandria, Egypt at age 56.

General Notes: **Thurs 3 Feb 1927** - Saw in The Times Bertha Fowler's death - she was born in 1871 - I was her guardian when she was a child - she has devoted most of her life to Missionary work at Agra - only 3 left out of this family of 11 - viz. Lotta Barbour, Jean & Elfreda. *The (unpublished) Diaries of Sir Alfred Edward Pease Bt.*

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Missionary in Agra, Bengal, India.

8-Rachel Elfrida Fowler^{171,181} was born on 10 Dec 1872 in London, was christened on 21 Dec 1872 in St. Mary's, Melcombe Regis, Dorset, and died on 22 Sep 1951 in Oxford, Oxfordshire at age 78.

7-Mary Fox^{1,7,13,112,116,140,141,157,171,189} was born on 11 Aug 1835 in Falmouth, Cornwall, died on 3 Aug 1892 in Brighton, East Sussex at age 56, and was buried on 6 Aug 1892 in FBG Skinnergate, Darlington, County Durham.

General Notes: Known as Minnie Fox

Noted events in her life were:

- She was Quaker.

Mary married **Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease 1st Bt. Hutton Lowcross & Pinchinthorpe**,^{1,6,7,13,92,112,116,121,140,141,162,163,164,171,174,189,191,192,193,194,195,196,197,198} son of **Joseph Pease**^{1,7,34,45,70,85,140,152,158,162,163,167,169,171,192,193,194,195,201,202,203,204,205,206,207,208} and **Emma Gurney**,^{1,7,45,70,85,140,159,162,169,174,191,192,194,205,207,209} on 23 Aug 1854 in FMH Falmouth. Joseph was born on 23 Jun 1828 in Southend, Darlington, County Durham, died on 23 Jun 1903 in Kerris Vean, Falmouth, Cornwall at age 75, and was buried in 1903 in FBG Skinnergate, Darlington, County Durham. They had eight children: **Emma Josephine "Effie," Alfred Edward, Sarah Charlotte, Joseph Albert, Maud Mary, Helen Blanche, Lucy Ethel, and Agnes Claudia Fox.**

General Notes: Created 1st Baronet of Hutton Lowcross and Pinchinthorpe in the County of York. 1882

Pease, Sir Joseph Whitwell, first baronet (1828– 1903), industrialist and banker, born at Darlington on 23 June 1828, was the elder son of Joseph Pease (1799– 1872), railway company promoter and industrialist [see under Pease, Edward], and his wife, Emma (d. 1860), daughter of Joseph Gurney of Norwich. Edward Pease was his grandfather. In January 1839 he went to the Friends' school, York, under John Ford. Entering the Pease banking partnership at Darlington in 1845, he became largely engaged in the projection of railway enterprise and in the management of the woollen mills, collieries, and iron trade with which the firm was associated. He was soon either director or chairman of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, the Owners of the Middlesbrough Estate Ltd, Robert Stephenson & Co. Ltd, Pease & Partners Ltd, and J. and J. W. Pease, bankers. In 1894 he was elected chairman of the North Eastern Railway, after serving as deputy chairman for many years. He also farmed extensively, having purchased a 3000 acre estate at Hutton Lowcross in the North Riding of Yorkshire in 1867. He read a paper, entitled 'The meat supply of Great Britain', at the South Durham and North Yorkshire chamber of agriculture, on 26 January 1878.

He married in 1854 Mary, daughter of Alfred Fox of Falmouth. She died on 3 August 1892. They had two sons and six daughters. The elder son, Sir Alfred Edward Pease, second baronet, MP for York

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(1885–92), and for the Cleveland division of Yorkshire (1897–1902), was resident magistrate in the Transvaal in 1903. The second son was Joseph Albert Pease, Lord Gainford, the Liberal cabinet minister.

In 1865 Pease was returned as Liberal MP for South Durham, which he represented for twenty years. After the Redistribution Act of 1885 he sat for the Barnard Castle division of Durham county, until his death. He strongly supported Gladstone on all questions, including Irish home rule, and rendered useful service to the House of Commons in matters of trade, particularly in regard to the coal and iron industries of the north of England. He was president of the Peace Society and of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Traffic, and a champion of both interests in parliament. On 22 June 1881 he moved the second reading of a bill to abolish capital punishment, and his speech was separately printed. In 1882 Gladstone created him a baronet (18 May). No Quaker had previously accepted such a distinction, although Sir John Rodes (1693–1743) inherited one. In 1886 Pease unsuccessfully attempted to persuade Gladstone to defer his first government of Ireland act.

During the course of 1902 the family banking partnership, J. and J. W. Pease, became insolvent, the product in large measure of a court settlement against Pease in the matter of the administration of the estate of his niece (the countess of Portsmouth), for which he had acted as trustee for many years. Drained of capital, and dependent on secured and unsecured loans to meet the dividend payments of leading industrial concerns, including the Consett Iron Company, Pease & Partners Ltd, and the North Eastern Railway, the bank was absorbed by Barclay & Co. on disadvantageous terms. Although Pease and his sons were saved from bankruptcy proceedings by the receipt of generous financial support from business associates both in London and in the north-east of England, the settlement with Barclay & Co. entailed the forfeiture of the bulk of their estates. Pease died at Kerris Vean, his Falmouth home, of heart failure, on 23 June 1903, his seventy-fifth birthday, and was buried at Darlington. *Charlotte Fell-Smith, rev. M. W. Kirby*

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with JP DL Bt. (1882).
- He was a Quaker.
- He was educated at Lawrence Street School (later to become Bootham School) in Jan 1839-Dec 1840 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an Ironmaster & Industrialist.
- He worked as a Partner in J. & J.W. Pease, Bankers in Darlington, County Durham.
- He worked as a Chairman. Stockton & Darlington Railway.
- He worked as a Chairman. The North Eastern Railway.
- He worked as a Director of Robert Stephenson & Co. Ltd.
- He worked as a Chairman of the Owners of the Middlesbrough Estate Ltd.
- He worked as an Executive committee member of The Mining Association of Great Britain.
- He worked as a President of The Peace Society.
- He worked as a Tees Conservancy Commissioner 21 Jun 1862 to 1 Feb 1903.
- He worked as a MP for South Durham 1865 To 1885.
- He worked as a MP for Barnard Castle 1885 To 1903.
- He had a residence 1866 To 1868 in 33 Prince's Gardens, London.
- He had a residence 1868 To 1870 in 18 Prince's Gardens, London.
- He had a residence from 1870 in 24 Kensington Palace Gardens, London.
- He worked as a President of The British & Foreign School Society 1877 To 1883.
- He worked as a President of The Foxes football club in 1881.
- He worked as a President of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade.
- He resided at Hutton Hall in Guisborough, Yorkshire.

8-**Emma Josephine "Effie" Pease**^{101,171,189,210} was born on 25 May 1855 in Woodlands, Darlington, County Durham, died on 23 Jun 1888 in Folkestone, Kent at age 33, and was buried on 27 Jun 1888 in Newton under Roseberry, Yorkshire.

General Notes: **7 Feb 1880, Tues:** Letters, riding &c - had a long interview with Mr Hamlyn who asks for Effie, he seems to have an allowance of £300 a year, expectancy of £4,000 under his grandmother's will, and £3,000 from his father's Estates strictly entailed. I hear his 2 brothers are *mauvais* subjects. Saw Sir Stafford Northcote who tells me that his father, Mr Hamlyn is a highly

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respected Devonshire Squire taking a leading part in Devonshire matters; the man you like to have near you at Quarter Sessions and at elections, was Whig is Tory.
The (unpublished) Diaries of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease Bt.

Emma married **Vincent Waldo Calmady-Hamlyn**,^{116,171,189,210} son of **Shilston Calmady-Hamlyn** and **Sarah Carter**, on 17 Nov 1880 in St. Nicholas Church, Guisborough, Yorkshire. Vincent was born on 6 Aug 1854 and died on 2 Sep 1897 in Bridestowe, Devon at age 43. They had one daughter: **Mary Sylvia**.

Marriage Notes: **17 Nov 1880, Wed:** A much finer morning but the day was dull and cold. Our Darlington visitors came down by special train to Guisboro' Church, their carriages by the train before them. All arrangements seemed to work out well, the Church was crowded, the Bridesmaids the Bride's 5 sisters, Lucy Marwood, Minnie Fowler, 2 Miss Hamlyns and Ella Pease. We sat down 68 to the breakfast, Robert N. Fowler proposing the happy pair, they left at 3.20 for Pinchinthorpe & York amidst old shoes & rice; we had a lot of people at the At Home, Minnie upstairs!, and sat down to dinner, 34 - we broke up about 11, a long interesting day 34-40 at the At Home.

The (unpublished) Diaries of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease Bt.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- Miscellaneous: Married by the Rev. Dr. Mandell Creighton, 17 Nov 1880.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Barrister, Lincolns Inn.

9-Mary Sylvia Calmady-Hamlyn^{171,210} was born on 9 Aug 1881 in Hutton Hall, Guisborough, Yorkshire, died on 10 Jun 1962 in Pearoc Vean, Buckfast, Devon at age 80, and was buried in Buckfast Abbey, Devon.

General Notes: "I'm sure I mentioned before, that for 5 or 6 years before her death in 1962, I had a racing correspondence with Sylvia Calmady-Hamlyn - I have all her letters. She told me much about the Hutton and London homes she remembered from her childhood, - and I kept asking for more and more anecdotes - and from her account, the style of living reads as somewhat extravagant - especially when viewed from today's standpoint of simple meals - poached eggs, shepherds pie or sausage and mash. Nevertheless, I had also to allow that her judgement was tinted by the fact that she had no great love for her grandfather - a jaundiced view (explained to me by Lavender Medlicott) because Joseph Whitwell Pease never took any notice of her - she loved Hutton, Pinchinthorpe and all Cleveland but disliked the regime - a born rebel. In one letter she said:

"There are few however who had the freedom of the world's champion fruit in endless - and free to us - variety, and I shall never forget it - MacIndoe was a great man - recognised as such & himself took the great collection of fruit to Chicago to win the World Championship Medal. How he did it by rail & sea leaves one wondering - but he did. "

In another excerpt writing of Hutton she said:

"The waste of money that there must have been in the running of that kind of establishment - hardly bears thinking about. MacIndoe was the one really efficient person on the estate - & he had world wide appreciation & was held one of the six best gardeners in Britain. Harry Veitch of Exeter told me that after I returned to Devon, himself one of the six - himself for shrubs & plants - MacIndoe of course supreme in fruit of all kinds but grapes, specialist. His only daughter ran away with the foreman gardener & wrecked MacIndoe's happiness. His wife was blind. "

In yet another letter:

"The last few years I often ordered the meals" (at Hutton) "they had to be exactly to pattern - e.g. nothing on the table that our grandfather didn't like even if he never ate it & other people would have! Very typical - Sunday evenings - always the same - dinner with waiting - Clear Soup (must on no account be anything floating in it such as shredded carrot or pasta shapes &c) Shoulder of Mutton - Rice pudding & Apple Tart (Summer) or Mince Pies (Winter) & glorious desert - Figs - Melons - Apricots - Peaches ~ Nectarines - Plums - Pears - Apples - Pineapples & the world famous Grapes (I have never met their equal) in probably 4 varieties - only water ever or Barley Water - Lunch - whether for 3 or 30 the same idea - Roast - 3 vegs - made up dish - Pudding - Stewed Fruit and some sweet - Sideboard cold Pheasant, Game Pie - Tongue or Brawn & a vast York Ham - never to be touched by anyone except Butler and Grandpapa - Except for shooting parties, I don't think anything on the sideboard was ever touched so the Room and the Servant's Hall must have done well. It was equally there at breakfast, & sometimes Ham was eaten ~ other hot dishes - Porridge always - Bacon & Eggs - Fish in some form - Kidneys - Mushrooms - Scrambled Eggs & other forms of egg - Sausages (imported from Cornwall) - probably two dishes if we were alone - parties, half-a-dozen hot, and boiled eggs - often - wanted - was my job to boil in an egg boiler on another sideboard': Tea - plain lea cakes - bread & butter - plain cakes - rich cakes - small cakes - very often mostly uneaten when we were alone latterly ~ 3 of us & vast increases for parties, Xmas - Summer &c - Practically incredible in these days. Add, by each bedside at night - 'Hutton Buns' famous and very, good & milk, a tin of biscuits & a 'veilleuse' containing Soup added if considered necessary, so there was little risk of starvation before more buns - bread & butter & tea when called in the morning - I wonder what amount the staff got through too? Oh! More buns & milk at 12 o'clock after a huge breakfast and an ample lunch at 1 to come. I often smile over it as I sit at my kitchen table for a cup of tea & 3 wheatmeal biscuits so save time and trouble ... and I do miss good spring or well water. Some of the best ever came from that spout direct from Highcliffe - outside the backyard which we drank upside down as it were - heads under the spout. I don't think any words of mine can really describe the amplitude of fruit, always to hand without limit ... Fish came by train from York - why, I don't know - There's an exhaustive description of food for you - never / hope to be experienced again in its appalling waste and cost"

Because her home at Bridestowe was destroyed by fire in the late 40's I think, all her personal records were destroyed by fire. She had then to rely entirely on memory in regurgitating her early history which, at odd times, she did get things a bit muddled, but don't we all when relying entirely on memory. At the time of her death, she was about half way through writing her autobiography which had been urged upon her by some publisher she knew. What became of her part finished M/S is something of which I have no knowledge. Her Calmady-Hamlyn relations seemed not disposed to entering into correspondence on any matters after her death - she had little time (so she told me) for her Calmady-Hamlyn relations anyway."

Note by Sir Joseph Gurney Pease Bt.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

The elusive letters trascribed
Yahoo/Archive

J PEASE <gurneypease@btinternet.com>
To: CHARLES E. G. PEASE
Thu 7 May at 10:35

LETTERS FROM SYLVIA

Mary Sylvia Calmady-Hamlyn, MBE, JP.

Born 9th August, 1891 at Hutton Hall, Guisborough, NR of Yorkshire

Died 10th June, 1962 at Pearoc Vean, Buckfast, Devon

Sylvia was one of my first cousins, a relation with whom I had a rather special relationship - gained almost entirely through our common love of letter writing.

For about six years between 1956-62, we fell into a compulsive racing correspondence, at times exchanging letters at the pace of two per week. She gave me some delightfully descriptive, often inaccurate and often most cynical accounts of life at Hutton, 24 Kensington Palace Gardens, 44 Grosvenor Gardens and the houses of the London rich and famous in the days of her minority. Through our correspondence, I afforded her the opportunity to trawl and dredge through her memories of the past, in which she revelled, and it seemed, there was none other than me as the most willing recipient of her regurgitated past, and she could never satisfy my craving for more - and more. Her letters, written in an upright stylish and flamboyant hand,

An illustration of one of Sylvia's letters

the size of her capitals exaggerated, and of the small letters, the upper part of the horizontal stroke of her r's was carried with a flourish across the top of the word she was writing which gave an additional pleasing quality to the appearance and substance of her letters.

For me, her letters had a drug-like quality for their humour, cynicism and turn of phrase, all of which conveyed great depth of colour to what she was writing, and with the only photograph of her I had ever seen (p. 123 the Wilson Pedigree book), that of her as a child with her mother (my Aunt Effie), I could vividly imagine this young girl scampering about in and about the homes and countryside so familiar to me, during the time (but much later) of my own childhood upbringing.

Mary Sylvia Calmady-Hamlyn with her mother

Sylvia, with a straight shortish thatch of hair, and a rather nice well proportioned boyish face, conjured up in my mind a picture of someone who, if the excellence of her letters was anything to go by, might possibly have carried her pleasing looks through to old age. But that was not really so.

On the one occasion I met her, I found her to be short, rotund, a rather battered fierce creature, so that I had to revise somewhat the image of the Sylvia I had carried in my mind. She was though, a superb combination, like the very best of matured wine laid down years before, poured out from an old musty rot-labelled bottle.

The story that lay between the most pleasing looking girl of the photograph and the woman of old age who wrote with style and flourish was one of fascinating revelation to me. So I have kept all her letters, extracts from which are to be found in the following pages.

The Sylvia I eventually met but knew well through correspondence, was a very formidable no-nonsense woman. She invited me to call (for an afternoon) at Buckfast in the autumn of (I think) 1958 when I was at Torquay at the Liberal Party Conference. Buckfast people were terrified of her I was later told by one who lived there, but the Buckfast Abbey Monks loved her.

Travelling by bus via Newton Abbot I called. She was quite eccentric. The approach to her tiny half timbered bungalow, lead from the road by a very narrow weedy track bordered by long grass,

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which stood tall at about eighteen inches high on either side of the pathway. Greeting me at the door, she announced that she had ordered me a taxi for a set time, to take me back to Newton Abbot at the conclusion of our meeting.

Her sitting room I found to be carpetless, just rough bare boards with a black stained edging to a depth of perhaps a foot or so from the walls all around the perimeter of the room. The old worn and torn chintz covers on the furniture were all sprinkled white with dog hairs - which I didn't mind a bit - from her three or four all-jumping-about Maltese terriers with brown watery eyes and the smell of dogs everywhere. To stifle the smell of kennels I asked at once "Please might I smoke?" "Yes - do - I love it," but so far as I know she didn't herself smoke.

The sitting room walls from end to end, top to bottom, sprouted winning Dartmoor pony rosettes - prizes in different colours - reds, yellows and blues. I spent two hours with her under cross-examination - much as had I gone for a job interview, with "Are you more like your father or your mother?" kind of calibre of questioning. She was kindly, most interested in everything ("How fares the name of Pease in the north?") but brusque in manner with one question following immediately upon the heels of the last without pause, and almost before I'd got my answers out.

The complete absence of even simple comfort in her surroundings was unmistakable. She had no need to live as she did, she simply chose to.

The allotted span for my two hour 'interview' over, she let me out via her kitchen with its single small window which threw scant light upon the dim surroundings, and where the shelves (like old mother Hubbard's I noticed), were bare except for a single tin of sardines, pilchards or some such.

From this I judged, her cooking was limited. She appeared to have only an old black kerosene cooking stove of ancient vintage set upon a box which, having two funnels behind smoke-darkened perspex through which to view the flame, and judge the temperature for a pan above.

Though financially secure, in the 1940's or 50's she had been left a fortune of £90,000 by a friend with whom she had lived - and spent the lot building a chapel tacked on to Buckfast Abbey. She lies there now in the Abbey grounds - I think the only woman buried with the monks.

Her entire life as I judged it, was some kind of reaction, an expression of revolt against the extravagant display of her Hutton and London childhood days, where books on shelves were seen in countless rows, but in exaggeration she said, went unread, and mealtimes marked by menu choice in French which no one understood, and sideboards groaning with alternative fare for those with faddy taste impossible to satisfy.

So strange. More strange still that what she hated she also loved with equal passion. She really loved Hutton and Cleveland with a great intensity expressed to me so many times. But I think she had, in many ways, been a sad and most unhappy child. She told me her mother didn't like children, and in any case would rather have had a son than a daughter which seemed a rather bad beginning. Her father always called her 'Jimmy' when she was a child - perhaps that's why with her hair kept fairly short, it fits with the rather boyish look of the Sylvia of the photograph. But whatever, living at Hutton after losing both her parents young, her chief childhood companion appears to have been Christopher (my half-brother), at any rate where riding was concerned.

In her final years, she said she wanted to come north once more to recapture something from a distant past but which I knew had long since disappeared. I told her that to come north again would serve her no real purpose and would contaminate her memory, the clarity of which was untarnished by all the real changes that had taken place at, and all around Hutton - so I persuaded her against that. Maybe I was wrong - but she was not a person of weak will, and would have come if she hadn't really thought the same.

At some time in the late 1940's, Sylvia (with her yearning for Cleveland), proposed a scheme to my mother whereby my mother would look for a farm in Cleveland, and she and Sylvia would run it jointly; Sylvia breeding Dartmoor and Exmoor ponies while my mother bred Cleveland Bays. The scheme came to nothing and almost certainly would never have worked. They were both too much people of strong minds and the result would have been a disastrous clash of wills.

I remember with absolute clarity my writing to Sylvia in 1960, saying 'Do you realise, it is now 21 years since Father died?' - and now, as I cross the boundary into year 2000, it is almost 38 years since Sylvia died. The passage of time is relentless and gathers speed with age. I am already one year older than was Sylvia when she died.

As will be apparent from the extracts, Sylvia never liked her grandfather JWP. As to why, had always puzzled me. Though I could have, I never asked directly though I read between the lines, and she never volunteered any particular reason - except that after her grannie (JWP's wife, Minnie) died, a great light went out of her life and all Hutton conversation became dull, grandfather's friends were ditto e.g. Sir David Dale whom she disliked intensely, as did my father. She had no interest in business affairs and lived for her ponies and followed rural interests. She had for a long time been a governor of the Seale Hayne Agricultural College in Devon.

When in 1988 I saw my half-sister, Lavender Medicott for the last time (then aged 99), I asked what was the real reason for Sylvia's dislike of our grandfather. Quick as a flash she replied "Well - because he never took any notice of her!!". As to why this was so, was another puzzle. Was it, I asked myself, because her father wanted her to be brought up not as a Quaker in a Quaker household, but as a church-goer in the established church? Whether in this there might have been cause and effect, I do not know. It might be that the young, boyish looking Sylvia was a mostly silent rebel, and that is why no notice was taken, or it might have been the other way round i.e. that because no notice was taken she became a quietly rebellious and cynical child. Another factor in this conundrum, was that she harboured a deep-seated resentment, claiming (to me) that her mother's death was in no mean measure attributable to the fact that her grandfather, with his wealth,

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had kept his eldest daughter (Effie) 'short' with a settlement income of £400 per year. I have no means of telling if this was so. To translate such a figure into today's (year 2000) terms, it should be multiplied by a factor of about 60 at very least. Thus £400 in the 1880's might equate with £24,000 equivalent today but possibly more.

Sylvia's attitude, whether justified or not, her developing jaundiced view of her grandfather and some of her aunts was greatly softened by her intense love for her surroundings, resulting in a forceful conflict and clash in her mind.

Sylvia's father (Vincent Waldo Calmady-Hamlyn) at the time her mother died, was a young London barrister trying to establish himself. His elder brother who had inherited the Calmady-Hamlyn estate in Devon, died young from drink, and Vincent Hamlyn inherited the estate but only after he became a widower.

Before her mother's death, Sylvia's London and Devonshire home upbringing was very frugal - so she said. Not for a moment do I believe that my grandfather (a dominating but still compassionate man), had he thought his eldest daughter was living in straitened circumstances, would have neglected to do anything about it. If Sylvia's mother Effie, had found it difficult or was too proud to speak to her father about such matters, she would have found it less difficult to have spoken to her mother who would have made matters right. But this further contrast in Sylvia's eyes, the wealth of the one and the (relative) penury of the other, added more colour to her young impressionable mind.

Edward (my half-brother) despite the consequences of revolt, and except for the usual 'other times, other manners' separating the generations, was very fond of his grandfather. My half-sister, Lavender thrived and flourished at Hutton when there, while Sylvia developed a love-hate relationship. Losing both parents while still a child, and knowing her mother didn't like children, but having one, would rather the child had been a boy, when Sylvia came to know of it must also have tainted her outlook.

With few exceptions Sylvia despised her Pease relations though kept up with my father and mother, and our cousin Joe - but I don't know about her aunts and Uncle Jack; she additionally had little time for the Calmady-Hamlyn line. She heaped scorn on the Quakers, chucked the C of E of her upbringing and became a Roman Catholic; conversion at Assisi she said, about which she would one day tell me, but with so much else to tell never quite got round to it before she died.

With a passionate hatred of wealth she became an active socialist for a time. Nevertheless, she moved in Devonshire county circles counting many aristocrats among her friends. Between the wars she was invited to stand as Labour Candidate for Tavistock, but didn't, though only because her Dr had said her heart could never stand more than six months in a House of Commons atmosphere. The following extracts I leave to speak for themselves, but in some passages, I have felt it necessary to insert my own comments which I print in italics.

Extracts from Sylvia's letters

29th Jan. 1957. ... There is much to be said for the large happy families of long ago, & nothing for being an only as was my fate ... I have been re-reading - with some care - Uncle Alfred's copy of 'Edward Pease's Diary' - which is in parts extremely interesting - & his struggle to balance the acquisition of wealth with the old spiritual values of the Friends creed - of plainness and unworldliness - he found it very bothering - & was very apprehensive of the future of the Society, if & when it became too immersed in worldliness as he saw it . And a great deal of what he foresaw has happened. The old Friends did manage to keep the balance of their decidedly difficult creed - if to be lived in ordinary worldly conditions - but thereafter, very many lost it.

The Plymouth Brethren are not an attractive body - very narrow and Calvinistic & now very scarce - In the First World War I was the appointed woman - for the section of Devon County Tribunal for military appeals that sat at Plymouth, & I made a special study of many of these odd creeds - claiming conscientious objections - chiefly to be able to protect genuine Friends, since my eleven men conferring, took less than no interest in CO's & the Chairman - a very good old man by whom I sat, mostly left it to me as to whether a CO was genuine or not.

Qua creed, I decided, only Friends & Christadelphians were really ready to defend their anti-war beliefs at any cost, but there were some poor Friends also from time-to-time.

The Xtadelphians were few in number & complete cranks, but genuine. We sat 3 days a week from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. in the Guildhall - a case about every 20 minutes for about 2 years - & I learnt a great deal - about human reactions to fear & the strain & stress of married men - with comfortable salaries but no capital - who had to leave wives & families - towards the end.

I was offered every sort of bribe on Sundays at home - to try to get off some "indispensable" son or other such as a pair of cart horses - a blank cheque - a brace of pheasants weekly (in season presumably) for life!! And sometimes threats instead - That was the time of belief in "War to End War" ...

Undated: ... I expect you know the story Augustus Hare told, of our grandmother being asked to stay at Raby (Castle) in early days, so that "poor Mrs Pease might have a few days at a pretty place away from awful surroundings" - not in the least realising that Hutton was far more beautiful than Raby. Which, Augustus Hare realised very well. Incidentally, he wanted to marry my mother. I saw him in London when I was a girl - supposed to be a noted bore, so she was lucky ...

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me at the time

When Father & I were staying at the Fortescues in North Devon (I aged 12 & very shy) & I said "Daddy please do go first down the staircase to dinner" - & he said "No my child, women go in first in front of men, not behind them." Old Lord Fortescue of that time - 1893 was a typical rather alarming cultured nobleman of the old school - now non existent & I realised that the rest of the company were old & highly critical! But they were all very nice to me - & my alarm went.

3rd Oct. 1957 I am sure Dorothy Ward is older than I am - I am 76 - Janet was

I think my age - & married George Trevelyan about the same age.

(This was an aside comment made by Sylvia after I mentioned that Dorothy Ward who was G M Trevelyan's sister-in-law, had called on us at Dungeon Ghyll, Great Langdale. She (Dorothy Ward) remembered Hutton and JWP from her early days and staying at the Hall).

21,1,58. Thank you for an ever welcome letter - I think I got all I wanted out of the notes - & much remains a mystery, the cause of which is I think largely due to J.W.P.'s aloofness & concentration of everything in his own hands - more particularly at an age quiet unsuitable for such a strain - He was always having what were called "glimmers" & then entirely out of action. I imagine now it was what is called "blood pressure" today. (No, more in the nature of a sick headache from which JWP's father also suffered & who also used the term 'glimmer' to describe it).

And the kind of sanctity - he & his doings & his possessions - were wrapped in - all added to it, I suddenly remembered a. typical example - When I was 16 - mad keen on hunting & devoted to Willie Wharton - I was literally astounded when he said to me out of the blue "You are a good child - & have never got in my way - but have opened gates for me (he never jumped if he could help it!) or ridden over corn or done any of those things, & I am going to give you my Hunt Collar & buttons to come to my opening meet at Skelton in, but you must put up your hair & wear a topper!!" I was so excited -- that I very foolishly & ought to have known better - from bitter experience - told Aunt Maud when I got home - & she promptly shutted me flat as was her wont - & said -- "Oh! that's only because your grandfather has the biggest coverts - you didn't think it is any merit of yours but only to honour him."

Actually, the Hutton coverts were very popular. They were so vast - & full of foxes that rarely went away - I see there is a meet at Hutton this week - & feel very sentimental. It boiled down to the fact - that he never could do wrong - or make mistakes - until it was too late to remedy the many terrible mistakes in a position unknown to anyone but himself. I haven't the least idea why he wasn't made bankrupt - perhaps not worthwhile?

I was most interested in the facts about the purchase of Pinchinthorpe - I always loved the place dearly - and how often I saw those yearlings opposite the house when riding by - in winter generally in a bog of mud - galloping down to the gate - At one time I used to go over to Pinchinthorpe by train for lessons - & back by the 4 train. I can hardly imagine that line without trains.

I thought of another curious trait of J.W.P.'s. He rode every day he was at home. Generally at 12-1.00 for one hour & had to be accompanied. He was terribly nervous - &

our horses were so stuffed full of corn & under exercised that it was a nerve racking job to try to keep them quiet. - & not give him blue fits - He had two entirely reliable old cobs - until about 1896 - one was ridden by the groom against orders in London &

fell & broke his knees & was discarded - & the other was left out at grass in the South Park with horned cattle & gored to death, Both perfectly unnecessary & just careless. After that he never got anything quiet - nor did we - for with only me to ride them (Aunt Maud detested riding & was also highly nervous) there were about six riding horses all short of exercise except 'Cynthus' given me by Uncle Alfred which I always rode for choice. Very expensive horses were supplied by Ward & whatever they might be J.W.P. always said "Will it carry me? I can't buy it otherwise" - knowing full well that nothing would have made him try. Quite rightly. I vividly remember the last couple - bought about 1899 - @ £250 apiece, I was told to come out into the cricket field & ride them - both were about 16 hands - one was spared from racing & had no mouth - at all - & as it was bought, it was the only one of two horses that nearly ended over the "Khyber Pass" & once in the Row near the Cavalry Barracks (On the once rough but passable road from Hutton to Kildale, there is a particular short, 'narrow' stretch on Kildale Moor, which we always referred to as the 'Khyber Pass'). It (the horse) was a beast. The grooms I think, always led it - they certainly couldn't have ridden it. The other was a lovely ride - but I knew something was wrong - (It was probably doped for the occasion) it too was bought, but Uncle Alfred hearing of it - came over furious & said no-one must ride it - it was an incurable rearer & he had seen it with Ward rearing for a mile, at a time on the Pinchinthorpe road - of course he wasn't listened to, but when it threw itself over backwards if asked to go anyway it didn't like, was eventually returned to Ward & became a show jumper ! Both bought under the label of suitability for J.W.P. The next effort of Harry Long - Coachman & a great friend of mine, but entirely incompetent as a buyer of horses - & just a pawn for dealers - was a green roan cob from Walton - (a dealer (from) Guisborough that distinguished itself by bucking JW.P off on his head - in front of the Hall door before he'd got on properly - necessitating a doctor & its return to Walton who showed it next day at Kildale Show quite docile - & it won - we saw it. And after that I think he had no mount - that suited him - there was Uncle Alfred adjacent - with all possible

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knowledge & never consulted in any way - & just the same we may conclude in matters of finance - or indeed in any of his projects all kept rigorously to himself. The waste of money that there must have been in the running of that kind of establishment - hardly bears thinking about. MacIndoe was the one really efficient person on the Estate - he had world wide appreciation & was held one of the six best gardeners in Britain. Harry Veitch of Exeter told me that, after I returned to Devon, himself one of the six, - himself for shrubs & plants - MacIndoe of course supreme in fruit of all kinds but grapes, specialist. His only daughter ran away with the foreman gardener & wrecked Macindoe's happiness. His wife was blind.

1st Jan. 1956 ... & Petch the M.F.H. who said to our grandfather when he put up Uncle Alfred (as candidate) for Cleveland unknown to him (AEP was away in Somaliland and knew nothing of his selection for Cleveland) "Me not vote for Alfred? Whatever sort of fool do you think I am? - coolers isn't in it - 'tis the finest horseman I Cleveland" - and well I remember the declaration of the poll - at over 5,000. I don't think it is possible

for you to realise the immense, comfortable & well organised luxury we lived in - very

conventionally & stodgily - but very fine in its way. Christopher & I who were rebels used to escape & "chuck this beastly being rich" & travel 3rd (class) (Anathema) to explore Whitby & Middlesbrough (which appalled us), or go miles on bicycles to remote places and try & puzzle out the perplexities of life - there are few however who had the freedom of the world's champion fruit in endless - and free to us - variety and I shall never forget it - MacIndoe was a great man - recognised as such & himself took the great collection of fruit to Chicago to win the World Championship Gold Medal. How he did it by rail & sea leaves one wondering - but he did. I shall never forget the look of Middlesbrough platform as we ran through in a "Special" (train) - late of night - every day during the Barnard Castle elections - it haunted me. The last time Christopher & I came down from Barnard Castle in the tail Observation car, with us was our Grandfather's Agent, Arthur Henderson, professed Liberal - and we both mistrusted him - directly our grandfather died, he went in for Labour & had kept the seat warm for that. In London my pals were all young Liberals & we thought we were going to reform the world & make a great thing of it - Charles & George Trevelyan for instance & the Hugh Bells & many others. After the first World War I was asked to stand for Tavistock for Labour - the very Liberal west having collapsed entirely - & I would have - only I had smashed up after 5 years super strenuous War jobs - the Doctor gave me six months to live as the maximum in the H of C atmosphere, Then I spoke & worked for Labour & didn't like their outlook. Tried to like voting Tory & hated it & myself, & won't again ... Pinchinthorpe always had a wonderful atmosphere - totally different from that of conventional self satisfied Hutton - & it was always an ideal to me - & to very many others. Really interesting people stayed there - & Hutton in my day was stagnant as to pople. When the smash came - straight out of the blue - & I had no home just 21 - and asked quite naturally to sign away my Mother's money in the Darlington Bank - I went down to Bethnal Green & lived there & worked in Whitechapel to see if I could understand anything about life - ~I had some pretty rude shocks - as I had never been allowed out in London without a maid, or footman & all in that line - But I am glad I did it. I certainly learnt a lot in the months I was there (about 9) when I broke down & still had no home go & had to concoct one. I am glad you have told me not to go back to Hutton for I hadn't realised it was as bad as that (changes between 1902-1956) & in the old days the place itself & the woods & moors were quite lovely & entirely remote from the glare of Middlesbrough which showed beyond Eston at night, It was the quickest transformation possible from the squalor of Middlesbrough to the quiet peace of Hutton Gate - if rather haunting.

21st Feb. 1957 ... I used to ride in the Row with Derick Amory and went to dancing classes at their huge house in Belgrave Square ... I so well remember the day when I met Uncle Alfred - looking very worried saying he had just been offered the dream of his life by Lord Roseberry - The Ministry of Agriculture (No, Sylvia's mistaken. The offer was as Roseberry's Private Secretary) & he could only refuse as he had to take Aunt Nellie to a dry climate. I long wished he hadn't had to refuse it for he would have been

excellent. Then I suddenly became a top class Civil Servant in the first World War with the terrible title of "Travelling Inspector of the B of A Food ProductionDept"! Chiefly to organise a then non existent department. I worked under 3 different Presidents - Lord Olivier, Lord Selbourne & far the best Lord Ernle(?) writer of fascinating books on agriculture. I was offered the Directorship - to work in London but I felt it wasn't my line & that I should be more useful out about in the country - I had every official privilege - including bundles of official telegraph forms - & told not to tire myself writing letters except through my secretaries in each County - do everything by telegram. Rather comic & very bad for anyone who took, himself seriously - I didn't! Now if it would be any interest to you, I shall be delighted - if you will ask me any & every question you like - about the Hutton smash - and previously to that the Portsmouth case - so far as I know it, because I was at Hutton all through it - and heard all sorts of points of view - The whole thing was very extraordinary and briefly my opinion is that our grandfather was a very misguided - ill old man - & not the villain some thought.

The quite unpardonable things he did - were - I think mistakes of stupidity & super- belief in himself & the rectitude of his judgement, I knew him very well - & frankly never liked him although we got on all right. He had an odd craze. That someone must always travel with him - and for the last three years when Aunt Maud & I were the only two left, one had always to be in attendance - And no notice was given - just told at breakfast that one had to accompany to - for instance - London, Glasgow or Timbuctoo. He once congratulated me on a journey to Glasgow - & I had no idea what about - On not speaking once 'En route' - which was what he liked. He had a valet, & I found we were in a suite of rooms in the Station Hotel - apart from all - & he was going to a two day "Peace at any price" Meeting - & I had to amuse myself as best I could - that was typical.

If he said at breakfast he wished to ride for an hour - I couldn't hunt - whether I had intended to or not! I don't think it ever occurred to him that he could do or be wrong - Years before, when his wife was alive - and fascinating she was - I think she could keep him in order & was the leader - I knew the Portsmouth's point of view well - also because my people (Effie & Vincent C-H) had always been friends, and Father asked me never to desert Beatrice in her unhappy marriage. Portsmouth was an absolutely odious character - eaten up with conceit & horribly spoilt as a boy - in spite of having 11 brothers & sisters. The next brother, Jock Wallop was a perfect dear - & we were firm friends.

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Portsmouth & Beatrice swam in money - & the only gifts I got were a pocket knife regularly each Xmas!! The fact they had no children was a great tragedy for her, & made her life nearly unbearable with him. They brought the present Portsmouth (Gerard, 9th Earl, b. 16 May, 1898, d. September, 1984) over to lunch with me - as a very small boy - the week he had arrived in England (from the USA.) to be brought up as the heir. A terribly shy & unhappy small boy in painfully new - English clothes. I have never seen him since - but I believe he is quite nice (yes - very). I do not think he has the slightest right in equity - apart from the findings of the law - to the Pease money. So when you have time & care to ask questions categorically - I will answer them as accurately as I can, & my memory is still very fresh of those far off days.

3rd Mar. 1957. I have made the best job I can of my memory of those unhappy far away days when everything crashed in a moment - but I may not be accurate in my dates about the case - only about the crash date because Aug 9th, 1902 was my 21st birthday, and it was then - You know, no doubt about all that happened thereafter to Uncle Alfred & family so I have left that out - How Uncle Jack remained a rich man (but he did) is unfathomable - The crazy expenditure on Nunthorpe Hall was going on right up to the crash - & I rode there one day with Grandpapa & he was visibly overwhelmed & horrified at the cost, but seemed powerless - in Aunt Elsie's hands but it was always like that. They paid her bills - & paid them.

SYLVIA'S ACCOUNT OF THE SMASH.

(Though very imaginative and entertaining, the following account so far as the way in which the smash came about is concerned, it is wholly and wildly inaccurate).

This what I know of it or could deduce from various sources, I was never told anything at Hutton.

Beatrice Pease was an only child & as an orphan at 16 & was taken to live at Hutton. She was not happy there & took the first chance to get away - also of course flattered by Lymington wanting to marry her & quite unaware of his search for an heiress. She was always stupid but very nice with a pleasant voice & adapted herself to her different life very well indeed. Lymington was at Balliol with my Father - & I think at the Creightons for reading - where he met your father & Uncle Jack & so got to Hutton. He first of all made love to Aunt Blanche, & Uncle Jack - always the cynic - told him "You're onto the wrong one, that isn't the heiress" & he switched over at once & eventually they were married with great eclat & entire approbation of Lord & Lady Portsmouth. His Mother always viewed him as the coming Prime Minister. Others didn't! He had brains - but conceit beyond description. They had no children, & that made him increasingly impossible & latterly I knew Beatrice had a bad time & was terrified of him - In about 1899 things were reputedly rocky in the North - actually Beatrice's father had left his affairs in an awful muddle and our grandfather straightened them out, & caused Beatrice to be made an heiress (his own daughters had meagre marriage portions) - my mother £200 a year - your father £10,000 (this is wildly inaccurate), & Portsmouth (as he had become) got wind of this & insisted that Beatrice's share should be allocated & taken out. (No. This is nonsense. Portsmouth wanted Beatrice's fortune out of the collieries especially because he didn't like the nature of such a fluctuating investment - which in itself was a perfectly reasonable point of view to take - but it couldn't be done) - I was told that was about ¼ million & no trouble was made over that (but there was!). The shares were so valued & I believe, the sum about to be paid over (was paid over) - then our Grandfather without consulting his sons in any way (wrong) - went to London & launched a prospective company with his shares. (In point of fact, it was my father who urged his father to work at a scheme to buy out Beatrice) leaving out Beatrice's share as then valued to be paid over. It was an unexpected success & the share value proved far higher than the value of Beatrice - that had been offered & agreed. Portsmouth, and a great many other people I am sorry to say, found this sharp practise & started a case for more money for Beatrice's share. Had our Grandfather had the sense to wait until the Settlement had been completed - nothing could have been done, but in his invincible belief in himself (& he was an old tired man) he committed this act of supreme stupidity - or as most of the world viewed it, crooked cunning. I had heard from Aunt Claudia about two years before that things were very rocky - a revelation to me - aged 19 - We were riding past Wards (High Farm) Pinchinthorpe at the time - Dates are difficult to remember - but then came the "Portsmouth Case" & Grandpapa proved a shocking bad client in the case & refused to defend himself on the grounds that he wouldn't speak against his brother's child. I can only suppose the verdict came later because in 1902 he & Aunt Maud went to shoot in Scotland as usual, leaving me at Hutton knowing absolutely nothing of what was likely to happen. They had hardly got there (Scotland) when I got a telegram "Coming home meet us at the station - do not speak" I met the train - plus gamekeepers dogs etc all returned & we walked in silence to the house - not in itself unusual but I realised something was up - my grandfather disappeared to his study - & Aunt Maud said "We are ruined - everything gone." I gasped & said "What do you mean?" "You'll find out quick enough - We have no money & no cheques on the Bank are valid & nothing here is ours." Apparently, when the added amount ordered to be paid over to Beatrice after the case, it couldn't be realised. (No. This is fiction). nor of course could the new proposed Company be floated (It had already been floated in 1898 i.e. 4 years earlier). But so far as I could understand, a big Bank in London had promised backing - I can't remember which (Barclays) - & they went to Scotland quite happy and confident - then almost immediately they refused to carry out the backing - and the complete crash had come & all assets were taken over Barclays. The evening they came back, I telephoned Christopher to come and have a ride. We rode saying nothing until we got to the low hung gate on the road to the moor - always bad to open (I think this would be the iron gate near the village reservoir) & Kit said "What damned bad gates Barclays keep" - a very unusual explosion for him, & then we talked, & he told me "Father says it means just everything." Uncle Alfred took it very hard, & they had to live on bread & butter & no cake & the horses were immediately entered for York & every possible discomfort was the order of the day there - At Hutton I was told "credit had to be kept up for a time" & we lived 6 miserable weeks minus any cash -- and pretended all was well. Of course all the staff knew what was up & Oliver, the really ideal butler told me he could no longer bicycle into Gisbro' for his daily glass of beer - his one relaxation - because of all they were saying against his master. Not even a glass of beer was allowed at Hutton! He was the soul of devoted loyalty & went to Falmouth with them as boot-boy so to speak. The Arthur Pease's (Herbert Pike P., Arthur Francis Claud & Co.) told me I ought to leave in protest & I snubbed them & said I didn't leave a sinking ship so long as I was useful. What was I going to do I hadn't the slightest idea & the position was horrible &, incidentally, I loved Hutton with all my heart - My 21st birthday was on the 9th August & I was asked to sign a paper foregoing my Mother's money of (the) Darlington Bank

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Scanned copy of entry in list of credit balances at J & J W Pease & Co Bank as at 22nd August, 1902

(Exors Vincent Waldo C-Hamlyn £316. 0s. 2d and [with a 'X' placed against it, signifying 'postponed'] Mary Sylvia Calmady-Hamlyn £1,152.10. 6d)

This of course I did to the subsequent fury of my remaining Trustee in Devon who found it illegal as it was in Trust until I was 25, & wished to prosecute. This, thank goodness I stopped him doing. Our grandfather had to go to London for some legal business & we just managed to collect £5 & after that borrowed from Oliver - still living this to me horrible & idiotic pretence of business as usual, & it must have wasted a lot of money - The Arthur Pease's were ghastly bitter, but poor Aunt Arthur made it her business to pay off all small amounts at the Bank she could, & I eventually, 2 years later was sent £30 - with which I bought my first ponies - all I had to spend. Several years ago (but recently), I met man who was on the N.E.R, Board at that time & said they had been very lenient to Grandpapa & had let him off a debt of £10,000 due to the Board - partly out of pity - & partly for services rendered - but not impressed. I was very surprised to learn from my Devon Trustee in that stormy interview that £900 a year had been paid by him for my keep at Hutton - a largish sum for a girl in those days since my father's death (in his Will) & it was generally held I was there in kindness - or as the servants said, I heard later "on charity" because they worked you so hard - they did - but I liked & always like work - but I should have liked to have known the position those six years - But altogether it is strange story, Long before this, my father made me promise always to keep up with Beatrice because she had a rotten life with Portsmouth & he had befriended her. So I stayed with them now & then - and realised what she had to get on with - I tackled her about the smash - and blamed her - & she said "Portsmouth made me," & I knew then she hadn't the character to stand against him. He liked me - we got on well but I did not like him & spoke quite plainly, which he didn't mind. Whatever she did wrong, Beatrice paid a terrible price & had no compensation - of course the world thought Portsmouth was perfectly right to expose the attempt to defraud his wife as they viewed it. As you will have gathered I did not like our grandfather but I have always believed it was an old man's conceited stupidity that carried him away and not fraudulent intention. Uncle Jack went abroad - to Brazil (No. Mexico) & returned a very rich man - of that I can give you no explanation - just fact. Presumably he lost everything as Uncle Alfred did - so how explain? (Mexico had nothing to do with Uncle Jack's financial subsequent standing. He, just the same as my father, had lost all his directorships, and went to Mexico to investigate mineral workings at the invitation of Pease & Partners. Uncle Jack's financial recovery came through Aunt Elsie's [Havelock-Allan] fortune and nothing else - there was no mystery about that).

Grandpapa & Aunt Maud went to live at Falmouth in a charming little house that belonged to my grandmother, left to Aunt Maud with some money on which they lived until he died. (Not strictly true, though possibly it did once. It had been given to Aunt Maud at a time after Minnie's death in 1892). They had a rough trip there - as the Fox relations who never got on with them were very aloof & disapproving (that I think is nonsense. JWP, even after Minnie's death visited and was visited by her Fox relations). Aunt Ethel very monied through the Brewery (Truman, Hanbury, Buxton & Co.) thought to make it pleasant for him by buying or leasing - I don't know which - the Steam Yacht 'Roseberry' - on which he had spent so many happy days. But public feeling was outraged - while so many were ruined by the Bank smash - and it had to be quickly given up, & he then lived on quietly - for a short while - & died - mostly I think of a broken heart completely baffled. (JWP's diaries reveal nothing about this supposed yacht drama. JWP had been living mostly at Gerald and Ethel Buxton's at Birch Hall, Theydon Bois until going to Falmouth on 8th April, 1903, where he found Kerris Vean "as sweet as ever". Sylvia C-H, who had been on holiday in Normandy, went to Kerris Vean briefly on 28th April. A month later [22nd May] JWP went back to Birch Hall and returned to Falmouth on 30th May and died there three weeks later.

You must understand he had always been taken as a Prophet in Israel & it was all beyond him - I was living in Devon then - but went up to his funeral at Darlington & was lodged out in some dreary house & it was most melancholy- except actually at the funeral. 'Eton Joe' (Joseph Pease, later 2nd Baron Gainford) was my companion & was at his naughtiest & got convulsions of suppressed giggles quite understandably - An old Mrs Mounsey preached for ages - & it was too much for both of us - I don't remember anything else about it except its extreme dreariness - and the joy of getting back to my tiny bit of remote Devon with grass & flowers & simplicity - certainly devoid of every particle of Hutton luxury.

When I was taken by our Grandmother to live there (24, Kensington Palace Gardens) & at Hutton at the age of six at my Mother's death, it was all most magnificent & a place that has always stood in London for, so to speak a Jews Riches - and here I will interlude something personal, My mother elected to marry a moneyless man - third son of a country squire - & refused some Peer or other - who they wanted her to marry & several other "eligible" men - Hence the miserable £200 a year for a woman who had lived in extreme luxury & affluence, & when she discovered what poverty meant she was too proud to take anything from them - still less ask for it. Father was starting at the Bar, & successfully, but there was little money to be earned at the start - & he worked seven days a week to keep their tiny house on Camden Hill going - & I found a pathetic letter from my mother saying "We find it difficult to get enough milk for Sylvia". She became very ill & died & too late called in every specialist & was told "Your daughter has died of neglect & you could have saved her ". Father didn't know what to do with me & our grandmother asked him to let her have me for her own until I was old enough to be of use to him. She then told our grandfather that she was to have whatever she wanted for me - and proceeded to lavish everything imaginable on me "Grannies most precious treasure" & "Joseph, remember thy promise" if he demurred at all about anything! And thus it went - until she died when I was 11 - My father went abroad - unexpectedly inherited his father's places & when in London shared charming rooms with Lord Milner - & I very rarely saw him. I remember being told that things weren't quite so rosy - & there were then 3 footmen instead of 4. But nothing else seemed indicated. Palace Gardens house was sold as too far from the House & a probably more expensive & an extremely inconvenient house rented in Grosvenor Gardens entered on. Why it amused him to make Beatrice an heiress I don't know - but he professed great affection for her father. (There was nothing amusing about it. JWP was only carrying out to the very best of his ability, the conditions of his brother Edward's Will, and to bring Edward's affairs round from a probable state of insolvency into one of order and value). The £10,000 was a yearly allowance to your father (It was £1,000 p.a. not £10,000) - not a capital sum - Indeed he could never have done all he did on any less sum, & I think Pinchinthorpe was Aunt Nellies and more money also (No - this is nonsense - Had Pinchinthorpe been Nellie's it could not have been touched in the crash - and when that came, Nellie had near nothing except £200 to throw in with other borrowings from Elfreda Fowler & Aunt Maud) I should imagine that when the Portsmouth case came on there might have been ½ million - ¼ million allocated to Beatrice before the case & the bulk of the balance ¼ million allocated in the case judgement (It isn't clear from this passage, to what Sylvia was referring). But when Portsmouth heard of this company flotation in London, he saw as red as his own red hair - (which he wore long) & took instant action probably with universal approval & won the case hands down. Why Uncle Jack went to Brazil

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(Mexico) specifically, I don't know, or what money he took to invest, as I always understood his wife had none (see above: Jack didn't take money to invest - he hadn't any - except what Aunt Elsie had. Sylvia is just building suspicion upon suspicion. The London house in Mansfield Street was in Aunt Elsie's name. Headlam Hall Gainford [bought c. 1904/5] might or might not have been in Uncle Jack's name, I don't know about that). But whatever he did, he brought it off as all other things in his life - But unfortunately I do know that when he continued in the H of C rose to speak on finance "We don't want to hear from you - sit down" met him - & his answer "But you will someday soon" & sat down - after which he was Minister of Education, P.M. General, Chairman of the Federation of British Industries & the BBC (before it received its Charter, and Vice-Chairman under Lord Reith) & other trifles of that nature - and a peerage! There never were two more diverse brothers than Uncles Alfred & Jack - in every possible way. (I would agree with that statement, but Jack was a good and kind uncle to me).

I think I said before, that the expenditure on that would-be Palace at Nunthorpe went into an enormous figure - Just before the smash & I should be sorry to hazard what Aunt Elsie cost JWP altogether. Once we had to have them living with us at Gros. Gardens for 2 or 3 years - She had so outrun the constable in their own house & a ghastly time it was as JWP couldn't stand up to her for a moment & was like wax - impressed with "the smart & delightful Mrs Jack Pease" in all the Court Circulars & such like daily - Christopher & I used to play a spotting game of how many references we could find! It would be impossible for you today to realise what a startling - I might say preposterous person she was, to be introduced into our very conventional circle, obviously only cultivated for the £.s.d, of her "bourgeois relations"! Her father had a distinct streak of insanity latterly & both her brothers drank but spent money like water & always expected more - and got it. Sir Henry Havelock-Allan used to walk in the middle of the Row in the days I rode there - leading his horse & reading his Bible - a most tiresome obstacle to other riders - At that period he refused to see "the grocer's children" & on their rare visits Joe & Miriam had to be hidden. Why Grocers? ('grocer's children' was meant to be a disparaging term accorded by Sir Henry Havelock-Allan to Jack and Elsie's three children Joe, Miriam and Faith Pease - but it just as probably applied more generally, to embrace all members of the Pease family). What a strange thing you should have been sent near Hurstbourne Park. (I wasn't sent near Hurstbourne Park, I was sent to it! - But strange, yes).

I stayed there several times & remember awful explosions of Portsmouth's temper over such incidents as "pepper in my soup" shouted at Beatrice despite strange guests at dinner. But more often I went to Eggesford in N Devon - the old Portsmouth place - now a ruin - It was within driving with a pony distance, There I met quite interesting literary people & was kept in my 22 year old place by Portsmouth. To my amazement, the breeched & long haired flunkey - always in waiting - and later in the day powdered - announced one for breakfast - Portsmouth looked at me coldly & said "Sylvia - You are late - and kindly remember you are the commoner amongst us & be punctual" I might have retorted, but didn't, that Beatrice & I were both "grocer's children"! And what a life she must have had & with no strong character at all to stand up to it & no imagination. If she had had the latter - she couldn't - shortly after the smash - have bought George Stephenson's watch and sent it to Uncle Alfred for Christopher ! He promptly returned it - being sore beyond description at their loss of home & standing & all else.

He (Alfred) went to Barberton & made a very good job of being R.M. there until his heart & the altitude knocked him about - and Christopher went miserably into lodgings in Darlington - got some sort of job (at Pease & Partners) & the Johnson's were very good to him - hence I suppose his very understandable marriage.

Christopher came to see me at Bridestowe just before the war - the last time I saw him - and between the wars your father & mother came here & were quite delightful & obviously very happy & I was so grateful to her for I loved Uncle Alfred very much - and chased the tail of his horse across Cleveland

for many years. I wish you could have seen him popping over fence after fence as if they didn't exist. He was a thousand times the most popular man in Cleveland & indeed everywhere & had the most charming of friends always at Pinchinthorpe - He rarely came to Hutton - & he hated it - & there at long last discovered the reason from the diaries Joe sent

me to read about 2 years ago. (A reference probably to Father's discovery that JWP had expressed his intention of making Jack, and not he, an eldest son - thereby fulfilling an undertaking given to Alice, Lady Havelock-Allan when Jack and Elsie married, reinforced by Edward [1880-1963] enlisting for the Boer War - But JWP in fact made no changes, and after the crash, the whole thing became a matter of complete indifference to my father).

I went over to Pinchinthorpe by road or rail, often the latter as there were trains every few hours on the doorstep. And how I think you will agree heartily with me, how much happier we are - who live simply, devoid of all the multiplicity & trappings great riches & possessions bring instinctively in their train.

17th Mar. 1957. ... (referring to Middlesbrough) it's an unpleasant place created by our ancestors! I refer to think of the quiet cell at the mouth of the Tees - belonging to Whitby Abbey - & the well farmed land of Tom Parrington - bought by Gt. Grandfather accompanied by Grandpapa for a port for Middlesbrough. In your father's accouynt of the happening he quotes a wonderful view from the farm all over the Cleveland hills - and the sea full of shipping the other side.

You certainly chose a cold spot in Captain Cook's Monument (we had taken a walk there) - I have often shivered there out hunting in winter, but have never been on foot. I still imagine I could find my way blindfold all over that country, but I probably couldn't & ICI would obviously defeat me outside Hutton Gate.

Aunt Blanche's husband, Lloyd Pease, had two brothers, Reg & Frank - Reg I knew - had a rich wife & lived in Durham & (I) sent a show pony once to them for their boy Philip to ride - & eventually had it back again about 1913 - he is now on the Royal Ag. Society's Council & quite a nut in the horse world. Frank I just knew by sight & presumably this is his son, but I know nothing about them. They lived at Pierremont, Darlington.

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I was very devoted to Uncle Lloyd, a very quiet reserved man - always trying some invention or other & suggested the use of slag for basic & nearly but not quite invented asbestos sheeting for building. He came regularly to London in the season on business - & took me out to dinner & a play always - only the very best of plays & actors - such as Sarah Bernhardt, Ellen Terry, Irving etc etc. Once we did a whole week of Irving plays, very unusual for a Friend - which he was.

He made & built 'Hurworth Moot' a somewhat dreary spot with a 3 mile long drive so the wretched children saw nobody when out walking & were very shy - but it was a comfortable house - & Aunt Blanche was the best of good sorts & a splendid mother. If you ever got to the end of the drive you could watch the Scotch Express going into Darlington Station which it did then ...

20th Mar. 1957. Please don't thank me for writing & telling you what I can? - it is a very great pleasure to me to find that you care to hear what those old days were like & possibly what they connoted - & your letters are a true joy to me in what is necessarily a lonely old age - I have no relations I care for down here - only 3 of alien blood & not very satisfactory & you are the first of my real cousins to tell me about the north & to write quite delightful letters to which I look forward quite immensely. I have met Miriam (Uncle Jack's dau,) once, & she was friendly & promised me papers about Uncle Jack - never sent anything - and there it ended. Ditto Mary Mounsey who came here & promised much & disappeared! Then Joe has had spasms of really affectionate letters, then vanished - but your mother has always been most kind telling me things about you all & Cleveland - And now there is the totally unexpected & new found joy of correspondence with you ... I never forget a certain lovely sunny afternoon in the midst of the trouble - when we were having tea in the Hall - Aunt Ethel being there, & JWP coming in late from the train - looking grey & wretched & burstirig out that "they say I may be in gaol" & Aunt Ethel saw a footman was there and saying "Be quiet Father - for heaven's sake" and from what I heard outside, then & later, I imagine, he was very lucky to escape. But with the universal conspiracy of silence kept up - I was never told anything beyond the stark feeling that it was complete ruin & in those remaining weeks I stayed there with them, I didn't go beyond Pinchinthorpe or talk to anybody except Oliver - I suppose the Judge let him off on his life's record & old age. I am thankful he did. Yes Aunt Elsie was certainly violent & had an awful temper & used plenty of language unknown otherwise at Hutton! In London when they shared 44 Grosvenor Gardens with us for two seasons she was quite awful - took all the best rooms - lived on our grandfather - & didn't know any of us in public. if met her riding in the Row for instance, we were all cut. She had very smart & none too reputable Society friends who came there - but didn't acknowledge us ! Oliver wouldn't wait on her & she had their own man always on tap & standing behind her chair at meals, who got sworn at freely, as did Uncle Jack - I also remember vividly a Xmas Eve - when we were as usual a huge party - about 40 or 50 in the house, and again we were having tea in the Hall above which, was the best spare room which she & Uncle Jack had, when there was an awful crash - & a flood of water came steadily through the ceiling onto us! A terrified Aunt Maud went up to see what had happened - & she (Elsie) had hurled the Water Jug at Uncle Jack & missed! & it smashed ! Why did they stand all that kind of thing? I think I know the answer ... (As mentioned above, Sylvia made an oblique reference [to JWP not fulfilling the 'honourable undertaking given to Alice, Lady Have;ock-Allan to make Jack his father's heir in place of Alfred.')

it's all past & done with and you have your happy home without the tie of great possessions, & now have your own ideal of life's true values. Yes I expect there are embassies now at Palace, Gardens - the houses are too huge for anything else - or millionaires these days - just like big country houses with gardens, tennis courts & stables in JWP's day - It took him 1 hour in a hansom from the House which is why we moved to the noisy 44 Gros. Gdns. in the middle of the Victoria Station traffic & with embassies & Peers of the Realm on both sides of us! Yes, I think 'grocer's children' covered us all; What the Communists today call the "Boorzhwahzee" in their handbook about hatred of them. Anyway, she made full use (Elsie that is) of the Grocery Stores! I remember JWP's fury when towards the end - he told me she had put down a new saddle for

Miriam to his a/c in London - without asking him. He didn't often let fly to me - but he did that time - on the same ride to Nunthorpe - to view the vast Palace a'building - & he exploded again there . I expect he didn't know where the money was coming from to pay for it all.

Mother & I used to walk on Sundays (I aged about 5) to lunch at Palace Gardens when they were in London, & I simply loved it. Sat by Grannie & saw life & eat nice things - & was deeply offended when in I suppose a moment of bitterness my mother said to me walking home afterwards, that I was "a beastly little snob for liking luxury so much." She was ill - & had wanted a boy but didn't like children - or, I should surmise, our living conditions. My father worked all day at Lincoln's Inn - on Sundays too - & I only remember seeing him twice as I had gone to bed before his return, I was a very unhappy child then & mostly ill - & then was swept into the sunshine of our grandmothers - I can only say - adoration & gradually found life very pleasant & loved

living in the country.

29th Mar. 1957. You cannot tell your children too much of Uncle Alfred's unique character & abilities & charm - very few men of his calibre have lived & I only wish I could paint him for you in all the early days - someday I will try for you & yours, Now I must go back some way - for

background - for the to me inexplicable action of JWP. First you must realise that he had a perfect mono-mania against soldiers "hired assassins" & sailors - an atmosphere I had to endure after my return to Hutton as "an orphan & a ward" which was how he always introduced me - even a week after my Father's tragically sudden death - I had better give you an example - Aunt Lottie was in command - until her late

marriage -- she was a very kind, good, loving woman - but fanatically a "plain friend." My father shared rooms with Alfred Milner & I used to go to pour out tea for him there when he had friends - & when I was about 14, - Aunt Lottie was driving me there & going up Pall Mall - said "Darling - I have something very terrible to tell you about your poor father - but you must learn never to judge." I gasped - & she continued - "He has joined the North Devon Yeomanry ... ". He had, & loved it & was attached to the Scots Greys for training - one of the few happy times in his very

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lonely life. He said to me "Jimmy," (his pet name for Sylvia) "I do hope they haven't been filling you up with rot about the army have they? Well it seems best for you to live at Hutton until you are old enough to come to me but for Heaven's sake don't learn to be a prig - promise me." Then when Christopher & I used to go with JWP for election meetings at Barnard Castle where he was worshiped by the constituents - we used to sit and listen to the most astounding statements about the wicked expenditure on the Navy which oughtn't to exist & we used to bet on what figures he'd give next & have them swallowed whole. I remember our saying "Why not cut the cost of every ship in the Navy at a cost of a billion pounds at least!"

(There is a strange incompatibility about what Sylvia says and the real facts. JWP was an out and out pacifist. He nevertheless would have hated it, as my father said, had Britain not had a strong Navy. He invariably went each year to witness the Naval Review),

Incidentally, we left Hutton each day at 12, arrived Barnard Castle about 4 - Had at least 3 Ham & Egg Teas & triumphal entries with Silver Bands - & meetings - Left Barnard castle by the last train for Darlington & from there ran straight through to Hutton by "Special", & the faces on Middlesbrough platform late at night used to haunt me & incredible - only 10 miles & the still beauties of a Hutton night - smell of pines - peace & the wine like quality of North Country air - Well, that is the background - which is the only help I can give. About the middle of that period - was the S. African war & "our brother the Boer" was always prayed for at family prayers taken by JWP at length. One day Edward was missing - (It must have been holiday time from Winchester) & there was a terrible hue & cry - I suppose it was several days but I cannot be accurate - as usual deadly silence & I could ask nothing - then - he was found - a private in H.M.'s Army at York having given a wrong age - Yorks. Reg't. I think - He was removed under the blackest of clouds - & had he murdered everyone possible it could not have been more terrible & mustn't be mentioned in any way - and in the Diary I found that a will was made disinheriting Uncle Alfred, making Uncle Jack the heir - so far as I could gather on the grounds of Edward's disgrace, If it weren't so tragic it would be funny - But a nemesis that Joe should have been a Lovat Scout at Gallipoli with SUCCESS. (The change of his will by JWP, was an expressed intention, never carried out)

When I read it first I couldn't believe it - & the I recalled all that crazy fanatical background & tried to make some sort of picture of it - an absolutely inexcusable action on any grounds whatever - & there were no grounds - I wrote to your mother about my discovery - & she was aware of it & told me it had preyed very much on Alfred's mind & made him very bitter - but she had been able to get him to try to forget it all, and put it out of his mind - But I now know his extreme bitterness at the time of the smash, I haven't, the slightest idea whether Edward knew anything about it before he read the Diaries, which I presume he did (Yes, he did. Edward wanted to go down in family history as a 'rebel', but not a 'feeble rebel') - ... I haven't any idea either whether JWP told your father what he had done - I can hardly believe he had the courage. (JWP did tell Father before he went off to Abyssinia - Sylvia must have read that and forgotten). That I do know is that if our grandmother had lived - it could not possibly have happened. Uncle Alfred was her Darling & she alone could manage JWP - & did. I was at school for the relief of Mafeking - & suppose the Will was somewhere about 4 or 5 years before the smash (The incident was in 1900) ... Another light for you - maybe in the very abnormal atmosphere that had grown up at Hutton - that after I was living at Bridestowe - Aunt Lottie's son John rowed for Cambridge - in the Boat Race & very well - She wrote to me to ask John to come & see me - because she & John's father (Howard Hodgkin) could give him no sympathy or approval in striving for a crumpled crown - but they realised that it was hard on him & would be grateful if I would give him sympathy! John was a fine chap - rather surprisingly, & went out to New Zealand - married, did very well I believe. Do please realise what an extraordinary hotch-potch all this was - all wrapped up in almost indescribable comfort & luxury - super food - super horses (far too many as only I rode them) the best of ugly clothes - & a completely self centred establishment - for the whim's of one man.

6th April, 1957. (In answer to one of my queries) I find it very charming of you to find time to write me such splendid letters with so much really important work that has to be done on hand, & I appreciate it quite immensely - And now that I cannot do the active work here I have been so used to, letters are of great value, particularly when of the quality of yours. To answer several points in a former letter of yours. The gate on the Kildale road is not yet settled - there always was a wooden field gate - on the road going to Hutton Village left, & Kildale right - the high road in fact & think it was green but am not sure. Then the road went up the hill - right - to Kildale etc, & quite shortly there was an iron gate - low hung connecting on the left side with a fence going down the hill to the Hutton village road & fencing off where in those days a plantation began. Perhaps none of that now exists.

There was another of those nasty to open gates, where the small drive road from Hutton opened onto the farm field, (West Park - that would be what was called the 'milk walk gate' to the Home Farm) and small one by the terrace opening into the South Park in front of the house. My special m³/₄tier was 'gate opener' so I have got them well painted on my mind!

(The first gate [wooden] just before the divide between Hutton Village & Kildale Roads, has now gone, but when I don't know - it was there certainly about the time I was married in 1953 just as Sylvia described it, except I think by then over-painted white - The iron gate on the Kildale road in a decaying state when last seen by me, has probably now gone, but I remember it, and the fence which fell away to the left and came down to George Gull's house, opposite which was Miss Booth's house (both OME tenants), and only a few feet immediately beyond which, in the direction of the village, there was another iron gate which hung [like the one up the Kildale Road] from narrow fluted metal stoops with rounded heads - I think that gate too has long since gone). There was once yet another gate at one time before the South Park was all fenced off from the road. This was a wooden gate and stood about 200 yards beyond where the Hutton Hall front drive commences, at the point where there is still a small clump of trees on the rhs of the road going in the direction of the village. Village children (and tramps) used to stand at this last mentioned gate and collect coppers from motorists as reward for opening the gate - though there must have been some very long waiting periods between vehicles in those pre-war days.

(In my letter to Sylvia, for which this was her reply, I had made reference to some red velvet curtains with brass stars - now (1999) very faded by the sun to a ruddy-brown colour, and worn out, but which I refuse to throw away). Those red (velvet) curtains with the metal star spangles were in the Hall & are a strong association with many incidents - Footmen drawing them at dusk - children getting scratched on them and yelling - & a distinct background for that awful tea - when JWP talked about prison - & a footman was between him and those curtains. In summer, the tea table was in that bay - quite close to the curtains & the windows. In winter (tea was served) opposite the great stone fireplace carved with local ferns. If you ask me my opinion, I don't think Uncle

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Jack had much conscience - harried by his wife's perpetual debts - & their combined social ambitions - climbing & political & I feel pretty sure Brazil (Mexico) stood for something very odd (It didn't at all) - but as I said to you before, he lived it (the crash) down & got to the top of his success. I remember JWP saying to him when they were living at 44 Gros. Gdns. with us - & Uncle Jack announced he was in "Who's Who" "Albert, I don't know why you got everything I wanted" & Uncle Jack said "I know Father, & I always told you when you refused a peerage you were finished - You must never refuse anything if you wish to rise - & you refused a peerage twice, so what can you expect?" JWP said "But I didn't want a peerage, but I did want to be a P.C. more than anything else & you - not I - have got it." (In point of fact this last statement attributed to JWP has to be wrong because Uncle Jack didn't become a Privy Counsellor until 1908 - i.e. 5 years after JWP's death - Uncle Jack had asked Asquith to make him a P.C. - see Volume I, p.21 'A Liberal Chronicle, Journals and Papers of J A Pease 1908-1910' Edited by Cameron Hazelhurst and Christine Woodland, published 1994 by The Historians' Press ISBN 1 872273 00 9). I also remember Aunt Elsie at Hutton saying when he was contesting Rotherham (Sylvia possibly meant Saffron Walden - he [Jack] didn't become MP for Rotherham until 1910) which he lost (Jack lost Tyneside and Saffron Walden but not Rotherham) & said he would lose because he wouldn't give them certain promises. "You fool Jack - promise everything & afterwards you can break it all when you are in." (This is obviously a statement which Sylvia attributed to Aunt Elsie - well, possible, but questionable). Well he didn't promise & he was defeated & had to go carpet bagging to Safron Walden (Rotherham) & she screeched & screamed at him all the more than ever! The way in which he kept his temper with her was a thing to be marvelled at. They dined out practically every night - and she was always late - & the beginning of our dinner was garnished with a tornado on the stairs outside, of abuse of her luckless French maid - their butler, & chief of all, of "Jack you fool" - He merrely smiled and waited. On paper, she wanted a beating but I suppose Havelock-Allan madness would have made that useless. Alan Havelock-Allan I found living in a cottage on Dartmoor with a pathetic little wife - poverty & drink responsible. Aunt Elsie definitely didn't drink - but I suppose temper & swearing were instead.

Yes, I think you are right, that after his wife's death, JWP was only interested in himself & was encouraged by sycophants to regard himself as a great Prophet in Israel, and lived in a peculiar blind world of adulation - and after Aunt Maud became vicereine, he was made a positive idol -

28th April, 1957. Two delightful letters from you to thank for with true thanks & the Hutton postcards which recall so many old days & frequent visits to the village with soup in pots in little baskets - various messages & sales of work in the Mission House, & Xmas teas at old Nanny's house (Sarah Wilson) - a very spoilt & distinctly cross old person with a devoted & kind relative living with her. She adored your father, & the rest in varying degrees. And chiefly Christmas mornings when from 10 a.m. until 12.30, Christopher & I delivered parcels from my little pony & cart as hard as we could, starting with the Railway Cottages & working back to the village - struggling to get done in time to array ourselves in Sunday best for the terrific family luncheon at 1 o'clock. We were for ever changing our clothes in those days, as we had to appear in clean conventional attire for the public occasions - Such a dinner every day - even if no-one there "If you can't dress properly for dinner you had better go to bed" was the latter day regime!

A gift parcel for every household on the Estate which was one of my jobs to tie up - at least a weeks' work - had to be delivered by us. I was once grudgingly told that if I had to earn my living, I could do it by making parcels top grade! Some of my minor jobs were - doing al the flowers - took about 2 hours 3 times a week - putting out & replenishiing all the stationery in all the rooms - Maybe 20 bedrooms at Christmas & such - Printing Menu's - 1 to each 2 people every day & always. Kit & I had fun over this since we knew their French was very non-existent, & we invented wonderful dishes to see if they were spotted - they were not!

(Sylvia continues with recalling her other domestic tasks). Feeding the chickens in all weathers before breakfast & then change into tidy breakfast clothes (9 a.m.). Write all the stable orders on a white slate for Long without asking any questions (Long was JWP's groom) - largely an effort of the imagination as Grandpapa might or might not decide to ride, and till he had, no-one else might! Feed the peacocks with maize out of a purple lustre jug, see the dogs had their meals, and finally take charge of all the middle sized cousins who came in bulk for Xmas & summer visits. From early dawn till dusk, invent occupations - take them out riding & possibly hunting, tobogganing, skating when on, & stop all the quarrels & fightings of small boys! Joe (later 2nd Baron Gainford) got very fierce indeed when the others called him the "little gentleman" because of his very posh school (Eton), commonly known as the Dukeries (the Edens were there with him) & his super tidy clothes - insisted on by his Mamma (Elsie)!

I wasn't allowed to get out of bed until my maid had put out all the clothes I had to wear - no choice - and I was timed to only 20 minutes to dress for dinner - hair being done included - and ditto for riding. A curious regimented form of ultra conventional life, almost incredible to look back on. Yes, I was devoted to the 'Pond' in summer & winter - the ice was excellent some winters and we played much violent hockey - the deep end was generally dangerous by the Boat House &, I imagine, the stream flowed in under that end coming from the moor. In more solitary summer days, I used to read in the boat & taught myself a certain amount of Spanish from Hugo - enough to read it more or less. If discovered, which it wasn't if I could help it - it was called "affected" and "pity you can't do something useful" - so there is another facet for you arising from Post Cards of Hutton Village ... Time does indeed fly & I hadn't realised that it is 18 years since Uncle Alfred died - & the world has been so very much poorer for his absence, & I so often wish I could still know his views on this extraordinary world of ours - He was never without strong ideas & convictions & never afraid to state them.

12th May, 1957. Thank you for the photographs & for your as ever interesting letter & how greatly I prefer your present home (Carlton Garth, Aldborough St John, Richmond, Yorks) to the pretentious ugliness of modern Hutton. From the air it only suggests an institution & an ugly one at that, but I look at the nursery window which was once mine when Granny took me there aged 7 after my mother died, & at the bedroom window above it which was also my view point for many years, & conjure up pleasant days in the past - and ignore its present fate & the hideous flagging, and why was all the glass taken out of the conservatory (it wasn't taken out - it dropped out after years of neglect) where lovely camellias & (next word I cannot recognise - might be Palmaes or Paliavanas or something else) & such like grew happily.

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In the billiard room we acted little French plays, Kit, Lavender & I written by Mademoiselle Koene, & Kit & I surreptitiously played Fives on the billiard table where we were not allowed to play billiards - very naughty of us - and we were always terrified of cutting the cloth - My mother was good at billiards & her cue was preserved - but we were not allowed to learn! She seems to have been good at most things & went to Queen's College in London - very advanced in those days & had once a Report of hers on which the markings were astonishingly high (likely all those kind of records consumed in the fire c. 1946/7 when Sylvia lived at Bridestowe) - She joined the C of E - a great family tragedy & Uncle Alfred wrote sadly of the first betrayal of the family tradition, but very much later followed suit to my very great astonishment - Whether she (Sylvia's mother, 'Effie') was happy there or not, I have no means of knowing.

Yes there were immense cellars at Hutton but I didn't know there was a Wine Cellar and the purpose thereof I can't fathom - There was a Turkish Bath all right & a cooling & weighing room in which latter we held our great Christmas Ceremony at 6 p.m. of all presents in a Bran Tub - then dinner - & then the Servants Bran Tub at 9 p.m.(I think). Always the same ritual very carefully observed - The Turkish Bath wasn't often used in my day - only by Uncle Jack or some such - about Xmas time after hunting. Habits etc were washed & boots cleaned in a large cellar room & many were full of luggage.

JWP. which once entered on NER precincts of York arrived anywhere to which directed without any further trouble - it was etiquette to leave all to the NER and it certainly never failed.

We were once asked if we would mind being on Hutton Station when the trains came in - as some passengers disliked being kept waiting!!! They generally whistled for us at Guisborough junction & Pinchinthorpe Bank - to avoid our having to start too early for the station - such were the times - We always walked too from the station except when nurses & babies arrived when the carriage with a pair met them & they drove by the long drive back ...

Aunt Claudia used to give me & Kit (when he was at Hutton) - Bible lessons & readings from "Why we children are Friends" at 9.30, & at 10 a.m. my governess had to give me a C of E lesson at my father's wish, & one of the Fry's taught me in the Meeting House in London & read a book called "Agathos", what about I haven't the faintest recollection -

By (age) 21 (in 1902), when I had to go out into the world, I had few illusions left about anything - & found that nothing that helped me to my belief in my plunge into Whitechapel & Bethnal Green completely ignorant of life. Ultimately - I found what I had been searching for - in an empty Church in Assisi - How, I'll tell you

someday. (Sylvia joined the Roman Catholic Church but never got round to telling me how her conversion came about) - I had been brought up in rampant prejudice against the Scarlet Woman & the whole subject was taboo both at Hutton & in Devon - I knew no Catholics nor if there were any (Catholic) churches in England - other than that, Kit & I had watched Westminster Cathedral a'building from Gros. Gardens & dismissed it as "beastly cheek." However 51 Years ago I made up my mind as to what I had to do - a happy decision for me - It's rather strange that Aunt Claudia who was very prejudiced & tried hard to instruct Kit & me in the terrors of Rome, should have had children going the way they have (open revolt) - As you probably know, her best beloved youngest son is now a fully fledged Jesuit; Deborah, husband & children are all Catholics, & the son Christopher is a Benedictine Novice at Downside - Peter married a Catholic but isn't one, nor are Marjory or Violet - & Joy went off on some 'Free Love' ramp I believe. It's very strange how lives work out.

June, 1957. (I cannot remember to what this next opening passage referred). What the men said to you reminded me of one day at Darlington Station travelling with Grandpapa. The Wheel greaser (Scotch Express which then stopped in the Station) came to the carriage windows & said "Sir Joseph - will you come & let me explain to you what is wrong in our system of greasing - I have tried & tried to get our officials to take action - quite useless & I know you will." Grandpapa got out had a good look at the grease box & listened most carefully & said it should be remedied - the greaser one wreath of smiles "I knowed it would be all right with you Sir Joseph." Whatever Grandpapa did or did not like - he adored quite literally the N.E.R. & it was a very fine Railway indeed. He allowed that the G.W.R. was almost as good, the M.R just below, & the rest, also rans. From the moment any one of us reached York from the south it was tradition to say "Pease - Hutton" about luggage & not bother any more and it always appeared at Hutton Station. Small wonder that we grew up thinking travelling by N.E.R. cost nothing & was perfect!

22nd June, 1957. ... I was once very fond of the Marske Peases (JWP's brother's family, the Arthur Peases) but not after the Hutton smash - when they took such a pharisaical line Winnie (Winifred Pike Pease who was mother to George Jenyns of The Timber House, Hutton - I liked her) then was a dear - but they didn't ever like Hutton. Not at all surprising - for like your father they were very popular & lively vital & the Hutton outlook was the reverse, self centred, stupid., stodgy, intensely conventional & very narrow. Something happened there when I was about 17 - about 2 years after my father's sudden death which I have always found it hard to forgive - and your mother is the only person I have ever told it to. My father's trustees, your father & the old Exeter

lawyer firm with whom my Hamlyn side had dealt for centuries, put all Father's papers - letters - photographs etc. etc chiefly from his rooms in Duke Street London into a box, had it corded & sealed & instructions made it was to be handed to me at 21. I was told it was stowed in the box room near my bedroom (next the cistern room). One day, obviously without telling your father, Aunt (s) Maud, Ethel & Miss Bassett (who was she, the latter?) raided it - read his diaries - didn't like what they read there & had the whole thing burned including 2/3rds of the MSS of the 'History of the Ottoman Turks' which he was writing for the "Story of the Nations" series. They then told me they had done this (with what explanation?) - & I was far too afraid of them to dare say anything or tell anyone - just an addition to my burden of misery. I had lost the father I adored - & nothing mattered - indeed, who could I tell? Your father was mostly abroad (Had he known about any of this, I feel absolutely certain he would have been -outraged in every particular - as I would too! That the question about the box and contents wasn't raised at the precise time that Sylvia reached 21 years - i.e. 9th August, 1902 - would have been - I can only suppose - because of the frenetic activity concerning the merger with Barclays Bank and making figures fit - a week (9th-16th August)

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of which my father wrote "Near the end of this awful week of worry & anxiety ... I have nothing to remember but masses of figures & puzzles and the reams of paper consumed in working out financial problems at Darlington & Hutton" and was wholly unable to focus on anything else. In the aftermath of the crash, the question of the whereabouts of Sylvia's father's papers must have been overlooked - what other explanation is possible? These were far from normal times - and within days of the crash, Sylvia had left Hutton for ever and never once returned. By the end of May, 1903 Sylvia was between Whitechapel and Devon while Father was on his way to South Africa and a new start as a Resident Magistrate - and since nothing had been said by Sylvia to my father as one of her two trustees, he must have 'assumed' she had all her father's stuff down at Bridestowe. A perfectly monstrous and unforgivable episode - And yet we three of Father's second family, were all very fond of Aunt Maud, always the favourite loving aunt with us - who died at Pinchinthorpe in that awful winter of 1947. Aunt Claudia I hardly knew) After the smash, the Exeter trustee lawyer sent for me absolutely furious at my having been asked to sign away my mother's money in my current a/c on my 21st birthday with no reference to him from my "Guardians"!! He wanted to go for your father & we had an awful row - & I won - I told him the box & all papers had been destroyed by fire by my aunts several years before but that I insisted that everything should be washed out - as I absolutely refused to be a Beatrice Portsmouth on a miniature scale, I still remember coming out into the lovely sunshine in the Cathedral Close - with the rooks cawing in the then very peaceful Exeter, & thinking what a baffling thing life was. Your mother & you alone now know of that surely very remarkable action by my aunts.

Undated, most probably 1957. ... and thank you for the two postcards - the somewhat dreary "Bible woman's House" as I knew it (The Mission house at the high end of Hutton Village) & what I imagine is the top of Hanging Stone - it seems to be the feint view of Hutton down below.

To continue the Hutton Saga first - the last few years I often ordered the meals & they had to be exactly to pattern - e.g. nothing on the table that our Grandfather didn't like - even if he never ate it & other people would have! Very typical - Sunday evenings - always the same - dinner with waiting - clear soup (must on no account be anything floating in it such as shredded carrot or pasta shapes &c) shoulder of mutton - rice pudding & apple tart (summer) or mince pies (winter) & glorious dessert - figs - melons - apricots - peaches nectarines - plums - pears - apples - pineapples & the world famous grapes (I have never met their equal) in probably 4 varieties - only water ever, or barley water - Lunch - whether for 3 or 30 the same in idea - roast - 3 vegs - made up dish - pudding - stewed fruit & some sweet - sideboard cold pheasant, game pie - tongue or brawn & a vast York ham - never to be touched by anyone except butler & Grandpapa so as not to scoop it out at all (this last mentioned Sylvia must have been thinking about Stilton cheese). Except for shooting parties I don't think anything on the sideboard was ever touched, so the room and the servants hall must have done well. It was equally there at breakfast & sometimes some ham was eaten - other hot dishes - porridge always - bacon & eggs - fish in some form - kidneys - mushrooms - scrambled eggs & other forms of egg - sausages - probably two dishes if we were alone - parties, half-a-dozen hot & boiled eggs - often wanted - was my job to boil in an egg boiler on another sideboard!

Tea - plain teacakes - bread & butter - plain cakes - rich cakes - small cakes - very often mostly uneaten when we were alone latterly -3 of us & vast increases for parties, Xmas - summer &c - practically incredible in these days. Add by each bedside at night - "Hutton buns" famous & very good & milk, a tin of biscuits & a "veilleuse" containing soup added if considered necessary - so there was little risk of starvation before more buns - bread & butter & tea when called in the morning - I wonder what amount the staff got through too? Oh! more buns & milk at 12 o'clock after a huge breakfast & an ample lunch at 1 to come. I often smile over it as I sit at my kitchen table for a cup of tea & 3 wheatmeal biscuits so save time & trouble ... & I do miss good spring or well water. Some of the best ever came from that spout direct from Highcliffe - outside the back yard which we drank upside down as it were - heads under the spout. I don't think any words of mine can really describe the amplitude of super fruit - always to hand & without limit - always in the dining room, & that we often ate about 11 o'clock! Strawberries at Xmas worth 2/6 apiece & not worth eating - forced - another item. Xmas middle day dinner - Uncle Gerald's (Gerald Buxton) brewery turkey 40 lbs & over & roast beef & of course the cold sideboard! The nursery when visited had excellent separate meals & likewise the Schoolroom party - the middle sized cousins waited on by one footman - pheasant - chicken - mince pie etc & sweet & fruit. Mid-day lunch with the grown ups - some of the children well behaved - others shouting all the time what they did & didn't like & not smacked! Sausages were imported from Cornwall so as to insure the best - Fish came by train from York - why, I don't know - There's an exhaustive description of food for you - never I hope to be experienced again in its appalling waste & cost.

(I mentioned the names of Joseph (Joss) Howard of 13 Hutton Village, and Charlie Howard who lived at 21 Hutton Village in case Sylvia had a memory of that family). Howard suggests a man (possibly Joss's father) I knew, but not clearly. I think he was in the Carpenters Shop & lived in the less good row of cottages on the left side of the village going up to it. I probably taught his children in the Sunday School where Aunt Claudia & I functioned somewhat unwillingly - directly after a huge Sunday lunch &

meeting t Guisborough before that - we sang revivalist Moody & Sankey hymns & I taught nothing in particular but the children were friendly & nice & it probably helped their mothers to have them out of the way in the afternoon. One hymn was "Cast away the gin pot, cast away the beer, water is the drink for me -e-e-e" &c to a dragging tune, & there was clearly no risk of either in Hutton Village or environs. Directly after Sunday School we had to take off Sunday clothes - put on tweeds & go for a lengthy family walk - led by Grandpapa - first of all sweets had to be eaten in the hall - my job to keep the silver box full of those approved - to the farm & elsewhere - until tea at 5, before which we had to change back in Sunday's & go later to the evening service in the schoolroom - then change for dinner - Family prayers about 10 p.m. & eventually - joyfully to bed.

21st July, 1957. ... I don't know Goathland - only our Hutton & Gisbro' moors & Dales below Westerdale - Baysdale - Danby etc & our moors here are rather different with range after range of Tors with granite tops & clutters of granite on many & deep valleys between, down to the various rivers ...

My father had a large bit of the most beautiful & remote moor - compulsorily acquired by the War Office for ranges (shells & bullets), & Norah's father a large bit on this southern side of the valley of the Dart, now the hunting ground of trippers not bullets ... Yes I agree - the smash would make good if tragic copy - No, I didn't want my dream of Hutton smashed - for I loved the

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place, I bought 2 or 3 stoneware jugs in the Auction for sentimental reasons - which were in the Hall - where also hung very many stags heads from Corndavon & books as well - never read - In a book case (JWP frequently refers to books he was reading). I think that (Corndavon) was only rented - & it was given up when I was about 12, I think, & I never went there - it was only a tradition of how they sat just behind the Royalty in the Kirk on Sunday's - all in kilts! There was a "Pease tartan" so described - a dull affair chiefly green & obviously an effort of the imagination (Yes I agree - it was a super dull small green check). What happened to the Hutton & London things at the Auctions I have no idea, or who bought them - There was a stained glass window in the back Drawing Room at 44 Grosvenor Gardens put up by Grannie (dedicated) to her Mother, G(t), Grandmother Fox - a strange thing to do & I imagine it is still there - unless destroyed. (No. It was removed to Pinchinthorpe from where I collected it in 1979). Behind it was the dreary well of white brick which gave some light & air to the back rooms of that inordinately high house - it took me about 10 minutes to climb the stairs to my bedroom in the servants quarters at the very top - when Uncle Jack & Co. occupied the better part of the house. The luckless servants went down at 5- a.m. and never could return until after dinner, say 10.30 pm. because "the quality" might be using the one and only staircase - no back stairs after the first drawing room floor, incidentally furnished by our grandmother - shortly before she died - ours was said to be prettiest drawing room in London - just beautifully clean - chintzes & masses of flowers - always my job to do them after I left school & was there - took me two hours twice a week after the G.N.R. bus had arrived off the night train to Kings X - done in the subterranean Servant's Hall where also the footmen slept in box-in-the-wall beds - where they washed I can't conceive - and from which quarters were carried for dinner parties for say 24, everything up narrow (about 4ft wide) stone stairs in the dark into the back hall - again how, I can't imagine & everything was perfect. The kitchen was more impossible still & the greatly (next word indecipherable) cook got £100 p.a. even in those days. As I told you the head kitchen maid, Alice, who did the bulk of the cooking & all the baking when at Hutton, asked to come to me in Devon for nothing "If you can't afford to pay me," & had a shock when I offered her £30 to do everything which she did including dogs & milking goats! I begged her to take a good cook's job but she wouldn't.

No. 44 Grosvenor Gardens, in the middle slightly larger - No. 46 (towards Victoria) Lord & Lady Herschell. He was then Lord Chancellor - friends of Father's - but not of 44's. While he was alive I went to his friends. The girls, Mag(? Or Meg) & Freda & I were great friends and went to the park every day hand in hand accompanied by our Govies. No. 48 (Grosvenor Gardens) Lord & Lady Susan Fortescue & Sir Michael & Lady Hicks-Beach & Sir M then Chancellor of the Exchequer (son-in-law). Lady Susan was Father's greatest friend & used to take me out a lot to see pictures & Churches etc etc. Not known by No. 44, I rode with the Hicks-Beach girls. No 42 (towards Gros. Place) the Francis Buxtons - known to No 44 but not friendly- I went out with the 4 girls & the boys when there. No 40, the Netherlands Embassy, and those were the surroundings.

After my father died, they didn't attempt to stop my going to the Herschell's & Fortescues but in Yorkshire I wasn't allowed to go to Father's friends, notably the Pennyman's because they didn't, & were I suppose, ignored (That really isn't so!) That was generally the trouble & the same at Falmouth where Christopher & I were popular - & they most definitely were not, & we were stopped going even to relations unless they were asked too. I can see Christopher's face now - for he was only accustomed to great popularity with your father. I suppose it was (a) that they had an air of rich importance which the Fox's ridiculed - (b) that they were very dull & the Fox's had plenty of brains & interests - but not in £.s.d. or politics.

28th July 1957. I am glad the Pease tartan amused you - but I never saw it in action as a kilt - these were reserved I expect for Corndavon. We had it in the form of skirts & capes & such like - & very ugly it was (Yes it was) - Did you ever see a photograph of Alfred & Jack as kilted boys - languishing on a rustic bridge in Perthshire I presume? (Yes, somewhere & another one taken in a studio). I can well imagine that after a very luxurious & spoilt early youth they found the then aridities of their Quaker school intolerable & bolted never to return - Yes I think we all had confused religious early years. Things didn't seem to fit at all - and actually they didn't fit.

I don't suppose you ever went to the large Friends Meeting at Westminster where the competition to speak & "testify" was so heated as to make it very difficult to get any meaning? And young & earnest Friends nearly died of shyness & self consciousness in their efforts. At the time I was about 11, the great contralto of that day "Madame Antoinette Sterling" whose fee was £100, had a passion (no less) for our Grannie & electrified things by coming to Westminster Meeting & suddenly bursting into "Abide with me" in suitable volume for the Albert Hall &, I believe, a hymn had never been sung in a meeting before so what action met the position?! I don't think she ever came again but she came to lunch at 44 G.Gdns & suddenly sang a ballad in the middle of lunch, & Grandpapa & the footmen were struck dumb with astonished disapproval of such heresy to convention. She was also a Christian Scientist & temporarily swayed Grannie & her daughters, but not permanently. I was sent to play with her boy & girl in a bare ugly house & found my job was to pull them about in an orange box on wheels, The boy became a singer and the girl a very attractive 'disease' - I used to read about them but never saw them afterwards.

I think Guisbro' Parish Church was as dreary as Guisborough Meeting in my day, and dreariest of all, the services in Hutton schoolroom rattled through by a curate from Guisborough (Morgan?), & one of the three was compulsory, plus Sunday School & Grandpapa's evening service also in the schoolroom which he conducted & expounded the Scriptures according to his lights, and last of all, rows of tired servants sitting on hard benches trooping into the hall for prayers at 10 p.m. - and of course at 9 a.m..

I was forbidden to look at the 'Northern Echo' which Christopher & I always wanted to, before Grandpapa had read it & finished with it - but with our faces buried in the sofa, we could always gather what "Our brother the Boer" in the South African War had been up to in the last 24 hours, from the extempore prayers Grandpapa affected - & indeed about other matters at times. We also had to sing a hymn in the disused drawing room where the grand piano was & lots of gimcrack pseudo French gilt furniture - between prayers & breakfast on Sundays - possibly because there was no Northern Echo that day - a thought that has only just struck me. It was indeed an odd mixture and difficult for the young mind to sort out ...

When they first came back from their long sojourn abroad, Christopher & Lavender could only talk French fluently & a little English, & this irritated Grandpapa beyond endurance. Christopher used to blush miserably when found fault with & beg me in whispers to tell him the words in English. Lavender - always "apiece" chatted defiantly to her French governess - "What is it - what is the

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child saying?" stormed Grandpapa. What the child was saying in French was "Pay no attention to my Grandfather he is just a droll" - not easy to translate to him! I met, them at Victoria Station & took them to 44 G.Gdns - Lavender asked in French "Is it permitted to play with the toys of this hotel of my grandfather's?" And when poor Kit went to his prep school, he was laughed at for his good French, and his Report commented on his affected French accent!!

6th Aug. 1957. ... The hand pumping (of water at Hutton Hall) of my childhood was a weary job - and each bath brought added work - We had gas at Hutton very early on brought by Uncle Jack who ran (or owned?) the Guisborough Gas Works & the flare of light as one entered the would-be Gothic Hall is a very pleasant memory at the end of a long long journey from my father's Devon home where we spent 3 summer months - an old damp lightless house. Much later it was changed for electricity - much pleasanter - for the amount of gas used was very smelly & used up the air. Yes, Newton is a lovely little church, and I used to drive my pony over there on Sundays - when allowed - and no one was going to Guisborough, but it was violently High Church and not at all approved. Actually, the then parson there was a fanatic & nearly over the mental border. As you probably know, my mother is buried there in an ideal spot looking towards Roseberry. I always thought I should like to live in Newton Village!

I am very surprised that Beatrice left any money to her relations (Beatrice Portsmouth left Aunt Blanche a legacy - no one else - of £10,000). I don't think Portsmouth would have allowed it, but I suppose she had a free hand after he died. Her great interest was the YWCA of which she was president.

14th July, 1957. ... I have not been to Yorkshire since I left Hutton in 1902 - in the autumn, & curiously enough I haven't the faintest memory of that last journey to King's X.

As I told you, I went to Darlington for Grandpapa's funeral & straight back to Devon. After I started on my own with a very slender income, I had to decide if I wanted a small home, that I could not travel or go abroad any more - & then I decided on a job of work with ponies - doing the work myself - which is the only interesting or constructive way - which I'm still doing until I can't any longer.

I travelled ceaselessly in the First War at the expense of the Min. of Ag. - but didn't go north at all on the job. For 22 years I had a perfect life of friendship with Norah Dawson, & we motored a great deal as she loved it and had big cars, but again we didn't go north or very far from home. She had travelled a great deal - all round the world - & had loved fishing in the New Zealand lakes, & was very keen of salmon fishing - they owned the best on the Dart.

She wasn't at all strong - & loved an outdoor life & ponies & books - in fact all good things. In 1945 she died of cancer - after 6 terrible months of nursing as best I could - for nurses were unobtainable then, or any sort of service. She was heroic to an incredible degree - & insisted on helping to work until she literally couldn't.

Life has been very solitary since - & in 1946 I lost everything I possessed, & all the things she had left me, by fire which mattered little except for letters, photographs & little personal things, none of which remained. But her last wish was that I should keep on the ponies - & I have, although it was very bitter at first. No I am almost always at home.

25th Aug. 1957. ... Yes I have a copy of the Christopher book - I love it & read & re-read it - you see I loved Christopher very dearly & we understood each other - & looked quizzically at the strange Hutton conventional life ... Yes, undoubtedly church going of any sort was frowned upon by JWP. My father wished me to go to church and I mostly went drearily to Guisboro', & when I could, to Newton (where my mother is buried) - but always under ridicule & I hated the position & it added greatly to my unhappiness & loneliness.

(JWP at times - especially when in London - did attend church services, but there were obvious limits to this e.g. I have found instances in his diaries (as when attending weddings), he would clear off out when a certain point in the ceremony was reached)

22nd Sept. 1957. ... I knew Winnie Jenyns very well & was very fond of her (Winifred Pike Jenyns lived at Bottisham Hall, Cambridge which we visited in 1939 when we - Vincent, Mother & I - had a holiday in London, and while there, stayed one or two nights in Cyril Pease's flat [wherever it was], then at the Cumberland Hotel, Marble Arch. Anne at that time, was with her school visiting La Rochelle). & used to go over to Marske fairly often - They were always friendly & human and not tied up in a narrow circle of interests. So was my father, & they used to ride together in the Row - she used to come to see me here a few years when she was down for a Mother's Union Congress at Exeter, & she came to my WI ditto at Exeter in about 1923.

They had a terribly trying time with their mother (Arthur Pease's widow) who had acute religious mania & nerves of all sorts - quite impossible to live with. She used to shut herself upstairs if they had a party & systematically starved herself & regarded us all as hopelessly plunged in worldliness!! Her husband was saint-like to her & would have had better results with a stick before the condition became chronic. She used to steal about & come in on us & say we were discussing her behind her back - whereas we were trying only to forget her - poor demented soul. But she behaved nobly in paying all she could of J & JWP's Bank debts to small people, & gave me the £30 my share with which I bought my first ponies, & owe her great gratitude. It was Winnie, when she was last here told me that JWP. is supposed to haunt Hutton. I hope such a fate is not true (JWP haunt Hutton? Not in the least likely - in any case, JWP died at Kerris Vean, Falmouth).

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I knew Dorothy Ward well - but she is older than you think & must have stayed at Hutton in our grannie's life - never when I was at Hutton - but in London we constantly met , & Mrs Humphrey Ward took me to my first dance (after dinner at their house) at the Hugh Bells in Sloane Street. At tha time, she was writing about a novel a year (mostly 3 vols) & sensationalised London

with Robert Elsemere & its attack on Christianity. My Father had a pleasant story of dining there, and someone asking Humphrey Ward if the book had had an effect on Christianity, & the reply "Effect? - It has destroyed it!" Exactly typical of the seriousness with which they took themselves - devoid of all humour - She used to receive guests in Royal manner with Dorothy as Maid in Waiting, always devoted attendant on her mother - immersed in all her plans & projects in "slum" London, & very good they were - She was very nice & friendly but heavy - the younger one 'Janet' was the reverse - good company & a fine mimic - She electrified us by marrying George Trevelyan who was heaviness itself & a great bore (G M Trevelyan stayed on a great many occasions at Dungeon Ghyll & would speak with no one except my mother-in-law. On one occasion GMT & Robert Spence (an RA and highbrow, but human) were the only two staying at the New Dungeon Ghyll. Robert S tried to strike up a conversation with GMT & was rebuffed. At the time that I met Dorothy Ward, she had become terribly waffly. She owned 'Robin Ghyll' at Harry Place, Great Langdale).

But I believe they got on well. He often fell to my lot in our heyday parties - very fast & advanced in 1901 in which we indulged. Once after bicycling in great gloom he said "Do you read the Westminster?" "Yes" "Then thank God we have something in common!" I liked his brother Charlie who married my particular pal Molly Hugh Bell - they live in Northumberland and as you probably know, he splashed about in politics & ended up nominally Labour - & gave the place to the nation & lives in it - I can imagine you wouldn't like Lord Simon. (Ld Simon of Wythenshawe - No I didn't - a Socialist snob). I have never seen him. (His son Prof. Brian Simon who was on the executive of the Communist Party, was a pleasant enough fellow, chatty & friendly enough as was his wife, Joan Simon - and as were all their pals like Howard Hill [Yorkshire Area Organising Secy. for the Communist Party, John Tarver P.P.COM.C. for Oxford at one time et.al.]. Brian Simon once told me a story that gave him some amusement. After the war, Stalin in his generosity to the people of Poland, built for them a massive Palace of Culture in Warsaw - Russian architecture - the top often obscured by clouds. Cocking a snook at the Russians, the Poles ensconced a Catholic priest at the top of this building. It was always said that Warsaw was best viewed from this building, because it was the one place from which you couldn't see the Palace of Culture). I

17th Nov. 1957. ... It always amused me that Jack & Portsmouth landed up next to each other in Mansfield Street (off Park Lane). I lunched there several years afterwards with Beatrice, & Portsmouth appeared as Henry VIII for some pageant or other - Certainly it wasn't a cheap neighbourhood for the bankrupt & how Uncle Jack pulled it off I do not know, & I doubt if Joe knows anything either. (There really is no puzzle about this).

6th Jan. 1958. ... I don't agree with Joe that Uncle Alfrerd was ever jealous of Jack - disgusted he may have been & had every right to be but jealous - never - He was the most popular & widely befriended person I ever knew everywhere, from Lord Rosebery & such down to every man-jack in Cleveland. Such a statement is absurd but it is no possible use to argue the point with Joe! Uncle Jack was very definitely not popular. (Most certainly my father was without a grain of jealousy in his being, but to say that Jack was 'very definitely not popular' is very much overstating things. Alfred & Jack were different in so many ways, but they had many political friends in common. They also had very diverse interests. Jack a keen cricketer and golfer, neither of which were of the slightest interest with my father, who much more a horseman and hunter of everything, including big game. Sylvia then continues by producing some evidence that Jack did have popularity) although the late Lady Fortesque - a very great friend to me - shortly before they both (she & Jack presumably) died, that he was the most charming man she had met. So I suppose his society manners were very different from his family manners! (Lady Vioilet Bonham-Carter said something very similar about Uncle Jack). He (Jack) was a sort of impenetrable character & few would have stood Aunt Elsie's ways & conduct. She was once described as "the galloping snob of modern civilisation" in about 1896, but the press gave the "well known, beautifully dressed Mrs Jack Pease" every possible adulation. I can't imagine that Joe had anything to learn about her ghastrly tempers & shoutings - definitely mad on those lines like her father. He (Joe) suffered enough from them as did anyone near her & she turned Miriam as a child into a hysterical bag of nerves - her shrieks also used to resound through Hutton when they were staying there. (All this may be so, but my mother would never hear a bad word said against Elsie who had never shown her anything but friendship and kindness. When I told this to Veronica [Joe's widow], she [Veronica] said that her mother-in-law could be very charming to people even if she considered them non-U - but my mother was no fool and was an excellent judge of character). ... For JWP to tell your father his wasn't a good life! & his proved to be a very good one - I was so often puzzled by his (Father's) hatred & scorn of Hutton - its stuffiness & expenditure - At last I have the solution of the puzzle & I find it the most extraordinary thing that such a posditiion could possibly have been made by the father of such an outstanding son, about whom there could be no illusions as to his popularity, & various abilities & worth. There have been few such men in the world, & everyone else knew it & appreciated it. But after all, JWP let my mother practically die of lack of care due to their poverty - merely because he didn't like her marrying a poor 3rd son to him unknown - I told you he gave her £400 a year (No - in an earlier letter it was £200) & at that time he was a millionaire and the smash removed that.

Undated: Probably Jan. 1958. ... My great recollection of Uncle Alfred's bitterness at being ruined - without having been consulted in any way - or being aware of the desperate conditions. The notes suggest he did know & I feel cvonvinced he didn't & both sons were kept outside and not allowed to interfere until too late. I should say JWP was always secretive & intensely obstinate. Also I always understood that the National Provincial made an offer of support which came too late, it was certainly told me at the time, but I suppose the position was all too hopeless by then for any offer to help. Probably Barclays preferred to have the Bank than let the NP have it?

(i. The National provincial Bank said, but only after the crash, "Why didn't you come to us; we would have helped you?" ii. Barclays were interested in winning one or two large bank accounts

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[esp. the NER account] held with J & J W Pease).

I find the list of guarantors an extremely generous one - & great credit to past credit, don't you? ... (The Guarantor subscribers offered funds subject to Pease creditors abandoning bankruptcy proceedings, and to so ensure that at least a proportion of the Bank and other debts were settled. The subscribers to the Guarantee Fund did indeed show extreme generosity). ... Of course I knew Beatrice couldn't stand against Portsmouth who was a horrible character - & she was terrified of him - He only married her for her money - later was furious when they had no children and bullied her outrageously & before people. It is strange we should only know these things so very long after - & I am very glad to have this knowledge - such as it is - & then it had best go into oblivion, and those who have risen above it, & carried on the good name of Pease be remembered - chief among them your father who paid most dearly for it all, and remained always his respected self whether rich or living on dry bread as they did for a while - literally & symbolically at Pinchinthorpe directly after the smash, when we at Hutton were outwardly going on as usual for a good many weeks "to keep up credit" I was told - a bit late in the day. But we had no cash at all since we had no bank, & I have often wondered what paid for things in those weeks? Oliver (JWP's butler) lent JWP cash for he was absolutely devoted to him, touchingly devoted & so remained until JWP died - & what became of Oliver I never heard. The perfect example of faithful servant ... (Oliver died Feb. 1925)

My own summing up, not necessarily right, is that JWP started with a sort of patriarchal idea of family money, & felt he had a sort of divine right to keep it in his own hands, particularly when it was a large amount, & he had built up Beatrice's fortune to that, & really resented anyone else handling it. Anyone would have told him what Portsmouth was - & everyone knew he had married her for her money - & if JWP had been able to overcome his desire to handle it - any wise man would have resigned the trusteeship years before the trouble began. He had not got that passionate devotion to look after the very small portions doled out to his daughters, but very definitely had to Beatrice's fortune. (It might be true to say, that so long as JWP held the reins of power, he was much sought after, and able to bask in the status and adulation that goes with such power - of family and political and business friends alike. Hand over that power to his sons and his own status would have been diminished. Having held the reins of power almost exclusively since a young man, and having been courageous with it, [it must be said], facing great financial and business difficulties at many times, and encouraged by others, he became convinced of his own supreme invincibility. He was not the first man and will not be the last, to fall victim to excessive belief in his own invincibility).

... Beatrice, a good but very stupid woman, was flattered (by P), & our grandmother was always ambitious. I had - before my fire - a letter from the old (5th) Lord Portsmouth to my grandmother after the engagement which made odd reading - in view of later events ... I remember well on my luckless 21st birthday, a public discussion before me - not particularly tactful - whether I could be given a small pendant they had all subscribed to give me (my mother had practically nothing), or whether it belonged to the creditors. Finally it was decided to give it to me - as only the married & Aunt Maud had contributed!!

30th Jan. 1958. ... You have given me much to reflect on, for the people you quote were well known to me & I can't see why any of them had any claim to be desirable - in a financial capacity - & am very surprised at one or two & will take them separately.

Wilson - in my day living in the old Nunthorpe Hall - quite a small house by the roadside - I always understood in impoverished circumstances - their niece was May Beaumont Pease - relatively an heiress - married for her money quite young, Cyril Butler, uncle of R A Butler of today. Her governess (a heavenly woman to whom I owe an immense debt - she is now dead), came to me as governess when May married - & she & I very often drove over to see the Wilsons - and the married son - Theodore - living in a small villa at Marton - I always understood their finances had gone smash, & they were simple unassuming folk - very nice - but why Theodore should have been "Managing" is beyond me (Managing what? Wilson Pease & Co?). As to the Butlers, their father and mother were at Trinity, Cambridge - Dr Butler - wife Agneta Ramsay - first woman urangler - & again very nice quiet people who I used to see at Cyril & May's house in London - they had 3 brilliant sons - Sir Harcourt Butler, Governor of the Central Provinces India, Sir Montague Butler, Gov. Burma both until given up - & Sir Cyril Butler who devoted himself to money making - with May's fortune & had (a) high civilian position in the First War, & he and May had a vast estate near Swindon & went in for pictures, objects of art & prize cattle.

Edwin Fox was a loud voiced swaggering ostentatious man - I always detested - living at Pinchinthorpe Hall - & I should imagine, a highly dubious character financially. What was he doing in the pie?

When I was first taken to Hutton to live after my mother's early death - aged 7 - the dales were very much to the fore - what Sir David's job was I don't know, because after some years they disappeared from our lives - I think they must both have died (Sir David Dale died 1906) ... Sir David was an ugly dull little man - might easily have been a Jew but was probably an industrial magnate of sorts. Anyway they disappeared completely, as I am bound to say, did most of Grannie's friends (Grannie & Lady Dale [Annie, the first wife] were great friends) for she (Grannie) was the attraction of life at Hutton. After her death - it became super dull & heavy & very few people came - & none of any interest - the latter went to Pinchinthorpe in numbers.

Uncle Lloyd (Pease) to whom I was devoted, steadily lost money - he was always inventing things which just didn't come off - I remember my father who knew nothing of business, being induced by him to invest in some sort of what today would be called prefabricated building, of material that proved not to be watertight - or practical. He did however, I believe, go far towards 'basic slag' production, from the slag tips but I don't know whether he made money ...

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No I don't think Aunt Elsie ever intended to keep Hutton, for she loathed the place & didn't hesitate to say so. I remember that very distinctly, while Nunthorpe was in the early stages of being built to rival Blenheim! I think I told you I rode over to Nunthorpe alone with Grandpapa one summer day very near the end - & he let fly about it all as I had never heard him before, quite without restraint. If only the restraint had been forthcoming - very much earlier - long before such a horrible enterprise to satisfy the inordinate ambitions & absurdities of a quite uncontrolled woman.

10th Feb. 1958. ... Lady Alice (Havelock-Allan) was a ghastly old snob & did much I think to stir up trouble always - I only remember her once staying at Hutton - However, she was fond of Miriam & Joe & smuggled them into their house when (their) Grandpapa (Sir Henry Havelock-Allan) wouldn't have the "grocer's children" in the place, & they weren't allowed to show lights at night in case he might discover their presence.

15th April, 1958. I have had a long & interesting letter from Fairfax-Blakeborough, & he has exactly caught the spirit of the Hutton days I knew & lived in, when he says "in the days when the Peases were looked upon almost as deities - in many respects they justified the regard in which they were held, & the pedestal on which they were placed - their name still lives in a sweet savour." That is pleasant reading - He writes a paregynic of your father who, as you know, he rightly worshipped as his beau ideal of a gentleman, sportsman, scholar, politician & judge - a very good summing up of a very unique man - I have never met his like.

25th Feb. 1959. I always found a certain thrill in the glare of the furnaces over Middlesbrough at night & still see pictures of a little man looking down on white hot streams of molten metal as the train ran through that arid area between Darlington & Middlesbrough ...

24th May, 1959. He (Alfred) & Lord Rosebery both suffered from thin skins & a hatred of criticism & the rough of politics - so different from Uncle Jack's exceptional tough hide - & complete indifference to anything in order to get what he wanted. I suppose I must admit - his unscrupulousness - to be honest - the correct make up for the ambitions in the political world & elsewhere, as evident in the financial affairs of today ... I remember vividly Aunt Elsie coming into the drawing room at 44 Gro. Gdns. Full of that dreadful Margot's engagement to Herbert Asquith - it would have taken a lot to down Aunt Elsie, but I think Margot could outfight her anywhere, & was equally without scruple, & clever, which "the charming & well dressed Mrs Jack Pease" was not - adroit perhaps in her climbing powers, but definitely not clever in the Asquithian sense.

19th Nov. 1960. Referring to Liberal Radicals: ... I remember one agitator who came to Bridestowe to urge the 'people' to claim their rights to the village playing field - being annexed by the Tory vicar - I was forbidden to speak to such a wicked & subversive man which puzzled my child's mind considerably - as my life when not there - was at Hutton, strictly & comfortably Liberal. But there there was no Tory vicars or squires & a general well-being among the estate folk. I well remember the first three socialist (Labour) MP's coming to stay for the week-end - quiet pleasant men - far from agitators - one an ex-mason from Norfolk, another a Newcastle Railway employee & the third I forget - Christopher & I expected them to be rugged & exciting. They were well fed - quiet & pleasant - travelled first (class)! ...

28th Nov. 1960. We used to call - what you call Bousdale Cottages - the Railway Cottages - & they were always the last call for Christopher and me to make on our whole Christmas Day occupation of leaving a parcel on everybody on the estate. We started at 10 A.M. - with my pony 'Icilcle' in the queer little cart - made at the farm workshop, & did the village & outliers - leaving a parcel in turn - then dressed up for a sumptuous lunch from 1 - 2, probably about 20 people (family) - then took off glad rags & started the other way - ending at the Railway Cottages about 4 - then glad rags for tea in the hall & copious children crawling & rambling everywhere after their nursery tea & at 5 P.M. our Bran Tub in the cooling room in the cellars, followed later by the staff's ditto - after we had had had a quick dinner & the children had gone to bed - It was my job to do all the parcels up which took about a week & I didn't choose - what objects were to be - sometimes almost impossible parcel however lavish with paper & string.

Bouquets seldom came my way at Hutton in Aunt Maud's days, but she gave me one - "At least if you can't do anything else you'll be able to earn your living doing up parcels!!" Once or twice we press ganged Lavender to come & help us but she wouldn't pull at all - You have made no reply as to that very astonishing Cousin Timothy Beaumont - Did you see the Guardian article on him? Joe wrote me that now I should see for myself why he (Tim Beaumont) left Eton for Gordonstoun. He is certainly making 'Time & Tide) a very remarkable publication - like himself ...

29th Nov. 1960. Your second most interesting letter has come & I will continue your most interesting subjects. Your description of the London Streets & what that means has come in the same week with a letters from a young friend in Sussex - mother of 4 children under 12 - she says she has just been talking to her cousin - Lady Rachel Davidson (the Duke of Norfolk's sister) who has been launching her one daughter (17) in London Society - & has found the moral conditions there amongst the young - quite horrible & is aghast. She gave details which, however, Miranda Emmet (another sister of the Duke of Norfolk & friend of Elizabeth Adams sometime chief chemist at Horlicks) said she couldn't write on paper to me. So if this goes through everywhere, what is to be the future? I was startled when I heard that statement in the radio play - & was amazed that they had passed it (I don't know to what this referred). Recently I have often thought the BBC to be sailing far too near to the disgusting & coarse - Probably few of your "married couples" are married - at least from my experience of the Show World & others I have met in the last twenty years.

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Marriage has largely become a farce - divorce after divorce sometimes just to keep in with the law. Apparently - if from the moment you leave school, unless you fall to these ways & object to promiscuity, you are written off as odd & more or less ostracised, particularly in Chelsea Art student circles & many of the would-be-intellectuals.

My only cousin on my father's side got bored with having no heir & carried on with his girl groom until his wife divorced him, & he married the girl - & had a daughter!

I confess I cannot see how Timothy Beaumont's (Now Lord Beaumont, a Clerk in Holy Orders, owner of 'Time & Tide' magazine, Sylvia's & my 2nd cousin) exhibitionist dress, & great riches fit in with any real Christian ideals - or in fact typify a very worth while Liberal! Time & Tide is clearly in transition & time alone can show the nature of its evolution. (It ceased publication as best I remember)

I only once in my life went down to Wards (from Bousdale Farm) by the old cow path you say is now bulldozed into a road.

The day after I got back from Devon (always a summer exile for me) in October (hence the reason Sylvia was never at Corndavon), probably about 12 y.o., we went, why I have no idea, blackberrying & mushrooming - over Bousdale & down that way to Pinchinthorpe - probably for tea, & I was enjoying life vastly & rejoicing in the north - although the blackberries were poor & hard compared to Devon! There were always good mushrooms in those fields round Pinchinthorpe (I can confirm that) but again, not so prolific as Devon. The last time I was in my pet mushroom field of my father's - was - it being large - taken over quickly for Labour Corps soldiers rescued from Dunkirk - & I was called on to go help entertain them all Sunday, provide sweets & cigarettes and religious services - as they were angry men - and talk to them - they were very RED indeed - but melted by ciargettes & friendly talk & didn't attend the RS's! It was a curious scene in that remote country with the long line of the northern Tors above us & the main line trains between. I often wonder what became of them all - they were a very rough lot & had had an awful time. In those days I saw Indians detrain their mules at Bridestowe & let them graze & drink on the moor - before "proceeding".

28th Mar. 1961. ... In my young days, Great Aunt Gurney Pease lived at, I think, Woodside, Darlington & had 3 children (No, 5). Her husband (Gurney Pease, JWP's brother) was dead. The eldest son was Wilson (No) who did nothing in particular (He was a barrister) - the second (Harold) was mad & married a girl (Gwen Butler, whose parents lived at Ayton Hall) he certainly shouldn't have (I was a bridesmaid) & subsequently tried to kill her in the Grosvenor Hotel & he was shut up again, & she came down west to live. Her brother & sister were also mad & were shut up. Their mother was a Leatham - was very masculine & wore a billycock & smoked - I always remember when she did this horrible deed in the hall at Hutton where nop smoking was, except "for gentlemen" in the billiard room, & that under protest & disapproval - & our grandfather came in unexpectedly ... (JWP was President of the Anti-Tobacco League - while my father smoked 1,000 Egyptian cigarettes per month)

The children of Gurney & Katherine Pease in correct order of birth was:

- 1. Harold Gurney Pease 1864-1928 who married Gwen Butler 1876-1957*
- 2. Katherine (Katie) M Pease 1866-1935 who married William S Routledge 1859-1939*
- 3. Wilson Pease 1867-1923 who married Caroline Joanna Fowler 1864-1922*
- 4. Lilian Pease 1869-1949 who married Charles Leslie Fox 1865-1933*
- 5. John Henry Pease 1871-1939 who married Louise Lambert 1871-1959.*

22nd Nov. 1961. I do appreciate your offer to type (the first part of Sylvia's autobiography unfinished before she died within 6 months of this date) - but the enthusiast who came down to see me said I needn't bother to have it typed as he could read my writing quite easily. I have got all the information I want in my head, such as it is - & I am doing it as advised - ib sections - it falls easily into 7 year period(s) & they are keen on the early periods as that apparently is fashionable today in memoir books!

So far I have tried to be 1-7 years old & 7 - 14, not quite finished & 14 - 21 brought the greatest changes. If it ever eventuates its name will be Zig-Zag, but it is a moot point whether I shall live long enough to complete, but I can but try. I find it very nostalgic trying to re-live the early happy Hutton days - when such a downfall as that of 1902 would have seemed entirely beyond belief. As Christopher & I often said, even in the last years 'anyway there is always Hutton' - and with no warning whatever to us it crashed in one day of our lives. Business was never talked about & we literally knew nothing of impending possibilities - & then everything crashed about our heads, bang - I don't think even Uncle Alfred had any real idea of what was coming.

I preume Uncle Jack had, as he managed to have funds outside England & quickly became rich again, always a very mysterious happening (This is just a further development in Sylvia's conspiracy theory which has no basis in fact)...

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I have been reading a remarkable article by Timothy (Beaumont) in the 'Bristol Weekly' - a paper new to me but published for seventy years - He is certainly prolific in putting forward his ideas - strange & otherwise - but I wish he didn't add a Rolls-Royce & a perpetual carnation button hole to his version of Christianity -

I often wonder what his wife is like - & if she approves it all.

Joe has relapsed into one of his silent zones -

Further Notes by Sir Joseph Gurney Pease Bt.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Secretary, Dartmoor Pony Society.
- She was awarded with MBE. JP.
- She worked as a Governor of Seale Hayne Agricultural College, Devon.
- She was Church of England then Roman Catholic.

8-Sir Alfred Edward Pease 2nd Bt. Hutton Lowcross & Pinchinthorpe^{1,48,116,118,141,153,163,171,181,186,187,188,189,190} was born on 29 Jun 1857 in Woodlands, Darlington, County Durham, died on 27 Apr 1939 in Pinchinthorpe House, Guisborough, Yorkshire at age 81, and was buried in Newton under Roseberry, Yorkshire.

General Notes: Sir Alfred Edward Pease, FRGS, FZS, 2nd Bt. was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge University, Cambridge. He held the office of Member of Parliament for York between 1885 and 1892. Lieutenant of the City of London. He held the office of Member of Parliament for Cleveland between 1897 and 1902. He held the office of Lieutenant of City of London. He held the office of Deputy Lieutenant of the North Riding, Yorkshire. He held the office of Justice of the Peace (J.P.) for the North Riding, Yorkshire. He held the office of Resident Magistrate [Transvaal] between 1903 and 1905. He succeeded to the title of 2nd Baronet Pease, of Hutton Lowcross and Pinchinthorpe, co. York [U.K., 1882] on 23 June 1903. He gained the rank of officer in 1914 in the service of the Army Remount Service.. Publications:

Cleveland Hounds, 1887.

Biskra and Oases of the Zibans, 1893.

Hunting Reminiscences, 1898.

The Badger, 1898.

Ex Umbris, 1900.

Horse Breeding for Farmers, 1902.

Travels and Sport in Africa, 1902.

A Private Memoir of Sir Thomas Fowler Bart., 1905.

Rachel Gurney of the Grove, 1907.

The Diaries of Edward Pease, 1907.

15 Books of Old Recipes as used in the Pease and Gurney Households in the XVIIIth Century, 1912.

The Book of the Lion, 1914.

My Son Christopher, 1919.

Memoir of Edmund Loder, 1922.

Travelled Asia Minor 1891. Algenia, Tunis and Sahara, 1892-1893-1894-1898. Somaliland, 1895-1896-1897. Abyssinia, 1900-1901. Sudan, 1906. BEA and Uganda, 1907-1908-1909-1911.

Pease, Sir Alfred Edward, second baronet (1857– 1939), politician and sportsman, was born at Woodlands, Darlington, on 29 June 1857, the second of the eight children, and the eldest son, of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease, first baronet (1828– 1903), businessman and Liberal MP for Barnard Castle, co. Durham (1885– 1903), and his wife, Mary Fox (d. 1892). He was born into an established Darlington Quaker family which figured prominently in the politics and economy of the region. His father, uncle, and grandfather were all Liberal members of parliament, and both he and his younger brother Joseph Albert (Jack) Pease, who became Baron Gainford (1917), followed in this tradition. Pease was educated at Grove House, Tottenham, and entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1876, graduating BA in 1880 (MA, 1883). On 10 February 1880 he married Helen Ann (Nellie) Fowler (1858– 1910), third daughter of Sir Robert Nicholas Fowler, first baronet, banker, and Conservative politician; they had two sons and a daughter. Pease entered business and became a director of the family firm, Pease & Partners Ltd, and of the National Provident Institution. He was an alderman of the North Riding from 1889 to 1937, and a deputy lieutenant for both the North Riding and London.

In 1885 Pease was elected Liberal MP for York, which he represented until his defeat at the 1892 general election; he was defeated there again in 1895. In January 1897, while travelling in Somaliland, he was elected for the Cleveland division of the North Riding and sat until 1902, when he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. Though designated a Liberal, Pease preferred the appellation 'whig', and defended with gusto the principle of a ruling class whose members were born and bred in the traditions of government. At the same time he admired Gladstone and steadfastly supported Irish home rule, free trade, and temperance. Much happier in the Victorian political world than in the Edwardian, Pease opposed the 'people's budget' of 1909 as a 'socialist' measure. Believing that Asquith was 'out for the "Labour" vote' and had taken 'Lloyd George and Limehouse to his bosom', he severed links with the party of 'neo-Liberalism' (Pease, Elections, 301).

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By this date, however, Pease's political career was over. During the 1890s the family textile business had gone into decline; when its failure became public in 1902 Pease resigned his seat. It was a humbling turn of fortune for one whose coming of age in 1878 had been celebrated with a party for 800 at his father's mansion, Hutton Hall, in Yorkshire. Although Pease avoided bankruptcy, only desperate measures enabled him to save Pinchinthorpe House, his Yorkshire home, from the creditors. In straitened circumstances he sought employment abroad and he was wryly amused when help eventually came from a political opponent and not from a political friend.

In 1903, the year that Pease succeeded to his father's baronetcy, Lord Milner, of whom he had been highly critical during the South African War, appointed him resident magistrate in the Barberton district of the Transvaal. After a period of service there in 1903–5, he pursued several speculative business ventures, including an ostrich farm in Africa, before settling again in England. Although none of his money-making schemes took off, Pease was able to live the remainder of his life as a gentleman of means. After the death of his first wife he married on 28 September 1912 Laure Marianne (1868–1922), daughter of Louis Philippe Sugnet de Montmagny. There were no children. During the 1914–18 war he served with the remount service and in September 1918, after his younger son had been killed in action, he joined the Church of England. His second wife died in January 1922 and on 1 August of that year, to the mild scandal of his friends and family, he married his nurse, Emily Elizabeth Smith (1897–1979), forty years his junior; they had three surviving children, two sons and a daughter.

In his memoir *Elections and Recollections* (1932) Pease has left a candid record of political life at the end of the nineteenth century. He had scant regard for the reputations of some famous contemporaries and wrote of John Morley: 'With all his historical and literary attainments, I never knew a distinguished man so destitute of any understanding of our race, or indeed any other' (Pease, *Elections*, 97). The book reveals Pease as an unflinching advocate of condign punishment: he was convinced of the deterrent value of heavy sentences—what he termed 'the mercy of severity'—and supported flogging.

A fine horseman and an ardent fox-hunter Pease wrote an entertaining history of the hunt to which he most commonly rode: *The Cleveland Hounds as a Trencher-Fed Pack* (1887). Hunting inspired some of his best writing, and his *Half a Century of Sport* (1932) recounts diverse exploits abroad, including the pursuit of lion in Africa, ibex in the Pyrenees, and Barbary sheep in Algeria—Pease rated the latter as one of the most difficult game to hunt. In England he found time to shoot, stalk, and follow otterhounds, and his *Hunting Reminiscences* (1898) has detailed chapters on hare, fox, cub, and badger hunting. Although Pease had no qualms about digging for badger, he denounced badger-baiting as 'a cruel and brutalizing sport'. He believed that 'all genuine sportsmen have something of the naturalist in their composition', and in parliament advocated an extension of the legislation to protect wild birds (Pease, *Hunting Reminiscences*, 236). Pease's attachment to the countryside of the North Riding is conveyed strongly in his *Dictionary of the Dialect of the North Riding of Yorkshire* (1928), an authoritative account on the subject. Pease died at his home at Pinchinthorpe in Guisborough, Yorkshire, on 27 April 1939.

Mon 10 April 1882 - (EASTER) Hounds finished the season as usual on this day, but I had to go to Darlington with Father; We went to West Lodge, and there we found Henry Fell, Dale & Fletcher seated round the dining room table, there we agreed to turn the Collieries and Ironstone departments into a Limited Company to be called Pease & Partners, to consist of as original partners Joseph Whitwell Pease, Arthur Pease, Henry Fell Pease, David Dale, E.H. Pease, Alfred Edward Pease & Joseph Albert Pease Capital £2.250m & so forth in detail. I only hope- they will turn it into a public company and father will get rid of some of his shares. He has been looking about & pulling up his expenditure the last day or two as we have shown him that his financial condition is not very satisfactory. Got £10 from Lord Queensberry as the balance of the price I asked (£150) for 'Jerry-go-Nimble' more than a year ago, This was to be paid on condition he won a race value £50 - & he won the Melton Town Purse on 31st March carrying Lord Q. 13 stone.

Tues 22 Dec 1891 - To the Canon Street Hotel where I lunched with the N.P.I. Board after my election by the Policy Holders & a speech in wh. I referred to the Instn. being originally founded by Quakers, my being the youngest member of the Board.

It is not always easy, I have been told, work harmoniously with a colleague of the same way of thinking in the Joint representation of a single constituency. Pease and Lockwood never found any difficulty, and were as devoted to one another as brothers ought to be. *Sir Frank Lockwood- A biographical sketch. Augustine Birrell.*

Pease, Alfred Edward.

Adm. pens. at TRINITY, June 7, 1876. [Eldest] s. of Joseph Whitwell [M.P.], later [1st] Bart. [of Pinchinthorpe] and of Hutton Hall, Guisborough, Yorks. (and Mary, dau. of Alfred Fox, of Falmouth). B. [June 29], 1857, at Darlington.

School, Grove House, Tottenham, London (private). Matric. Michs. 1876; B.A. 1880; M.A. 1883.

M.P. for York, 1885-92; for the Cleveland Div. of Yorks., 1897-1902.

Succeeded as 2nd Bart., 1903.

Resident Magistrate in the Transvaal, 1903-5. An early settler in Kenya; Head of Native Affairs.

Served in the Great War, 1914-19 (Remount Service). Of Hutton Hall and Pinchinthorpe, Yorks.

Married (1) Feb. 10, 1880, Helen Anne, dau. of Sir Robert N. Fowler, 1st Bart. (and sister and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Fowler, 2nd and last Bart.), and had issue; (2) Sept. 28, 1912, Laure Marianne, yst. dau. of Louis Philippe Sugnet de Montmagny; (3) 1922, Emily Elizabeth Smith, adopted dau. of James Smith, of Thornaby-in-Cleveland.

A Quaker.

Lieut. for the City and D.L., London.

J.P. and D.L. for the N. Riding of Yorks.

F.R.G.S.; F.Z.S. Breeder, big game hunter, and all-round sportsman.

In his youth rode in point-to-point races, and won steeple and hurdle races in S. Africa.

Author, *The Book of the Lion*; *The Badger*; *Horse-breeding for Farmers*; *A Dictionary of the Dialect of the N. Riding of Yorkshire*; *Half a Century of Sport*; etc.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

Died Apr. 27, 1939, at Pinchinthorpe House.

Brother of Joseph A. (1878); father of Edward (1900). (Burke, P. and B.; Fox-Davies, Armorial Families; Walford, County Families; Who's Who in Local Government; Who's Who; The Turf's Who's Who; The Times, Apr. 28, 1939.)

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with DL JP FRGS FZS.
- He was educated at Grove House School in Tottenham, London.
- He was educated at Trinity College in Cambridge.
- He worked as a Sportsman, Politician, Author & Diarist.
- He worked as a Partner in J. & J.W. Pease, Bankers in Darlington, County Durham.
- He worked as a Member of the Guisborough Board of Guardians before 1881.
- He worked as a Member of Parliament for York in 1885-1892.
- He worked as a Director of the National Provident Institution on 22 Dec 1891.
- He worked as a Member of Parliament for Cleveland in 1897-1902.
- He was Quaker then Anglican on 3 Jul 1916.
- He worked as a JP for the North Riding of Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Lieutenant for the City of London.
- He worked as a Deputy Lieutenant (DL) London.
- He worked as a Deputy Lieutenant (DL) North Riding of Yorkshire.
- He worked as an Alderman for the North Riding of Yorkshire in 1889-1937.
- He worked as a Resident Magistrate 1903 To 1905 in Barberton, Transvaal, South Africa.
- He resided at Villa Mercedes 3 Nov 1905 to 29 Apr 1906 in Capri, Italy.
- He resided at Kitanga 1908 To 1912 in Machakos, Kenya.
- He had a residence in Pinchinthorpe House, Guisborough, Yorkshire.

9-Sir Edward Pease 3rd Bt. Hutton Lowcross & Pinchinthorpe^{141,171,186,199} was born on 15 Dec 1880 in Pinchinthorpe House, Guisborough, Yorkshire, died on 14 Jan 1963 in Hutton Lowcross, Pinchinthorpe, Guisborough, Yorkshire at age 82, and was buried in Newton under Roseberry, Yorkshire.

General Notes: Sudan Civil Service 1903-1911. Resigned in 1911 and the 2nd KEH. Wounded in Flanders 1915. 2nd Lt. Staff Mesopotamia 1917. 1st Lt. 6th E. Lancs. Regt. Salonika, 1918-1919. Club-Brooks.

Pease, Edward.

Adm. pens. at TRINITY, June 25, 1900. [Eldest] s. of Alfred Edward (1876), later 2nd Bart., of Pinchinthorpe, Guisborough, Yorks. (by his 1st wife, Helen Anne, dau. of Sir Robert N. Fowler, 1st Bart.).

B. there [Dec. 15], 1880.

School, Winchester (scholar). Matric. Michs. 1901; Scholar, 1902.

In the Sudan Civil Service (Nile and Red Sea), 1903-11.

Farming in East Africa, 1911-14.

Served in the Great War, 1914-19 (Trooper, King Edward's Horse, 1915; wounded; Second Lieut., 1917; Lieut., 1918; Assistant Police Officer, 1917-19). Succeeded his father as 3rd Bart., Apr. 27, 1939.

Married, Nov. 20, 1919, Ida Mary, dau. of J. Lawrance, of Cambridge.

Of Lowcross Gate, Hutton, Guisborough, Yorks., in 1952.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

(Winchester Coll. Reg.; Burke, P. and B.; Walford, County Families; Who's Who; Kelly, Handbook.)

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Winchester. Trinity, Cambridge.
- He was a Quaker.
- He worked as a member of the Sudan Service in 1903-1911.
- He worked as a Farmer in 1911-1914 in Kitanga, Machakos, Kenya.
- He worked as a Trooper in the King Edward's Horse in 1914-1917.
- He worked as an officer of the King Edward's Horse in 1917-1919.

9-**Christopher York Pease**^{118,171,186} was born on 24 Jun 1886 in 24 Kensington Palace Gardens, London, died on 9 May 1918 in Givenchy, France. Killed in action. at age 31, and was buried in Mazingarbe Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France. Grave III.C.8.

General Notes: Educated at Horris Hill and Winchester. Director of Pease and Partners Ltd. Gazetted 2nd Lt. 1st Yorkshire Hussars 23 Sept 1914. Promoted Lt. 1 jun 1916. Attached to the West Yorkshire Regiment in August 1917 and killed in action near Givenchy, 9 May 1918.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was a Quaker.
- He was educated at Horris Hill School in Newbury, Berkshire.
- He was educated at Winchester.
- He worked as a Director of Pease & Partners.
- He worked as an Officer of the Yorkshire Hussars Yeomanry.
- He had a residence in Croft Hall, Darlington, County Durham.

10-**Rachel Hebe Phillipa Pease**¹⁷¹ was born on 19 Dec 1911 in Pinchinthorpe House, Guisborough, Yorkshire and died on 6 Sep 1999 in Hobart, Tasmania, Australia at age 87.

General Notes: "I heard yesterday of the death on 6th Sept. in Hobart, Tasmania of my half-niece Rachel Smith aged 87. She was the daughter of Christopher York Pease (k. 1918), Father's second son by his first marriage. We had corresponded over many years, and most recently over the Alfred Waterhouse table mystery. Over the last two or three years, she had suffered a couple of what she called mini strokes, which appeared (from her writing) not to have seriously incapacitated her, and which she dismissed in much the same light vein as though she had had a cough. What she didn't tell me, was that she had been operated on for cancer and had more recently developed secondary cancer which was inoperable. She died though within two or three hours of suffering a massive stroke without regaining consciousness, which mercifully, spared her from a slow death from cancer. Her husband who is three years younger, will be bereft and summoning the courage to carry on in a void, most difficult." Note, Sir Joseph Gurney Pease Bt.

11-**Professor Christopher Selby-Smith** was born on 29 Jul 1942 in Tunbridge Wells, Kent and died on 15 Sep 2007 in Melbourne, Victoria, Australia at age 65.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Scotch College, Melbourne 1953 To 1960.
- He worked as a Director Australian Council for Education.

12-**David Richard Selby-Smith**

12-**Hugh Thomas Selby-Smith**

11-**Peter Selby-Smith**

12-**Anne Jane Selby-Smith**

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12-Andrew Selby-Smith

12-Robyn Clare Selby-Smith

10-**Pilot Officer Ingram Edward Pease**¹⁷¹ was born on 28 Feb 1914 in Croft Hall, Darlington, County Durham, died on 18 Feb 1939 in Bishop Hill, Kinross, Scotland (Flying Accident) at age 24, and was buried on 22 Feb 1939 in Newton under Roseberry, Yorkshire.

General Notes: City of Edinburgh Fighter squadron

He was killed whilst flying Hawker Hind, K6819 of No 603 Sqn AuxAF when he flew into Bishop Hill near Kinross in bad visibility.

No. 603 (City of Edinburgh) (fighter) Squadron.

Ingram Edward PEASE is granted a commission as Pilot Officer, -11th Jan. 1939.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Sandroyd School in Cobham, Surrey.
- He was educated at Winchester.
- He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford University.
- He was educated at Studying Veterinary medicine in Edinburgh University.
- He worked as a Pilot Officer with No. 603 (City of Edinburgh) (fighter) Squadron in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland.

9-**Lavender Mary Pease**^{171,200} was born on 24 Jun 1889 in Pinchinthorpe House, Guisborough, Yorkshire, died on 25 Apr 1989 at age 99, and was buried in Cremated. Edinburgh Crematorium.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Northlands, Egham, Staines, Middlesex.

10-**Dionysia Medlicott**^{171,200} was born on 30 Aug 1914 in Normanby, Doncaster and died in 1998 in Jedburgh at age 84.

General Notes: "Until arthritis took a great hold, Diny used to come down each spring and do a round of calls on relatives. She was always chatty, loved her horses, and cared nothing in the slightest for the fancy things in life. She lived frugally, and didn't feed herself properly, 'a boiled egg will do' attitude, and had her meals (such as they were) always outdoors if fine, and in her little greenhouse if wet - For her 80th birthday, her niece (Rosemary's daughter) gave her two bean bags for each of her two dogs, and when she called to see Diny she found two dogs on one bean bag and Diny on the other. When her aunt Molly died (1980) and she was a beneficiary of half Molly's estate, she went over to Hutton and was asked by Molly's executor if she would like to take anything she particularly wanted. Yes, but there were only two things she said she would like. One was Molly's old bath sponge, the other her dressing gown! Not a book, not a bit of silver or even a chair. That was typical of Diny, a really splendid sort."

Note by Sir Joseph Gurney Pease Bt.

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in Sparrow Hall, Rutherford, Kelso, Roxburghshire.

10-**Helen Victoria Medlicott**^{171,200} was born on 4 Jun 1916 in Devizes, Wiltshire and died on 4 Mar 2010 at age 93.

11-David Mark Johnson

12-Nicola Johnson

12-Sarah Johnson

12-James Johnson

11-Martin Stephen Johnson

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12-Harriet Johnson

13-Nell Busby

13-Iris Busby

13-Arthur Busby

12-Olivia Johnson

11-Walter Sandy Johnson was born on 5 Nov 1947 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland and died in 1967 in Australia. In a riding accident at age 20.

11-Dr. Alan Philip Johnson

12-Emily Johnson

12-Camilla Johnson

12-Settno Johnson

10-Rosemary Medlicott²⁰⁰ was born on 10 Nov 1922 in Pinchinthorpe, Guisborough, Yorkshire and died in May 1990 in Isle of Ske. Drowned in the sea having fallen from rocks. at age 67.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Motorcycle ambulance outrider in 1940 in France.

11-Charles Godfrey Bird

12-Jennifer Bird

12-Julie Bird

13-Skye Patterson

13-Corrie Patterson

13-Hector Patterson

12-Rona Bird

12-Hayley Bird

13- Rosie

13- Kaya

11-Harmony Bird

12-Kiri Anne Richardson

12-Edward Robert Richardson

11-George Godfrey Bird

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11-Alexander William Douglas Scott

12-Finlay Scott

12-Millie Scott

11-Walter Stephen Douglas Scott

10-**Stephen Medlicott**¹⁷¹ was born on 23 Apr 1925 in Goathland, Yorkshire, died on 7 Dec 1926 in Goathland, Yorkshire at age 1, and was buried on 9 Dec 1926 in Goathland, Yorkshire.

Alfred next married **Laure Marianne Sugnet de Montmagny**, daughter of **Louis Philippe Sugnet de Montmagny** and **Henriette Lina Jomini**, on 25 Sep 1912 in Hotel de Ville, Lausanne, Switzerland. Laure was born on 10 Nov 1868 in Yverdon, Switzerland, died on 25 Jan 1922 in Pinchinthorpe House, Guisborough, Yorkshire at age 53, and was buried in Newton under Roseberry, Yorkshire.

Alfred next married **Emily Elizabeth Smith**,¹⁷¹ daughter of **Unnamed** and **Rosetta Smith**, on 1 Aug 1922 in Darlington, County Durham. Emily was born on 26 Feb 1897 in Thornaby on Tees, County Durham, died on 26 Mar 1979 in Guisborough Hospital, Guisborough, Yorkshire at age 82, and was buried on 28 Mar 1979 in Newton under Roseberry, Yorkshire. They had four children: **Anne Phillida, Judith, Alfred Vincent**, and **Joseph Gurney**.

General Notes: Daughter of Rosetta Smith and father unknown. Adopted by her maternal grandparents and raised as one of their own. She trained as a nurse and in 1922, when she was nursing both Alfred and Laure Pease through pneumonia, Laure died. Alfred recovered sufficiently well, that he married Emily Elizabeth, (who was always known as Betty), on the 1st August that same year.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a JP.
- She was nominally Church of England.

9-Anne Phillida Pease

Anne married **Major Edward Mark Chetwynd-Stapylton**, son of **Richard Chetwynd-Stapylton** and **Vera Helen Maitland-Makgill-Crichton**, on 20 Feb 1946 in Newton under Roseberry, Yorkshire. Edward was born on 23 Nov 1919 in Red Lodge, Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire and died on 1 Jul 1995 in Lewes, East Sussex at age 75. They had three children: **Judy Anne, Phillida Helen**, and **Joanna Elizabeth**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Winchester.
- He was educated at Magdalene College, Cambridge.
- He worked as an officer of the King's Royal Rifle Corps on 1 Oct 1939.

10-Judy Anne Chetwynd-Stapylton

Judy married **John Trevor Lambert**. They had two children: **Sophie Alice Doanda** and **Hannah Madelaine Harriet**.

11-Sophie Alice Doanda Lambert

Sophie married **Leo Mowat Chesterton**, son of **Andrew Venn Mowat** and **Joanna Mary Warcup**. They had two children: **Matilda Daisy** and **Rafferty Lambert**.

12-Matilda Daisy Chesterton

12-Rafferty Lambert Chesterton

11-Hannah Madelaine Harriet Lambert

Hannah married **Thomas Michael Leybourne Parker**, son of **Evan Parker** and **Elaine**. They had one son: **Freddie Zebedee Lambert**.

12-Freddie Zebedee Lambert Parker

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10-Phillida Helen Chetwynd-Stapylton

10-Joanna Elizabeth Chetwynd-Stapylton

Joanna married **Kim Stephen Fuller**. They had one daughter: **Jessie Alison**.

11-Jessie Alison Fuller

Joanna next married **Nigel John Boyce Armstrong**.

9-**Judith Pease**¹⁷¹ was born on 16 Jan 1925 in Pinchinthorpe House, Guisborough, Yorkshire, died on 11 Apr 1925 in Pinchinthorpe House, Guisborough, Yorkshire, and was buried in Newton under Roseberry, Yorkshire.

9-**Sir Alfred Vincent Pease 4th Bt. Hutton Lowcross & Pinchinthorpe**^{68,121,140,171,203,211,212,213,214} was born on 2 Apr 1926 in Pinchinthorpe House, Guisborough, Yorkshire, died on 23 Sep 2008 in Nunthorpe Hall, Middlesbrough, Yorkshire at age 82, and was buried in Ashes scattered at Roseberry Topping & Newton under Roseberry. He had no known marriage and no known children.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School.

9-Sir Joseph Gurney Pease 5th Bt. Hutton Lowcross & Pinchinthorpe

Joseph married **Shelagh Munro Bulman**, daughter of **Cyril Gounod Bulman**^{215,216} and **Sarah Jane Armstrong**,²¹⁶ They had two children: **Charles Edward Gurney** and **Jane Elizabeth Gurney**.

10-Charles Edward Gurney Pease

Charles was the partner of **Dr. Theresa Wade**, daughter of **Trevor James Wade** and **Mary Hasney**, in 2004-2015. Theresa was born on 26 Apr 1986 in Southern General Hospital, Glasgow, Renfrewshire, Scotland, died on 28 Oct 2015 in Craignure, Isle of Mull, Argyll, Scotland at age 29, and was buried on 12 Nov 2015 in Suidhe Cemetery, Bunessan, Isle of Mull, Argyll, Scotland. The cause of her death was tragically, in a road traffic accident.

General Notes: **THERESA'S EULOGY (or Testament) NOTES**

Theresa was born on the 26th of April 1986, and raised by her loving parents, Trevor and Mary within the heart of this community of Bunessan, where she was soon joined by her two sisters, Rosie and then Louise.

She attended the primary school here and flourished in her own singular way, surrounded by her small group of childhood friends, whom she cherished so very much.

Her singular determination to study was noted from an early age, and fostered and encouraged within the home environment as soon before the age of 10, she expressed her first desire to be a vet..... on Mull. Presumptive perhaps, but a bold ambition for one so young.

Her care and compassion for animals was first revealed by the presence of hamsters in her life, and it was a source of great delight to indulge with her friend Michelle, the art of hamster racing in the living room. A small beginning.... perhaps, but of later significance.

Soon, the appearance of cats within the household, added another dimension to her life, for they were her companions during the day..... and at night, was never happier than to breach protocol and provide a night-time bed for her furry friends.

Given that she was disposed to asthma, made no difference at all, for her animals were to be cherished, despite the fur and whiskers.... or should I say in spite of the fur and whiskers..... for indulgence became a byword for her nature.

From Bunessan, she removed to Oban High school as a weekly boarder, as still that determination to study persisted. Initially she was cautious, never wishing to be seen to excel, for such amidst her friends, may have been divisive. Much later however, this had to change and in examinations, anything graded less than A, took upon itself the nature of a national disaster, requiring the finest diplomatic skills to restore the status quo.

And sometimes the sweet little angel, sometimes sprouted horns and growled, but only as a response to what she saw as her failings. It was often a delight to witness these transitions, which later would resolve in laughter all around.

By then, she had gained a pony..... Skerry..... who though adored beyond measure, never marginalised the needs of the remainder of the family menagerie. But a day when Theresa might not be found cantering about Ardtun with her friends and sisters, Rosie and Louise, was a poor day indeed.

Music too, was another aspect of her life, for she was encouraged by Trevor and Mary to learn to play an instrument. She chose the violin. In later years she found cats had little empathy with her sterling efforts, and frequently fled the house. Clearly cats for all or their feline interests, have no musical appreciation.

But her singing enchanted all. More later still she learned to value and appreciate more contemporary music, most particularly that of these provinces. The band Skipinnish was perhaps her favourite of recent years and may be illustrated here today.

Ceilidh dancing too was a particular joy to her. The more vigorous the dance, the better it was. Seldom was she happier than when she bested her partner and sent him skittering across the floor into the furnishings. Perhaps some gentlemen here today might bear the scars. Be sure to treasure them.

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Anyway.

Throughout these years, both Mary and Trevor continued to foster and encourage their children in all that seemed to them appropriate. A love of the outdoors and the encouragement to seek and appreciate the world about them, often resulted in extended walking expeditions, often in other parts of Britain and sometimes beneath canvas. All the while these lessons were being absorbed, they learned of those attributes that make a person fit to enter into the wider world. Self-confidence, honour, integrity, truthfulness and compassion but above all, love.. We have long known that they did it well.

Academic excellence was a byword for Theresa, and as the young girl blossomed into a young woman, the attractiveness of her kinder nature, was complimented by the most enchanting outward loveliness that touched so many.

Then at the conclusion of her final year at Oban High, her efforts exceeded even her own expectations, culminating in the award of the Dux prize for academic achievement, and later, acceptance into the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Glasgow.

Again the unremitting studies remained her focus, whilst at home, she returned to her devotions to the animals, whom she loved unconditionally as being her equals.

Between times, she worked away the summers earning money, to pack away for times when needed on this strenuous journey that she had embarked. Cautious and yet pragmatic, she ever seemed to climb these foothills into the higher regions of bold ambition, with ease. Never stopping, save to reflect upon the view, yet never taking her eyes off those whom she held so dear to her.

And then, a decade past, whilst engaged in Summer employment at the Kinloch in Pennyghael, one who had long been fascinated by her constancy in all that she touched, had come find a warm affection had turned to that fateful prospect of having fallen quite in love with her.

That the chemistry of many years of having known each other, was as it was, who can declare? But it was one fateful evening, that both Theresa and myself came to the realisation that our companionship was acceptable to both and committed the one to the other.

At this juncture, we must pause to consider the inner being and not the outward physical manifestations of the person, for Theresa held a deep and personal spirituality that didn't often reveal itself to the outward world. She held her communions to be a powerful and private thing. She wore little of it upon her sleeve.

For her that knowledge was the sublimation of all that mattered and a truth that to her was self-evident. That was the foundation; the anchor upon which we built our lives together. She was as constant to those truths as the evening star.

Returning to her studies, she attacked with a sense of greater urgency still, the need to excel and bring closure to her academic years. Intermediate awards were earned by her, which helped encourage her further..

That she was awarded her Bachelor's Degree in Veterinary Medicine was always, to those of us that watched, an inevitability. That it was an Honours degree, was the icing on the cake..... with of course, lots of cherries. It would be an understatement to say that she had made her parents and sisters proud. Her success was shared by so many in this her island home.

All too swiftly, she sought and obtained her first appointment as a veterinary surgeon, working alongside the late Mr. Chris Evans of Fort William, who mentored her through the first real-world life of a mixed practice vet. Happy does not begin to describe the feelings she had at that time, for now from the higher ridges of her ambition, the view had become immeasurably greater.

Chris, according to his wife Fiona, tells me that he often spoke of Theresa as being being, "Tough." . I think that that would have delighted her.

Alas, the practice changed hands when Chris retired, and to her horror, became management led and that which had been joyful to her, had suddenly taken upon itself a quiet shade of grey. Worse still, they took away from her, her beloved Land-Rover, and told her to use a van instead!!

In consolation, she found the weekday companionship of two kittens, whom she named Oliver and Uisken, who travelled home with her each Friday night via Oban where she would visit her beloved parents and sisters, before returning home to Mull on the late boat and then, to return once more on Monday mornings, via the first boat out from Fishnish to Lochaline, to Fort William, to start another week.

But still there are miracles within this world, as though we hadn't seen enough already, for Theresa, had upon occasions, been invited to gain a little further experience now and then, in the practice of Mr. Jimmy Wilson. It took a little out of the weekend leisuretime..... though for her, it probably amounted to the same thing, but once again she found in Jimmy, a mentor whose experience on home ground was of immeasurable value.

Whether he was ever once aware of a younger girl staring at him with little beady eyes, in hope of following in his footsteps, we cannot say, but the thought appeals.

We may say however, that Jimmy saw within the woman that Theresa had become, a potential that was worthy of his faith and trust and one day, by chance, met Theresa in the passing at Craignure. He ventured on the spot, that since he had expectations of retiring, he wondered if she might wish to consider taking over his practice and to think it over. How can we even begin to imagine how she felt, to suppose she were considered a worthy successor to all that she had ever wished to hold, that of being our vet.

It needs be said, however, that Jimmy's trust in her ability was not misplaced, and that it was HE who showed her the final pathway to her summit of ambition, seems so apposite and so apt, for their minds were not so very different in the broader outlook.

Never did anyone resign a position more willingly, the day that she elected to leave Fort William. If tragedy there was, it was the loss of the companionship of her many friends that she had made there. But friendship in the truer sense, ever endures, for Theresa never ceased to remember those whom she loved. She was constant, and ever faithful.

For twelve months, Theresa worked in practice with Jimmy, learning the ropes as it were and steadily establishing herself as his trusted successor, and gaining the so-essential trust of those who may at first sight have had reservations for one so young..... and she knew she had to prove herself to others, in what can be a physically demanding profession.

How many of our farming brethren witnessed Theresa suppressing the wild determinations of an irate tup or ewe or watch amazed to see her confront cattle with a confidence that was unsettling, we cannot say. But they came to love her as she wrapped them oh so very gently round her fingers, with a smile. And I don't mean the livestock.

In July last year, she finally reached the summit of her life's ambition and formally established her company and took over the practice on this her island home. All that was left, was to improve and better herself and secure her reputation as one who would dedicate her life to the beloved animals who were her cause for being.

And so the days passed. She would often return home, sometimes a little battered and exhausted, but always happy to show the battle scars of the day and solicit a freely given comfort over her supper. No days were bad for her at all and her tomorrows were always ones of brightest expectation. Dogs, cats, pigs, birds too..... and much the more besides, all were part of her concern for

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their welfare.

Not long since, she returned home to tell of something most remarkable, for Mr. Hugh MacPhail had informed her that the farming community had accorded her a very great dignity indeed.... she was known privately to them, it seems, as the "Mighty Atom". This she delighted in, for she held it as a measure of the acceptance that she had proved herself. It was a badge of honour awarded by her own, for she was ever proud of being a Mulleach.

The all too tragic circumstances of her passing and our loss, would be diminished if we did not pause to reflect upon their consequences.

I must remind you again of the bedrock upon which her life was built, for it was unimpeachable. It was both the anchor and the chain that made all things good to her, that however great the storm, all would be well. The chain still holds, indeed grows stronger. The anchor, secure.

Now, we bear witness in our grief, to that far more precious measure of the human condition.... the condition of love that is given unconditionally. It has surfaced over many recent days and in many differing forms, as we each reach out to one another in order that we accord one another comfort in this, a truly bitter trial.

We have seen the entirety of an island community draw close as we mourn our loss, and hope for her sake, that the lessons will not be lost.

For Theresa, this life was, in the greater scheme of things, but a port of call, it was never the end. Now her destination lies upon another shore. It was a short time we had her we know. But she burned so very brightly, that we shall not forget. For her, this moment was never the end of the journey, but the beginning.

Be strong, for the anchor still holds..... and until that other day."

Notes used by Charles E. G. Pease, (Theresa's partner), at her funeral service on the 12th November 2015 at the Bunessan Hall, Isle of Mull.

"My father and I had the practice on Mull and Iona for over fifty years. Neither he nor I wished to work anywhere else but here. Theresa followed in our footsteps. It was her dream to work on the island where she was brought up and for the time that was given to her, she lived her dream.

Theresa phoned me up one Friday evening in 2009 to tell me that she had just qualified. I congratulated her and asked her what she was doing the next day. Nothing she said. So I said that she could come and do the Saturday surgery. There was a bit of a silence and then she said she would phone me back. Within a short time the phone rang and she asked if I would be there so I said that I would be in the house but that Dot [*Dorothy MacLean, the practice nurse from Salen*] would keep her right. And so she had her first clinical experience on Mull as a fully qualified vet. She was young, clever, enthusiastic and a brilliant vet. Occasionally she gave me my place as the senior vet and would come to me with a question. She waited until I had thought about it and once I said what I would do about it, she would nod and then go off and do it her way.

She came to the practice three years ago next month as a shy girl but recently she came into her own and had her day in the sun. When I first discussed the Sheep Veterinary Society coming to the island in September I asked her if that was alright with her. She was surprised and puzzled that I was asking her, she had forgotten that this was now her practice. She had made it her own. Her stamp was on it. She was committed to the island and its people and their animals both large and small that was why she wanted to come back to Mull to serve the community here.

The Sheep Veterinary Society held her in very high regard and the visit was followed by very many letters and emails saying how much they had enjoyed their visit to her practice and how they had been impressed by Theresa. They thought that she was very brave to take on a solo veterinary practice and very impressed with her commitment to her clients and their animals both large and small. She was given the nick name "the Mighty Atom" at that meeting and it summed her up: nothing daunted her and she always persevered to the end of a task.

Someone once said that it is not the time that we are given that is important but what we do with that time. Theresa was where she wanted to be, doing the job she loved in the place she loved.

Mr. James Wilson. Veterinary Surgeon to the Isles of Mull and Iona, from whom Theresa bought the practice, and who used these notes, as he spoke of Theresa at her funeral.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was awarded with BVMS (Hons.) MRCVS in Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Glasgow.
- She was educated at Bunessan Primary School in Bunessan, Isle of Mull, Argyll, Scotland.
- She was educated at Oban High School in Oban, Argyll, Scotland.
- She was educated at Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Glasgow in Glasgow, Lanark, Scotland.
- She worked as a Veterinary Surgeon in 2009-2013 in Fort William, Highland Region, Scotland.
- She worked as a Veterinary Surgeon to the Isles of Mull and Iona in 2009 in Isle of Mull, Argyll, Scotland.
- She worked as a Veterinary Surgeon to the Isles of Mull and Iona in 2013-2015 in Isle of Mull, Argyll, Scotland.

10-Jane Elizabeth Gurney Pease

Jane married **Colin Charles Bright**, son of **William Charles John Bright** and **Doris Sutton**. They had three children: **Lucy Emma Jane**, **Thomas Edward**, and **Olivia Lucy Kate**.

11-**Lucy Emma Jane Bright**²¹¹ was born on 14 Nov 1990 in Berne, Switzerland, died on 17 Nov 1990 in Berne, Switzerland, and was buried in St. Catherine's Church, Eskdale, Cumbria.

General Notes: Lucy was cremated in Switzerland and her ashes were later interred with those of her Great-grandparents, Cyril and Sally Bulman.

11-Thomas Edward Bright

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

Thomas married **Marsaili Isabel Lara Gunn**, daughter of **Prof. George Gunn** and **Laura**. They had one daughter: **Sophie Alice**.

12-Sophie Alice Bright

11-Olivia Lucy Kate Bright

8-**Sarah Charlotte Pease**^{116,140,171} was born on 1 Sep 1858 in Woodlands, Darlington, County Durham, died on 18 Apr 1929 in Godalming, Surrey at age 70, and was buried in FBG Reigate.

General Notes: **Mon 22 April 1929** - Motored to Howard's sister's at Reigate, a beautifully sunny day & we laid my dear sister's body in the pretty burial ground there (Reigate) - a thrush sang loudly during the time at the grave - Had some talk with Howard - poor man, he looks a wreck - we lunched at the Brewery on our way there - Cyril Pease returned with us to Birch Hall. *The Diaries of Sir Alfred Edward Pease Bt.*

Sarah married **Howard Hodgkin**,^{140,171,217} son of **John Hodgkin**^{1,12,46,72,83,119,157,158,175,218} and **Elizabeth Haughton**,^{1,12,83,157,158} on 17 Feb 1897 in Guisborough, Yorkshire. Howard was born on 11 Apr 1857 in Bruce Grove, Tottenham, London, died on 11 Apr 1933 in Godalming, Surrey at age 76, and was buried in FBG Reigate. They had one son: **Andrew John**.

General Notes: While we were there we got the news of Howard Hodgkin's death on his birthday 11th April (on the anniversary of our little Judy's death, Easter Eve 1925) - he was buried by Lottie at Reigate on the 14th - I had written to him for his birthday - I shall miss him very much, & his & Lottie's home comes to an end - he was about 2 months older than I am . He had a stroke on April 4 -"
Detail from the Diaries of Sir Alfred Edward Pease. April 1932.

Hodgkin, Howard.

Adm. pens. (age 18) at JESUS, Oct. 1, 1875. [6th] s. of John [barrister-at-law, of Lewes, Sussex]. B. [Apr. 11, 1857], at Tottenham, Middlesex. School, Grove House (a Quaker school), Tottenham. Matric. Michs. 1875; (Hist. Trip., 1st Class, 1878); B.A. 1879; M.A. 1882. Adm. at Lincoln's Inn, Jan. 14, 1879. Called to the Bar, Nov. 17, 1882. Practised as an Equity Draftsman and Conveyancer. Principal Clerk in the Charity Commission. Closely concerned with the Society of Friends. Died Apr. 11, 1932, at Farncombe, Surrey. Buried at Reigate. (Inns of Court; Foster, Men at the Bar; Law Lists; The Times, Apr. 12, 1932.)

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Grove House School in Tottenham, London.
- He worked as a Barrister Lincolns Inn.
- He worked as a Principal Clerk for the Charity Commission in London.
- He had a residence in Hillcroft, Claygate, Surrey.

9-**Andrew John Hodgkin**¹⁴⁰ was born on 14 Jan 1899 in 38 Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, London, died on 9 Sep 1980 in Dunedin, New Zealand at age 81, and was buried in Crookston Cemetery, Roxburgh, Central Otago, New Zealand.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Leighton Park.
- He worked as a member of the Friends' Ambulance Unit in 1916-1919.
- He was a Quaker.
- He worked as a Farmer in New Zealand.

Andrew married **Nancy Milner Broadbent**,¹⁴⁰ daughter of **Capt. Frederick Milner Broadbent** and **Cecilia Wilkinson**, on 3 Sep 1932 in Peel Forest, New Zealand. Nancy was born on 8 Jul 1906 in Osborne, Isle Of Wight and died on 29 Dec 1995 at age 89.

Andrew next married **Nancy Stewart Alcock**, daughter of **Albert Clarence Alcock** and **Marjorie Martin Monro**, on 22 Sep 1945 in Dunedin, New Zealand. Nancy was born on 20 Jan 1916 in Dunedin, New Zealand, died on 9 Mar 2010 in Dunedin, New Zealand at age 94, and was buried on 15 Mar 2010 in Crookston Cemetery, Roxburgh, Central Otago, New Zealand. They had three children: **Howard John**, **Eliot Neil**, and **Philippa Marjorie**.

10-**Howard John Hodgkin** was born on 15 Dec 1946 in Dunedin, New Zealand and died in 1970 at age 24.

10-Eliot Neil Hodgkin

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Eliot married **Vyviene Isabel**.

10-**Philippa Marjorie Hodgkin**

Philippa married **John Bell**.

8-Rt. Hon. Joseph Albert Pease 1st Baron Gainford^{1,116,140,157,163,171,186,188,189,219} was born on 17 Jan 1860 in Woodlands, Darlington, County Durham, died on 15 Feb 1943 in Headlam Hall, Gainford, County Durham at age 83, and was buried in FBG Skinnergate, Darlington, County Durham.

General Notes: Joseph Albert (Jack) Pease. Always known to family as Jack.

Pease, Joseph Albert [Jack], first Baron Gainford (1860– 1943), politician, was born at Woodlands, Darlington, on 17 January 1860, the younger son of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease, bt (1828– 1903), industrialist and banker, and his wife, Mary Fox (d. 1892). Jack Pease, as he was known, enjoyed an early life of wealth and privilege in one of Britain's most prominent Quaker industrial and political dynasties. Like his older brother, Alfred Edward Pease, he was educated at Grove House, Tottenham, a Quaker school. He was afterwards privately tutored by Mandell Creighton before following Alfred to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1878. He took an undistinguished BA in 1882, but shone as secretary of the amateur dramatic club, was master of the university drag hounds, and represented the university at polo, rugby, and putting the weight. He captained the Trinity cricket eleven, was twelfth man for the university, and was then a founder member and captain of the Durham county side. Wisden records that he continued to play until, at the age of seventy-four, his inability to take quick singles persuaded him it was time to retire.

Cambridge friends such as J. M. (Harry) Paulton and Eddie Tennant (later Lord Glenconner) shared enduring interests in sport and politics. Tennant's sister Margot, whose passion for riding to hounds matched Pease's, was also to become a lifelong friend. Her marriage to H. H. Asquith drew Pease into the upper social circles of the Liberal Party. Comfortable berths in the family coal and banking enterprises had afforded him sufficient leisure to embark on a career in politics. A Durham county councillor from 1887 until 1902, Pease was mayor of Darlington during 1888– 9 (Britain's youngest mayor). Elected MP for Tynemouth in 1892, he was parliamentary private secretary (1893– 5) to John Morley as chief secretary for Ireland, a post to which he aspired himself in the latter years of Asquith's premiership.

Made a whip in 1897, Pease faithfully understudied Herbert Gladstone. In opposition he made well-publicized noises about not being a pro-Boer without ever aligning himself unequivocally with the Liberal Imperialists. A more serious impediment to his advancement when Campbell-Bannerman came to power was the collapse of the Pease fortunes (1902), a calamity largely attributable to his father's improvident management of the family businesses. Generous friends rescued him from the brink of bankruptcy, but Pease's reduced circumstances were to make personal financial concerns a continuing distraction thereafter.

Pease's formidable wife Ethel (Elsie; d. 1941), whom he had married on 18 October 1886, was particularly irked at the curb on her social ambitions. The daughter of Sir Henry Marshman Havelock-Allan, Bt, and granddaughter of the hero of Lucknow, Sir Henry Havelock, Elsie's hopes for her son and two daughters were as undisguised as her ambition for her husband. His elevation as Asquith's patronage secretary to the Treasury in 1908 brought limited satisfaction. Successful reorganization of the Liberal Party machinery and unobtrusively effective parliamentary management during the budget turbulence of 1909 impressed the prime minister. Asquith brought him into the cabinet as chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster notwithstanding the loss of his Saffron Walden seat in January 1910. A move to Rotherham gave him a constituency that was safe as long as the local miners did not unite behind a Labour candidate.

Pease's promotion to the cabinet mystified colleagues such as Walter Runciman, Edwin Montagu, and Lloyd George (who blamed him for the Liberals' poor showing in the January 1910 election). But Asquith, appreciating his loyalty, saw him as the man to carry forward the government's programme of franchise and electoral reform. When Pease's Franchise Bill foundered on the rocks of women's suffrage in January 1913, his dismay, like Asquith's, was tempered by relief that votes for women had been thwarted without splitting the government. A bigger disappointment was his failure as president of the Board of Education to enact major educational reforms. His appointment in October 1911 coincided with the departure of the permanent secretary, Sir Robert Morant. Pease reshuffled the senior staff of the ministry, choosing a team led by L. A. Selby-Bigge that responded well to a competent, congenial, and considerate chief. With George Newman, Pease greatly expanded school medical services. He strengthened the board's relations with teachers and improved professional training. When war came he encouraged his new parliamentary secretary, Christopher Addison, in mobilizing the nation's scientific and industrial research resources.

Remaining in the cabinet which made the decisions for war with Germany in 1914 was deeply troubling for Pease. He tried unavailingly to dissuade his son from enlisting, and was an early supporter of the Friends' Ambulance Unit. But he resigned from the presidency of the Peace Society and thenceforth publicly defended the government's position. Pushed to the margins of high policy making, he undertook relief co-ordination tasks and introduced educational and leisure activities in army training camps, overcoming ill-judged resistance from Lord Kitchener. A casualty of the May 1915 coalition, Pease served as an unpaid member of the War Claims Commission in France. He was embarrassed by the need to seek a political pension, but by late 1915 he had secured a £2000 a year consultancy by placing his coal industry expertise and political connections at the disposal of his old friend Christopher Furness.

An invitation to rejoin the government as postmaster-general (outside the cabinet), following Sir John Simon's resignation and Herbert Samuel's promotion in January 1916, delayed Pease's return to active business life. But revived hopes of political advancement were effectively extinguished by the formation of the Lloyd George coalition. Ennobled (3 January 1917) as Baron Gainford in the Asquith resignation honours, Pease became a leading figure in the post-war industrial world. He spoke for the Mining Association of Great Britain before the coal industry commission in 1919 and was elected president of the Federation of British Industries for 1927– 8. As a 'prominent public man unconnected with any of the constituent companies' (Gainford MSS) he was asked to chair the infant British Broadcasting Company in 1922. He became a radio enthusiast, and was deputy chairman and a governor of the corporation from 1927 to 1932.

Well known in his retirement for his fishing (and a related concern for water conservation), hunting, shooting, and embroidery, Pease made faltering attempts to write his memoirs. His journals from 1908 to 1915, unknown to scholars for fifty years, are a revealing chronicle of Liberal politics. He died at his home, Headlam Hall, Gainford, co. Durham, on 15 February 1943.

Cameron Hazlehurst

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

Pease, Joseph Albert.

Adm. pens. at TRINITY, June 1, 1878. [2nd] s. of Joseph Whitwell [M.P.] (1st Bart.), of Hutton Hall, Guisborough, Yorks. [and Mary, dau. of Alfred Fox, of Falmouth].

B. [Jan. 17], 1860, at Darlington, Durham.

School, Grove House, Tottenham, London (private). Matric. Michs. 1878; B.A. 1882; M.A. 1885.

Of Headlam Hall, Gainford, Durham.

Mayor of Darlington, 1889.

Private Secretary to the Rt. Hon.

John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1893-5. M.P. for the Tyneside Division of Northumberland, 1892-1900; for Saffron Walden, 1901-10; for Rotherham, 1910-16.

Junior Whip, 1897-1905; Junior Lord of the Treasury, 1905-8. P.C., 1908.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1910-11.

President of the Board of Education, 1911-15; Postmaster-General, 1916.

Created 1st Baron Gainford of Headlam, Durham, Jan. 3, 1917.

On Claims Commission in France and Italy, 1915-20.

Interested in a number of industrial companies, including Pease and Partners, colliery owners.

President of the Federation of British Industries, 1927-8. Chairman of the B.B.C., 1922-6; Vice-Chairman, 1926-32.

Member of Advisory Committee to Board of Education on the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Married, Oct. 18, 1886, Ethel, dau. of Lieut.-Gen.

Sir Henry Marshman Havelock-Allan, 1st Bart., V.C., G.C.B., M.P., and had issue.

Died Feb. 15, 1943, at Headlam Hall.

Brother of Alfred E. (1876).

(Schoolmasters' Directories; Burke, P. and B.; Fox-Davies, Armorial Families; Walford, County Families; Who's Who; The Times, Feb. 16, 1943.)

Noted events in his life were:

- He was Quaker.
- He was educated at Grove House school in Tottenham, London.
- He worked as a Partner in J. & J. W. Pease, Bankers in Darlington, County Durham.
- He worked as a Mayor of Darlington 1889 To 1890 in Darlington, County Durham.
- He worked as a MP for Tyneside 1892 To 1900.
- He worked as a MP for Saffron Walden 1901 To 1910.
- He worked as a Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury 1908 To 1910.
- He worked as a MP for Rotherham 1910 To 1917.
- He worked as a Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster 1910 To 1911.
- He had a residence in Headlam Hall, Gainford, County Durham.
- He worked as a President of the Board of Education 1911 To 1915.
- He worked as a Served on the committee of the Friends' Ambulance Unit in 1914-1919.
- He had a residence in 1915 in 8 Hertford Street, Mayfair, London.
- He worked as a Postmaster General in 1916.
- He worked as a Chairman of the BBC 1922 To 1926.
- He had a residence in 1940 in 18 Mansfield Street, London.

Joseph married **Ethel Havelock-Allan**,^{1,140,171,186,219} daughter of **Lt. General Sir Henry Marshman Havelock-Allan 1st Bt.**^{171,184} and **Lady Alice Reynolds-Moreton**,¹⁸⁴ on 19 Oct 1886 in Darlington, County Durham. Ethel was born on 1 Nov 1868 in Montreal, Quebec, Canada, died on 22 Oct 1941 in Headlam Hall, Gainford, County Durham at age 72, and was buried in FBG Skinnergate, Darlington, County Durham. They had three children: **Miriam Blanche**, **Joseph**, and **Faith Muriel**.

9-Hon. Miriam Blanche Pease^{171,186,219,220} was born on 22 Aug 1887 in London and died on 30 Jan 1965 at age 77.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in 37 Chester Row, London.
- She worked as a Deputy Superintendent, Midland Division, HM Inspectorate of Factories.
- She had a residence in North Berwick, Scotland.

9-Maj. Joseph Pease 2nd Baron Gainford^{186,219,221} was born on 8 Mar 1889 in Hutton Hall, Guisborough, Yorkshire, died on 23 Sep 1971 in Taynish, Tayvallich, Lochgilphead, Argyll at age 82, and was buried in Carsaig Cemetery, Tayvallich, Lochgilphead, Argyll.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was Quaker.
- He was educated at Eton College.
- He worked as an officer of the Lovat Scouts 1914 To 1918.
- He worked as an Engineer.
- He had a residence in Swale House, Richmond, Yorkshire.
- He had a residence in 1935 in Taynish, Tayvallich, Lochgilphead, Argyll.
- He had a residence in Duntaynish, Tayvallich, Argyll.

Joseph married **Veronica Margaret Noble**^{186,219,221} daughter of **Sir George John William Noble 2nd Bt.** and **Mary Ethel Walker-Waters**, on 3 Feb 1921 in London. Veronica was born on 3 Mar 1900, died on 5 Nov 1995 in Taynish, Tayvallich, Lochgilphead, Argyll at age 95, and was buried in Carsaig Cemetery, Tayvallich, Lochgilphead, Argyll. They had three children: **Joseph Edward, George, and John Michael**.

General Notes: Veronica, Lady Gainford; born March 3, 1900, died November 6, 1995 VERONICA Gainford, had a remarkable memory - what sometimes seemed like total recall; of the books she read, of the volumes of poetry she learnt as a girl, of the appearance of the world in which she grew up and of public events throughout this century. It is difficult to conceive that an event as utterly remote as the death of Edward VII in 1910 could be vividly recalled by someone alive until ``yesterday"; or the sinking of the Titanic, or seeing Pavlova dance and theatre productions by Granville Barker. Memories of being taken as a little girl to call on Florence Nightingale, of having Baden-Powell as a god-father; of being taught to fly by Val Baker, who also taught Amy Johnson. She recounted her childhood and youth in a compelling memoir privately published in 1992. She was the only child of Sir George Noble, 2nd Baronet of Ardmore and Ardarden, elder son of Sir Andrew Noble, who came from Dunbartonshire and who became chairman of Armstrong Whitworth on the Tyne. Her mother, Molly Waters, was one of a large Irish family; another of the girls married George Noble's younger brother John. Veronica Noble grew up with lots of cousins and her descriptions of life in the large houses of well-to-do Edwardians make fascinating reading, particularly her accounts of holidays spent at her grandfather's houses, Jesmond outside Newcastle and Ardkinglas on the shores of Loch Fyne. ``Twelve Nobles are always talking at once, six can't hear and the other six won't listen," she said described fairly well the family meals. Her parents seem to have believed in education, even for a girl, and she had a succession of governesses as well as attending St Paul's and the famous Northlands, kept by Sophy Weisse, a woman of German extraction who had been at school with Robert Louis Stevenson and whose father had settled in Edinburgh as the ``only truly liberal town" in Europe. At Northlands games were not of high importance but Ellen Terry came to talk about Shakespeare and Mme Suggia to play her cello. The First World War spelled the end of a certain way of life but in 1919 George Noble took his daughter by air to Paris in a Handley Page bomber done up to accommodate passengers with mauve satin brocade and wicker armchairs. During the war, at the age of 17, she had learnt to drive a car and in 1916 got to ride in one of the first tanks, made at the Armstrong factory at Elswick. She also learned dairy farming, book binding, spinning, embroidery, and knitting; her knitting skills were exceptional, as was her knowledge of the traditional Highland crafts. Later she collected and published a book of patterns for kilt hose which ran to four editions and has now been taken over and re-published by enthusiasts in the United States. Following her marriage in 1921 to Joseph Pease, of the Yorkshire mine-owning family, whose forebear had backed George Stephenson's Stockton and Darlington Railway, she went to live in Yorkshire at Swale, Richmond. Her three sons were born in 1921, 1926, and 1930, and family life was combined with what sounds like a somewhat hectic social whirl, revolving round the racing calendar and the sporting seasons. Veronica herself enjoyed fishing, stalking, and swimming. In 1935, while staying at Glen Fyne Lodge for the fishing she saw, fell in love with, and bought Taynish near Tayvallich and by the autumn she and her family had moved in. They lived in this magic place until the terrible fire in 1955; three miles of pot-holed track to the nearest telephone didn't help extinguish the flames quickly. After the Second World War the two older Pease boys resumed their studies in Edinburgh and visits to Taynish became a keenly anticipated pleasure for their friends. Joe (who succeeded to the title in 1943) and Veronica Gainford worked very hard to provide a warm welcome, plentiful home-grown food, including milk, eggs and vegetables, and endless activity and laughter. Changed circumstances and post-war austerity had not diminished the skills of such generous hosts. Veronica Gainford took an active part in the life of the village and country during the 60 years she lived there. She was a member of the central council of the SWRI for many years and for a period chairman of the Argyll federation. Later she published a book on Tayvallich and Taynish which is a mine of information on local history, families, farming, buildings, flora and fauna. The Taynish peninsula itself is one of the largest remaining oak woods left in Britain. Much of it was acquired by Scottish National Heritage and since 1977 has been run as a national nature reserve. Veronica Gainford had friends of all ages and a wide range of interests. She loved company but needed solitude for spiritual nourishment. For a number of years she was interested in the teachings of Ouspensky and the ideas of the great Jesuit palaeontologist Teilhard de Chardin. Until last year she made an annual visit to Iona; in the special qualities of the island she found spiritual and physical replenishment. She asserted that after being there a few days she

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could walk right across the hilly island which she couldn't do on arrival! In her 80's she took part in a 12-mile sponsored walk from Lochgilphead to Tayvallich. She led the reels at her crowded 90th birthday party and we were all confidently looking forward to her 100th. Only a few days before her death she was alert and enjoying a dram and a joke with friends or relatives but her 20-year battle against cancer was finally lost on November 6.

The Herald. 2 Dec 1995

For several years, from the time when I took over the Kinloch Hotel on the Isle of Mull in January 1991, Veronica would stay with me; principally as a member of the family and treated as such, but with the respect accorded to a guest. This would also incorporate a visit to the Isle of Iona where she would also stay. I would only say that she was a delightful and fascinating lady, for whom I had the utmost respect and my remembrance of her, is one of great affection and delight. She had stayed here before, in the days when Frank and Shelagh Bennett owned it. I too had stayed here at a later time, before ever supposing that one day it would be my home. *Charles E. G. Pease*

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in Taigh na Seanamhair, Tayvallich, Lochgilphead, Argyll.

10-Joseph Edward Pease 3rd Baron Gainford^{203,219} was born on 25 Dec 1921 in London and died on 4 Apr 2013 in Marlow, Buckinghamshire at age 91.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at West Downs Preparatory School in Winchester, Hampshire.
- He was educated at Eton College in 1934-1937.
- He was educated at Gordonstoun in 1938.
- He was awarded with FRGS.
- He worked as a Served as Sergeant with the RAFVR in 1941-1946.
- He worked as a Surveyor. Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. In 1947.
- He worked as a surveyor with the Directorate of Colonial Surveys in 1951.
- He worked as a Surveyor. Soil Mechanics Ltd. In 1953.
- He worked as a President of the 230 Squadron Association.

Joseph married **Margaret Theophila Radcliffe Tyndale**,^{203,219} daughter of **Henry Edmund Guise Tyndale** and **Ruth Isabel Walcott Radcliffe**, on 21 Mar 1953 in London. Margaret was born on 28 Jan 1925 in London and died on 14 Dec 2010 at age 85. They had two children: **Joanna Ruth Miriam** and **Virginia Claire Margaret**.

11-Hon. Joanna Ruth Miriam Pease

11-Hon. Virginia Claire Margaret Pease

10-George Pease 4th Baron Gainford

George married **Flora Daphne Dyce-Sharp**,²⁰³ daughter of **Dr. Neville Alexander Dyce-Sharp** and **Flora MacDonald**, on 18 Jan 1958 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland. Flora was born on 23 Nov 1924 in London and died on 3 Dec 2010 in Naemoor Gardens, Rumbling Bridge, Kinross at age 86. They had four children: **Olivia Daphne**, **Adrian Christopher**, **Matthew Edward**, and **Samantha Rachel**.

11-Hon. Olivia Daphne Pease

Olivia married **Dr. Stephen Langford**, son of **Roy Langford**. They had two children: **Rachel Veronica** and **Esther Rebecca**.

12-Rachel Veronica Langford

Rachel married **Luke Catley**. They had one daughter: **Hannah**.

13-Hannah Catley

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12-**Esther Rebecca Langford**

11-**Hon. Adrian Christopher Pease**

11-**Hon. Matthew Edward Pease**

Matthew married **Barbara Griffiths**, daughter of **E. R. John Griffiths**. They had four children: **Felix George, Clara Jutta, Verity Flora, and Silas John**.

12-**Felix George Pease**

12-**Clara Jutta Pease**

12-**Verity Flora Pease**

12-**Silas John Pease**

11-**Hon. Samantha Rachel Pease**

Samantha married **Peter Baker**. They had one daughter: **Nicola**.

12-**Nicola Baker**

10-**Hon. John Michael Pease**^{203,219,221} was born on 22 Sep 1930 in London and died on 4 Jun 2007 at age 76.

General Notes: It is strange how the passage of years comes to explain aspects of the past. In June 1016, still reeling from the death of my beloved Theresa, I found myself helping to manage her veterinary practice, here on the Isle of Mull, I had the pleasure of meeting Margaret Lister, a locum veterinary surgeon, who gave some of her time to assist the practice. Her home was near Lochgilphead, and recalled John Pease well, the more especially when he was both a child and a young man. She spoke well and spoke kindly of him. Such seems the perfect epitaph that we all might claim in our actions. I am always comforted by the thought that I live in a small world.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Wester Elchies Prep School in Aberlour, Moray, Scotland.
- He was educated at Gordonstoun.

John married **Margaret Shaw**,²⁰³ daughter of **Duncan F. Shaw**, on 1 Jun 1962. The marriage ended in divorce in 1997. Margaret died on 24 Nov 2006 in Oban, Argyll and was buried on 2 Dec 2006 in Taynish, Tayvallich, Lochgilphead, Argyll. They had three children: **David Michael, Andrew Joseph, and Daniel John**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They were divorced Divorce in 1997.

11-**David Michael Pease**

David married **Pauline Reid**. They had two children: **Victoria Helena** and **Emily Iona**.

12-**Victoria Helena Pease**

12-**Emily Iona Pease**

11-**Andrew Joseph Pease**

11-**Daniel John Pease**

Daniel married **Joanne McBrearty**. They had three children: **Tianna Trinity, Cairn Macaulay, and Senan Isaac**.

12-**Tianna Trinity Pease**

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12-Cairn Macaulay Pease

12-Senan Isaac Pease

9-**Hon. Faith Muriel Pease**^{186,219} was born on 4 Jun 1902 in London and died on 15 Feb 1935 in London at age 32.

Faith married **Major Michael Wentworth Beaumont**,^{194,219} son of **Hon. Hubert George De Burgh Beaumont** and **Elisa Mercedes Grace**, on 29 Feb 1924. Michael was born on 8 Feb 1903 and died on 19 Dec 1958 in Harristown House, Brannockstown, Co. Kildare at age 55. They had one son: **Timothy Wentworth**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a MP Aylesbury.
- He had a residence in Wotton House, Wotton Underwood, Buckinghamshire.

10-**Rev'd. The Rt. Hon. Timothy Wentworth Beaumont 1st Baron Beaumont** was born on 22 Nov 1928 in London and died on 8 Apr 2008 at age 79.

General Notes: The Rev. The Rt. Hon. Timothy Beaumont. Lord Beaumont

Timothy married **Mary Rose Wauchope**, daughter of **Lt. Col. Charles Edward Wauchope** and **Elaine Margaret Armstrong-Jones**. They had four children: **Hubert Wentworth, Alaric Charles Wentworth, Atalanta Armstrong**, and **Ariadne Grace**.

11-Hon. Hubert Wentworth Beaumont

Hubert married **Katherine Emma Abel-Smith**, daughter of **Col. Richard Francis Abel-Smith** and **Marcia Kendrew**. They had four children: **Amelia May, George Wentworth, Richard Christian**, and **Michael Patrick**.

12-Amelia May Beaumont

Amelia married **Simon Peregrine Gauvain Murray**, son of **Ormiston Gauvain Nigel Murray** and **Shirley Arbuthnot**. They had two children: **Matilda Alice** and **Archibald Peregrine**.

13-Matilda Alice Murray

13-Archibald Peregrine Murray

12-George Wentworth Beaumont

George married **Katherine Hannah F. Fitzpatrick**.

12-Richard Christian Beaumont

12-Michael Patrick Beaumont

Hubert next married **Noella Murphy**. They had one daughter: **Isobella**.

12-Isobella Beaumont

11-**Hon. Alaric Charles Wentworth Beaumont** was born on 22 Apr 1958 in Hong Kong, China and died on 2 Dec 1980 in Road Accident at age 22.

11-Hon. Atalanta Armstrong Beaumont

Atalanta married **Dr. Stephen Francis Bungay**. They had two children: **Felix Nicholas** and **Caspar Stephen**.

12-Felix Nicholas Bungay

12-Caspar Stephen Bungay

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

11-Hon. Ariadne Grace Beaumont

Ariadne married **Mario Calvo-Platero**, son of **Guido Calvo-Platero**. They had three children: **Oliver Guido**, **Milo Alaric**, and **Clio**.

12-Oliver Guido Calvo-Platero

12-Milo Alaric Calvo-Platero

12-Clio Calvo-Platero

8-Maud Mary Pease^{140,171} was born on 18 Jul 1862 in Woodlands, Darlington, County Durham, died on 28 Feb 1947 in Pinchinthorpe, Guisborough, Yorkshire at age 84, and was buried in FBG Skinnergate, Darlington, County Durham.

8-Helen Blanche Pease^{13,140,171,184} was born on 18 Nov 1865 in Woodlands, Darlington, County Durham, died on 16 Mar 1951 in Darlington, County Durham at age 85, and was buried in FBG Skinnergate, Darlington, County Durham.

Helen married **Edward Lloyd Pease**,^{13,116,141,171} son of **Henry Pease**^{1,7,13,116,140,141,167,222,223,224,225} and **Mary Lloyd**,^{1,7,13,116,140,141,225} on 15 Jan 1890 in FMH Guisborough. Edward was born on 4 Mar 1861 in Darlington, County Durham, died on 15 Mar 1934 in Hurworth Moor, Darlington, County Durham at age 73, and was buried in FBG Skinnergate, Darlington, County Durham. They had six children: **Michael Lloyd**, **Cyril**, **Mary Cecilia**, **Henry Alfred**, **Robert**, and **Helen Maud**.

General Notes: Pease, Edward Lloyd.

Adm. pens. at TRINITY, June 1, 1880. [2nd] s. of Henry [M.P.], of Pierremont, Darlington [by his 2nd wife, Mary, dau. of Samuel Lloyd, of Wednesbury].

B. there [Mar. 4], 1861.

School, Oliver's Mount, Scarborough.

Matric. Michs. 1880; B.A. 1884.

A Director of Pease and Partners, Ltd.; etc.

Of Hurworth Moor, Darlington.

Married, 1890, his cousin, Helen Blanche, dau. of Sir Joseph W. Pease, 1st Bart., of Hutton Hall, Guisborough.

Died Mar. 15, 1934.

Brother of John F. (1884). (Burke, L.G.; The Times, Mar. 16, 1934.)

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Oliver's Mount School in Scarborough, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge.
- He worked as a Partner in Ashmore, Benson, Pease & Co. In Stockton on Tees, County Durham.
- He worked as a Director of the Weardale Steel, Coal, & Coke Co. Ltd.
- He worked as a Director of the Cargo Fleet Iron Co. Ltd.
- He worked as a Director of the North Bitchburn Coal Co. Ltd.
- He worked as a Director of Pease & Partners Ltd.
- He worked as a Director of Henry Stobart & Co. Ltd.
- He worked as a Director of T. & R. W. Bower Ltd.

9-Michael Lloyd Pease was born on 10 Jan 1891 in Hurworth on Tees, County Durham, died on 10 Jun 1968 at age 77, and was buried in FBG Skinnergate, Darlington, County Durham.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a member of the Cargo Fleet Iron Company in Middlesbrough, Yorkshire.

9-Cyril Pease was born on 11 Dec 1891 in Hurworth Moor, Darlington, County Durham, died on 31 Jul 1950 in London at age 58, and was buried in FBG Skinnergate, Darlington, County Durham.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

9-**Mary Cecilia Pease**^{72,162} was born on 12 Dec 1892 in Hurworth Moor, Darlington, County Durham and died on 27 Jul 1975 in 20 Bridge Road, Blackwell, Darlington, County Durham at age 82.

Mary married **Reginald Joseph Mounsey**,⁷² son of **Edward Backhouse Mounsey**^{72,101,140,153,163} and **Rachel Ann Fryer**,^{72,101,140,153} on 14 Sep 1921 in Hurworth on Tees, County Durham. Reginald was born on 23 Jan 1884 in Tees Grange, Darlington, County Durham and died on 25 Mar 1962 in University College Hospital, London at age 78. They had five children: **Dorothy Helen, Priscilla Mary, Anthony Edward, David Reginald, and Margaret Lucy.**

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Leighton Park.
- He was educated at King's College, Cambridge.
- He worked as a Director of the North Bitchburn Fireclay Co. Ltd.

10-**Dorothy Helen Mounsey** was born on 10 Aug 1922 in Darlington, County Durham, died on 1 Jul 2012 in Darlington, County Durham at age 89, and was buried on 27 Jul 2012 in Memorial meeting, FMH Darlington.

10-**Priscilla Mary Mounsey**

Priscilla married **Raymond Arthur Nunn**, son of **William Nunn** and **Alice Maud Parnell**. They had one son: **Richard John**.

11-**Richard John Nunn**

10-**Anthony Edward Mounsey**

Anthony married **Pamela Marian Nicholas**, daughter of **Charles Henry Nicholas** and **Marian Field**. They had two children: **Anthony Michael** and **Nicola Marian**.

11-**Anthony Michael Mounsey**

11-**Nicola Marian Mounsey**

10-**David Reginald Mounsey**

David married **Sheila Staton**, daughter of **Joseph Staton** and **Charlotte Ann Eaton**. They had two children: **Helen Margaret** and **Catherine Mary**.

11-**Helen Margaret Mounsey**

11-**Catherine Mary Mounsey**

10-**Margaret Lucy Mounsey**

Margaret married **Eric Woodford Pratt**, son of **Sidney Pratt** and **Charlotte May Dilkes**, on 30 Jun 1951 in Darlington, County Durham. Eric was born on 21 Jul 1926 in Desford, Leicestershire, died on 18 Jul 1993 at age 66, and was buried in FBG Skinnergate, Darlington, County Durham. They had two children: **Christopher David Woodford** and **Rosemary Priscilla**.

11-**Christopher David Woodford Pratt**

11-**Rosemary Priscilla Pratt**

9-**Henry Alfred Pease** was born on 24 Apr 1894 in Hurworth Moor, Darlington, County Durham, died on 4 Nov 1926 in Hurworth Moor, Darlington, County Durham at age 32, and was buried in FBG Skinnergate, Darlington, County Durham.

9-**Robert Pease** was born on 12 Jun 1898 in Hurworth Moor, Darlington, County Durham, died on 20 Oct 1937 in Hurworth Moor, Darlington, County Durham at age 39, and was buried in FBG Skinnergate, Darlington, County Durham.

9-**Helen Maud Pease** was born on 8 May 1901 in Hurworth Moor, Darlington, County Durham, died on 26 Sep 1929 in Hurworth Moor, Darlington, County Durham at age 28, and was buried in FBG Skinnergate, Darlington, County Durham.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

8-**Lucy Ethel Pease**^{13,140,164,171,188,226} was born on 12 Jul 1867 in Woodlands, Darlington, County Durham, died on 24 Jul 1940 in Birch Hall, Theydon Bois, Essex at age 73, and was buried in St. Mary's churchyard, Theydon Bois, Essex.

General Notes: Mrs. Gerald Buxton on " Phroso" is another of those who are able to share the pleasures of Fox-hunting with a partner equally fond of it. She has inherited all the love of the sport which runs in the Pease family, and is sister to Mr. A. E. Pease, who wrote the " History of the Cleveland Hounds " and other sporting books, and of Mr. J. A. Pease. Both brothers have won the House of Commons Point-to-Point. " Phroso," the animal upon which she is depicted, is a fair type of the class of horse which, with perfect seat and good hands, she rides with so much judgment and discretion with hounds.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was awarded with OBE.

Lucy married **Gerald Buxton**,^{13,164,171,184,188,226,227} son of **Edward North Buxton**^{171,227} and **Emily Digby**, on 3 Dec 1890 in Guisborough, Yorkshire. Gerald was born on 30 Oct 1862 in Knighton, Buckhurst Hill, Essex, died on 2 Mar 1928 in Birch Hall, Theydon Bois, Essex at age 65, and was buried on 6 Mar 1928 in St. Mary's churchyard, Theydon Bois, Essex. They had four children: **Blanche Emily**, **Edward North**, **Rebekah Mary**, and **Joseph Alfred**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a JP. DL.
- He resided at Birch Hall in Theydon Bois, Essex.

9-**Blanche Emily Buxton** was born on 15 Nov 1891 in Theydon Bois, Essex, died in 1971 at age 80, and was buried in St. Mary's churchyard, Theydon Bois, Essex.

9-**Lt. Col. Edward North Buxton**¹⁶⁴ was born on 7 Feb 1894 in Theydon Bois, Essex and died on 10 Sep 1957 in London at age 63.

Edward married **Sybil O'Neill**,¹⁶⁴ daughter of **Hon. Arthur Edward Bruce O'Neill** and **Lady Annabel Hungerford Crewe-Milnes**, on 6 Jun 1924 in London. Sybil was born on 15 Dec 1902 and died on 26 Jul 1946 in High Beech, Loughton at age 43. They had two children: **Morna Annabel** and **Mark Gerald Edward North**.

10-Morna Annabel Buxton

Morna married **Dr. Clive Ernest Arkle**, son of **Alexander Septimus Arkle** and **Lilian Octavia Glynn**, on 3 Feb 1951 in High Beech, Essex. Clive was born on 11 Jun 1922 in Liverpool and died in 1991 at age 69. They had four children: **Alexander Edward Buxton**, **Bridget Aycliffe Buxton**, **Alwyn Gerald Buxton**, and **Ann Daphne Buxton**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MB ChB.
- He worked as a Surgeon.

11-Alexander Edward Buxton Arkle

11-Bridget Aycliffe Buxton Arkle

11-Alwyn Gerald Buxton Arkle

11-Ann Daphne Buxton Arkle

Ann married **Stephen Derek Pitts**.

10-Mark Gerald Edward North Buxton

Mark married **Leucha Daphne Mary Warner**, daughter of **Col. Sir Edward Courtenay Thomas Warner 2nd Bt.** and **Hon. Nesta Douglas-Pennant**, on 19 Jul 1962. Leucha was born on 24 Jan 1929 and died on 7 Feb 2012 at age 83. They had two children: **Edward North** and **Terence Mark**.

11-Edward North Buxton

Edward married **Fiona Helen Shaw**, daughter of **E. Nicholas Shaw**, in 1992. Fiona died on 17 Jun 2014. They had one son: **Nicholas Edward North**.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

12-Nicholas Edward North Buxton

11-Terence Mark Buxton

Edward next married **Daphne Rosemary Munro**, daughter of **H. N. Munro**.

9-**Rebekah Mary Buxton**²²⁶ was born on 21 Jan 1900 in Theydon Bois, Essex and died on 24 Jul 1985 at age 85.

Rebekah married **Col. Sir Ralph Stephenson Clarke**,²²⁶ son of **Col. Stephenson Robert Clarke**²²⁶ and **Edith Gertrude Godman**,²²⁶ on 15 Dec 1921 in Theydon Bois, Essex. Ralph was born on 17 Aug 1892 in London and died on 19 May 1970 in Birch Hall, Theydon Bois, Essex at age 77. They had three children: **Anne Stephenson**, **Robert Nunn Stephenson**, and **Simon Edward Stephenson**.

General Notes: Colonel Sir Ralph Stephenson Clarke held the office of Deputy Lieutenant (D.L.). He graduated with a Master of Arts (M.A.). He was invested as a Knight Commander, Order of the British Empire (K.B.E.). He was decorated with the award of Territorial Decoration (T.D.). He held the office of Member of Parliament (M.P.) (Conservative) for East Grinstead between 1936 and 1955. Will was proved 10th June 1971DL (1932), Lord of the Manor of Briddlesford and Wootton, and Patron of the living of Shanklin, Isle of Wight, memb E Sussex CC from 1934, Alderman 1953, chm 1958-61, MP for East Grinstead div. of E Sussex 1936-55, Col TA, late Lt-Col cmdg 98th (Surrey and Sussex Yeo), Q.MO Field Bde RA, TA, served in WW I 1914-19 (wounded), and in WW II 1939-44 (despatches), Hon Col 344th (Sussex Yeo), L.AA/S.L. Regt, RA, TA 1947-58, Citizen and Clothworker of London (Assistant from 1949, Master 1962-63)

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with TD DL MP.
- He was educated at Eton.
- He resided at Borde Hill in Cuckfield, Haywards Heath, West Sussex.
- He resided at Brook House in Ardingly, Sussex.
- He worked as a MP East Grinstead 1936 To 1955.

10-**Anne Stephenson Clarke**²²⁶ was born on 1 Mar 1923 and died on 13 Oct 1967 at age 44.

10-**Robert Nunn Stephenson Clarke**²²⁶ was born on 17 Apr 1925 in London and died in 1987 at age 62.

Noted events in his life were:

- He resided at Hoathly Hill in West Hoathly, Crawley, Sussex.

Robert married **Juana Nidia Gereth Bickersteth-Wheeler**,²²⁶ daughter of **Lt. Col. John Bickersteth-Wheeler** and **Bianca Santhéz Lozano Hidalgo Vergara**, on 23 Apr 1949 in Highbrook, Sussex. The marriage ended in divorce in 1967. Juana was born on 9 Jun 1928 in Santiago, Chile, died on 8 Apr 2013 in Halliwell Care Home, Tunbridge Wells, Kent at age 84, and was buried on 25 Apr 2013 in All Saints', Highbrook, West Sussex. They had three children: **Marylynn Jane Stephenson**, **Roland Rafael**, and **Andrewjohn Patrick Stephenson**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was awarded with RCM (Hon).

11-Marylynn Jane Stephenson Clarke

11-Roland Rafael Clarke

Roland married **Joanna**.

11-Andrewjohn Patrick Stephenson Clarke

Andrewjohn married **Eleni Charalambos**. They had one daughter: **Jay Robin Stephenson**.

12-Jay Robin Stephenson Clarke

10-**Capt. Simon Edward Stephenson Clarke**²²⁶ was born on 5 Sep 1926 in London and died on 12 Nov 2001 at age 75.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

Noted events in his life were:

- He resided at Sandown House in Sandown, Isle of Wight, Hampshire.
- He resided at Manor House in Lindfield, West Sussex.

Simon married **Jill Maureen Voss**,²²⁶ daughter of **Harry Voss** and **Doris Diana Looms**, on 21 Oct 1953 in London. Jill was born on 10 Mar 1927 in London and died in 1996 at age 69. They had four children: **Christopher Stephenson**, **Caroline Stephenson**, **Alison Stephenson**, and **Rupert Stephenson**.

Marriage Notes: 1952 also given

11-**Christopher Stephenson Clarke**²²⁶ was born on 7 Dec 1954 in London and died on 27 Sep 2018 in Isle of Wight, Hampshire at age 63.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Cridmore Farm, St Helens, Newport, Isle Of Wight.

Christopher married someone. He had one daughter: **Rebecca**.

12-**Rebecca Clarke**

Christopher married **Jan**. They had two children: **Edward** and **Alexandra**.

12-**Edward Clarke**

12-**Alexandra Clarke**

11-**Caroline Stephenson Clarke**

Caroline married **Hugo Bertram De Klee**, son of **Col. Murray Peter De Klee** and **Angela Moira Jean Stormonth-Darling**. They had seven children: **Elizabeth Storm**, **Katherine Emma**, **Thomas Bertram**, **Patrick Edward**, **George Frederick**, **Nicholas Alexander**, and **James Henry**.

12-**Elizabeth Storm De Klee**

Elizabeth married **William Oliver Franks**, son of **Ronald J. Franks** and **Carol M. Nichols**. They had two children: **Hugo Stormonth** and **Rafferty Stormonth**.

13-**Hugo Stormonth Franks**

13-**Rafferty Stormonth Franks**

12-**Katherine Emma De Klee**

12-**Thomas Bertram De Klee**

12-**Patrick Edward De Klee**

12-**George Frederick De Klee**

12-**Nicholas Alexander De Klee**

12-**James Henry De Klee**

11-**Alison Stephenson Clarke**

11-**Rupert Stephenson Clarke**²²⁶ was born on 20 Nov 1959 in London and died on 25 Jul 1986 at age 26.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

General Notes: Died by suicide

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Farmer in Cridmore Farm, Chillerton, Newport, Isle of Wight.

9-**Joseph Alfred Buxton** was born on 22 Jan 1904 in Theydon Bois, Essex, died on 9 Oct 1913 in Theydon Bois, Essex at age 9, and was buried in St. Mary's churchyard, Theydon Bois, Essex.

8-**Agnes Claudia Fox Pease**^{140,171} was born on 14 Apr 1870 in 18 Prince's Gardens, London and died on 22 Jan 1955 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 84.

General Notes: **14 April 1870, Thurs:** An active night having to send for Dr. Hewitt and Mrs Smith, however all went on well and at about 3.35 a little girl was born, (*Agnes Claudia Fox Pease*), Minnie being much less exhausted than I have usually seen her. The Dr. left about 5 o'clock and I laid down beside her and we both slept for an hour or two. I then got up and saw Joshua Fayle; Alfred, Albert, Blanche, Ethel off to King's Cross - telegraphed to Newcastle, Cornwall & Darlington; wrote letters, rode with Effie and had a good afternoon's rest by Minnie - she seemed going on very well. *The Diaries of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease Bt. (Unpublished)*

Agnes married **Alfred Wilson**,^{1,140} son of **John Edward Wilson**^{7,140,176} and **Catharine Stacey**,^{7,140,176} on 29 Nov 1898 in FMH Guisborough. Alfred was born on 13 Nov 1865 in Wyddrington, Edgbaston, Birmingham and died on 25 Apr 1924 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 58. They had eight children: **Alfred Peter, Catherine Claudia, Marjorie Mary, Joy, Deborah Pease, (No Given Name), Edith Violet, and Noel John.**

General Notes: **Fri 25 April 1924** - Claudia's husband Alfred Wilson died this night very suddenly from pelvic aneurism after a few hour's illness - she found him dead in bed beside her - He was a very serious & devoted Christian, rather severe in his attitude to things generally but a fine character & a great naturalist - his knowledge of British Birds was thorough. **Mon 28 April 1924** - I went to Edgbaston meeting Blanche en route was met at Birmingham by Maud - we went to stay at the Tangyer (sic) [Tangyes?] - Claudia very brave & herself, Ethel there - I enjoyed meeting all Claudia's children - Peter pleased me very much indeed & they are all dear young people - As Alfred was cremated there was no funeral & it was a little curious having nothing of the sort & no grave nor point of contact with his death - On Tuesday there was a meeting corresponding with a Memorial Service - I thought rather a distressing ordeal - one walked in midst stares & silence, did not know what or when anything would happen - & a long meeting with persons saying what they chose to say, go as you please & it included a woman relating some spook experience - Quaker weddings & funerals are not nice - Ethel sat by me & hated it - I got home to Betty & Anne on the 30th
The Diaries of Sir Alfred Edward Pease Bt.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Brighton College.
- He was educated at Mason College, Birmingham.
- He had a residence in Longfield, Alvechurch, Worcestershire.
- He had a residence in Woodcroft, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

9-**Alfred Peter Wilson**^{140,228,229} was born on 28 Sep 1899 in Woodcroft, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1912-1917 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a member of the Friends' Ambulance Unit in 1917-1919.
- He worked as a Chemical Manufacturer.

Alfred married **Winifred Alice Bedwell**,^{140,228,229,230} daughter of **Lt. Col. Edward Parker Bedwell** and **Anna Elizabeth Storrs**, on 5 Jul 1927 in St. James, Spanish Place, London. Winifred was born on 19 Jul 1906 in Exeter, Devon.

Marriage Notes: WILSON-BEDWELL.-On July 5th, in London, Alfred Peter Wilson (1912-1917), to Winifred Bedwell, of London.

GOLDEN WEDDING

WILSON-BEDWELL.-On 5th July, 1927, at St. James, Spanish Place, London, Alfred Peter Wilson (1912-17) to Winifred Alice Bedwell.

9-**Catherine Claudia Wilson**¹⁴⁰ was born on 9 Jun 1901 in Woodcroft, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Catherine married **John Charles Newport Eppstein**,¹⁴⁰ son of **Rev. Dr. William Charles Eppstein** and **Margaret Beatrice Bolton**, in 1922. John was born on 26 May 1895 in Reading, Berkshire. They had three children: **John Sebastian Bolton, Peter Maurice Pease, and Michael Myles Wallis.**

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

General Notes: Chevalier of the Order of Leopold.
John Charles Newport Eppstein, Honorary Captain, American Red Cross, Director for Belgium.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Director of the British Society for International Understanding in 1953.

10-John Sebastian Bolton Eppstein

10-**2nd Lieut. Peter Maurice Pease Eppstein** was born on 14 Dec 1926 in Reading, Berkshire, died on 1 Nov 1947 in Gibraltar. (Drowned at sea) at age 20, and was buried in Brookwood Memorial, Woking, Surrey. Panel 2. Column 2.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an officer of the Royal Artillery.

10-Michael Myles Wallis Eppstein

Michael married **Margaret Anne Searle**, daughter of **George Herbert Searle** and **Kathleen Cecila Abrahams**.

9-**Marjorie Mary Wilson**¹⁴⁰ was born on 7 Dec 1903 in Woodcroft, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

9-**Joy Wilson**¹⁴⁰ was born on 29 Jan 1907 in Woodcroft, Edgbaston, Birmingham and died on 13 Mar 1980 at age 73.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in York, Yorkshire.

Joy married **Dr. John Peregrine Francis Lloyd**,¹⁴⁰ son of **John Eliot Howard Lloyd**¹⁴⁰ and **Florence Louise Armstrong**,¹⁴⁰ on 18 Aug 1932 in Barnt Green, Birmingham, Warwickshire. John was born on 24 Aug 1907 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 19 Dec 1985 at age 78. They had three children: **Antony John Eliot**, **Kerin Howard Seton**, and **Diana Armstrong Pease**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MB FRCS.
- He worked as an Ophthalmic Surgeon.
- He had a residence in Waterstock Close, Waterstock, Wheatley, Oxfordshire.

10-Antony John Eliot Lloyd

Antony married **Helen Jean**. They had two children: **Fiona Caroline** and **Simon John Eliot**.

11-Fiona Caroline Lloyd

11-Simon John Eliot Lloyd

10-Kerin Howard Seton Lloyd

Kerin married **Wendy Susan Lee Boyd**, daughter of **Winnett Boyd**.

10-Diana Armstrong Pease Lloyd

Diana married **Lars Sederholm**. They had three children: **Tina**, **Annelisa**, and **Annika**.

11-Tina Sederholm

11-Annelisa Sederholm

11-Annika Sederholm

9-**Deborah Pease Wilson**^{1,140,194,210,231} was born on 2 Oct 1910 in Woodcroft, Edgbaston, Birmingham and died in 1986 at age 76.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was Roman Catholic.
- She had a residence in Minia, Livesey Road, Ludlow, Shropshire.

Deborah married **Prof. Arthur Hilary Armstrong**,^{1,140,194,210,231} son of **Rev. William Alexander Armstrong**^{1,231,232} and **Emily Mary Cripps**,^{1,231,232} on 29 Aug 1933 in Warwickshire. Arthur was born on 13 Aug 1909 in 56 Tisbury Road, Hove, Sussex and died on 16 Oct 1997 in General Hospital, Hereford, Herefordshire at age 88. They had five children: **Christopher John Richard, Orfilia Bridget Mary, Moreen Teresa Catherine, Julian Peter Benedict, and Agnes Nicolette.**

General Notes: Emeritus Professor: University of Liverpool, since 1972; Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, since 1983

EDUCATION Lancing Coll.; Jesus Coll., Cambridge (MA)

CAREER Asst Lectr in Classics, University Coll., Swansea, 1936– 39; Professor of Classics, Royal University of Malta, Valletta, 1939– 43; Classical VIth Form Master, Beaumont Coll., Old Windsor, Berks, 1943– 46; Lectr in Latin, University Coll., Cardiff, 1946– 50; Gladstone Professor of Greek, Univ. of Liverpool, 1950– 72; Vis. Prof. of Classics and Phil., Dalhousie Univ., Halifax, NS, 1972– 83. Killam Sen. Fellow, Dalhousie Univ., 1970– 71

PUBLICATIONS The Architecture of the Intelligible Universe in the Philosophy of Plotinus, 1940, repr. 1967 (French trans. with new preface, 1984); An Introduction to Ancient Philosophy, 1947 (American edn, 1949, 4th edn, 1965, last repr. 1981); Plotinus, 1953 (American edn, 1963); Christian Faith and Greek Philosophy (with R. A. Markus), 1960 (American edn, 1964); Plotinus I-VII (Loeb Classical Library), 1966– 88; Cambridge History of Later Greek and Early Mediæval Philosophy (Editor and part author), 1967, repr. 1970; St Augustine and Christian Platonism, 1968; Plotinian and Christian Studies, 1979; Classical Mediterranean Spirituality (Vol. 15 of World Spirituality) (Editor and part author), 1986; Hellenic and Christian Studies, 1990; contribs to Classical Qly, JI Hellenic Studies, JI Theological Studies, etc.

Armstrong, (Arthur) Hilary (1909– 1997), classical scholar, was born on 13 August 1909 at 56 Tisbury Road, Hove, Sussex, the son of William Alexander Armstrong, a Church of England priest, and his wife, Emily Mary, née Cripps. His father was a high-church tory, and Armstrong was given a devout Anglican education and a traditional classical education, which by his own reckoning he was one of the last to receive, at Lancing College and Jesus College, Cambridge. After graduation he became a librarian in the classics faculty library. He also became a convert to Roman Catholicism. On 29 August 1933 he married Deborah Pease (b. 1910/11), daughter of Alfred Wilson, a chemical manufacturer, from a family of midlands Quakers. They had two sons and three daughters.

At Cambridge, Armstrong began working on the then most unfashionable ancient Greek 'mystic' Plotinus, the founder of Neoplatonism. In 1940 he published his pioneering work The Architecture of the Intelligible Universe in the Philosophy of Plotinus; in it he sought to establish that Plotinus was a philosopher on the level of Plato and Aristotle, who attempted to elucidate his meditative experience by means of rigorous philosophical argument. In 1936 he was appointed assistant lecturer in classics at University College, Swansea. The same year he showed in an article for the Classical Quarterly (in opposition to the French plotinist E. Brehier) that Plotinus's philosophy did not derive from Indian thought, but could be completely understood through the Hellenic tradition. From 1939 to 1943 Armstrong was professor of classics at the University of Malta in Valletta. When Malta was besieged, a friend who was an Orthodox priest chanted Greek prayers during bombing raids, an experience that Armstrong still described in his late correspondence. After returning to Britain in 1943, he taught classics at Beaumont College, Windsor, until assuming a lectureship at Cardiff in 1946. In 1947 his influential An Introduction to Ancient Philosophy appeared; many years later it was still in print.

In 1950 Armstrong was appointed Gladstone professor of Greek at Liverpool University, where he remained until 1972. In this creative period his gift for scholarly collaboration led to the publication first of Christian Faith and Greek Philosophy (1960, with R. A. Markus), and secondly of the seminal Cambridge History of Later Greek and Early Medieval Philosophy (1967), which he edited and to which he contributed the chapter on Plotinus. Recommended to the Loeb Classical Library by his friend E. R. Dodds, he undertook the seven-volume English translation of Plotinus's Enneads; the first volume appeared in 1966 and the last in 1988, though completed long before that. It was a formidably learned accomplishment and a landmark of Neoplatonic scholarship. Better known on the continent than in England, Armstrong formed lasting friendships with P. Henry and R. Schwyzer, who produced the first critical text of Plotinus, from which he worked. In 1970 he was elected a fellow of the British Academy, an honour of which he was deeply proud.

This might have been enough for another scholar, but in 1972 Armstrong took early retirement from Liverpool to become visiting professor of classics at Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia, a post he held until 1982. In this position he became a focal point for Neoplatonic scholars all over North America, whom he greatly influenced. He also helped to found the journal Dionysius, for the scholarly discussion of late Greek philosophy and Christianity. These years saw a prodigious output of articles, the editorship of Classical Mediterranean Spirituality (1986), and two collections of essays, Plotinian and Christian Studies (1979) and Hellenic and Christian Studies (1990). His article in the latter, 'The divine enhancement of earthly beauties', was perhaps the best introduction and analysis to date of Greek and Platonic religious/aesthetic sensibilities. A Festschrift in his honour, Neoplatonism and Christian Thought, was published in 1981. Significantly, Armstrong's growing disagreements with the Roman Catholic church led him eventually back into the Anglican church.

Armstrong 'kept the altars of Plotinus warm' (Eunapius, Lives of the Philosophers, 455.42) in an era when metaphysical ideas of any stripe were all but ridiculed in Anglo-American philosophical circles. In his later years the revival of mysticism and the lively interest in religious thought made his work more relevant than ever. In addition to his ground-breaking Neoplatonic scholarship, he wrote on the historical (and contemporary) problems of religious pluralism and tolerance. He was open to the valid religious expressions of other traditions. Temperamentally opposed to dogmatism,

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intolerance, or triumphalism of any kind, he insisted that 'it is permissible to disagree' on religious and philosophical issues, and said that the 'temple of Greco-Roman Isis' in our world that he would actively honour, if he should come upon it, would be a Hindu temple (personal knowledge).

Armstrong favoured the 'way of unsaying' or 'apophasis' commonly known as 'negative theology': the one (first principle, 'God') is not this, not that, and it is not not this, not not that. In the end all our formulations, including our negations, must be negated. Hence all dogmas were to him, at bottom, provisional. That they led to people getting hurt or killed was intolerable. The modern Christian, thought Armstrong, should be an 'idoloclast' but also an 'iconodule' (Armstrong, 'Negative theology', *Plotinian and Christian Studies*, 24, 1979, 189): the natural world is to be welcomed as a 'theophany' or image (icon) of the three transcendent Plotinian realities, one– intellect– soul. Furthermore, he considered the church's 'churchiness' and neglect of the natural world one of the culprits in the global environmental crisis.

Contemporary students of religion learned from Armstrong's notion that Neoplatonism, because of its compatibility, was of crucial importance in the philosophical discussions between east and west. Although involved in these and many other spiritual concerns, he eschewed the title of guru and always claimed to be 'of the college rather than of the coven' (personal knowledge). He was a generous friend to many of his students and colleagues, often helping them with their professional careers and engaging in lively personal and intellectual discussion. He was among the greatest of the 'Cambridge Platonists'.

Armstrong's creativity continued unabated after his retirement to Ludlow in Shropshire, and even after he suffered a stroke in 1989. Before this it remained hard to keep up with him on a vigorous walk around the countryside he loved, while he discussed the virtues of those Neoplatonists who gave a positive valuation to nature and to the body. He enjoyed gardening and proudly showed his flowers transplanted from the Black Sea area, a connection with ancient Greek Christianity. His taste in music ranged from early to late classical: his favourite composers were Monteverdi, Mozart, and Mahler. In the 1990s he continued to publish, and his correspondence with friends, scholars, and students never faltered. As his body declined he became frustrated by his increasing immobility; he loved to be taken out for a pub lunch. He died at the General Hospital, Hereford, on 16 October 1997, after another stroke. He was survived by his two sons, one a Church of England priest and the other a lawyer, and a daughter; his wife and two daughters predeceased him. Although a great reader of Plato's *Phaedo* on the immortality of the soul, and a Christian Platonist who had returned to the Church of England, he had come seriously to doubt the notion of personal survival.

Jay Bregman

Sources J. Bregman, 'Memorial: A. H. Armstrong', *Alexandria*, 5 (2000), 451– 2 · J. Bregman, 'The contemporary Christian Platonism of A. H. Armstrong', *Alexandria*, 4 (1997), 181– 95 · *The Independent* (22 Oct 1997) · *The Guardian* (20 Oct 1997) · *The Times* (5 Nov 1997) · WWW · personal knowledge (2004) · private information (2004) · b. cert. · m. cert. · d. cert.

Wealth at death under £180,000: probate, 27 Jan 1998, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Jay Bregman, 'Armstrong, (Arthur) Hilary (1909– 1997)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/68471>]

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with Fellow of the British Academy.
- He was Roman Catholic.
- He worked as a Professor of Greek, Liverpool University in 1950-1972.

10-Rev. Dr. Christopher John Richard Armstrong

10-**Orfilia Bridget Mary Armstrong** was born on 26 Apr 1937 in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales and died on 20 Jul 1954 at age 17.

10-Moreen Teresa Catherine Armstrong

10-Julian Peter Benedict Armstrong

10-Agnes Nicolette Armstrong

9-**Wilson**¹⁸⁴ was born on 2 Oct 1910 in Woodcroft, Edgbaston, Birmingham and died on 2 Oct 1910 in Woodcroft, Edgbaston, Birmingham. (Stillborn).

General Notes: Wed October 5th 1910:- Claudia had twins a day or so ago, one still born – the other little girl & Claudia doing well. *The Diaries of Sir Alfred Edward Pease* Alfred wrote this, on the same day as his daughter Lavender's marriage to Sandy Medlicott

9-**Edith Violet Wilson**¹⁴⁰ was born on 17 Dec 1912 in Woodcroft, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Edith married **Michael Buffery**, son of **Frank Ernest Buffery** and **Lucy Newton**. They had two children: **Philip Michael** and **Anna Lucia**.

10-Philip Michael Buffery

10-Anna Lucia Buffery

9-**Noel John Wilson**^{44,140,210} was born on 17 Dec 1912 in Woodcroft, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at The Downs School in 1922-1926 in Colwall, Malvern, Herefordshire.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1926-1930 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an Electrical Engineer.
- He was Jesuit.

7-**Howard Fox**^{8,140,141,171} was born on 10 Dec 1836 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 15 Nov 1922 in Falmouth, Cornwall at age 85.

General Notes: He was Consul for the United States of America in Falmouth from 1874 until 1905, in succession to his father. He became Consul for Denmark in 1909. In April 1870, He was appointed Vice-Consul for the Republic of the Equator. He was appointed Consul for Sweden and Norway in 1896.

Harbour and Dock development.

He was chairman of Falmouth Dock Company for 45 years, succeeding his father. He had wide general interests in science and supported the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society and the British Association. At the British Association's Annual Meeting held in Nottingham in September 1893, he read a paper to the Geology Section "The radiolarian cherts of Cornwall". In 1884, he attended the British Association meeting in Montreal, Canada.

He was a member of the Geological Society of London He served as president of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall in 1893-1894, and in 1897 was awarded the RGSC's prestigious Bolitho Gold Medal.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Shipping agent.
- He worked as a Chairman of Falmouth Dock Company in Falmouth, Cornwall.
- He worked as an American Consul 1874 To 1905 in Falmouth, Cornwall.
- He had a residence in 1915 in Rosehill, Falmouth, Cornwall.

Howard married **Olivia Blanche Orme**,^{8,140} daughter of **Charles Orme**⁸ and **Eliza Andrews**,⁸ on 19 Mar 1864 in St. Johns, Woodharden, Hampstead, London. Olivia was born on 18 Oct 1844 in Blackfriars, London and died on 12 Mar 1930 in Falmouth, Cornwall at age 85. They had four children: **Howard Orme**, **Charles Masson**, **Olivia Lloyd**, and **Stella**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was Non-Quaker.

8-**Howard Orme Fox**²³³ was born on 17 Aug 1865 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 7 Jun 1921 in Ceylon at age 55.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Imperial Civil Servant in 1889 in Badulla Kachcheri, Ceylon.
- He worked as a Commissioner of Requests & Police Magistrate in 1892 in Point Pedro, Ceylon.
- He worked as an Agent for the Western Province in 1892 in Ceylon.
- He worked as an Acting Land Surveyor, Customs in Colombo, Sri Lanka.
- He worked as an Assistant Government Agent in 1899 in Matale, Ceylon.
- He worked as a District Judge in 1900 in Tangalla, Ceylon.
- He worked as a Settlements Officer after 1903.

8-**Charles Masson Fox** was born on 9 Nov 1866 in Falmouth, Cornwall, died on 11 Oct 1935 in Falmouth, Cornwall at age 68, and was buried in FBG Budock, Falmouth.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

General Notes: Charles Masson Fox (9 November 1866 - 11 October 1935) was a prominent Cornish businessman who achieved international prominence in the world of chess problems and a place in the gay history of Edwardian England.

Masson Fox was born into a prominent Quaker family and was a cousin of the fraudulent sinologist Sir Edmund Backhouse, 2nd Baronet. Living throughout his life in the Cornish seaside town of Falmouth, Fox in the early decades of his life was a senior partner of his family's timber firm, Fox Stanton & Company, and was also on the Board of Messrs G C Fox & Company, a long-established firm of shipping agents.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Director of G C Fox & Co, and Timber Merchant in Falmouth, Cornwall.
- He had a residence in Rosehill, Falmouth, Cornwall.

8-**Olivia Lloyd Fox** was born on 5 Feb 1868 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 3 Mar 1950 in Falmouth, Cornwall at age 82.

8-**Stella Fox** was born on 11 Dec 1876 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 1 Mar 1954 in Falmouth, Cornwall at age 77.

General Notes: My father, Sir Joseph Gurney Pease, knew Stella.

7-**Helen Maria Fox**^{7,9,13,116,140,141,174,189} was born on 17 Nov 1838 in Wodehouse Place, Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 1 May 1928 in Alnmouth, Northumberland at age 89.

Helen married **John William Pease**,^{7,9,13,69,116,140,141,157,163,174,189,223} son of **John Beaumont Pease**^{7,45,83,114,140,157,167,174,223} and **Sarah Fossick**,^{7,45,114,140} on 13 Sep 1860 in FMH Falmouth. John was born on 13 Aug 1836 in North Lodge, Darlington, County Durham and died on 25 Mar 1901 in Pendower, Benwell, Newcastle at age 64. They had six children: **Sarah Helen, Howard, Alice, Florence, John William Beaumont, and Sophia Mabel.**

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with DCL DL JP.
- He worked as a Banker "Hodgkin, Barnett, Pease & Spence" on 14 Mar 1859 in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland.
- He resided at "Pendower" in Benwell, Newcastle upon Tyne.
- He had a residence in Nether Grange, Alnmouth, Northumberland.
- He worked as a Director of the North Eastern Railway.

8-**Sarah Helen Pease**^{174,184} was born on 17 Jul 1861 in Saltwell, Gateshead, died on 6 Dec 1937 in Nether Grange, Alnmouth, Northumberland at age 76, and was buried on 9 Dec 1937 in Alnmouth, Northumberland.

General Notes: Known as Ella. Sir Alfred E. Pease writes, "Mon 6 Dec 1937 - ½ year OME Board 2.30 - all went well - My dear cousin Ella Pease died at Nether Grange today, peacefully - aged 75 - I can hardly imagine life without her - see my notice of her in *The Times* of 17th Dec & letters in separate envelope "

Noted events in her life were:

- She was awarded with OBE DStJ JP.

8-**Howard Pease**^{140,163,174,194} was born on 12 Jul 1863 in Saltwell, Gateshead, died on 25 Jan 1928 in London at age 64, and was buried in St. John the Evangelist, Otterburn, Northumberland.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with FSA JP.
- He had a residence in Otterburn Tower, Otterburn, Northumberland.
- Miscellaneous: Author of "Border Ghost Stories".

Howard married **Margaret Kynaston**,^{140,174} daughter of **Rev. Canon Herbert Kynaston (Snow)**¹⁷⁴ and **Charlotte Cordeaux**, on 27 Oct 1887 in St. Luke's Church, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire. Margaret was born on 19 Sep 1866 in Eton, died on 31 Aug 1947 in The Mill House, Bray on Thames, Berkshire at age 80, and was buried in St. John the Evangelist, Otterburn, Northumberland. They had four children: **Margaret Valentine, John William Kynaston, Cuthbert, and Evelyn Audrey.**

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

General Notes: She married in Cheltenham Registration District, as Margaret Kynaston, on 27th October 1887 at St Luke's Church by the Bishop of Newcastle, Howard Pease of Pendover; Enfield Lodge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Otterburn Tower, Northumberland. Her final home was The Old Mill House at Bray, where she died on 31st August 1947. Known as Marna

Noted events in her life were:

- She was baptized on 1 Nov 1866 in Eton Chapel.

9-Margaret Valentine Pease¹⁹⁴ was born on 8 Sep 1889 in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland and died on 19 Mar 1952 in London at age 62.

Margaret married **John Arthur Dodgson**,¹⁹⁴ son of **Heathfield Butler Dodgson**¹⁹⁴ and **Sybil Agnes Vivian**, on 29 Apr 1916 in St. John's, Westminster. John was born on 13 Jun 1890 in India and died on 10 Sep 1969 in Ipswich, Suffolk at age 79. They had three children: **Ann Valentine**, **Sara Elizabeth**, and **Stephen Cuthbert Vivian**.

General Notes: "DODGSON, John Arthur." In Who Was Who. London: A & C Black, an imprint of Bloomsbury Publishing plc, 1920– 2008. Who Was Who online edition. Oxford: OUP, 2007. <<http://www.ukwhoswho.com/view/article/oupww/whowaswho/U56741>>.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Painter.

10-Ann Valentine Dodgson

Ann married **John Robertson Harvey**, son of **James Robertson Harvey** and **Phyllis Block**. They had four children: **David Robertson**, **Linda Jane**, **Sarah Veronica**, and **Elizabeth Ann**.

11-Prof. David Robertson Harvey

David married **Professor Joan Hayward**.

11-Linda Jane Harvey

11-Sarah Veronica Harvey

11-Elizabeth Ann Harvey

10-Sara Elizabeth Dodgson

10-Prof. Stephen Cuthbert Vivian Dodgson was born on 17 Mar 1924 in London and died on 13 Apr 2013 at age 89.

General Notes: During World War II, he served in the Royal Navy. From 1947 to 1949, Dodgson studied at the Royal College of Music, where he later taught composition. In 1950, he visited Italy on a travelling scholarship, after which he taught in various schools and colleges for a number of years. From 1957 he has broadcast regularly on BBC Radio. In 1986 he became chairman of the National Youth Wind Orchestra of Great Britain, for which he has written several pieces.

Dodgson has written music covering a number of genres, but he is perhaps best known for his guitar music. In addition to a large number of solo works, amongst which are six virtuoso piano sonatas,[3] this includes ensemble pieces and two concertos. Guitarists who have had works dedicated to them by Dodgson include Julian Bream, Gabriel Estarellas, Angelo Gilardino, Nicola Hall, John Williams, the Eden-Stell Duo and the Fragnito-Matarazzo Duo.

Dodgson is related to Lewis Carroll (Charles Dodgson), and is his closest living relative to have the surname Dodgson. -----

The imagination of the composer Stephen Dodgson, who has died aged 89, was galvanised by the personalities and the often unusual requests of the musicians for whom he wrote - and they usually came back for more. His more than 250 works ranged from his chamber operas Margaret Catchpole (1979) and Nancy the Waterman (2007) through choral music, songs and chamber music to large-scale orchestral and wind-band works. Three instruments in particular benefited from his attention: the guitar, harpsichord and recorder.

His introduction to the guitar came in the early 1950s through Alexis Chesnakov, a Russian refugee who was working in Britain as an actor and asked for some folksong settings. Dodgson, able to play the instrument only in his imagination, struggled at first, but came to write for it idiomatically, as in the Guitar Concerto No 1 (1956), intended for Julian Bream. However, as Bream was not available for its BBC premiere, this was given by John Williams, then aged 17, with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra under Walter Goehr. The Guitar Concerto No 2 (1972), this time specifically written for Williams, followed and there have since been duet concertos for violin, guitar and strings, and for two guitars and strings.

At the heart of Dodgson's contribution to the guitar's solo repertoire are the four Partitas and the popular Fantasy-Divisions, and he has written for the instrument in numerous different ensembles: there are works for two, three and four guitars, massed guitars with and without solo instruments, songs with guitar accompaniment, including Four Poems of John Clare (1962) for the tenor Wilfred Brown and Williams, and numerous chamber music works. Notable among them is the large Duo Concertante (1968) written for the surprising combination of guitar - Williams - and harpsichord - Rafael Puyana - and recorded by those artists.

Dodgson always rose to the challenge presented by an improbable melange of instruments, including, in 1999, High Barbaree, for recorder, guitar and harpsichord. In 2006, John Mackenzie

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produced a substantial study of his guitar music.

His introduction to the harpsichord came through its Czech exponent Stanislav Heller, for whom he wrote his first set of Six Inventions in 1955. Four years later Dodgson married Jane Clark, another harpsichordist and an authority on François Couperin. A fascination with the music and instruments of the baroque and earlier followed, resulting in four more sets of Inventions (1961, 1970, 1985 and 1993) - making 30 pieces in all. Their changing styles reflected the transition from the metal-framed instruments of the Wanda Landowska generation to the more resonant classical-replica harpsichords, and indeed to more authentic performance practice, with appropriate and stylish ornaments.

For his recorder-playing student Richard Harvey, Dodgson wrote the virtuosic Shine and Shade (1975), a rare example, for him, of a jazz-inflected piece, and now a staple of the instrument's repertoire. The recorder had featured in his incidental music for the 1970 BBC radio production of John Ford's chronicle play Perkin Warbeck, and Dodgson remembered vividly the dynamic playing of David Munrow in the sessions. This music was quarried for a commission for a recorder and harpsichord work for Carl Dolmetsch and Joseph Saxby, Warbeck Dances (1972).

Since my own introduction to Dodgson in 1997, a stream of idiomatic music for the instrument has followed, including Concerto Chacony (2000), with string orchestra, a Capriccio Concertante No 2 (2005), for recorder, harpsichord and string orchestra, and numerous smaller chamber works. Dodgson's seven piano sonatas have been championed and recorded by Bernard Roberts, and his eight string quartets likewise by the Tippett String Quartet.

His explorations of instrumental byways have included a concerto for viola da gamba, a song for voice and baryton, and a duet for two lutes. Six of his nine Essays for orchestra have been recorded commercially.

Stylistically, his music is tonal, though often ambiguously so. Like that of Janacek, a composer he admired and whose compositional method of developing small cells finds its echo in his own works, the music rarely follows an obvious path. Performers find initially that the music is surprising and unexpected - puzzling even - and almost always very intricate: the guitar guru John Duarte once told me that Dodgson could not write a simple piece of music if he tried, though that is not entirely true.

However, once the music reveals its secrets, it becomes intensely appealing. The influence of early music in his style manifests itself in numerous ways: not just in his choice of instrument, but also in a love of decoration and ornamentation, a fondness for virtuoso display, baroque-style figuration, a predilection for variation form (often on medieval or folk-tune themes), and the choice of early vocal texts.

Dodgson was born in Chelsea, London, the third child of artistic parents. His father, John Dodgson, was a distinguished symbolist painter whose works grace several Dodgson CDs (and a distant cousin of Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, the writer Lewis Carroll). His mother, Valentine, was also an artist: the couple had met at the Slade School of Art.

From Berkhamsted school, Hertfordshire, Stephen went to Stowe school, Buckinghamshire, and in 1942 was conscripted into the Royal Navy, where he was mainly engaged in anti-submarine warfare in the North Atlantic. A year of private composition lessons with Bernard Stevens led to him entering the Royal College of Music, London, in 1946.

While he was nominally there to study the horn, as he put it: "My real incentive was composition. RO Morris inspired my interest in counterpoint, the music of the 16th-century composer Thomas Morley, and so on. Morris was shy about composition in the 20th century, and I think he liked me because I avoided mentioning it. He was rather old, always had a cold, and was charming and courteous. Patrick Hadley was briefly on the staff when Morris retired; he staggered up from Cambridge in a state of delightful disarray, indiscreet and erratic, but was a tonic in realism and practical attitude. When he was absent, Antony Hopkins took his place and was a more useful instructor."

Dodgson won the Cobbett memorial prize in 1948 for a Fantasy String Quartet, followed by the Royal Philharmonic Society prize in 1949 for his Variations for Orchestra, and again in 1953 for the Symphony in E Flat. Also in 1949, he was awarded the Octavia travelling scholarship, which took him to Rome.

On his return to London in the spring of 1950, his music started to get performances and broadcasts by, among others, the flautist Geoffrey Gilbert, oboist Evelyn Barbirolli, harpist Maria Korchinska, the Philip Jones Brass Ensemble, violinist Neville Marriner, violist Watson Forbes and conductors Leslie Woodgate, Paul Steinitz and even Gerald Finzi with his Newbury String Players - though he found Dodgson's style somewhat ungrateful.

In 1956 Dodgson started teaching at the RCM and conducting the junior orchestra. Nine years later he became professor of composition and theory, continuing at the RCM until his retirement in 1982. He was also a regular reviewer and commentator on musical matters for the BBC, and wrote scores for many radio dramas.

Enthusiastic, ebullient and quick-witted, Dodgson was extremely voluble, with a strong, distinctive voice, an ever-present smile, much old-world courtesy, and an idiosyncratic gait.

He is survived by Jane.

- Stephen Cuthbert Vivian Dodgson, composer, born 17 March 1924; died 13 April 2013 *The Guardian*

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Composer.
- He worked as a Professor of Composition & Harmony in 1965 in Royal College of Music.

Stephen married **Jane Clark**. They had no children.

9-John William Kynaston Pease was born on 9 Nov 1890 in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland and died on 26 May 1960 in Elgin, Moray, Scotland at age 69.

General Notes: Known as Jack.

From an e-mail from Donald Gordon to Sir J. Gurney Pease Bt. "Like you, Bic Lord Wardington liked the challenge of pursuing threads of long-neglected stories. In addition to his wider atlas-collecting, he also spent a great deal of time and money reassembling John William Pease's library, which had first been split between Howard, Monty and perhaps the others, then spread around again when that generation died. My Dad had five or six books, all of which ended up in the Wardington Library. When I was last there in 2001, Bic had me spend some time with "Ortelius", the magnificent 1570 atlas that had come down to Dad. It having lived at Wardington since the late 1950s, and Bic having such a passion for it that Dad had sold it to him in the 1980s. Bic wanted me to enjoy some quiet time with it like with an old family member. It was only about 3 years after my last visit that Wardington had its terrible fire and the extraordinary library was rescued by the skin of its teeth. It

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was all then stored at Sotheby's to be readied for sale, and sold shortly after Bic died. Strange to think of all that enjoyment of reassembling the library, then being dispersed along with the rest of his breathtaking collection, but Bic seemed quite philosophical about it. I was lucky to see it all when I last did.

I didn't know that Jack and Sigrid were married in Stockholm. Dad did relay that the family was shocked when "old" Uncle Jack (aged about 45?) married this Swedish bombshell! They had Sangare Ranch near Nyeri. It seems that Jack was quite shattered by the Mau Mau, as he knew all his workers parents and grandparents, then suddenly had his cattle poisoned. They sold the ranch to Mike Prettejohn who still has it. Your son Charles has evidently been in contact with my cousin Noni (Prettejohn) Aldridge. Mike Prettejohn is Noni's father's cousin. As Charles' genealogical work shows, everyone is connected!

I have my Aunt Cairtriona's photo album of her trip to Kenya in 1938 to visit Jack and Sigrid. My Mum and Dad stopped in Kenya in 1988 en route to visiting me in Zimbabwe. They went up to the ranch, and although Mike was away, the ancient "gardenboy" remembered Jack and Sigrid fondly. The Prettejohn family is doing some innovated conservation work there. I hitched from Zim to Capetown, and then back up through Zambia, Lake Tanganyika, Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, then into Kenya in 1989. At one point I was within spitting distance of the Ranch, but didn't have the audacity to invite myself to stop in, much to my regret. Next time! With our kids as the excuse!"

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Farmer in Sangare Ranch, Nyeri, Kenya.
- He worked as an Acting District Commissioner in Ngong, Masai Province, Kenya.
- He worked as an Acting District Commissioner in Fort Hall District, Kikuyu Province, Kenya.

John married **Sigrid Hudson**, daughter of **A. L. Hudson**.

9-Capt. Cuthbert Pease was born on 2 Jan 1892 in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland, died on 18 Sep 1916 in Somme, France at age 24, and was buried in Grove Town Cemetery, Meaulte, Somme, Picardie, France. Grave I.C.41. The cause of his death was From wounds sustained in action.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Officer of the Irish Guards.

9-Evelyn Audrey Pease¹ was born on 15 Dec 1893 in Arcot Hall, Northumberland and died on 8 May 1959 in Kilmuir, Isle of Skye at age 65.

Evelyn married **Seton Paul Gordon**,¹ son of **William Gordon**¹ and **Ella Mary Paul**,¹ on 19 Aug 1915 in Otterburn, Northumberland. Seton was born on 11 Apr 1886 in 26 Rubislaw Terrace, Aberdeen, Scotland, died on 18 Mar 1977 in Biddleston Manor, Northamptonshire at age 90, and was buried in Ashes spread in the Cairngorms. Another name for Seton was Seton Gordon. They had three children: **Ella Catriona Seton**, **Audrey Bridie Seton**, and **Donald Alasdair Seton**.

General Notes: Gordon, Seton Paul (1886– 1977), naturalist and photographer, was born at 26 Rubislaw Terrace, Aberdeen, on 11 April 1886, the only child of William Gordon (1839– 1924), advocate and town clerk of Aberdeen, and his wife, Ella Mary, daughter of the horticulturist William Paul of Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire; she wrote poetry. As well as a family house in Aberdeen, the Gordons had a chalet (Auchintoul) at Aboyne on Deeside, which played a big part in developing the young boy's love of wildlife, fishing, climbing the hills, and photographing birds; he wrote so well about what he was discovering that the first of his twenty-seven books, *Birds of Loch and Mountain*, illustrated with ninety of his photographs, was published in 1907. In October 1908 he matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford, and took a second-class honours degree in natural sciences in 1911. At Oxford he met (Evelyn) Audrey Pease (1893– 1959), an undergraduate at Lady Margaret Hall, studying the same subjects. She not only matched him in ornithological knowledge, but had photographed a variety of birds from hides in her home county of Northumberland. They were married on 19 August 1915, had a son and two daughters, and their partnership lasted until her death.

In 1912 Gordon published *The Charm of the Hills*, which remained in print almost a century later. During the First World War he was given the job of organizing a secret coastguard service, based on the Isle of Mull and with his own boat. For Gordon a whole new world opened up as he recruited a corps of over 100 Hebrideans on different islands to watch out for enemy submarines. He was conscious of the inequality which meant that he could go where he pleased among the islands and wildlife that he loved while his friends were being killed in the trenches in France. *The Land of the Hills and the Glens* (1920) and *Hebridean Memoirs* (1923) drew on these experiences. Indeed, his wartime career launched him on a career as a naturalist, writer, and photographer, for, as he discovered in the 1920s, there were more qualified former officers than appointments. He observed, 'After the war we visited much of the Highlands and the Hebrides, staying with crofters, camping on the islands, some of them uninhabited, living the hard way, thus getting to know the crofters and their outlook on the world.' In 1922 he published *Amid Snowy Wastes*, an account of the wildlife on the Spitsbergen archipelago, and in 1927 *Days with the Golden Eagle*, the first of many volumes on birds which bridged the gap between ornithology and environmentalism. His *Edward Grey of Fallodon and his Birds* (1937) was an affectionate account of the former foreign secretary's interest in the subject.

Seton Gordon had a disciplined approach to his work, routinely writing for three hours in the morning and three in the evening. In February he went on lecture tours, travelling all over the British Isles to show his slides taken with a half-plate camera; the tours always finished in time for him to return to his home, Upper Duntulm, on the island of Skye, to catch the nesting of the golden eagle. The routine produced some thirty or more books, many illustrated with photographs by both Gordon and his wife. Among them were *Thirty Years of Nature Photography* (1936), *Highways and Byways in the Central Highlands* (1948, with illustrations by Sir David Young Cameron), and *Afoot in the Hebrides* (1950). Gordon was appointed CBE in 1939. Audrey Gordon died in 1959, and the following year (2 June 1960) Seton married a family friend, Elizabeth Maud (b. 1899/1900), widow of Colonel Reginald Badger and daughter of George Murray Smith, landowner. Gordon's discipline now relaxed somewhat, and they divided their time between Upper Duntulm, his wife's cottage in Kintail, and Biddleston Manor, Northamptonshire, where Seton Gordon died on the night of 18– 19 March 1977. His ashes were scattered in the Cairngorms.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

Adam Watson summed up Gordon's life in *Scottish Birds*, the journal of the Scottish Ornithologists Club:

With his passing ends the period of wholly exploratory naturalists in Scotland and their extraordinary breadth of interests. He was the long last practitioner, overlapping for decades the modern period when scientific method dominated ornithology. Astride two centuries, Seton had a timeless attitude, exemplified by the patched, decades-old kilt he wore on every occasion, sun or snow, mansion or bothy.

Tom Weir

Sources R. Eagle, *Seton Gordon: the life and times of a highland gentleman* (1991) · S. Gordon, *Thirty years of nature photography* (1936) · private information (2004) · personal knowledge (2004) · b. cert. · m. cert. · C. Anson, ed., *Lady Margaret Hall register, 1879– 1952* (1955) · [A. Watson], *Scottish Birds*, 9/6 (1977), 307– 9

Archives NL Scot., corresp. and papers | CUL, corresp. with Sir Peter Markham Scott · JRL, letters to the *Manchester Guardian* · NL Scot., letters to Paul C. Spink

Likenesses Bassano, photograph, 1928, NPG [see illus.] · photographs (aged ninety), repro. in [Watson], *Scottish Birds*, 307

Wealth at death £141,172.68: confirmation, 6 July 1977, CCI

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Tom Weir, 'Gordon, Seton Paul (1886– 1977)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with CBE. FZS.
- He worked as a Naturalist, author and photographer.

10-**Ella Catriona Seton Gordon** was born on 14 Jul 1916 in Oban, Argyll and died in 2000 at age 84.

Ella married **Simon Foster MacDonald-Lockhart**, son of **John Ronald MacDonald-Moreton** and **Daisy Maud Eyre Crabbe**, on 28 Feb 1942 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland. Simon was born on 11 Jul 1916 in Largie, Argyll, Scotland and died in 1991 at age 75. They had four children: **Mairi Susan**, **Angus Hew Macdonald**, **Simon James (Hamish)**, and **Norman Philip**.

11-Mairi Susan Macdonald-Lockhart

Mairi married **Richard Swan**.

Mairi next married **Ian Hamilton Finlay** in 1965. Ian was born on 28 Oct 1925 in Nassau, Bahamas and died on 27 Mar 2006 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland at age 80. They had two children: **Alexander** and **Aileen**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with CBE.
- He was educated at Dollar Academy.
- He worked as a Poet and writer.

12-Alexander Finlay

12-Aileen Finlay

Aileen married **Scott Simpson**. They had one son: **John Luke**.

13-John Luke Simpson

Mairi next married **Richard Swan**.

11-**Angus Hew Macdonald Lockhart 25th of The Lee** was born on 17 Aug 1946 in Dunsyre, South Lanarkshire and died on 20 Nov 2015 at age 69.

Angus married **Susan Elizabeth Normand**. They had two children: **Fiona Macdonald** and **Ranald William Angus**.

12-Fiona Macdonald Lockhart

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

Fiona married **Robert Wyly**.

12-Ranald William Angus Lockhart 26th of The Lee

11-Simon James (Hamish) MacDonald-Lockhart

Simon married **Lady Lavinia Marsham**, daughter of **Lt. Col. Peter William Marsham** and **Hersey Coke**. They had three children: **James Seton Alexander**, **Andrew Peter Robert**, and **Davina**.

12-James Seton Alexander MacDonald-Lockhart

12-Andrew Peter Robert MacDonald-Lockhart

12-Davina MacDonald-Lockhart was born in 1981 and died on 4 Mar 2020 at age 39.

Davina married **Robert Bell**. They had two children: **Paddy** and **Archie**.

13-Paddy Bell

13-Archie Bell

11-Norman Philip MacDonald-Lockhart

10-Audrey Bridie Seton Gordon was born on 26 Feb 1923 in Connel, Oban, Argyll, died in 1994 at age 71, and was buried in Kuranda, Queensland, Australia.

Audrey married **Hugh Maitland Prettejohn**, son of **Richard Buckley Prettejohn** and **Margaret De Sage**, on 9 Jun 1945 in Holy Trinity, Brompton, London. Hugh was born on 10 Feb 1923 in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire and died on 8 Oct 2013 in Palm Cove, Queensland, Australia at age 90. They had two children: **Robert Hugh** and **Catriona Anne**.

General Notes: Hugh passed away peacefully at home on the 8th of October 2013 surrounded by his family.

Family and friends of the late Hugh Prettejohn are invited to attend a funeral service, to be held on Monday the 14th of October 2013 commencing at 3.00pm, at the Chapel of Trinity Funerals, 35 Mt Milman Drive Smithfield.

Trinity Community Funerals Cairns 07 4031 5566

Mr Hugh Prettejohn, described as the best dairy farmer in the West Wales of his day, has died aged 89 (reports 'Pembrokeshire Farmer').

Born into a wealthy and landed Gloucestershire family, the Great Depression ruined his father; all the Prettejohns could salvage was a farmhouse and some Jerseys, which the young Hugh left School and started milking. By the time he was 17 he was running a small dairy herd, then he managed to persuade the bank to lend them enough money to buy a run-down place near Tenby, which he transformed through determination and hard work that bordered on obsession.

Like Rex Patterson, Hugh Prettejohn recognised the potential in producing Summer milk using cheap grass, an old milking bail and a bit of electric fence wire - he set up flying herds all over Pembrokeshire, usually about 90 cows giving a typical 650 gallons per lactation on rented land, with his main inputs being rent and nitrogen. It became the second biggest dairy operation in the UK.

The industry changed again in the 1970's, and the Prettejohns eventually sold up and bought Palm Cove, near Cairns in Queensland (plenty of Welsh people in Cairns, oddly enough) and ended his days an Australian businessman.

His son, Robert, is reported: "Successful people are not 'lucky'. They do not depend on handouts. They are people who recognise opportunity. They are people who make things happen through their own good judgment backed by their own force and effort."

Pembrokeshire is dotted with milking bails even today, with at least one still in daily use: they are a reminder of dairy pioneers like Hugh Prettejohn who grasped that success was about economy of scale, economy of effort and economy of expense.

And the 200 acre farm at Tenby? It was redeveloped by its present owners into a 500 cow Dairymaster outfit, with a 50 point revolver, on 3 acres of concrete. I'm like to have known what Hugh Prettejohn would've made of that.

Walterp, Jan 24, 2014. <http://thefarmingforum.co.uk/index.php?threads/rip-hugh-prettejohn.16491/>

Noted events in his life were:

- His obituary was published in The Daily Telegraph on 19 Oct 2013.

11-Robert Hugh Prettejohn

11-Catriona Anne Prettejohn

Catriona married **Aldridge**.

10-**Donald Alasdair Seton Gordon**²³⁴ was born on 17 Jun 1924 in Aviemore, Inverness and died on 17 Feb 2011 at age 86.

General Notes: ALASDAIR SETON GORDON

June 17, 1924 - Feb. 17, 2011

Gravely wounded by shrapnel, Alasdair was given the Last Rites on the front line in the final months of the Second World War. He beat the odds then, and lived his life with a delighted awareness of the preciousness of each day. Alasdair spent his childhood in a Gaelic-speaking community on the Isle of Skye. His parents, the natural historians Audrey and Seton Gordon, were often away in pursuit of wildlife, so he and his two sisters ranged free on the hills and sea. On Skye he developed his love for story-telling, the pipes, singing and dancing. When he was nine he was sent to boarding school for a classical education. He went to Cambridge University, then on to join the Scots Guards Tank Brigade. His batallion took part in the liberation of Holland, and more fierce resistance after crossing the Rhine. After the war, he signed on to work in the Far East for a five-year term. On his way back to the Old Country, he stopped in Vancouver. When he met Nancy he decided that this was the place to adopt as home. He started building houses and boats, and never stopped. Mentor to many, he was a man of ideas and a man of action. He had keen intelligence and huge energy; his interest in people and perseverance expanded his vision of the Possible. His love of learning new fields fuelled his many projects, which ranged from land development to aquaculture and horticulture, and from land conservation to setting up gardens with juvenile offenders. A dashing figure with a wry sense of humour, he saw life as an adventure with limitless possibilities for fun. When asked over the past 25 years when he was going to retire, his response was 'Retire from what? This is play!' He kept his business mind acute until the last, but his great commitment over the past 20 years was to the starting, funding, and steering of Kidstart, a continuously growing program for at-risk children. He also sponsored hundreds of these kids to go to summer camps or on tall ships, in keeping with his sense of the need for adventure and deep belief in the importance of one's connection to nature. He shared his love of the West Coast with the many who sailed with him. He was the moving force in introducing Lasqueti Island to three generations of many grateful families. Living simply gave him great happiness. Family was central to his being, and his sense of family extended far beyond those related to him. He gave us all wise counsel and joyful companionship. Alasdair died suddenly while cutting and stacking firewood for next winter. He is survived by his wife Nancy, his children Jean, Catriona and Donald, their spouses, seven grandchildren, family far and wide, and great friends. 'We shall not find his like again' A service will be held on Friday March 4 at 2 pm at Shaughnessy Heights United Church, 1550 West 33rd Avenue, Vancouver. In lieu of flowers, donations may be made to KidStart, c/o Plea Community Services, www.kidstart.ca

Globe and Mail. Saturday 26 February 2011

Noted events in his life were:

- He resided at Isle of Skye before 1952.
- He was educated at Stowe.
- He was educated at Cambridge University.
- He worked as an officer of the Scots Guards Tank Brigade.
- He emigrated Emigrated to Canada in 1952.
- His obituary was published in the Globe and Mail on 26 Feb 2011 in Canada.

Donald married **Nancy**. They had three children: **Jean, Catriona, and Donald**.

11-Jean Gordon

11-Catriona Gordon

11-Donald Gordon

8-**Alice Pease**⁹ was born on 23 Oct 1865 in Saltwell, Gateshead and died on 29 Aug 1867 in Saltwell, Gateshead at age 1.

8-**Florence Pease**^{140,174} was born on 8 Sep 1867 in Saltwell, Gateshead and died on 24 Mar 1947 in Ross on Wye, Herefordshire at age 79.

General Notes: **26 Mar 1896, Thurs:** After breakfast, corrected my speech on the Sudan affair, then a letter or two, then to Southerons about binding the *Tantallon* album; hair cut, Charity Commissioners about Mary Peases Alms Houses, Fearon introduced me to J.W. Bowyer, Hope's Secretary who had it in hand. I think I arranged all with him. Then to see Mr Porter about Falmouth Rector's rate into which he said he would look. Then to Henry Fell Peases - found him in bed, he had had another nose bleeding last night, severe and Lizzie seemed anxious as the Dr told her that they considered him better as there was less tension on the pulse, it was this she did not like. I tried to cheer her up. Louie took me to the House. The Naval works Bill was on and poor Gorst was hanging about waiting to introduce the Education Bill. I dined with Robert and Ellen Barclay meeting Lord & Lady Kinnaird. I was not introduced to her, I took down to dinner a Miss Rice, a sister of the man

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

who married (*Marian*) Gurney. At 10, I returned to the House. Education was as far off as ever. I staid until past 11 and then went to Brooks's, packed up and to bed. Lizzie told me of F. W. Pease's engagement to Mr MacLean - the son of the man who was MP for Oxfordshire now Lunatic Commissioner.

27 Mar 1896, Fri: Left London by the Scotch express, travelled with Lindsey Wood to York; read Matthew Arnold's letters and papers. The Government are getting into a nice mess, the French & Russians don't agree to opening the "Caisse" for the Sudan expedition. Home at 4, Gerald, Ethel, two children, and Claude, Alice and Winifred Pease here. Letters, MacIndoe and Gravely. Wrote Flo on her engagement.

The (Unpublished) Diaries of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease Bt.

Florence married **Montague Francis MacLean 7th of Corrie Kingairloch**,^{140,235} son of **Sir Francis William MacLean**²³⁶ and **Martha Sowerby**,^{101,235} on 22 Jul 1896 in St. James Church, Benwell Newcastle Upon Tyne. Montague was born on 12 Sep 1870 in London and died on 14 Jan 1951 in The Chantry, Ross on Wye, Herefordshire at age 80. They had four children: **Helen, John Francis, Gerald, and Peter.**

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Eton.
- He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge.
- He worked as a JP for Northumberland.
- He had a residence in Morwick Hall, Acklington, Northumberland.

9-**Helen MacLean** was born on 1 Aug 1898 in Alnmouth, Northumberland and died on 1 Feb 1958 in Hereford at age 59.

Helen married **Capt. Henry Ambrose Clive**, son of **Gen. Edward Henry Clive** and **Isabel Webb**, on 22 Nov 1923. Henry was born on 10 Apr 1885 in London and died on 9 Apr 1960 in Herefordshire at age 74.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in Mynde Park, Much Dewchurch, Herefordshire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MC.
- He worked as an officer of the Coldstream Guards.
- He worked as a Secretary of the Ledbury Hunt.

9-**John Francis MacLean 8th of Corrie-Kingairloch** was born on 1 Mar 1901 in Morwick Hall, Acklington, Northumberland and died in Mar 1986 in Hereford, Herefordshire at age 85.

John married **Vivienne Aldyth Maud Miesegaes**, daughter of **Aric Miesegaes** and **Maud Stansfield**, on 15 Jul 1925 in Worth. Vivienne was born on 16 Sep 1903 in Longwood and died in 1969 in Ross on Wye, Herefordshire at age 66. They had two children: **Michael Francis** and **Ian.**

10-**Michael Francis MacLean 9th of Corrie-Kingairloch**¹⁹² was born on 6 Apr 1927 in London and died on 29 Jun 2012 at age 85.

General Notes: On friday 29th June 2012, aged 85. Much loved husband of Penny, father of Nicholas, and grandfather of Flora, Alice and Bella. Thanksgiving service at St. Michael's, Sunninghill on Wednesday, 11th July at 2.30pm. Family flowers only please. Donations if desired to ABF The Soldiers' Charity c/o Cyril H Lovegrove, Funeral Directors, 29c, High street, Sunninghill, Berkshire, SL5 9NP (01344 622114)

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Eton.
- He worked as an Underwriter at Lloyds.

Michael married **Neelia Clothilde Plunket**, daughter of **Hon. Brindsley Sheridan Bushe Plunket** and **Aileen Sibell Mary Guinness**, on 2 Feb 1956 in London. The marriage ended in divorce. Neelia was born on 10 May 1929 and died in 1992 at age 63.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They were divorced Divorce in 1959.

Michael next married **Penelope Anderton**, daughter of **Eric Anderton**. They had one son: **Nicholas Francis**.

11-Nicholas Francis MacLean 10th of Corrie-Kingairloch

Nicholas married **Charlotte Elizabeth Foucar**, daughter of **Anthony Emile Foucar**. They had three children: **Flora Emily**, **Alice Louisa**, and **Arabella Georgina Lucy**.

12-Flora Emily MacLean

12-Alice Louisa MacLean

12-Arabella Georgina Lucy MacLean

10-Ian MacLean

9-**Gerald MacLean** was born on 11 Jun 1903 in Morwick Hall, Acklington, Northumberland and died on 14 May 1968 in Ardingly, Sussex at age 64.

Gerald married **Katrina Cardwell**, daughter of **Eustace Cardwell** and **Leila Moore-Beck**, on 7 Nov 1935 in London. Katrina was born on 14 Oct 1906 in London and died on 18 Nov 1956 in Ardingly, Sussex at age 50. They had two children: **Patricia** and **Christopher Peter**.

10-Patricia MacLean

10-Christopher Peter MacLean

Gerald next married **Hermione Constance Lascelles**, daughter of **Sir Alfred George Lascelles** and **Isabel Carteret Thynne**, on 18 Jul 1959 in Highbrook. Hermione was born on 20 Jul 1917 and died on 11 Nov 1968 at age 51.

9-**Capt. Peter MacLean**¹⁴⁰ was born on 19 Feb 1910 in Pendower, Benwell, Newcastle, died on 20 Feb 1944 in Monte Cassino, Italy. Killed in action at age 34, and was buried in Minturno War Cemetery, Marina di Minturno, Italy. Grave V.J.18.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an officer of the Grenadier Guards.

8-**John William Beaumont Pease 1st Baron Wardington**^{1,194} was born on 4 Jul 1869 in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland and died on 7 Aug 1950 in Wardington Manor, Banbury at age 81.

General Notes: John William Pease. Lord Wardington. On leaving Oxford, entered into the banking partnership of Hodgkin, Barnett, Pease, Spence & Co., in Northumberland. On amalgamation, he became a director of Lloyds and then Vice-chairman. He served as Chairman of Lloyds Bank from 1922 to 1945 and of the Bank of London and South Africa from 1922 to 1947. In 1936 he was raised to the peerage as Baron Wardington, of Alnmouth in the County of Northumberland.. Master of the Percy Foxhounds.

John William Beaumont Pease (1881), JP ; Chairman of Lloyds Bank, Ltd. ; Chairman of the London and River Plate Bank. From Oatlands he went on to Marlborough and. New College, Oxford. On leaving Oxford he entered into private banking partnership of Messrs. Hodgkin, :Barnett, Pease, Spence & Co , in Northumberland ; on the amalgamation of the bank with Lloyds Bank he was elected a Director of Lloyds Bank, and subsequently became Chairman ; Master of the Percy Foxhounds, 1906-10 ; represented Oxford University at golf and lawn tennis, and has played on various occasions in the international golf match between England and Scotland, on the side of the former. Address : 13, Stratton Street, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

Pease, John William Beaumont, first Baron Wardington (1869– 1950), banker, was born at Pendower, West Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, on 4 July 1869, the second son of the banker John William Pease (1836– 1901) and his wife, Helen Mary Fox (1838– 1928), both Quakers. He was educated at Marlborough School (1878– 83) and then at New College, Oxford. A gifted sportsman, he was awarded a blue for both golf and lawn tennis.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

Pease was a member of the leading business dynasty in the north-east of England responsible for the projection and management of the pioneering Stockton and Darlington Railway and the foundation of interlocking industrial interests embracing woollen textiles, coalmining, engineering, and metallurgical products. The Peases were related by marriage to other Quaker families with commercial interests, principally the Backhouses, Gurneys, and Foxes, and in that connection had founded a private banking partnership in the late eighteenth century which acted as the clearing house for the Peases' own concerns and also as a vehicle for the raising of capital. In this latter context the history of the Pease family is a testament to the strength of the Quaker credit network in mobilizing capital resources for industrial ventures.

Pease's father was a partner in the family bank in Darlington, but in 1859 he moved to Newcastle upon Tyne to become a partner in the banking firm of Hodgkin, Barnett, Pease, Spence & Co. This firm was founded in the wake of the collapse of the Northumberland and Durham District Bank in 1857, an event which precipitated the bankruptcy of the heavily indebted Derwent Iron Company located at Consett. As a major traffic-sender on the Stockton and Darlington Railway, there can be little doubt that Pease's father was propelled northwards to participate in the management of a new banking concern which was expected to play a leading role in the reconstruction of the iron company. This was achieved in 1864 with the foundation of the Consett Iron Company.

Pease himself became a partner in Hodgkin Barnett Pease Spence in the early 1890s, and as senior partner he was to play the leading role in negotiating a merger with Lloyds Bank in 1902. As a prosperous local bank possessing an extensive branch network in the north-east of England, Hodgkin Barnett Pease Spence had some claim to preferment within Lloyds' managerial structure and, after the formal amalgamation in 1903, Pease was elected to the London board of Lloyds. By 1910 he had risen to the position of deputy chairman and in 1922, following the death of Sir Richard Vassar-Smith, he succeeded to the chairmanship. He remained in office until December 1945, a period of service equalling the combined total of his three successors.

In the inter-war period Pease was perhaps better known as a talented amateur golfer than as a banker; he was invariably in contention for the UK amateur championship, and served latterly as chairman of the championship committee. On 6 April 1923 he married Dorothy Charlotte (d. 1993), the daughter of Lord Forster, governor-general of Australia, and the widow of the Hon. Harold Lubbock. They had two sons, Christopher Henry Beaumont (b. 1924) and William Simon (b. 1925). The elder son became a partner in the leading stockbroking firm of Hoare Govett.

Pease was notable for his conservative and orthodox policies while chairman of Lloyds, and during his tenure of office the bank developed a reputation for over-caution. Indeed, between the wars Lloyds' share of deposits and advances declined in relation to those of the other large clearing banks, indicating some loss of competitiveness. Presiding over the board with authority and dignity, Pease nevertheless discouraged discussion, so that board meetings tended to be rubber-stamp affairs. However, as a leading banker he owed his considerable reputation to his qualities of impeccable integrity and honesty. He was appointed chairman of the Committee of London Clearing Bankers and also served as president of the British Bankers' Association. In 1936 his services to banking were recognized in his elevation to the peerage as Baron Wardington, of Alnmouth, Northumberland. He died at Wardington Manor, Wardington, near Banbury, on 7 August 1950, and was cremated in Oxford on 14 August.

M. W. Kirby

Known to the family as "Monty" or "Montie" Pease, as in Beaumont.

21 Nov 1879, Fri:John William *Pease's* servant came in to say that Monti had the measles and that their plan of coming to us must be altered.
The (unpublished) Diaries of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease Bt.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Oatlands School, Harrogate in 1881.
- He was educated at Marlborough.
- He was educated at New College, Oxford.
- He worked as a Banker. Hodgkin, Barnett, Pease, Spence & Co.
- He worked as a Chairman of Lloyds Bank in 1922-1948.

John married **Hon. Dorothy Charlotte Forster**, daughter of **Rt. Hon. Henry William Forster Baron Forster** and **Hon. Rachel Douglas-Scott-Montagu**, on 5 Apr 1923 in London. Dorothy was born on 10 Apr 1891 in Southend Hall, Lewisham and died on 15 May 1983 at age 92. They had two children: **Christopher Henry Beaumont** and **William Simon**.

9-**Christopher Henry Beaumont Pease 2nd Baron Wardington**¹⁹⁴ was born on 22 Jan 1924 in London and died on 7 Jul 2005 at age 81.

General Notes: Christopher Henry Pease. Lord Wardington. Known as "Bic"

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Stockbroker.

Christopher married **Margaret Audrey White**, daughter of **John White** and **Eva Boswell**, on 9 Sep 1964. Margaret was born on 2 Nov 1927 in Bradford, Yorkshire and died on 8 Nov 2014 at age 87. They had three children: **Christopher William Beaumont**, **Lucy Ann**, and **Helen Elizabeth**.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

General Notes: Audrey White was from a humble background, but became a successful model and author, was turned down for a BBC announcer's job for being deemed "too beautiful", then established financial courses for women, worked for charities and became a lady of the aristocracy.

Born in Bradford in 1927, she was an only child. Her father, a commercial traveller, left when she was young and, following a move at the start of the Second World War, was brought up by her mother, Eva, in north London. She attended Henrietta Barnett School in Finchley and remembered enduring the Blitz with her cat, Luftwaffe, and later sheltering under her desk during the early doodlebug raids.

Leaving school at 16, she wanted to become a nurse but worked at the Elizabeth Arden <<http://shop.elizabetharden.com/>> cosmetics salon on Bond Street earning a guinea a day. She was spotted by a client, Phyllis Digby Morton, editor of Woman and Beauty, who invited her to be photographed for the magazine. Described by one admirer as "a raving beauty... with a smile as fresh as spring and the playful eye of a puppy," she became one of the best known faces of the 1950s, appearing in countless advertisements. In a series of National Savings posters she appeared in full bridal regalia, having fulfilled the job requirement of someone "young, charming and unsophisticated".

In 1951 it was reported that the BBC had turned her down as a stand-in television announcer for being "too sophisticated and severely beautiful..." and in case she "alarmed timid men from Wigan and country districts". One commentator put it, "Could you watch Miss White talking about depressions over Iceland and absorb what she was saying?"

White had only applied for the job "as a lark", she said, adding, "The pay is pretty poor, you know." She picked up other television work, appeared in a handful of films and worked as an announcer on commercial radio. She was later the face of Dreft washing powder, claiming, "I always find time to give my nylons and undies that all-important nightly dip in Dreft."

She dated the actors Jon Pertwee (a future Doctor Who) and Anthony Steele, then in 1953 married Jack Dunfee, a theatrical impresario and one of the 1930s "Bentley Boys" racing drivers. She had once remarked that her ideal man had to be tall, intelligent, about 10 years older and preferably connected with the arts; Dunfee was 26 years her senior.

The following year she became fashion editor of Housewife magazine, staying for six years before taking the same job at Go for two years. By this time her marriage had ended, and in 1964 she married Christopher Henry Beaumont "Bic" Pease, the second Lord Wardington, a partner at the stockbrokers Hoare Govett and a noted bibliophile. They moved into Wardington Manor, his medieval-Jacobean house near Banbury, and adopted three children.

Lady Wardington had never really had to worry about money, but when her husband suffered a heart attack she realised she was ignorant about financial matters. So she established a financial management course, Capital and Savings Handling (CASH), dealing with savings, pensions and the stock market and aimed at women. She believed her title added glamour and was partly why it ran successfully for eight years.

In 1991 she was back in the news with a series of books called Superhints. Wanting to raise money for a hospice in Banbury that was caring for a former secretary, she hit upon the idea of famous people offering everyday tips. She "simply wrote to about 3,000 people, asking them to donate a hint." Her connections ensured some big names. The series included Superhints to cooking, gardening and, finally, life itself; the latter had tips from Richard Briers, Jane Fonda and Cliff Richard.

But with a high percentage of titled contributors, their "hints" were often rather less practical than they were revealing of their authors. The Marchioness of Northampton suggested using toothpaste to clean flies off the windscreen while Lady Cobbold recommended paper knickers because "it saves washing and they are good for lighting the fire". Princess Margaret advised pouring white wine on to red spilt on the carpet, leaving it for five minutes before clearing up. Lady Dashwood claimed that in order to pacify an angry child one should "whisper gently into his ear and he will stop crying to hear what you are saying. This is also 100 per cent effective with husbands."

Tragedy struck in 2004, while the Wardingtons were away, when the manor caught fire following an electrical fault in the attic. Fortunately, their daughter Helen and a human chain of villagers rescued the priceless collection of rare maps and atlases, including the earliest printed edition (1477 in Bologna) of Ptolemy's atlas. Lord Wardington died the following year and Lady Wardington moved into a cottage in the village, from where she continued her charity work.

With the manor fully restored in 2013, she remarked, "the really maddening thing is that the kitchen was absolutely untouched. I would have liked a new kitchen."

Margaret Audrey White, model, fashion editor, author and fund-raiser: born Bradford 2 November 1927; married 1953 Jack Dunfee (marriage dissolved), 1964 Christopher Pease, Lord Wardington (died 2005; two adopted daughters, one adopted son); died 8 November 2014.

Noted events in her life were:

- Her obituary was published in The Independent on 10 Dec 2014.

10-Christopher William Beaumont Pease

10-Lucy Ann Pease

Lucy married **John Vallance Petrie**, son of **Neil Petrie**. They had three children: **Christopher Beaumont**, **Angus Crawford**, and **Abigail Lucy**.

11-Christopher Beaumont Petrie

11-Angus Crawford Petrie

11-Abigail Lucy Petrie

10-Helen Elizabeth Pease

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

9-**Dr. William Simon Pease 3rd Baron Wardington**¹⁹⁴ was born on 15 Oct 1925 in London and died on 19 Mar 2019 at age 93.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MA MB BS FRCS.
- He was educated at Eton.
- He was educated at New College, Oxford.
- He was educated at St Thomas's Hospital Medical School.
- He worked as a Consultant ENT Surgeon, Central Middlesex and Northwick Park Hospitals in 1967-1985.

William married **Hon. Elizabeth Jane Ormsby-Gore**, daughter of **William George Arthur Ormsby-Gore 4th Baron Harlech** and **Lady Beatrice Edith Mildred Gascoyne-Cecil**, on 26 Oct 1962. Elizabeth was born on 14 Nov 1929 and died on 19 Jan 2004 at age 74. They had no children.

8-**Sophia Mabel Pease**^{13,140} was born on 14 Sep 1871 in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland and died on 22 Jan 1953 in Fownhope, Herefordshire at age 81.

Sophia married **Lt. Col. Reginald Wilson Fox**,^{13,140} son of **Charles Henry Fox**^{13,32,140,237} and **Caroline Chapman**,^{13,140,237,238} on 18 Nov 1891 in The Chapel, Benwell Tower, Newcastle. Reginald was born on 1 Nov 1866 in Wellington, Somerset, died on 8 Mar 1916 in Dujailah, Nahr, Iraq. Killed In Action. at age 49, and was buried in Basra Memorial, Iraq. They had no children.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- Miscellaneous: They were married by the Bishop of Durham.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Banker.
- He was educated at Clifton College.
- He was educated at Clare College, Cambridge.
- He worked as a JP for Devon.
- He worked as an officer of the 5th Battalion Devon Regiment.
- He had a residence in Grimstone, Horrabridge, Devon.

7-**Lucy Anna Fox**^{1,46,101,118,140,141,157,175,184,233} was born on 5 Oct 1841 in Wodehouse Place, Falmouth, Cornwall, died on 26 Dec 1934 in Treworgan, Falmouth, Cornwall at age 93, and was buried in FBG Budock, Falmouth.

General Notes: Sun 29 Aug 1880 - Aunt Lucy a son last week
The Diaries of Sir Alfred Edward Pease Bt.

Lucy married **Dr. Thomas Hodgkin**,^{1,46,101,111,118,140,141,157,169,175,189,233} son of **John Hodgkin**^{1,12,46,72,83,119,157,158,175,218} and **Elizabeth Howard**,^{1,46,157,158,175,218} on 7 Aug 1861 in FMH Falmouth. Thomas was born on 29 Jul 1831 in Bruce Grove, Tottenham, London, died on 2 Mar 1913 in Treworgan, Falmouth, Cornwall at age 81, and was buried in FBG Budock, Falmouth. They had seven children: **Lucy Violet, John Alfred, Thomas Edward, Elizabeth Howard Fox, Ellen Sophia, Robert (Robin) Howard**, and **George Lloyd**.

General Notes: IN about 1851, he entered the legal chambers of Joseph Bevan Braithwaite. His legal ambitions soon came to a close when he was stricken with an epileptic seizure. In 1853, as part of his recovery, he spent time at Ben Rhydding. He then decided to travel on the continent, with Alfred Waterhouse... the future architect. Upon his return, he entered the Leatham family bank at Pontefract, whilst staying nearby at Ackworth Villa.

Thomas Hodgkin81 2 3 1913 Beat, Northumberland. Died at Treworgan, nr. Falmouth.. A Minister. Tottenham, as it was during the early part of last century, has entirely disappeared. In the noisy London suburb of to-day it is difficult to recognise the " quiet old village of Tottenham High Cross " with its peaceful houses and gardens. Not only are the bricks and mortar of old Tottenham gone and the outward flavour of old-worldliness vanished, but even sadder is the scattering of that society of cousins and friends who lived in an atmosphere of quiet culture. We of a later day, who never entered that charmed circle, may admire and perhaps envy the high level of spiritual and intellectual life which existed there ; or we may think that with all the brilliance of their intercourse, there was something slightly exclusive about this little group, shut off as it was from the outer world. But there are still a few dear people who can remember Tottenham as it was, and they will be the first to bear witness to the great geniality and warmth of the love which encircled that happy little company. Into this quiet Quaker circle Thomas Hodgkin was born, at the house in Bruce Grove, on the 29th of July, 1831. Behind him, on both sides, were long lines of Quaker ancestry. Six generations back there was a certain Thomas Hodgkin living in the little Oxfordshire village of Shutford who is recorded to have married Ann Alcock in

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the year 1665. From these two the Hodgkins were descended. It is impossible in a short survey to do justice to all the men whose influence moulded the character of Thomas Hodgkin in early life. Among them were his grandfather, Luke Howard the scientist, his mathematical teacher De Morgan, and schoolfellows who afterwards became famous, such as Lord Lister and Sir Edward Fry. But above all, John Hodgkin, his father, stands pre-eminent. He was a man well-read in the classics, trained for the Bar, and practising as a Conveyancer in London. He had the judicial mind, and, better still, possessed wisdom in the widest sense of the word. He was eminent in the Society of Friends and he travelled far and wide as a minister. He was a prophet of modern days, with something of that power of foresight and prediction which is granted to those who walk with God. Thomas Hodgkin lived in a close comradeship of mind with this wonderful father, and in after life he described their relation as more nearly resembling that of brothers than of father and son. Thomas was educated at home and at Grove House School, and from there he went to University College, London, being barred from the older universities by the fact of his nonconformity. After obtaining his degree he began to read for the Bar in the Chambers of Joseph Bevan Braithwaite, but through ill-health was forced to discontinue this, and for some years he lived in uncertainty as to his career. Then, in the year 1856, a young man of twenty-five, he entered Hea-d's Bank at Whitehaven, where he learnt thoroughly the business of banking and soon took a position of responsibility there. What were his spiritual experiences and outlook during this first period of his life ? First and foremost the loss of his mother, when he was not much more than four years old, seems to have left an ineffaceable mark. In the autobiography that he wrote nearly 65 years later, for his own children, he speaks of the anniversary of her death - the 19th of January - as " a day never to be forgotten in my calendar," and says that he distinctly remembers her parting words to him when he was taken in to say good-bye to her on her death-bed, " that she was going away and I should never see her again, and bidding me strive to be a good boy. I felt that the light of my life had gone out when my dearest mother died. Before that time all had been bright and happy ; probably there had been childish quarrels and disgraces, but the thought of them all was swallowed up in her great encompassing love." So the four poor little motherless bairns were left in the sorrowful house under the devoted care of their faithful nurse Betsy Hitchcock, always gratefully remembered by her nurslings as "dear Betsy." She, with the help of their uncle's wife Rachel (Robert) Howard, who lived close by, did what was possible to supply a mother's place. Happy holiday visits to their maternal grandfather Luke Howard, in his country home at Ackworth, were great events in the children's lives. Passing on to the end of his College life there came the years of outward uncertainty and spiritual travail, but there was one incident near the end of this time to which he looked back with great joy, " I remember," he writes, " how, when I was going down in February, 1856 to begin banking at Whitehaven, I spent the night at an hotel in the Midlands, feeling lonesome and somewhat downhearted. And I made a vow like Jacob's, that I would serve the Lord, who I felt sure would guide and protect me. I have kept the vow but badly, but I think the remembrance of that Bethel night at the inn in the Midlands has sometimes helped and steadied me. And how abundantly, beyond my most ardent hopes, God has blessed me ! " Photographs show him at this time with rather a sad look on his face, due no doubt to physical delicacy. But very soon all this was to pass away. In mental power and training at least he was fully equipped, having at command a fluency of language and a literary style that were always easy, dignified and strong. Apart from dress, there was nothing as yet particularly Quakerly about him ; he was a Friend by birth and upbringing rather than by conviction. In 1859 he went to live at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and joined with others in forming the well-known banking business of Hodgkin, Barnett, Pease and Spence, amalgamated forty-three years later with Lloyds Bank, Limited. In 1861 he married Lucy Anna Fox, fifth daughter of Alfred and Sarah Fox, of Falmouth. With this marriage began what he speaks of in his autobiography as " the long happy pilgrimage of more than 50 years." Shortly after it his health improved very markedly, and though there was a good deal of anxiety and even sorrow in the early years, the time at Newcastle which forms the second period in our survey was undoubtedly one of mature joy. His life was crowded with interests of all kinds, to which we can only allude in passing. It must be understood at once that the business into which, as he himself said, he put all the hardest work of his life, never obsessed him or became in any way his master. He was able to bring a strong, sane Christianity right into the centre of his commercial life. So much was this the case, and so plain to him were the issues between the right course and the wrong, that in later years he found it difficult to believe that complexity of conditions might seem to leave no choice except between two inevitable evils. It puzzled, almost as much as it pained him that friends whom he loved and admired should feel it their duty to engage in undertakings which they did not fully approve, in order to compass the good of the nation as a whole. Historical work, during the years at Newcastle, had already won him wide fame, through his great book, Italy and her Invaders, and to this he brought the same broad Christian outlook. He read the past in the light of the present, and he was able to see in the present the forces at work in the past. The problems of old Rome had for him their corresponding problems in England to-day ; Paul's arguments with the Jews on the subject of outward ordinances lived again in the testimony of Friends against water baptism. His service in the Society of Friends must have begun soon after he went to Newcastle, and when he first began to speak in Meetings for Worship, no one was more delighted than his own father. If it be asked what new influences helped him to take this step, it seems possible that friendships with such men as Edward Backhouse and Charles Brown may have counted for a good deal. For about 30 years, then, we may picture him going down Sunday after Sunday, often twice in the day, to the Friends' Meeting House in Pilgrim Street and taking frequent vocal part. Those who listened to him can still hear some of the messages ringing in their ears, such as the following : - " Fear not, little flock." "And because ye are sons, God hath sent forth the Spirit of His Son into your heart, crying Abba, Father." Or again : " Woe unto you when all men speak well of you." Or, most beloved of all : " There rem aineth therefore a Sabbath rest for the people of God." He was recorded a Minister by Newcastle Monthly Meeting in 2nd month, 1869. He also contributed frequently to the periodicals of the Society. His " Thoughts on the Inspiration of the Scriptures," published in 1865, show to what sore stress of mind he, with many others, had been brought by the revolutionary theories of Huxley and Darwin. Looking back after half a century, this pamphlet does not seem to be a very daring scientific flight, and it may be difficult for some to imagine how entirely the theory of evolution was felt to overthrow the well-established props on which religion rested. But the paper was then much in advance of the general thought of the Society, and the open-minded attitude which Thomas Hodgkin took enabled him ultimately to weather the storm of doubt with colours flying, and to rejoice in the unfolding revelations of God, to which the new knowledge gave men entry. Remembering this, we understand his rather hard judgment on John Henry Newman (see his paper on " English Protestantism " published in The Trial of our Faith) who, he says, might have led men " wisely and tenderly forward" but chose rather to lead them back again into the " bondage of mediaevalism." Thus Thomas Hodgkin took a considerable share in religious work, although as a member of the Society of Friends his position was in some ways rather unusual. Whenever he came to Yearly Meeting his words were listened to with pleasure and approval, but yet in an indescribable way he stood somewhat apart at this time from the main body of Friends. He would come from his world of books and business and travel, and his words gained freshness from this detachment. But he felt himself, and others felt him to be, a little removed from the full stream of Quaker life. On one notable occasion, in the Yearly Meeting of 1888, when the acceptance of the Richmond Declaration of Faith was under discussion, his opposition to any action which might be construed as the setting-up of a creed, powerfully contributed to the course adopted by the Yearly Meeting, of printing the Declaration in the Proceedings, but without expressing any judgment upon it. We now come to the third and last period of his life when in 1894 he felt able to retire from the incessant strain of business, and to leave Newcastle for a country home at a considerable distance from that town. He still continued to come to business occasionally, but he was for the most part freed from its cares, and could devote himself more fully to literary and religious work. The difficulty of finding a house large enough to contain his library without being unsuitable in other ways, forced him to live more than 50 miles from a Friends' Meeting. He had always felt himself at home in the Anglican service, but now that he became a regular attender, the fact of being unable to go to a Friends' Meeting when at home seemed to confirm his Quaker convictions and his love of a more spiritual worship. A pamphlet published in 1898 on the Society of Friends (reprinted from " Our Churches and Why we Belong to Them ") shows quite plainly his attitude with regard to the Sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper. He had always felt that the true Quaker position was to emphasise the

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mistake, not of observing the outward ordinances, but of maintaining that they were necessary to salvation. Friends, he would say, must remember that their testimony is to the non-necessity of observing the Sacraments rather than to the necessity of not observing them. When attending a little Scotch church on one of his many journeys abroad, the whole congregation were invited very simply to partake of the bread and wine ; and in this outward communion, as well as in the inward communion of soul, he gladly shared. This will show that he was in no way narrow in his point of view, though he had always been quite firm in opposition to sacerdotal doctrines. Now, in the last twenty years of his life, when thrown into much closer contact with the Church of England, what seemed to him the unreality and repetition of its services, Sunday after Sunday, became extraordinarily wearisome. As a result he was often to be found leading the simple service of fisher-folk in the dark entrance hall at Bamborough, or attending one of the Nonconformist chapels in the village of Lowick, and in the last years of his life sharing in an informal Friends' Meeting in a neighbouring upper room. With regard to his outlook on doctrinal questions, it seems best to quote his own words in "The Trial of Our Faith." "The Spirit of the risen Christ still dwells in the hearts of the children of men. It is not merely certain historical facts which occurred under the sway of Augustus and Tiberius Caesar that we as Christians believe ; it is a living and abiding Spiritual presence in the world to which we bear witness. " Whoever so thinks about Christ, whoever can truly say, ' He is to me unique among the sons of men, He brings to me a message from the Eternal One such as none other that I know of has ever borne ' - such a man seems to me to be my brother in the faith. I know that many, perhaps most, of those who are called ' heterodox,' could come as far as this ; still it seems to me that all who have got thus far have at least their faces towards the light, and I would say to all these, ' Let us live with this Man, Who is above all other men, as much as we can, let us imitate His spirit, study His words, and translate them day by day into acts, and then our understanding of Who and What He is will grow.' " Thomas Hodgkin's study of the weary centuries of controversy and strife over the person and nature of Jesus, had taught him that the surest way of preaching Christ was to live in His spirit rather than to impose on others doctrines about Him ; and, to the end of his life, the work of Christ in the individual heart remained above all things a sweet and sacred mystery, which it was almost irreverent to urge upon others in creed or the letter. To quote again from his paper on " The Central Mystery of Christianity," " What, then, is the conclusion at which the mind arrives after it has thus waited reverently at the threshold of the Heavenly Temple, and looked within for light ? Was Jesus Christ of Nazareth a Jewish teacher of signally pure and holy life ? Yes, but more . - Did he die a noble death, and set a splendid example of self-sacrifice to all the ages to come ? Yes, but more . - Was he emphatically the Son of Man, the noblest offspring of the human race, cui nihil vigeat simile aut secundum ? Yes, but more. - Was He the Word of God, the one transcendent expression of the thought of the Maker to the creatures whom He has made, the one voice, helpful above all others to break this awful silence of Nature, who seems so regardless of the sorrows and aspirations of her inmate, Man ? Yes ! and that thought, perhaps more than all others, seems to me to bring soothing and help to the men who face the problem of life at the end of the nineteenth century." He entirely endorsed the opinion of Prof. Johnston Ross in lamenting the modern attitude with regard to the Cross ; he felt that there was an awe and a reverence fifty years ago, which is lacking to-day, and he was quite fearless in upholding his testimony even among critical audiences. During his Australian visit he was asked to give an address at the " Australian Church ," in Melbourne, which, at the last moment, he found to be attended by a rather peculiar body, with Unitarian tendencies. He kept his promise, however, and gave his address on " Present day Religion and Social Conditions," but he felt that he would not be true to himself if he failed to uphold his unswerving belief in the divinity and redemptive power of Christ, and he concluded with the following words : - " I can only speak that which I do know ; but I know I am in a temple of freedom, and even those who differ from me will let me say the things which I know for myself to be true. It was well that I was called Thomas, for truly I have always had an infinite capacity for doubt ; and yet the longer I live, and increasingly with every year in later life, I feel intensely that Christ is the key to all my spiritual difficulties. He said, 'And I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto Me.' He is the remedy for all our sins and all our sorrows ... 'In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth ' I would say unto paralysed humanity, ' rise up and walk.' " The visit to Australia and New Zealand in 1909 was the most considerable service of his later years. He went in company with his wife and two of their children, and carried official minutes from the home Meetings. For many years he had attended the Australasian Committee in London, and his interest in the members of our Yearly Meeting at the other end of the world had been steadily growing. He was nearing his eightieth year when the journey began, and it needed a good deal of courage to go so far from home. The voyage, however, was much more trying to his wife than to him. He suffered less from the sweltering heat of the tropics than from the superficiality, possibly unavoidable, of life on board ship. By day he would read his Boethius, or James Backhouse's Journal, or the Travels of Captain Cook, but not so as to be shut off from those who had lighter ways of passing the time. The endless card-playing all around him, especially on Sunday, was the thing which most wearied him. And when evening came, and the decks emptied, he would sit out in the twilight and allow his thoughts to dwell on all the unknown work which he had come so far to do. . Imagine his delight after the weary weeks at sea, at finding himself welcomed at every port by Friends " speaking the same spiritual language" and turning their eyes towards the same home. The Australasians received him with the splendid hospitality for which they are famous, and the few weeks spent in each State were crowded with engagements. His first stay was at Hobart, and proved a time of great activity. Night after night he would attend Meetings or deliver addresses, and usually during the day he would visit the homes of Friends or go distant excursions at their suggestion. He was, however, troubled with several slight attacks of giddiness and difficulty of speech, which were rather alarming, and it was obvious to those with him that in some way or other his work must be reduced. During the succeeding months in New Zealand and Australia, it was always arranged that if he had any strenuous evening engagement, he should spend the preceding hours of the day in quiet rest. This was rather a hardship, as he was always eager to share in all that was going on, and it required real self-denial to sever himself from the rest of the party. His work was by no means confined to the Society of Friends, and he would deliver addresses and show lantern slides on historical or religious subjects to audiences of all kinds. On the S.S. " Orontes " he discoursed on " Twenty Centuries of Roman History " in a half-hour's talk to second-class passengers, and during another voyage he gave another Roman lecture to the saloon passengers, who were mainly ecclesiastics going to a Church Congress at Perth (Western Australia). Amid all these external engagements, his mind was always at work upon the problems before the courageous little groups of Friends in Australia and New Zealand. After the First Conference of New Zealand Friends, at Wellington, he visited one or two isolated Friends, and then made up his mind to penetrate to the distant home of Joseph Vaughan in the far north. Cautious people said it was, for him, an impossible undertaking in the middle of winter, but his mind was set on it, and he went. The journey meant a voyage along the coast, a train ride, a day in the coach over almost impassably muddy roads, then a trip in a motor launch across the fiords of Hokianga, and a final drive up to the house of his host. He could only pay a short visit of two nights, and then repeated the same long journey back again ; but those who have read his journal know how immensely worth while he felt that visit to have been. On the eve of his departure from New Zealand he signed a letter addressed to every family of Friends in the Dominion, which concluded as follows : - " The best service you can render to this country, which you have made your home, is to infuse into it something of that earnestness of soul, that zeal for truth and righteousness which animated so many of our forefathers. Its sons, thinking of its natural beauty and its glorious climate, call it, admiringly, ' God's Own Country.' Will it not be a noble aim for you, as Christian patriots, to make those grand words more nearly true, and to work for the time when it may in a deeper and more real sense be called ' The Country of the Living God " ? The next five months were spent in the Australian continent, and perhaps this was in some ways the most fruitful part of the whole journey. His mind was by this time thoroughly attuned to the Australian outlook, and this, and the radiant sunshine of those spring months made his service exceedingly happy, both to himself and those whom he visited. The General Meeting at Adelaide was a time of great unity, which none present will ever forget ; but the pain of parting with so many new yet dear friends cast an inevitable shadow on all the brightness. " This journey has been an immense thing in my life," were his last words as he went on board the homeward-bound steamer at Fremantle on a glorious summer evening in November, 1909. In spite of his joy in the Australian sunshine and his love for his Australian friends, the pull of England at his

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heart was sometimes almost more than he could bear. He used to say : " I would willingly exchange all this for one of the foggiest, dreariest days in dear Northumberland." On his return, Friends at home were amazed to find that the journey, instead of wearing him out, had given him new strength, had fired his enthusiasm, had made him more of a Quaker than ever, and had greatly increased his enjoyment of home. " I begrudge every day away from it," he said once, speaking of Barmoor. Yet he never did grudge, in practice, the frequent journeys to Newcastle, in the service of his fellow- citizens, or the longer ones to London to attend the Meeting for Sufferings, and the many committees and deputations on which he served. It has been recorded that " more than anywhere else shall we miss his wise counsel in the Yearly Meeting and Meeting for Sufferings." More than three years of life thus full and active remained to him, and only during the last few months did his splendid vitality begin to fail. " I have had such a full and interesting life," he wrote in one of his last letters, " but now I long to rest." The lingering illness and the death in October, 1912, of his somewhat older brother Eliot saddened his last year and turned his thoughts more than ever to the Beyond - " the wonderful not terrible Beyond," to use his own words. The call came just as he would have wished, on Sunday morning, March 2nd 1913, as he was preparing to start for Meeting at Falmouth. There was no leave-taking. He had always dreaded a lingering illness or the loss of his reason, or any " struggle of this dying." "All his life he had been showing men the live-ability of life, and then, quite suddenly, it was his turn to show them the die-ability of death." There was no austerity in his life ; the keynote was joy ; and in his death there was nothing terrible. His body was laid to rest in the quiet little Friends' burial ground at Budock, where he had always wished to be laid. The little company did not gather round his grave as mourners ; they could " rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory " because they had known and loved this one of the sons of God, and knew that he had entered into His Rest.

Hodgkin, Thomas (1831-1913), historian, was born on 29 July 1831 at Bruce Grove, Tottenham, the second son of John Hodgkin (1800-1875), barrister of Lincoln's Inn, and his first wife, Elizabeth (d. 1836), daughter of the meteorologist Luke Howard. The Hodgkins were Quakers, and Thomas, debarred from Oxford and Cambridge by the university tests, was educated at Grove House, Tottenham, and University College, London, where he graduated BA with honours in classics in 1851. He had entered Lincoln's Inn in 1850 to read for the bar, but found life in London deleterious to his health. Hodgkin's connections readily opened a career in banking to him, and he moved first to Pontefract, and then to Whitehaven. In 1857 the failure of the Northumberland and District Bank in Newcastle upon Tyne created an opening for a new enterprise there, and the firm of Hodgkin, Barnett, Pease and Spence took up the opportunity in 1859. Hodgkin was the longest-lived of the partners, but he retired from business well before the bank was absorbed into Lloyds Bank in 1902, and from 1874 devoted his time to literary work.

On 7 August 1861 Hodgkin married Lucy Ann (1841-1934), daughter of Alfred and Sarah Ann Fox (née Lloyd) of Falmouth. They had six children: three sons and three daughters. Though he had added the care of a family to his daily business, and was involved in a variety of civic activities, Hodgkin found time and energy for intellectual pursuits, and they became an absorbing interest. As an undergraduate he had written a prize essay on the classical historians, and in Northumberland he readily immersed himself not only in Roman archaeology but also in topography and general antiquities. He was not active in national politics, but as a liberal he supported the cause of Italian unification, and his first visit to Italy in 1868 fired him with a desire to write a major history of that country. There was, however, more than democratic enthusiasm in his resolution. Under the Italian sky and sun he understood, he said, why medieval emperors and princes had readily ventured from their northern territories for the prizes that the peninsula offered.

The vigorous commerce and culture of Newcastle were a decisive influence in Hodgkin's life. On his return he gave a series of lectures in Newcastle on Renaissance Italy. His first thoughts were of a general history that would come down to his own day, but he soon turned to a more specialized though no less ambitious project. He proved well matched to the task, and the first edition of *Italy and her Invaders* (4 vols.) came out in 1870. The second edition (8 vols.) appeared between 1892 and 1899. The theme of the work, the end of the Roman hegemony and the emergence of the culture and institutions of medieval Italy, derives plainly enough from Hodgkin's early studies. His interest in historiography was matched by literary scholarship. His book on Claudian (1875), an accomplished author and observer of the late empire who first wrote in Greek, has lasted well. Hodgkin's enthusiasm for the light and landscape of Italy speaks for itself, but his eventual decision to concentrate upon the collapse and the complex legacy of Roman power also owes something to the landscape of northern England. He saw that country not only as an imperial frontier but also as the setting of the Anglian kingdom of Northumbria, a perception which enabled him to break new ground in the *History of England from the Earliest Times to the Norman Conquest*, which he contributed in 1906 to the series edited for Longmans by R. L. Poole and T. F. Tout.

Italy and her Invaders, despite an intricate publishing history, did not completely fill Hodgkin's time. He contributed more than fifty articles and notes to *Archaeologia Aeliana*, the journal of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne, and many occasional pieces to Quaker and other publications besides pamphlets and reviews. He translated the letters of Cassiodorus (1886), wrote a life of Theodoric (1891), and was instrumental in establishing the monumental *History of the County of Northumberland*, published in fifteen volumes between 1893 and 1940. He was a founder fellow of the British Academy, and received honorary doctorates from the universities of Durham and Oxford.

From 1864 to 1894 the Hodgkins lived at Benwell Dene, Newcastle, a house designed by Alfred Waterhouse, a fellow pupil at Grove House, who had married Thomas's sister Elizabeth. They later moved to rural Northumberland, first to Bamburgh, and in 1899 to Barmoor Castle, at Beal. Hodgkin died on 2 March 1913, while on holiday at Treworgan, Mawnan, near Falmouth, and was buried in the Quaker burial-ground at Budock, Cornwall.

In an age of nascent professionalism Hodgkin made himself a professional. His work was based upon an extensive knowledge of literary and narrative sources, Italian topography, and the continental scholarship of his day. He bears comparison with Gibbon, on his own terms, and with Grote, a fellow banker, and his history of Italy held its own until the middle of the twentieth century. Though it is no longer of commanding authority, its humane and balanced narrative can still be read with pleasure and some advantage.

G. H. Martin

Sources F. W. Dendy, 'Thomas Hodgkin', *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 3rd ser., 9 (1913), 75-88 · L. von Glehn Creighton, *Life and letters of Thomas Hodgkin* (1917) · D. A. Bullough, *Italy and her invaders* (1968) · DNB · CGPLA Eng. & Wales (1913)

Archives U. Durham L., archives and special collections, translation MS of letters to Cassiodorus · U. Newcastle, Robinson L., travel journals and historical papers · Wellcome L., corresp. and papers | BLPEs, corresp. with E. D. Morel

Likenesses J. Worsnop, photograph, 1911, NPG [see illus.] · H. S. Mendelssohn, carte-de-visite, NPG · photograph, repro. in *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 9 (1913), frontispiece

Wealth at death £150,281 5s. 3d.: probate, 1 May 1913, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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G. H. Martin, 'Hodgkin, Thomas (1831-1913)', Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/33915>]

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with Hon DCL.
- He was educated at Grove House School in 1844 in Tottenham, London.
- He was educated at University College, London in 1846.
- He worked as a Banker & Historian.
- He worked as a Banker, Carlisle Old Bank Feb 1856 to 1858 in Whitehaven, Cumbria.
- He had a residence in Benwelldene, Newcastle upon Tyne.
- He worked as a Banker. Partner in Hodgkin, Barnett, Pease & Spence on 14 Mar 1859 in St. Nicholas Square, Newcastle Upon Tyne.
- He worked as a Quaker minister on 10 Feb 1869 in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland.
- He resided at Tredourva in 1875 in Falmouth, Cornwall.
- He had a residence in Barmoor Castle, Berwick upon Tweed, Northumberland.

8-**Lucy Violet Hodgkin**¹⁰¹ was born on 19 Mar 1869 in Benwelldene, Newcastle upon Tyne and died on 6 Apr 1954 in Penzance, Cornwall at age 85.

Lucy married **John Holdsworth**,²³⁹ son of **John Holdsworth**⁷ and **Martha King**,⁷ on 14 Feb 1922 in Truro, Cornwall. John was born on 22 Oct 1850 in Rochdale, Lancashire and died on 31 Mar 1935 in Falmouth, Cornwall at age 84.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Travelled with his brother Charles and William Benson (1848-1927) in Australia.

8-**John Alfred Hodgkin** was born on 27 Feb 1871 in Benwelldene, Newcastle upon Tyne, died on 5 Feb 1872 in Benwelldene, Newcastle upon Tyne, and was buried on 7 Feb 1872.

General Notes: **7 Feb 1872, Wed:** Minnie at Newcastle at the funeral of poor Tom, & Lucy Hodgkin 's little boy who died a few days ago of Bronchitis and Congestion.
The Diaries of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease. Bt. (unpublished)

8-**Thomas Edward Hodgkin**^{140,157} was born on 20 Sep 1872 in Benwelldene, Newcastle upon Tyne and died on 10 Sep 1921 in Old Ridley, Stocksfield, Northumberland at age 48.

General Notes: Named in honour of Sir Edward Fry

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Banker in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland.
- He had a residence in Old Ridley, Stocksfield, Northumberland.

Thomas married **Catharine Wilson**,¹⁴⁰ daughter of **John Edward Wilson**^{7,140,176} and **Catharine Stacey**,^{7,140,176} on 29 Aug 1899 in Birmingham, Warwickshire. Catharine was born on 13 Feb 1864 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 3 Oct 1946 in Stocksfield, Northumberland at age 82. They had one son: **Tristram**.

9-**Tristram Hodgkin** was born on 5 May 1901 in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland and died on 8 May 1901 in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland.

8-**Elizabeth Howard Fox Hodgkin**^{140,233} was born on 22 Nov 1873 in Benwelldene, Newcastle upon Tyne and died on 27 Jun 1972 in Liverpool at age 98.

General Notes: Sometime known as Lily

Elizabeth married **Rt. Rev. Dr. Herbert Gresford Jones**,^{140,233} son of **Rev. Canon William Jones**²⁴⁰ and **Margaret Cropper**,^{72,240} on 30 Aug 1900 in Lowick, Northumberland. Herbert was born on 7 Apr 1870 in Burneside, Kendal, Cumbria and died on 22 Jun 1958 in Liverpool at age 88. They had one son: **Edward Michael Gresford**.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Haileybury.
- He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge.
- He worked as a Vicar of Bradford in Bradford, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Bishop of Kampala in Kampala, Uganda, Africa.
- He worked as a Bishop of Warrington in Warrington, Cheshire.

9-Rt. Rev. Dr. Sir Edward Michael Gresford Jones²⁴¹ was born on 21 Oct 1901 in St. Michaels Hamlet, Liverpool and died on 7 Mar 1982 at age 80.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with DD KCVO.
- He worked as a Bishop of Willesden.

Edward married **Lucy Elizabeth Bosanquet**,²⁴¹ daughter of **Prof. Robert Carr Bosanquet**^{233,241} and **Ellen Sophia Hodgkin**,^{140,233,241} on 19 Apr 1933 in Winwick, Northamptonshire. Lucy was born on 15 Sep 1911 in 24 Devonshire Road, Liverpool and died on 8 May 1989 at age 77. They had three children: **Alison Gresford**, **Rachel Margaret Gresford**, and **Helen Elizabeth Gresford**.

10-Alison Gresford Jones

Alison married **Dr. David Lewis Froggatt**, son of **Harold Aubrey Froggatt** and **Rose Marion Murgatroyd**. They had three children: **Katherine Alison**, **Peter Michael**, and **Antony Patrick**.

11-Katherine Alison Froggatt

Katherine married **Hugh Kidd**.

11-Rev. Peter Michael Froggatt

Peter married **Ruth Hall**. They had three children: **Shelly**, **Scott**, and **Ella**.

12-Shelly Froggatt

12-Scott Froggatt

12-Ella Froggatt

11-Antony Patrick Froggatt

Antony married **Julie Brown**. They had two children: **Jonah Daniel Lewis** and **Elsa**.

12-Jonah Daniel Lewis Froggatt

12-Elsa Froggatt

10-Rachel Margaret Gresford Jones

Rachel married **William John Walter Boulton**, son of **Walter Boulton** and **Lorna Batley**. They had three children: **Jonathan Edward**, **Walter Benedict**, and **Matthew Gresford**.

11-Jonathan Edward Boulton

Jonathan married **Nicola Chinn**. They had two children: **Anya Catherine Ellenden** and **Lucy Temple Fox**.

12-Anya Catherine Ellenden Boulton

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

12-Lucy Temple Fox Boulton

11-Walter Benedict Boulton

11-Matthew Gresford Boulton

Matthew married **Sarah Bernard**. They had three children: **Sophie Mary, Luke, and Seth Alexander**.

12-Sophie Mary Boulton

12-Luke Boulton

12-Seth Alexander Boulton

10-Helen Elizabeth Gresford Jones

Helen married **Simon Morley Barnes**²⁴¹ on 24 Apr 1971. Simon was born on 13 Dec 1939 and died on 3 Dec 2010 in Kent at age 70. They had three children: **Annabel Lucy, Adam Charles Morley, and Rebecca Morley**.

11-Annabel Lucy Barnes

Annabel married **Stewart Anderson**.

Annabel next married **Richard Close**. They had two children: **Charlotte Lucy Clare and Jack Simon**.

12-Charlotte Lucy Clare Close

12-Jack Simon Close

11-Adam Charles Morley Barnes

Adam married **Valerie Blanchet**. They had three children: **Theo, Charlie, and Arthur**.

12-Theo Barnes

12-Charlie Barnes

12-Arthur Barnes

11-Rebecca Morley Barnes

Rebecca married **Nick Wilkie**. They had three children: **James Harry Gresford, Thomas Simon Gresford, and Daisy Ann Gresford**.

12-James Harry Gresford Wilkie

12-Thomas Simon Gresford Wilkie

12-Daisy Ann Gresford Wilkie

8-**Ellen Sophia Hodgkin**^{140,233,241} was born on 16 May 1875 in Benwelldene, Newcastle upon Tyne, died on 10 Sep 1965 at age 90, and was buried in Rock Church of St.Philip & St.James, Alnwick, Northumberland.

General Notes: Sometime known as Nelly

Ellen married **Prof. Robert Carr Bosanquet**,^{233,241} son of **Charles Bertie Puleine Bosanquet** and **Eliza Isabella Carr-Ellison**, on 8 Jul 1902 in Lowick, Northumberland. Robert was born on 7 Jun 1871 in Kensington, London, died on 21 Apr 1935 in Rock Moor, Northumberland at age 63, and was buried in Rock Church of St.Philip & St.James, Alnwick, Northumberland. They had six

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

children: **Charles Ion Carr, Violet Frances, Helen Diana, Lucy Elizabeth, David Graham, and Rosemary Bernard.**

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with FSA.
- He was educated at University of Cambridge.
- He worked as a Director of The British School 1900 To 1906 in Athens, Greece.
- He worked as a Professor of Classical Archaeology, University of Liverpool.
- He had a residence in 1915 in 24 Devonshire Road, Liverpool.

9-Charles Ion Carr Bosanquet^{140,241} was born on 19 Apr 1903 in Athens, Greece, died on 9 Apr 1986 in Rock Moor, Alnwick, Northumberland at age 82, and was buried in Rock Church of St.Philip & St.James, Alnwick, Northumberland.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Assistant General Manager; Friends' Provident Institution.

Charles married **Barbara Schieffelin**,²⁴¹ daughter of **William Jay Schieffelin** and **Maria Louise Vanderbilt Shepard**, on 16 Jan 1931 in New York, New York, USA. Barbara was born on 30 Sep 1906 in Manhattan, New York, NY, USA, died on 29 Nov 1987 in Rock Moor, Alnwick, Northumberland at age 81, and was buried in Rock Church of St.Philip & St.James, Alnwick, Northumberland. They had four children: **Deborah Lucy, Katherine Mary, Barbara Clare, and Charles Jay.**

10-Deborah Lucy Bosanquet

Deborah married **Frank Radley Mott-Trille**, son of **Radley Mott-Trille** and **M. Hughes Coke**. They had four children: **Sarah Elizabeth, Barbara May, Helen Rachel, and Jonathan Charles Edward.**

11-Sarah Elizabeth Mott-Trille

Sarah married **Joel Hamilton**. They had two children: **Michael James Frank** and **Elizabeth.**

12-Michael James Frank Hamilton

12-Elizabeth Hamilton

11-Barbara May Mott-Trille

Barbara married **Vladimir Leopold Dresar**. They had one daughter: **Meghan Abigail Teak.**

12-Meghan Abigail Teak Dresar

11-Helen Rachel Mott-Trille

Helen married **Salvatore Nino Sansalone**. They had four children: **Gemma Rebekah, Caleb Jacob, Katya, and Joshua.**

12-Gemma Rebekah Sansalone

12-Caleb Jacob Sansalone

12-**Katya Sansalone**²⁴¹ was born on 25 Aug 2001 and died on 5 Oct 2017 at age 16.

12-Joshua Sansalone

11-Jonathan Charles Edward Mott-Trille

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

Jonathan married **Kirsten Makinson**. They had two children: **Tea Elizabeth Katherine** and **Marlee Abigail Sophia**.

12-**Tea Elizabeth Katherine Mott-Trille**

12-**Marlee Abigail Sophia Mott-Trille**

10-**Katherine Mary Bosanquet**

Katherine married **Roger Downey Rossen**, son of **Joseph Mckinley Rossen**. They had three children: **Adam**, **Christopher Roger**, and **Justin Frederick**.

11-**Adam Rossen**²⁴¹ was born on 8 Oct 1963 and died on 26 Aug 2008 at age 44.

11-**Christopher Roger Rossen**

Christopher married **Carrie Treadwell**.

11-**Justin Frederick Bosanquet-Rossen**

Justin married **Heejung Jung**. They had two children: **Mireu** and **Garam**.

12-**Mireu Bosanquet-Rossen**

12-**Garam Bosanquet-Rossen**

Katherine next married **George Potter**²⁴¹ on 28 Nov 1986. George died in 2002.

10-**Barbara Clare Bosanquet**

Barbara married **Anthony Seymour Laughton**²⁴¹ on 10 Mar 1973 in Northumberland. Anthony was born on 29 Apr 1927 and died on 27 Sep 2019 in Chiddingfold, Surrey at age 92. They had two children: **Rebecca Lucy Bosanquet** and **Susanna Rachel Clare**.

11-**Rebecca Lucy Bosanquet Laughton**

11-**Susanna Rachel Clare Laughton**

Susanna married **Arjan Van Doorn**. They had two children: **Elena Antje Alouette** and **Rose Sophia Grace**.

12-**Elena Antje Alouette Van Doorn**

12-**Rose Sophia Grace Van Doorn**

10-**Charles Jay Bosanquet**

Charles married **Lalage Ann Ibbotson**, daughter of **Alan Ibbotson** and **Eva Wiesner**. They had three children: **Frederick Charles**, **Theodore William**, and **Octavia Lucy**.

11-**Frederick Charles Bosanquet**

Frederick married **Florence Scott**. They had two children: **Charles Bernard** and **Beatrice Mary**.

12-**Charles Bernard Bosanquet**

12-**Beatrice Mary Bosanquet**

11-**Theodore William Bosanquet**

Theodore married **Katherine Jane Myall**. They had two children: **Helena Eva** and **Benjamin David**.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

12-Helena Eva Bosanquet

12-Benjamin David Bosanquet

11-Octavia Lucy Bosanquet

Octavia married **Peter David Gilmour**. They had two children: **Rosa Elizabeth** and **James Alexander**.

12-Rosa Elizabeth Gilmour

12-James Alexander Gilmour

9-Violet Frances Bosanquet²⁴¹ was born on 22 Jul 1907 in 24 Devonshire Road, Liverpool and died on 27 Apr 1984 in Northumberland at age 76.

Violet married **Lt. Col. Jonathan Moberly Pumphrey**,^{140,241} son of **Charles Ernest Pumphrey**^{72,140,226} and **Iris Mary Bell**, on 29 Dec 1931 in Rock, Alnwick, Northumberland. Jonathan was born on 14 May 1908 in Greenside, Ryton on Tyne, County Durham and died on 17 Oct 1992 in Cirencester, Gloucestershire at age 84. They had three children: **Christopher Jonathan**, **Candia Mary**, and **Richard Charles Moberly**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MIME OBE JP DL TD.
- He worked as a Mining Engineer.
- He worked as a Director of Priestman Collieries Ltd.
- He worked as a Deputy Chairman, Northern Division, National Coal Board.

10-Maj. Christopher Jonathan Pumphrey

Christopher married **Joanna Jane Aykroyd**, daughter of **Frederic Howard Aykroyd** and **Ruth Joan Oldfield**. They had three children: **Sara Rose**, **Edward Jonathan Lawrence**, and **Andrew Charles**.

11-Sara Rose Pumphrey

Sara married **Nicholas Walter Alexander**, son of **Cyril J. T. Alexander**. They had four children: **Lucy Kate**, **Christopher James Turnbull**, **Clare Rose**, and **John Michael**.

12-Lucy Kate Alexander

12-Christopher James Turnbull Alexander

12-Clare Rose Alexander

12-John Michael Alexander

11-Edward Jonathan Lawrence Pumphrey

Edward married **Melinda Nell Seymour**, daughter of **Archibald John Seymour** and **Lavinia Mary Louise York**. They had two children: **Thomas** and **Louisa Rose**.

12-Thomas Pumphrey

12-Louisa Rose Pumphrey

11-Andrew Charles Pumphrey

Andrew married **Juliet Evelyn Blackett**, daughter of **John Harold Booth Blackett** and **Veronica Heath Stuart Tegner**. They had two children: **Kate Annabel** and **Oliver Jonathan**.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

12-Kate Annabel Pumphrey

12-Oliver Jonathan Pumphrey

10-Candia Mary Pumphrey

Candia married **Christopher Stuart Gladstone**,²⁴¹ son of **Thomas Steuart Gladstone** and **Muriel Day**, on 12 Sep 1964 in Northumberland. Christopher was born on 1 Sep 1931 and died on 4 Jan 2012 at age 80. They had three children: **Benedict Thomas Steuart**, **Matthew Adrian Steuart**, and **Francesca Kate**.

11-Benedict Thomas Steuart Gladstone

Benedict married **Stefania Pignatelli Aragona Cortes**, daughter of **Mario Pignatelli Aragona Cortes di Terranova** and **Giulia Panichi**. They had two children: **Ferdinando Christopher Mario** and **Sibilla Giulia Candia Gladstone**.

12-Ferdinando Christopher Mario Gladstone

12-Sibilla Giulia Candia Gladstone Gladstone

11-Matthew Adrian Steuart Gladstone

11-Francesca Kate Gladstone

Francesca married **Hugo Del Mar**. They had two children: **Harry** and **Finn**.

12-Harry Del Mar

12-Finn Del Mar

10-Richard Charles Moberly Pumphrey

Richard married **Stephanie Gay Greenwood**. They had two children: **Belinda Clare** and **Jessica Kate**.

11-Belinda Clare Pumphrey

Belinda married **Richard Norrington**. They had four children: **Sam Jack**, **Max Tobias**, **Isabel Rose**, and **Findlay James**.

12-Sam Jack Norrington

12-Max Tobias Norrington

12-Isabel Rose Norrington

12-Findlay James Norrington

11-Jessica Kate Pumphrey

Jessica married **Adam Greenwood**.

9-Helen Diana Bosanquet²⁴¹ was born on 3 Jul 1909 in 24 Devonshire Road, Liverpool, was christened on 17 Aug 1909 in Lowick, Northumberland, and died on 31 May 1996 at age 86.

General Notes: Her birth is also given by RCB as the 5th March 1909.

Helen married **Henry Hardman**,²⁴¹ son of **Harry Hardman** and **Bertha Cook**, on 19 Jun 1937 in Middlesbrough. Henry was born on 15 Dec 1905 in Stretford, Lancashire and died on 17 Jan 2001 in Brighton, East Sussex at age 95. They had three children: **Anna Margaret**, **John Paul**, and **Charlotte Elizabeth**.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Under Secretary, Ministry of Food.

10-Anna Margaret Hardman

Anna married **Yannis Ioannides**. They had one son: **Kimon Luke Hardman**.

11-Kimon Luke Hardman Ioannides

10-John Paul Hardman

John married **Dianne E. Saxon**. They had one daughter: **Lucy**.

11-Lucy Hardman

10-Charlotte Elizabeth Hardman

Charlotte married someone. She had two children: **Sophie** and **Helena**.

11- Sophie

11- Helena

9-**Lucy Elizabeth Bosanquet**²⁴¹ was born on 15 Sep 1911 in 24 Devonshire Road, Liverpool and died on 8 May 1989 at age 77.

10-Alison Gresford Jones

11-Katherine Alison Froggatt

11-Rev. Peter Michael Froggatt

12-Shelly Froggatt

12-Scott Froggatt

12-Ella Froggatt

11-Antony Patrick Froggatt

12-Jonah Daniel Lewis Froggatt

12-Elsa Froggatt

10-Rachel Margaret Gresford Jones

11-Jonathan Edward Boulton

12-Anya Catherine Ellenden Boulton

12-Lucy Temple Fox Boulton

11-Walter Benedict Boulton

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

11-Matthew Gresford Boulton

12-Sophie Mary Boulton

12-Luke Boulton

12-Seth Alexander Boulton

10-Helen Elizabeth Gresford Jones

11-Annabel Lucy Barnes

12-Charlotte Lucy Clare Close

12-Jack Simon Close

11-Adam Charles Morley Barnes

12-Theo Barnes

12-Charlie Barnes

12-Arthur Barnes

11-Rebecca Morley Barnes

12-James Harry Gresford Wilkie

12-Thomas Simon Gresford Wilkie

12-Daisy Ann Gresford Wilkie

9-**David Graham Bosanquet**²⁴¹ was born on 8 Oct 1916 in Rock Moor, Alnwick, Northumberland and died on 27 Aug 1995 in Ryarsh, Kent at age 78.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Solicitor.

David married **Camilla Bertha Phoebe Ricardo**, daughter of **Sir Harry Ralph Ricardo**²⁴¹ and **Beatrice Bertha Hale**. They had three children: **Robert (Robin) Campbell**, **Joanna Camilla**, and **Annabel Ruth**.

10-**Robert (Robin) Campbell Bosanquet**

Robert married **Kerstin Cecilia (Cia) Widenback**, daughter of **Gunnar Widenback** and **Signe Larsson**. They had five children: **Annika Victoria**, **Samuel Ingemar David**, **Emily Sophia**, **Antonia Sigrid**, and **Thomas Robert**.

11-**Annika Victoria Bosanquet**

Annika married **Fraser Sharp**. They had two children: **Alicia Lillemor** and **Sigrid May**.

12-**Alicia Lillemor Sharp**

12-**Sigrid May Sharp**

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

11-**Samuel Ingemar David Bosanquet**²⁴¹ was born on 25 Nov 1976 in Manchester and died on 28 Mar 1977.

11-**Emily Sophia Bosanquet**

Emily married **John Seager**. They had two children: **Edward John** and **Ivy Jean**.

12-**Edward John Seager**

12-**Ivy Jean Seager**

11-**Antonia Sigrid Bosanquet**

Antonia married **Reinhold Luth**, son of **Ewald Luth** and **Gabriele Persch**. They had three children: **Grace Charlotta**, **Beatrice Finisterre**, and **Emily Johanna**.

12-**Grace Charlotta Luth**

12-**Beatrice Finisterre Luth**

12-**Emily Johanna Luth**

11-**Thomas Robert Bosanquet**

Thomas married **Kelly Rolim**. They had one son: **Sebastian Ricardo**.

12-**Sebastian Ricardo Bosanquet**

10-**Joanna Camilla Bosanquet**

10-**Annabel Ruth Bosanquet**²⁴¹ was born on 29 Oct 1950 in London and died on 16 Nov 2010 in London at age 60.

Annabel married **Frederick Liam Taggert**. They had one daughter: **Rachel**.

11-**Rachel Bosanquet**

Annabel next married **Paul Edmond Gismondi**.

Annabel next married **Mike Vizard**.

9-**Rosemary Bernard Bosanquet**²⁴¹ was born on 10 Jul 1918 in Rock Moor, Alnwick, Northumberland, died on 10 Jan 2015 at age 96, and was buried in Rotherfield Greys, Henley on Thames, Oxfordshire.

Rosemary married **George Armin Goyder**,²⁴¹ son of **William Goyder** and **Lili Julia Von Kellersberger**, on 5 Nov 1937 in Rock, Alnwick, Northumberland. George was born on 22 Jun 1908 in London, died on 18 Jan 1997 at age 88, and was buried in Rotherfield Greys, Henley on Thames, Oxfordshire. They had eight children: **Daniel George (Dan)**, **Ellen Rosemary**, **William Andrew (Bill)**, **Lucy Jane**, **Henry Peter Giles**, **Hugh Thomas**, **Mary Julia**, and **Edward Mark**.

10-**Daniel George (Dan) Goyder**²⁴¹ was born on 26 Aug 1938 in Kidmore End, Oxfordshire and died on 18 Feb 2004 at age 65.

Daniel married **Jean Mary Dohoo**. They had four children: **Joanna Ruth**, **Elizabeth Claire**, **Andrew George**, and **Richard Bruce**.

11-**Joanna Ruth Goyder**

Joanna married **Paul Styles**. They had three children: **Felix**, **Jasmine**, and **Boris**.

12-**Felix Styles**

12-**Jasmine Styles**

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12-**Boris Styles**

11-**Elizabeth Claire Goyder**

Elizabeth married **Stephen Goodacre**.

11-**Andrew George Goyder**

Andrew married **Victoria Jane Louise**. They had one son: **Alexander**.

12-**Alexander Goyder**

11-**Richard Bruce Goyder**

Richard married **Eliza Katherine**.

10-**Ellen Rosemary Goyder**

Ellen married **Dominique Izoard**. They had two children: **Barthelemy Michael** and **Celia Gwen**.

11-**Barthelemy Michael Izoard**

Barthelemy married **Colette**. They had one daughter: **Elayah**.

12-**Elayah Izoard**

11-**Celia Gwen Izoard**

Celia married **Thierry Discelpolo**. They had one daughter: **Esther Ellen Ada**.

12-**Esther Ellen Ada Discelpolo**

10-**William Andrew (Bill) Goyder**

William married **(Anne) Belinda Todd**. They had two children: **Caroline Mary** and **Joseph William**.

11-**Caroline Mary Goyder**

Caroline married **Tom Smith**. They had two children: **Scarlett** and **Willa**.

12-**Scarlett Smith**

12-**Willa Smith**

11-**Joseph William Goyder**

Joseph married **Fiona Abernethy Fraser Tillett**. They had three children: **Tabitha Rosie Repard**, **Barnaby William Repard**, and **Saskia Lily Repard**.

12-**Tabitha Rosie Repard Goyder**

12-**Barnaby William Repard Goyder**

12-**Saskia Lily Repard Goyder**

10-**Lucy Jane Goyder**

Lucy married **Geoffrey James Gibson**.

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Lucy next married **Christopher Griffin-Beale**²⁴¹ in Jun 1979. Christopher died on 24 May 1998. They had three children: **Sophy Naomi**, **Natasha Emily**, and **Phoebe Susanne**.

11-Sophy Naomi Griffin-Beale

Sophy married **Daniel Scarfe**. They had two children: **Emily Matilda** and **Clara Rose**.

12-Emily Matilda Scarfe

12-Clara Rose Scarfe

11-Natasha Emily Griffin-Beale

Natasha married **Douglas Karson**. They had one son: **Theodore Christopher**.

12-Theodore Christopher Karson

11-Phoebe Susanne Griffin-Beale

Phoebe married **Henry Castledine**.

10-Henry Peter Giles Goyder

Henry married **Jane Margaret Clifford**. They had three children: **Martha Jane**, **Miriam Sarah**, and **Anna Rachel**.

11-Martha Jane Goyder

Martha married **James Stevens**. They had three children: **Rosemary Hannah Martha**, **Lara Rachel Margaret**, and **Florence Gwyneth Jane**.

12-Rosemary Hannah Martha Stevens

12-Lara Rachel Margaret Stevens

12-Florence Gwyneth Jane Stevens

11-Miriam Sarah Goyder

Miriam married **Christopher Arrell**. They had two children: **Arthur Samuel** and **Peter Giles**.

12-Arthur Samuel Arrell

12-Peter Giles Arrell

11-Anna Rachel Goyder

Anna married **Mervyn Chong**. They had two children: **Max Alexander** and **George Sebastian**.

12-Max Alexander Chong

12-George Sebastian Chong

10-Hugh Thomas Goyder

Hugh married **Catherine Meade**. They had four children: **Jessica Kate**, **Clare Rosemary**, **Judith Catherine**, and **Bernard Hugh**.

11-Jessica Kate Goyder

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

11-Clare Rosemary Goyder

Clare married **Gareth Nixon**. They had two children: **Tessa Grace** and **Aliya Rose**.

12-Tessa Grace Nixon

12-Aliya Rose Nixon

11-Judith Catherine Goyder

Judith married **Warren Elder**. They had one son: **Dylan Francis**.

12-Dylan Francis Elder

11-Bernard Hugh Goyder

10-Mary Julia Goyder

Mary married **James Gaston Kennedy**. They had two children: **Owen Matthew** and **Ruth Madeleine**.

11-Owen Matthew Kennedy

11-Ruth Madeleine Kennedy

10-Edward Mark Goyder

Edward married **Conca Reid**. They had three children: **James Patrick**, **Robin Benedict**, and **Diana Rosemary**.

11-James Patrick Goyder

James married **Dia Phichaya**. They had one son: **Patrick**.

12-Patrick Goyder

11-**Robin Benedict Goyder**²⁴¹ was born on 6 Nov 1985 and died on 2 Feb 1986.

11-Diana Rosemary Goyder

Diana married **Matthew Kilgour**.

8-**Capt. Robert (Robin) Howard Hodgkin**^{1,140} was born on 24 Apr 1877 in Benwelldene, Newcastle upon Tyne and died on 28 Jun 1951 in Ilmington, Warwickshire at age 74.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Repton School in Sep 1891-Dec 1891.
- He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford.
- He worked as a Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.
- He worked as a Provost of Queen's College, Oxford.

Robert married **Dorothy Forster Smith**,^{1,140} daughter of **Arthur Lionel Smith**^{1,140} and **Mary Florence Baird**,¹⁴⁰ on 15 Dec 1908 in Holywell, Oxford. Dorothy was born on 1 Mar 1886 in Oxford, Oxfordshire and died on 16 Jun 1979 in Shipston on Stour, Warwickshire at age 93. They had three children: **Thomas Lionel**, **Edward Christian**, and **Elizabeth**.

9-**Thomas Lionel Hodgkin**^{1,140} was born on 3 Apr 1910 in Headington Hill, Oxford, Oxfordshire, died on 25 Mar 1982 in Hotel Minoa, Tolon, Greece at age 71, and was buried on 27 Mar 1982 in Tolon, Greece.

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General Notes: Hodgkin, Thomas Lionel (1910– 1982), historian, was born on 3 April 1910 at Mendip House, Headington Hill, near Oxford, the elder son of Robert Howard (Robin) Hodgkin (1877– 1951), historian of Anglo-Saxon England, and his wife, Dorothy Forster (1886– 1979), fourth child of the historian Arthur Lionel Smith (1850– 1924) and his wife, Mary Florence Baird. Hodgkin's childhood was disrupted by the First World War as his father, despite a Quaker upbringing, served in the army on the home front. The family returned to Oxford in 1919 and Hodgkin began an accomplished progress through the Dragon School, Winchester College, and Balliol College, Oxford, to a first in Greats in 1932. As an undergraduate he indulged in social escapades, wrote and acted in plays, contributed to university journals, and spoke at the union. He was believed to fall in love easily, and out of love painfully. A student contemporary, Diana Hopkinson, recalled that the striking colour of his fair hair 'gave him the appearance of a magnificent golden mole' (Hopkinson, 78). Hodgkin, in the hope of going to Palestine, went for Colonial Office interview in his final year and was offered instead an appointment in Gold Coast Colony. Friends, tutors, and family urged him not to lose himself in what was then regarded as darkest Africa. Hodgkin succumbed and rejected the post. In a letter to F. F. Urquhart of Balliol College, on 13 September 1932, he described the Gold Coast as 'a country with no past and no history— and no present either— only perhaps a promising future— and that at a Kindergarten level' (priv. coll.).

Hodgkin went to Palestine to an archaeological dig at Jericho for the first half of 1933. After spells of teaching in Cumberland and Manchester, when he began to encounter Marxist ideas, in April 1934 he was offered the cadetship he wanted in the Palestine civil service. Two years in this post gave him a disturbing awareness of the nature of Western imperialism in general, and of British imperialism in particular. In a time of Arab nationalist awakening Hodgkin, on prison visits, was impressed that the Palestine Communist Party had members of all religions. He resigned from the colonial service and hoped to remain in Palestine to observe the aftermath of the Arab uprising of April 1936. However, the British administration in May ordered him to leave Palestine within twenty-four hours. He sent an anonymous article to Labour Monthly for July 1936 criticizing Britain for holding the Arabs down by force.

Hodgkin subsequently travelled for three months in Syria and Lebanon before returning to Britain in September 1936 to take digs with no bathroom in Holford Square, London, and join the London Library and the Communist Party. He became a committed user of the library but an intermittent and fringe member of the party. He went on to stay in west London with his father's cousin Margery Fry, penal reformer and former principal of Somerville College, Oxford. A fellow guest in March 1937 was the Somerville scientist Dorothy Mary Crowfoot (1910– 1994) [see Hodgkin, Dorothy Mary], who was in London to photograph insulin at the Royal Institute. Undertaking a teacher training course, Hodgkin had an uncomfortable experience of teaching schoolboys. He therefore abandoned the training and left London at the end of March 1937 for more congenial adult education in Cumberland. Margery Fry had encouraged him to go for medical examination in which narcolepsy was diagnosed and benzedrine treatment prescribed. Hodgkin and Dorothy Crowfoot were married on 16 December 1937. They were to have a son in 1938, a daughter in 1941, and a second son in 1946. Dorothy Hodgkin became one of the most eminent scientists of her time.

Hodgkin was rejected on medical grounds for military service in the Second World War. In September 1939 he became a Workers' Educational Association tutor in north Staffordshire, where the future Labour politician George Wigg was district secretary. Hodgkin spent the war years conducting classes with civilians and armed forces personnel, and in September 1945 became secretary of the Oxford University delegacy for extra-mural studies. With the stimulus of George Wigg and Colonial Office interest, he began in 1947 to initiate extramural work in Gold Coast Colony and Nigeria. Hodgkin's first journey to the Gold Coast in February 1947 brought him into contact with many Africans, including the senior history master at Achimota College, Miguel Ribeiro. It was a turning point in Hodgkin's life as he first learned of the kingdoms of western Sudan and recanted his error of fifteen years earlier that the Gold Coast had no history. After further journeys to Africa, Hodgkin wrote for the periodical West Africa in 1950 (and again in 1951) a long series of topical and scholarly articles on the background to African nationalism. He and Basil Davidson, the general secretary of the Union of Democratic Control (UDC), organized a pioneering conference at Haywards Heath on 22 and 23 October 1950 for Europeans and Africans to discuss the 'crisis in Africa'. An enduring friendship followed Hodgkin's meeting in Accra in March 1951 with Kwame Nkrumah, then recently released from colonial imprisonment to lead the Gold Coast government (and eventually independent Ghana). The UDC in August 1951 published a pamphlet by Hodgkin supporting freedom for the Gold Coast. Hodgkin's political views had by now raised alarm both in the Colonial Office and in Oxford.

Hodgkin left his delegacy post in May 1952 and spent his gratuity on independent travel in Africa, including France's colonies. Under close watch by French intelligence, he found pre-colonial history a less sensitive theme than his keen interest in contemporary politics, but soon became devoted to history. He published a seminal book entitled Nationalism in Colonial Africa (1956), then in the late 1950s turned to the considerable role of Islam in African history and the recovery of Arabic manuscript sources for that history. He took part-time appointments in American and Canadian universities and produced an important anthology of historical writings, Nigerian Perspectives (1960), and a contemporary comparative study, African Political Parties (1961). The former study was revised and republished in 1975. He served as joint secretary of a commission on reform of the Ghana university system, and in 1962 returned to Ghana for three years as director of a new Institute of African Studies in the University of Ghana.

For Hodgkin the decolonization of history and the rediscovery of the African past was implicit in the political decolonization. The changed perception was filtering into the university mainstream. Oxford University created an appointment for him in October 1965 as lecturer in the government of new states and he was elected to a senior research fellowship at Balliol. He supervised graduate students from many countries in academic fields he had helped originate. When he took early retirement in 1970 thirty scholars contributed papers to a Festschrift and a selection was published as African Perspectives (1970). He intended to write stories for children but was diverted into an unpublished satirical novel entitled 'Qwert'. Journeys to Vietnam in 1971 and 1974 led to a history of Vietnam over 4000 years, Vietnam: the Revolutionary Path (1981).

Hodgkin was increasingly debilitated by emphysema. He was the Antonius memorial lecturer at St Antony's College, Oxford, in June 1981, and attended, but his paper was read on his behalf. He went to Sudan to escape the harshness of the English winter and spent from November 1981 to mid-March 1982 in Omdurman. However, on the return journey to England he paused in the Greek Peloponnese in the resort village of Tolon, near Nafplion. There he suffered a heart attack and died at the Hotel Minoa, Tolon, on 25 March 1982. His obituary in The Times said he did more than anyone to establish the serious study of African history in Britain. Hodgkin was buried on 27 March in the Tolon cemetery overlooking the Aegean Sea.

Michael Wolfers

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Likenesses D. Jones, watercolour and pencil on paper, 1929– 30, priv. coll. [see illus.]

Wealth at death £246,850: probate, 8 Dec 1982, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Michael Wolfers, 'Hodgkin, Thomas Lionel (1910– 1982)', Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004; online edn, Jan 2008

[<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/51860>]

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Marxist Historian.

Thomas married **Prof. Dorothy Mary Crowfoot**,¹ daughter of **John Winter Crowfoot** and **Grace Mary Hood**, on 16 Dec 1937 in Geldeston, Norfolk. Dorothy was born on 12 May 1910 in Guizeh, Cairo, Egypt, died on 29 Jul 1994 in Crab Mill, Ilmington, Warwickshire at age 84, and was buried in St. Mary's Church, Ilmington, Warwickshire. They had three children: **Luke Howard**, **Prudence Elizabeth**, and **John Robin Tobias**.

General Notes: Nobel Prize and OM. She advanced the technique of X-ray crystallography, a method used to determine the three dimensional structures of biomolecules. Among her most influential discoveries are the confirmation of the structure of penicillin that Ernst Boris Chain had previously surmised, and then the structure of vitamin B12, for which she was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry.

In 1969, after 35 years of work and five years after winning the Nobel Prize, Hodgkin was able to decipher the structure of insulin. X-ray crystallography became a widely used tool and was critical in later determining the structures of many biological molecules such as DNA where knowledge of structure is critical to an understanding of function. She is regarded as one of the pioneer scientists in the field of X-ray crystallography studies of biomolecules.

Hodgkin, Dorothy Mary Crowfoot (1910– 1994), chemist and crystallographer, was born on 12 May 1910 in Guizeh, near Cairo, Egypt, the eldest of four daughters of John Winter Crowfoot (1873– 1958) and his wife, Grace Mary (Molly) Hood (1877– 1957). Her father was an inspector with the ministry of public instruction for Egypt and the Sudan, but he also developed considerable expertise as an archaeologist, and later became director of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem. Her mother, although largely self-educated, shared her husband's interest and became an authority on ancient textiles in her own right. Both were descended from moderately prosperous families. The Crowfoots came from Beccles in Suffolk, where many of John Crowfoot's relatives entered the medical profession, although his own father had taken holy orders and eventually became chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral. The Hoods owned the small estate of Nettleham Hall, near Lincoln.

Early years and education

Until the outbreak of the First World War Dorothy and her next two sisters, Joan and Elisabeth, lived in Cairo with their parents, returning to England for three months each year to escape the summer heat. In 1914 their mother left the girls in the care of their nurse at a house near to their Crowfoot grandparents, who had retired to Worthing in Sussex. She and her husband stayed in Cairo and Khartoum throughout the war; John Crowfoot was appointed director of education for the Sudan in 1916. After the armistice Molly Hood arrived back in England bearing a fourth baby daughter, Diana, and soon afterwards took the family to live at her parents' home, Nettleham Hall. Dorothy had attended school in Worthing, but her mother decided that for the next year she would educate her daughters and some of their cousins herself, developing a curriculum that strongly featured her own interests in history, nature study, and poetry.

In 1920 the Crowfoots took a lease on the Old House in Geldeston, near Beccles. Here the four daughters spent the rest of their childhood, cared for largely by friends and relatives while their parents continued to spend most of the year in Khartoum, and subsequently Jerusalem. As the eldest daughter, Dorothy assumed a degree of responsibility for her sisters from an early age. She attended a small class in Geldeston run by the Parents' National Educational Union. Here for the first time she encountered chemistry, growing crystals of alum and copper sulphate. 'I was captured for life', she wrote in her memoirs, 'by chemistry and by crystals' (Ferry, 8). She at once set up her own laboratory in one of the attics at home, and carried out experiments with materials bought from the local pharmacist. At the age of eleven she was enrolled in a mixed, state-run secondary school, the Sir John Leman School in Beccles. She successfully fought to be allowed to continue her studies in chemistry, then regarded as exclusively a subject for boys even though the chemistry teacher at the school, Criss Deeley, was a woman. When she was thirteen Dorothy and her sister Joan made a three-month visit to their parents in Khartoum, during which she received further encouragement from the government chemist, Dr A. F. Joseph. After helping her to identify a sample of ilmenite she had 'panned' from a stream in the garden, he presented her with a surveyor's box containing forty-eight tubes of chemicals and tools for mineralogical analysis which she took home to add to her attic laboratory. Dorothy's mother also encouraged her interest in chemistry, presenting her with the published volumes of the Royal Institution Christmas lectures given by Sir William Bragg in 1923 and 1925. Here Dorothy read for the first time of the use of X-ray diffraction to 'see' the arrangement of atoms in crystals, the technique demonstrated by Bragg and his son Lawrence in 1912.

After leaving school with an outstanding result in school certificate, she entered Somerville College, Oxford, in 1928 to read chemistry, with the intention of specializing in crystallography. There were only three other scientists among that year's intake at Somerville, and in the university's honour school of chemistry as a whole men outnumbered women by at least twelve to one. Dorothy quickly established a reputation as an exceptional student whose enthusiasm for laboratory work extended to analysing samples of ancient coloured glass sent by her parents from excavations in Palestine. She also found time to develop her own interest in archaeology through completing a detailed illustration of a Byzantine mosaic for one of her father's publications, and joining in local digs at weekends. She was an active member of the Labour Club; her interest in left-wing politics was also sparked by her mother, who had encouraged her to stand as a Labour candidate in a mock

election at school.

Early research

After the first three years of her course Dorothy undertook research for part two of the honours degree under the supervision of H. M. 'Tiny' Powell, the university demonstrator in the department of mineralogy. Powell had just acquired Oxford's first X-ray set for crystallographic work, which was installed in the University Museum. They worked on the structures of a class of organometallic compounds, the thallium dimethyl halides. Dorothy grew the crystals and took the X-ray photographs, calculating from the diffraction patterns she obtained that the compounds had a face-centred lattice similar to that of common salt but more elongated. A short report of the work was published in *Nature* in 1932 (H. M. Powell and D. Crowfoot, 'Layer-chain structures of thallium di-alkyl halides', *Nature*, 130, pp. 131–2).

On graduating from Oxford with first-class honours, Dorothy went to Cambridge as a research student in the laboratory of John Desmond Bernal. Bernal had trained with Sir William Bragg at the Royal Institution in London, and now headed the X-ray crystallography laboratory in the mineralogy department at Cambridge. There he was pioneering the use of the technique to study biological molecules. Before Dorothy's arrival he had resolved a dispute between two rival groups of organic chemists over the three-dimensional structure of the sterols. As a result his laboratory was in great demand to analyse crystals of compounds whose structure was unknown. As Bernal was frequently abroad pursuing his political interests (he was a fervent admirer of the Soviet Union, and a prolific writer on the social function of science), much of this work fell to Dorothy. Most significantly, she assisted Bernal in the first description of a diffraction pattern taken from a protein, the digestive enzyme pepsin. Neither the data collection apparatus nor the methods available for mathematical analysis were sufficiently advanced at the time to solve the structure of this complex molecule, but the experiment established for the first time that proteins had regular structures and therefore were potentially amenable to crystallographic analysis (J. D. Bernal and D. Crowfoot, 'X-ray photographs of crystalline pepsin', *Nature*, 133, 1934, 794–5). Bernal also showed that in order to obtain good data from protein crystals it was necessary to keep them wet, photographing them inside a fine glass tube containing the mother liquor.

Soon after she left for Cambridge, Dorothy was offered a temporary fellowship at Somerville College. She hesitated, not wishing to leave the stimulating environment of Bernal's laboratory, but accepted when Somerville agreed that she could remain in Cambridge for the first year of the fellowship. She therefore returned to Oxford in 1934, completing her Cambridge PhD on the sterols two years later. With funds obtained from ICI on her behalf by Sir Robert Robinson, the professor of organic chemistry, she set up her own X-ray equipment in a new laboratory she shared with Powell in a basement corner of the University Museum. Almost at once Robinson presented her with crystals of another protein, insulin. Her successful attempt to obtain an X-ray diffraction pattern from the crystal (despite having dried it) was published in *Nature* the following year, the first paper on which she was sole author (D. Crowfoot, 'X-ray single crystal photographs of insulin', *Nature*, 135, 1935, 591–2). She remained in close touch with Bernal, whom she regarded as a mentor on both scientific and political matters until the end of his life, but at the same time was recognized as a member in her own right of the élite circle of protein crystallographers then being established in Britain.

Marriage and family

In 1937 Sir William Bragg invited Dorothy to use the superior X-ray equipment at the Royal Institution to try to get better photographs of her insulin crystals. While in London she stayed with Margery Fry, the former principal of Somerville, who had befriended Dorothy when she was a student there. Staying in the house at the same time was Thomas Lionel Hodgkin (1910–1982), son of Robert Howard Hodgkin, provost of Queen's College, Oxford. He was Fry's cousin, a graduate in history who had been Dorothy's exact contemporary at Oxford. He had recently lost his job as personal secretary to the British high commissioner in Palestine through his vociferous support of the Arabs, had become a communist, and was now reluctantly being trained as a schoolteacher. Dorothy's beauty had an other-worldly quality, with her slight figure, wavy fair hair, startlingly blue eyes, and preference for handmade clothes that made few concessions to fashion. She appears not to have noticed men at all until she went as a research student to Cambridge, where relationships frequently developed among the men and women who were represented more or less equally in the crystallography and biochemistry laboratories. When she first met Thomas Hodgkin, Dorothy was in love with Bernal, who was not only married but involved in at least one other serious alliance. But after only one or two further meetings, she and Thomas agreed to marry. By the time of their wedding on 16 December 1937, Thomas had discovered a vocation in adult education and was teaching history to unemployed miners in Cumberland. Dorothy, with the support of both families, retained her fellowship at Somerville, which had by this time been made permanent, and continued her research. She published under the name Dorothy Crowfoot until 1949, when she bowed to social pressure and gave her name as Dorothy Crowfoot Hodgkin on the first major publication on the penicillin structure.

The couple's first child, Luke, was born in December 1938. Soon afterwards, following a breast infection, Dorothy suffered an attack of acute rheumatoid arthritis. She was treated both with gold injections and by spa baths at Buxton and made a good recovery. But her hands were left permanently distorted, and the arthritis recurred as she grew older, often causing her intense pain. She had two further children, Elizabeth in 1941 and Toby in 1946. The family set up home in a flat in Bradmore Road, north Oxford, that belonged to Dorothy's parents-in-law. For the first eight years of their marriage Thomas lived mostly in lodgings where he was teaching, first in Cumberland and later in Stoke-on-Trent, returning to Oxford only for weekends and holidays. The Hodgkins' almost daily correspondence during this period provides a very full record of their activities and concerns. Dorothy meanwhile employed nursemaids and cooks to enable her to keep working.

In 1945 Thomas at last settled in Oxford when he was appointed secretary to the university's delegacy for extramural studies. Three years later he was invited to visit the Gold Coast, Nigeria, and the Sudan to advise on the establishment of adult education programmes in countries working towards independence from British rule. Thereafter he devoted himself to chronicling the progress of African nationalism. He resigned his post at Oxford and throughout the 1950s made extensive trips to Africa. From 1957 the Hodgkin family shared a large house in the Woodstock Road with Dorothy's sister Joan, whose marriage had broken down, and her five children. A constant stream of visitors—eminent scientists, African politicians, schoolfriends—mingled over convivial dinners: Thomas was a great *bon viveur* and liked to cook for whomever happened to be passing through when he was at home.

In 1961 Thomas was personally appointed by Kwame Nkrumah as director of the Institute for African Studies in Accra, Ghana. Thereafter Dorothy visited him in Ghana for a month or two each year, until with Nkrumah's fall from power in 1966 Thomas returned to England. With his health in a precarious state—he was a lifelong smoker and suffered from emphysema—he and Dorothy eventually moved into Crab Mill, the rambling stone house in Ilmington, Warwickshire, that had been bought by Thomas's parents before the Second World War. They both received frequent invitations to visit other countries and often travelled together—as far afield as Vietnam, India, Africa, and the US.

Thomas died in March 1982 in Tolon, Greece, while returning with Dorothy from a winter sojourn in the Sudan. He was buried in a nearby graveyard overlooking the sea. Dorothy was grief-stricken at his death. With his frequent absences (and several acknowledged infidelities), he could not be classed as a wholly supportive husband to a woman with a busy research career; however, at the time of their marriage he was unusual in accepting that his wife might have a career at all. And there seems little doubt that despite the outwardly unconventional course of their marriage,

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Dorothy and Thomas were bound by a strong mutual affection, admiration for each other's work, and passionately held political views.

Later research

In 1940 Dorothy received a large grant from the Rockefeller Foundation to continue her work on the structure of insulin. At the same time she took over equipment evacuated from Bernal's lab (he had moved from Cambridge to Birkbeck College in London), and two of his research assistants, Harry Carlisle and Käthe Schiff. With Carlisle she solved the complete three-dimensional structure of cholesterol iodide, including all the bond lengths and angles. This was the first crystallographic study she had pursued to its conclusion, and the first anywhere of such a complex organic molecule (C. H. Carlisle and D. Crowfoot, 'The crystal structure of cholesterol iodide', PRS, 184A, 1945, 64–83).

At the same time Dorothy was beginning to collaborate with other Oxford scientists on the study of penicillin. Howard Florey and Ernst Chain demonstrated its efficacy against bacterial infections in animals and humans during 1940 and 1941, but its chemical formula was unknown. The chemists suggested two opposing theories, the thiazolidine-oxazolone formula championed by Sir Robert Robinson, and the beta-lactam formula, which included an unusual four-membered ring, favoured by Edward Abraham and Ernst Chain. A successful X-ray crystallographic study could resolve the question, but penicillin proved extremely difficult to crystallize. Dorothy did not obtain suitable crystals until 1944, when samples of benzylpenicillin were shipped from America and brought to her by Kathleen Lonsdale, then a senior crystallographic researcher at the Royal Institution. With her assistant Barbara Low, one of her students from Somerville, Dorothy embarked on studies of three different salts of benzylpenicillin, each with a different heavy atom, trusting that the structure would emerge from comparisons between the three.

In collaboration with Charles Bunn and Anne Turner-Jones at ICI's Northwich laboratories, who analysed the sodium salt using the 'fly's eye' method of modelling diffraction patterns, they solved the penicillin structure by 1945. With the help of the scientific computing service run by L. J. Comrie, they calculated the complete three-dimensional structure on a Hollerith punched card calculator, one of the earliest examples of crystallographic computing. News of the success gradually leaked out into the crystallographic community: what had begun as wartime secrecy continued after VE-day as commercial secrecy to protect the interests of the US firms who had undertaken the mass production of the drug, and the penicillin structure was not formally published until 1949 (D. Crowfoot, B. W. Rogers-Low, and A. Turner-Jones, 'The X-ray crystallographic investigation of the structure of penicillin', *The Chemistry of Penicillin*, ed. H. T. Clarke, J. R. Johnson, and R. Robinson, 1949, 310–67).

Oxford University was slow to recognize Dorothy's scientific distinction. She was shortlisted for the readership in chemical crystallography in 1944, but the post went to Powell, her former supervisor. In 1946 she was appointed to the lesser post of university demonstrator, which nevertheless doubled her income; she had previously kept her family on only her college fellowship. The following year she was elected a fellow of the Royal Society at the relatively early age of thirty-six.

Through her work on penicillin Dorothy had made many industrial contacts, and in 1948 Lester Smith of Glaxo gave her some dark red crystals of the anti-pernicious anaemia factor, vitamin B12. Soon afterwards the Glaxo chemists told her that the factor contained cobalt, which was heavy enough to show up on the Patterson maps that were Dorothy's preferred approach to structure analysis and could therefore help to solve the problem of phase determination. With a series of assistants, principally her student Jenny Pickworth (later Jenny Glusker), she embarked on a solution of the structure. At the same time Alexander Todd and his colleagues in Cambridge were working on a chemical analysis of the vitamin, whose formula was unknown. From Todd's laboratory Dorothy obtained a crystal of a cobalt-containing fragment of B12, the hexacarboxylic acid, that made it possible to elucidate the inner core of this complex molecule.

While actively encouraging the establishment of the first computing facilities in Oxford, Dorothy took advantage of an offer from Kenneth Trueblood of the University of California at Los Angeles to calculate atomic positions on one of the first electronic computers, the National Bureau of Standards western automatic computer, at no cost. Between 1953 and 1955 data and results went back and forth across the Atlantic, until the structure of the fragment was solved (D. C. Hodgkin and others, 'The crystal structure of the hexacarboxylic acid derived from B12 and the molecular structure of the vitamin', *Nature*, 176, 1955, 325–8). It proved to include an unusual set of rings known as the corrin nucleus. Working out from this nucleus, Dorothy and her colleagues solved the full structure of vitamin B12 by 1957. The fact that she had succeeded with a molecule of 100 atoms of unknown chemical formula moved Lawrence Bragg to describe her achievement as 'breaking the sound barrier'.

As Dorothy established her pre-eminence in the field, honours quickly followed. Oxford University promoted Dorothy to a readership in 1955. In 1956 the Royal Society awarded her its royal medal, and four years later appointed her its first Wolfson research professor, a post she could hold at any university and which came with funds both for her personal salary and for research assistance and expenses.

In 1964 (having been proposed at least twice previously) she was awarded the Nobel prize for chemistry, only the third woman to be so distinguished after Marie Curie and her daughter Irène Joliot-Curie, and the fifth woman to win any science Nobel. To date (2001) she remains the only British woman scientist to win a Nobel prize. When the prize was announced she was visiting Thomas in Ghana, and she heard the news from two young Ghanaian reporters who had been sent to cover the story. The telegram from Stockholm arrived three months later, forwarded by sea mail from Woodstock Road by a niece brought up to be careful with money, along with all the other telegrams of congratulation.

In the following year Dorothy received a black-bordered envelope from Buckingham Palace, containing an invitation to join the Order of Merit. She and Benjamin Britten were admitted to the order to fill the vacancies left by the deaths of Sir Winston Churchill and T. S. Eliot. Although she disliked titles and had frequently declared to Thomas that she would refuse a DBE if it were offered, she saw the OM as 'rather different really' (Ferry, 294), and accepted—just as she accepted the first freedom of Beccles, an honour hastily invented for her by the town in which she spent her schooldays.

Dorothy's greatest scientific achievement was still to come. She had never given up hope of solving a protein structure, and specifically the structure of insulin which she had photographed in 1935. From the end of the 1950s onwards insulin was the primary focus of the research in her group. In 1958 and 1959 John Kendrew and Max Perutz at the Medical Research Council's Laboratory of Molecular Biology in Cambridge had solved the structures of myoglobin and haemoglobin, showing for the first time that protein molecules were indeed amenable to crystallographic analysis. They used the heavy atom method, in which the diffraction patterns of derivatives containing different heavy atoms at the same sites were compared. Insulin was more difficult because its threefold symmetry complicated the ever-present problem of calculating the phases. It also proved difficult to prepare suitable heavy atom derivatives—either the crystal would not take up the heavy atoms at all, or they might attach themselves to so many sites that it was impossible to compare one derivative with another, or the crystal might simply fall apart.

Dorothy acted as a source of inspiration and encouragement to an evolving population of researchers working on insulin in her lab, principal among whom was Guy Dodson who joined her in 1962 having just gained his PhD in New Zealand. Dodson soon afterwards married Eleanor Collier, an Australian with a degree in mathematics whom Dorothy had recruited as a technician. Eleanor Dodson undertook the task of analysing the vast amount of data generated by the insulin project with the limited computing resources available at the time, and subsequently played an important role

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in developing new mathematical approaches to solving the structure. Over the course of a decade a series of advances steadily improved both the quality of the data and the resources that could be deployed to analyse it. First, Dorothy learned from two Swedish chemists that it was possible to remove the zinc atoms that sat at the centre of each insulin molecule, and replace them with other metal atoms. Using this method members of the group successfully made lead and cadmium insulin crystals as well as zinc-free crystals. With the uranyl derivatives produced by Tom Blundell, who joined the department of chemical crystallography in 1964 as a part two student and stayed on to work with Dorothy's group, they at last had a series of suitable crystals that could in principle yield adequate data for a solution. But the data collection called for great accuracy and precision, comparing minute differences in the intensity of the X-ray reflections. Only in 1968, when Dorothy purchased an early model of the automatic four-circle diffractometer developed by David Phillips and Uli Arndt, did they finally obtain data of high enough quality.

Late in July of the following year it finally became clear that the electron density maps based on analysis of these measurements could be interpreted to show the positions of the atoms in the molecule. Over a single weekend, working almost non-stop, Dorothy, with Guy Dodson and M. Vijayan, a visiting scientist from Bangalore, built the first model of the molecule, an occasion which Dodson remembers vividly. 'It was a triumphant occasion in which Dorothy, though suffering from swelling ankles and forced into wearing slippers, worked with concentration and wonderful spirits' (Dodson). In a characteristic gesture she gave the honour of presenting the structure a few weeks later at the 1969 meeting of the International Union of Crystallography to Tom Blundell, the youngest member of the group, who had been abroad and so missed the excitement of the model-building weekend (M. J. Adams and others, 'Structure of rhombohedral 2-zinc insulin crystals', *Nature*, 224, 1969, 491–5).

In the case of each of the three projects for which she is best known—penicillin, vitamin B12, and insulin—Dorothy pushed the boundaries of what was possible with the techniques available. Her distinction lay not in developing new approaches, but in a remarkable ability to envisage possibilities in three-dimensional structures, grounded in a profound understanding of the underlying chemistry. She kept an open mind, not committing herself to a structure until it was supported by the unequivocal evidence of a successfully completed crystallographic study. She was exceptionally determined, persisting with apparently unpromising projects long after others would have given up in despair. While she did not consider it part of her role to explore the function of the molecules she studied, her results made it possible for others to increase their understanding of their biosynthesis and chemical interactions, and hence to develop improved therapies for disease. In 1976 her work was recognized by the Royal Society's most prestigious award, the Copley medal; she was the first woman to receive it.

Laboratory life

Despite her increasing eminence, Dorothy retained a gentleness of manner, quietness of speech, and egalitarian outlook that inspired loyalty and devotion among most of her younger colleagues. She drew her research team partly from among the Somerville chemistry students she supervised (these briefly included Margaret Roberts, later the British prime minister Margaret Thatcher), and partly from a steady stream of mostly international post-doctoral workers who wrote asking if they could join. She insisted that everyone in her lab, from the most junior technician to the most distinguished academic visitor, simply call her Dorothy.

Partly, though not entirely, as a result of the Somerville connection the lab contained approximately equal numbers of male and female research workers, exceptional among chemistry laboratories at Oxford. Dorothy herself denied that her gender had ever hindered her progress, but when she encountered instances of discrimination against her own junior female colleagues she resisted them vigorously. For example, she was incensed to discover that female graduate students routinely had their grants reduced on marriage. However, it took a stint on a committee investigating the administration of Birmingham University in 1970 to bring home to her the insecurity of many women workers with families, including those in her own lab. After this she ensured that they had proper contracts with paid maternity leave, rather than simply paying them for the hours they worked.

She directed the laboratory with a very light touch, taking it as read that everyone was as committed as she was to the task in hand. To outside observers the lab could appear chaotic, with the younger members as likely to be engaged in games of indoor cricket or political arguments as scientific experiments. Dorothy herself avoided administrative tasks as far as possible, unless they were directly related to advancing her research. The officers of funding bodies (particularly the Rockefeller Foundation, which continued to support her until the 1960s) often had to remind her to ask for grants. Yet against all appearances the lab was immensely productive.

For all its success, her group was entirely dependent on Dorothy for its continued existence; not one of her assistants held a permanent post. As an interdisciplinary science, the crystallography of biological molecules did not fit into any of the established departments at Oxford. Over the years it was moved from mineralogy to inorganic chemistry, thence to zoology, and ultimately (well after Dorothy's retirement) to biochemistry. It was always a challenge to find enough space to accommodate her research assistants and the equipment that she had no difficulty in funding through outside grants: her appointment to the Wolfson chair was greeted privately by the university authorities as a 'new and confusing problem' (Ferry, 284). But although at different times Dorothy received offers to move elsewhere that included attractive research facilities, she chose to stay in Oxford because of her family circumstances.

With a view to strengthening the position of crystallography in Oxford, and recruiting someone to deputize for her during her increasingly frequent absences abroad, in the early 1960s Dorothy encouraged David Phillips, then at the Royal Institution, to think of moving to Oxford. He eventually did so in 1966, having negotiated with the university authorities a personal chair, permanent posts for several members of his group, and space for a laboratory of molecular biophysics within the new department of zoology. But Dorothy's own group remained separate from Phillips's, belatedly accommodated in the adjacent department of experimental psychology, and by the time she retired all of its members had found jobs elsewhere. As long as she had been present in Oxford, Dorothy had been able to keep her show on the road by virtue of her great distinction and her powers of persuasion. But she had never undertaken the political negotiations that would have been necessary to establish her group on a more permanent footing.

International and political activities

In 1925 Dorothy's mother, who had lost all four of her brothers as a result of the First World War, took her to observe the sixth assembly of the League of Nations in Geneva. Dorothy retained a lifelong conviction that the problems of the world could be resolved through dialogue, and that armed conflict should be avoided at all costs. Under the influence first of her mother, and later of Bernal and Thomas Hodgkin, she also developed an unshakeable faith in socialism and an admiration for communist regimes that often blinded her to the abuses of human rights perpetrated by their leaders.

However, she was no party hack: she exercised her political consciousness on the level of personal contacts with individuals, being particularly concerned to keep channels of scientific communication open despite antagonism between East and West. As a result her politics never prevented her from interacting comfortably with those who held more conventional views, whether in the scientific or the political sphere. The only serious opposition she encountered was from the US government during the McCarthy era. Her membership of an organization called Science for Peace (and possibly her links with Bernal and Thomas Hodgkin) resulted in her being declared 'statutorily inadmissible' by the state department in 1953, and she was unable to obtain a waiver of this

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ruling until 1957, despite numerous appeals on her behalf by members of the American crystallographic community. For the rest of her life every visit to the US necessitated a trip to the embassy in London to have the waiver renewed. Her exclusion from that country in 1953 provided an opportunity for her to make the first of many visits to the Soviet Union. Her support for its scientists and for East– West détente was recognized by the Mikhail Lomonosov gold medal in 1982, and by the Lenin peace prize in 1987.

In 1959 Dorothy was one of a delegation of British academics who visited China to mark the tenth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. On discovering that Chinese scientists were working on insulin, she gave them every support and encouragement, and made several return visits right through the period of the cultural revolution, when China was virtually closed to the outside world. In her capacity as president of the International Union of Crystallography from 1972 to 1975 she was the first to report the success of the Chinese team in arriving at an independent solution of the insulin structure, and she worked tirelessly for the readmission of China to that body (finally achieved in 1978). She developed equally warm relationships with India through a succession of visitors to her lab, who came mostly from the Indian Institute of Sciences in Bangalore during the 1960s and 1970s.

In addition to promoting international scientific contacts, she realized that her Nobel prize put her in a position to campaign on behalf of other causes in which she believed strongly. She was a member of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, and vehemently opposed America's intervention in Vietnam and Cambodia. She accepted an invitation to become president of the Medical Aid Committee for Vietnam, and later sat on an international commission into US war crimes in Vietnam. She and Thomas visited North Vietnam in 1971, and again in 1974 when their daughter Elizabeth was teaching English and editing English-language publications in Hanoi.

In the early 1960s Dorothy had attended a meeting in London of the Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs, an organization founded by Bertrand Russell, Albert Einstein, and others in 1955 to bring together scientists from East and West to discuss disarmament. She attended a few further meetings, but did not become actively involved until 1975, when she was invited to become its president. Accepting with some misgivings at the commitment involved, she thereafter travelled tirelessly on behalf of the organization, working in particular on a goal dear to her heart, the participation of Chinese representatives in the Pugwash meetings. After her former student Margaret Thatcher was elected prime minister in 1979, she took the opportunity to approach her personally to argue for a rapprochement with the Soviet Union, and corresponded with her on detailed questions such as the verification of chemical test bans.

Another cause in which she believed strongly was that of support for higher education. In 1970 she was elected chancellor of the University of Bristol, normally a purely honorary position. However, she made a point of visiting the students and hearing their concerns, and used the role to protest about the swingeing cuts in university budgets introduced by the government in 1981, which resulted in reduced student numbers and the closure of Bristol's school of architecture. She also helped to establish Hodgkin House, a hostel for international students at Bristol, in memory of Thomas, and encouraged the students to raise funds to support a Hodgkin scholarship for students from South Africa.

Last years

Dorothy retired from her university post in 1977, but retained a room in the chemical crystallography department where she could work. She continued to refine the structure of insulin with Guy Dodson, who had moved to the University of York, until 1988. In that year they published a solution of the structure at such high resolution that the position of every intervening water molecule could be discerned (E. N. Baker and others, 'The structure of 2Zn pig insulin crystals at 1.5Å resolution', *PTRS*, 319A, 1988, 369– 456).

In the same year Dorothy gave up her other commitments, to Pugwash, the University of Bristol and other organizations, and began to turn down more of the invitations to travel and speak that she still received in great numbers. Her arthritis was making walking increasingly difficult, and she had begun to use a wheelchair. In 1990, a few months after friends and colleagues from all over the world had gathered in Oxford and at Crab Mill to celebrate her eightieth birthday, she fell at home and broke her hip. Despite her great frailty she recovered, although she never walked again and she ceased to give lectures. However, she continued to delight in the company of her children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, and of former colleagues who visited whenever they could. She retained an intense interest in world affairs and scientific progress.

In September 1993 the International Congress of Crystallography was to be held in Beijing. After watching a television programme critical of China, Dorothy suddenly announced that she intended to go to the congress, and no one could dissuade her. Both the Royal Society, which was to fund her trip, and her Chinese hosts expressed their anxiety that she would not survive the journey. Her doctor refused to certify her fit to travel. But accompanied by Elizabeth and with the support of the Dodsons she successfully made the journey to Beijing and back. While there she attended several of the lectures, and back in her room each evening she would 'whisper shrewd observations about them' (Ferry, 401). But her obvious frailty was a shock to many of her international colleagues who had known her previously.

In the following July Dorothy suffered another fall, and two weeks later, on 29 July 1994, she died at home at Crab Mill with her family and friends around her. She was buried in the churchyard of the parish church of St Mary the Virgin in Ilmington. A service was held in her memory on 4 March 1995 at the university church of St Mary the Virgin in Oxford, attended by all of her family, many of her scientific colleagues, and a large crowd of well-wishers including Sir Isaiah Berlin, Baroness Thatcher, and Lord Jenkins. The address was read by Max Perutz, who had been a close friend since he came to Cambridge from Vienna as a young researcher in 1936. His summing up of Dorothy's character has not been bettered:

There was a magic about her person. She had no enemies, not even among those whose scientific theories she demolished or whose political views she opposed ... It was marvellous to have her drop in on you in the lab, like the Spring. Dorothy will be remembered as a great chemist, a saintly, tolerant and gentle lover of people and a devoted protagonist of peace. (Ferry, 402)

Many of the bodies with which Dorothy was associated took steps to ensure that she would remain permanently in the public eye. The Royal Society commissioned portraits from Graham Sutherland and Bryan Organ, together with an exquisite pen-and-ink drawing of her hands by Henry Moore. Somerville College has a bronze bust of Dorothy modelled from life by Anthony Stones in 1983. The best-known and most controversial portrait is the 1985 painting by Maggi Hambling that hangs in the National Portrait Gallery. It shows Dorothy in severe, black-framed spectacles, wisps of hair rising unrestrained from her head, hard at work in her room at Crab Mill. To indicate the rapidity with which Dorothy worked through the electron density maps on her cluttered desk, the artist has given her an extra pair of hands. Dorothy is also commemorated through the Dorothy Hodgkin fellowships awarded by the Royal Society to young researchers, many of them women, and by a plaque placed on the wall of the inorganic chemistry laboratory at Oxford University as part of the Royal Society of Chemistry's national chemical landmarks scheme.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was awarded with OM FRS.
- She was awarded with the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1964.

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- She worked as a X-ray crystallographer.

10-Luke Howard Hodgkin

Luke married **Anna Davin**.

10-Prudence Elizabeth Hodgkin

10-John Robin Tobias Hodgkin

John married **Judith Wright**. They had two children: **Simon Thomas** and **Daniel Charles**.

11-Simon Thomas Hodgkin

11-Daniel Charles Hodgkin

Daniel married **Jillian Slicher**, daughter of **Richard Von Slicher**. They had one son: **Benjamin Slicher**.

12-Benjamin Slicher Hodgkin

John next married **Beverley Ann Warner**.

9-**Edward Christian Hodgkin**^{140,242} was born on 25 Aug 1913 in Headington Hill, Oxford, Oxfordshire and died on 6 Sep 2006 in Westminster, London at age 93.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Journalist.

Edward married **Nancy Isobel Myers**,²⁴² daughter of **Cyril Myers** and **Louisa Shaw**, on 28 Aug 1947 in Jerusalem. Nancy was born on 8 May 1912 in Eastbourne and died in 1983 at age 71. They had one daughter: **Joanna**.

10-Joanna Hodgkin

9-**Elizabeth Hodgkin**¹⁴⁰ was born on 8 Oct 1915 in Headington Hill, Oxford, Oxfordshire and died on 8 Sep 1927 in Bamburgh, Northumberland at age 11.

8-**George Lloyd Hodgkin**^{1,53,118,140,184,233} was born on 22 Aug 1880 in Benwelldene, Newcastle upon Tyne, died on 24 Jun 1918 in Baghdad, Iraq at age 37, and was buried in Baghdad, Iraq.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Banker with Gillett's of Banbury.
- He worked as a Relief worker in Baghdad, Iraq.

George married **Mary Fletcher Wilson**,^{1,53,140,233} daughter of **Henry Lloyd Wilson**^{7,140,233} and **Theodora Mary Harris**,^{7,140} on 10 Apr 1913 in FMH Bournville. Mary was born on 27 Jul 1891 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in 1978 at age 87. They had three children: **Alan Lloyd**, **Robert (Robin) Allason**, and **George Keith Howard**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Nov 1907-Jul 1910 in York, Yorkshire.

9-**Prof. Sir Alan Lloyd Hodgkin**¹ was born on 5 Feb 1914 in 61 Broughton Road, Banbury, Oxfordshire, died on 20 Dec 1998 in 18 Panton Street, Cambridge at age 84, and was buried on 30 Dec 1998 in Cambridge Crematorium.

General Notes: Hodgkin, Sir Alan Lloyd (1914– 1998), physiologist, was born on 5 February 1914 at 61 Broughton Road, Banbury, Oxfordshire, the eldest of the three sons of George Lloyd Hodgkin (1880– 1918), banker, and his wife, Mary Fletcher, née Wilson (1891– 1978), daughter of Henry Wilson and his wife, Theodora.

Family, early years, and education

Hodgkin's forebears on both sides were Quakers. The historian Thomas Hodgkin (1831– 1913) was his grandfather; Thomas Hodgkin of Hodgkin's disease (1798– 1866) was his great-great-uncle; and the meteorologist Luke Howard (1772– 1864) was his great-great-grandfather. The crystallographer and Nobel prize-winner Dorothy Hodgkin (1910– 1994) was the wife of a first cousin. His

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father was at first a civil engineer but from the time of his marriage in 1913 he worked in a bank in Banbury. During the First World War he incurred much local animosity by refusing, on Quaker principles, to undertake any work that would help the war effort. He took part in relief work in Armenia, and in 1918 died of dysentery on a second journey to that country. Hodgkin's mother married, in 1932, Lionel Smith, rector of Edinburgh Academy and son of A. L. Smith, master of Balliol College, Oxford.

Hodgkin's main boyhood interests were in natural history, which he was able to pursue during visits to relatives in many parts of the country and at his two schools: the Downs School at Colwall, Herefordshire (1923–7), and Gresham's at Holt in Norfolk (1927–32). In December 1931 he won an open scholarship to Trinity College, Cambridge, and in the interval between school and college he had his first taste of research, at the Freshwater Biological Station in the Lake District. He also spent a few months with a family in Germany where a first-hand view of Nazism destroyed the pacifist principles of his upbringing. He remained an agnostic throughout his adult life.

Hodgkin's original intention at Cambridge was to specialize in zoology, aiming for a career in applied biology, probably overseas. For the first two years of the degree course he took zoology, chemistry, and physiology, obtaining a first class; he became more interested in physiology and chose this as his final year subject, again obtaining a first class. A factor that stimulated his interest in physiology was the close friendship between his father and Keith Lucas, a physiologist of great distinction who established the 'all-or-none' nature of the impulse in individual nerve or muscle fibres.

Research up to 1939

Hodgkin began research during his final undergraduate year, and in the following year he obtained the first experimental evidence for a theory of the mechanism of conduction in nerve fibres that had been widely accepted since the 1880s (the local-circuit theory). On the strength of this he was elected to one of the junior research fellowships at Trinity College, an unusual distinction so soon after graduating. He then went on to work with large nerve fibres which, by a lucky chance, he had found he could dissect from the leg nerves of crabs and lobsters. With these he showed that a local electrical change was generated by a fibre in response to a stimulus that was nearly but not quite strong enough to give rise to the propagated 'all-or-none' impulse.

Hodgkin spent 1937–8 at the Rockefeller Institute in New York, where he encountered a more professional style of research than existed at that time in Cambridge. A contact that strongly influenced his later work was with K. S. Cole, who with H. J. Curtis had recently performed a remarkable experiment that showed a great decrease in the electrical resistance of the surface membrane of a nerve fibre during the impulse. This experiment was made possible by using the giant nerve fibre of the squid (about 0.5 mm in diameter), discovered a few years before by J. Z. Young. Jointly with Cole, Hodgkin used this nerve fibre in measuring the resistance of the resting membrane, and it was the preparation that he used in most of his nerve experiments after the war. He also used it in another experiment performed while in the USA in which he showed that the speed of conduction was increased by reducing the longitudinal electrical resistance outside the fibre. This gave final proof that the local circuits are an essential part of the propagation mechanism, a matter that was still controversial at the time, particularly in the USA.

At the Rockefeller Institute Hodgkin also made the acquaintance of the pathologist Peyton Rous, who was later also a Nobel prize-winner (1966). Hodgkin married Rous's eldest daughter, Marion de Kay (Marni; b. 1917), on 30 March 1944 when on a short visit to the USA in connection with his war work. The marriage was outstandingly happy and successful. They had three daughters and a son. Marni wrote two detective novels and worked as children's book editor for the publishers Rupert Hart-Davis and, later, Macmillan.

Hodgkin returned in September 1938 to Cambridge, where he had been appointed to a lectureship in Trinity College and a university demonstratorship in the department of physiology. He continued his experimental work on nerve, partly in collaboration with W. A. H. Rushton. Jointly with A. F. Rawdon-Smith of the psychology department he built new recording apparatus with cathode-follower input and direct-coupled valve amplifiers; four sets were made and remained in service for many years.

In the summer vacation of 1939 Hodgkin went to the laboratory of the Marine Biological Association at Plymouth in order to do experiments on the squid fibre. He was joined by A. F. Huxley, who had just completed undergraduate work in Trinity College, and they recorded the resting potential of the fibre and the action potential (the change of electrical potential accompanying the impulse) directly with an electrode inserted inside the fibre. On the theory current at that time the internal potential should have risen during the impulse from its negative resting value nearly to equality with the external potential, but they found that it actually overshot and went substantially positive. They did not have time to investigate the origin of this positivity, leaving Plymouth a few days before the outbreak of the Second World War.

War work, 1939–1945

For the first few months of the war Hodgkin held an unpaid post at the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough, Hampshire, working under B. H. C. Matthews on the physiological problems of high altitude flying in unpressurized aircraft. In February 1940 he was transferred to the establishment later known as TRE (Telecommunications Research Establishment), where airborne radar was being further developed, and stayed with it until the end of the war. After occupying various sites in south Wales and on the south coast of England it was moved into the buildings of Malvern College, a boys' school in Worcestershire.

Airborne radar working on a wavelength of 1.5 metres was already in service, mainly for ship detection, but versions for aircraft interception were just coming into service. Their usefulness was limited by the breadth of the beam, unavoidable because narrowing the beam would require an aerial system with dimensions several times the wavelength. The chief disadvantage of the broad beam was that it extended downwards and gave echoes from objects on the ground at all distances greater than the height of the aircraft, and these obscured the echo from a target. Hodgkin joined the team of A. C. B. Lovell aiming to develop radar on shorter wavelengths. After experiments at 50 cm they moved to the ambitious project of using 5 or 10 cm, which became practicable through the invention of the cavity magnetron by J. T. Randall and H. A. H. Boot at Birmingham University. This gave greatly increased power at the required very high frequencies. A paraboloid reflector of about 70 cm diameter gave a suitably narrow beam but this needed to be scanned through a range of angles in order to pick up a target aircraft. A design by Hodgkin was adopted; it used a spiral scan and gave an easily interpretable display. Hodgkin and several of his colleagues took part in many flights with experimental and prototype versions of this equipment in order to cure teething troubles and to test their usefulness. The risks were considerable: one of his colleagues lost his life when the aircraft in which he was flying was misidentified and shot down; Hodgkin himself had a narrow escape when the same thing nearly happened to the aircraft in which he was flying; and four others of the group were killed when their aircraft crashed.

In the autumn of 1942 Hodgkin was transferred to work on the defence of night bombers against fighter attack. The initial requirement was to provide only the range of the target when the gun turret could be aimed visually; later he worked on a system for blind firing. When attacks with the pilotless aircraft V1 began in 1944, an attempt was made to adapt this system for shooting down the V1s, but before it was ready for operational use the launching sites were overrun by allied land forces. Hodgkin was then put in charge of development of a radar to be fitted in a steerable rocket that was under development for launching from a fighter aircraft, but the war came to an end before any such development could be completed.

Post-war research

Hodgkin moved back to Cambridge with his wife and first child in August 1945. He resumed his teaching duties in Trinity and in the department of physiology. He was promoted to university

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lecturer in 1946 and to assistant director of research in 1947. In 1952 he was appointed to the Foulerton research professorship of the Royal Society, which freed him from teaching duties, and in Trinity he moved to a senior research fellowship. In January 1970 he moved to a university research chair, the John Humphrey Plummer professorship of biophysics, and to a professorial fellowship at Trinity. He relinquished the professorship on reaching the university retiring age in 1981, though he continued his experimental research for some years. His active scientific work was brought to an end by the early death of his last collaborator, B. J. Nunn, in 1987. From 1946 until then he was leader of a well-defined group in the physiological laboratory of Cambridge University. Much of Hodgkin's research until 1951 was done in collaboration with Huxley, who returned to Cambridge in January 1946 after his war work. The main question facing them at first was the cause of the overshoot that they had observed in 1939, that is, the fact that the interior of the nerve fibre became strongly positive at the peak of an impulse. They were already discussing the idea that turned out to be correct, that the decrease in membrane resistance shown by Cole and Curtis was due to a large and specific increase in the permeability of the membrane to sodium ions: since their concentration is much higher in the surrounding fluid than inside the fibre, sodium ions are thereby enabled to diffuse inwards carrying their positive charge. On this theory the membrane potential would be restored by the outward diffusion of an equivalent amount of potassium ions (present in relatively high concentration inside each fibre), and in 1946 Hodgkin, with Huxley, used an indirect method to estimate the amount of potassium leaving a nerve fibre per impulse transmitted. They showed that this was sufficient to restore the membrane potential, and in their publication they suggested that the initial rise of potential, overshooting the zero level, was probably due to sodium entry.

Firm evidence for or against the sodium theory required experiments on the squid giant fibre; these were possible only at the laboratory at Plymouth, which had been severely bombed during the war and was not available until the summer of 1947. Hodgkin then obtained evidence for the sodium theory by showing that the potential reached at the peak of the impulse, and also its rate of rise, varied with external sodium concentration in the way required by the theory. He presented these results verbally at the International Congress of Physiology in Oxford in late July that year. In September he was joined at Plymouth by Bernard Katz, who had independently realized that the overshoot might be due to sodium entry. Together they extended the observations made by Hodgkin, providing conclusive evidence for the sodium theory. Owing to delays in publication this work did not appear in print until 1949.

It remained uncertain whether the sodium mechanism was used by excitable tissues of vertebrates as well as by the nerves of molluscs such as the squid. During a visit to the USA in early 1948 Hodgkin met Gilbert Ling, who was measuring the resting potential of muscle fibres of frogs by means of a microelectrode consisting of a saline-filled glass pipette with a very fine tip which was pushed through the surface membrane of the fibre. However, the response of the equipment was not fast enough for recording the potential change during the impulse. Later that year Hodgkin, with W. L. Nastuk from the USA, improved the technique so that faithful records of the impulse could be obtained, and they showed that it responded to external sodium concentration in the same way as in the squid nerve fibre. Their technique quickly became a standard one for experiments on a wide variety of cells.

It was generally supposed at that time that the 'all-or-none' character of the impulse was due to the membrane permeability increasing instantaneously when the internal potential reached a critical value. On the basis of experiments before the war, however, Hodgkin suspected that the current–voltage relation was continuous but included a region with negative slope. This would cause instability since any increase of inward current in this range would cause a further rise of internal potential, in turn causing a further increase in inward current. This would result in an explosive 'all-or-none' change of membrane potential.

An unstable current–voltage relation of this kind would be difficult to investigate experimentally, but both Hodgkin and Cole had the idea of using electronic feedback to an internal electrode to control the internal potential, which could thereby be raised suddenly and held at the new level. The electrode had to extend over a considerable length of the fibre in order to keep the internal potential uniform. Cole with George Marmont had a system of this type (the voltage clamp) operating in the summer of 1947. They showed that there is indeed a continuous relation between membrane potential and current, but did not take the analysis further. During his visit to the USA in the spring of 1948 Hodgkin met Cole, who told him about these experiments; in turn Hodgkin told Cole of his observations with Katz on the effects of sodium concentration.

Together with Katz and Huxley, Hodgkin did his first voltage clamp experiments in the summer of 1948, and his final series of experiments (with Huxley) in 1949. They analysed the origins of the measured current by altering the external sodium concentration and by imposing a second step of potential change. They thus separated the current into components carried by sodium and by potassium ions, and they fitted equations to the time courses of the permeabilities of the membrane to these two ions following a step change of membrane potential. They used these equations to calculate the time course of the potential change that would result if the membrane potential were not controlled by feedback. This agreed well with the time course of a normal action potential recorded after a short electrical stimulus; and the calculated amounts of sodium and potassium entering and leaving the fibre agreed well with the values found by the use of radioactive tracers by R. D. Keynes, for whom Hodgkin had been the PhD supervisor shortly after the war.

These results were published in 1952 and led to the award in 1963 of the Nobel prize for physiology or medicine to Hodgkin and Huxley, together with John Eccles. The award was 'for their discoveries concerning the ionic mechanisms involved in excitation and inhibition in the peripheral and central portions of the nerve cell membrane'. Eccles's contribution was on transmission from a nerve terminal to a cell body in the spinal cord, and was quite independent of Hodgkin's and Huxley's work.

These 'Hodgkin–Huxley equations' were plausible on the assumption that sodium and potassium ions crossed the nerve membrane through 'gates' in the membrane that were opened or closed in response to changes in the potential difference across the membrane. It would have been natural to investigate further the identity and nature of these gates, but in 1952 it was impossible to see how this could be done. There was later enormous progress in this direction, beginning about 1970, but it depended on advances in other fields, notably in molecular genetics, which was begun by the 1953 paper of J. D. Watson and F. H. C. Crick, and in electronics, which made possible the detection of the small amounts of charge carried across the membrane when gates opened or closed, and later (1976) the recording by Erwin Neher and Bert Sakmann of the minute currents passing through individual gates. Hodgkin therefore changed his field of research, first to other aspects of the movements of ions in nerve and muscle and finally to the mechanism by which the rods and cones of the vertebrate retina are excited by light.

Hodgkin collaborated with R. D. Keynes, P. C. Caldwell, and T. I. Shaw in investigating the mechanisms by which the entry of sodium and loss of potassium during activity are reversed during subsequent resting periods, showing that they are driven by the utilization of adenosine triphosphate (ATP). In some of these experiments they injected ATP and other substances into the interior of the giant fibre of the squid using a device designed by Hodgkin and Keynes.

With Bernhard Frankenhaeuser from Sweden, Hodgkin investigated the effects of changed calcium concentration on the voltage dependence of the permeabilities to sodium and potassium ions. With Shaw, P. F. Baker, and Hans Meves from Germany, he replaced the contents of the giant fibre with artificial solutions, showing that the effects of wide alterations in the internal concentrations of sodium and potassium ions on the resting and action potentials agreed well with what was to be expected from the voltage clamp experiments, in which only the external sodium concentration had been altered. With Paul Horowitz from the USA he investigated the effects of altered ion concentrations in the external fluid on both the membrane potential and the contraction of frog muscle. In

the middle 1960s he pursued this line of research in collaboration with R. H. Adrian and W. K. Chandler from the USA, using feedback between microelectrodes of the type devised by Hodgkin and Nastuk, to achieve a voltage clamp of individual muscle fibres. With Shigehiro Nakajima he measured the membrane capacity of muscle fibres of different diameters, thus distinguishing clearly between the components due to the surface membrane and to the system of tubules that extend inwards from the surface of muscle fibres but not of nerve fibres. With Baker, M. P. Blaustein, and E. B. Ridgway he measured the movements of calcium into and out of the squid giant nerve fibre.

Hodgkin's work on vision began with a short period of collaboration with M. G. F. Fuortes, an Italian physiologist who had moved to the USA, during a visit in 1962 to the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Massachusetts. Hodgkin joined Fuortes in his experiments recording the changes of membrane potential in visual cells of the horseshoe crab *Limulus*. It was known that there was a long delay between exposure to a flash of light and the resulting change of membrane potential, indicating that there were several steps intervening between the two events; Fuortes and Hodgkin showed that this delay was reduced when the sensitivity of the eye was reduced by adaptation to bright light, and they gave a straightforward explanation for the connection between these two effects. Hodgkin's change to full-time work on vision began in 1970 when he collaborated with D. A. Baylor from the USA doing on the eyes of vertebrates experiments similar to those which he and Fuortes had done on the eye of *Limulus*. He continued these experiments in collaboration with T. D. Lamb, P. A. McNaughton, P. M. O'Bryan, P. D. Detwiler, K.- W. Yau and B. J. Nunn.

President of the Royal Society, 1970– 1975

Hodgkin succeeded Lord Blackett as president of the Royal Society in November 1970, serving until December 1975. The society was then already in financial difficulties owing to the rapid inflation that had begun a few years before. This was primarily the responsibility of the treasurer of the society, but Hodgkin was active in pressing for the necessary reforms, which included increasing the fellows' annual subscriptions, reducing their entitlement to free copies of the society's journals, requesting an increase in the government grant to the society, and launching an appeal. By these means financial stability was restored without loss of the society's independence through excessive dependence on government funds.

The main support of scientific research in Britain was provided through the research councils, which received grants directly from the government and provided funding for research both in their institutes and in the universities. Shortly before Hodgkin became president of the Royal Society, however, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food had proposed that it should take over the Agricultural Research Council. Most scientists, including Hodgkin and the council of the Royal Society, were opposed to this proposal, on the ground that it would stifle initiative in basic research, and a letter to this effect was sent to the secretary of state for education and science, Margaret Thatcher. Hodgkin had an interview with her, with the outcome that the head of the Central Policy Review Staff, Lord Rothschild, produced a consultative document, *A Framework for Government Research and Development*, which recommended that the research councils should be financed mainly by contracts for specific pieces of research, placed by the relevant ministries. The Royal Society sent a memorandum strongly opposing this scheme, which nevertheless was adopted, though the extent of the transfer of funds was somewhat reduced. Sadly, this affair clouded the long-standing friendship between Hodgkin and Rothschild.

On the international front the Royal Society re-established contacts with both Japan and China. Hodgkin was a member of a delegation that visited Japan shortly before he became president, as Blackett was ill. An exchange agreement was established, similar to those with many other countries, and it was during Hodgkin's presidency that Emperor Hirohito of Japan was elected to the equivalent of what was later designated as honorary fellowship. Hodgkin also visited China but the outcome was little more than the re-establishment of occasional contacts, since the cultural revolution was still in progress and the only research allowed was of the most applied kind. Hodgkin also visited India, the USA, Canada, and Australia during his presidency; he had visited the USSR in 1967, and later he visited Kenya and Iran. As chairman of the council, which met monthly for most of the year, Hodgkin, although holding strong views, did not impose them on the other members. He generally asked another member to start a discussion.

Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1978– 1984

In nearly all the Oxford and Cambridge colleges the head is elected by the fellows, but in Trinity College, Cambridge, the master is appointed by the crown. Since the fellows do not control the appointment they give the master less power and fewer duties than in other colleges, though he is chairman of the weekly meetings of the college council and of the occasional meetings of all the fellows, and he has considerable personal influence. Hodgkin served as master of Trinity College from October 1978 to June 1984. Under his guidance the courts known as Whewell's courts were renovated, and much of the fellows' garden was replanned. Women students were admitted from the start of Hodgkin's mastership, the decision having been taken previously; Hodgkin wholeheartedly approved of the change. The master's lodge gave him and his wife, Marni, scope for their talent as hosts, to students as well as to Cambridge academics and visitors. They restored the custom by which the visiting High Court judge occupied part of the lodge during his tours of duty in Cambridge.

Last years

Hodgkin suffered from a series of illnesses that began soon after he retired as master of Trinity. An operation in 1989 to relieve pressure on the spinal cord from an intervertebral disc in his neck left him without the ability to sense the position of his legs and he was therefore unable to walk without support. Thereafter his condition deteriorated steadily. He was nevertheless able to continue research until 1987, and after that to write with the help of a word processor. He wrote his autobiography, *Chance and Design: Reminiscences of Science in Peace and War* (1992), during this period. He started this as an account of his wartime work, partly because this was not adequately covered in any of the war histories and partly in memory of colleagues who had lost their lives while testing new radar equipment. He then added a very full account of his boyhood, his time as an undergraduate, and his research up to 1963, with only short accounts of his later work and his times as president of the Royal Society and master of Trinity. His only other book, *The Conduction of the Nervous Impulse* (1964), was an expanded version of the Sherrington lectures that he gave at Liverpool University in 1961; it presented his own work on nerve in the context of other research.

Hodgkin became KBE in 1972 and was appointed OM in 1973. He had been elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1948, and received its royal medal in 1958 and its top award, the Copley medal, in 1965. He was elected an honorary or foreign member of eleven overseas academies. As well as his ScD from Cambridge University he received fifteen honorary doctorates from other universities. He was president of the Marine Biological Association from 1966 to 1976, and chancellor of the University of Leicester from 1971 to 1984.

Personal characteristics and influence

Hodgkin had a remarkable ability to recognize important problems in his areas of interest and at the same time to see ways of tackling them experimentally. This was combined with skills in dissection and in electronics, and with his exceptional fluency in the necessary mathematics; together these characteristics enabled him to succeed in projects of exceptional difficulty. As a result he was usually ahead of the field and could afford to proceed at his own pace without worrying about being overtaken by other laboratories. He was always ready to discuss his current work with others. Apart from three or four early pieces of research carried out alone he did his experimental work with one, two, or occasionally three collaborators; he had no wish to build up a large group. As well as his own collaborators he usually had in his section of the physiological laboratory one or two visitors doing their own research and publishing independently; he was free with advice and

help to them.

Hodgkin remained a very modest man despite his achievements and his distinctions. He had many interests outside science, notably literature, art, and travel, which were shared by his wife. He got much pleasure from fly-fishing and bird-watching during their holidays in the western highlands of Scotland.

Hodgkin's analysis of the mechanism of the nerve impulse is universally recognized as the foundation of later understanding of all excitable tissues. It was greatly extended by others, both in its application to other tissues (notably heart muscle) and in finding the molecular basis of the permeability changes. Similarly his electrical recordings from the light-sensitive elements in the retina led to the recognition that there are many intermediate steps of amplification between the initial absorption of a quantum of light and the production of a nerve impulse, but the identification of these as a cascade of chemical reactions was outside the range of Hodgkin's skills and was achieved by others. Probably the most important practical application so far of Hodgkin's work has been in the improved understanding of irregularities of the heart beat.

Hodgkin died on 20 December 1998 at his home, 18 Panton Street, Cambridge. He was cremated on 30 December at Cambridge crematorium and buried there. He was survived by his wife, Marni, and their four children.

Andrew Huxley

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Andrew Huxley, 'Hodgkin, Sir Alan Lloyd (1914– 1998)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/71394>]

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with OM KBE PRS.
- He was awarded with Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine in 1963.
- He worked as a Physiologist, Biophysicist.
- He worked as a President of the Royal Society in 1970-1975.
- He worked as a Master of Trinity College, Cambridge in 1978-1984.

Alan married **Marion De Kay Rous**, daughter of **(Francis) Peyton Rous**¹ and **Marion Eckford De Kay**. They had four children: **Sarah Marion**, **Ellen Deborah**, **Jonathan Alan**, and **Rachel Vanessa**.

10-Sarah Marion Hodgkin

Sarah married **R. Hayes**.

10-Ellen Deborah Hodgkin

10-Prof. Jonathan Alan Hodgkin

Jonathan married **Prof. Patricia Etsuko Kuwabara**.

10-Rachel Vanessa Hodgkin

9-Robert (Robin) Allason Hodgkin was born on 12 Feb 1916 in Banbury, Oxfordshire and died on 19 Aug 2003 at age 87.

General Notes: Obituary in the Daily Telegraph Wednesday 27th August 2003 and the Guardian on the 30th Aug 2003.

The Guardian. Saturday 30 August 2003

Few people in this life have I liked half so much, or found so exemplary, as the Quaker, educationalist and mountaineer Robin Hodgkin, who has died aged 87. The bravest talent of his 1930s generation of Oxford University climbers, Robin became an educational theorist of international significance, and was a lifelong Christian and an eloquent voice for the Society of Friends.

He was born, the middle of three brothers, at Banbury into the eighth generation of a Quaker family. His conscientious objector father died at Baghdad in 1918 while undertaking relief work, but in

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

1932 his mother remarried. Robin was educated at the Dragon School, Oxford, the Quaker Leighton Park boarding school near Reading and Queen's College, Oxford, where he read geography. He had learned to climb as a teenager in the Lake District, but at the time of his going up to Oxford in 1934 the university mountaineering club was reeling from the death of its outstanding climber John Hoyland - a distant cousin of Robin's - on Mont Blanc. Robin's arrival, and the partnership and lifelong friendship he formed with David Cox, revitalised the club and brought it back to the front rank of British mountaineering.

In 1935, he climbed in Norway with his elder brother Alan (a 1963 physiology Nobel laureate), and the logical positivist Arne Naess, a disciple of the early Wittgenstein and "father of deep ecology". Finding their companion rather serious, the brothers resorted to the practical jokes suffered by all who knew Robin. Naess endured them with good humour, and introduced them to the artificial aids then proscribed in British climbing.

Robin's golden climbing year was 1937. That June he and David Cox camped out under Clogwyn Du'r Arddu, the finest of Welsh precipices, together with the Mallory sisters, Clare and Beridge - "we really were very innocent," Robin told me - whose father had disappeared on Chomolangma (Mount Everest) in 1924. The four of them ascended existing climbs on this most difficult of British cliffs, and made new ones. They included Hodgkin's leads of the Wall Finish to Pigott's Climb - the first tentative venture out from the sheer cracks of the East Buttress on to the cliff's ferociously exposed walls - and the Top Traverse on the Great Slab of the West Buttress.

From Wales, Robin travelled out to the Caucasus and ascended Georgia's Mount Ushba: "It's an extraordinarily beautiful mountain," he told me, "like the Matterhorn, but higher, more dramatic, more . . . difficult!" Throughout his life, physical and intellectual challenges were sources of joy. The gravest challenge he faced, was in 1938 on the Himalayan peak of Masherbrum. "There were two of us up at 24,000ft and our camp was avalanched. We got out, and rescued an ice-axe between us. I was the lighter one, so that went to my companion, which in a way was lucky for me - of the two of us, I was the less badly frostbitten."

They descended in a storm, retreated from the mountain with hands and feet turning gangrenous, and began the agonising journey home: "In Edinburgh (where his mother had settled) they patched me up, saved what they could of my fingers and toes, and then John Hunt was terribly kind to me - he invited me to the Lake District and got me climbing again."

That modesty was typical, but while he was one of the outstanding climbers of his era, that was no more than one strand in his rich, fulfilled life. After convalescence, he taught geography for a term at Leighton Park where former pupil there, David Bothwell remembers him as the finest teacher he ever encountered. He then taught at Gordon College in Khartoum and thus began a lasting and mutually enriching association with the Sudan.

He espoused the cause of that country's independence from Egypt and Britain, became principal of its Institute of Education, and when he left in 1954, waived his then substantial £4,000 gratuity, giving the reason that this was a charge on the budget of a poor and newly independent country which would need every penny it could get. He assigned the money to the purchase of books.

In 1947 he married Elizabeth Hodgson. Their relationship was profound. It seemed as if they could never have quarrelled, and was hard to see where they ever disagreed - even when Robin became a Liberal Democrat and Elizabeth stayed with Labour. They emanated harmony, peace and pleasure, were utterly close in their thinking and their amused outlook. Reading aloud after supper from George Herbert, Jane Austen, George Eliot and even Trollope became as natural and predictable in the Hodgkin household as the silent Quaker grace before each meal at Bareppa. Robin inherited this beautiful house from his aunt near Falmouth, its garden shaded by Spanish Chestnut trees, and they cherished it for 30 years before retiring to Oxford.

Robin became headmaster of Abbotsholme in Derbyshire - then a shambles of a "progressive" school where he developed his concept of education, to which adventure and outdoor pursuits were central. Climbing and fell-walking were his special enthusiasms, but he also encouraged ornithology, fishing, potholing, travel, canoeing, cycling, camping, swimming, riding and sailing.

He read widely in psychology, biology, anthropology and theology, and brought their lessons to bear on the curriculum. He instilled "let us . . ." as the school's principle. His deputy, Giles Heron, recalls him as the most educated man he had ever met, with capacity to engage with every pupil under his care as an individual, and ruefully recollects a certain lack of attention to the finer details of administration - meetings of the board of governors double-booked and the like.

In 1968, Robin joined Oxford's department of educational studies, initially to provide leadership for the one-year International Certificate in Education, aimed at New Commonwealth teachers, which studied issues to do with education in developing countries. But he also began work on a series of theoretical books on education on which his reputation will endure: *Reconnaissance On An Educational Frontier* (1970), *Born Curious* (1976), and in 1983 - based in part on a seminal series of Radio 3 broadcasts - perhaps his most important work, the lucid, passionate and controversial *Playing And Exploring: Education Through The Discovery of Order*. Heavily influenced by his friend and mentor, the Hungarian philosopher Michael Polanyi, it hinges on the concept of "tacit knowledge" and the cooperative nature of education, and makes extensive use of symbols and metaphors drawn from his own active involvement in mountain activity. He wrote that: "Everything that gets children out into the world of factory or workshop, river or mountain, which gets them out, not as passive spectators but in some active role - all this should be encouraged".

His last work, to be published next month in *The Passion To Learn*, edited by Joan Solomon is *Homo Ludens* and in its simplicity, joyfulness and luminous expression, it is a fitting memorial to his life's work.

Though passionately curious about science, he was profoundly Christian and within the Society of Friends was supportive of movements towards a Quakerism close in spirit to George Fox's Christ-centred ministry. Yet he was eclectic here too, he enjoyed attending Anglican or Catholic masses. He had many Islamic friends, particularly amongst Sudanese Sunnis. Just before the stroke which incapacitated him in the last year, he finished a piece on fundamentalism - whether Islamic or Christian - for *The Friend*: "The essence of fundamentalism is that it gives a false, inflated emphasis to the words of a text and discourages us from exploring the metaphorical depth and meaning."

To Robin, exploration of that depth and meaning was the focus of a life well-lived. He was puckish, humorous, clowning. Time spent with him was time spent as well as it can be in human company.

Elizabeth died last February. He is survived by two sons and a daughter.

• Robin Allason Hodgkin, educationalist and mountaineer, born February 12 1916; died August 19 2003.

Jim Perrin

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Dragon School in Oxford.
- He was educated at Leighton Park.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

- He was educated at Oxford.
- He worked as a Teacher at Gordon College in Khartoum, Sudan.
- He worked as a Principal of the Sudan Institute of Education in Khartoum, Sudan.
- He was Quaker.
- He worked as a Mountaineer and Member of The Alpine Club.
- He worked as a Headmaster of Abbotsholme School, Derbyshire.
- His obituary was published in the Daily Telegraph on 27 Aug 2003.

Robert married **Elizabeth Mary Hodgson**, daughter of **Benjamin Hodgson** and **Margaret Reay**, on 15 Dec 1947 in Khartoum, Sudan. Elizabeth was born on 13 Mar 1916 in Bristol, Gloucestershire and died in Feb 2003 in Oxford at age 86. They had four children: **Adam George**, **Christopher Reay**, **Catherine Margaret**, and **Thomas**.

10-Adam George Hodgkin

10-Christopher Reay Hodgkin

Christopher married someone. He had one daughter: **Clare Violet**.

11-Clare Violet Hodgkin

10-Catherine Margaret Hodgkin

10-**Thomas Hodgkin** was born on 3 Dec 1955 in Redruth, Cornwall and died on 5 Dec 1955 in Redruth, Cornwall.

9-**Prof. George Keith Howard Hodgkin**⁵³ was born on 30 May 1918 in Banbury, Oxfordshire and died on 2 Jun 1999 at age 81. The cause of his death was Coronary heart disease.

General Notes: **George Keith Howard Hodgkin**

b.30 May 1918 d.2 June 1999

BM BCh Oxon(1943) MA(1944) MRCP(1949) FRCGP(1970) FRCP(1973)

Keith Hodgkin was a general practitioner on Teeside. He was born in Banbury, Oxfordshire, the son of George Lloyd Hodgkin, a banker, and Mary Fletcher née Wilson, the daughter of a businessman. He attended the Dragon's School in Oxford and then Gresham's. He went on to study medicine at Oxford.

During the war, he served as a surgeon lieutenant in the RNVR and was mentioned in despatches. After the war he became a registrar in morbid anatomy at the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford. He was subsequently a general practitioner. He was a meticulous record keeper, particularly of his own mistakes. His book *Towards earlier diagnosis: A family doctor's approach, etc* (Edinburgh and London, E & S Livingstone, 1963) influenced many generations of GPs. From 1973 to 1978 he was a professor of general practice in Newfoundland, Canada. He was a founder member of the Royal College of General Practitioners.

He married his wife Rosemary ('Ro'), the daughter of a surgeon, in 1946, and they had two daughters and a son. He died from coronary heart disease.

Sarah Jane Gillam

[References:*Brit.med.J.*, 1999,319,323]

(Volume XI, page 268)

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with BM BCh MA MRCP FRCGP FRCP.
- He was educated at The Dragon School.
- He was educated at Gresham's.
- He was educated at Oxford.
- He worked as a Surgeon lieutenant in the RNVR.
- He worked as a Registrar in morbid anatomy in Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.
- He worked as a Physician in General Practice in Teeside.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

- He worked as a Professor of general practice in 1973-1978 in Newfoundland, Canada.

George married **Rosemary Gwithian Candler**, daughter of **Dr. Arthur Lawrence Candler** and **Lottie Kathleen Hardy**. They had three children: **Hazel Mary**, **Juliet Kathleen**, and **Paul Keith**.

10-**Hazel Mary Hodgkin**

10-**Juliet Kathleen Hodgkin**

10-**Paul Keith Hodgkin**

7-**Charles William Fox**^{50,141} was born on 13 Jun 1843 in Wodehouse Place, Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 18 Jun 1866 in Neath Abbey, Glamorgan, Wales at age 23. The cause of his death was Committed suicide.

7-**George Henry Fox**^{85,140,141} was born on 27 Sep 1845 in Wodehouse Place, Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 13 Jan 1931 in Glendurgan, Falmouth, Cornwall at age 85.

General Notes: He courted Dorothy Albright, until they had a dispute!

23 Feb 1879, Sun: A wild snowy morning - to church at the chapel. Mr Hays officiated. Minnie (*Mary*) hears her brother George is engaged to Dora Albright, a sincere cause for congratulations - a good walk with the girls and George Albright in the snow which was so heavy on Codhill that we made a retreat. A good attendance at chapel.

14 June 1879, Sat: In to my mother-in-law's; some mysterious telegrams from George Henry to Tom Hodgkin, George is with the Albrights, courting Dora. Tom goes to George on Monday, we can't think what is up.

16 June 1879, Mon: Some unhappiness about ---- love affair which seems in danger of a smash.

17 June 1879, Tues: Better news about ----- by telegraph but we none of us know what is up.

3 Dec 1881, Sat: Left Folkestone, Minnie, Lottie, Maud & I at 8.45, Amato Courier for Paris, we had a brisk breeze and a lopping sea but no waves, so had a good passage to Boulogne and ¾ hour for lunch; it was cold as we neared Paris which we reached about 4 o'clock, the 2 girls and I had a stroll out as far as the Palais Royal, Table d'hote at 6 o'clock, a long evening; a letter came in from George Henry Fox and Rachel Fowler (Henry & Anne's daughter) announcing their engagement. I hope all will go well with them, Anne seems highly pleased.

6 Mar 1882, Mon: A long call from Snowdon about his affairs; rode, then with Minnie to Mortlocks to get a wedding gift for George Henry Fox

21 Mar 1882, (Tues): ... With Minnie to Glebelands to be ready for George Henry Fox and Rachel Juliet Fowler's wedding, a pleasant family party assembled but the weather turned in very cold and squally with sleet & snow.

22 Mar 1882 (Wed): A wild rough morning, snow on the trees & lawn, breakfast in the tent in greatcoats and shawls. To meeting, J. Bevan Braithwaites sermon long, Arthur prayed beautifully for them, Tom Hodgkin excellent in winding up, they both spoke very well, then back to Glebelands. I called on Ellen Chapman, a wonderful old lady at 80. Wedding breakfast; Gurney Barclay a few words, George Henry responded well - happy pair off midst rice and shoes. I went to see Belmont for the John Fowlers with Lizzie Pelly; back to Glebelands, dinner & to Monkams where they entertained the wedding party sumptuously, and had the performing Weblings - back about 11 o'clock quite ready for bed. Minnie & I had a nice chat with Ann (? Fowler?) during the afternoon.
The (unpublished) Diaries of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease Bt.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Shipping Agent in Falmouth, Cornwall.
- He had a residence in Wodehouse Place, Falmouth, Cornwall.
- He had a residence in Glendurgan, Falmouth, Cornwall.

George married **Rachel Juliet Fowler**,^{85,140,141} daughter of **Henry Fowler**^{13,46,72,118,153,164,182,243} and **Ann Ford Barclay**,^{13,46,118,153} on 22 Mar 1882 in FMH Wanstead.

Rachel was born on 11 Jan 1858 in Woodford, Essex and died on 13 Aug 1939 in 8 Rothesay Gardens, Bedford, Bedfordshire at age 81. They had seven children: **Barnard**, **Cuthbert Lloyd**, **Dorothy Juliet**, **Annette Sarah**, **Erica Mary**, **Margaret Veronica**, and **George Romney**.

General Notes: The first president of the Panacea Society, Rachel Juliet Fox (1858–1939), was born at Woodford, Essex, on 11 January 1858, the third daughter of Henry Fowler, timber merchant, and his wife, Ann Ford. Her family were Quakers, and in 1882 she married another Quaker, George Henry Fox (1845/6–1931), a ship agent and timber merchant in Falmouth. She became a spiritualist after the death of her son Barnard (1884–1894) at his prep school, and wrote a number of theological books, some by the process of automatic writing. She became a Southcottian and engaged in an extensive correspondence with bishops about the box, especially Boyd Carpenter, and with her cousin Beatrice Pease, met the archbishop of Canterbury, Randall Davidson, about the subject. She lived in Falmouth until 1936. She wrote and published six volumes, documenting the history of the Panacea Society. She died at 8 Rothsay Gardens, Bedford, on 13 August 1939.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a first president of the Panacea Society.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

8-**Barnard Fox**^{85,140} was born on 12 Oct 1883 in Dolvean, Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 4 Jul 1894 in Alton School, Plymouth, Devon at age 10.

8-**Maj. Cuthbert Lloyd Fox**¹⁴⁰ was born on 22 Jul 1885 in Dolvean, Falmouth, Cornwall and died in 1972 at age 87.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MC and Bar.
- He was awarded with High Sheriff of Cornwall 1946 To 1947.
- He worked as a Shipping Agent in Falmouth, Cornwall.

Cuthbert married **Moyra Florence Sulivan**, daughter of **Ernest Frederic Sulivan** and **Florence Mary Houldsworth**, on 29 Apr 1920 in London. Moyra was born on 27 Aug 1894 in Ashbourne. They had two children: **Philip Hamilton** and **George Desmond**.

9-**Philip Hamilton Fox** was born on 11 Mar 1922 in Wilmington, Sussex and died on 25 Oct 2005 at age 83.

General Notes: FOX Philip Hamilton Father of Robert, Charles and William, much loved by all his family, peacefully in his sleep Tuesday October 25th.

Funeral service at Mawnan Parish Church on Friday November 4th at 2:00pm followed by private committal at Penmount Crematorium.

Donations to the R.N.L.I. Falmouth Branch c/o Keith Penrose, Funeral Director, Appleshaw, Mawnan Smith, Falmouth, TR11 5EG, would be preferred to flowers.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Shipping Agent.
- He worked as a Hight Sheriff of Cornwall.

Philip married **Rona Briggs**, daughter of **Kenneth Douglas Briggs** and **Constance Gordon Russell**, on 17 Apr 1948 in Eastham, Tenbury, Wells. Rona was born on 26 Jul 1925 in Eastham and died on 4 Mar 1999 in Falmouth, Cornwall at age 73. They had three children: **Robert Hamilton**, **Charles Lloyd**, and **William Barclay**.

10-**Robert Hamilton Fox**

Robert married **Lisa Kathleen Payne**. They had two children: **George Henry Hamilton** and **Sophia Isabella**.

11-**George Henry Hamilton Fox**

11-**Sophia Isabella Fox**

10-**Charles Lloyd Fox**

Charles married **Caroline Aileen Methuen-Campbell**, daughter of **Hon. Laurence Paul Methuen** and **Lady Maureen Margaret Brabazon**. They had three children: **Meriel Sophia**, **Stella Caroline**, and **Roselle Viola**.

11-**Meriel Sophia Fox**

11-**Stella Caroline Fox**

11-**Roselle Viola Fox**

10-**William Barclay Fox**

9-**George Desmond Fox** was born on 25 Aug 1925 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 24 Mar 1926 in Glendurgan, Falmouth.

8-**Dorothy Juliet Fox**¹⁴⁰ was born on 25 May 1887 in Kerris Vean, Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 16 Jul 1937 in Lelant Downs, Cornwall at age 50.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in 1902-1905 in York, Yorkshire.

8-**Annette Sarah Fox**¹⁴⁰ was born on 6 Jun 1889 in Kerris Vean, Falmouth, Cornwall and died in 1981 at age 92.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in 1904-1908 in York, Yorkshire.

8-**Erica Mary Fox**¹⁴⁰ was born on 7 Jan 1893 in Wodehouse Place, Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 18 Sep 1934 in Glendurgan, Falmouth, Cornwall at age 41.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1908-Jul 1909 in York, Yorkshire.

Erica married **Humphrey Bennet Laity**, son of **William Laity** and **Harriet Jane Harvey**, on 30 Sep 1920 in Falmouth, Cornwall. Humphrey was born on 18 Sep 1892 in Trerose Manor, Mawnan, Cornwall. They had two children: **David Harvey** and **Anthony Fox**.

9-**David Harvey Laity**

David married **Eileen Davey**, daughter of **Frederick Davey** and **Florence Ellen Bailey**. They had two children: **Sheridan Erica** and **Philip Harvey**.

10-**Sheridan Erica Laity**

10-**Philip Harvey Laity**

9-**Anthony Fox Laity** was born on 2 Nov 1924 in Tregays, Lostwithiel, Cornwall and was buried in Auckland University, New Zealand.

Anthony married **Auriol Mary Joan Toker**, daughter of **Lt. Gen. Sir Francis Ivan Simms Toker** and **Catherine Isabella Bucknall**, on 15 Sep 1951 in Mawnan, Cornwall. Auriol was born on 3 Dec 1927 and died on 20 Mar 1957 in Harrow at age 29. They had one son: **Hugh Granville**.

10-**Hugh Granville Laity**

Anthony next married **Judith Catherine Wells**, daughter of **Athol Umfrey Wells** and **Gladys Colebrook Stewart**. They had one daughter: **Veryan Faye**.

10-**Veryan Faye Laity**

8-**Margaret Veronica Fox**¹⁴⁰ was born on 16 Oct 1895 in Wodehouse Place, Falmouth, Cornwall and died in 1976 at age 81.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Sep 1909-Jul 1914 in York, Yorkshire.

8-**George Romney Fox**^{44,64,68,75,140,244} was born on 5 May 1898 in Wodehouse Place, Falmouth, Cornwall and died in 1968 at age 70.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1910-1913 in York, Yorkshire.

George married **Barbara Muriel Twite**,^{44,64,68,75,244} daughter of **Harold Llewellyn Twite** and **Lucy Muriel Carne**, on 27 Apr 1929 in Falmouth, Cornwall. Barbara was born on 30 Nov 1909 in London and died in 1994 at age 85. They had four children: **Susan**, **Elizabeth Juliet**, **Sarah Naylor**, and **James George**.

Marriage Notes: Fox-TWITE.-On April 27th, at Falmouth, George Romney Fox (1910-13), to Barbara Muriel Twite.

9-**Susan Fox**²⁴⁴ was born on 15 Apr 1931 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 19 Nov 1957 in Falmouth, Cornwall at age 26.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

General Notes: Fox.- On 15th April, to Barbara and G. Romney Fox (1910-13), a daughter, who was named Susan.

9-Elizabeth Juliet Fox

Elizabeth married **Sir John Wilfrid Bourne**, son of **Rt. Hon. Robert Croft Bourne** and **Lady Hester Margaret Cairns**, on 2 Aug 1958 in Constantine, Falmouth, Cornwall. John was born on 27 Jan 1922 in Farleigh, Hungerford, Berkshire and died on 19 Oct 1999 at age 77. They had two children: **Robert William** and **Antony John**.

General Notes: FROM HIS childhood, it was clear that Wilfrid Bourne had a remarkably powerful intellect. While only 10 or 11, he would exchange Greek iambics with his elder brother during their pillow fights, and he never lost his gift for pointed quotation from the Classics. But it is as a pillar of the Lord Chancellor's Department from 1956 to 1982 that he will be remembered.

The second son of Robert Bourne, MP for Oxford City, and Lady Hester Bourne, eldest daughter of the fourth Earl Cairns and granddaughter of Lord Chancellor Cairns, he went, like his father and grandfather before him, to Eton, entering as a King's Scholar and becoming Newcastle Scholar and, in 1940, Captain of the School. He obtained the Ella Stephens Greek Scholarship to New College, Oxford, and took a First in Mods in 1941 before joining up.

Commissioned in the Rifle Brigade, he served as signal officer with the 1st Battalion from November 1942 to May 1945, in North Africa, Italy, Normandy and north-west Europe. He never spoke of his wartime experiences; but he was one of those who saw with his own eyes the full horror of Belsen.

Demobilised in December 1945, he returned to Oxford to read Jurisprudence, in which he obtained another First. Having joined the Middle Temple, he became in 1947 a pupil of J.F. Morran in the top flight common-law chambers of Melford Stevenson KC (later a well-known High Court Judge). He was called to the Bar in 1948, obtaining the Harmsworth and Eldon scholarships; was offered a seat in Stevenson's chambers, and joined the Oxford circuit.

But his choice of common-law chambers did not work out as well as might have been expected; and Melford Stevenson later remarked that sending Wilfrid Bourne to do a case in the county court was like using a razor to cut linoleum. With his gifts, Bourne might have succeeded brilliantly at the Chancery Bar; but he lacked enthusiasm for the rough-and-tumble of the lower reaches of common-law practice, and failed to attract work from solicitors who, in that milieu, were probably looking for other qualities. So in 1956, after eight years in chambers (and at a time when the Bar as a whole was in a somewhat depressed state), he entered the Lord Chancellor's Office at the age of 34 as one of the small group of lawyers working close to the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords, where he soon became Private Secretary to the Earl of Kilmuir.

Bourne took like a duck to water to advising on the often complex and difficult legal, constitutional and parliamentary matters with which he had to deal; and his advice was much in demand at all levels. He served for many years as secretary to the Law Reform Committee, where his speed and clarity of thought, deep knowledge of the law, and sound grasp of practicalities contributed much to reports such as the review of the law of evidence in civil cases, on which the Civil Evidence Act 1968 was based.

It was characteristic of him that, not long after the establishment of the Law Commission in 1965, he took it upon himself to write for the lawyers there, whose duties included providing their attached Parliamentary Counsel with drafting instructions, a guide to how this should be done - he himself having had to learn it the hard way.

Bourne's minutes and letters were clear, crisp and entwined with classical and modern literary allusions. It was a disappointment to him to find that almost nobody in the Lord Chancellor's Office was able to swap Greek quotations with him until the arrival of Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone - when the ability of the Lord Chancellor and his Permanent Secretary to exchange minutes in Greek was not always appreciated by their juniors. Sherlock Holmes, too, was a great source of Wilfridisms.

In 1977 he was appointed to the paired offices of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery and Permanent Secretary to the Lord Chancellor. This involved him in a good deal of administration, and brought him into contact with the Bar and the judiciary in his capacity as adviser on judicial and other appointments. He took a lot of trouble over this, but was never a popular figure with that constituency, perhaps because he was a shy man and no extrovert. Yet beneath his shyness Wilfrid Bourne was a very kind and generous person, taking great pleasure in his family and in teaching his grandchildren Pelmanism and racing demon.

John Wilfrid Bourne, barrister: born 27 January 1922; called to the Bar, Middle Temple 1948; staff, Lord Chancellor's Office 1956-82, Principal Assistant Solicitor 1970-72, Deputy Secretary 1972-77, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery and Permanent Secretary 1977-82; CB 1975, KCB 1979; QC 1981; married 1958 Elizabeth Fox (two sons); died 19 October 1999.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with CB KCB QC.
- He was educated at Eton.
- He was educated at New College, Oxford.
- He worked as a Barrister at Law, Middle Temple.
- He worked as a member of the Lord Chancellor's Office in 1956-1982.
- His obituary was published in The Independent on 15 Nov 1999.

10-Robert William Bourne

10-Antony John Bourne

9-Sarah Naylor Fox

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

Sarah married **Charles Henry Arden Bott**, son of **Richard Harry Bott** and **Esme Blanche Brierley**. They had one daughter: **Susan Marjorie**.

10-**Susan Marjorie Bott**

9-**James George Fox**

James married **Rebecca Jane Wright**, daughter of **Charles Wright**. They had four children: **Rachel**, **Francis**, **Sarah**, and **Romney**.

10-**Rachel Fox**

10-**Francis Fox**

10-**Sarah Fox**

10-**Romney Fox**

7-**Wilson Lloyd Fox**^{27,140,141} was born on 27 Jan 1847 in Wodehouse Place, Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 10 Feb 1936 in Falmouth, Cornwall at age 89.

General Notes: Mon 10 Feb 1936 – N'allerton Standing Jt & other Committees. Wilson Fox died on Monday Feb 10 aged 89 years having been born Jan 27 1847 – I can remember going as a small boy with my parents to see him at Grove Hill School in 1865 – the year his brother Charles committed suicide – he was the last of my mother's brothers & sisters – Every one was fond of him, he was gentle, kind, & courteous & acted for my father in different capacities in connection with my father's properties at Durgan, Kerris Vean & the Roseberry yacht – He was very restless & depressed in his last illness but had lived a blameless life & been a very regular & devout churchman, broad & Liberal in views – If such men do not face death with calm confidence it is no wonder I cannot. *The (unpublished) Diaries of Sir Alfred Edward Pease Bt.*

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Grove House School in Tottenham, London.
- He had a residence in Carmino, Falmouth, Cornwall.
- He worked as a Solicitor.

Wilson married **Augusta Mary Rogers**,^{27,140} daughter of **Reginald Rogers**²⁷ and **Mary Frances Nankivell**,²⁷ on 7 Sep 1876 in Mawnan, Falmouth. Augusta was born on 30 Mar 1855 in Truro, Cornwall, was christened on 16 May 1855 in Kenwyn, Cornwall, died on 9 Oct 1889 in Child's Hill House, Hampstead, London at age 34, and was buried on 14 Oct 1889 in Mawnan, Cornwall.

Wilson next married **Constance Louisa Grace Rogers**,^{27,140} daughter of **Rev. Saltren Rogers**²⁷ and **Julia Lucy Mann**,²⁷ on 19 Apr 1898 in St. Austell. Constance was born on 23 Dec 1861 in Gwennap Vicarage, Redruth, Cornwall, was christened on 29 Dec 1861 in Gwennap, Redruth, Cornwall, and died on 25 Nov 1942 in Falmouth, Cornwall at age 80.

7-**Sophia Lloyd Fox**^{47,101,141} was born on 28 Sep 1848 in Wodehouse Place, Falmouth, Cornwall, died on 25 Dec 1870 in Wood Lane, Falmouth, Cornwall at age 22, and was buried on 30 Dec 1870 in FBG Budock, Falmouth.

General Notes: **24 Dec 1870, Sat:**Henry Fell & Lizzie Pease came to spend Sunday with us; played billiards with Henry; played with the children who had a Frumerty supper with us - a good deal of snow fell; no war news; a telegram came with a very low a/c of poor Sophie Fox.

25 Dec 1870, Sun: Walked with Henry Fell Pease in falling snow to Meeting & back. In the evening a fair good attendance at the schoolroom; read Dr. Hanna on the Nativity. The a/cs of Sophie very low, also very poor of Wilson Fox's little girl.

26 Dec 1870, Mon: This morning the letter from Darlington told us of a telegram there yesterday from Falmouth announcing poor Sophie's death quietly yesterday morning, no particulars.

27 Dec 1870, Tues: The particulars of Sophie's death are that she took leave of her nurse and died quietly, sinking gradually during the last two days. poor girl, it is no doubt a blessed change for her - the poor dear parents will feel it much.

30 Dec 1870, Fri: Sophie Fox is to be buried at Budock this morning - after attending to my letters & sundries, we gathered the 5 elder children in Minnie's sitting room & I talked to them about their aunt, her faith & life & hope - & to the boys about school & c; Then we read the epistle to the Corinthians and the last chapters in Revelations; out for a walk - more snow and very cold.

31 Dec 1870, Sat: Another cold morning, thermo at 22°; at Darlington zero, & at Arthur's one degree below it!

The Diaries of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease Bt. (Unpublished)

6-**Henry F. Fox** died in 1809 in D.S.P.

6-**Caroline Mariana Fox**¹⁶ was born on 12 Jan 1807 and died on 17 Apr 1863 at age 56.

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Caroline married **Francis Tuckett**, son of **Philip Debell Tuckett**^{15,35,245} and **Elizabeth Curtis**,¹⁵ in 1833. Francis was born on 19 Dec 1802 in Frenchay, Bristol, Gloucestershire and died in 1868 in Naples, Italy at age 66. They had four children: **Francis Fox**, **Elizabeth Fox**, **Mariana Fox**, and **Charlotte Fox**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Leather Factor in Bristol, Gloucestershire.
- He had a residence in Frenchay, Bristol, Gloucestershire.

7-Francis Fox Tuckett^{46,140,157} was born on 10 Feb 1834 in Frenchay, Bristol, Gloucestershire, died on 20 Jun 1913 in Frenchay, Bristol, Gloucestershire at age 79, and was buried in FBG Frenchay, Bristol.

General Notes: FRGS. Tuckett was one of the main figures of the Golden age of alpinism, making the ascent of 269 peaks and the crossing of 687 passes. In Scrambles amongst the Alps Edward Whymper called Tuckett "that mighty mountaineer, whose name is known throughout the length and breadth of the Alps". Geoffrey Winthrop Young called Tuckett's approach to climbing "encyclopaedic".

Francis Fox Tuckett ..79 20 6 1913 Frenchay. Francis Fox Tuckett was born at Frenchay in February, 1834, and lived in the same house for the eighty years of his long life. He was an intelligent and receptive child, and some of the influences which moulded his life began with his mother's reading to him well selected literature, from which sprang a life-long delight in books. From his father he learned the love of Nature, a strict integrity in all practical matters, a boundless generosity, and an extreme punctuality in discharging all duties and debts. In his home there was also the wide outlook and love of travel, which became so characteristic of his own life. Several years of his boyhood were spent in the home of his grandmother Elizabeth Fox, at Falmouth, where he joined his cousins at the school kept by Lovell Squire. Here he found himself in an atmosphere of wide culture, and from his uncles, Robert Were, Charles and Alfred Fox, he learned the deep interest in all scientific pursuits and discoveries that helped so much to enrich his life. After his grandmother's death in 1848, F. F. Tuckett returned home, and continued his studies at the school of Mr Exley, at Cotham, in company with many of his life-long friends, the Frys and others. Later he joined his father in business, and began the custom of daily walks of five miles to and from his office, thus keeping himself in good training for his holiday visits to the mountains, where in Switzerland, Dauphine, Tyrol, the Dolomites, and other districts, he combined adventurous climbing with a careful scientific observation of heights, temperatures, and the mapping out of little-visited localities. Through all his life his reading was most wide and varied, and he had the rare gift of retaining in his mind the knowledge thus acquired, and the perhaps yet rarer gift of being able to give it out to others, so that the rich stores with which his mind was filled were always available for his friends. It was a liberal education to be in his company. His correspondence was enormous, and he never spared himself when writing involved, as it often did, the giving of masses of practical information in reply to his many enquirers. F. F. Tuckett lost his parents in 1863 and 1868, and the marriages of his sisters in 1871 left him very solitary. He soon after gave up business, and had abundant leisure for reading and for more extended journeys. He took a warm interest in the archaeological societies of Gloucester and Somerset, and brought to the Meetings contributions of wide knowledge gained in Rome and Egypt and Greece, where he had friends amongst all the leading archaeologists of the world. He took a very warm interest in all that concerned the City of Bristol, with which his life was connected, and he was ready to help in any schemes for its development and improvement. In his own village he took an active part in every helpful project. The Village Hospital had his warmest interest and support, and he was most regular in his attendances at the weekly committees. He was a chief mover in the erection of a Village Hall, for which he gave the site, and its usefulness for many purposes was one of the pleasures of his later years. His position in his own neighbourhood was a rather remarkable one, for though known to be a thoroughly unwavering and consistent Friend, he was always the one to be consulted in matters in the parish requiring tact and wisdom, and was the friend and helper and adviser of all the successive Rectors, who much valued also his intellectual companionship. F. F. Tuckett was essentially modest and retiring. He wrote no big book ; he filled no important offices ; but his influence was widespread, and he had friends all over the world. Perhaps he revealed himself best in his letters of sympathy, whether in joy or sorrow, for in these he opened the deep places of his heart with a marvellous delicacy and tenderness, drawing comfort for others from what was a living reality to himself. He had a great love for children and animals, and would make himself as charming to these as to any distinguished man of science who claimed his attention. He was a generous giver, for he gave himself as well as everything else that he could share. Generations of Clifton College boys look back to the Sunday exeats at Frenchay as very red letter days in their lives. In 1896 he married Alice, daughter of Dillworth Crewdson Fox, of Wellington, and the remaining seventeen and a half years of his life were a time of unclouded happiness. The long yearly journeys were now taken in the most congenial companionship, and the hospitalities and the usefulness of the home life were proportionately increased. From his earliest boyhood, F. F. Tuckett never wavered in his deep attachment to the Society of Friends, though we believe he never attended a Yearly Meeting, or took vocal part in Meetings for Worship. It was not till within the last year or two of his life that he was even willing to accept the office of elder, which his friends had long wished him to hold. For many years he read a portion of Scripture at the beginning of the morning Meeting on Sundays ; he was most regular in his attendance at the Weekly Meeting at the Friars ; but his chief religious service during the last twenty years was in connection with the Adult School Movement. When this spread more and more beyond the large centres where it had its birth, he very gladly helped in the needful arrangements to begin a school at Frenchay, and from that time onwards he spared no time or thought towards the carrying on of the work. He was President of the men's class, and his wife, of the women's, and the result has been a very great blessing to the neighbourhood. It was a delight to F. F. Tuckett to bring out of the rich storehouse of his experiences facts and illustrations to make the lessons more attractive, whilst he never lost sight of the deep importance of presenting the truths of the lessons with no uncertain sound. He had great tact and wisdom, and on one occasion was called upon to exercise these when he found, on returning from abroad, that efforts had been made to introduce certain objectionable teaching into the class. His firm attitude, which forbade any trifling with the foundation truths held by Friends, led to some sharp divisions, but in no very long time most were willing to acknowledge that he had been right. In January, 1913, he and his wife started on what was for him a third journey round the world. Although in his eightieth year, he showed no diminution of his power of enjoyment and interest. These journeys always gained new friends, for he had the happy gift, in long voyages, of drawing people together, and in finding out what was best in all with whom he came in contact. They returned to England in June, and he appeared to be in good health, but about ten days later, feverish symptoms developed into an attack of erysipelas, and it was soon evident that there was grave cause for alarm, though he did not think so himself. He was cheerful and patient, and enjoyed hearing the accustomed portions from " Daily Light," and the prayers offered by his bedside. Towards the end of the illness he was heard to say : - " Science - very valuable," and then, after a pause, twice over very earnestly, " but - confidence in God through our Lord Jesus Christ," and in this confidence, which was the keynote of his whole life, he passed peacefully away in his sleep, at midnight on June the twentieth. He was laid to rest in the quiet little burial ground of Frenchay, in the grave where his mother had been buried almost exactly fifty years before. A large number of those who loved and revered him joined in the thanksgiving for a life so rich in faith and service, and a death in the fullness of years and peace. The following sketch by a friend of the subject of the

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foregoing, throws an interesting sidelight on F. F. Tuckett's personality. My acquaintance with Francis Fox Tuckett dates from a time a good deal subsequent to the days when his name was annually to be found in the visitor's books in Eastern as well as Western Alps, and his notes on New Expeditions were a standing rubric in the Journal of the Alpine Club. We met at Leghorn in May, 1883, intending to spend six or seven weeks in the mountainous parts of Corsica. Unfortunately an unforeseen business crisis called him home before our programme was half carried out; but in the course of those three weeks and in the later companionship there was not a day, nay hardly an hour, in which I did not get a lesson in the art of travelling as an Englishman should travel, and of meeting and dealing with natives, whether friendly, indifferent or hostile. In many places Tuckett and his Charnonard Guide, Francois Devouassoud, who accompanied us, were received with open arms, having made themselves welcome two years previously. At the village of Olmi, near Calvi, the priest made quite a feast in Tuckett's honour, and had the blind schoolmaster in to play on a fiddle, (a genuine Guarneri), which, he told us, had been in his family ever since it left the workshop at Cremona in 1732. It then came out that its owner was hoping to get a good price for it to enable him to continue his researches on the subject of Columbus's birthplace - to prove, in fact, that it was Calvi. Tuckett promised to make enquiries, and eventually found a purchaser at a figure such as his Reverence would never have otherwise obtained. The evening concluded with conjuring tricks performed by F.F.T., to the infinite delight and amusement of the assembled guests and of a crowd of boys and girls outside the open windows. Tuckett was in the habit of carrying about with him an assortment of pocket-knives, pipes, brooches, and other trinkets, in lieu of the ordinary 'tip,' and his way of conferring them always gave the impression of a personal exchange of friendly service, instead of being, as is too often the case, an off-hand assumption of patronage. Guides, porters, innkeepers, and their servants, as well as travelling acquaintances, invariably remembered Frank Tuckett as the impersonation of kindness, consideration, and tact. Francois Devouassoud, to give one instance out of many, when I met him years after our Corsican tour, at his home, exclaimed " Ah ! Ce bon Monsieur Tuckett ! c'est certainement le plus aimable de tous les touristes qui soient au monde et . . . le plus ' gentilhomme.' " F. F. T.'s rare intellectual versatility made him the most interesting and instructive of companions. He allowed no object of interest, whether in regard to natural science, history, or art to escape investigation, and made the most of any intelligent person he met, invariably, however, giving as good as or better than he got. As one, who knew him intimately, writes : - " His conversation, always full, was at times almost overweighted with the wealth of experience, of authority, or of illustrations, he would delight in bringing to bear on the matter in hand. If a topic interested him - and what did not ! - he would not let it go till he had done his best to throw some fresh light on it, or at least to clear up former obscurities." As a mountaineer in the wide sense of the term, he was the type of a school that has in our days removed its activities from the Alps to more distant regions, belonging rather to the scientific than to the athletic side. His characteristic thoroughness made him an expert climber, especially on snow or ice, and an eminently safe comrade on the rope; on rocks he was rather handicapped by his shortsightedness. He never, as far as I know, in spite of the fact that he often climbed 'out of season/' had any serious accident, though he twice at least had very narrow escapes. This was doubtless due as much to his own sound judgment as to the skill of his guides.

Francis Fox Tuckett (1834-1913), born into a Quaker family from Bristol, was the embodiment of the romantic early mountaineer and adventurer. As a tireless climber, he explored the Brenta and San Martino Dolomites in Trentino, recording 269 climbs and 687 crossings of alpine passes in his lifetime. He began climbing in the Alps in 1853 and was soon considered the most assured British climber and mountaineer of his generation.

In 1864, he took part in the first expedition in the Pale di San Martino and planned to

scale the Cimon della Pala peak but lost out to Whitwell in 1870. However, in the Brenta Dolomites, both Fox Tuckett and Freshfield succeeded in scaling Cima Brenta, the highest peak in the range. In 1872, during the ascent of Cima Presanella, another peak in the same group, Fox Tuckett became embroiled with a huntsman who claimed to have killed 30 brown bears and countless chamois. (Although the indigenous brown bear

became extinct in the Brenta area, the bears still exist elsewhere in the Trentino Dolomites, with numbers boosted by the recent introduction of Slovenian bears).

Given his commitment to climbing expeditions, Francis Fox Tuckett turned down the

Presidency of the Alpine Club, but agreed to be Vice-President (1866-68). In recognition of his role in charting, mapping and exploring the Alps in general, and much of Trentino in particular, Francis Fox Tuckett was decorated by Victor Emanuele, the King of Italy. A more lasting memorial to Tuckett is the delightful alpine refuge named after him, Rifugio Tuckett, set above the chic resort of Madonna di Campiglio. As proof of Tuckett's stamina and insatiable appetite for life, when he died at the age of 80, he had just returned from his third round-the-world trip. Elizabeth Fox Tuckett, Tuckett's sister, who died young, was equally passionate about the mountains and was the first writer and illustrator to turn her alpine adventures into tales for children.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Lovell Squire's School in Falmouth, Cornwall.
- He worked as a Leather factor in Bristol, Gloucestershire.
- He worked as a Farmer.
- He worked as a Mountainer.
- He worked as a Vice president of The Alpine Club in 1866-1868.
- He worked as a Quaker Elder.

Francis married **Alice Fox**,^{46,140} daughter of **Dilworth Crewdson Fox**^{32,140} and **Mary Augusta Buckham**,¹⁴⁰ on 27 Jan 1897 in Timaru, Canterbury, New Zealand. Alice was born on 20 Apr 1858 in Swallowfield, Wellington, Somerset, died on 25 Aug 1928 in Frenchay, Bristol, Gloucestershire at age 70, and was buried in FBG Bristol.

7-Elizabeth Fox Tuckett^{1,45,140} was born on 9 Apr 1837 in Frenchay, Bristol, Gloucestershire, died on 31 May 1872 in Leytonstone, London at age 35, and was buried on 5 Jun 1872 in FBG Frenchay,

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Bristol.

General Notes: Transcription of Poem by Elizabeth Fowler nee Fox Tuckett

2nd wife of William Fowler

dated Easter Day 1872, when she was dying in childbirth after a year of marriage, aged 35 (26th August 2010, sent by kind courtesy of Andrew Randall)

Here where the waters meet the sky
The soft clouds lie at rest,
And I can dream of the hours when my child
Shall wake and dream on my breast.
*The baby soul that is coming to me
Seems to lean out of Heaven
And the Angels sing with Christ our Lord
Unto such is the Kingdom given.*
The rosy clouds in the bright Spring weather
Flush red towards the setting sun
As though cherub heads were singing together,
And smiling every one.
*And golden beams shine down my heart
With a radiance half divine
And I dream of the new love born of the old
And the dear child that would be mine.*
My little child with the dim sweet smile
Waiting on the border of Heaven
Waiting with soft half-angel eyes
For the new soul to be given.
*For that great gift of immortal life
The heavenly gift of its birth,
But a few steps of its journey to take
Through the green fields of earth.*
The fair fields that our human love
Shall make very glad and sweet,
With God and its Mother to hold it up
And steady its tiny feet.
*Ah! sweet my child, may God in His love
Leave us each to the other!
We should be sad on Heaven or on Earth
A child without its Mother!*
With strong love in my heart now done
I will hold God's hand in faith
And trust his love for the Cup of Life
Or the mystic chasm of Death.
*And if I am never to know thee here
We shall meet in His Heaven above,
And I shall still joy in my Motherhood,
And thou in a Mother's love.*
I will cover thee with my happy life
My cup has been full to the brim
With a year of pure joy at the last,
And thy kiss to o'erflow the rim.

E.F Fowler (Tuckett)

19 May 1872, Sun: poor Lizzie Fowler has lost her baby in her confinement which seems to have been a hard affair. Wrote to Waterhouse &c &c; had a pleasant walk alone - a good little chapel

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at night. Wrote to my father-in-law & William Fowler.

27 May 1872 Mon: To Backhouses to see Edmund on registration, met Juliet & Florence; Julie thinks the a/c of Lizzie Fowler very poor, fever high, weakness great. Home pretty well tired.

30 May 1872 Thurs:Edward Aldam Leatham gives me a very poor a/c of Lizzie William Fowler!

31 May 1872, Fri: poor Lizzie Fowler died this afternoon about 5 o'clock Alas! Alas! It is very, very sad.

5 June 1872, Wed: At my letters until 11 o'clock, then rode round the park and so to Paddington Station, met there Henry Fowler (1823-1880) Robert Fowler (1825-1888), Robert Nicholas Fowler (1828-1891), Edmund Backhouse (1824-1906), Edward Aldam Leatham (1828-1900) to poor Lizzie Fowler's funeral. I travelled with strangers. At Bristol, got into a hansom and went with R.N.Fowler to Frenchay - it was a sorrowful family meeting, we soon moved to the meeting house, William Fowler, Bessie, Frank Tuckett, Joseph, Marianna, Charlotte, Elliot, Phillip Debell Tuckett & wife, Phillip jnr- Fowler, Anna Maria, Fox. Henry B. Fox, Edmund, self &c; John Hodgkin, R. Charlton, Ann, Joseph G. Fry, and a few words from William were all heard at the graveside; returned to the house, spoke to Lewis Fry (1832-1921), Thomas Pease (1816-1884) &c &c then with John Hodgkin (1800-1875) in my cab to Bristol Station, back to Town reaching home about 11 o'clock. *The Diaries (unpublished) of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease Bt.*

Elizabeth married **William Fowler**,^{1,7,12,31,45,46,49,86,140,171,175,182} son of **John Fowler**^{1,7,51,101,182} and **Rebecca Hull**,^{1,7,182} on 2 Mar 1871. William was born on 28 Jul 1828 in Melksham, Wiltshire, died on 16 Sep 1904 in Folkestone, Kent at age 76, and was buried in Tunbridge Wells, Kent. They had one child: **(No Given Name)**.

Marriage Notes: **2 Mar 1871, Thurs:** A beautiful morning - William Fowler's and Lizzie Tuckett's wedding day at 11 o'clock. All went to meeting, a capital sermon from Robert Charleton (1809-1872), poor man; I fear fatal disease has hold of him; they both spoke well and feelingly; then a prayer from Samuel Bowly, then home, & after sauntering about for some time, the déjeuner - a really beautiful affair - Robert N. Fowler proposed the pair, I the bridesmaids, then Henry Fowler the host, Edmund Backhouse the groomsmen, they went at 3 o'clock for Bath; then we a capital walk, a large party to tea, all Bristol, refreshments going on all the evening with almost profuse hospitality. *The Diaries of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease Bt.* (unpublished)

General Notes: James Butler, a relation - possibly a brother - of John Theobald Butler, was in the steel business in (I think) Leeds. At any rate, Butlers' steel works seems to have functioned in close collaboration with John Fowler & Co (steel plough & later traction engine manufacturers of Leeds) of which company William Fowler was chairman, succeeding his brother John Fowler, the founder of the company who had died at an early age from tetanus poisoning. (*Sir J. Gurney Pease Bt., notes*)

Fowler, William (1828– 1905), financier and politician, born at Melksham, Wiltshire, on 28 July 1828, was the fourth son of John Fowler (1792– 1861) and his wife, Rebecca Hull (1799– 1842), daughter of William and Jenny Hull of Uxbridge. His family were zealous members of the Society of Friends (Quakers) and his grandfather Robert Fowler (1755– 1825) was for many years a Quaker minister having a 'concern' for the people of Ireland and France. In 1790 he had married Rachael Barnard (1767– 1833) of Coalbrookdale. This union had provided links with the great Quaker dynasties— the Wilsons of Kendal, the Peases of Darlington, the Waterhouses of Liverpool, the Lloyds of Birmingham, and the Gurneys of Norwich.

After receiving a rudimentary education in Melksham (1836– 45), in 1845 Fowler was sent to University College in London. He was always regarded as the brightest of John Fowler's five sons and in 1849 at the age of twenty obtained a BA with honours in classics and mathematics. In 1850 he graduated LLB and became a fellow of the college. He then joined the chambers of Hugh Cairns, later lord chancellor, and became an equity draftsman and conveyancer. In 1852 he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple. In 1856 he joined Cuncliffe Alexander & Co. of Lombard Street.

Alexanders, Overend and Gurney, and the National Discount Company constituted at this time the 'big three' bill brokers in the City. After 1860 Overend and Gurney became involved in a series of unfortunate transactions. There was a run on the banks, precipitated not by the size of the firm's losses but by the ensuing publicity, and they were ruined. The great crash, known as 'black Friday' came on 11 May 1866. British credit sustained a severe blow which took many years to recover. Fowler, then a partner in Alexander & Co., was at the centre of this disaster which left him financially embarrassed for many years. He published *The Crisis of 1866: a Financial Essay* (1866). On his retirement from Alexander & Co. in 1877 Fowler was appointed a director of the National Discount Company and various other City institutions.

In November 1868 Fowler stood for parliament as a Liberal candidate, and won the Cambridge seat, which he held until defeated in February 1874. He took a particular interest in the concentration of landownership; a Cobden Club essay by him on the laws affecting the tenure of land was published in 1872. His parliamentary speech on the Contagious Diseases Acts was also published (1870). He was a patron of the Howard League for prison reform. After standing unsuccessfully for Northampton in October 1874, he regained his Cambridge seat in April 1880 but lost it again in November 1885.

Declining to follow Gladstone's Irish home-rule policy, he unsuccessfully stood for Perth as a Liberal Unionist in July 1886. He remained a keen supporter of free trade. His essay on the appreciation of gold was published by the Cobden Club in 1886; an essay by him on Indian currency appeared in 1899.

Following the death in 1864 of his elder brother John Fowler, 'father of the steam plough', William Fowler became a junior partner with his younger, unmarried brother Barnard Fowler (1833– 1882) in the manufacturing business founded by John in Leeds. Their elder brother Robert Fowler (1825– 1888) was senior partner. When the company became incorporated in 1886, the three brothers, together with their nephew Robert Henry Fowler (1851– 1919), son of Henry Fowler (1823– 1880), the eldest of the Fowler brothers, became directors. William Fowler was chairman of the company from 1888 until his death. He took little part in the day-to-day management of the company, but regularly attended board meetings and social events such as the foreman's annual dinner. His last appearance was at the company's seventeenth annual general meeting, held in Lombard Street in December 1903.

Fowler married three times. First, on 9 August 1855, he married Rachel Maria, daughter of Robert Howard of Ackworth in Yorkshire, a manufacturing chemist. Her mother was one of the Birmingham Lloyd family. They had four sons and four daughters before she died in 1868. Second, in 1871 he married Elizabeth Fox, daughter of Francis Tuckett of Frenchay, near Bristol. She died later the same year. Third, in 1875 he married Rachel, née Pease, widow of Charles Albert Leatham of York and daughter of Joseph Pease MP [see under Pease, Edward]. Her younger sister Elizabeth Lucy Pease was the wife of William's brother John. William Fowler died in Folkestone, Kent, on 16 September 1905 and was buried in Tunbridge Wells four days later. Several obituary notices described him as a man of remarkable powers, with a tender heart.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

Michael R. Lane

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Barrister at Law, Inner Temple in 1852.
- He worked as a Banker, Cuncliffe Alexander & Co. In 1856 in Lombard Street, London.
- He worked as a partner in the bank, Alexander & Co. In Lombard Street, London.
- He worked as a Member of Parliament for Cambridge in 1868-1874.
- He worked as a Member of Parliament for Cambridge in 1880-1885.
- He worked as a Mountaineer.
- He had a residence in Moor Hall, Essex.

8-Fowler

7-**Mariana Fox Tuckett**^{21,71} was born on 8 May 1839 in Frenchay, Bristol, Gloucestershire and died on 1 Jun 1908 in The Cleve, Wellington, Somerset at age 69.

Mariana married **Joseph Hoyland Fox**,^{21,32,71} son of **Samuel Fox**^{9,16,21,32,41,101,113,119,178} and **Maria Middleton**,^{21,41,113,178} in 1860 in FMH Frenchay, Bristol. Joseph was born on 16 Apr 1833 in Wellington, Somerset (18th given in the register) and died on 8 Mar 1915 in Wellington, Somerset (9 Mar 1915 given in AM) at age 81. They had six children: **Marion Charlotte, Francis Hugh, Gerald, Janet Elizabeth, Margaret Winifred, and Dorothea Elizabeth.**

General Notes: Joseph Hoyland Fox ..81 9 3 1915 Wellington^ Somerset. A Minister. " One who showed goodness radiant and who radiated it ; an old man's wisdom and a young man's hope, old tolerance and young belief, the judgment of middle age and the enthusiasm of childhood ; one who not only expected the best of everyone, but got it, because he called it out by the good in himself." This was written of him by a friend who only knew him towards the end of his earthly life ; but those who lived with him knew that it was true. When he was quite an old man he used to tell of his first journey from Wellington to London in the coach, and how, when they stopped at Marlborough a farmer on horseback, seeing the little boy inside the coach, bought some cakes and gave them to him. He never forgot this kindness, and often wished in after years that he could meet that farmer again and thank him. He lived nearly all his life at Wellington, where he was born, though his boyhood was spent at Tottenham and his school life at Grove House. His mother died when he was eleven, and as he had no sister and his brothers were older, he was rather a lonely little boy. All through his life the remembrance of his mother was a very tender one, and when he became a Minister the bond of sympathy was even closer. In later life he was greatly interested in all that could be learned from old letters and journals as to the condition of the Society of Friends when he was a boy, and he was sure that there is much more spiritual life and health now, especially among the younger people. He often spoke of the limitation of scope and outlook in those days, when preaching in Meeting and holding family visits seemed almost the only service open to Friends. Both his parents, Samuel Fox and Maria Middleton were recorded Ministers at the time of their marriage ; his mother and her sister Hannah Middleton had travelled in Germany with Ann Alexander and other Friends on a religious concern, and after their marriage, in spite of his mother's delicacy of health, his parents undertook several journeys in England and also one in Scotland. The remembrance of this was a pleasure to their son when the call came to him to visit the Quarterly Meetings in England, and the General Meeting for Scotland. In 1849 J. H. Fox left school and went to University College, London, riding on horseback to and fro, and finding a Friend's coat a considerable trial. The following year, when he was 17, he went back to Wellington to learn the family woollen business, and was for five years with his cousins, Sylvanus Fox and his sisters. The friendship, begun between the parents and continued at that time by the children, was a life-long one, and to the next generation " Cousin Sylvanus " at Sunday dinner was a family institution. In consequence of Samuel Fox's second marriage, which took place in 1849 with his cousin Charlotte Fox, of Falmouth, an intimacy was begun with the family of her sister, Mariana, at Frenchay, which resulted in J. H. Fox's friendship with F. F. Tuckett, and his marriage in 1860 with Mariana Fox Tuckett. He brought her to Woolcombe, a house about two and a half miles from Wellington, pleasantly situated amongst fields, where three of their children were born. Subsequently he built The Cleve, more conveniently near his work, where three more children were born, and where his wife died in 1908, after welcoming several of their children's children. The garden at The Cleve was a great delight to them both, and he took special interest in the planting and " echopping " of the shrubs and trees which grew to great beauty as the years went on. He was always keen on active exercise, whether walking, riding, swimming, cutting down trees, or playing games. He played hockey when he was 72, and even when suffering from arthritis he took to crutches with enthusiasm. As a boy of eight he lost the sight of one eye owing to an accident, but he played cricket and hockey in spite of this drawback, which he made up for by his eagerness and alertness. At Grove House he used to drive hoops twenty-four in hand round the playground ; he captained the school cricket team in their first match, and the proudest moment of his life was when he succeeded from a considerable distance in knocking off the head-master's hat with a well aimed hockey ball. But nothing of this kind counted for more in his life than his love of mountaineering, which he probably owed to his friendship with " Frank " Tuckett. They went together to Switzerland for the first time in 1853, and both joined the Alpine Club in 1859, the year after its formation. In "Holiday Memories," written in 1908, J. H. Fox described his various journeys, and dedicated the book to " Francois Joseph Devouassoud of Chamonix, for many years my guide, companion and faithful friend." In the Preface he wrote :- " In looking back I am more than ever convinced that for complete rest of mind and change of thought there is nothing to compare with a sojourn in the Alps. The contact with nature in its sublimest moods is in itself an inspiration, and the conflict with it has a truly bracing effect enforcing courage, patience and endurance. Unlike many other forms of sport, it entails no suffering on the lower animals : the only injuries sustained are those which befall the climbers themselves." The book closes with the 1907 journey, when heart weakness made walking difficult, and this sentence, which means much to those who knew him well : " My longest walk was to the further of the two happy valleys at Grindelwald." It was with the same zest that he carried on his daily work. He had his wish of dying in harness, as he was called away at the beginning of the week, from the work he had loved for sixty-four years. With a large and varied experience of " business problems " and of the strain of heavy responsibilities, he was able to assure others of the reality of God's guidance and help even in the hardest of these. He looked upon trade and commerce as service for others, and felt that love was the real solution of social difficulties. He was greatly attached to the family business at Tonedale, and at the age of 81 he brought out a book based on the old records and entitled " The Woollen

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Manufacture at Wellington, Somerset." ' The compilation of this was a great interest and pleasure to him. In politics he was a strong Liberal ; he trusted the people, and cared intensely for political freedom, and the betterment of social conditions. He was the moving spirit in election after election in West Soinersot, only once on the winning side, yet he never lost heart. The same staunchness was shown in liis support of the Temperance cause. His father had started the first Total Abstinence Society in Wellington, but he did not join it till some years after his marriage. He opened a Working Men's Club, and for many years conducted a Bible Class there on Sundays. When, in consequence of the death of his younger cousin, Harry Fox, in the Caucasus, he had to give it up in order to take on the charge of a Sunday School, he received a clock with the following letter, from the members of the Class : - " Oct., 1888 To Our Trusted and Worthy Friend Mr Fox. Would you he so kind as to accept this small token of love and esteem from a few old scholars of your Bible Class. Having been told you are going to leave us we are very lonely about it as it is only natural that we should do, since you have proved to be such a true and w^ell worthy friend to us all. Dear friend may this small token bring to your mind the very Thankful feeling that we all have toward you for your very dear kindness you have shown towards us poor old Mothers and Friends so many long years and may the l^ord spare you many years to carry on his useful work and we all feel very thankful that though afflicted in body you by your dear Reading and Prayers have done all in your power to bring peace to onr souls. I am sure I can say for my- self as well as for others who attend the class we have left our poor homes full of trouble to sit an hour and as soon as you have selected a portion of reading and prayer we have felt as if it was meant personally for us you have so plainly shown VIS that we must carry our troubles to our Heavenly Father who has promised to help us in all our troubles and trials; also of the little hymns we simply sing together we shall miss them, the one 'Sowing the seed ' ' especially. May that seed be rooted to our hearts that at the harvest time we may reap with joy. And now a few words as to the great sorrow that has come so sudden to your dear Family and Friends . . . And now after once more thanking you for your great kindness towards us I must draw to a close hoping we shall all meet in that home you so much commend to us where we shall meet Never to part. Trusting the dear Friends at Cleave are all well and yourself also we wish you every blessing of this world and when the end comes we shall be able to say He has fought a good fight and finished his work. From your dear old Scholars of the Sunday Bible Class, Rockwell Green." J. H. Fox was recorded a Minister in 1887, and continued for years to attend his own small Meeting, where sometimes on a week night he was the only Friend present. He was a regular attender at Meetings for Discipline, but did not often go beyond the limits of Bristol and Somerset Quarterly Meeting, till, in his 79th year, larger service opened before him, and he was liberated to visit some of the Quarterly Meetings in England and the General Meeting for Scotland. During a period of 2 years and 3 months ho was able to attend all the Quarterly Meetings except three, and to visit Meetings in several places in England and Scotland, besides attending the Yearly Meeting. He felt very happy with Friends, and the kindness and hospitaHty that he met with greatly enriched these last years. He spoke on Peace whenever he had the opportunity, and witnessed to his strong conviction that God is the only sure defence of any people. At his own Quarterly Meeting at Street less than a month before the war he spoke on Zech. xiii. 9 : - "And I will bring the third part through the fire, and will refine them as silver is refined, and will try them as gold is tried." He believed that such a trial was coming upon us, and those who heard him were much impressed by his message. On the 26th of July, before the gravity of the European situation was realised, he spoke in Wellington Meeting on : " When ye shall hear of wars and rumours of wars see that ye be not troubled," and the next Sunday he had such a vision or sense of the reality of God that he felt he must ma,ke it his business to comfort and strengthen others. This he did both in personal talks and in Meetings for Worship ; and at Weston, when for the last time he was able to attend his own Quarterly Meeting, he shared with those present his confidence in God, and left with them the words : " Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Grove House School, Tottenham in Tottenham, London.
- He was educated at University College, London in 1849.
- He worked as a Woollen Manufacturer & Banker in Wellington, Somerset.
- He worked as a Quaker Minister in 1887.
- He worked as a Member of the Alpine Club in 1859.

8-Marion Charlotte Fox was born in 1861 and died on 13 Jan 1949 at age 88.

8-Francis Hugh Fox¹⁴⁰ was born on 12 Jun 1863 in Wellington, Somerset and died on 28 May 1952 in Wellington, Somerset at age 88.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Tonedale, Wellington, Somerset.

Francis married **Louisa Fox**,¹⁴⁰ daughter of **Dilworth Crewdson Fox**^{32,140} and **Mary Augusta Buckham**,¹⁴⁰ on 24 Jul 1890 in Wellington, Somerset. Louisa was born on 7 Jul 1861 in Wellington, Somerset and died on 2 Sep 1901 in Wellington, Somerset at age 40. They had three children: **Alizon Marguerite**, **Cecilia Frances**, and **Henry**.

9-Alizon Marguerite Fox was born on 9 Jan 1891 in Wellington, Somerset and died on 10 Aug 1967 at age 76.

9-Dr. Cecilia Frances Fox was born on 6 Apr 1896 in Wellington, Somerset.

9-Henry Fox was born on 25 Apr 1898 in Wellington, Somerset.

Henry married **Edna Kathleen Pocock**, daughter of **Sir Sydney Job Pocock** and **Annie Cozens**, on 2 Jul 1925 in Kingston upon Thames, Surrey. Edna was born on 3 Aug 1898 in Wimbledon. They had one son: **Richard**.

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10-Richard Fox

Francis next married **Lilo Sarell**, daughter of **Dr. Richard Sarell**.

8-**Gerald Fox**¹⁴⁰ was born on 2 Sep 1865 in Woolcombe, Wellington, Somerset and died on 13 Mar 1947 in Wellington, Somerset at age 81.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Managing Director of The Candy Clayworks in Newton Abbot, Devon.
- He had a residence in The Croft, Newton Abbot, Devon.
- Miscellaneous: He introduced ski-ing to Switzerland, 1891, Grindelwald, Switzerland.

Gerald married **Florence Mary Fox**,¹⁴⁰ daughter of **Thomas Fox**^{32,140,175,194,246} and **Sarah Maria Howard**,^{140,175} on 30 Jul 1895 in Wellington, Somerset. Florence was born on 23 May 1870 in Wellington, Somerset and died on 2 Nov 1895 in Newton Abbot, Devon at age 25.

Gerald next married **Beatrice Ffoulkes Cornish-Bowden**¹⁴⁰ in 1901. Beatrice was born on 25 Jul 1878 in Newton Abbot, Devon and died on 18 Jun 1968 at age 89. They had six children: **John Ffolkes, Gerald William, Joseph William, Beatrice Elizabeth, Hubert Cornish, and Peter Gerald**.

9-**John Ffolkes Fox** was born on 14 Jan 1902 and died in 1959 at age 57.

John married **Cecilia Arnoldine Daukes**.

9-**Gerald William Fox** was born on 30 May 1904 and died on 2 Mar 1908 at age 3.

9-**Rev. Joseph William Fox** was born on 16 Jun 1908 and died on 5 Sep 1994 at age 86.

Joseph married **Katharine Mary Kent**. They had one daughter: **Rosemary**.

10-**Rosemary Fox** was born on 15 Oct 1936 and died on 23 Oct 1936.

9-**Beatrice Elizabeth Fox** was born on 13 Aug 1910 and died on 4 Aug 1928 at age 17.

9-**Lt. Cmdr. Hubert Cornish Fox RN** was born on 22 Dec 1911 and died in 2000 at age 89.

9-**Peter Gerald Fox** was born on 7 Dec 1919 and died in 2003 at age 84.

Peter married **Sonja Anne Jelinek**. They had one daughter: **Sarah Anne**.

10-Sarah Anne Fox

Sarah married **Nigel Richard Smith**.

8-**Janet Elizabeth Fox**¹⁴⁰ was born on 25 Jun 1882 in Wellington, Somerset and died on 23 Nov 1940 in Loughton, Essex. Died in a road accident. at age 58.

Janet married **Bernard Farmborough Howard**,¹⁴⁰ son of **David Howard**^{140,175} and **Anna Dora Jowitt**,^{7,140,175,247} on 1 Jun 1905 in Wellington, Somerset. Bernard was born on 30 Apr 1880 in Walthamstow, London and died on 19 Nov 1960 in Loughton, Essex at age 80. They had seven children: **Deborah Benson, Mary Tregelles, Jean Middleton, James David, Thomas Were, Rosemary Farmborough, and Elizabeth Jenifer**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in The Pollards, Loughton, Essex.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Chemical Manufacturer.
- He worked as a JP for Essex.

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- He had a residence in 1915 in Firbank, Loughton, Essex.

9-**Deborah Benson Howard** was born on 9 Mar 1906 in Quantocks, Woodford Green and died in 2007 at age 101.

Deborah married **Edward Julian Carter**, son of **Frances Edward Carter** and **Sibella Sayer**, on 17 May 1930 in Loughton. Edward was born on 9 Jun 1902 in Grahamstown, S. Africa and died in 1980 at age 78. They had five children: **Caroline Sibella**, **Deborah Jane**, **Judith Frances**, **Sarah Howard**, and **Thomas Hodges**.

10-**Caroline Sibella Carter**

Caroline married **Lukas Hermann Heller**, son of **Herman Ignatz Heller** and **Gertrude Heilwig Falke**. They had two children: **Lucy Lauris** and **Carl Buno**.

11-**Lucy Lauris Heller**

11-**Carl Buno Heller**

10-**Deborah Jane Carter**

Deborah married **Robert Anthony Howard**, son of **John Liddon Howard** and **Kate Crothers**. They had three children: **Luke Liddon**, **Jacob Samuel**, and **Rebecca**.

11-**Luke Liddon Howard**

11-**Jacob Samuel Howard**

11-**Rebecca Howard**

10-**Judith Frances Carter**

Judith married **Henry George Livings**, son of **George Livings** and **Dorothy Buckley**. They had two children: **Toby** and **Maria**.

11-**Toby Livings**

11-**Maria Livings**

10-**Sarah Howard Carter**

10-**Thomas Hodges Carter**

9-**Dr. Mary Tregelles Howard** was born on 26 Apr 1908 in Quantocks, Woodford Green, London and died on 1 Nov 2002 at age 94.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Physician.
- She worked as a Deputy Divisonal Medical officer for the LCC.
- She had a residence in Newstead Home, Denewood Road, Highgate, London.

Mary married **Dr. Thomas Duncan Day**, son of **John Duncan Day** and **May Stinton**, on 15 Jan 1931 in London. Thomas was born on 22 Feb 1907 in Warwick, Warwickshire, died in 1976 at age 69, and was buried in St. Andrew & St. Mary's churchyard, Grantchester, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire. They had one daughter: **Alison**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MB MD.
- He worked as a Senior Research Fellow in Experimental Patholgy and Cancer Research in 1949 in University of Leeds, Leeds, Yorkshire.

10-**Alison Day**

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Alison married **Anthony Joseph Rushford**, son of **Francis Herman Ruzicka** and **Louise Faul**. They had three children: **Andrew Howard**, **Sally Anne**, and **Robert Howard**.

11-**Andrew Howard Rushford**

11-**Sally Anne Rushford**

11-**Robert Howard Rushford**

Mary next married **Andrew Paterson**, son of **Andrew Paterson** and **Elizabeth McLean**, on 2 Aug 1941 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland. Andrew was born on 22 Sep 1906 in Lerwick and died on 11 Feb 1947 in London at age 40.

9-**Jean Middleton Howard** was born on 1 Jul 1910 in Loughton, Essex.

Jean married **Alfred Kuhn**, son of **Eduard Kuhn** and **Marta Diepelt**, on 27 Jan 1939 in Berlin, Germany. Alfred was born on 10 Dec 1900 in Schonsee, West Preussen. They had two children: **Martin James** and **Nicholas Thomas**.

10-**Martin James Kuhn**

10-**Nicholas Thomas Kuhn**

9-**James David Howard** was born on 7 Apr 1912 in Loughton, Essex and died on 9 Oct 1940 in Ilford, Essex. Killed by enemy action at age 28.

9-**Thomas Were Howard** was born on 8 Mar 1915 in Loughton, Essex and died on 20 Feb 1997 in Loughton, Essex at age 81.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Chemical Manufacturer.

Thomas married **Isobel Brewer**, daughter of **Henry West Brewer** and **Hilda Taylor**. They had three children: **Deborah Janet**, **Susannah Virginia**, and **David**.

10-**Deborah Janet Howard**

10-**Susannah Virginia Howard**

10-**David Howard**

9-**Rosemary Farmborough Howard** was born on 3 Mar 1917 in Loughton, Essex and died on 19 Feb 2006 at age 88.

General Notes: Her estate was valued at £3,782,906 net. ----- ROSEMARY GREENWOOD A Mountaineering Heritage (Plate 50) In 1802 my great-grandfather Francis Tuckett was born at Frenchay, now a suburb of Bristol but then a country village. It had long been a Quaker enclave and the Tucketts were among a number of Quaker families, such as the Frys and the Barclays, who lived there and worked in Bristol. In those days certain professions were closed to them and many Quakers went into business, manufacturing and banking where they prospered and established a reputation for scrupulous fair dealing and a caring attitude to their employees. Francis was a leather merchant and a keen traveller. He married Mariana Fox in 1833 and had four children: Frank, Lizzie, Mariana and Charlotte. Born in 1834, Frank inherited a love of travel and a keen interest in natural science. He first visited the Alps with his father in 1842 at the age of eight, and an excursion to the Mer de Glace kindled his passion for mountains. In 1853, aged 19, he returned to the Alps with his future brother-in-law, my grandfather Joseph Hoyland Fox, and they walked and scrambled prodigiously, covering enormous distances all over Switzerland. Three years later they started climbing. In Chamonix they engaged Victor Tairraz, three other guides and a porter for the Col du Geant. Their provisions consisted of three fowls, a joint of veal, two large loaves and four bottles of vin ordinaire. No wonder they needed a porter. Later, Frank Tuckett did a number of seasons with Victor Tairraz; he scarcely ever climbed without a guide and usually took two and a porter. In those early days guideless climbing was rare, and my grandfather remarked on the great feat of a party of well-known English mountaineers who had climbed Mont Blanc without guides in 1855. Although Frank Tuckett worked in the leather business in Bristol and walked there every day from Frenchay to keep in training, he was able to go climbing most summers for two months or so, starting much earlier in the season than we do nowadays. In 1859 he and my grandfather were elected to the Alpine Club which had been formed two years earlier, and they often climbed together during the following years. As far as I can ascertain, none of my forebears in the last century ever did any rock-climbing in Britain. But in 1865 an Easter party of 13 Alpine Club members, including my grandfather and great uncle, stayed at Pen-y-Gwryd and climbed Snowdon and the Glyders! The Tucketts often made up parties for their summer holidays - Frank and his sisters, cousins and Alpine Club friends. Some of these holidays were recorded by my great-aunt Lizzie, a gifted artist, who sketched their adventures amusingly in *Voyage en Zigzag*, "Zigzagging in the Dolomites", and other books. They toured from place to place - several times in the Dolomites and Tyrol - Frank and his climbing friends going over the tops of the mountains and meeting up from time to time with the ladies and the less energetic men, who went round by road or mule track either riding or walking or in primitive conveyances. The accommodation was often extremely poor and verminous and food sometimes hard

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to come by. Sunburn was a menace, particularly for the climbers, and they protected their faces with veils and masks when on the snow. Umbrellas were carried in the rain. Lizzie wore what she described as a 'waterproof habit' and Frank wore a plaid. The ladies looped up their skirts and the porters carried their hoops (one cannot ride in a crinoline). Tradition has it that Frank always wore elastic-sided boots for climbing; a small room at Frenchay used to be filled with his climbing boots.! They often met other English parties on their travels, and there were more English tourists in the Alps in those days than any other nationality. Large hotels were built in the second half of the century, not only at the resorts but also at isolated viewpoints such as Riffelalp, Belalp and Eggishorn. Between the years 1856 and 1874 Frank Tuckett made no fewer than 57 first ascents or new routes on mountains and high passes. Notable among these were:

1856 The first tourist ascent of the Mettelhorn.

1859 The first ascent of the Aletschhorn.

1861 The first direct ascent of Mont Blanc from St Gervais by the Dome du Gouter and Les Bosses, with Leslie Stephen.

1862 A new route on Mont Pelvoux by the Tuckett Couloir. The Col des Ecrins.

1864 First ascents of Piz Kesch, Monte Confine, Gran Zebbru (Konigsspitze) and Ortles.

1867 The first ascent of Civetta. During these years he climbed 165 peaks and crossed 376 passes.

Many of these expeditions are recorded in Peaks, Passes and Glaciers and the Alpine Journal. He also contributed articles of geological and scientific interest. He made a study of glaciers and made observations from mountain summits, boiling his thermometer to calculate the altitude and sketching the neighbouring mountains. In the Dauphine and Ortler he did extensive surveys with equipment that included a mercury barometer and water-boiling apparatus which also came in handy for brewing up Symington's dried soup. Frank always carried with him a bottle of his 'cure all' - a mixture of tincture of rhubarb, sal volatile and brandy - and very effective it was. We were all brought up on it. He designed a sleeping-bag with a mackintosh outer, the top of which could be unbuttoned to provide ventilation, and a red blanket bag inside, plus an extra red blanket which could be buttoned on and a woollen hood. This only weighed 81 /2lbs. In 1869 Frank and his future brother-in-law Eliot Howard brought from Styria what are believed to have been the first rucksacks to be seen in Switzerland, and they were soon to replace the old Swiss knapsack. Frank also carried a conjuring set. He was an accomplished conjuror and wherever he went he delighted the villagers, especially the children, with his sleight-of-hand. He also used to take out his teeth, to their mystification. Frank was extremely tough and strong and often exhausted his companions, but he treated his guides with great consideration and was always on the best of terms with them. He spoke German well, so communication was no problem. In 1864 he organised a fund among Alpine Club members for the mother of his guide J J Bennen who was killed on the Haut de Cry, and went personally to Lax to help deal with the family's finances. He was one of the founder members of the Austrian Alpine Club in 1862 and in 1898 he was made an Honorary Member of the Club Alpin Francais. From 1866 to 1868 he was Vice-President of the Alpine Club but refused the presidency more than once, as he felt that he lived too far from London. By 1874 Frank Tuckett was still only 40 but he did no more serious climbing in the Alps; however, he was always ready to advise and encourage younger climbers. He travelled widely and continued to do so until his death in 1913 at the age of 80. 2 Between 1877 and 1886 he travelled in Greece, Corsica, the Pyrenees and Turkey, making many ascents. Later he travelled all over the world, with frequent visits to Egypt and Italy where he indulged his archaeological interests. He went three times round the world. Family legend has it that the first time he had not enough courage to propose to the beautiful Alice Fox, who was living at that time with her brother, a sheep farmer in New Zealand. The next time round he proposed and was accepted and they were married in 1896 when he was 62. Alice was the sister of Harry Fox who was lost in the Caucasus with W F Donkin in 1888. I can just remember Aunt Alice, a handsome lady in widow's weeds and veil, and my elder sisters have fondest memories of Uncle Frank. There is a charming photograph in the Alpine Journal of him sitting in the garden at Frenchay in 1910. The Foxes of Wellington are all descended from Thomas Fox who built Tonedale House in 1802 next to the woollen mill, which still exists and is most famous for Fox's Puttees, worn by the army for many years and also by climbers. He had 15 children and some of his descendants still live in and around Wellington and work at the mill. Quakers in those early days were not supposed to marry outside the Society of Friends and they tended to marry cousins, so our family tree is a tangle of cross fertilisation of Foxes, Howards and Tucketts. The daughters were often sent on visits to cousins in other parts of the country so that they could meet fresh faces - the Tuckett Alpine holidays proved an excellent meeting ground. Mariana Tuckett married my grandfather Joseph Hoyland Fox in 1860. Charlotte Tuckett married Eliot Howard, my father's uncle, in 1871 and Lizzie, the artist, married William Fowler, one of Frank's climbing companions, and sadly died in childbirth. My grandfather was extremely tough and though he had lost an eye as a child through being shot by an arrow, the accident did not prevent him being a keen cricketer; he used to play-sometimes at Frenchay Cricket Club, where W G Grace was often the star attraction. He started his Alpine holidays with Frank Tuckett in 1853 when he was 20, and they climbed frequently together, though my grandfather was never to become one of the great climbers. In 1859 he climbed the Breithorn and the Schwarzhorn; and he created a record by climbing from Riffelalp to the top of Monte Rosa and back in 10 hours and 50 minutes. In 1863 he and Frank Tuckett climbed 5 peaks and 23 passes in the Tyrol, Dolomites and Eastern Switzerland. They both enjoyed touring from place to place over mountain passes, and on many of these mountain journeys they were accompanied by the ladies of the party. In 1871, again with Frank, my grandfather had a narrow escape from a colossal avalanche on the Eiger. 4 As soon as his children were old enough, my grandfather took them on modest climbs, usually with Francois Devouassoud, who was his guide for many years. His sons Hugh and Gerald were tough and athletic, though not outstanding climbers. Hugh was a Rugby international and Gerald played for Somerset. They both often holidayed in the Alps and Gerald brought the first skis to the Oberland with his cousin, Thomas Fox, who also enjoyed skating at Davos and St Moritz in the 1890s. His sister Anna was an indefatigable climber. She climbed the Matterhorn in 1890, Mont Blanc in 1893 and many more. Another sister May was an outstanding mountain water-colourist. A third sister Florrie married my uncle Gerald and died of typhoid fever after only three months. Another cousin was Harry Fox of Caucasus fame. He seems to have been rather a paragon. Not only was he one of the foremost mountaineers of the day, but he also captained the Somerset Rugby XV and played cricket for the county. He was a partner in the family woollen business at an early age and ran Sunday schools and other good works. He was only 32 when he died in 1888. 5 He and W F Donkin, with two Swiss guides Kaspar Streich and Johann Fischer, were exploring and surveying in the area of Dychtau and they must have been killed in an attempt on the mountain. Their last bivouac was found the following year, but their bodies were never found. One of Harry Fox's sisters married my uncle Hugh. Hugh's daughter Cecilia, a GP in Wellington, was another keen climber for many years. Her father always insisted that she took two guides. She was also a gifted painter of Alpine scenes and flowers. My mother, Janet Fox, was a sister of Hugh and Gerald. The first time she went to the Alps with her father she was 12 and he was 6J.6 She went up the Brevent with Francois Devouassoud and was also taken onto the Findelen glacier. My grandfather climbed the Petits Charmoz with cousin Anna. Another year in Grindelwald, climbs were arranged for my mother with Christian Jossi junior, son of one of my grandfather's guides. Thirty years later, on one of our family holidays, my mother arranged for Christian to repeat the climb of the Rotihorn with the next generation. Jen and I were too young to go, but Jossi had become a fat old man and thereafter his place was taken by his nephew Peter Bernet with whom all my siblings climbed. My father's family, the Howards, did not have such a strong mountaineering tradition, though my father's uncle, Eliot Howard, was an Alpine Club member and married Charlotte Tuckett. 7 Their son, Geoffrey Howard, was made a Vice-President of the Alpine Club in 1952, and it is said that this was on account of

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his witty after dinner speaking rather than his prowess as a climber. He was instrumental in bringing my parents together as he was first cousin to both. My Howard grandparents often took Alpine holidays and walked energetically. My grandmother and aunts would visit the poor and hand out tracts. Nowadays this would be considered presumptuous. My father first went to the Alps with his parents in 1899 at the age of 19. Starting from Argentiere (pension rate 5 francs, about 20p), they trekked round Mont Blanc to Courmayeur where their pension was considered expensive at 8 francs, vin compris. They had terrible weather and thick snow on the Col du Bonhomme. They took two guides and three mules, two for the luggage; my grandmother rode the third with grandfather hanging onto its tail. Father was an energetic walker rather than a climber and took pleasure in forcing his body to the limits of endurance. In Scotland and Norway he did some incredibly strenuous walking and climbing, covering huge distances. My parents were married in 1905, Geoffrey Howard being my father's best man, and from then on they had Alpine holidays usually on alternate years when there was no new baby to keep Mother at home. As most of our birthdays are in the spring we like to think that some of us were conceived in the Alps. In 1907, leaving their first baby with our nanny, my parents joined the Fox grandparents in Grindelwald and climbed the Wetterhorn with Christian Jossi. They stayed at the little Hotel des Alpes at Alpighlen, halfway between Grindelwald and Kleine Scheidegg and nowadays the starting point for attempts on the Eiger Nordwand. It was fantastically cheap and became our base for family Alpine holidays until 1934, when my parents rented a chalet in Grindelwald where we had glorious holidays and took up skiing. Ashley, my husband, who was a Cambridge friend of my elder brother, was a frequent visitor to our chalet and he climbed from there with various members of the family. Before we were old enough to accompany them, many of my parents' holidays were spent hut-to-hutting in Austria and the Dolomites, and even after we had the chalet they usually went off for a few days touring on their own. Perhaps the most distinguished of my climbing relations was my cousin Howard Somervell. His grandparents were brother and sister respectively to my Howard grandparents. For us, as children, he was a very approachable and entertaining hero and a darling man. We saw him rarely as he was a medical missionary in South India. He qualified as a doctor in 1915 and served in France throughout the war, becoming a very expert surgeon and with a distinguished career ahead of him. His home being in Kendal he had walked and climbed in the Lake District since boyhood, and he soon developed a taste for the Alps as well, where he spent all available holidays. He was therefore a natural choice for the 1922 Everest expedition, as there were so few fit and experienced young climbers left after the war. Though the expedition ended in disaster, with the death of seven Sherpas in an avalanche, Howard Somervell had attained an altitude of 26,800ft. It was after this expedition, while visiting a mission hospital in Travancore, that Somervell felt the call to use his skills in the service of God and the poor of India. In 1923, having renounced a very tempting offer of an appointment in England, he took up his post in Neyyoor, where he remained for 22 years. He worked incredibly long hours but believed in taking enough holidays to keep himself fit for work. He joined the 1924 Everest expedition and, with Lt Col E F Norton, attained the record height of 28,000ft, in spite of almost suffocating from a frostbitten larynx.⁹ Mallory was a particular friend of his - they shared a tent - and his death was a great sorrow to Howard. While living in India, Howard had a number of Himalayan holidays, sometimes trekking with his wife and sometimes climbing in the areas of Nanda Devi, Kangchenjunga and Nanga Parbat. Howard Somervell was a considerable artist and some of his mountain pictures are familiar to Alpine Club members. Most of his Everest sketches were done on brown paper in pastel or water colour, which shows up the luminous quality of the snow. He was also a keen musician and while in Tibet collected folk songs which he arranged for the musical accompaniment to the film of the 1922 expedition. He was President of the Alpine Club from 1962 to 1965 and was also President of the Fell and Rock and Vice-President of the Himalayan Club. Since 1859 there has always been at least one Alpine Club member among my relations, and my sister Jen and I are very proud of our mountaineering heritage.

ROSEMARY GREENWOOD

A Mountaineering Heritage

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in 32 St. Ann's Terrace, St. Johns Wood, London.

Rosemary married **Ashley Martin Greenwood**, son of **Martin Greenwood** and **Marjorie Krauss**, on 24 Apr 1956 in London. Ashley was born on 12 Jun 1912 in London and died on 30 Sep 2003 at age 91.

General Notes: Ashley Greenwood OBE, MC, QC 1912 - 2003 Elected a member of the Alpine Club at the age of 24, Ashley Greenwood had a taste for adventure that led him to volunteer for commando training during the early years of the war. After joining the Long-Range Desert Group, he was awarded the MC and mentioned in dispatches for his service in the Mediterranean theatre. After the cessation of hostilities, Ashley joined the Colonial Office and served in various legal capacities in Uganda, Fiji and Gibraltar. He later calculated that his climbing, military and legal careers had taken him to 103 countries. Ashley Martin Greenwood was born in 1912. From Haileybury he went on to Clare College, Cambridge, and having taken a double first in classics, he decided to become a lawyer and qualified as a solicitor. He climbed his first mountain as a teenager. His passion for the sport took him to the Alps, Dolomites and Tyrol, as well as Norway, Scotland and Wales. In 1936 he was elected to the AC after being proposed by Noel Odell. His climbing skills would stand him in good stead during the war. Commissioned into the Royal Artillery in 1940, he volunteered for Commando training in the hope of 'seeing action'. He inveigled his way into the Long-Range Desert Group at a time when the force was turning its attention from North Africa to the Aegean, Italy and the Balkans. Sent from the Commando Training Centre at Lochailort, Scotland, to attend a mountain warfare conference at Tripoli, in April 1943, he heard that the group's New Zealand squadron needed a climbing instructor for its mountain warfare training at the Cedars of Lebanon ski resort. He volunteered for the job and, on finding himself warmly welcomed, persuaded Lieutenant-Colonel Guy Prendergast, commanding the group, to say that his retention with the LRDG was operationally vital. He spent the rest of the war with the group on a wide variety of operations. He accompanied the New Zealand squadron on the ill-fated operation, triggered by Italy's armistice in September 1943, to occupy the Dodecanese Islands before the Germans got there. Successful landings were achieved on the islands of Leros and Kalimnos but, when the Italian garrison on Rhodes refused to co-operate, the Luftwaffe squadrons on Rhodes and Crete made the situation of the British force untenable. Bombed and strafed on their return from Kalimnos, Greenwood's detachment reached Leros just as a German parachute force landed. Together with men from the Special Boat Section under Major the Earl Jellicoe, they made for the hills and then went by caique to Turkey. Ashley, accompanied only by a Greek agent who knew the island, returned to Leros by RAF sea-rescue launch and rubber dinghy. He planned to collect together other British troops left behind and guide them to a pick-up point from where a similar vessel could take them to Egypt. When the vessel did not appear after several nights' wait, he sent the men he had collected in small parties by rowing boat to a nearby island and from there by caique to Turkey. Although neutral, Turkey was sympathetic to the Allied cause and the rescued men travelled with Ashley on the Taurus Express to Syria. Having been trained as a parachutist, he led one of four small patrols dropped to the north of the German defensive positions in Italy in June 1944. Their task was to reconnoitre the state of roads and bridges in the expectation of an Allied advance, identify German units and report on their dispositions. As was often the case using contemporary navigational aids, all but one of the patrols were dropped in the wrong place and too near the enemy. He and one other man of his patrol evaded

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capture, but were separated. Ashley walked south to Lake Trasimene, on the shores of which the two armies faced each other, and made his way through the reeds to the British positions. During the early months of 1945 he was the Long-Range Desert Group's liaison officer on the staff of the British brigade operating in Montenegro, which had a number of desert group patrols working in that area, trying to persuade the Yugoslav partisans to attack or at least harass the retreating Germans. But he did not find the partisans co-operative. From June 1945 until March 1946, he served with the Allied Military Government Organisation in Austria. Ashley was appointed deputy registrar of the Ugandan High Court in 1946 and was promoted to registrar the next year. He became resident magistrate in 1950 and Crown counsel four years later. He was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1952. Four years later, he was appointed Solicitor-General and then Attorney-General of Fiji, where he took silk. He served as Attorney-General of Gibraltar for three years from 1963. After his retirement from the Colonial Office, he was appointed OBE and took on various assignments, including a year in Washington on the Telstar conference and a short spell as temporary Attorney-General of Montserrat. He also spent some months in Hong Kong, dealing with implications relating to the colony's return to China. Ashley married Rosemary Howard in April 1956. The couple, who had climbed together in the Alps for two seasons before the war, returned to mountaineering afterwards and were also active in the Eagle Ski Club. In the 20-year period up to 1978, they climbed, skied and trekked together in New Zealand, Austria, Italy, Greece, Nepal, India and Peru. As Wey marked turning 80 by climbing Stok Kangri (6121m) in Ladakh. Ashley, with Rosemary, was a true stalwart of the AC, taking part in gatherings from meets in the Himalaya to regular Club evenings in London. Members who rushed straight from work to Club lectures owe them a particular debt, for it was Rosemary and Ashley who used to provide the buffet. This was the sort of thankless task that few members could be persuaded to undertake on a regular basis, yet the Greenwoods, in their eighties, continued to perform it for many years.

Ronnie Faux (based on an obituary in The Times, 8 October 2003)

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with OBE MC QC.
- He worked as a Member of the Alpine Club in 1936.
- He worked as a Deputy registrar of the Ugandan High Court in 1946.
- He worked as a Barrister at Law, Inner Temple in 1952.
- He worked as a Solicitor-General and then Attorney-General of Fiji in 1957.
- He worked as an Attorney-General of Gibraltar in 1963.

9-**Elizabeth Jenifer Howard** was born on 11 Aug 1921 in Loughton, Essex and died on 16 May 2009 at age 87.

Elizabeth married **George Stefan Solt**, son of **Fritz Solt** and **Helene Markus**. They had three children: **Stephen Howard**, **Clare Victoria**, and **Philip Fox**.

10-**Stephen Howard Solt**

10-**Clare Victoria Solt**

Clare married **Mark James Royston Dennis**.

10-**Philip Fox Solt**

8-**Margaret Winifred Fox** was born in 1867.

8-**Dorothea Elizabeth Fox** was born in 1868.

7-**Charlotte Fox Tuckett**^{140,175} was born on 8 May 1842 in Frenchay, Bristol, Gloucestershire and died on 11 Jan 1933 in Buckhurst Hill, Essex at age 90.

Charlotte married **Eliot Howard**,^{140,175} son of **Robert Howard**^{7,140,172,175} and **Rachel Lloyd**,^{7,140,157,172,175} on 13 Dec 1871 in Wellington, Somerset. Eliot was born on 13 Jul 1842 in Tottenham, London and died on 8 Oct 1927 in Buckhurst Hill, Essex at age 85. They had three children: **Elizabeth Fox**, **Francis Eliot**, and **Geoffrey Eliot**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in Ardmore, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Hydraulic Engineer.
- He worked as a Chairman of Hayward Tylor & Co., in succession to his brother Robert.

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- He was Plymouth Brethren, then Church of England.
- He worked as a Member of The Alpine Club in 1867.

8-Elizabeth Fox Howard was born on 6 Mar 1873 in Walthamstow, London and died on 9 Dec 1957 in Buckhurst Hill, Essex at age 84.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Relief worker on the Western Front, during WWI.
- She was Church of England, then Quaker.

8-Francis Eliot Howard¹⁴⁰ was born on 18 Jan 1875 in Walthamstow, London and died on 29 Oct 1941 in Coleshill, Amersham, Buckinghamshire at age 66.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with AMInstCE.
- He was educated at Marlborough.
- He worked as an Engineer.
- He had a residence in 1915 in Keynedon, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.

Francis married **Millicent Charlotte Flux**,¹⁴⁰ daughter of **Edward Hichens Flux** and **Emily Charlotte Mills**, on 22 Oct 1902 in Epping, Essex. Millicent was born on 20 Sep 1876 in London and died in 1964 at age 88. They had three children: **Ruth Millicent Eliot**, **Edward Francis Eliot**, and **Giles Philip Eliot**.

9-Ruth Millicent Eliot Howard was born on 29 Nov 1904 in Buckhurst Hill, Essex and died in 1966 at age 62.

9-Edward Francis Eliot Howard was born on 15 Mar 1906 in Buckhurst Hill, Essex and died on 17 Jul 1982 at age 76.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Hydraulic Engineer.

Edward married **Mary Ducane Reynolds**, daughter of **Henry Osborne Reynolds** and **Theodora Madelaine Hardy**, on 12 Jul 1940 in London. Mary was born on 10 Aug 1913 in Rangoon, Burma and died on 10 May 1960 in Harpenden, Hertfordshire at age 46. They had two children: **Patricia Mary** and **David Eliot**.

10-Patricia Mary Howard was born on 27 Feb 1942 in Harpenden, Hertfordshire and died on 12 Aug 2006 at age 64.

Patricia married **Harding**.

10-David Eliot Howard

David married **Rosalind Christian Mathews**. They had two children: **Tamsyn Christian** and **Edward William**.

11-Tamsyn Christian Howard

Tamsyn married **Sq. Ldr. Andrew John Luggar**. They had two children: **William Eliot John** and **Eloise Christiana**.

12-William Eliot John Luggar

12-Eloise Christiana Luggar

11-Edward William Howard was born on 22 Mar 1974 and died on 17 Nov 1997 at age 23.

Edward next married **Diana McKinley**.

9-Giles Philip Eliot Howard was born on 9 Oct 1908 in Buckhurst Hill, Essex and died on 16 Jan 1996 in Jersey, Channel Islands at age 87.

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Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Engineer, Hayward Tyler & Co. Ltd.

Giles married **Elizabeth Vernon Ryland**. Elizabeth died on 14 Jul 1984.

8-**Geoffrey Eliot Howard** was born on 24 Dec 1877 in Walthamstow, London and died on 16 Jan 1956 in London at age 78.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Director of Howard & Sons., Pharmaceutical and Industrial Chemists.
- He worked as a Member of the Alpine Club in 1907.

Geoffrey married **Edith Julia Emma Edinger**, daughter of **Otto Henry Edinger** and **Augusta Fuld**, on 19 Nov 1914 in London. Edith was born on 15 May 1891 in London. They had three children: **John Anthony Eliot**, **Denis Valentine Eliot**, and **Michael Eliot**.

9-**John Anthony Eliot Howard** was born on 19 Jan 1916 in London and died on 23 Aug 2010 at age 94.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Director of Howard & Sons., Pharmaceutical and Industrial Chemists.
- He was Church of England, then Roman Catholic.

John married **Irene Pomphrett**, daughter of **Edward Pomphrett** and **Edith Billingsley**, on 27 Jul 1939 in London. Irene was born on 23 Dec 1916 in Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire and died on 12 Nov 2009 at age 92. They had five children: **Patrick Valentine Eliot**, **Clare Antonia Mary Eliot**, **Madelaine Philippa Mary Eliot**, **Camilla Margaret Mary Eliot**, and **Andrew Geoffrey Eliot**.

10-Patrick Valentine Eliot Howard

Patrick married **Valerie Sutton**. They had two children: **Luke** and **Victoria**.

11-Dr. Luke Howard

Luke married **Elizabeth Powers-Moore**. They had four children: **Olivia**, **Max**, **Felicity**, and **Xavier**.

12-Olivia Howard

12-Max Howard

12-Felicity Howard

12-Xavier Howard

11-Victoria Howard

Patrick next married **Christine Fisher**.

10-Clare Antonia Mary Eliot Howard

Clare married **Peter Rich**. They had one son: **Edward**.

11-Edward Rich

10-Madelaine Philippa Mary Eliot Howard

Madelaine married **James Howe**. They had three children: **William**, **Rachel**, and **Tom**.

11-William Howe

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11-**Rachel Howe**

11-**Tom Howe**

10-**Camilla Margaret Mary Eliot Howard**

Camilla married **Huw Griffith-Jones**. They had two children: **Eleanor** and **Alexander**.

11-**Eleanor Griffith-Jones**

11-**Alexander Griffith-Jones**

10-**Andrew Geoffrey Eliot Howard**

Andrew married **Janice Andrews**. They had two children: **Benedict** and **Isabella**.

11-**Benedict Howard**

11-**Isabella Howard**

9-**Denis Valentine Eliot Howard** was born on 7 Sep 1919 in North Cray, Kent and died in Aug 1994 at age 74.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Director of Howard & Sons.

Denis married **Fedellma Therese O'Brennan**, daughter of **James O'Brennan** and **Kathleen Bourke**, on 21 Jul 1951 in London. Fedellma was born on 25 Dec 1924 in Patrickswell, Co. Limerick and died on 13 Nov 2020 at age 95.

9-**Prof. Sir Michael Eliot Howard**

6-**Charles Fox**^{1,8,16,42,110,158,163,164} was born on 22 Dec 1797 in Falmouth, Cornwall, died on 18 Apr 1878 in Trebah, Constantine, Falmouth, Cornwall at age 80, and was buried on 23 Apr 1878 in FBG Budock, Falmouth.

General Notes: FOX, CHARLES (1797-1878), scientific writer, seventh son of Robert Were Fox, by Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Tregelles of Falmouth, and younger brother of Robert Were Fox, F.R.S. [q. v.], was born at Falmouth 22 Dec. 1797, and educated at home. He became a partner in the firm of G. C. and R. W. Fox & Co., merchants and shipping agents at Falmouth, and was also a partner in the Perran Foundry Company at Perranarworthal, Cornwall, where from 1824 to 1847 he was the manager of the foundry and the engine manufactory. He was one of the projectors and founders of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society at Falmouth in 1833, and, in conjunction with Sir Charles Lemon, led the way to a movement which resulted in the offer of a premium of 600/. for the introduction of a man-engine into Cornish mines, the result of which was the erection of the first man-engine at Tresavean mine in 1842. This machine was a great success, and its invention has been the means of saving much unnecessary labour to the tin and copper miners in ascending and descending the mine shafts. He was president of the Polytechnic Society for 1871 and 1872, in connection with which institution he founded in 1841 the Lander prizes for maps and essays on geographical districts. He was president of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall from 1864 to 1867, and president of the Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon from 1861 to 1863. He interested himself particularly in such discoveries, philological and antiquarian, as tended to throw light on Bible history, and with this object in view he visited Palestine, Egypt, and Algiers. In all branches of natural history he was deeply read, making collections and examining with the microscope the specimens illustrative of each department. On the introduction of boring machines into mines he was one of the first to recognise their use, and as early as 1867 he wrote papers on this subject. He made many communications to the three Cornish societies, as well as to the 'Mining Journal' and 'Hardwicke's Science Gossip.' 'Extracts from the Spiritual Diary of John Rutty, M.D.', was edited by Fox in 1840, and in 1870 he wrote a small work, 'On the Ministry of Women.' He was largely interested in Cornish mines throughout his life, and latterly was much impoverished by the failure of the greater number of these undertakings. For the last twenty-five years of his life he resided at Trebah, near Falmouth, and died there 18 April 1878, and was buried in the Friends' cemetery at Budock 23 April. He married, 20 Dec. 1825, Sarah, only daughter of William Hustler. She was born at Apple Hall, Bradford, Yorkshire, 8 Aug. 1800, and died at Trebah 19 Feb. 1882. Her writings were: 'A Metrical Version of the Book of Job,' 1852-4; 'Poems, Original and Translated,' 1863; 'Catch who can, or Hide and Seek, Original Double Acrostics,' 1869; and 'The Matterhorn Sacrifice, a Poem,' in 'Macmillan's Magazine,' 1865.

Fox, Charles (1797– 1878), scientific writer, was born at Falmouth in Cornwall on 22 December 1797, the seventh son of Robert Were Fox (1754– 1818), a Quaker shipping agent and Elizabeth (1768– 1849), daughter of Joseph Tregelles of Penryn. He was the younger brother of Robert Were Fox (1789– 1877), FRS. He was educated at home, before becoming a partner in the firm of G. C. and R. W. Fox & Co., merchants and shipping agents of Falmouth. Fox was also a partner in the Perran Foundry Company, engineers, at Perranarworthal, where from 1824 to 1847 he was the general manager. On 20 December 1825 he married Sarah (1800– 1882), only daughter of William Hustler of Bradford. They had two daughters, the elder of whom, Juliet Mary, married Edmund Backhouse MP. Fox was a founder member of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society at Falmouth in 1833 (of which he was president in 1871– 2) and in 1837 he persuaded his clerk William Jory Henwood (1805– 75), later

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FRS, to take up a scientific career. With Sir Charles Lemon, Fox encouraged the Polytechnic Society to offer a premium of £300 for the construction of a 'man-engine', a machine to raise and lower men in Cornish mines, of which he subscribed £100; others made the fund up to £600. The result was the erection of the first such engine at Tresavean mine in Gwennap in 1842. The machine was a great success, and its invention was the means of saving miners much unnecessary labour in ascending and descending mine shafts by ladders. In 1841, in connection with the society, he founded the Lander prizes for maps and essays on geographical districts.

Along with Robert Hunt (1807– 1887), FRS, Fox helped to found in 1859 the Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon, of which he was president in 1861– 3 and thereafter vice-president. He was president of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall in 1864– 7. He was also concerned in the management of several Cornish mines, and was one of the first to recognize the usefulness of boring machines, writing a paper about them in 1867. He also made communications to the three Cornish learned societies, and to the Mining Journal and Hardwicke's Science-Gossip.

He was particularly interested in such discoveries, philological and antiquarian, as tended to throw light on Bible history, in which connection he visited Palestine, Egypt, and Algiers. In all fields of natural history he was deeply read, making collections and examining microscopically the specimens of each branch.

Fox and his wife shared an interest in spiritual matters, and she published a metrical version of the book of Job (1852– 4), in addition to other poetry. In 1840 Fox edited Extracts from the Spiritual Diary of John Rutt, M.D., and in 1870 he wrote a small work On the Ministry of Women. For the last twenty-five years of his life he lived at Trebah, near Falmouth, and died there on 18 April 1878, of bronchial illness, being buried in the Quaker burial-ground, Budock, on 23 April. He was survived by his wife, who died on 19 February 1882.

G. C. Boase, rev. Justin Brooke

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at home by his mother and Tutors.
- He worked as a Merchant and Ironmaster in Perranarworthal, Falmouth, Cornwall.
- He worked as a Partner in the Neath Abbey Coal Company before 1856 in Neath Abbey, Glamorgan, Wales.
- He had a residence in Trebah, Constantine, Falmouth, Cornwall.
- He worked as a Quaker Elder.

Charles married **Sarah Hustler**,^{1,8,41,42,110,158} daughter of **William Hustler**^{1,110,158} and **Jane Fell**, on 20 Dec 1825 in FMH Swarthmoor, Ulverston, Cumbria. Sarah was born on 8 Aug 1800 in Apple Hall, Bradford, Yorkshire, died on 18 Feb 1882 in Trebah, Constantine, Falmouth, Cornwall at age 81, and was buried on 23 Feb 1882 in FBG Budock, Falmouth. They had two children: **Juliet Mary** and **Jane Catherine**.

General Notes: **19 Feb 1882, Sun: [London]** To meeting with girls , Minnie staying in with Maud; sermon and prayer from Arthur [Pease] also from Bevan Braithwaite, other appearances, Tom Hanbury at meeting, his father Daniel Hanbury died this day week. Call from Bolam who has settled in London; then a walk with girls, Sir U.K. Shuttleworth called on Minnie. Vincent & Effie dined, Sylvia shy. To church, spoilt for me by too much music and taking away the congregation's part. **Heard of Aunt Charles Fox's death yesterday after a long, long illness - a very wonderful woman.**
The (unpublished) Diaries of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease Bt.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as an Author.
- Miscellaneous: Notes.

7-**Juliet Mary Fox**^{101,163,164,194} was born on 27 Oct 1826 in Perranarworthal, Falmouth, Cornwall, died on 3 Dec 1898 in Trebah, Constantine, Falmouth, Cornwall at age 72, and was buried on 8 Dec 1898 in FBG Budock, Falmouth.

Juliet married **Edmund Backhouse**,^{88,163,164,194} son of **Jonathan Backhouse**^{1,7,72,110,117,155,158,159,162,163,164,165,167,169} and **Hannah Chapman Gurney**,^{7,47,70,72,109,117,155,158,159,163,164,165,168,169} on 22 Sep 1848 in FMH Falmouth. Edmund was born on 28 Nov 1824 in Darlington, County Durham, died on 7 Jun 1906 in Trebah, Constantine, Falmouth, Cornwall at age 81, and was buried on 11 Jun 1906 in FBG Budock, Falmouth. They had four children: **Jonathan Edmund**, **Sarah Juliet**, **Charles Hubert**, and **Millicent Evelyn**.

General Notes: He held the office of Member of Parliament (M.P.) for Darlington between 1868 and 1880. He held the office of Justice of the Peace (J.P.) for Yorkshire. He held the office of Justice of the Peace (J.P.) for County Durham. He lived at Trebah, Falmouth, Cornwall, England.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Grove House School.
- He had a residence in Polam Hall, Darlington, County Durham.
- He worked as a Banker in Darlington, County Durham.

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- He worked as a Member of Parliament for Darlington in 1867-1880.
- He had a residence in 17 Prince's Gardens, London.
- He had a residence in Meudon, Falmouth, Cornwall.
- He had a residence in Trebah, Constantine, Falmouth, Cornwall.

8-Sir Jonathan Edmund Backhouse 1st Bt.^{163,164} was born on 15 Nov 1849 and died on 27 Jul 1918 at age 68.

General Notes: BACKHOUSE, Sir Jonathan Edmund
1st Bt cr 1901

Born 15 Nov. 1849; e s of late Edmund Backhouse, MP, and Juliet Mary, d of Charles Fox; m 1871, Florence (d 1902), d of Sir John S. Trelawny, 9th Bt; four s (incl. twins) one d (and one s decd); died 27 July 1918

JP, DL; Director of Barclay and Co. Ltd

EDUCATION Rugby School; Trinity Hall, Cambridge

HEIR s Edmund Trelawny Backhouse, b 20 Oct. 1873

ADDRESS The Rookery, Middleton Tyas, Yorks

'BACKHOUSE, Sir Jonathan Edmund', Who Was Who, A & C Black, an imprint of Bloomsbury Publishing plc, 1920– 2014; online edn, Oxford University Press, 2014 ; online edn, April 2014

[<http://www.ukwhoswho.com/view/article/oupww/whowaswho/U192972>]

7 April 1866, Sat: A cloudy morning, rode with Sophy and Jennie Fox by no man's land and Penjerrick, after a while on the cricket field went on to Penjerrick where we took shelter from the rain, but as it did not clear, rode home and were about wet through on arriving. Lunch, and after reading Gladstone's Liverpool speech, went down to Grove Hill and played billiards with boys. Home, a short rest, Juliet Backhouse came to dinner; she did not speak brightly of Jed who seems overworked at Rugby. Edmund came in by train, Howard and Blanche at dinner; a heavy storm at night.

21 Oct 1873, Tues: To Darlington, at office; saw J osep'h Bevan Braithwaite &c on Richardson Trust meeting. Then met John William Pease and Edwin Lucas Pease , offered them share in Middlesbro' Estate , the Mills, & Collieries at a valuation, explained to them everything we could think of, worked steadily at it until lunch time. Minnie and the girls at lunch. Called at the Bank; Jed told me his wife had a little boy last evening . Home by 3.40 train. Minnie went to call on Mrs Ball, I walked about Middlesbro' with Maud & Blanche.

The (Unpublished) Diaries of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease Bt.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Rugby.
- He worked as a Banker in Darlington, County Durham.

Jonathan married **Florence Salusbury-Trelawny**,^{164,194} daughter of **Sir John Salusbury Salusbury-Trelawny 9th Bt.**¹⁶⁴ and **Harriet Jane Tremayne**, on 29 Nov 1871. Florence died on 11 Oct 1902. They had six children: **Edmund Trelawny, Roland Charles, Oliver, Roger Roland Charles, Miles Roland Charles**, and **Harriet Jane**.

9-Sir Edmund Trelawny Backhouse 2nd Bt.^{1,164,194} was born on 20 Oct 1873 in Middleton Tyas, Yorkshire, died on 8 Jan 1944 in Hôpital St Michel, Wangfujing, Beijing, China at age 70, and was buried in Chala Catholic cemetery, Pingzemen, China.

General Notes: The Hermit of Peking. See Hugh Trevor Roper's Book.

He was a Professor between 1902 and 1913 at Peking University, Peking, China. He was a member of the National Geographical Society at Washington, D.C., U.S.A.. He was a Professor of Chinese in 1913 at King's College London, London. He was invested as a Fellow, Royal Geographical Society (F.R.G.S.). He was invested as a Fellow, Royal Society of Arts (F.R.S.A.). He has an extensive biographical entry in the Dictionary of National Biography. He was a British oriental scholar and linguist whose work exerted a powerful influence on the Western view of the last decades of the Qing Dynasty. Since his death it has been established that he forged most of his sources.

Backhouse, Sir Edmund Trelawny, second baronet (1873– 1944), Sinologist and fraudster, eldest of the four surviving sons of Jonathan Edmund Backhouse, first baronet (1849– 1918), a banker, and Florence (1845– 1902), youngest daughter of Sir John Salusbury Salusbury-Trelawny, was born on 20 October 1873 at The Rookery, Middleton Tyas, Yorkshire. The naval officer Roger Roland Charles Backhouse and the political activist Harriet Jane Findlay were among his siblings. Educated at St George's School, Ascot (1882– 6), and then at Winchester College, he entered Merton College, Oxford, as a 'postmaster' (foundation scholar) in 1892. At Oxford, Backhouse rebelled against his provincial, middle-class, Quaker origins, spending some £23,000 in three years on a cult of Ellen Terry, on jewellery, and on buying his way into a set of homosexual aesthetes. His studies— first classics, then English literature— were interrupted by a nervous breakdown in mid-1894. Although he had returned to Merton by the end of the year, he left Oxford in 1895 without taking a degree. His debts caught up with him shortly thereafter, and he seems to have fled abroad at the end of the year, at which point his affairs were wound up and bankruptcy proceedings initiated. Backhouse probably visited Greece, Russia, and the United States in this period, but next surfaced for certain in Cambridge, in July 1898, studying Chinese for three months with H. A. Giles. To China Backhouse went at the end of the same year, probably under family diktat: he was never to live in Britain again, but received an allowance from his father, and then, after the latter's death in 1918, from the estate, until his own death.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

Failing to find a career in the Chinese customs service Backhouse worked unpaid from 1899 for G. E. Morrison, providing translations of Chinese documents for this influential correspondent of *The Times*, who acted as his patron and who also attempted, unsuccessfully, to repair Backhouse's relations with his father. Through Morrison he came to know J. O. P. Bland, secretary of the Shanghai municipal council and Shanghai correspondent for the paper. In 1909 Bland and Backhouse began their own collaboration on what was to become the most successful, and most disputed, contribution to modern Chinese history then published in Britain. *China under the Empress Dowager* (1910) consisted largely of documents translated by Backhouse, and polished by Bland, who constructed around them a vivid narrative of the latter days of the Qing dynasty and the Boxer uprising of 1900. The centrepiece of the volume was the purported diary of Jingshan, the Manchu official in whose house Backhouse was billeted in the aftermath of the rising. Backhouse claimed to have found the diary on entering the house, but is now known to have been, if not its forger, then certainly a close party to the forgery. He deposited the published sections in the British Museum in 1910, but his ineffective responses to challenges against the authenticity of the diary in the 1930s indicate that he knew full well that it was a fraud. Morrison, who knew Backhouse better than anyone at this point, always believed it to be so.

Backhouse's reputation as a Sinologist, however, was cemented by this work, and by a further volume with Bland, *Annals and Memoirs of the Court of Peking* (1914), and his collaboration with Sir Sydney Barton on a revision of Hillier's *Pocket Dictionary of Colloquial Chinese* (1918). On this basis he began fishing for an academic position in Britain. He was elected to the chair of Chinese at King's College, London, in December 1913 but never took it up, preferring to wait instead for the Oxford professorship, for which he appeared to be heir apparent. Backhouse had been smoothing his way back into Oxford with substantial donations of valuable Chinese books to the Bodleian Library in 1912 and 1914–15, but was to be disappointed in 1920 when W. E. Soothill was elected to the post. Thereafter his dealings with the Bodleian became more and more puzzling; he was advanced money to purchase books which never arrived in Oxford, or scrolls which turned out to be crude forgeries. The consequently strained relations between the Bodleian and Backhouse terminated in 1924— but not before his name was added to its benefactors' roll of honour, inscribed in stone. Such strange activities had, in fact, become the singular feature of Backhouse's life. In Peking (Beijing) he had found employment in a variety of fields, using his language skills and contacts. He was a fixer and then an agent (1908–10) for the railway concession hunter Charles, sixth Lord French, and an agent for the sale of battleships (1910–17) and of banknotes (1915–17). He was also trusted by Sir John Jordan at the British legation with a fantastic scheme to buy up surplus rifles in China for the British army in 1915. Backhouse's earliest activities on behalf of French and the American Willard Straight appear to have been legitimate, and successful, but later he began to concoct contracts and contacts. Backhouse 'sold' six phantom battleships in 1916 for John Brown & Co. and 650 million imaginary banknotes that same year for the American Banknote Company of New York. In 1915 he assembled an imaginary flotilla of cargo ships, laden with rifles and machine-guns, whose progress down the Chinese coast from Shanghai to Canton (Guangzhou) is minutely recorded in the Foreign Office archives, but which never in fact existed. The complications created by these various plots, which unravelled at much the same time, caused him to flee China for Vancouver for a year in late 1917. He succeeded his father as baronet in 1918, but inherited nothing in the will, although his family footed much of the bill for his frauds on condition that he did not leave China.

In China, Backhouse's affairs became rather less ambitious in the 1920s and 1930s. He retreated further into the eccentric seclusion in Peking for which he was already well known— avoiding even accidental contact with Westerners, and dressing always in Chinese clothes. He seems to have been involved in various schemes, mostly shadowy or speculative, involving Chinese antiques and other articles, and to have been somewhat in thrall to his Chinese secretary. Backhouse was intermittently consulted as a scholar by the British legation but, while occasionally threatening writs against those who denied the authenticity of the Jingshan diary, he published nothing. His much vaunted projects, notably a new dictionary to trump Giles's standard work, were probably imaginary. His inactivity, and his reclusive behaviour, drew to him an air of scholar-gentlemanliness which impressed the small British colony in the 1930s, notably his first Dictionary of National Biography biographer, the painter Hope Danby.

The Sino-Japanese War after 1937 made life somewhat difficult for foreigners in Peking. Backhouse was forced to seek temporary refuge in the British legation in 1937, and in 1938 almost returned to Britain at the expense of his wearily loyal and worried family. He took final refuge in part of the unoccupied former Austrian legation in Peking's legation quarter in 1939, after the destruction of his house. There he drew to himself the admiring attention of the Swiss consul, Dr Richard Hoeppli, whom he regaled with tales of his lifelong, mostly homosexual, sexual adventures. Backhouse's notorious unpublished two volumes of memoirs, minutely detailing his intimacy with, among many others, Lord Rosebery and the Dowager Empress Cixi, were written at Hoeppli's request, and are largely constructed around imaginary interactions between himself and the blue-blooded and infamous. While vivid and pungent, the two books, *'Décadence Mandchoue'* and *'The Dead Past'*, are dreadfully pornographic, enlivened only by splenetic outbursts against all those who had somehow conspired to suppress their author. These memoirs, fittingly, formed his last and posthumous contribution to the Bodleian.

Refusing (he claimed) repatriation in 1942, the by now sclerotically anti-British baronet stayed on in Japanese-occupied Peking. He converted to Catholicism in 1942, hoping that the church in Peking would provide him with money and shelter, as he was an enemy alien in distressed circumstances. This hope does not appear to have been realized. He died on 8 January 1944 in the Catholic Hôpital St Michel, Wangfujing, Peking, and was buried at the Chala Catholic cemetery at Pingzemen.

Backhouse developed a considerable reputation as a Sinologist, but hardly deserved it. He was certainly linguistically gifted, but his intellectual arrogance was considerable, and unfounded, while even his mastery of Chinese has not stood up to thorough examination. He was throughout his life hermitic, eccentric, evasive, litigious, profligate, and a gross snob; but he was also charmingly gentlemanly and persuasive. His fraudulent successes often owed as much to the ignorance and snobbery of those he duped as they did to his own skills. His Sinological successes owed much to the poor state of Chinese studies in Britain.

Backhouse's entry in the Dictionary of National Biography was the sole biographical note published about him until 1976, and much of the information recounted here was not at all widely known before then. His singular and lasting reputation is not as a Sinologist but as a fraud, fantasist, and forger, and to this fact he is indebted to his elegant biographer, Hugh Trevor-Roper. Backhouse may indeed in his memoirs have been the chronicler of, for example, male brothel life in late-imperial Peking, and there may be many small truths in those manuscripts that fill out the picture of his life, but we know now that not a word he ever said or wrote can be trusted.

Robert Bickers

Sources H. Trevor-Roper, *A hidden life: the enigma of Sir Edmund Backhouse* (1976); repr. as *Hermit of Peking: the hidden life of Sir Edmund Backhouse* (1978) · Hui-min Lo, 'The Ching-shandiary: a clue to its forgery', *East Asian History*, 1 (1991), 98–124 · D. McMullen, "'Glorious veterans", "Sinologistes de chambre", and men of science: reflections on Professor Hugh Trevor-Roper's life of Sir Edmund Backhouse', *New Lugarno Review (Art International)*, 1 (1979), 78–83 · H. A. Giles, 'Autobiography', CUL, Add. MS 8964 · TNA: PRO, FO 228/3434 · DNB · E. T. Backhouse, memoirs, Bodl. Oxf., MSS Eng. misc. 1223–1226

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Archives Bodl. Oxf., memoirs | Mitchell L., NSW, G. E. Morrison MSS · University of Toronto, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library, J. O. P. Bland MSS
Likenesses photograph, c.1919, repro. in Trevor-Roper, Hermit of Peking · two photographs (one on deathbed, 1944), Bodl. Oxf.; repro. in Backhouse, memoirs
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Robert Bickers, 'Backhouse, Sir Edmund Trelawny, second baronet (1873–1944)', Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004; online edn, Jan 2008

BACKHOUSE, Sir Edmund Trelawny

2nd Bt cr 1901; FRGS; FRSA

Born 20 Oct. 1873; e s of Sir J. E. Backhouse, 1st Bt, and Florence (d 1902), d of Sir John S. Trelawny, 9th Bt; died 8 Jan. 1944

Member, Standing Council Baronetage; Member Académie Diplomatique Internationale, Paris

SUCCESSION S father, 1918

EDUCATION Winchester (Scholar); Merton College, Oxford (Postmaster)

CAREER Present in siege of Legations at Peking (medal with clasp); Professor at Peking University, 1903; head of school for Chinese Studies at King's College, London, 1913; presented 27,000 Chinese books and MSS to the Bodleian Library; thanked by special decrees of Convocation of Oxford University, 1913 and 1921

PUBLICATIONS (with J. O. Bland) China under the Empress Dowager, 1910; The Court of Peking, 1914; an Anglo-Chinese Dictionary by Hillier, Barton, and Backhouse; translated the secret Russo-Chinese agreement of 1901, Anglo-Tibetan treaty of 1904, and many Chinese state-papers for The Times; translations of agreements, treaties, and state papers for British Govt; A Documentary Course of Chinese for Student Interpreters of the British Legation, compiled by request of the latter in 1922; The Encyclical Letter of the Lambeth Conference translated into Chinese, 1923; honorary translator to HM Embassy, Peiping, in Japanese; honorary adviser to British Municipal Council's schools for Chinese nationals in Tientsin, N China

HEIR nephew Maj. John Edmund Backhouse, MC

CLUB Carlton

ADDRESS British Embassy Compound, Peking, China

'BACKHOUSE, Sir Edmund Trelawny', Who Was Who, A & C Black, an imprint of Bloomsbury Publishing plc, 1920–2014; online edn, Oxford University Press, 2014 ; online edn, April 2014
[<http://www.ukwhoswho.com/view/article/oupww/whowaswho/U222101>]

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with FRGS FRSA.
- He was educated at Winchester and Merton College.
- He worked as a Sinologist and alleged Forger.

9-Roland Charles Backhouse¹⁶⁴ was born on 15 Dec 1874 and died on 18 Dec 1877 at age 3.

9-Admiral Oliver Backhouse^{164,194} was born on 4 Jun 1876 and died on 25 Mar 1943 at age 66.

General Notes: Admiral Oliver Backhouse fought in the Somaliland Campaign in 1904, where he was mentioned in despatches. He fought in the First World War. He was Commander of the 2nd Naval Brigade, Antwerp and Dardanelles between 1914 and 1915 when he was mentioned in despatches twice more. He was decorated with the award of Legion of Honour. He was decorated with the award of Croix de Guerre. He was invested as a Companion, Order of the Bath (C.B.) in 1915. He was Commander of the H.M.S. Orion in 1916 during the Battle of Jutland, for which he was again mentioned in despatches. He was decorated with the award of Silver Medal of Italy. He was Commander of the H.M.S. Royal Sovereign in 1920 during the occupation of Constantinople. He was Superintendent of the Sheerness Dockyard between 1923 and 1925. He was Admiral Superintendent of the Devonport Dockyard between 1927 and 1931.

Born 5 June 1876; 2nd s of late Sir J. E. Backhouse, 1st Bt; m 1920, Margaret Susan, er d of Dyson Perrins, Ardross, Rossshire, and Davenham, Malvern; died 25 March 1943

EDUCATION HMS Britannia

CAREER Lieut 1898; served Somaliland Expedition, present at capture of Illig, 1904 (despatches, medal); Com. 1908; Capt., 1914; Rear-Adm., 1925; Vice-Adm., 1929; Commodore in command of 2nd RN Brigade, 1914; served at siege of Antwerp, 1914 (despatches); Dardanelles Expedition, 1915 (despatches twice, CB, Croix d'Officer Legion of Honour and Croix de Guerre); Commanded HMS Orion at Battle of Jutland (despatches, Italian Silver Medal for Valour); Commanded HMS Royal Sovereign at Allied occupation of Constantinople, 1920; Naval Member of Ordnance Committee, 1920–23; Captain Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard, 1923–25; Admiral Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard, 1927–31; retired list, 1929; Adm., retired, 1934

CLUB United Service

'BACKHOUSE, Adm. Oliver', Who Was Who, A & C Black, an imprint of Bloomsbury Publishing plc, 1920–2014; online edn, Oxford University Press, 2014 ; online edn, April 2014
[<http://www.ukwhoswho.com/view/article/oupww/whowaswho/U222103>]

9-Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Roger Roland Charles Backhouse^{1,164,194} was born on 24 Nov 1878 in The Rookery, Middleton Tyas, Yorkshire and died on 15 Jul 1939 in London at age 60.

General Notes: A man so obsessively incapable of delegating to his staff, he once caused his

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chief of staff to resign. (Daily Tel. Obituary 7/9/99)

Admiral Sir Roger Roland Charles Backhouse was invested as a Companion, Order of St. Michael and St. George (C.M.G.) in 1917. He held the office of Third Sea Lord of the Admiralty between 1928 and 1932. He held the office of Controller of the Navy between 1928 and 1932. He was Vice-Admiral of the First Battle Squadron, Mediterranean Fleet between 1932 and 1934. He was invested as a Knight Commander, Order of the Bath (K.C.B.) in 1933. He gained the rank of Admiral of the Fleet in 1934. He was Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet between 1935 and 1938. He was invested as a Knight Grand Cross, Royal Victorian Order (G.C.V.O.) in 1937. He was invested as a Knight Grand Cross, Order of the Bath (G.C.B.) in 1938. He held the office of First and Principal Naval Advisor to H.M. King George VI in 1938. He held the office of First Sea Lord of the Admiralty between 1938 and 1939.

Backhouse, Sir Roger Roland Charles (1878– 1939), naval officer, was born on 24 November 1878 at The Rookery, Middleton Tyas, Yorkshire, the fourth son (a twin with his brother Miles) of Sir Jonathan Edmund Backhouse, first baronet (1849– 1918), and member of a well-known Quaker banking family, and his wife, Florence (1845– 1902), youngest daughter of Sir John Salusbury Salusbury-Trelawny, ninth baronet, and member of a famous and ancient Cornish family. The sinologist Edmund Trelawny Backhouse and the political activist Harriet Jane Findlay were among his siblings. At fourteen he entered the training ship *Britannia* at Dartmouth as a naval cadet. After passing out in 1894, he received his commission, and was appointed a midshipman in the battleship *Repulse* of the channel squadron. In 1895 he was transferred to a small cruiser in the Pacific squadron, *HMS Comus*. Backhouse remained in the Pacific until returning to Britain in 1898. After being promoted to the rank of sub-lieutenant in March 1898, he gained the maximum five first-class certificates and was promoted lieutenant in March 1899. There followed a year's service in the Mediterranean on board the battleship *Revenge*, where he began to make his name as a gunnery expert. He confirmed this early promise by winning the Egerton prize in 1902. After this achievement he was shuttled back and forth between serving on the staff of the gunnery school ship *Excellent* at Portsmouth and as gunnery officer on a number of battleships at sea, including service on board the new *Dreadnought*.

A man of great personal charm and integrity, Backhouse cut a rather imposing figure. Standing at 6 feet 4 inches tall, fit and lean, he was appreciated within the service for his drive, energy, and tenacity. In 1907, aged twenty-nine, with his career advancing successfully in the Royal Navy, Backhouse, popularly known to all as RB, married Dora Louisa, the sixth daughter of John Ritchie Findlay, of Aberlour, Banffshire. This was in every way a successful marriage. Dora proved to be a very supportive partner and they had four daughters and two sons. Backhouse was promoted commander at the end of 1909, and in March 1911 began a period of nearly three and a half years at sea as flag commander to three successive Home Fleet commanders-in-chief: Sir F. C. B. Bridgeman, Sir G. A. Callaghan, and Sir John Jellicoe, in their flagships *Neptune* and *Iron Duke*. Promoted captain at the outbreak of war on 1 September 1914, Backhouse rejoined Admiral Jellicoe's staff and distinguished himself both as the gunnery expert and in compiling battle orders. The future first sea lord recommended that the quality of his work deserved a 'mention in dispatches'.

In November 1915, at the age of thirty-seven, Backhouse took command of the light cruiser *Conquest* and was attached to the Harwich force under Commodore Sir Reginald Yorke Tyrwhitt. It was a hectic time, and Backhouse and his ship were in the thick of a number of naval skirmishes. On 25 April 1916 he was caught up in the bombardment of the Suffolk port of Lowestoft by a force of German battle cruisers. Backhouse, supported by two other light cruisers and sixteen destroyers, was commanded by Tyrwhitt to intervene and draw off the enemy's fire. *Conquest* was hit and set on fire by a number of 12 inch shells, killing twenty-three of the crew and wounding sixteen others. Once the shellfire had ceased, Backhouse left the bridge and instantly took personal charge of the clean-up operation that did much to keep the *Conquest* afloat and enable it to limp back to port. Afterwards he received a commendation from the Board of Admiralty for the speed and effectiveness of his action, which had saved his ship and its company from foundering.

After Admiral Sir David Beatty assumed command of the Grand Fleet in November 1916, Backhouse joined Admiral Sir W. C. Pakenham, the newly appointed commander of the battle-cruiser squadron, as his flag captain and gunnery expert on board the *Lion*. A bout of ill health brought him ashore in the summer of 1918, but he had recovered sufficiently to take up a desk job at the Admiralty before the war ended on 11 November 1918. After the armistice he remained in Whitehall for several years, and was appointed director of naval ordnance in September 1920. He was sent to sea again in January 1923 in command of the battleship *Malaya*. After a twenty-month attachment in the Atlantic Fleet, Backhouse was brought home to attend a series of senior officers' courses at Portsmouth, during which he was promoted rear-admiral at the age of forty-six in April 1925. After achieving flag rank, Backhouse was sent to the *Iron Duke* in May 1926 to exercise command of the 3rd battle squadron of the Atlantic Fleet. A year later he returned home for a well-earned period of rest and recuperation on half pay.

Backhouse was appointed third sea lord and controller of the navy at the Admiralty in November 1928. He remained at his post throughout a crisis-strewn period in which financial and economic problems arose to batter both the Royal Navy and the governments of the day, causing significant 'casualties' on all sides. Promoted vice-admiral in October 1929, Backhouse had fought a long, hard battle with the Treasury mandarins over the Admiralty estimates. It was therefore with a profound sense of relief that he left the tortuous in-fighting of Whitehall to hoist his flag in the *Revenge* and take command in March 1932 of the 1st battle squadron, and become second in command of the Mediterranean Fleet under Admiral Sir Ernle Chatfield and subsequently Admiral Sir W. W. Fisher. Backhouse, who was knighted in 1933, remained in the Mediterranean until May 1934, and was promoted admiral while on station in February 1934, at the age of fifty-five. By this time he had made a name for himself as something of a tireless workaholic and an officer who pushed himself as hard as he drove his staff. Unwilling to accept sloppiness in either thought or deed, he did not suffer fools gladly, and could be quite withering with those who crossed him. Hardened by experience and confident in his own ability, Backhouse lavished immense care on all matters— great and small— that were passed to him for his scrutiny. Unfortunately, this attitude gained him the reputation of a micro-manager who found it almost pathologically difficult to delegate authority to others around him. Although this unflattering description of his working habits was rather exaggerated, it was not a totally erroneous picture of his performance in command, as his next appointment showed.

In August 1935 Backhouse was made the commander-in-chief, Home Fleet, with his flag in the battleship *Nelson*. He took as his chief of staff the 52-year-old Bertram Home Ramsay, an old friend from their days on the *Dreadnought* and a highly opinionated character who had made flag rank earlier in the year. Backhouse and Ramsay both liked their own way, and both relished making decisions and controlling events. They did not work well together. Within two months Backhouse was writing to Chatfield that Ramsay's appointment was not working out in the way that he had hoped, and that unless the younger man was prepared to rein in his own impetuous temperament he would have to go. Unwilling to change and accommodate his chief, Ramsay asked to be relieved of his post in December 1935. Supported by the Admiralty, Backhouse survived the Ramsay episode and prospered. He remained at the helm until April 1938, when it was announced that he would succeed Lord Chatfield as first sea lord and chief of naval staff later in the year. Before he took up his post at Admiralty House in August 1938, he was appointed first and principal aide-de-camp to George VI.

Backhouse could not have taken over as first sea lord at a more ominous time for the British government. Europe appeared to be on the verge of war over the Sudetendeutsch problem. Backhouse

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and the two other chiefs of staff— Air Chief Marshal Sir Cyril Newall and Lieutenant-General Viscount Gort— all thought the United Kingdom militarily so vulnerable as to require a political solution to the Czech problem; otherwise, the country might be drawn into a war with Germany, and possibly with the other members of the anti-Comintern pact (Italy and Japan) as well. Although Backhouse supported the Munich agreement on pragmatic grounds, his political chief, the cantankerous first lord— Alfred Duff Cooper— reacted angrily by denouncing appeasement and resigning from the government in protest. Duff Cooper's exit in early October allowed Chamberlain to appoint his friend the seventh earl of Stanhope as first lord. A more conciliatory fellow than his predecessor, Stanhope had little real knowledge of naval affairs, and came to rely heavily upon Backhouse's expertise in the few months that they worked together.

As first sea lord, Backhouse demonstrated repeatedly that he was not obsessed with detail and bureaucratic minutiae and that he was prepared to overhaul the administrative machinery of the Admiralty and cast aside some of the Royal Navy's inter-war strategic concepts. Overwhelmed by work during the recent Czech crisis, he was convinced that inefficiency prevailed within the Admiralty's administrative structure. By establishing the Binney committee to look into the organization of the naval staff and make recommendations for change, Backhouse was intent on delegating and decentralizing policy making as much as possible. He also sought to reform British strategic doctrine, which he considered had become hazardous because it still required the main fleet to go to Singapore if war broke out with Japan. As news filtering back from central Europe became gloomier, Backhouse became more adamant in his belief that the Mediterranean and the Middle East region were burgeoning theatres of military and economic importance to the United Kingdom, and that they should not be subordinated to the 'Singapore strategy'. Driven by the need to break the mould in strategic thinking, Backhouse brought in the innovative Vice-Admiral Drax, lodging him temporarily in the Admiralty, with instructions to devise a set of war plans that might leave the Royal Navy less exposed against the worldwide menace posed by the German, Italian, and Japanese fleets. What emerged from Drax's voluntary confinement in the Admiralty was a strategic plan that tossed aside the essential element of the Singapore strategy in favour of concentrating British naval and air power in the Mediterranean, north Africa, and Middle East at the outset of a future war. The aim would be to defeat the Italians, seen as the weakest among the United Kingdom's potential enemies. Even so, both Drax and Backhouse still envisaged a scaled-down version of a Far Eastern commitment— a 'flying squadron' of two capital ships, an aircraft-carrier, a cruiser squadron, and a destroyer flotilla— to deter the Japanese from interfering with or overrunning British possessions in the region. Although he did not live long enough to push these strategic concepts in Whitehall, the plans were consistent with Backhouse's view that the capital ship was still the most potent weapon in a fleet's arsenal. Although somewhat myopic about its vulnerability to aerial bombardment on the high seas, Backhouse was alive to the dangers posed by submarines to all naval craft, and urged his technical staff to design a new type of escort vessel with a strong anti-aircraft armament that would make it suitable for anti-submarine warfare as well as escort and patrol duties.

Hitler's seizure of the rump of Czechoslovakia in mid-March 1939 roughly coincided with the onset of Backhouse's fatal illness. What appeared to be a long and persistent bout of influenza was eventually diagnosed as a brain tumour: a terminal condition which forced him to retire in May and from which he died in London on 15 July 1939, shortly after being promoted admiral of the fleet. His wife survived him.

A man of consummate ability, who was scrupulous and fair and immensely liked by those who knew him well, Backhouse did not remain long enough as first lord to dispel the jaundiced impression— formed by some of his contemporaries at the time and by a host of naval historians subsequently— that he was a weak and indecisive leader who offered his staff little operational guidance. This unflattering assessment of his qualities is both exaggerated and unjust. Backhouse was not half-hearted about anything. An officer who expected no more and no less of his staff than he was prepared to give himself, Backhouse was not given to self-doubt, and was prepared to back his own judgement and not become a mere slave to tradition. Efficiency was his watchword, and this ensured that he could not do everything himself.

Malcolm H. Murfett

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Archives CAC Cam., John H. Godfrey MSS · NMM, Chatfield MSS FILM BFINA, news footage

Likenesses W. Stoneman, photograph, 1932, NPG [see illus.] · Bassano, photograph, 1938, NPG

Wealth at death £8266 17s. 5d.: probate, 25 Oct 1939, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Malcolm H. Murfett, 'Backhouse, Sir Roger Roland Charles (1878– 1939)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004; online edn, Jan 2012

[<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/30514>]

BACKHOUSE, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Roland Charles

GCB 1938; GCVO 1937; KCB 1933; CB (Civil), 1914; CB (Mil.), 1928; CMG 1917

Born 24 Nov. 1878; 4th s (twin) of late Sir Jonathan E. Backhouse, 1st Bt; m 1907, Dora Louisa, d of the late J. R. Findlay of Aberlour, Banffshire; two s four d ; died 15 July 1939

CAREER Rear-Adm., 1925; Vice-Adm., 1929; Adm. 1934; Adm. of the Fleet, 1939; served European War, 1914– 19 (CB, CMG); Director of Naval Ordnance, 1920– 22; Rear-Admiral commanding 3rd Battle Squadron, Atlantic Fleet, 1926– 27; Third Sea Lord and Controller of the Navy, 1928– 32; Vice-Admiral commanding First Battle Squadron, Mediterranean Fleet, 1932– 34; Commander-in-Chief Home Fleet 1935– 38; First and Principal Naval ADC to the King, 1938– 39; First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff, 1938– 39; retired list, 1939

CLUB United Service

ADDRESS 32 Sloane Gardens, SW1

'BACKHOUSE, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Roland Charles', *Who Was Who*, A & C Black, an imprint of Bloomsbury Publishing plc, 1920– 2014; online edn, Oxford University Press, 2014 ;

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

online edn, April 2014 [<http://www.ukwhoswho.com/view/article/oupww/whowaswho/U205503>]

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with GCB GCVO CMG.
- He worked as a First Sea Lord.
- He worked as an Admiral of the Fleet.

Roger married **Dora Louise Findlay**, daughter of **John Ritchie Findlay** and **Susan Leslie**. They had six children: **John Edmund**, **Ruth Dora**, **Barbara Constance**, **Joan Margaret**, **Florence**, and **Richard Miles**.

10-Maj. Sir John Edmund Backhouse 3rd Bt.¹⁹⁴ was born on 30 Apr 1909 and died on 29 Aug 1944 in Action, Normandy at age 35.

General Notes: BACKHOUSE, Major Sir John Edmund

3rd Bt cr 1901; MC 1944; RA

Born 30 April 1909; s of Adm. of the Fleet Sir Roger Roland Charles Backhouse, GCB, GCVO, CMG (4th s of 1st Bt), and Dora Louisa, d of John Ritchie Findlay, Aberlour, Banffshire; m 1937, Jean Marie Frances, d of Lt-Col G. R. V. Hume Gore, MC, The Gordon Highlanders; two s three d ; died 29 Aug. 1944

SUCCESSION S uncle, 1944

EDUCATION Harrow; RMA, Woolwich

CAREER 2nd Lt RA, 1929, Lt, 1932, Capt., 1938, Temp. Major, 1939

HEIR s Jonathan Roger, b 1939

CLUB United Service

'BACKHOUSE, Major Sir John Edmund', Who Was Who, A & C Black, an imprint of Bloomsbury Publishing plc, 1920– 2014; online edn, Oxford University Press, 2014 ; online edn, April 2014 [<http://www.ukwhoswho.com/view/article/oupww/whowaswho/U222102>]

John married **Jean Marie Frances Hume-Gore**, daughter of **Lt. Col. Gavin Robert Vernon Hume-Gore**. They had five children: **Jenifer Ann**, **Jonathan Roger**, **Oliver Richard**, **Jane Elizabeth**, and **Judith Mary**.

11-Jenifer Ann Backhouse

Jenifer married **Arthur Wreford Reed**. They had four children: **Catherine Anna**, **Suzanne Belinda**, **Dominic Wreford**, and **Rupert Wreford**.

12-Catherine Anna Reed

12-Suzanne Belinda Reed

Suzanne married **Guido Lombardo**, son of **Remo Lombardo**. They had two children: **Giacomo Willoughby** and **Isabella Mariantonietta**.

13-Giacomo Willoughby Lombardo

13-Isabella Mariantonietta Lombardo

12-Dominic Wreford Reed

Dominic married **Yulya Ponomarenko**.

12-Rupert Wreford Reed

Rupert married **Katerina Mutic**, daughter of **Rodoljub Mutic**. They had one daughter: **Natalia Jenifer Wreford**.

13-Natalia Jenifer Wreford Reed

11-Sir Jonathan Roger Backhouse 4th Bt.¹⁹⁴ was born on 30 Dec 1939 and died on 15 Nov 2007 at age 67.

General Notes: BACKHOUSE, Sir Jonathan Roger

4th Bt cr 1901

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

Born 30 Dec. 1939; s of Major Sir John Edmund Backhouse, 3rd Bt, MC, and Jean Marie Frances, d of Lieut-Col G. R. V. Hume-Gore, MC, The Gordon Highlanders; m 1997, Sarah Ann, o d of James Stott, Cromer, Norfolk; one s one d ; died 15 Nov. 2007
formerly Managing Director, W. H. Freeman & Co. Ltd, Publishers
SUCCESSION S father, 1944
EDUCATION Oxford
HEIR s Alfred James Stott Backhouse, b 7 April 2002
'BACKHOUSE, Sir Jonathan Roger', Who Was Who, A & C Black, an imprint of Bloomsbury Publishing plc, 1920– 2014; online edn, Oxford University Press, 2014 ; online edn, April 2014
[<http://www.ukwhoswho.com/view/article/oupww/whowaswho/U6093>]

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ampleforth. Brasenose College.
- He worked as a Managing director of W. H. Freeman & Company.

Jonathan married **Sarah Ann Stott**, daughter of **James Stott**. They had two children: **Eleanor Jane Stott** and **Alfred James Stott**.

12-**Eleanor Jane Stott Backhouse**

12-**Sir Alfred James Stott Backhouse 5th Bt.**

11-**Oliver Richard Backhouse** was born on 18 Jul 1941 and died on 10 Dec 2004 at age 63.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ampleforth.

Oliver married **Gillian Irene Lincoln**. They had two children: **William** and **Emma**.

12-**William Backhouse**

12-**Emma Backhouse**

11-**Jane Elizabeth Backhouse** was born on 13 May 1943 and died on 17 Mar 1946 at age 2.

11-**Judith Mary Backhouse**

Judith married **Garth Bently Gibson**, son of **Burchell Gibson**.

Judith next married **Filippo Lo Giudice**. They had three children: **Barbara**, **Barbaro**, and **Francesca**.

12-**Barbara Lo Giudice**

12-**Barbaro Lo Giudice**

12-**Francesca Lo Giudice**

10-**Ruth Dora Backhouse**

10-**Barbara Constance Backhouse** died on 1 Oct 1968.

Barbara married **Cmdr. David Charles Kinloch**, son of **Rev. Canon. Michael Ward Kinloch**. They had one son: **Colin William**.

11-**Colin William Kinloch**

Colin married **Valerie Honor Claire Burrowes**, daughter of **Col. Terence Burrowes** and **Denice Ellen Leslie Friend**. They had three children: **Harriet Leslie**, **Rachel Frances**, and **Alastair Terence**.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

12-Harriet Leslie Kinloch

12-Rachel Frances Kinloch

12-Alastair Terence Kinloch

10-Joan Margaret Backhouse

Joan married **Archibald Norman Macpherson**, son of **Lt. Col. Archibald Duncan Macpherson**. They had three children: **Susan Margaret**, **Allan Alastair**, and **Angus John**.

11-Susan Margaret Macpherson

11-Allan Alastair Macpherson

11-Angus John Macpherson

10-Florence Backhouse

Florence married **Vice Admiral Sir Hilary Worthington Biggs**, son of **Lt. Col. Charles William Biggs**, on 22 Dec 1934. Hilary was born on 15 Jan 1905 and died on 2 Jan 1976 at age 70. They had four children: **Elizabeth**, **Geoffrey William Roger**, **Michael Richard**, and **Rachel Mary**.

11-Elizabeth Biggs

Elizabeth married **Capt. James Walmsley**, son of **Col. Arthur Wyndham Walmsley**. They had two children: **James Patrick** and **David Christopher**.

12-James Patrick Walmsley

12-David Christopher Walmsley

11-Vice Admiral Sir **Geoffrey William Roger Biggs** was born on 23 Nov 1938 and died on 29 Jun 2002 at age 63.

General Notes: He gained the rank of Lieutenant-Commander in the service of the Royal Navy. He gained the rank of Commander in 1975. He gained the rank of Captain in 1980. He gained the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1990. He gained the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1992. He was invested as a Knight Commander, Order of the Bath (K.C.B.) in 1993. He was military advisor to ICL and DESC between 1995 and 2002

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Charterhouse.

Geoffrey married **Marcia Zoe De Cambourne Leask**, daughter of **Maj. Gen. Henry Lowther Ewart Leask**. They had two children: **William** and **Anthony**.

12-William Biggs

12-Anthony Biggs

Geoffrey next married **Caroline Ann Daly**.

11-Michael Richard Biggs

11-Rachel Mary Biggs

Rachel married **Captain John Michael Curtis**. They had one daughter: **(No Given Name)**.

12-Curtis

10-Richard Miles Backhouse was born on 9 Apr 1911 and died on 23 Sep 1969 at age 58.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

Richard married **Angela Mary Haig-Thomas**, daughter of **Peter Haig-Thomas** and **Lady Alexandra Henrietta Alice Agar**.

Richard next married **Edeltraud Margaretha Perz**, daughter of **Dr. Hans Perz**. They had two children: **Louise Maria Theodora** and **Julia Maria Florence**.

11-Louise Maria Theodora Backhouse

Louise married **Lt. Col. Jonathan Arthur Francis Howard**, son of **John William Howard** and **Elizabeth Bligh Veasey**. They had three children: **William Richard Michael**, **George Jonathan Henry**, and **Henry John Arthur**.

12-William Richard Michael Howard

12-George Jonathan Henry Howard

12-Henry John Arthur Howard

11-Julia Maria Florence Backhouse

Julia married **Paul Cameron Taylor**. They had two children: **Marie-Louise Florence** and **John Maximillian**.

12-Marie-Louise Florence Taylor

12-John Maximillian Taylor

9-Lt. Col. **Miles Roland Charles Backhouse**^{164,194} was born on 24 Nov 1878 and died on 15 May 1962 at age 83.

General Notes: BACKHOUSE, Lt-Col Miles Roland Charles

DSO 1902 and bar, 1917; TD

Born 24 Nov. 1878; 4th s of late Sir Jonathan Edmund Backhouse, 1st Bt and Florence, d of Sir W. Salusbury-Trelawny, 9th Bt of Trelawne, Cornwall; m 1904, Olive (d 1954), 2nd d of late Geoffrey F. Buxton, CB; three s one d ; died 15 May 1962

Lt-Col TA (ret'd); formerly Vice-President International Sleeping Car Co.; Director: Brixton Estate Ltd; La Protectrice Insurance Co., Paris

EDUCATION Eton; Trinity Hall, Cambridge

CAREER Served in the 14th Squadron Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa, 1900–02 (wounded, despatches, DSO, Queen's medal three clasps, King's medal two clasps); Hon. Capt. in Army, 1902; European War, 1914–18, Northumberland Hussars, North Somerset Yeomanry, and 8th Battn. Yorkshire Regt (despatches four times, bar to DSO)

CLUBS Travellers'; Travellers' (Paris)

ADDRESS 12 Cheyne Court, Flood Street, SW3

Flaxman 8778

'BACKHOUSE, Lt-Col Miles Roland Charles', Who Was Who, A & C Black, an imprint of Bloomsbury Publishing plc, 1920–2014; online edn, Oxford University Press, 2014 ; online edn, April 2014 [<http://www.ukwhoswho.com/view/article/oupww/whowaswho/U50430>]

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with DSO and Bar TD.
- He was educated at Eton.
- He was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
- He resided at St. Trinian's, Richmond, Yorkshire.

Miles married **Olive Elizabeth Emily Buxton**,^{164,194} daughter of **Lt. Col. Geoffrey Fowell Buxton** and **Mary Harbord**, on 14 Sep 1904. Olive was born on 3 May 1886 and died on 16 Sep 1954 at age 68. They had four children: **Roger Trelawny**, **Jonathan**, **Una Patricia**, and **Wilfrid Jaspas**.

10-Maj. **Roger Trelawny Backhouse** was born on 5 Sep 1905 and died on 6 Nov 1977 at age 72.

General Notes: He gained the rank of Major in the service of the Royal Rifles of Canada. He was director of Darlington Building Society. He was director of Barclays Bank Darlington. He held the

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

office of High Sheriff of County Durham in 1962

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Harrow.
- He worked as a High Sheriff for Durham in 1962.

Roger married **Beatrice Ada Janet Bond**, daughter of **Capt. Hedleigh St George Bond**, on 22 Apr 1938. Beatrice died on 1 May 2008. They had three children: **Jane Trelawny**, **Avery St George**, and **Elizabeth Este**.

11-Jane Trelawny Backhouse

Jane married **Michael Lake Coghlan**, son of **Kenneth Lake Coghlan**. They had four children: **Jane Louise Lake**, **Henry Trelawny Lake**, **Serena Mary Lake**, and **Benjamin Patrick Lake**.

12-Jane Louise Lake Coghlan

Jane married **Stevan Coldwell**. They had two children: **Amy Elizabeth** and **Mary Beatrice**.

13-Amy Elizabeth Coldwell

13-Mary Beatrice Coldwell

12-Henry Trelawny Lake Coghlan

Henry married **Samantha Jane Gibbs**.

12-Serena Mary Lake Coghlan

Serena married **Thomas Montgomery**. They had three children: **Jack Thomas**, **Phoebe Jane**, and **Alexander Lake**.

13-Jack Thomas Montgomery

13-Phoebe Jane Montgomery

13-Alexander Lake Montgomery

12-Benjamin Patrick Lake Coghlan

11-Avery St George Backhouse

Avery married **Colin Frohawk Burrell**, son of **Roy Herbert Adams Burrell** and **Jaqueline Doreen Noel Sidebottom**. They had two children: **Katharine Victoria** and **Oliver Roy St. George**.

12-Katharine Victoria Burrell

Katharine married **Peter John Bowring**. They had one son: **Oscar Peter James**.

13-Oscar Peter James Bowring

Katharine next married **Roderic Mark Robert Lloyd**. They had two children: **Rufus St. George Robert** and **India Avery Clementina**.

13-Rufus St. George Robert Lloyd

13-India Avery Clementina Lloyd

12-Oliver Roy St. George Backhouse

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

11-Elizabeth Este Backhouse

Elizabeth married **Angus Hugh Fraser**, son of **Maj. Hugh Munro Fraser**. They had three children: **Sophie Lavinia**, **Camilla Elizabeth**, and **Emma Caroline**.

12-Sophie Lavinia Fraser

Sophie married **Simon Barber**.

12-Camilla Elizabeth Fraser

12-Emma Caroline Fraser

Elizabeth next married **John Benedict Leigh Hoskyns-Abrahall**, son of **Rt. Rev. Anthony Leigh Egerton Hoskyns-Abrahall** and **Margaret Ada Storey**.

10-**Maj. Jonathan Backhouse**¹⁹⁴ was born on 16 Mar 1907 and died on 7 Dec 1993 at age 86.

General Notes: BACKHOUSE, Jonathan

Born 16 March 1907; 2nd s of late Lt-Col Miles Roland Charles Backhouse, DSO, TD, and Olive Backhouse; m 1934, Alice Joan Woodroffe (d 1984); two s one d ; died 7 Dec. 1993 retired

EDUCATION RNC Dartmouth

CAREER Served War of 1939– 45, Royal Artillery. Merchant Bank, 1924– 28; Stock Exchange, 1928– 50; Merchant Bank, 1950– 70

RECREATIONS Shooting, etc

CLUB Royal Thames Yacht

ADDRESS Breewood Hall, Great Horkesley, Colchester, Essex CO6 4BW

Colchester (0206) 271260

'BACKHOUSE, Jonathan', Who Was Who, A & C Black, an imprint of Bloomsbury Publishing plc, 1920– 2014; online edn, Oxford University Press, 2014 ; online edn, April 2014

[<http://www.ukwhoswho.com/view/article/oupww/whowaswho/U170935>]

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at RNC Dartmouth.
- He worked as a Director of J. Henry Schroder and Company.

Jonathan married **Alice Joan Woodroffe**,¹⁹⁴ daughter of **Brig. Gen. Charles Richard Woodroffe** and **Eleanor Mary Webb**, on 23 Mar 1934. Alice was born on 27 Feb 1910 and died on 16 Jun 1984 at age 74. They had three children: **Joanna**, **David Miles**, and **William**.

11-Joanna Backhouse

Joanna married **Jeremy James Norris Wyatt**, son of **Sir Myles Dermot Norris Wyatt**. They had four children: **Sarah**, **Nell Victoria**, **Carina May**, and **Thomas**.

12-Sarah Wyatt

12-Nell Victoria Wyatt

12-Carina May Wyatt

12-Thomas Wyatt

11-David Miles Backhouse

David married **Sophia Ann Townsend**, daughter of **Col. Clarence Henry Southgate Townsend**. They had two children: **Cilla Gael** and **Benjamin Johnathan**.

12-Cilla Gael Backhouse

Cilla married **Dickon Wood**.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

12-**Benjamin Johnathan Backhouse**

11-**William Backhouse**

William married **Deborah Jane Hely-Hutchinson**, daughter of **Lt. Col. Hon. David Edward Hely-Hutchinson** and **Barbara Mary Wyld**. They had three children: **Harriet Diana**, **Tessa Louise**, and **Timothy James**.

12-**Harriet Diana Backhouse**

12-**Tessa Louise Backhouse**

12-**Timothy James Backhouse**

10-**Una Patricia Backhouse**

Una married **Lt. Cdr. Douglas Raymond Collins**, son of **Richard Johnson Douglas Collins**. They had five children: **Annabella**, **Christopher Douglas**, **Susanna Mary**, **Belinda Patricia**, and **Benjamin Jasper**.

11-**Annabella Collins**

Annabella married **James Desmond Buxton**, son of **Maj. Desmond Gurney Buxton**^{68,164} and **Rachel Mary Morse**,⁶⁸ They had two children: **Jasper Francis** and **Oliver Desmond**.

12-**Jasper Francis Buxton**

12-**Oliver Desmond Buxton**

11-**Christopher Douglas Collins**

Christopher married **Susan Anne Lumb**. They had two children: **Edward Douglas** and **Lorna Patricia**.

12-**Edward Douglas Collins**

12-**Lorna Patricia Collins**

11-**Susanna Mary Collins**

Susanna married **Timothy Bertram Abel-Smith**, son of **Col. Anthony Abel-Smith** and **Olwyn Heywood-Jones**. They had two children: **Lucy** and **Julia**.

12-**Lucy Abel-Smith**

12-**Julia Abel-Smith**

11-**Belinda Patricia Collins**

11-**Benjamin Jasper Collins**

10-**Maj. Wilfrid Jaspar Backhouse** was born on 28 Jul 1913 and died in 1980 at age 67.

General Notes: Royal Signals

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Rugby.

Wilfrid married **Nancy Catherine Bury**, daughter of **Maj. Lindsay Edward Bury**. They had three children: **Mary**, **Hannah Margaret**, and **Joseph Lindsay**.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

11-Mary Backhouse

Mary married **Angus Bancroft**. They had two children: **Anna Charlotte** and **William Harry**.

12-Anna Charlotte Bancroft

12-William Harry Bancroft

11-Hannah Margaret Backhouse

Hannah married **Robert Braeme Skepper**. They had four children: **Jane Rachel Nancy**, **Jonathan Henry Alexander**, **Georgina Alexandra**, and **Poppy Joanna Alice**.

12-Jane Rachel Nancy Skepper

12-Jonathan Henry Alexander Skepper

12-**Georgina Alexandra Skepper** was born in 1976 and died in 1996 at age 20.

12-Poppy Joanna Alice Skepper

11-Joseph Lindsay Backhouse

9-**Dame Harriet Jane Backhouse**¹⁶⁴ was born on 12 Mar 1880 and died on 24 Jul 1954 at age 74.

General Notes: DBE 1929

Harriet married **Sir John Ritchie Findlay 1st Bt. Of Aberlour**,¹⁶⁴ son of **John Ritchie Findlay** and **Susan Leslie**, on 9 Jul 1901. John was born on 13 Jan 1866 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland and died on 13 Apr 1930 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland at age 64. They had four children: **Elizabeth**, **Laetitia Florence**, **John Edmund Ritchie**, and **Roland Lewis**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Proprietore of The Scotsman newspaper.

10-**Elizabeth Findlay** died in 1958.

Elizabeth married **W/Commander Robert Cecil Talbot Speir**, son of **Guy Thomas Speir** and **Lucy Mary Fletcher**, on 26 Apr 1932. Robert was born on 8 Oct 1904 and died on 2 Jan 1980 at age 75. They had four children: **Susan Mary Matilda**, **Sarah Elizabeth**, **Robert Jonathan Michael**, and **Richard Peter Guy**.

11-**Susan Mary Matilda Speir** was born on 2 Apr 1933 and died in 1996 at age 63.

11-Sarah Elizabeth Speir

Sarah married **Robin David Taunton Raikes**, son of **Col. David Taunton Raikes**¹⁶⁴ and **Cynthia Birkett Stewart-Brown**. They had three children: **Emma Jane**, **Victoria Caroline**, and **Joanna Elisabeth**.

12-Emma Jane Raikes

12-Victoria Caroline Raikes

12-Joanna Elisabeth Raikes

11-Robert Jonathan Michael Speir

11-Richard Peter Guy Speir

10-**Laetitia Florence Findlay** died on 5 Jul 1978.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

General Notes: Laetitia Florence Findlay held the office of Justice of the Peace (J.P.) for Hampshire in 1951. She was invested as a Officer, Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.) in 1958.

Laetitia married **Lt. Col. Sir Hugh Vere Huntly Duff Munro-Lucas-Tooth 1st Bt.**, son of **Maj. Hugh Munro Warrant** and **Beatrice Maud Lucas Lucas-Tooth**, on 10 Sep 1925. Hugh was born on 13 Jan 1903 and died on 18 Nov 1985 at age 82. They had three children: **Laetitia Helen**, **Jennifer Mary**, and **Hugh John**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a MP.

11-Dr. Laetitia Helen Lucas-Tooth

Laetitia married **Sir Michael Bernard Grenville Oppenheimer 3rd Bt.** They had three children: **Henrietta Laetitia Grenville**, **Matilda Magdalen Grenville**, and **Xanthe Jennifer Grenville**.

12-Henrietta Laetitia Grenville Oppenheimer

12-Matilda Magdalen Grenville Oppenheimer

12-Xanthe Jennifer Grenville Oppenheimer

Xanthe married **Hon. Ivo Adam Rex Mosley**, son of **Nicholas Mosley 3rd Baron Ravensdale** and **Rosemary Laura Salmond**. They had four children: **Nathaniel Inigo**, **Felix Harry**, **Scipio Louis**, and **Noah Billy**.

13-Nathaniel Inigo Mosley

13-Felix Harry Mosley

13-Scipio Louis Mosley

13-Noah Billy Mosley

11-Jennifer Mary Lucas-Tooth

Jennifer married **Maj. John Desmond Henderson**, son of **John Kenneth Henderson**. They had three children: **Patricia Catherine**, **John Richard**, and **Alexander**.

12-Patricia Catherine Henderson

12-John Richard Henderson

12-Alexander Henderson

11-Sir Hugh John Lucas-Tooth 2nd Bt.

Hugh married **Hon. Caroline Poole**, daughter of **Oliver Brian Sanderson Poole 1st Baron Poole** and **Betty Margaret Gilkison**. They had three children: **Caroline Maria**, **Lucinda Kate**, and **Belinda Alice**.

12-Caroline Maria Lucas-Tooth

Caroline married **William John Hibbert**, son of **Sir Reginald Alfred Hibbert** and **Ann Pugh**. They had two children: **Cosima Mary** and **Clover Frances**.

13-Cosima Mary Hibbert

13-Clover Frances Hibbert

12-Lucinda Kate Lucas-Tooth

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

Lucinda married **David Mark Ackroyd**. They had three children: **Frederick William**, **Nancy Caroline**, and **Beatrice Alice Violet**.

13-**Frederick William Ackroyd**

13-**Nancy Caroline Ackroyd**

13-**Beatrice Alice Violet Ackroyd**

12-**Belinda Alice Lucas-Tooth**

Belinda married **Aubrey Duarte Simpson-Orlebar**, son of **Sir Michael Keith Orlebar Simpson-Orlebar**.

Belinda next married **Anthony Ross Dworkin**, son of **Prof. Ronald Dworkin**. They had one son: **Raphael Alexander**.

13-**Raphael Alexander Dworkin**

10-**Sir John Edmund Ritchie Findlay 2nd Bt Of Aberlour** was born on 14 Jun 1902 and died on 6 Sep 1962 in Bermuda, West Indies at age 60.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with FRSE.
- He worked as a Proprietor of The Scotsman newspaper.
- He worked as a Member of Parliament for Banffshire in 1935-1945.

John married **Margaret Jean Graham**. They had two children: **Moira Juliet** and **Gillian**.

11-**Moira Juliet Findlay**

Moira married **Ovens**.

11-**Gillian Findlay** was born in 1930 and died on 26 Jun 2020 at age 90.

Gillian married **Maj. Gen. John Myles (Robin) Brockbank**, son of **Col. John Graham Brockbank** and **Eirene Marguerite Robinson**. They had four children: **Henry John Findlay**, **Harriet Jane**, **Myles Robin**, and **Anthony Lionel**.

12-**Henry John Findlay Brockbank**

Henry married **Serena Macdonald-Buchanan**, daughter of **Capt. John Macdonald-Buchanan** and **Lady Rose Fane**.

12-**Harriet Jane Brockbank**

Harriet married **Michael Robert McCalmont**. They had two children: **(No Given Name)** and **(No Given Name)**.

13-**McCalmont**

13-**McCalmont**

12-**Myles Robin Brockbank**

12-**Anthony Lionel Brockbank**

Anthony married **Caroline Sarah Walford**, daughter of **Capt. Simon Hugh Walford** and **Hon. Angela Mary Bellew**. They had two children: **Eleanor Harriet** and **Rosanna Lucy**.

13-**Eleanor Harriet Brockbank**

13-**Rosanna Lucy Brockbank**

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

10-Lt. Col. Sir Roland Lewis Findlay 3rd Bt. Of Aberlour was born on 14 Jul 1903 and died on 28 Jul 1979 at age 76.

Roland married **Barbara Joan Garrard**, daughter of **Maj. Harry Sebastian Garrard** and **May Cazenove**. They had one daughter: **Jane Barbara**.

11-Jane Barbara Findlay was born on 25 Sep 1928 and died on 1 Sep 2009 at age 80.

Jane married **David Anthony Thomas Fane 15th Earl of Westmorland**, son of **Vere Anthony Francis St. Clair Fane 14th Earl of Westmorland** and **Hon. Diana Lister**, on 20 Jun 1950. David was born on 31 Mar 1924 and died on 8 Sep 1993 at age 69. They had three children: **Anthony David Francis Henry, Harry St. Clair**, and **Camilla Diana**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Chairman of Sothebys.

12-Anthony David Francis Henry Fane 16th Earl of Westmorland

Anthony married **Caroline Eldred Hughes**, daughter of **Keon Eldred Hughes** and **Harriet Sidney Fuller**. They had one daughter: **Daisy Caroline**.

13-Lady Daisy Caroline Fane

12-Hon. Harry St. Clair Fane

Harry married **Tessa Forsyth-Forrest**, daughter of **Capt. Michael Philip Forsyth-Forrest** and **Robina Jill Grosvenor**. They had two children: **Sophie Jane** and **Sam Michael David**.

13-Sophie Jane Fane

13-Sam Michael David Fane

12-Lady Camilla Diana Fane

Camilla married **Howard J. Hipwood**. They had two children: **Roasanna Charlotte** and **Sebastian John**.

13-Roasanna Charlotte Hipwood

13-Sebastian John Hipwood

Roland next married **Marjory Mary Biddulph**, daughter of **Hon. Claud William Biddulph** and **Margaret Howard**, on 28 Oct 1964. Marjory was born on 8 Jan 1915 and died on 8 Jun 1995 at age 80.

8-Sarah Juliet Backhouse¹⁶⁴ was born on 6 Dec 1852 in Middleton Tyas, Yorkshire, died on 15 Jan 1880 at age 27, and was buried on 23 Jan 1880 in Middleton Tyas, Yorkshire.

General Notes: **12 Sept 1876, Tues:** Julie Backhouse wedding day. To Darlington 7.45 train, a beautiful morning. Drove my team to Middleton Church - all were assembled - Mr Motram, Pim's friend married them, Evans & two others aiding. The day went off well. The Pims [*Pyms*] seem a ----- lot[sic], a large tent held the breakfast about 190 - large glass house the dinner party of about 55 in the evening - Bridesmaids were Jennie Fox & Millie Backhouse, Miss Paulet, Miss Gilpin Brown, Miss Ellian, Miss Rogers of Penrose, Effie, Miss Ross. A little Miss Pym, a plain lot, their big hats not helping matters; left Middleton about 11.40, had some difficulty in getting along, one of my horses going stupid, arrived at Southend 12.40.

19 Jan 1880, Mon: At home, Alfred off to Gainford to see a horse for his pony chaise & wife. He telegraphed me of the death of Julie Pym (Backhouse), this will be a terrible blow to Edmund & Juliet and her poor husband.

23 Jan 1880, Fri: To Darlington, and after a little time in the office, on to Middleton Tyas Church to bury poor Julie, the arrangements were nicely made, a very neat vaulted grave, the coffin covered over with flowers, wreaths &c; poor Pym wonderfully quiet, Edmund & he were pictures of quiet grief, there was much sympathy felt for them all. We lunched at Middleton Lodge and then returned to Hutton, Gurney Fox & George Croker returned with Albert & myself - a quiet evening.

The (unpublished) Diaries of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease Bt.

Sarah married **Horatio Noble Pym**,^{72,164} son of **Rev. William Wollaston Pym** and **Edith Elizabeth Noble**, on 12 Sep 1876 in St. George's Church, Middleton St. George, County Durham.

Horatio was born on 2 Jul 1844 in Willian, Herts., died on 5 May 1896 in Sevenoaks, Kent at age 51, and was buried 8th May 1896 in Landridge Church, Kent. They had three children: **Julian Tindale**, **Charles Evelyn**, and **Juliet Sylvia**.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in 100 Harley Street, London.

General Notes: Solicitor. Lived "Foxwold" at Brasted near Sevenoaks in Kent. The Times Obituary states that "Himself a man of great cultivation and taste, he held in affection the great masters of English literature, reverencing in particular Charles Dickens and all that pertained to him . . . Mr. Pym's death took place with a painful suddenness owing to an affection of the heart induced by Russian influenza."

8 May 1896, Fri: Worked at my letters, rode with Lottie and Claudia, a fine day but cold wind. Left Charing Cross at 2 15 for Sevenoaks to attend the funeral of poor Horace Pym who died somewhat suddenly on Tuesday night (*5th*); from Sevenoaks we drove about 3 miles to Landridge Church, a pretty place in Kent. The Vicar Mr Parry asked us to come in to tea after the funeral. We waited some time Evelyn Pim, his son Guy Pym his brother Edmund and Ted Backhouse, Gurney & Henry Fox were amongst those I knew. The flowers were beautiful, the service and the occasion are always touching. I came back to Town with Edmund & Ted and H. Pym's half-brother. To the House, I heard that *Joseph* Chamberlain had made a clever speech but did not commit himself to any opinion on Cecil Rhodes position, he stated the history; when I got there, George Wyndham was speaking justifying the Jameson raid.
The (Unpublished) Diaries of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease Bt.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Principal of Tathams & Pym, 3 Fredericks Place, Old Jewry, London.

9-Julian Tindale Pym was born in 1877 in Harley Street, London and died in 1898 in Sevenoaks, Kent at age 21.

9-Maj. Sir Charles Evelyn Pym was born on 11 Jan 1879 in Harley St. London, died in 1971 at age 92, and was buried in St. Mary's churchyard, Sundridge, Kent.

General Notes: He fought in the Boer War between 1901 and 1902. He gained the rank of Captain in the service of the 5th Lancers. He held the office of Justice of the Peace (J.P.) for Kent in 1913. He fought in the First World War, where he was mentioned in despatches twice. He gained the rank of Major in the service of the Suffolk Yeomanry. He was invested as a Officer, Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.) in 1919. He held the office of Vice-Chairman of the Kent County Council between 1936 and 1949. He held the office of Deputy Lieutenant (D.L.) of Kent in 1938. He was invested as a Commander, Order of the British Empire (C.B.E.) in 1939. He held the office of Chairman of the Kent County Council between 1949 and 1952. He was invested as a Companion, Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem (C.St.J.). He was invested as a Knight in 1959.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Eton. Magdalen College.

Charles married **Violet Catherine Lubbock**, daughter of **Frederic Lubbock** and **Catherine Gurney**, on 7 Jun 1905 in Chelsea, London. Violet was born in 1881 in London, died on 21 Jan 1927 at age 46, and was buried in St. Mary's churchyard, Sundridge, Kent. They had four children: **John, Roland, Mary Elizabeth**, and **Martin Jeremy**.

10-Lt. Col. John Pym was born on 12 May 1908 and died on 22 Nov 1993 at age 85.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at FRIBA.
- He worked as an Eton. Trinity College.

John married **Diana Gough**, daughter of **Brig. Gen. Sir John Edmund Gough VC**, on 17 Dec 1930. They had three children: **Jill, Carol**, and **John Nicholas**.

11-Jill Pym

Jill married **Prof. Sir Charles Antony Richard Hoare**, son of **Henry Samuel Malortie Hoare** and **Marjorie Francis Villiers**. They had three children: **Thomas, Matthew**, and **Joanna**.

12-Thomas Hoare

12-Matthew Hoare was born in 1967 and died in 1981 at age 14.

12-Joanna Hoare

11-Carol Pym

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

Carol married **Edwin St. Clair Taylor**, son of **Frederick John Taylor**. They had two children: **Alexis Paul** and **Chloe Emma**.

12-Alexis Paul Taylor

Alexis married **Andrea Bottomley**. They had two children: **Innes Primrose** and **Freya May**.

13-Innes Primrose Taylor

13-Freya May Taylor

12-Chloe Emma Taylor

Chloe married someone. She had two children: **Lily Grace** and **Fern Maude**.

13-Lily Grace Taylor

13-Fern Maude Taylor

11-John Nicholas Pym

John married **Hope Brook Auerbach**, daughter of **Prof. John Joseph Auerbach**. They had three children: **Celia Evans**, **William**, and **Martha Elizabeth**.

12-Celia Evans Pym

12-William Pym

12-Martha Elizabeth Pym

10-Roland Pym

10-**Mary Elizabeth Pym** was born on 8 Oct 1914 and died on 17 May 2002 at age 87.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Downe House School.

Mary married **Henry Patrick Cobb**.

10-**Martin Jeremy Pym** was born on 23 May 1919 and died on 14 Nov 1981 at age 62.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Eton. Trinity College.
- He worked as a Managing Director of Hambros Bank.

Martin married **Jean Maxwell**, daughter of **Maj. Douglas Duff Maxwell**. They had three children: **Simon Charles**, **Richard Anthony**, and **Daphne Lucinda**.

11-Simon Charles Pym

Simon married **Deborah Lake**.

11-Richard Anthony Pym

Richard married **Lindsay Hancock**.

11-Daphne Lucinda Pym

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

Daphne married **Robert Trinder**.

9-**Juliet Sylvia Pym** was born in 1880 and died in 1880.

8-**Charles Hubert Backhouse**¹⁶⁴ was born on 22 Sep 1856 and died on 11 Nov 1924 in Trevone, Wood Lane, Falmouth at age 68.

General Notes: **Sun 29 Aug 1880** – Lizzie Leatham engaged to one Leonard Pelly – Charlie Backhouse to his governess at Middleton Lodge, Miss Ritchie.
The (unpublished) Diaries of Sir Alfred Edward Pease Bt.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Bank Director in Darlington, County Durham.
- He had a residence in Trevone, Wood Lane, Falmouth.

Charles married **Maude Constance Ritchie**,¹⁶⁴ daughter of **Henry Ritchie** and **Indiana Frances**, on 25 Nov 1880 in Mawnan, Cornwall. Maude was born on 4 Feb 1855 in Kensington and died on 5 Apr 1931 in Falmouth, Cornwall at age 76. They had four children: **Juliet Maude**, **Hubert Edmund "Tommie," Charles Llewellyn**, and **Indiana Richenda**.

9-**Juliet Maude Backhouse**¹⁸⁴ was born on 18 Oct 1881 in Middleton Tyas, Yorkshire.

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in 1911 in Lanlivery, Cornwall.

9-**Capt. Hubert Edmund "Tommie" Backhouse** was born on 4 Jan 1883 in Middleton Tyas, Yorkshire, died on 15 Oct 1916 in The Somme. Killed in action at age 33, and was buried in Named on theThiepval Memorial.

General Notes: **Backhouse, Hubert Edmund** Born Jan. 4, 1883, at Norton, Co. Durham. Son of Charles Hubert Backhouse. School, Wellington College. Admitted as pensioner at Trinity, June 25, 1901. BA 1904. Captain, Sherwood Foresters (Notts. and Derby Regiment), attached to 2nd Bn. Killed in action Oct. 15, 1916. Commemorated at Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.
Trinity College Cambridge Chapel. Roll of Honour WWI.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Wellington College.
- He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge in 1901-1904.
- He worked as an Officer of the Sherwood Foresters (Notts and Derby Regiment).

9-**Capt. Charles Llewellyn Backhouse RN** was born on 2 Apr 1884 in Middleton Tyas, Yorkshire and died on 25 May 1953 in London at age 69.

General Notes: 15.01.1899

commissioned

03.05.1918

-

(01.1919)

HMS Attentive 2 (for duty at Dunkirk as Gunnery Officer)

04.11.1939

-

(08.1943)

HMS Afrikander (RN base, Simonstown, South Africa)

(08.1942)

-

(08.1943)

F.O.G.O., South Africa

(10.1943)

-

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(12.1943)
no appointment listed
23.03.1944

-
(07.1945)
HMS Calliope (RN base, Tyne)

9-**Indiana Richenda Backhouse** was born on 10 Jul 1886 in Middleton Tyas, Yorkshire and died in 1980 in Wantage, Oxfordshire at age 94.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was awarded with MBE.
- She worked as a Commandant, Lydney Auxiliary Hospital in 1919 in Lydney, Gloucestershire.

Indiana married **Hubert Walter H. Ainsworth** in 1927 in Falmouth, Cornwall. Hubert was born in 1885 in Lincoln, Lincolnshire and died in 1958 at age 73.

Marriage Notes: 3rd Quarter

8-**Millicent Evelyn Backhouse**^{27,101,164} was born on 22 Oct 1862.

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in Trebah, Falmouth, Cornwall.

Millicent married **William Frederick Charles Rogers**,²⁷ son of **Reginald Rogers**²⁷ and **Mary Frances Nankivell**,²⁷ on 19 Nov 1896 in Mawnan, Cornwall. William was born on 30 Apr 1861 in Mawnan, Cornwall and was christened on 9 Jun 1861 in Mawnan, Cornwall. They had two children: **Juliet Evelyn Mary** and **Wilfred Edmund**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Carwinion, Mawnan, Cornwall.

9-**Juliet Evelyn Mary Rogers**²⁷ was born on 6 Jun 1898 in Constantine, Falmouth, Cornwall.

Juliet married **Leonard Charles Lewis**.

9-**Lt. Col. Wilfred Edmund Rogers** was born in 1900 in Constantine, Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 8 Jul 1970 in Cornwall at age 70.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Barnes Cottage, Mawnan Smith, Falmouth, Cornwall.

Wilfred married **Elizabeth Susan Kidd**, daughter of **Capt. Henry Kidd** and **Lady Mary Kerr**. Elizabeth was born in 1907 in London.

7-**Jane Catherine Fox** was born on 5 Jan 1828 in Perranarworthal, Falmouth, Cornwall.

6-**Lewis Fox** was born on 15 Feb 1803, died on 6 Dec 1839 in Perran Wharf, Falmouth, Cornwall at age 36, and was buried on 11 Dec 1839 in FBG Falmouth.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Merchant.

6-**Charlotte Fox**¹⁶ was born on 18 Aug 1799 in Bank House, Falmouth, Cornwall, died on 25 Apr 1879 in Falmouth, Cornwall at age 79, and was buried on 30 Apr 1879 in FBG Budock, Falmouth.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Quaker Elder in 1854 in Tottenham MM.

Charlotte married **Samuel Fox**,^{9,16,21,32,41,101,113,119,178} son of **Thomas Fox**^{7,9,30,32,248,249} and **Sarah Smith**,^{7,9,32,248,249} on 18 Apr 1849 in FMH Falmouth. Samuel was born on 23 Jul 1794 in Wellington,

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Somerset, died on 28 Dec 1874 in Falmouth, Cornwall at age 80, and was buried on 2 Jan 1875 in FBG Budock, Falmouth.

General Notes: SAMUEL FOX, Aged 80 Years. Formerly of Tottenham. Among the prominent and useful members of the Yearly Meeting in London, whose seats are year by year becoming vacant by death, must now be numbered our much esteemed friend Samuel Fox of Falmouth, formerly of Tottenham. For about thirty years, when residing near London, he took no small share in all the important transactions of the Society of Friends; labouring diligently not only in the local meetings for discipline, but as a member of the Meeting for Sufferings, and on many of its special committees. His judgment, always well considered and influential, was expressed with weight and dignity; and when engaged, on two occasions, in the arduous and responsible work of revising the printed extracts from our Yearly Meetings Epistles, which are now embodied in a volume of "Doctrine, Practice and Discipline," - the part he took was marked by an earnest desire to uphold the standard of our faith and practice, and promote love and unity among us as a Christian brotherhood. He was born in 1794 at Wellington in Somersetshire, and passed his childhood in a large united family, under Christian training in habits of self-denial and regard for the happiness of others. It has been said of him that his filial affection and reverence were striking, and are thought under the influence of Divine grace to have deepened his reverence for his Father in heaven, as evinced in his religious engagements, and especially in vocal prayer. It would be interesting to other Christian travellers on the same pathway, to trace the steps by which he was led until the period in his early manhood, when he publicly came forward as a Minister of the gospel; but with characteristic humility he has preserved no written record of his spiritual course, either at this or a later period of his life. We do know however, that he dedicated himself whilst yet in the freshness of his youth and strength to the service of his Lord and Master; and that he was enabled faithfully to bear the heat and burden of the day until the shadows of evening gathered around him, and his sun went down in brightness. Simultaneously with his being recorded as an approved Minister in 1827, he received a certificate of the unity of his friends, for paying a visit to the Yearly Meeting of Dublin and the Half-Yearly Meeting in Wales. The same year at the age of thirty-three, he was married to Maria Middleton, with whom he was closely united in many gospel labours for a period of seventeen years. On removing to the neighbourhood of London in 1837, and in the following year settling at Tottenham, they were especially desirous to seek counsel of God; and waiting for His guidance, it is believed He did indeed lead them into their right allotment. The name of our dear friend is so well known, in connexion with the philanthropic movements in which Friends have been interested during the last fifty years, that it seems unnecessary to mention all the societies that had his support and assistance; but the cause of Total Abstinence from all intoxicating liquors should be specified as being very near his heart. Uniting himself as he did with the early promoters of the movement, at a period when it was looked upon as Utopian even by the majority of Friends, he said near the close of his life, that in looking back he felt that his labours in this cause gave him "unqualified satisfaction." His privileges as a member for some years of the committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society were highly prized by him, and his being placed in the office of a Trustee to that invaluable institution was a tribute to the evident integrity of his character. He was Treasurer to the Friends Tract Association, and a careful reviser of its tracts, both printed and in manuscript. He kept a well chosen supply in his own house, which was largely drawn on by his friends; and many are the instances which they could relate of his kind and judicious selection to meet particular cases. Samuel Fox was ever a promoter of Peace, both in its more extended bearing as affecting the interests of nations as well as in the daily affairs of life, not unfrequently taking to himself the blessed office of Peacemaker. He was one of a deputation of Friends who waited on Lord Aberdeen and Sir Robert Peel, at the time that the Oregon question threatened a war between England and America, with an earnest appeal in favour of an amicable settlement. To the end of his life he diligently and reverently studied the Holy Scriptures, which were his delight and refreshment; and he enjoyed uniting with his friends in social evening gatherings for this purpose. His gracious welcome when these meetings were held at his hospitable house will long be remembered, as well as the fervour with which he not unfrequently asked the Divine blessing on the evening's engagement. It may be well not to pass over in silence some of the points connected with his domestic life. As a master he was admirably just and kind, carrying order and method even into his minor pursuits; a sympathizer with the honest and often discouraged toilers around him; tenderly cheerful and playful with little children; very diligent in the employment of time, and aiming almost to the end of life at the cultivation of his mind by useful and varied reading. As an early riser he was able to secure the more leisure for home pursuits, and for the walks which he loved among the beauties of nature surrounding his dwelling. Our dear friend drank deeply himself of the cup of sorrow in the loss of his first beloved wife, and of his two elder sons; and therefore was the more fitted, as he was always ready, to go to them who needed sympathy, and to tell them that he had experienced, when the waves of sorrow rose highest, that the waters had not been permitted to overwhelm, but that the voice of Jesus saying "It is I, be not afraid" might be heard by the patient and submissive sufferer; and should be treasured up for comfort, during seasons when there might not be so full a sense of His presence. In 1849 his domestic happiness was renewed by his marriage to Charlotte Fox of Falmouth, a union fraught with blessing to both. He retired from business in 1857; considering that having attained a moderate competence, it was right for him to devote much of his time to religious and philanthropic objects. His day's work appeared ever to keep pace with the day, in his watchful and happy domestic life, in his business and his charities, and especially in the affairs of the section of the church to which he belonged. When any course of action seemed to be desirable, he was always anxious that as little delay as possible should be permitted; and his thoughts, time and money were all brought into earnest requisition for the accomplishment of the object. His far-seeing liberality of mind was equally remarkable. Deeply attached to the principles and practice of the Society of Friends, proposals for modifying some of its regulations did not startle him. He gave the full force of his mind to their consideration; and was ready cheerfully to assent to alterations which appeared likely to conduce to the benefit of the community. In 1866 he removed to Falmouth for the latter years of his life; and here, as in each of his former residences, his labours in his own Religious Society were constant. Both by his ministry and living example, he sought to encourage among his fellow worshippers, that abiding in Christ, which leads to a growth in grace and a walk with God. Two years before his death he had a severe illness; and when apparently very near his end, he calmly and sweetly addressed those around him as follows: "Now that I may have arrived at that very solemn period in the life of man, when he has to take leave of his dear ones with whom he has lived for so many years, and alone, without any human companionship, to pass through the dark valley and across the deep waters, - I desire to say, that I have nothing to trust to, but the unmerited mercy of God through Christ Jesus my Saviour." And after adding many other precious and loving words, he concluded with the following impressive text. "Now unto Him who is able to keep us from falling, and to present us faultless before the presence of His glory with exceeding joy, unto the only wise God our Saviour, be glory and majesty, dominion and power now, henceforth, and for ever." The last time that his voice was heard in his own meeting, he dwelt on the words in the Epistle to the Hebrews - "Having therefore brethren, boldness to enter into the Holiest by the blood of Jesus;" quoting also the following verses, with an evident realization of the blessedness offered even here to the Christian believer; and the prayer that followed breathed so much of the atmosphere of Heavenly joy, that it seemed to some of those present, as if this were possibly the winding up of his weighty, reverent, and loving ministry amongst them. His last illness was short, and was marked by great patience, by his characteristic humility, and by loving thought and care for those dear to him. Eesting in the arms of his Saviour, and sustained by the perfect peace He gave, he gently fell asleep on the 28th of the Twelfth month, 1874. Thus was another instance given of the triumph of faith and faithfulness, "the obedience of faith: - and we can perhaps find no more suitable reflection, with which to close this short narrative of a Christian life, than the following, which was penned by Maria Fox in reference to her own parents, and which her beloved husband adopted as a motto to his memoirs of herself- *"The path of the just is as the shining light, and when they have been permitted through infinite mercy to attain to the perfect day, and are for ever at rest with their Saviour, whom they loved and sought to follow here below, the track by which they trod through this valley of tears is still bright, and the contemplation of it animating and instructive."*

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

28 Dec 1874, Mon : Minnie had heard by telegram of the death of Uncle Samuel at Falmouth. Set all hands to adjourn our party from Wednesday until the 15th January 1875 . *The* (unpublished) Diaries of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease Bt.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Woollen Manufacturer in Tottenham, London.
- He worked as a Quaker Minister.

6-Elizabeth Tregelles Fox^{7,16,37} was born on 22 Oct 1800 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 5 Jun 1837 at age 36.

Elizabeth married **William Gibbins**,^{7,37,155} son of **Joseph Gibbins**^{1,7,37,38,39} and **Martha Bevington**,^{7,37,38,39} on 29 Mar 1833. William was born on 16 Feb 1791 in Prospect Row, Aston, Birmingham and died on 15 Feb 1843 in Neath, Glamorgan, Wales at age 51.

General Notes: At the time of his death, his home was at Falmouth, though he died at Neath.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Glass manufacturer of Birmingham. Banker of Falmouth.

5-Mary Tregelles was born on 3 Feb 1768 in Falmouth, Cornwall.

5-Mary Tregelles was born on 3 Apr 1770 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 26 Jan 1835 at age 64.

Mary married **Thomas Were Fox**,¹¹³ son of **George Croker Fox**³² and **Mary Were**,³² on 23 Feb 1792 in Falmouth, Cornwall. Thomas was born on 1 Jul 1766 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 23 Jul 1844 in Plymouth, Devon at age 78. They had four children: **Thomas Were**, **William**, **William**, and **Frederick**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Shipping Agent in Falmouth, Cornwall.

6-Thomas Were Fox was born on 28 Apr 1793 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 5 Feb 1860 in Plymouth, Devon at age 66.

Thomas married **Eliza Grigg** on 3 May 1814. Eliza was born on 30 Apr 1789 in Plymouth, Devon. They had one son: **Thomas Were**.

7-Thomas Were Fox was born on 5 May 1817 in Plymouth, Devon and died on 4 Jul 1870 in Plymouth, Devon at age 53.

Thomas married **Frances Mary Hole**. They had one daughter: **Blanche**.

8-Blanche Fox died on 9 Jul 1934.

Blanche married **Lt. Col. Hans Robert Rathborne**, son of **Capt. William Humphrey Rathborne** and **Elizabeth Allen**, on 6 Oct 1881 in Plymouth, Devon. Hans was born on 23 Jun 1843 in Dublin, Ireland and died on 15 Jul 1927 at age 84. They had three children: **Hans Wallace Allen**, **Francis Hans Bunbury**, and **Blanche Florence Nathalie**.

9-Hans Wallace Allen Rathborne was born on 4 Jan 1883 and died on 22 Mar 1884 at age 1.

9-Francis Hans Bunbury Rathborne was born on 10 Aug 1884 in Dublin, Ireland.

Francis married **Agnes Mary Dorothy Sturrock**. Agnes died on 24 Sep 1972. They had two children: **Francis John Hans** and **Mary Blanche Penelope**.

10-Cmdr. Francis John Hans Rathborne was born on 3 Dec 1910.

10-Mary Blanche Penelope Rathborne was born on 25 May 1914.

9-Blanche Florence Nathalie Rathborne was born 16 dec1886 and died on 4 Jan 1887.

6-William Fox was born in 1795.

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6-**William Fox** was born in 1797 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died in 1866 in Gloucester, Gloucestershire at age 69.

6-**Frederick Fox** was born on 22 Aug 1798 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 21 Nov 1830 in London at age 32.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Merchant of London.

5-**Catherine Phillips Tregelles**⁴¹ was born on 25 Jul 1774 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 13 Jan 1858 at age 83.

Catherine married **Joseph Hingston**,^{1,7,27,41} son of **John Hingston** and **Rachel Collier**, on 17 Sep 1796 in Plymouth, Devon. Joseph was born on 15 Jun 1764 in Kingsbridge, Devon and died on 30 Apr 1835 at age 70. They had nine children: **Catherine Tregelles**, **Rachel Collier**, **Susannah Anna**, **Frederick Collier**, **Charles**, **Alfred**, **Edwin**, **Sophia Price**, and **Louisa Ellen**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Director of the Joint Stock Bank in Plymouth, Devon.
- He worked as a Merchant in Plymouth, Devon.

6-**Catherine Tregelles Hingston**^{179,225} was born on 7 Dec 1797 in Dodbrooke, Kingsbridge, Devon and died on 21 May 1888 in Ford Park, Plymouth, Devon at age 90.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Quaker Elder.

Catherine married **William Browne**^{179,225,243} on 8 Jul 1929. William was born in 1796 in Crediton, Devon and died on 8 Aug 1880 in Torquay, Devon at age 84.

General Notes: William Browne, Torquay. 84 8 8 mo. 1880

A Minister. (This name appeared in the volume for 1881.)

In presenting a brief sketch of this dear Friend, whose long and consistent course of Christian life and experience was known to not a few within and beyond the Society of Friends, we trust that some of the valuable teaching which this was calculated to afford, will prove an encouragement to others to accept the grace of God in Christ Jesus, which was, we believe, his only trust. May not instruction also be derived, even from the consideration of the "good fight of faith" which the Christian must maintain, and which necessitates the watch to the very end.

William Browne was born near Crediton, in Devonshire, in the year 1796. He had the advantage of a liberal education, and his intellectual powers were well trained; but his spiritual life does not appear to have been very early developed. The religious influence of an older sister, a member of the Wesleyan body, appears to have been largely blessed, producing a deep impression upon his mind when quite a young man, which, through the quickening of the Holy Spirit, remained with him until the great change was wrought of passing from death unto life, out of darkness into the marvellous light of the Gospel, through faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.

His father had formerly been a member of the Society of Friends, and some acquaintance with their religious views and practice attracted W. B. towards this body, with which he united in fellowship in the year 1823. His decision of character here strongly manifested itself, and he followed faithfully what he believed to be the promptings of duty, in a marked change from the gay association which at times had been his wont, to the crossbearing of an avowed disciple of the Lord.

It was at no small cost that this experience was passed through, and his strong adherence in after life to the views which he then embraced was doubtless owing in great measure to his having thus emphatically bought what he regarded and prized as the truth.

Many years of his life were spent in Cornwall, and of the intellectual aspect of his early manhood, and the great change above referred to, we have an interesting glimpse from the pen of one who valued his society when residing at Wade-bridge.

"During the five years which were spent at Wadebridge, dear William Browne seems to have been the prominent element in everything that was kind and indulgent, intelligent and instructive. We owed much of our appreciation of literature and of poetry to him, and his own charming gift of verse was often exercised for our gratification; and then I well remember my silent but reverential sympathy when he chose his part once for all, and ranged himself on his Master's side, becoming a good soldier and servant until life's end."

From the journal of another valued friend of W. B.'s we quote the following:-

"This morning's post brought me a letter from dear C. T. Hingston, which, amongst other intelligence, mentioned William Browne's having appeared in supplication powerfully and impressively in their little meeting at Wadebridge, which does indeed seem like a school of prophets. The sacrifices and dedication of W. B. are always striking and affecting to my mind; having known him once so different, and gradually watching him progress from the man of taste, and sentiment, and argumentation, through different stages of humiliation, to what I believe he now is - the sound, sincere, and self-denying Christian."

This spiritual change, however, did not diminish the exercise of the intellectual powers, and his well-stored mind, combined with ready wit and careful observation of passing circumstances and events, rendered him an interesting companion, whilst he ever sought to turn to instructive account the various topics which thus, in social converse, came under review. There was also a keen appreciation of the beauties of nature, and an especial love of birds, and trees, and flowers, with which he was accurately conversant. These refined tastes tended to soften those traits of his character which at times assumed a less winning aspect; whilst Divine grace doubtless largely assisted in the mellowing process.

Of his religious feelings during the period between the years 1819 and 1828 we have some glimpses, as shown in the following extracts from his journal, which appears to have been subsequently

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discontinued. This journal contained also notes on passing events, and extracts from interesting works which W. B. had in reading ; amongst others were those of Fenelon, " The Life of Henry Martyn," &c. He was at this time in the office of his uncle Treffry, at Plymouth, to whose judicious and kindly influence, in attracting him towards Friends, he was wont to refer in after years.

" *August 22nd, 1819 (Sunday).* - In meeting this morning my mind was engaged on the confirmation of faith experienced by Thomas, when the Saviour manifested Himself to him ; and in the evening Sarah Jago spoke on the subject of faith. She began with saying, 'Lord, increase our faith;' and after expressing the manner in which her mind had been engaged, she expatiated on the benefits resulting to the Christian from a fixed and steady faith in the merits of his Redeemer.

She then adverted to the case of Thomas, and said that if our faith was really fixed, we should be enabled to say with him, 'My Lord and my God; ' and this is, I believe, what every true Christian will experience when he arrives at that true point of faith; he will feel that the Lord is not merely the Creator and Preserver of all mankind taken collectively, but that His particular care is over him individually, and then will he with confidence exclaim, 'My Lord and my God ! ' This faith is the groundwork of religion ; it is the foundation on which the beautiful structure of Christianity is erected ; this ' evidence of things unseen' affords us the cheering hope of the enjoyment, when this earthly tenement shall be dissolved, of everlasting bliss in the mansions of the blessed. Oh ! then, may we sincerely and effectually cry ' Lord increase our faith ! ' "

"*12th May, 1820.* - Attended a meeting this evening at the Guildhall, Plymouth, for the purpose of forming a Peace Society in this port, which was accomplished, and a set of resolutions ordered to be printed. I am appointed one of the Committee. May the peaceable Spirit of Christ so pervade my thoughts and actions, that it may overcome the evil passions of the natural man, and subdue all unto itself ; and since I have thus publicly avowed my sentiments, may strength be given me in the hour of trial to abide steadfast. Lord, make me such as Thou wouldst have me to be !

"*May 23rd, 1821.* - Returned from the funeral of my beloved and honoured father. In the painful hour of sickness, and in the awful moment of death, peace was the happy portion of this good man. Lord, ' Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my latter end be like his. * Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace.' "

" *August 8th.* - The Lord in infinite mercy has been pleased to show me clearly the only true road to eternal happiness. A disappointment, the keenest I ever experienced, had brought me to a sense of the utterly deplorable condition of those who live without God in the world. Stripped of all that was dear to me on earth, and having no hope beyond it, the agony of despair into which I was plunged is indescribable. In this season of deep distress my mind was directed to the source of all real comfort ; and oh ! may the goodness of the merciful Redeemer be never effaced from my memory. It was in a moment of entire reliance on His all-sufficient power, that my troubled soul found rest. Well may I exclaim with the Psalmist, 6 What can I render unto the Lord for all His benefits toward me, and for His goodness, and for His wonderful works to the children of men ? ' Many have been the proving times experienced since, but I trust my confidence has not been ever wholly lost. . . . Lord, increase my faith ; let this be my never-ceasing prayer."

" *August 19th.* - A peaceful day ; thought pretty much of death, and felt much comforted in the recollection of the words of the Apostle Paul, ' For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved we have a building not made with hands eternal in the heavens.' "

" *October 21st.* - In reading this evening before my aunt and cousins an account of the illness and death of Daniel Bowly, of Cirencester, published in (Piety Promoted/ who died in his twenty-sixth year, of a consumption, my mind was so impressed with a conviction that I should soon have to follow in the same path, and with a sense of the Lord's infinite goodness in giving me a just view of the things of eternity, that I was obliged to stop and give the book into other hands, drawing back and giving vent to my full soul in tears. Oh ! gracious Father ! continue to endue me with this tenderness of spirit, and let nothing separate me from Thy love ! "

W. Browne's mind having been increasingly convinced of the accordance of the principles of Friends with the New Testament, he was at length prepared to apply for membership in the Society, under a deep feeling of the importance of the step, as the following memorandum will show : -

" *Second month 26th, 1823.* - George Fox informed me that the Monthly Meeting had acceded to my request to be admitted a member of the Society of Friends. I feel sincerely desirous that my conduct may be such as not to disgrace the profession I have felt it right to make before men. It is indeed a serious responsibility to be joined in membership with a body of professing Christians, and to one so weak in the faith as myself it is peculiarly so, but I know that He who hath begun the good work is able to continue it. then, that my eye may be directed in the singleness of true faith to Him who is not only able but willing to save to the uttermost all who sincerely embrace His most gracious word."

"*Eleventh month 6th.* - My dear cousin spoke for the first time in meeting with these words, ' The Lord is a quiet habitation to all those who put their trust in Him/ May she be preserved in purity and singleness of heart, and continue to follow on to know the Lord ; and may her example stimulate us all to increased watchfulness and dedication of heart ! This is what I feel the greatest want of, so much so at times as to cause me to fear that my rebellious heart will never be subdued ; but at other times the Lord graciously condescends to manifest the power of His grace with evident proofs that it is indeed sufficient. Lord ! suffer me to beseech Thee to afford me the help of Thy good Spirit, that the fearful ascendancy of self may be overcome, and that I may be truly crucified to the world, and the world to me. ! let me receive all as at Thy hand, whether crosses or consolations, and let me never cease to praise Thee for all Thy wondrous doings."

"*Eleventh month 3rd, 1824.* - In meeting, this morning, my mind was much comforted by remembering the words of the Apostle Paul, ' There is therefore now no condemnation to them that are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit.' It was a precious heart-tendering season, and I was permitted to experience in a good degree that peace which indeed passes all human understanding. May I never cease to be thankful to my gracious Redeemer, who hath bestowed, and is bestowing such unmerited favours on one of the weakest of His disciples."

" *Third month 6th, 1825.* - John Barclay, Ann Tweedy and Elizabeth Fox, who are engaged in paying a religious visit to the several meetings composing this Quarterly Meeting, have been with us to-day. John Barclay had to bear a most remarkable testimony in our morning sitting. This precious young man appears likely to be made an eminent instrument in the hands of the Lord, and I trust will become the happy means of converting many to righteousness. Ann Tweedy was also engaged very acceptably ; her visits are always cheering to my poor, torpid, and sometimes almost despairing mind. But, blessed be the name of the Most High, there is, as A. T. told us this evening, in the severest trials and seasons of deepest conflict a something felt by the true seeker after good things, which is infinitely preferable to anything this world can give, and of which it can never deprive us ; and it is this heavenly hope, though at times it may be like hoping against hope, which preserves amidst all the dangers of the world, and conducts the patient Christian traveller to that Rock of Ages upon which he shall be established for ever."

"*Second month 8th, 1826.* - In our meeting this morning I was led to supplicate for preservation and the guidance of divine counsel through the remaining days of our pilgrimage in this vale of tears. This sacrifice has, I trust, been accepted, and I have mercifully been favoured with peace in the performance of it ; inexpressibly solemn does it appear to me thus to approach the throne of grace publicly, and earnest are my desires that strength may be afforded me to endure to the end. My many weaknesses and deviations from the strict path of duty fill me at times with an almost overwhelming sense of my own unworthiness, and with a fear that the blessed Truth may suffer through my means ; but He who hath called is able to sustain us under every conflict, and will, I fully believe, if we simply follow His divine leading, bring us through all and above all to the glory and praise of His great and ever excellent name."

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

" *Eighth month 20th, 1826.* - My Heavenly Father has been pleased to show me, by an attack of illness, the utter insufficiency of poor frail man to preserve his own strength. Some degree of uncertainty as to the termination of this illness attended its early stages ; but through all I was mercifully favoured with much quietness and peace. This is, indeed, an unspeakable and un- merited mercy, and sincerely do I desire that I may yet more and more be given up to follow wherever my best Guide may lead. Great un- certainty at this time hangs over my future move- ments in life ; may this teach me to seek first the kingdom of God, and then doubtless all things needful will be added. How difficult, and yet how necessary for the sincere disciple of Christ is it to live a life of simple, unhesitating de- pendence. Surely this is the only safe path, and the only one which can conduct us without fear of disappointment to true substantial happiness.' ,

In 1827 W. Brown relinquished the business occupation in which he had been engaged and opened a school ; but this undertaking, for which he did not possess all the needed qualifications, was not successful, and had very soon to be relin- quished.

His marriage in the year 1828 with Catharine Tregelles Hingston, added greatly to his happiness through the lengthened union granted them. In allusion to this period a Friend writes: - " What an enjoyment it was to me to be allowed to share the privileges of your home, and to be a little within the influence of his fine and vigorous mind, . . . when he took so much pains to interest and instruct his young friends, and was so ready- to help them in any useful pursuit ; and then in later years how one seemed to forget that he ever had an ache or a pain, the spiritual and the intellectual seemed so to triumph over physical weakness."

During their sojourn in Cornwall, and at a later period at Totnes and Torquay, William Browne was earnestly interested in the promotion of temperance and peace, and of popular educa- tion, through the medium of British Schools. To these objects he lent his aid with unflagging interest, almost to the close of life. His generally good judgment and business ability fitted him for usefulness of this kind, as well as in the responsible post which he filled in the banking concern of which he latterly became a director. In these various spheres he won the esteem and confidence of his acquaintances and fellow-workers of different denominations.

For many years after being recorded as a minister he exercised acceptably to his friends the gift bestowed by his Lord. His ministry was usually clear and weighty in its character; often somewhat brief ; but he was engaged at times impressively at considerable length, especially in meetings held at his request for the public. Several testimonies have been borne to the value of his Gospel service on these occasions, and by his more immediate friends, to the blessing and help received from his addresses, which have been described as " concise, yet full," and as " the cup of living water straight from the fountain- head."

Although occasionally taking journeys of recreation, or to include visits to his friends, which combined religious and social engagements, W. Browne did not often travel from home specially on religious service, but was diligent in the attendance of his own meeting, and of those within the compass of his Quarterly Meeting, as long as strength permitted ; and he regarded the assembling with his friends for worship, or on church affairs, as fixed engagements, not to be easily set aside. His earnest interest in collecting funds for the erection of the meeting-house at Torquay will be remembered by many who co- operated with him.

A constitutional reserve prevented much communication, even with those nearest to him, on spiritual subjects, beyond his often-expressed deep interest in the welfare of the Society, and his strong conviction of the importance of its principles, as held by the early Friends. "Whilst, however, concerned at some of the changes which have taken place amongst us, he appreciated all honest adherence to apprehended duty, even when unable fully to yield his concurrence ; and underlying all was his earnest desire for the true promotion of the spiritual kingdom of our holy Redeemer.

It was not surprising that his strong and decided character should at times appear lacking in tenderness and sympathy with minds differing at all in sentiment from his own. And if he may thus have failed, in some measure, to exert an attractive influence over such, yet we cannot doubt that he sought the aid of Divine Grace to overcome any infirmity of which he was con- scious.

For many of the later years of his life W. B. suffered much from rheumatic gout, by which his capacity for the active life which he had previously so much enjoyed was gradually taken away; and the patience with which he endured for many years the physical pain and disability so peculiarly trying to one of his energetic temperament, and the support granted him throughout his last suffering illness, bore emphatic testimony to the all- sufficiency of the grace of God. During this season of affliction his mental faculties continued clear, and his interest in passing events undiminished almost to the close. And, whilst his habitual reserve prevented him from giving much expression to his feeling, the few words which he addressed to his beloved wife, and to Friends who visited him, from time to time, afford a comforting assurance that his gracious Saviour did not forsake him in this lengthened period of trial. In His own good time we are assured that his Lord bore him to one of the many mansions, prepared for the redeemed, in the fulfilment of His own blessed promise, " I will come again and receive you unto Myself, that where I am there ye may be also."

The subjoined lines, addressed by W. Browne some years since to an invalid friend, on the words uttered by her, " But for a moment ! " seem appropriate to his own release from the bed of weariness and suffering, to enter on the heavenly rest.

To M. A. C.

2 Cor. iv. 17. " But for a moment ! sister, then how light, Weighed in the balance of eternal love, Against that glory which the enraptured sight Shall gaze on in the blissful scenes above.

" But for a moment, sister ! courage then !

Fear not the tempter's most malignant power ; Thy Saviour his besetments shall restrain, And give the victory in the trying hour.

" But for a moment, sister ! cast thy care,

In simple faith on Him who cares for thee ;

His changeless love shall thy afflictions share,

His arm of power thy ceaseless succour be."

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Quaker Minister.

6-**Rachel Collier Hingston**^{7,21,41} was born on 30 Aug 1799 in Dodbrooke, Kingsbridge, Devon and died on 22 May 1885 in Ford Park, Compton Gifford, Plymouth, Devon at age 85.

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Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Quaker Minister in Apr 1854 in West Devon MM.
- She worked as an organiser of a Night-school in Kingsbridge, Devon.

Rachel married **George Fox**,^{7,21,41,42} son of **Edward Fox** and **Mary Brown**, on 4 Aug 1819 in FMH Plymouth. George was born on 23 Jun 1796 in Gonvena, Wadebridge, Cornwall and died on 3 Feb 1882 in Ford Park, Compton Gifford, Plymouth, Devon at age 85. They had 13 children: **Edwin, Frederick Hingston, George Edward, Mary Catherine, Pennington, Rachel Anna, Charlotte Elizabeth, Joseph Hingston, Albert, Richard Reynolds, Francis William, Mary Catherine**, and **Charles Alfred**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Merchant in Wadebridge, Cornwall.
- He worked as a Banker in Kingsbridge, Devon.
- He worked as a Timber merchant. Fox, Elliott & Company Ltd in Plymouth, Devon.
- He worked as a Quaker Elder.

7-**Edwin Fox** was born on 15 May 1822.

Edwin married **Margaret Wylie**. They had six children: **Edith Margaret, Ethel Mary, Jessie Beatrice, Edwin Spencer, Arthur Elliston**, and **Mildred Charlotte**.

8-**Edith Margaret Fox**

8-**Ethel Mary Fox**

8-**Jessie Beatrice Fox**

8-**Edwin Spencer Fox** was born on 14 Feb 1852.

Edwin married **Christina Jane Blathwayt**.

8-**Arthur Elliston Fox** was born in 1862.

Arthur married **Kaletha Marianne Childs**. They had two children: **Kaletha Dorothy** and **Gerald Hugh B.**

9-**Kaletha Dorothy Fox** was born in 1895.

9-**Gerald Hugh B. Fox** was born in 1900.

8-**Mildred Charlotte Fox** was born in 1867.

7-**Frederick Hingston Fox**⁴⁰ was born on 27 Jan 1825 in Gonvena, Wadebridge, Cornwall, died on 21 Mar 1910 in The Knowle, Seymour Park, Plymouth at age 85, and was buried on 24 Mar 1910 in FBG Treville Street, Plymouth.

General Notes: Frederic H. Fox, 85 21 3mo. 1910 Plymouth. On the 21st March, Frederick Kingston Fox passed away at his residence. The Knowle, Seymour Park, Plymouth, at the age of eighty-five. He had survived his wife between two and three years. Both within the Society of Friends and outside it, Frederick and Anna Fox were well known and esteemed. After a few years spent at Kingsbridge, South Devon, they removed to Torquay, where, at their lovely homes of Oakhill and Gonvena, they dispensed wide hospitality, and frequently lent their drawing-room for gatherings connected with the interests of religious and philanthropic causes. General Booth generally stayed with them when at Torquay, and on one occasion when some of his officers were committed to prison by an unfriendly bench of magistrates for a technical violation of the law, Anna Fox, when sentence was pronounced, arose in court, and in a clear and emphatic voice uttered the words, " Blessed are they who are persecuted for righteousness sake." After some years' residence at Torquay, they removed to Edgbaston, Birmingham, where at Grasmere, Bristol Road, they again opened their house to the very numerous calls which a large meeting and a wide community entailed. When circumstances again led them to remove, this time to Severn Lodge, Sneyd Park, in the neighbourhood of Bristol, they were the same hospitable hosts and earnest promoters of every good cause as they ever had been. Notwithstanding a naturally very diffident disposition and manner. Frederick H. Fox was a man of clear and decided views on many matters. which he considered inseparably connected with Christian truth. He had a retentive memory and a well-stored mind. He was a lowly and faithful follower of that Saviour whose atoning and sacrificial work his wife loved to set forth in her ministry. When she died in 1907, Frederick Fox came to Plymouth to spend the remainder of his days in the midst of an attached family circle, and in a Meeting where his gentle and Christ-like spirit was much appreciated, and to be a member of which he often expressed his thankfulness. His eye was gratified by the colouring and beauty of his beloved

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Devonshire, whilst around his walls hung the evidences of his artistic taste and skill in the many water-colour sketches of scenes in Norway, Switzerland, etc. The funeral took place on the 24th March, in the little quiet burial ground behind the Meeting-house in Treville Street, Plymouth, where he had felt it a privilege to worship ; and there was felt to be, by those assembled, a peculiarly sweet covering of peace such as was appropriate to the committal to his last earthly- resting-place of "an Israelite indeed, in whom there was no guile."

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Timber Merchant in Kingsbridge, Devon.
- He resided at Oakhill in Torquay, Devon.
- He resided at Govenia in Torquay, Devon.
- He resided at Grasmere in Bristol Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
- He resided at Severn Lodge in Sneyd Park, Bristol, Gloucestershire.
- He resided at The Knowle from 1907 in Seymour Park, Plymouth.

Frederick married **Anna Fox**,⁴⁰ daughter of **Thomas Fox**^{1,7,32,92} and **Catherine Alexander**,^{7,15,92,117} in 1866. Anna was born in 1830 and died in 1907 in Bristol, Gloucestershire at age 77.

7-**George Edward Fox** was born on 27 Jul 1826 in Gonvena, Wadebridge, Cornwall, died on 8 Apr 1912 in Hillside, Plymouth at age 85, and was buried in FBG Plymouth.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Timber merchant. Fox, Elliott & Company Ltd in Plymouth, Devon.

George married **Jane Wakefield Richardson**, daughter of **James Greer Richardson**^{28,49} and **Charlotte Wakefield**,^{28,49} in 1860. Jane was born in 1833 and died in 1924 at age 91. They had seven children: **Edward, Harriet, Charlotte Wakefield, Walter Richardson, Charles Louis, George Raymond, and Mary G.**

8-**Edward Fox**^{44,143} was born in 1861 in Kingsbridge, Devon and died in 1946 at age 85.

General Notes: Fox.-In 1946, Edward Fox (1874-78), aged 85 years

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1874-1878 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Timber merchant. Fox, Elliott & Company Ltd in Plymouth, Devon.

Edward married **Kathleen Bone**. They had three children: **Marjorie, Edward Lionel, and Ruth.**

9-**Marjorie Fox** was born in 1895.

9-**Edward Lionel Fox** was born in 1898.

Edward married **Maisie Radcliffe Smith**.

9-**Ruth Fox** was born in 1899.

8-**Harriet Fox** was born in 1863.

8-**Charlotte Wakefield Fox**¹⁴⁰ was born on 30 Jun 1865 in Plymouth, Devon, died on 26 Jul 1956 in Bournemouth, Dorset at age 91, and was buried in FBG Skinnergate, Darlington, County Durham.

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in Feb 1936 in Bournemouth, Dorset.

Charlotte married **John Francis Pease**,^{116,140,141} son of **Henry Pease**^{1,7,13,116,140,141,167,222,223,224,225} and **Mary Lloyd**,^{1,7,13,116,140,141,225} on 20 Dec 1899 in Plymouth, Devon. John was born on 20 Aug 1862 in Stanhope Castle, Darlington, County Durham, died on 15 Jun 1935 in Stanholme, Darlington, County Durham at age 72, and was buried in FBG Skinnergate, Darlington, County Durham. They had three children: **Eric Henry, George Francis, and Charles Anthony.**

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General Notes: Pease, John Francis.

Adm. at TRINITY HALL, 1884. [3rd] s. of Henry, Esq., M.P., of Darlington (by his 2nd wife, Mary, dau. of Samuel Lloyd). [B. Aug. 20, 1862.] Matric. Lent, 1884.

Married, Dec. 20, 1899, Charlotte Wakefield, dau. of George Edward Fox, of Plymouth, and had issue.

Died June 15, 1935, at Stanholm, Darlington.

Brother of Edward L. (1880). (Burke, L.G.; The Times, June 17, 1935.)

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
- He had a residence in Langholme Crescent, Darlington, County Durham.
- He was a Quaker.

9-**Eric Henry Pease** was born on 1 Sep 1901 in Pierremont, Darlington, County Durham and died in 1975 in Dorset at age 74.

Eric married **Kathleen Mary Collens**, daughter of **John Collens** and **Kate Theobalds**, on 25 Feb 1937 in London. Kathleen was born on 20 Jun 1898 in Sevenoaks and died in 1981 in Bridport, Dorset at age 83.

9-**George Francis Pease** was born on 15 May 1907 in Darlington, County Durham and died on 24 Oct 1998 in East Holme, Wareham, Dorset at age 91.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Caravan Site Manager.

George married **Myra Blackler**, daughter of **Ernest William Blackler** and **Ada Mary Robinson**, on 4 Jun 1940 in Exeter, Devon. Myra was born on 4 Aug 1909 in London and died in 2004 in East Holme, Wareham, Dorset at age 95.

9-**Charles Anthony Pease** was born on 20 Sep 1908 in Darlington, County Durham, died on 11 Jan 1936 in York, Yorkshire at age 27, and was buried in FBG Skinnergate, Darlington, County Durham.

General Notes: Mon 13 Jan 1936 – Saw in the papers that Charles Anthony Pease aged 27 had died on Sat 11th (at York), he was the youngest of Frank Pease's sons - the only married one – he leaves a widow and 2 children – This makes a 5th cousin (4 Peases & 1 Fox) who have died in the last few weeks. *The Diaries of Sir Alfred Edward Pease Bt.*

Noted events in his life were:

- He was a Quaker.
- He worked as a Working among the mining community as part of a Quaker project in Castleford, Yorkshire.

Charles married **Selma Ruth Brynhilde Wicksteed**, daughter of **Joseph Hartley Wicksteed** and **Mary Ethel Robinson**, on 18 Mar 1933 in London. Selma was born on 19 Dec 1909 in Letchworth, Hertfordshire and died in Jun 1986 in Islington, London at age 76. They had two children: **Christopher Beverley** and **Alister Hugh Richardson**.

10-**Christopher Beverley Pease**

Christopher married **Hilary Lucia Gummer**, daughter of **Claud Sherwood Gummer** and **Doris Lilian Brown**. They had two children: **Patrick N. A.** and **Penelope Jane**.

11-**Patrick N. A. Pease**

11-**Penelope Jane Pease**

10-**Alister Hugh Richardson Pease**

8-**Walter Richardson Fox** was born in 1867 and died on 4 Nov 1951 in Penlee Gardens, Stoke, Plymouth, Devon at age 84.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Timber merchant. Fox, Elliott & Company Ltd in Plymouth, Devon.

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Walter married **Elizabeth Caroline Hunt** in 1895. Elizabeth was born in 1870 and died in 1920 at age 50. They had five children: **Olive, Eileen, Terence Rochfort, Aubrey, and Ronald.**

9-Olive Fox

9-Eileen Fox

9-Terence Rochfort Fox was born in 1912, died on 6 Sep 1943 in Killed In Action at age 31, and was buried in Dunbach War Cemetery, Germany. Greve 7 K 1.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Sergeant Air Gunner, 427 Royal Canadian Air Force in RAF Leeming, Yorkshire.

9-Aubrey Fox

9-Col. Ronald Fox

Ronald married **Gulielma Fox**, daughter of **Edward Hamilton Bruce Fox** and **Maude Geraldine Fox**. Gulielma was born in 1914. They had one son: **Geoffrey.**

10-Geoffrey Fox

8-Charles Louis Fox was born in 1870 and died in 1925 at age 55.

8-Dr. George Raymond Fox was born in 1870 in Plymouth, Devon and died on 24 Jun 1956 in Freedom Fields Hospital, Plymouth, Devon at age 86.

General Notes: Worked with the Friends Ambulance Unit in 1918 and was awarded a medal by the King of Belgium.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a member of the Friends' Ambulance Unit in 1914-1915.
- He worked as a Physician. Retired to "Rockrose", Downterry, Cornwall.
- He was a Quaker.

George married **Constance Marian Fox**, daughter of **Francis Edward Fox**^{118,176,194} and **Maria Crewdson**,^{8,118,176} Constance was born on 21 Oct 1869. They had four children: **Percy Hamilton, Constance Grace, Dorothy Crewdson, and George Noel.**

9-Percy Hamilton Fox

9-Constance Grace Fox

9-Dorothy Crewdson Fox

9-George Noel Fox was born in 1901 and died in 1973 at age 72.

George married **Esther Crombie**. Esther was born in 1904 and died in 1958 at age 54.

8-Mary G. Fox was born in 1875.

7-Mary Catherine Fox was born on 1 Apr 1828 and died on 22 Apr 1831 at age 3.

7-Pennington Fox was born in Aug 1829 and died on 17 Apr 1831 at age 1.

7-Rachel Anna Fox⁷ was born on 22 Aug 1830.

8-Bevington Henry Gibbins was born on 23 Jul 1861 in Neath, Glamorgan, Wales and died on 8 May 1897 in Ocala, Florida at age 35.

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8-**Alfred Gibbins**^{43,44} was born on 13 Jun 1864 in Neath, Glamorgan, Wales and died on 5 Jun 1905 in Bristol, Gloucestershire at age 40.

General Notes: GIBBINS.-On the 5th June, 1905, at Bristol, Alfred Gibbins (1878-80), aged 41 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1878-1880 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Horticulturalist in Bristol, Gloucestershire.

8-**Georgina Mary Gibbins** was born on 19 Sep 1866 in Neath, Glamorgan, Wales.

8-**Cecil Gibbins** was born on 6 Jul 1868 in Neath, Glamorgan, Wales and died in 1960 in Weston-super-Mare, Somerset at age 92.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Analytical chemist in 1911 in Neath smelting works, Neath, Glamorgan.
- He had a residence in 9 Dundonald Road Bristol, Gloucestershire.

9-**Francis Bevington Gibbins** was born on 21 Apr 1909 in Bristol, Gloucestershire and died in Sep 1992 in Bristol, Gloucestershire at age 83.

8-**Constance Ethel Gibbins** was born on 1 Sep 1871 in Neath, Glamorgan, Wales.

8-**Henrietta Gibbins** was born on 16 Apr 1874 in Neath, Glamorgan, Wales.

7-**Charlotte Elizabeth Fox** was born on 22 Jul 1832.

7-**Joseph Hingston Fox**^{112,154} was born on 6 May 1835 in Kingsbridge, Devon and died on 12 Feb 1912 in Cambridge, Cambridgeshire at age 76.

General Notes: Joseph Hingston Fox 76 12 2mo. 1912 Cambridge. Elder. Joseph Hingston Fox, one of those retiring and modest personalities whose passing away reveals to survivors in still greater measure the extent and value of their work and influence, was the son of George and Rachel Fox, of Kingsbridge, South Devon, where he was born in the year 1835, His ancestors on both sides were Friends of early date in the Society's history. His father was of the Wadebridge branch of the Foxes of Cornwall, and his mother was of the Hingstons of Devon. George Fox, in the course of one of his western journeys, attended a Meeting in the Hingstons' house, and he alludes to one of them as "a worthy Friend." There was in the district at that time a tyrannical magistrate, and the Hingston family had to endure their full share of the suffering caused by this man's malicious persecution and hatred of Friends. Kingsbridge, a place of ancient repute as the centre of the fertile district known as the South Hams, was called by Leland, the historian and antiquary of Henry VIII. 's time, " a sume tyme praty town," a description justified at least by its beautiful situation, surrounded by hills, and standing at the head of the Kingsbridge Estuary. A life led in that picturesque and sequestered spot, - it was then nine miles from the railway - may well have influenced Hingston Fox's temperament, and have helped in the moulding of that quiet individuality which always characterized him. Quiet as the place was, however, the family were brought into contact with many interests, both social and religious. The head of the household took a leading part in the district, and the mother, whose sympathies were widely extended - she personally shared in the attempts then being made, under great difficulties, to circulate the Bible in Spain - heartily encouraged her children in efforts for the good of the people of the neighbouring villages. After school-days passed at Plymouth and Brighton, and a short time in a Kingsbridge bank, Hingston Fox began his business career as an Insurance Broker and Underwriter, spending much of his time at Lloyds, in the Royal Exchange. There, in one of the crowded centres of commercial life, notwithstanding his quiet deportment - or it may be, partly because of it - he secured,- by his walk and conversation, respect from a body of men always keen to mark inconsistencies of conduct in those making high Christian profession. The death, at this period, of his beloved brother, Albert, while travelling in Spain, on a journey whose object was partly commercial and partly evangelistic, caused him life-long sorrow, to which he made frequent reference in after years. Notwithstanding differences of character, there had always been between the brothers much mutual sympathy and understanding. For a long period Hingston Fox resided at Surbiton, where he was a valued member of Kingston Meeting, and while there he married Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Edwin O. Tregelles, a well-known minister of our Society, and a happy united life was theirs for 21 years. When at length he retired from business, his wife and he were able to take a good deal of part in Christian work, both at home and abroad. A journey to Constantinople awakened a warm interest in the Friends' Mission there, to which he thereafter devoted much time and service, and of which he acted as Treasurer for several years. Finally, he and his wife felt led to Cambridge, with the hope of rendering what assistance they could to the Meeting there, which was at that time in a rather struggling condition, and it was at once felt that their presence there was a source of help and strength. Before, however, they had actually settled into residence at Cambridge, Sarah Elizabeth Fox was removed by death, while on a ministerial journey to Ireland. Her death left her husband bereft and lonely, but in daily acts of kindness to his fellow men, not less than in more public affairs, he found an ample field of service for his Master. And so satisfied was he that duty called him to remain at Cambridge, that he returned there, and finally built the house where he spent the remainder of his days. To that home came many guests, both old and young, but those whom, he was always especially glad to welcome were the undergraduates of the University who were members of or who were connected with the Society of Friends. For them he felt a fatherly interest, which was responded to by them with a heartiness which much cheered him. Largely through his exertions, the dilapidated old Meeting-house was replaced by the present much more suitable and convenient premises. His coming also brought many Friends who were drawn to visit the Meeting, in addition to well-known Friends who felt it their duty to take up their residence in Cambridge, and their presence afforded him great comfort. Retiring as he was, modest almost to a fault, these qualities, which often hold men aloof from each other, were as passports to the hearts of all who came in contact

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with him. There can have been few men more unaffectedly beloved than he was. Men whose outlook on life and whose form of belief were widely different from his, all recognised the power that lay behind his life ; for his faith translated itself into a lovable and loving nature, warming all who came within its influence. The few simple words that were often given to him to say at the Meetings for Worship generally struck the note, and called forth other thoughts in harmony with his. And yet there was probably none less aware of the influence he exerted than was Hingston Fox himself. His interests, however, were by no means confined to Cambridge. He was a diligent attender of Monthly and Quarterly Meetings, the latter of which he served for several years as Clerk, and he rendered valued service on various Committees of the Society, held in London and elsewhere. His sympathy with all Christian endeavour, with the cause of Peace, with the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Anti-Opium question, Home and Foreign Missions, and especially the work of the Friends' Mission at Constantinople, brought these matters not only before those who had the privilege of his more private and personal friendship, but before the public generally. It was very striking to see how his modest and retiring nature seemed to be imbued with Divine force, as he faced authorities generally deemed inaccessible to ordinary mortals, and how he was enabled to excite their sympathy with and interest in things that were near his heart. It may be said that Hingston Fox's end was hastened by his zeal for the service of his Master. Although suffering from a severe cold, he attended an important Committee in London, with the object of providing immediate and efficient help for A. M. Burgess, whose health threatened to break down under the strain of work at the Constantinople Mission, and he was at the Meeting for Sufferings on the following day. On his return to Cambridge he was attacked with bronchitis. It was characteristic of him that it was while he was entertaining some of his young friends on the Sunday after getting back from London, that he was ordered away to bed, which lie never left again. Eight days later, in spite of all that could be done by medical skill and assiduous nursing, and the loving care of relatives, and after a period of unconsciousness, following a time of audible and intimate communion with Him who was, and is, his Life, he passed peacefully away.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Insurance Broker & Underwriter in 7 South Terrace, Surbiton, London.
- He worked as a Quaker Elder.

7-**Albert Fox**⁹ was born on 1 Sep 1836 in Kingsbridge, Devon and died on 27 Jan 1867 in Linares, Spain (Smallpox) at age 30.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Metal Broker 1855 To 1864 in Stoke Newington, London.
- He worked as a Memembr of the Friends' Tract Association.
- He had a residence in 1864 in Liverpool.
- He worked as a Quaker Minister in Scotland and Spain.

7-**Richard Reynolds Fox**²¹ was born on 27 Mar 1840 in Kingsbridge, Devon, died on 11 Oct 1915 in Crown Hill, Plymouth, Devon at age 75, and was buried in FBG Plymouth.

General Notes: Richard Reynolds Fox .75 11 10 1915 Crown Hill, Plymouth. An Elder. The earliest picture we have of Richard Reynolds Fox is that of a happy boy in the midst of a large group of brothers and sisters in their home in the beautiful country surroundings of Kingsbridge, Devonshire. The son of George and Rachel Fox, encompassed by sweet and christian influence, he seems very early to have responded to the Divine Love, which through the varied experiences of long and devoted service was the dominant impulse of his life. A letter written to his mother on his 10th birthday has been preserved : - " I take up my pen to give thee a little memorial and show thee that this is my 10th birthday. I think I love Him above all things. It is true that I love thee and Papa, but I love Him better who died for me. For He said ' He that loveth father and mother more than Me is not worthy of Me.' May I be one of His innocent lambs without spot or blemish. Dear Mamma, may we all be as loving as our blessed Lord and also as forgiving, for He said, when He was in acute pain ' Father forgive them for they know not what they do.' " One of his brothers tells us of the happy Saturday afternoons when, with a pony placed by their father at their disposal, he and Reynolds enjoyed their first experience of tract distribution among the pretty villages of South Devon. After receiving private tuition at home, he attended Benjamin Abbott's school at Hitchin, and after a brief training at his father's bank, and subsequently with Joseph Pease, at Darlington, he was articled to a firm of solicitors in Bristol, acquiring further knowledge in the London chambers of his friend, Joseph Bevan Braithwaite. While in Bristol he undertook one of the Senior Classes of boys at the Friars, and many of his letters show not only his warm interest, but his deep spiritual concern for the boys under his charge. In a letter to his mother written about this time, he says : - " I am well in health, and as for my soul, I am thankful to be able to express my belief that I am enabled from day to day to consign it more and more to the keeping of my Saviour." In the year, 1867, our friend married Frances Elizabeth Crewdson, the second daughter of Wilson Crewdson, of Manchester, and in the following year settled in Plymouth as a solicitor, in partnership with his cousin, Henry Prideaux. Their beautiful country home became, and to the present time continues to be, at once a centre of inspiration and a welcome resting-place to workers in every part of the Lord's vineyard. Letters from missionaries in many lands record the hallowed memories which gather around the name of " Westbrook," and it is interesting to notice the deep impression made on many of their minds by the reverent morning and evening service of Bible-reading, hymn, and prayer, which seemed to draw the worshippers into the very Temple of the Lord. Among the honoured guests in the home from time to time, we recall the names of Moody and Sankey, Dr. Grattan Guinness and his son, Henry Drummond, Dr Torrey and many another herald of the Cross. Space will not permit us to do more than mention the various efforts for the promotion of righteousness, temperance and social uplifting, which Reynolds Fox undertook in his town and neighbourhood. The Band of Hope Union, the Temperance Association, the Town Mission, the Seamen's Bethel, have all at different times had the advantage of his presidency, and whether occupying, as he did at one time, the important position of Member of the Westminster Licensing Committee in conjunction with such men as Lord Courtney, Professor Westlake, Q.C., and others, or in providing a coffee-room and Temperance Club for the young men in his neighbouring village at Crown Hill, he displayed the same earnest solicitude for the moral well-being of his fellow-men. He was also one of the founders of the Convalescent Home at Crown Hill, and acted as its Secretary from its commencement till the time of his death. On New Year's Sunday, 1873, Reynolds Fox established a Mission Meeting at Westbrook, which, in conjunction with his cousin, the late Frances Edward Fox, has been maintained till the present time. Many appreciative letters from members of the Young Men's Christian Association, of which for many years our friend was a vice-president, speak of the great loss they have sustained in his wise counsel and generous support.

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The work and aims of the Bible Society were specially dear to his heart. As an earnest and consistent member of the Society of Friends, R. R. Fox was an invaluable counsellor and helper, and there were few of its activities in which he did not take a foremost part. For many years the Friends' Foreign Mission, the Syrian Mission, the Home Mission, found in him a faithful and sympathetic supporter, while to his own Quarterly Meeting of Devon and Cornwall he gave ceaseless and ungrudging service, and there were few questions of policy or administration on which his advice was not sought. About eighteen months ago, he relinquished his position as Clerk of the Committee on Ministry and Oversight, which he had held over twenty years. But it will be in his own Meeting at Plymouth that his loss will be most deeply and increasingly felt. For a long period of years he proved himself the sympathetic friend and the wise counsellor of all, occupying faithfully the office both of Elder and Overseer, exercising a kind and discriminating judgment in all matters brought before the Overseers, and as an Elder, deeply concerned that the Ministry of the Meeting should be under the control of the Holy Spirit and a living testimony to Christ and His salvation. He frequently took vocal part in our Meetings for Worship, which were enriched by his prayerful and reverent spirit, and his very presence seemed to increase the rarity of the spiritual atmosphere. Before the decline of his health, he was diligent in his attendance at the Monthly and other Business Meetings, often driving in from his country home three or four times a week to be present on these occasions. Thus Reynolds Fox lived amongst us, always radiating a spirit of cheerfulness and love. Although an earnest Evangelical, always ready to defend the faith that was in him, his convictions were supported rather by Christian courtesy than by controversy, and he always recognised the many-sidedness of Truth. A Friend writes : - " It was always a great pleasure to me to meet him on Committees and in Yearly Meeting, and often and often I have rejoiced in his unswerving allegiance to the Saviour, when we came to difficult points." With a sincere and life-long attachment to Friends and their principles, he yet moved in unity with all earnest souls, and had many personal and attached friends both in the Anglican and Free Churches. Before the phrase materialised, he worked towards the " Mobilisation of Faith," with true catholicity of spirit. Representatives of different Churches and men of all grades of society were present at the interment, which took place at Plymouth on Oct. 15th. In the ministry of the Meeting it was emphasised that personal love to the Lord Jesus Christ had been the dominant impulse of our friend's life, and that it was through this unwavering love he had been enabled so fully to exercise the Stewardship of Faith. The benediction of Peace and the assurance of Victory were ours as we sang the lines of one of his favourite hymns : - " Jesus, the very thought of Thee With sweetness fills the breast, But sweeter far Thy face to see And in Thy presence rest." And so, amid the autumn sunline and the purple of the distant hills of Dartmoor, we laid our beloved friend to rest

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Benjamin Abbott's School, Hitchin in Hitchin, Hertfordshire.
- He was educated at trainee with his father's Bank in Kingsbridge, Devon.
- He was educated at trainee with Joseph Pease in Darlington, County Durham.
- He worked as an articled to Solicitors in Bristol, Gloucestershire.
- He worked as an articled Solicitor to Joseph Bevan Braithwaite in London.
- He worked as a Member of the Westminster Licensing Committee in London.
- He worked as a Solicitor with Henry Prideaux in 1868 in Plymouth, Devon.
- He worked as a Quaker Elder.

Richard married **Frances Elizabeth Crewdson**, daughter of **Wilson Crewdson**^{8,21,47,51,176,250} and **Margaret Robson**,^{21,51,89,176,250}

7-**Francis William Fox**¹¹⁸ was born on 15 Nov 1841 in Kingsbridge and died on 9 Apr 1918 in Notting Hill, London at age 76.

General Notes: After two years in the bank with his father, in 1859 he went to Bristol to be apprenticed to his cousin Francis Fox, engineer in chief of the Bristol and Exeter Railway. 1864 with Edwin Walker, started the Atlas Engineering works at Bristol.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Locomotive Engineer.
- He worked as a Quaker Elder.

7-**Mary Catherine Fox** was born on 18 Nov 1843.

7-**Charles Alfred Fox** was born on 15 May 1848 in Kingsbridge, Devon, died on 18 May 1929 in Holbeaton, Plymouth at age 81, and was buried in FBG Plymouth.

General Notes: The Plymouth business house of Messrs Fox, Roy and Company Ltd, general merchants, were located at Prudential Buildings, Bedford Street, Plymouth, before the Second World War and at "Hillside", Courtfield Road, Mannamead, Plymouth, thereafter. Mr Charles Alfred Fox was born at Kingsbridge, Devon, in 1848. He was the youngest of the thirteen children born to Mr George Fox and his wife Rachael. His father was a banker in Kingsbridge and his uncles ran banks in Plymouth and Devonport. These amalgamated to form the Devon and Cornwall Banking Company. Young Charles commenced his working life with Messrs J H Fox and Company, in London, who were underwriters at Lloyd's. In 1870 he moved to Plymouth and the following year started out as a merchant. In April 1873 he entered into partnership with Mr David Roy and formed Messrs Fox, Roy and Company. Their office was in the Western Morning News Chambers in George Street, Plymouth. Mr David Roy was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1843 and had been educated at Madras College, St Andrew, Fifeshire. In 1874 Mr Charles Alfred Fox married Miss Gulielma Maria Richardson, the daughter of Mr Edward

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Richardson, of Sunderland and Torquay and later that same year Mr David Roy married Miss Ann Osborn in Camberwell, London. At the time of the census in 1891 the Fox family were living at Widey Court, in the parish of Eggbuckland, and the Roy family were living at number 6 Holyrood Place, The Hoe, Plymouth. Both had the usual complement of household servants. By this time branches of the business had been established in London, Liverpool and Bristol. Mr David Roy died at around 6am on Wednesday April 22nd 1903. He was living at number 5 Windsor Villas, Lockyer Street, Plymouth, at that time and had been ill since Christmas 1902. He was survived by his widow, three sons (David Osborn Roy, Francis Lister Roy and James Stanley Roy, all of whom were known by their second names) and one daughter, Miss Annie Osborn Roy. The business continued and in 1913 was turned into a limited liability company, with Mr Charles Alfred Fox as chairman.

Mr Charles Alfred Fox, of Battsborough House, Membland, near Plymouth, died at a Plymouth nursing home (probably Crownhill Convalescent Home, which he helped to found in 1884) on Saturday May 18th 1929, following an operation for appendicitis. He was survived by his widow and six children (N C Fox*, Harold Richardson Fox, Edward Bonvile Fox, Miss Violet Marion Fox, Mrs Maude Grace Richardson, and Mrs Ethel Gladys Bruce Fox). He never took part in the public life of the Town and was described as having 'a reserved disposition and rather austere in manner' but he always kind and considerate to his staff, especially in times of sickness and trouble. The business continued after the Second World War, when its main office was at Courtfield Road, Mannamead, and the insurance office was at 24 Lockyer Street. They were listed as general merchants, exporters and importers of fertilizers, feeding stuffs, raw materials, chemicals, etc, and insurance brokers. It is not known when it ceased to trade.

* This Mr N C Fox is quoted in the source article but has not been traced. The eldest son was Mr Charles Reginald Fox, born in 1877, and it is assumed this is who the article is referring to. He was assisting his father in 1901 and was running the business at Mannamead in 1955. [6]

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Agricultural Merchant & Chemical Fertiliser Manufacturer.

Charles married **Gulielma Maria Richardson**,⁷² daughter of **Edward Richardson**^{18,27,72,156,179} and **Gulielma Tuke**,^{27,72,156,179,217} on 3 Sep 1874 in FMH Torquay. Gulielma was born on 28 Feb 1848 in Sunderland, County Durham, died in 1931 at age 83, and was buried in FBG Plymouth. They had eight children: **Alice Gulielma, Charles Reginald, Gerald Edward, Violet Marion, Maude Geraldine, Harold Richardson, Edward Bonville, and Ethel Gladys.**

8-**Alice Gulielma Fox**⁷² was born on 9 Oct 1875 and died on 20 Aug 1876.

8-**Charles Reginald Fox**⁷² was born on 16 Aug 1877.

8-**Gerald Edward Fox**⁷² was born on 4 Nov 1878 and died on 30 Mar 1879.

8-**Violet Marion Fox**⁷² was born on 19 Mar 1880.

8-**Maude Geraldine Fox** was born on 9 Mar 1882 and died in 1976 in Tavistock, Devon at age 94.

Maude married **Edward Hamilton Bruce Fox**, son of **Francis Edward Fox**^{118,176,194} and **Maria Crewdson**,^{8,118,176} Edward was born on 2 Jul 1872 in Boslowick, Falmouth, Cornwall and died in 1952 at age 80. They had six children: **Barbara, Betty, Violet Geraldine, Frances Priscilla, Gulielma, and Peter Bruce.**

9-**Barbara Fox**

9-**Betty Fox** was born in 1905 and died in 1960 at age 55.

Betty married **John Lucas**. John died in 1967.

9-**Violet Geraldine Fox** was born in 1911 and died in 1988 at age 77.

Violet married **Donald Lindsey**.

9-**Frances Priscilla Fox** was born on 29 Jan 1913 and died on 27 Jul 1979 at age 66.

General Notes: They bought Pinchinthorpe House from Sir Alfred E. Pease. When Priscilla Debenham died in 1979, the house was sold.

In about 1978, my father, Sir Joseph Gurney Pease Bt. and myself, travelled over to Pinchinthorpe at the families invitation, to collect various hunting trophies and things, that had remained at Pinchinthorpe and which had belonged to my grandfather, Sir Alfred E. Pease. We were also able to make arrangements for the removal of the large stained glass window, that at one time had been situated in Gt grandfather's London home at 24 Kensington Palace Gardens. This was later sold.

Noted events in her life were:

- She resided at Pinchinthorpe House, Guisborough.

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Frances married **Capt. Horace Gilbert Wanklyn Debenham**, son of **Horace Bentley Debenham**¹⁸⁸ and **Rosa Evelyn Wanklyn**, in 1933 in Plympton, Devon. Horace was born on 9 Sep 1897 in Thrifts Hall, Theydon Bois, Essex and died on 1 Nov 1977 at age 80. They had three children: **Frank**, **Daphne**, and **Peter**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Winchester.
- He worked as an officer of the Royal Flying Corps.
- He resided at Pinchinthorpe House, Guisborough.

10-Frank Debenham

Frank married **Jane**.

10-Daphne Debenham

10-Peter Debenham

9-**Gulielma Fox** was born in 1914.

10-Geoffrey Fox

9-**Peter Bruce Fox** was born in 1918 and died in 1978 at age 60.

8-**Harold Richardson Fox**⁷² was born on 27 May 1884.

8-**Edward Bonville Fox**⁷² was born on 16 Jan 1886 in Compton Gifford, Plymouth and died on 9 Dec 1944 at age 58.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Leighton Park School.
- He worked as a member of the Friends' Ambulance Unit in 1915-1918.
- He worked as a Chemical Fertiliser Manufacturer.

Edward married **Doris Eileen Goodbody**,⁷ daughter of **Charles Arthur Goodbody**^{7,44,251} and **Ruth Charlotte Crowley**,^{7,44} on 6 Apr 1927 in Plymouth, Devon. Doris was born on 26 May 1894 in Plymouth, Devon and died on 11 Sep 1950 at age 56. They had one daughter: **Joan Barbara**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Sep 1910-Aug 1912 in York, Yorkshire.

9-Joan Barbara Fox

8-**Ethel Gladys Fox**⁷² was born on 26 Sep 1888.

6-**Susannah Anna Hingston** was born on 19 Oct 1801 in Dodbrooke, Kingsbridge, Devon and died in 1843 at age 42.

6-**Frederick Collier Hingston** was born on 25 Apr 1803 in Dodbrooke, Kingsbridge, Devon and died on 28 Jan 1810 at age 6.

6-**Dr. Charles Hingston**^{52,140,141} was born on 27 Apr 1805 in Dodbrooke, Kingsbridge, Devon and died on 5 Sep 1872 in Ford Park Cemetery, Plymouth, Devon at age 67.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Doctor.

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Charles married **Mary Braithwaite**,^{52,141} daughter of **George Braithwaite**,^{7,52,141,201} and **Mary Lloyd**,^{7,52,141,201} on 8 Mar 1830 in Kendal, Cumbria. Mary was born on 28 Feb 1807 in Kendal, Cumbria and died on 18 Apr 1833 in Plymouth, Devon at age 26. They had two children: **Mary Anna** and **Georgina Braithwaite**.

7-**Mary Anna Hingston**¹⁴¹ was born on 31 Dec 1830 in Plymouth, Devon and died on 26 Feb 1870 in Stafford, Staffordshire at age 39. She had no known marriage and no known children.

7-**Georgina Braithwaite Hingston**¹⁴¹ was born on 21 Jan 1833 in Plymouth, Devon and died on 12 Oct 1854 at age 21. She had no known marriage and no known children.

Charles next married **Louisa Jane Parker**,¹⁴⁰ daughter of **Sir William George Parker 2nd Bt.** and **Elizabeth Still**, in 1837. Louisa was born in 1815 in Cricklade, Wiltshire. They had seven children: **Louisa, Charlotte Parker, Charles Albert, Ernest Alison, Fanny Catherine, Clara Gertrude**, and **Sophia Elizabeth**.

7-**Louisa Hingston** was born in 1840 in Plymouth, Devon and died on 12 Oct 1854 at age 14.

7-**Charlotte Parker Hingston**¹⁴⁰ was born on 8 Jun 1841 in Plymouth, Devon and died on 13 Jun 1872 in Nottingham, Nottinghamshire at age 31.

Charlotte married **William Francis Fox**,¹⁴⁰ son of **Charles Fox**,^{32,140,250} and **Sarah Crewdson**,^{140,250} on 3 Oct 1862 in Plymouth, Devon. William was born on 11 Mar 1837 in Wellington, Somerset and died on 14 Nov 1905 in East Bridgford Hall, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire at age 68. They had seven children: **William Herbert, Charlotte Ethel, Gertrude Louisa, Marion Beatrice, Frances Margaret, Ellen Theodora**, and **Georgina Maud**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in East Bridgford Hall, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire.

8-**William Herbert Fox** was born on 7 Dec 1863 in Nottingham, Nottinghamshire and died on 10 Jul 1894 in Exmouth, Devon at age 30.

8-**Charlotte Ethel Fox**¹⁴⁰ was born on 27 Aug 1865 in Nottingham, Nottinghamshire and died on 9 Jul 1946 in Sedlescombe, East Sussex at age 80.

Charlotte married **George Cartwright**,¹⁴⁰ son of **George Cartwright** and **Gertrude Ann Von Beverhoudt**, on 31 Oct 1907 in East Bridgford, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire. George was born on 3 Sep 1867 in Plymouth, Devon and died on 23 Dec 1923 in Swanage, Dorset at age 56.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Barrister. Inner Temple in London.
- He had a residence in 1915 in 19 Moscow Court, Bayswater, London.

8-**Gertrude Louisa Fox** was born on 27 Sep 1866 in Nottingham, Nottinghamshire and died on 27 Sep 1961 in Sedlescombe, Sussex at age 95.

8-**Marion Beatrice Fox** was born on 12 Jul 1868 in Nottingham, Nottinghamshire and died on 16 May 1869 in Nottingham, Nottinghamshire.

8-**Frances Margaret Fox** was born on 12 May 1870 in Nottingham, Nottinghamshire and died on 27 Oct 1870 in Plymouth, Devon.

8-**Ellen Theodora Fox** was born on 12 May 1870 in East Bridgford Hall, Nottingham and died on 1 Jun 1957 in Sedlescombe, East Sussex at age 87.

Ellen married **Francis Charles Dixon**, son of **Charles James Morris Dixon** and **Eliza Teape Price**, on 17 Oct 1913 in Bombay, India. Francis was born on 11 Feb 1860 in Fort St George, Madras, India and died on 3 Jan 1933 in St Leonards On Sea at age 72.

8-**Georgina Maud Fox**¹⁴⁰ was born on 17 May 1872 in Nottingham, Nottinghamshire and died on 14 Feb 1931 in Menzenberg, Germany at age 58.

Georgina married **Ludwig Martin Richard Treplin**,¹⁴⁰ son of **Dr. Paul Treplin** and **Marie Schultetus**, on 18 Jul 1900 in East Bridgford, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire. Ludwig was born on 5 Dec 1871 in Friedland, Mecklenburg and died on 3 May 1960 in Middelfurt, Denmark at age 88. They had three children: **William Ralph Theodor, Paul Michael**, and **Clara Eva Gabriele**.

9-**William Ralph Theodor Treplin**¹⁴⁰ was born on 19 Feb 1902 in Holboell, Denmark.

William married **Annie Emma Hayter**, daughter of **Charles Hayter** and **Emma Hutchings**, on 28 Dec 1937 in Salisbury. Annie was born on 20 Dec 1902 in Lyndhurst. They had one son: **Michael Charles Francis**.

10-**Michael Charles Francis Treplin**

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9-**Paul Michael Treplin**¹⁴⁰ was born on 30 Apr 1904 in Holboell, Denmark.

9-**Clara Eva Gabriele Treplin** was born on 21 Mar 1910 in Loitkirkeby, Denmark and was buried in Copenhagen University. Medical Degree.

Clara married **Jens Peter Moesmann**, son of **Carl Christian Jochumsen Moesmann** and **Vielsine Kirstine Marie Jensen**, on 28 Jan 1940 in Roskilde, Denmark. Jens was born on 30 Jan 1901 in Kolding, Denmark. They had five children: **Jytte, Sine, Clara, Soren**, and **Elisabeth**.

10-**Jytte Moesmann**

10-**Sine Moesmann**

10-**Clara Moesmann**

10-**Soren Moesmann**

10-**Elisabeth Moesmann**

7-**Dr. Charles Albert Hingston** was born in 1843 in Plymouth, Devon.

7-**Ernest Alison Hingston** was born in 1845 in Plymouth, Devon.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Chemical manufacturer.

Ernest married **Mary Ellen Davis**, daughter of **Dr. Theodore Davis**, on 4 Feb 1869 in Clevedon, Somerset. Mary was born in 1846 in Tickenham, Somerset, died on 6 Jun 1895 in The Non-Catholic Cemetery, Rome, Italy at age 49, and was buried in Rome, Italy. The cause of her death was Typhoid. They had five children: **Charles Theodore Alison, Margaret Alison, Edith Alison, Mary Alison**, and **Geoffrey Lea Alison**.

8-**Charles Theodore Alison Hingston** was born on 17 Mar 1870 in Plymouth, Devon.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Lancing College in 1884-1887.
- He had a residence in 1900 in 3 Sussex Terrace, Plymouth, Devon.

8-**Margaret Alison Hingston** was born in 1871 and died on 15 Jan 1963 in Clevedon, Somerset at age 92.

Margaret married **Capt. Harry Vincent Whitelaw** in 1905 in Long Ashton, Somerset. Harry was born on 3 Mar 1871 in Bath Street, Glasgow, Lanark, Scotland and died in 1928 in Totnes, Devon at age 57. They had one son: **James Charles Graham**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in Flax Bourton, Somerset.
- They had a residence in Fair Lawn, Southfield, Paignton, Devon.

9-**James Charles Graham Whitelaw** was born in 1906 and died in 1949 in Bathavon, Somerset at age 43.

James married **Sheila A. Insch**. They had one son: **Peter V.**

10-**Peter V. Whitelaw**

8-**Edith Alison Hingston** was born in 1871.

8-**Mary Alison Hingston** was born in 1874 and died in 1971 at age 97.

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Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as an Archaeologist and Numismatist.

Mary married **Dr. Edmund Crosby Quiggin** in 1907 in Cambridge, Cambridgeshire. Edmund was born on 23 Aug 1875 in Cheadle, Staffordshire and died on 4 Jan 1920 in Warlingham, Surrey at age 44.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Kingswood School in Bath, Somerset.
- He was educated at Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge.
- He worked as an English Lector at the University of Greifswald in Greifswald, Germany.
- He worked as a Linguist.

8-**Geoffrey Lea Alison Hingston** was born in 1891 and died on 19 Sep 1954 in Machakos, Kenya at age 63.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Binfield Priory, Binfield, Bracknell, Berkshire.
- He worked as a Farm manager in Machakos, Kenya.

Geoffrey married **Constance Hamilton Molineux**, daughter of **Rev. George Edward Francis Molineux** and **Ada Louisa Berkeley**, on 20 Apr 1922 in St. Michael & All Angels', Rowberrow, Winscombe, Somerset. Constance was born in 1891 in Devon. They had one daughter: **Jane**.

9-Jane Hingston

7-**Fanny Catherine Hingston** was born on 24 Dec 1846 in Plymouth, Devon.

Fanny married **Arthur James Hill**.

7-**Clara Gertrude Hingston** was born in 1849.

Clara married **George Wilfred Hingston**, son of **Alfred Hingston** and **Mary Nottage**.

7-**Sophia Elizabeth Hingston** was born in 1851.

6-**Alfred Hingston** was born on 2 Apr 1806.

Alfred married **Mary Nottage**. They had 15 children: **George Wilfred, Alfred Nottage, Adelaide, Joseph Tregelles, Florence, Frederick Collier, Francis Charles, Augustus, Caroline, Jane Catherine, Lucy, Mary Elizabeth, Esther Margaret, Emma Rachel**, and **Rosetta**.

7-George Wilfred Hingston

7-**Alfred Nottage Hingston** was born in Dec 1831.

Alfred married **Mary J. Harris**.

7-Adelaide Hingston

7-Joseph Tregelles Hingston

Joseph married **Emily Smith**. They had one son: **Alfred Alwyn**.

8-**Alfred Alwyn Hingston** was born in 1870.

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7-Florence Hingston

7-Frederick Collier Hingston

7-Francis Charles Hingston

7-Augustus Hingston

7-Caroline Hingston

7-Jane Catherine Hingston

7-Lucy Hingston

7-Mary Elizabeth Hingston died on 10 Oct 1851.

7-Esther Margaret Hingston

7-Emma Rachel Hingston

7-Rosetta Hingston

Rosetta married **Reginald Dewing**.

6-**Edwin Hingston** was born on 4 Jul 1809 in Dodbrooke, Kingsbridge, Devon and died on 10 Nov 1810 at age 1.

6-**Sophia Price Hingston**¹⁷⁸ was born on 22 Apr 1812 in Dodbrooke, Kingsbridge, Devon and died on 25 Jan 1852 in London at age 39.

Sophia married **Alfred Gilkes**,^{45,178} son of **Benjamin Gilbert Gilkes**^{7,70,113,182} and **Marian Bedford**,^{7,252} on 21 Oct 1836 in FMH Plymouth. Alfred was born on 5 Oct 1808 in Nailsworth, Gloucestershire and died on 5 Oct 1871 in Spitalfields, London at age 63.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Silk manufacturer in Steward Street, Spitalfields, London.

6-**Louisa Ellen Hingston**⁴² was born on 11 Aug 1814 in Dodbrooke, Kingsbridge, Devon and died on 25 Dec 1881 in Fritchley, Derbyshire at age 67.

Louisa married **Gilbert Gilkes**,^{31,42} son of **Benjamin Gilbert Gilkes**^{7,70,113,182} and **Marian Bedford**,^{7,252} on 9 Oct 1835 in FMH Plymouth. Gilbert was born on 27 Dec 1806 in Devizes, Wiltshire and died on 17 Apr 1863 in Spitalfields, London at age 56.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Silk Manufacturer in Steward Street, London.

5-**Lydia Tregelles** was born on 22 Jun 1778 in Falmouth, Cornwall.

4-**Anna Tregelles** was born on 25 May 1721 in Penryn, Falmouth, Cornwall.

Anna married **Charles Peters**, son of **Jonathan Peters** and **Elizabeth**, on 5 Jul 1748 in FMH Kea, Cornwall. Charles was born on 2 Nov 1712 in St. Dennis, Cornwall and died in 1760 at age 48. They had one daughter: **Elizabeth**.

5-**Elizabeth Peters** was born on 5 Dec 1751 in St. Dennis, Cornwall and died in 1839 in Mylor, Cornwall at age 88.

Elizabeth married **Joseph Fox**, son of **Joseph Fox**¹⁶⁰ and **Elizabeth Hingston**, in 1780 in Plymouth, Devon. Joseph was born on 13 Jul 1758 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 25 Feb 1832 in Plymouth, Devon at age 73. They had four children: **Charles James**, **Sophia James**, **Emily**, and **Mary**.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

6-**Charles James Fox** was born on 25 Jan 1799 in London and died on 12 May 1874 in London at age 75.

Charles married **Anne Mary Guion**, daughter of **Gardiner Henry Guion**, on 12 Aug 1828 in Windsor, Berkshire. Anne was born on 4 Nov 1798 and died on 12 Mar 1876 at age 77. They had seven children: **Emily Josephine, Francis, Gardiner Guion Joseph, Henry, Alfred, Frederick, and Charles James**.

7-**Emily Josephine Fox** was born on 16 Nov 1840 and died on 23 Mar 1932 in Nijmegen, Netherlands at age 91.

Emily married **Francois Reinier Jacob Albers**, son of **Wilhelmus Josephus Albers** and **Joanna Maria Victoria Van De Midegaal**, on 2 Oct 1867. Francois was born on 9 Mar 1842 and died on 12 Oct 1913 at age 71. They had one son: **William Garniner Anthony Charl**.

8-**William Garniner Anthony Charl Albers** was born on 22 Jul 1869 and died on 22 Feb 1949 at age 79.

William married **Josefina Maria Van Thiel** on 11 Jun 1895. Josefina was born on 24 Apr 1875 and died on 3 Nov 1941 at age 66. They had one daughter: **Emily Francisca Wilhelmina Mar**.

9-**Emily Francisca Wilhelmina Mar Albers** was born on 29 Dec 1897 and died on 11 May 1986 at age 88.

Emily married **Henricus Johannes Jozephus Mar Lips**, son of **Jacobus Lips** and **Maria Johanna Francisca Teeuwen**, on 26 Aug 1922. Henricus was born on 25 May 1889 and died on 21 Apr 1961 at age 71. They had one daughter: **Giovanna Anna Guglielmina Mari**.

10-**Giovanna Anna Guglielmina Mari Lips**

Giovanna married **Anthony Joan Marie Weebers**, son of **Anton Adriaan Marie Weebers** and **Aletta Henrica Maria Wilhelmin Jansen**, on 24 Jul 1947. Anthony was born on 10 Feb 1921 and died on 19 Apr 1991 at age 70. They had one son: **Henricus Anton Marie**.

11-**Henricus Anton Marie Weebers**

7-**Francis Fox**

7-**Gardiner Guion Joseph Fox** died on 11 Feb 1881 in Singapore.

7-**Henry Fox**

7-**Alfred Fox**

7-**Frederick Fox** died on 25 Oct 1901.

7-**Charles James Fox** was born on 2 Jun 1829.

Charles married **Elizabeth Anna Carkeit** on 2 Sep 1853. Elizabeth was born on 29 Sep 1828 and died on 11 Jan 1890 at age 61. They had six children: **Charles James, Margaret Carkeit, Bessie, John Francis, Mary Theodora, and William Henry**.

8-**Charles James Fox** was born on 4 Dec 1854 and died on 18 Oct 1930 at age 75.

Charles married **Gertrude Elbourne**. Gertrude was born in 1888.

8-**Margaret Carkeit Fox** was born in 1856.

8-**Bessie Fox** was born on 19 Sep 1857 and died on 13 May 1863 at age 5.

8-**John Francis Fox** was born on 13 Jun 1859.

8-**Mary Theodora Fox** was born on 22 May 1861.

Mary married **Herbert Athelstan Barrow**.

8-**William Henry Fox** was born on 14 Jun 1863.

Descendants of Henry Tregelles

6-**Sophia James Fox** was born in 1798 and died on 10 Dec 1875 in London at age 77.

6-**Emily Fox** was born in 1792 and died on 8 Mar 1866 at age 74.

Emily married **Philip Sleeman**, son of **Philip Sleeman** and **Mary Blatchford**. Philip was born in 1792 and died on 31 Mar 1869 at age 77.

6-**Mary Fox** died on 27 Mar 1866 in London.

Mary married **R. D. Mitchell**. They had three children: **Robert, Edward, and Charles**.

7-**Robert Mitchell**

7-**Edward Mitchell**

7-**Charles Mitchell**

4-**Honor Tregelles** was born on 29 Nov 1717 in Penryn, Falmouth, Cornwall.

4-**Mary Tregelles** was born on 22 Jul 1719 in Penryn, Falmouth, Cornwall and died in 1745 in Penryn, Falmouth, Cornwall at age 26.

4-**Elizabeth Tregelles** was born on 9 Feb 1722 in Penryn, Falmouth, Cornwall.

4-**Samuel Tregelles** was born on 17 Mar 1725 in Penryn, Falmouth, Cornwall, died on 17 Sep 1805 in Falmouth, Cornwall at age 80, and was buried on 22 Sep 1805 in FBG Budock, Falmouth.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Merchant in Falmouth, Cornwall.

4-**John Tregelles** was born on 16 Sep 1732 in Penryn, Falmouth, Cornwall and was buried on 6 Nov 1746 in Penryn, Falmouth, Cornwall.

3-**Ann Tregelles** was born on 25 Aug 1677 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 29 Nov 1679 in Falmouth, Cornwall at age 2.

3-**John Tregelles** was born on 27 Apr 1681 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 6 Sep 1746 in Falmouth, Cornwall at age 65.

3-**Mary Tregelles** was born on 16 Nov 1683 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 15 Nov 1688 in Falmouth, Cornwall at age 4.

3-**Samuel Tregelles** was born on 23 Aug 1686 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 28 Sep 1711 at age 25.

3-**Elizabeth Tregelles** was born on 18 Nov 1692 in Falmouth, Cornwall and died in 1778 in Falmouth, Cornwall at age 86.

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