

CHAPTER SIX

Other branches of the Nash family

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

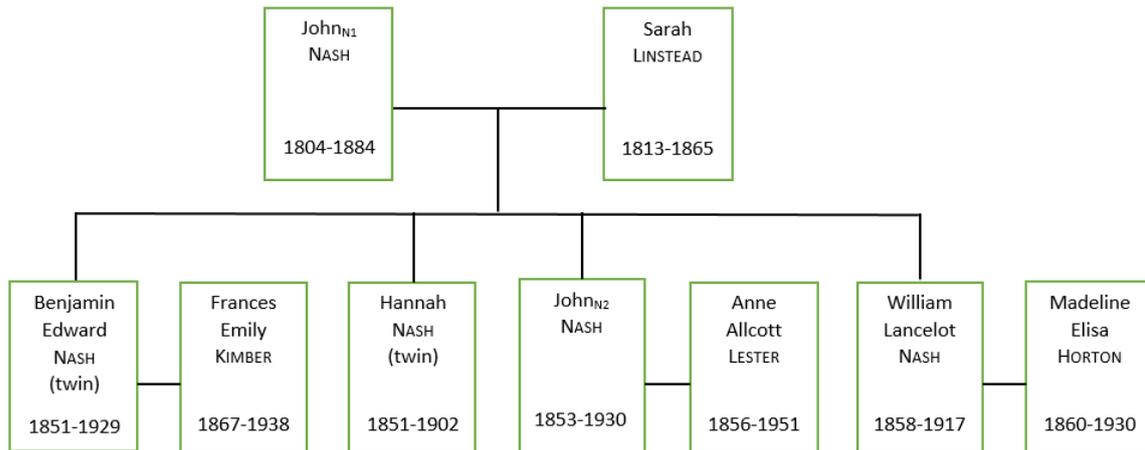


Figure 6.1: The family of John_{N1} NASH and Sarah LINSTEAD

6.1 Hannah NASH

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

NASH John.

Personal Estate £11,926 19s. 6d.



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

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

As explained in 1.3.2, in 1866, soon after the death of John_{N1}'s first wife, Sarah LINSTEAD, John_{N1} married Priscilla Eliza LESTER (nee ALLCOTT). In 1883, Benjamin's brother, John_{N2}, married their step-sister, Anne Allcott LESTER (Priscilla's daughter) and in 1891^c we find that Priscilla, now a widow, had

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

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

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

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

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

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

of the said intestate.

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

Gross value of Estate ... £ *253. 9. 9*
~~Net value of Personal Estate~~ £

Figure 6.4: Letter of Administration for Hannah NASH, 1902

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

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

Superintendent Registrar's District <u>Camberwell.</u>									
Registrar's Sub-District <u>Camberwell</u>									
18 <u>1902</u> . DEATHS in the Sub-District of <u>Camberwell</u> in the County of <u>London</u>									
Columns:—	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
No.	When and Where Died.	Name and Surname.	Sex.	Age.	Rank or Profession.	Cause of Death.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.
273	Death February 1902 Camberwell House	Hannah Nash	Female	57 years	Of no Calling Oaklands East Farleigh Maidstone	Exhaustion from Folie circulaire Acute Bronchitis Certified by H. Savers M.D. F.R.S.	Francis H. Edmond Superintendent Camberwell House Lunatic Asylum	4 February 1902	H. Gorton Deputy Registrar

Figure 6.5: Death Certificate for Hannah NASH, 1902

6.2 John_{N2} NASH

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

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

¹ Camberwell House Lunatic Asylum consisted of three substantial houses built in 1790 (30–32 Peckham Road). In 1846 the premises were converted into a private mental asylum. The Asylum was licensed to accommodate 70 male and 80 female paupers, and 12 male private patients. The grounds of the Asylum consisted of 20 acres, laid out as a park. A small market garden within them provided produce for the inmates. By 1859 the Asylum contained 318 inmates — some 247 paupers and 71 private patients — who were kept occupied by work in the grounds (unusually for the times, both sexes were allowed to mix together in the garden). Each year a house by the seaside was hired for use as a holiday home. By 1878 it was the second largest asylum in London, licensed to accommodate 362 inmates, and consisted of the original buildings and several detached houses and cottages in which patients were accommodated according to their illness and social status. In 1898 the Asylum contained 489 private and pauper patients of both sexes. <http://ezitis.myzen.co.uk/camberwellhouse.html> (accessed 29 March 2018).

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

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

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

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

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



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

future rather than simply recalling the past. On 1 September 1907 there is a record of John_{N2} having arrived in Buenos Aires, Argentina, from Southampton.² Maybe he was travelling on Mail Steam Packet Company business and might have visited or stayed in Belgrano, the leafy northern neighbourhood of Buenos Aires. But there was to be an even deeper connection. In 1914 John_{N2} and Anne's oldest child Maude married Lewis William Richard Winter ATCHERLEY in Buenos Aires; John_{N2}, Anne and John_{N3} travelled out to the wedding, arriving in Buenos Aires on 23 May,³ and it could be that the newly-weds settled in Belgrano; we shall follow Maude's story in 6.2.1.

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

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

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

² Museo de la Inmigración, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

³ Museo de la Inmigración, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

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

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

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

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

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

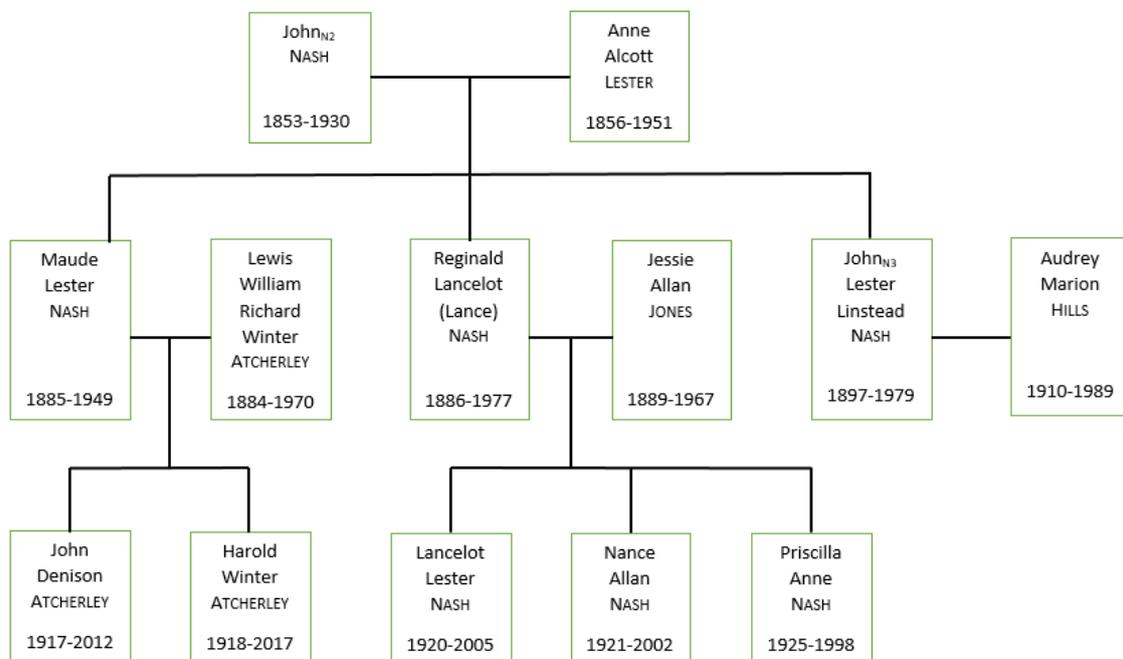


Figure 6.10: The family of John_{N2} NASH and Anne Allcott LESTER

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

6.2.1 Maude Lester NASH and her family

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁴ Museo de la Inmigración, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

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



Figure 6.11: Lewis and Maude ATCHERLEY



Figure 6.12: Denison, Maude, Harold and Lewis

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Figure 6.13: Caroline Olsen, Harold, Maude and Denison

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

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

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

⁷ Lewis also appeared in a BBC Four documentary entitled 'Building Burma's Death Railway: *Moving Half the Mountain*'. More information about him can be found at <http://www.atcherley.org.uk/wp/moving-half-the-mountain/> (accessed 22 October 2018) and at <https://www.iwm.org.uk/collections/item/object/80033484> (accessed 22 October 2018).

⁸ <http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/thetimes-uk/obituary.aspx?n=harold-winter-atcherley&pid=183855339> (accessed 30 April 2018).

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

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

6.2.2 Reginald (Lance) Lancelot NASH

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

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



Figure 6.14: 'Southlew', Reigate Road, Epsom

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

⁹ A descendant of Reginald has passed on his recollection that it was a business concerned with oil burners and was a small family-owned engineering business which was bought out in 2006.

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

6.2.3 John_{N3} Lester Linstead NASH

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

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

6.3 William Lancelot NASH

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

¹⁰<http://bedsarchives.bedford.gov.uk/CommunityArchives/Kempston/BedfordshireMiddleClassPublicSchool.aspx> (accessed 3 May 2018).

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

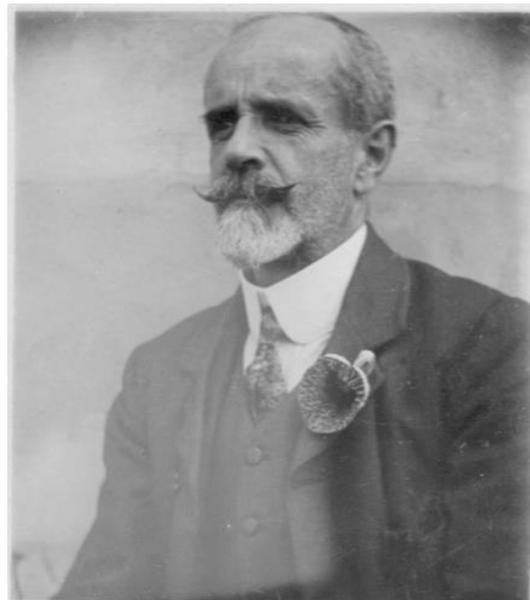


Figure 6.15: William Lancelot NASH

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

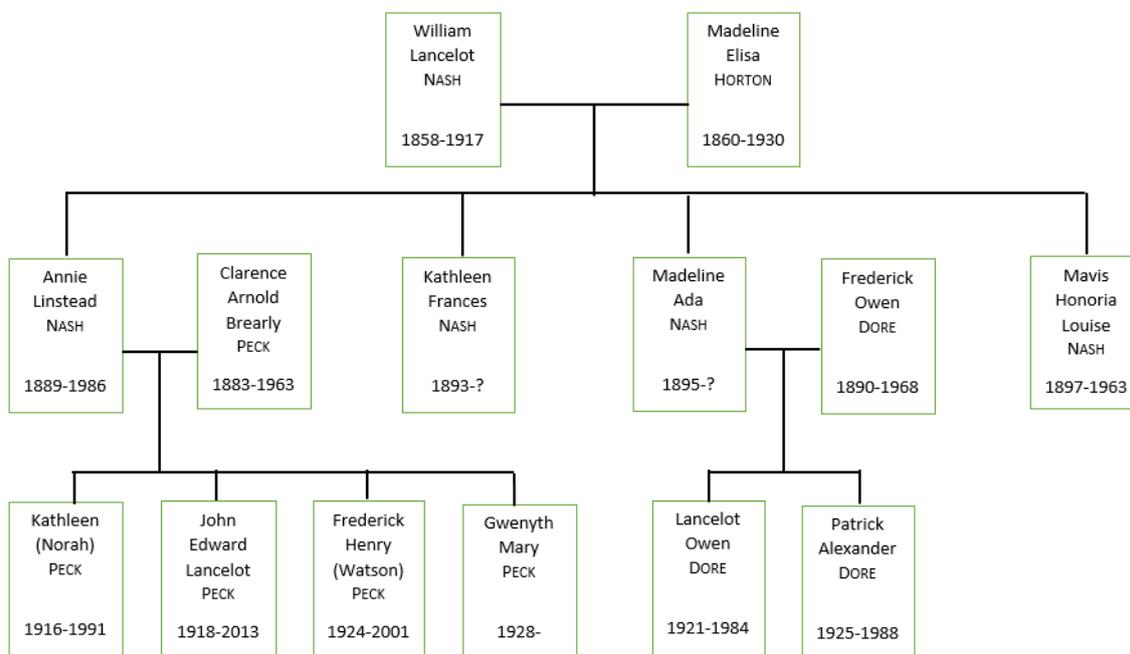


Figure 6.16: The family of William Lancelot NASH and Madeline Elisa HORTON

¹¹ <http://sa-passenger-list.za.net/index.php> (accessed 5 February 2019).



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

Married in <i>St John's Church</i> in <i>Princeton</i> This Marriage was solemnized between us: <i>Wm. Fair Jackson</i> and <i>Emily Jane Natch</i> In the presence of <i>E. Oakes</i> and <i>W. F. Natch</i>		by me, <i>J. B. Robinson</i> <i>Incommod St. John's</i>		
<i>45</i>	<i>June 1st 1888</i>	<i>William Lancelot Nash</i> Full age Bachelor <i>Traden</i> <i>Princeton</i>	<i>Madeline Eliza Horton</i> Full age Spinster <i>Princeton</i>	<i>J. B. Robinson</i> <i>Incommod St. John's</i>
Married in <i>Residence of Bride</i> in <i>Princeton</i> This Marriage was solemnized between us: <i>William Lancelot Nash</i> and <i>Madeline Eliza Horton</i> In the presence of <i>Sarah Horton</i> and <i>Elizabeth Humphrey</i>		by me, <i>J. B. Robinson</i> <i>Incommod St. John's</i>		
		<i>S. C. Horton</i>		

Figure 6.18: Marriage Certificate of William NASH and Madeline HORTON

6.3.1 Kathleen, Mavis and Madeline Ada NASH

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

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

6.3.2 Annie (Nancy) Linstead NASH and the PECK family

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

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

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

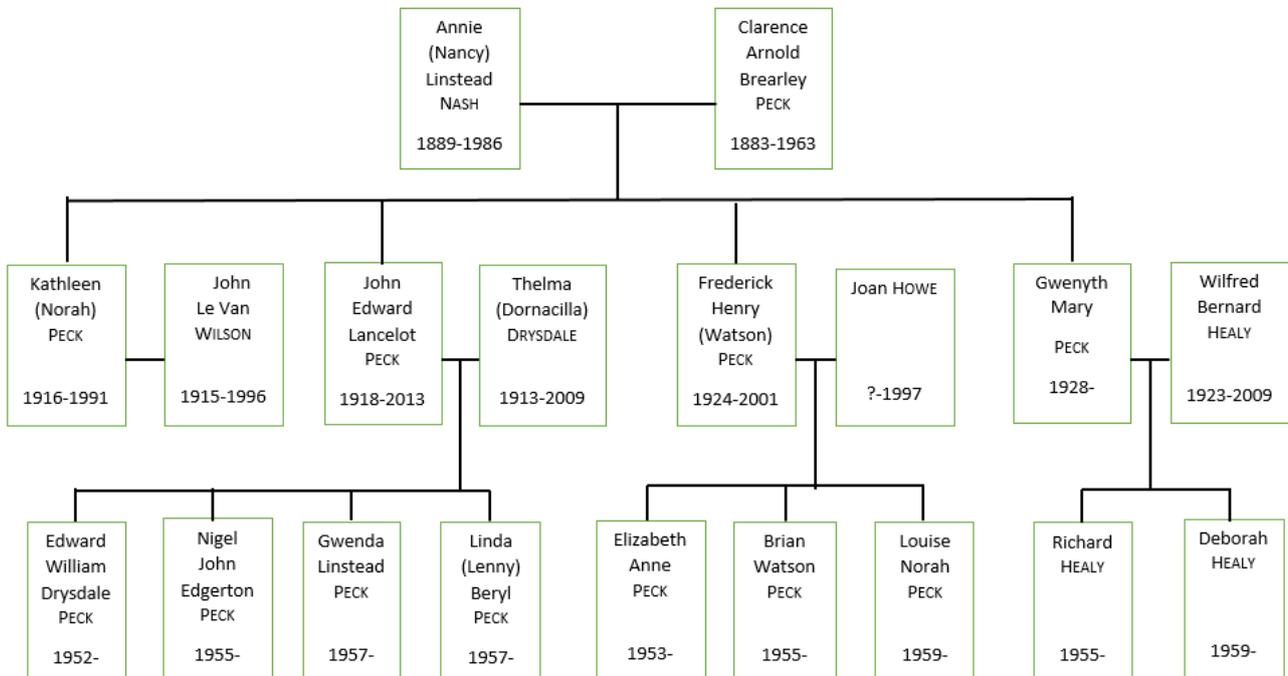


Figure 6.20: The family of Annie Linstead NASH and Clarence PECK



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

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

6.4.1 Kathleen (Norah) PECK

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

6.4.2 John PECK

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

¹² <https://www.connect.ecuad.ca/sites/www.connect.ecuad.ca/files/pages/59/Visions%20Winter%202009%20Final.pdf> (page 15, accessed 3 May 2018).

¹³ <https://www.dignitymemorial.com/obituaries/surrey-bc/john-peck-5736683> (accessed 19 October 2018).



Figure 6.22: John, Watson, Norah and Gwenyth PECK

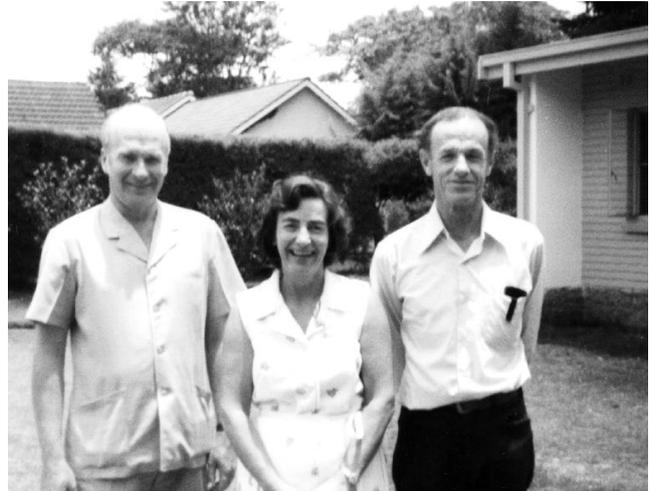


Figure 6.23: Watson, Gwenyth, and John PECK

6.4.3 Watson PECK

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

6.4.4 Gwenyth PECK

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

6.5 Family names continue

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

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

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

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

¹⁴ <http://obits.dignitymemorial.com/dignity-memorial/obituary.aspx?n=John-Peck&lc=3745&pid=167984610&mid=5736683&Affiliate=vancouver&PersonID=167984610&FHID=5869> (accessed 2 May 2018).