

# CHAPTER FOUR

## Life in service

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

In the area of Heckfield there were many stately homes and some of the owners had London homes as well in order to be able to carry out their work as politicians and lawyers. They included the first Duke of Wellington, who lived at Stratfield Saye House from 1818 to 1852.<sup>1</sup> Heckfield, set in beautiful Hampshire countryside, had the advantage of being very near the main coaching route to London from the southwest. Obviously, these Heckfield families with homes in London needed servants, and many of these servants moved back and forth between the town and the country properties. George<sub>T1</sub> TRINDER and Jane MULLISS are particular examples of this. The stories of the lives of Jane MULLISS and Frances TRINDER are also examples of the esteem that some domestic servants were held in after years of service within a family.

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

### 4.1 George<sub>T1</sub> TRINDER

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



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

*Image capture: Sep 2017 ©2018 Google*

It was not just by chance that George<sub>T1</sub> was working there as a servant, since it became clear that Frances<sub>P1</sub> Wilder had a family connection with Heckfield. Her two daughters, Frances<sub>W1</sub> and Emma, had married two

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

brothers, Francis<sup>2</sup> and Richard Piggott; the father of the Piggott brothers, Paynton Piggott Stainsby Conant, was the owner of Archer Lodge, Sherfield-on-Loddon, near Heckfield.<sup>3</sup>

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

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

#### 4.2 Jane MULLISS

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

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

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



Figure 4.2: 71 Eaton Square, London

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<sup>2</sup> Francis Piggott, the husband of Frances<sub>W1</sub> Wilder, was the MP for nearby Reading from 1847 to 1860 and then became 8th Lieutenant Governor of the Isle of Man.

<sup>3</sup> Archer Lodge was a Tudor house built on the site of the original Sherfield Manor and was the family home of Paynton Piggott Stainsby Conant. It was sold in 1870 and demolished. A new house was built in the regal Victorian style, called Buckfield. It subsequently became Sherfield School, an independent day and boarding school, see <https://www.sherfieldschool.co.uk/> (accessed 12 April 2018).

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

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



Figure 4.3: 72 Micklegate, York

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

<sup>4</sup> The numbering of the street has changed. 72 Micklegate is the large house, Micklegate House, opposite Holy Trinity Church, and is currently (2018) an upmarket hostel which has retained some of the original architectural features.

<sup>5</sup> <http://snaccooperative.org/ark:/99166/w6mc9j7c> (accessed 9 October 2018).

<sup>6</sup> Currently available on a BBC DVD (2018).

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



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

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

<sup>7</sup> Rotten Boroughs were boroughs with a very small electorate which enabled a patron to gain influence within the unreformed House of Commons prior to 1832, see [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rotten\\_and\\_pocket\\_boroughs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rotten_and_pocket_boroughs) (accessed 11 December 2018).

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

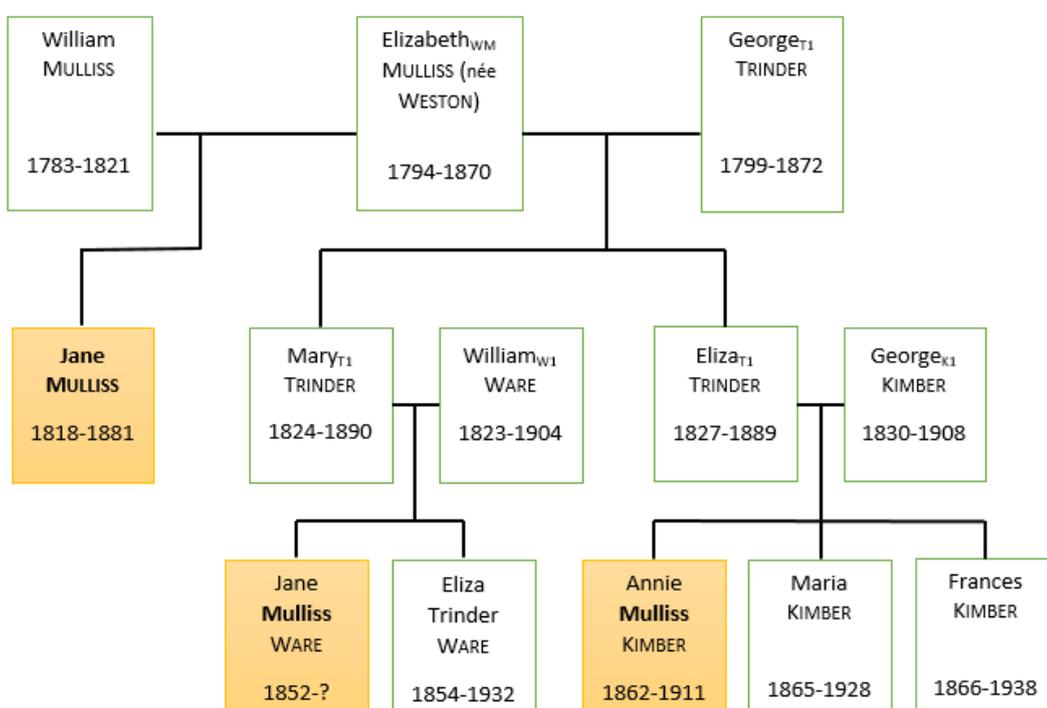


Figure 4.5: Family tree showing the strong links between Jane MULLISS and the Trinder and Kimber families

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

<sup>8</sup> Jane TRINDER (baptised Elizabeth Jane) was a daughter of George<sub>T1</sub> TRINDER’s son Charles<sub>T1</sub> and his wife Elizabeth<sub>R</sub>. Eliza Trinder WARE was a daughter of George<sub>T1</sub>’s daughter Mary<sub>T1</sub> and her husband William<sub>W1</sub> WARE.

<sup>9</sup> Jane Mulliss WARE was another daughter of George<sub>T1</sub>’s daughter Mary<sub>T1</sub> and her husband William<sub>W1</sub> WARE.

## **MULLISS Jane.**

**Personal Estate £758.**

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

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

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

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

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

A visit to the North Yorkshire County Record Office enabled me to see some documents in which Jane MULLISS was mentioned, including copies of the wills and also a letter that she had written to Henrietta Crompton (see Figure 4.8).<sup>11</sup> The fact that her letter was preserved by Henrietta may also suggest the affection in which she was held by the Crompton sisters. Jane's letter was posted in Ryde and is dated 16 April 1873<sup>12</sup> (the year after the death of her father) by which time it would seem likely that Jane had moved to live on the Isle of Wight. The Mrs O'Reilly mentioned in the letter was Henrietta's married sister Caroline. Jane's brother's wife mentioned is likely to have been John<sub>T1</sub> TRINDER's wife Elizabeth<sub>H</sub>; the address is Sea View (Seaview), which was where they lived, and the mention of the large family would fit. Although some words are hard to decipher, the letter reads:

Sea View April 16

Miss H Crompton

Dear Madam

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

<sup>10</sup> (Allen & Ashcroft 1994) Letters and papers of Henrietta Crompton and her family (accessed at North Yorkshire County Record Office).

<sup>11</sup> (Allen & Ashcroft 1994) Letters and papers of Henrietta Crompton and her family (accessed at North Yorkshire County Record Office).

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

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

Your humble servant

Jane Mulliss

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

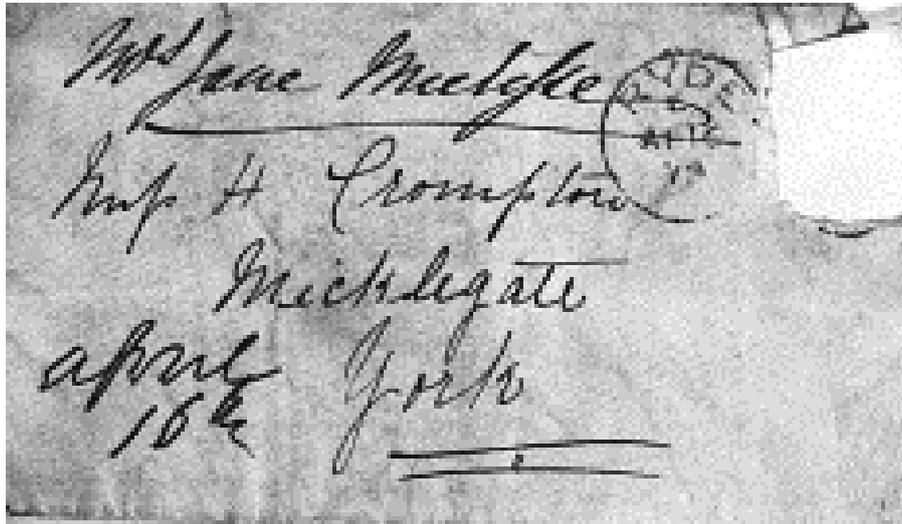


Figure 4.7: The envelope showing the postmark

Sea here April 16  
Mrs H Crompton  
Dear Madam  
I was so pleased  
to receive your letter  
and to hear you are  
better and Mrs M Boop  
keeping so well  
God is very merciful  
to us all still sparing  
you while so many  
of your friends

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

I can't say much for  
 my self as I still have  
 this beating at my heart  
 and at present I have a  
 the cold I am in  
 as my Brother wife is  
 I am sorry to see  
 and I fear not but  
 likely to be better  
 much is a great grief  
 to us all the I say  
 it is because of how  
 kind nothing to be  
 seen but something  
 no you of her Ann

a sad tangle to my Brother  
 and his large family  
 but this matter is full  
 tangles and troubles  
 Dear Madam I thank  
 so very much for your  
 kind long letter and for  
 all your kindness to me  
 you should know  
 your Mother  
 My thanks for the stage  
 also for the several  
 papers of paper  
 for Mr & Betty

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

#### 4.3 Frances Jane TRINDER

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

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

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

ALSO IN LOVING MEMORY OF FRANCES TRINDER OF SEAVIEW I.O.W  
 WHO DIED NOVEMBER 1925  
 FOR 30 YEARS THE DEVOTED AND BELOVED FRIEND OF THE FAMILY OF THE LATE SIR JAMES DOUGLASS KT

Figure 4.9: The text on the commemoration of Frances TRINDER in St Petrox Churchyard, Dartmouth

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

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

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

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

"STELLA,"  
Formerly "ILEDEN,"  
BONCHURCH, ISLE OF WIGHT.



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

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

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

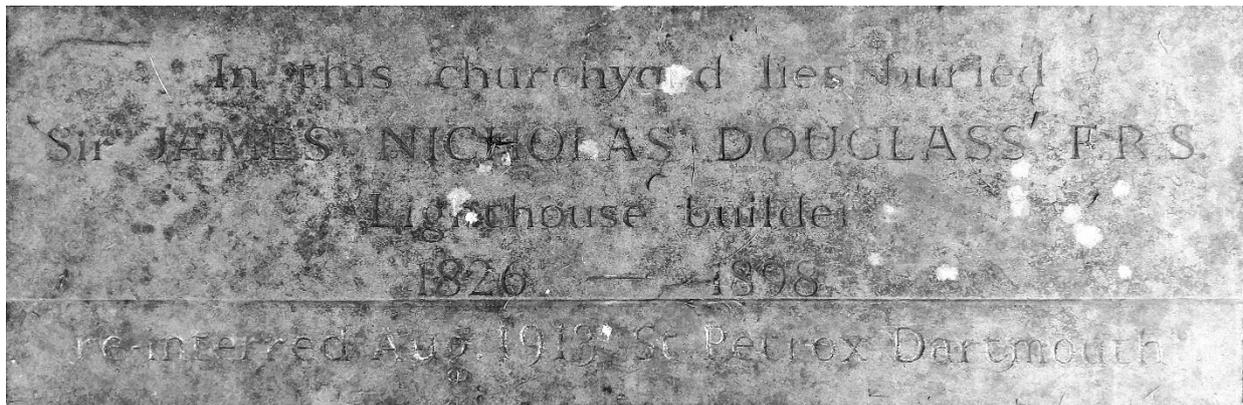
Lady Mary Jane Douglass died in 1922, and is also buried in the churchyard of St Petrox Church, Dartmouth. The next records that I came across for Frances were the Electoral Roll records for 1924 and 1925, which show her living at Crosse House, Alphington, just outside Exeter, while Mary Beatrice Douglass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

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

<sup>14</sup> [http://www.douglashistory.co.uk/history/james\\_douglass.htm](http://www.douglashistory.co.uk/history/james_douglass.htm) (accessed 27 November 2018).

<sup>15</sup> 'Stella' was previously known as 'Ileden', and is a large house set back off the road on Bonchurch Shute. It is now called Miramar. I am grateful to the Ventnor Heritage Centre for this information, which enabled me to identify the house.

Sir James Nicholas Douglass was originally buried in the churchyard of St Boniface Old Church, Bonchurch, in 1898, but in 1913 his remains were exhumed and were then reinterred in the churchyard of St Petrox Church, Dartmouth. It was intriguing to wonder why this place was so special to the Douglass family, and why this took place in 1913. On further research I discovered that Sir James and Lady Mary's son, William Douglass, had followed in his father's footsteps and become renowned for his work as a lighthouse engineer<sup>16</sup>. In 1913 he drowned in a sailing accident off Start Point near Dartmouth.<sup>17</sup> The memorial stone to Sir James and Lady Mary Douglass in St Petrox Church, Dartmouth, also commemorates three of their grandsons who lost their lives in the First World War.



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

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

<sup>16</sup> William Tregarthen Douglass designed the Round Island Lighthouse in the Isles of Scilly, which was where his mother had come from.

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