

*The Findlays of Leith and London*  
*and their Kettle Descendants*

*2<sup>nd</sup> edition*

*Pam Griffiths*

*October 2012*



## Contents

	<b>Page</b>
Acknowledgments and Disclaimers	5
Introduction and Abbreviations	6
Archibald Findlay of Leith and Bermondsey	7
Alexander Findlay of Leith and his family	14
The family of Robert Findlay of Leith	28
James Findlay and Barbara Stewart – a speculation	36
Other Findlays in Leith	37
The Donaldsons	40
The Lavender Lines – part 1	47
Alexander Findlay the mapmaker	64
Alexander George Findlay FRGS	90
Sarah Findlay and the Kettles	105
Reverend William Benjamin Findlay	142
The Lavender Lines – part 2	146
Morton Findlay the cabinet maker	155
Appendix: Alexander Findlay and the Goldsmiths' Company	157

## Trees

	<b>Page</b>
Tree 1 - Family of Archibald and Mary Findlay - Bermondsey	10
Tree 2 - Family of Alexander Findlay and Janet Donaldson	20
Tree 3 - Family of George Greig and Catherine Findlay	27
Tree 4 - Family of Archibald Watters and Christian Findlay	30
Tree 5 - Family of William Findlay and Helen Scott	32
Tree 6 - Family of Robert Findlay	34
Tree 7 - Family of Andrew Donaldson	44
Tree 8 - Family of Archibald and Celia Findlay	51
Tree 9 - Family of Archibald and Mary Findlay - South Africa	56
Tree 10 - Family of Alexander and Sarah Findlay	67
Tree 11 - Family of Daniel and Sarah Kettle	107
Tree 12 - Family of Henry and Helen Fuller	122
Tree 13 - Family of George and Harriet Findlay	149
Tree 14 - Family of James and Sophia Findlay	154

## Acknowledgments and Disclaimers

My thanks go first to Deborah Findlay, who had the perception to bridge the gap that I could not, for all her information regarding Findlays in South Africa, and also for introducing me to Lincoln Partridge whose account of that branch added much detail.

Thanks are also due to the staff of the Family History Centre in London, to the archivists and staff of the London Metropolitan Archive, Bromley Local Studies Library, the Society of Genealogists, the Salters' Company and the Royal Geographical Society - in particular there to Francis Herbert, who directed me to many useful sources.

In Scotland, thanks go to staff at the National Archive of Scotland, the Edinburgh City Archives and Library, the curator of the *People's Story* Museum, the archivist at Morton Hall, to John Arthur, local historian in Leith, and to Marion Stout, who showed me round the beautiful church in South Leith and gave me much local background information

Parish register entries are not referenced, but in England come from microfilms held by the appropriate local archive or library, or from original scanned documents on *Ancestry*<sup>1</sup>. In Scotland, they come from microfilm of parish registers held at the Family History Centre at Hyde Park or directly from scanned images on the *scotlandspeople*<sup>2</sup> website.

Finally, my grateful thanks go to my cousin Betty, without whose careful custodianship of so many Findlay and Kettle artifacts and phenomenal memory for family stories this history would have been so much the poorer.

Although I have tried to be as accurate as possible in the following account, I acknowledge that any errors therein are my own and would be happy to hear from anyone who can offer amendments. A few references are incomplete, especially in the section on Alexander Findlay the map-maker, as they come from notes made a very long time ago, before I was as careful over noting down references in full. Some of these sources are no longer available, or can't be traced, so will have to be taken on trust.

Pam Griffiths, 2010  
pam\_griffiths@lineone.net

---

<sup>1</sup> [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk)

<sup>2</sup> [www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk](http://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk)

## Introduction

My first introduction to family history was probably hearing about my great-great-great-grandfather, Alexander Findlay. This was my one famous ancestor, a map-maker and founder member of the Royal Geographical Society. He had lived at *The White House* in Hayes, and so it was, that when I was about fifteen years old, my mother and I tramped round Hayes churchyard until we found his grave and then went to look at the parish registers at the local library. From that moment, I was hooked.

We knew that the family originated in Scotland, but had no idea where until the *Dictionary of National Biography* suggested the port of Arbroath, in Angus. The IGI showed a number of Findlays and Finlays in the Arbroath registers, but no Archibald who could have been Alexander's father. I despaired of making the link north of the border, but continued from time to time to find out what I could about the family in England. Then I realised that Archibald Findlay's will suggested a connection with Leith, in Midlothian, and sure enough, enough evidence has turned up there to convince me that the family originated there, rather than in Arbroath. While a link to Arbroath has been established through Archibald's sister, it is in Midlothian that the earliest references to this family have been found.

In the records I have looked at, the surname has been spelled in various ways in early records: Findlay, Finlay, Findley, Finley and occasionally Finlaw. As there seems to be no consistency, I have generally stuck to Findlay in the following account.

## Abbreviations

BLHL - Bromley Local History Library  
NAS - National Archives of Scotland  
RGS - Royal Geographical Society  
SoG - Society of Genealogists  
SHC - Surrey History Centre  
TGL - The Guildhall Library

## Archibald Findlay of Leith and Bermondsey

The lynchpin in this story from two nations is Archibald<sup>1</sup> Findlay, so although he is not the earliest known ancestor in this family, his life in England seems the obvious starting point for this story.

The first reference to Archibald<sup>1</sup> in England is in the baptism register of St. Mary Magdalen in Bermondsey, then Surrey, now London (See Tree 1, page 10). On 5<sup>th</sup> April, 1785, he and his wife Mary christened a daughter named Catherine, born on 10<sup>th</sup> March; she was the couple's second child:

Catherine D of Archibald and Mary Finley Sail Maker Cherry Garden

I have been unable to find the baptism of the eldest, Archibald<sup>2</sup>, but believe that he was probably born around 1783. Five other children followed: Mary, born 3<sup>rd</sup> baptized 28<sup>th</sup> January 1787; Alexander, born 28<sup>th</sup> December 1788 and baptized on 4<sup>th</sup> January the following year; George, born 1<sup>st</sup> and baptized 30<sup>th</sup> January 1791; William, born 5<sup>th</sup> October, baptized 4<sup>th</sup> November 1792 and Morton, born 31<sup>st</sup> October, baptized 9<sup>th</sup> November 1794. The surname is spelled variously at this stage – Finlay for the two girls, Finley for Alexander and Findley for the rest. The address given is usually Cherry Garden, but for George, it's The Wall.



**St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey**

Mary Findlay's death took place shortly after Morton's birth. The entry in the burial register at St. Mary Magdalen on 13<sup>th</sup> November 1794 reads:

Findlay, Mary, aged 41, of the Wall, Bermondsey.  
(Undertaker: Hawkins)

I have not been able to find a marriage for Archibald<sup>1</sup> and Mary, so know nothing about her other than that she was probably born about 1753, but I

would guess that her maiden name was Morton. As well as Morton being given as a Christian name to her last born child, a granddaughter was christened Mary Morton. There were a number of Morton families in Leith at about the right time, but no way of telling if any of them were related to Mary.

The baptisms cited above state Archibald<sup>1</sup> to be a victualler and a sail maker. His address is given at various overlapping times as Cherry Garden, Bermondsey, On the Wall, Bermondsey or Rotherhythe Wall, so I suspect that Cherry Garden was his home and the other address(es) his warehouse. Elmes<sup>1</sup> describes Cherry Garden St. in Rotherhythe as:

the first turning on the west going from Mill Pond Bridge by  
Cherry Garden Stairs. Cherry Garden Stairs Bermondsey –  
1¼ miles east from London Bridge opposite Wapping Old Stairs.

The modern Cherry Garden Street runs at right-angles to the Wall and the River Thames. Bermondsey and Rotherhythe seem to have been used in the documents interchangeably, although the boundary between the two parishes actually passed just to the east of Cherry Garden Street, at West Street. Even today, though, the road sign to the east of that boundary says Bermondsey Wall, so I suspect there has always been a degree of confusion.

*British History Online*<sup>2</sup> also gives insights into the area where Archibald<sup>1</sup> made his home in England:

In the beginning of the 18th century the streets, beyond those already mentioned, were Mill Street, Water Lane, London Street, Jacob Street, East Lane, Salisbury Lane and Street, Cherry Garden Street and the west side of West Lane. These are all included in the riverside area now bounded by St. Saviour's Dock, Dockhead and Jamaica Road.

At around the time Archibald<sup>1</sup> and his family settled here, a pleasure gardens, similar to the one at Vauxhall, was established in the parish. This, and the trade carried on in the area, apparently brought some wealthier residents to Bermondsey. Its 'des res' status didn't last long, though; most of the 'better sort' had moved on by the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, driven out maybe by the smell of the tanneries. The character of the area in the second half of the eighteenth century is captured by the following comment<sup>3</sup>:

In 1792 there had been much building in Bermondsey, but there was

---

<sup>1</sup> *A Topographical Dictionary of London and its Environs*, James Elmes, 1831, Whittaker, Treacher and Arnott, London

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=43026>, *A History of the County of Surrey*: Volume 4 (1912), pp. 17-24. 'Parishes: Bermondsey'

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=43026> *A History of the County of Surrey*: Volume 4 (1912), pp. 17-24. 'Parishes: Bermondsey'

still a remainder of grazing land occupied by cowkeepers and 110 acres of garden ground. The lingering suburban character of the neighbourhood is perhaps illustrated by the tradition that the oldest pack of foxhounds in Surrey was kept by Mr. Gobsall at Bermondsey in 1750. The place, however, had by this time an important trade. The tanners were numerous, and carried on here a more extensive business than in any other part of the country. Some members of allied trades, fellmongers, curriers, leather-dressers and parchment makers, were established in the parish, and calico printers, dyers and pin and needle makers were represented in a small degree. Rope makers, anchor smiths, stave merchants, boat builders and persons who furnished articles of rigging for the navy occupied the waterside, and there were two small docks.



**The Thames from Bermondsey Wall at Cherry Garden Pier**

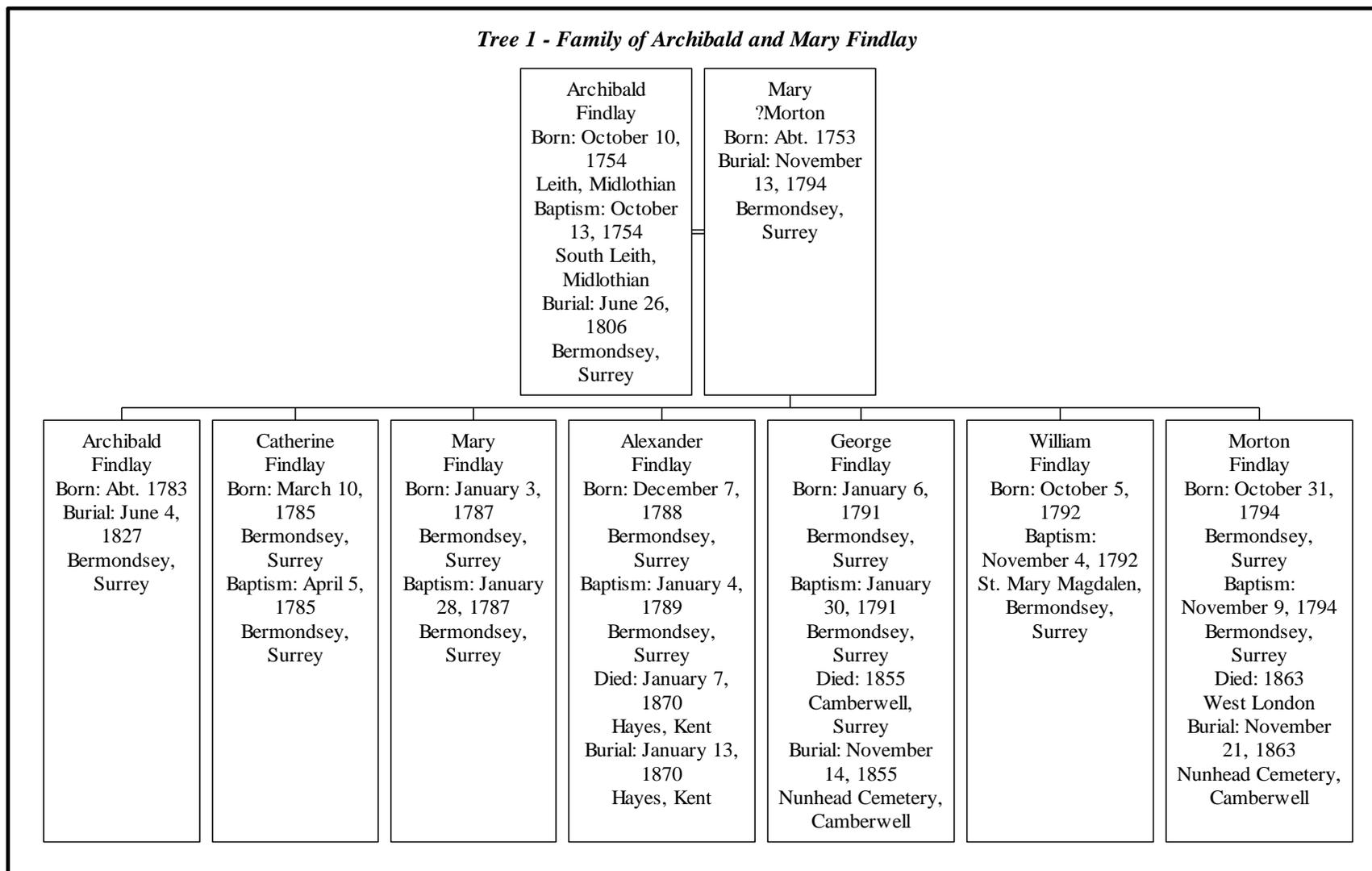
Given the location, on the bank of the River Thames, and the era, it would seem reasonable to think that Archibald<sup>1</sup> may have been involved in victualling ships for the navy. For much of this period, England was involved in war with France, and the navy would have needed considerable provisioning. Even today, keeping enough food on board to keep sailors at sea fit and healthy is a huge undertaking. Alternatively, he may have been more closely linked with mercantile shipping which came into the port of London from places all round the world. He may even have owned his own ships. An entry about his grandson in the *Dictionary of National Biography*<sup>1</sup> refers to Archibald as a:

shipowner of Arbroath, who transferred his business to the Thames about the middle of the eighteenth century.

---

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/9452?docPos=2>

*Tree 1 - Family of Archibald and Mary Findlay*



It was customary at the time, before the idea of a limited company had been invented, for merchants to group together to buy ships, and so Archibald Findlay may well have held shares in one or more ships alongside running his victualler's business. A family story suggests that he had an interest in two ships, called the *Archibald* and the *Findlay*, but there is no evidence of this. Either way, although the designation of ship owner in the eighteenth century was not quite as grand as it would be today, it would seem that Archibald<sup>1</sup> had strong maritime links. His eldest son, who inherited the business, described himself as a ship's chandler, and I suspect the same term could have also been applied to the father. Some idea of the riverside atmosphere and type of vessel he may have part-owned can be imagined from the illustrations on John Roque's map of London, Westminster and Southwark<sup>1</sup> which show the Thames bustling with sailing ships of various kinds. Adjacent pages show gardens and orchards lying either side of Cherry Garden Street.

Archibald<sup>1</sup> can be found paying Land Tax<sup>2</sup> in a run of surviving records between 1783 and 1791. In 1783 the entry reads:

2 <sup>nd</sup> Division, Waterside p.28, On the Wall	
Proprietor: The Earl of Salisbury	Lands, the yearly value
Occupier: Archib <sup>d</sup> Finley	£5
Archib <sup>d</sup> Finlay	£11

Later entries don't divide the tax up, but just give a total of £16 as the yearly value. According to the entry in 1790, there was 2/8 payable; the next year, it was 2/4. A later entry, in 1803, just states:

Archd Findley    Rents or value 20

In his will<sup>3</sup>, written on 4<sup>th</sup> June 1806, shortly before his death, he described himself as:

Archibald Findlay of the parish of Saint Mary Magdalen sailmaker and lists the following leases:

one of my present dwelling house or from Simon Lake to myself  
one of my sail warehouse from Benjamin Jones to self and one of  
my garden from David Reid to myself

---

<sup>1</sup> John Rocque *London, Westminster and Southwark* first edition 1746 (26" to a mile) segment 138, sheet 2, section 9

<http://www.motco.com/map/81002/SeriesSearchPlatesFullb.asp?mode=query&artist=384&other=372&x=11&y=11>

<sup>2</sup> SHC QS6/7/65 1782-92 Land Tax Bermondsey

<sup>3</sup> TNA Prob 11/1446: Will of Archibald Findlay, St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, 1806

He wills these jointly to Sampson Boys Harman, John Galton and his eldest son Archibald<sup>2</sup>, along with:

the whole of my property real and personal including the sum of one thousand three percent reduced stock now standing in my name in the Bank Books as well as all monies or debts due to me and securities of moneys in trust

These three trustees are charged with settling debts and funeral expenses, and then with ensuring that his sister receive £20 from his estate. This bequest to Catherine Grey of Leith, which he begged her:

to accept as a small token of my love and remembrance

was both the key and the block to my research. The clerk who wrote up the copy will which is now in *The National Archive* made one, simple slip. He wrote Grey for Greig.

The rest of the estate was to be divided equally between his surviving children. Archibald<sup>2</sup> was to receive his portion within the year. Catherine was to have her sixth invested, and receive the dividend until she married, when:

the property to be then disposed of as the said trustees may think most to her advantage.

The remaining four sixths was to be invested for Alexander, George, William and Morton:

and the interest of money accruing from the said property they are to apply towards the maintenance of my said four children in equal proportions until they respectively gain the age of twenty five years.

The trustees were also charged to find apprenticeships for the two youngest boys, William and Morton, and provisions are made as to what should happen if any of the children died before inheriting. The final direction was that once the other bequests had been taken care of, the leases outlined above were to be handed over to his son Archibald<sup>2</sup>. Sampson Boys Harman, John Galton and Archibald<sup>2</sup> Findlay were appointed executors, and witnessed the will along with Charles Machell and James Mormom. The will was proved on 2<sup>nd</sup> July 1806 at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

John Galton was a printer working in Whitechapel and Little East Cheap, while Sampson Boys Harman was a potter from Salisbury Street in Bermondsey; he was buried in Woolwich in 1832, aged 61<sup>1</sup>. There was no

---

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.ancestry.co.uk/>

mention of Archibald<sup>1</sup>'s daughter Mary in the will, and no sign of a marriage for her, so I suspect she died young.

The Bermondsey registers record the burial of Archibald<sup>1</sup> on 26<sup>th</sup> June 1806; he would have been nearly 52 years old.



**St. Mary Magdalen in 1809**

Now we need to do an abrupt U-turn, back to the beginning of this man's life. Arbroath had not turned up any likely candidates to belong to Archibald<sup>1</sup>'s family, and I could find no Catherine Grey in Leith. However, there was a baptism of an Archibald in South Leith in 1754 – about the right time, with a father named Alexander – the name given to his own second son. The baptism entry reads:

Alex<sup>r</sup> Findlay Weaver in Leith and Jannet Donaldson Sp. A. S. N.  
Archibald born 10<sup>th</sup> bap<sup>d</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> Oct. Wit. Arch: Watters and Alexander  
Brown, both Indwrs<sup>s</sup> in Leith

The term 'indweller' was used in Scotland to describe a resident, possibly slightly above the status of an ordinary tenant, and 'in' rather than 'of' implies there was no ownership of land. Indweller is a slippery word. One reference book says it is used to describe a worker who was 'unfree', which I take to mean someone who was not a 'freeman' of the burgh through membership of a Trade Incorporation. However, staff at various Scottish archives seem to prefer its simpler meaning of resident. This was a period when sons often followed fathers into the same trade, so I might have expected to find someone selling goods to the sailors using the port. At first glance, there seems to be no obvious connection between being a weaver and a victualler, but there could be a link between weaving and sail-making.

A chance encounter on an Arbroath forum led me to Debbie Findlay, who had worked out that the copy of Archibald<sup>1</sup> Findlay's will held in The

National Archives had a 'y' where there should be a 'g' (the two letters looked very similar in scripts of the time) and had found Catherine Findlay married to George Greig rather than Grey in Leith. Further scrutiny of the Leith parish registers showed the rest of Alexander<sup>1</sup> Findlay and Janet Donaldson's family, including, baptized at North Leith on 13<sup>th</sup> July 1769, a daughter named Catherine. The entry for her marriage to George Greig at South Leith on 28<sup>th</sup> January 1786 gave her father's name as Alexander Findlay. The link was confirmed.

### **Alexander Findlay of Leith and his family**

Researching in Midlothian has been problematical. Although the parish registers for South Leith in the mid-seventeenth century are beautifully kept, giving additional detail not always found in other parishes, and, unusually in Scotland, including burials, little else at a personal level is available unless the subject for research was either an elder in the kirk or fell foul of the Kirk Session for some kind of wrong-doing.



**The Signal Tower Leith**

Leith, situated just two miles north of Scotland's capital, has long been Edinburgh's port, and overseas trade was always important – as apparently was smuggling! In the early eighteenth century Leith was a large village with about 5000 people; most living in the parish of South Leith. The whole was enclosed in town walls which no longer survive. Although controlled from Edinburgh - a source of antipathy for Leithers - as a royal burgh it also had a

proud tradition of Trade Incorporations which protected their members against outsiders and incomers. Leith has had a chequered and sometimes violent history; it has been burnt, besieged by Elizabeth I, and invaded by Oliver Cromwell - to name just a few of its adventures. By the time I have been researching, although Leith was a royal burgh, Edinburgh had taken it over, and had, as many locals pointed out to me, bled the burgh dry. In addition, after the Act of Union, the Scottish parliament and nobility moved south, so there were no movers and shakers left in Leith. There was then also the double whammy of cheap English goods competing with what was produced locally and expensive English taxes taking more money out of the pockets of the locals. Leith began to decline. As *The Story of Leith*<sup>1</sup> puts it:

Between the 'Fifteen and the Jacobite rising of 1745 was a period of trade depression, and consequent gloom and discontent, largely brought about by the Union.

This would have been the world Alexander<sup>1</sup> Findlay grew up in. As a weaver, he may have been involved in weaving woolen cloth. Alternatively he could have been a linen weaver, creating fabrics for clothing, but given his son's occupation, I suspect he may have been involved in making sailcloth<sup>2</sup>.

The making of ropes, twine and sailcloth forms one of Leith's most specialized industries.

In 1750, the South Leith Roperie<sup>3</sup> amalgamated with its counterpart in North Leith, creating:

the huge business established in Bath Street known to-day as the Edinburgh Roperie and Sailcloth Company

suggesting that the two processes went hand in hand. Roperies are something Archibald<sup>1</sup> would have found familiar when he moved to Bermondsey as maps of the time show numerous rope walks in the area.

No baptism for Alexander<sup>1</sup> Findlay has come to light, despite extensive searching. Even allowing for the fact that records don't always survive, this was a fairly turbulent time in Scottish religion, with numerous sects and splinter groups emerging. In addition, baptism cost money. I believe, however, that he was born in the early to mid-1720s.

---

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.electricscotland.com/history/leith/29.htm> *The Story of Leith*, John Russell, 1922, Thomas Nelson and sons, London, Edinburgh & New York

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.electricscotland.com/history/leith/32.htm> *The Story of Leith*, John Russell, 1922, Thomas Nelson and sons, London, Edinburgh & New York

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.electricscotland.com/history/leith/29.htm> *The Story of Leith*, John Russell, 1922, Thomas Nelson and sons, London, Edinburgh & New York

He may or may not have been baptized by a minister from the parish church, but whatever the case, St. Mary's church South Leith would have been a major influence on his life. Situated on Kirkgate, a stones throw away from Tolbooth Wynd, which was in the area where Alexander<sup>1</sup> spent at least part of his life, the church in his day was a lot bigger than it is now, and its grounds more extensive, with the churchyard running right down to the Links, a full 50 yards further than it does today. In the early days, the churchyard was used for grazing cattle, and burials took place in the church. It was only as space began to run out that burials took place outside, and it was only when the elders realized that they could charge for the erection of headstones in the churchyard that they began to allow them.



**St. Mary South Leith**

When the church was rebuilt in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the floor level was lowered, and the area reduced, trashing a number of gravestones which had been laid on the floor. The church Alexander<sup>1</sup> would have known would have been the biggest enclosed space in the town, and as such was used as a meeting point for all kinds of events, including trading and business transactions. Because Leith was a Royal Burgh, with a number of Trade Incorporations, the church was divided up so that each guild had its own area, identified by their guild badges. The hammermen's badge can still be seen on the back wall of the present church. The building was big enough to house five different pulpits, and congregations would gather to hear their own minister preach, bringing their communion tokens with them at the appropriate time to verify their right to take part in a service in that part of the church. The impression given is of a bustling place, probably noisy and full of movement, unlike the solemn atmosphere we would expect during a service today.

According to John Arthur, a local Leith historian, burials inside the church ended in about 1776:

but the external layout of the churchyard reflects the ancient internal layout of the Church. So the Maltmen had their seats in the West end of the Church and they were buried at the west side of the Churchyard, Seamen had their seats at the east end of the Church and they are buried at the east side of the Churchyard and so on. This is a reflection of where the original Chapels of the incorporations once stood in the Church.

The kirk elders kept a close eye on the behaviour of the parishioners, so the first glimpse of Alexander<sup>1</sup> in any records in Leith comes, I think, in the Examination Rolls<sup>1</sup>. These were documents compiled by the kirk elders, listing all persons in the burgh old enough to be quizzed on their religious knowledge and beliefs. The introduction to the printed version of similar documents for Arbroath implies that all inhabitants over the age of eight were listed, but dissenters were marked with a letter showing their religious leanings. The Leith Examination Rolls, which survive from 1743-51 and 1757-65, have no helpful introduction, and seem not to identify dissenters, but I have assumed that E stands for Elder, C for communicant, and the usual W for wife, S for son and D for daughter. St seems to stand for servant. The entries are separated into different areas in Leith, and households are grouped together and numbered. Not every area seems to have been examined every time. On 19<sup>th</sup> April, 1744, the following entry appears<sup>2</sup>:

Mid Lees

4:

Alexander Brown  
Eliza Clerk W  
Alex<sup>r</sup> Finlay St;  
Alex<sup>r</sup> Thompson St

With no family members to identify him absolutely, it is impossible to be certain that this is 'our' Alexander. However, there doesn't seem to be another Alexander Findlay appearing on the rolls, and the same entry appears on 2<sup>nd</sup> June 1746. In 1748, though, Alexander Brown and Eliza Clerk are listed along with Alexander Thompson, but there is no sign of Alexander<sup>1</sup> Findlay in the household. My guess is that, although he is listed as servant, Alexander<sup>1</sup> is actually in the household as an apprentice weaver. Assuming he would not marry until he had completed his apprenticeship, a final entry with this family in 1746 seems feasible given that he married the following year. If he was apprenticed for his seven year term at the normal age of about 14, this would suggest a birth date no later than 1725, maybe a year or so earlier.

---

<sup>1</sup> NAS CH2/716/327 Examination Rolls, Leith, 1743-51 & CH2/716/328 Examination Rolls, Leith, 1757-63

<sup>2</sup> NAS CH2/716/327 Examination Rolls, Leith, 1743-51

The circumstance of his marriage to Janet Donaldson possibly hints at a rebellious nature, as it was an irregular one; in other words, it was not celebrated by the parish minister and no banns had been called. There was nothing illegal about these marriages at this time, though later they were made so; Scottish law at the time recognized any marriage where the contracting parties had made a declaration of consent to marry in front of two witnesses. However, the established church frowned upon them and did their best to outlaw the practice. *The Life and Times of Leith*<sup>1</sup> suggests:

... through the 1730s the average [number of irregular marriages] reached twenty-two cases per annum, a very worrying development in the life of a village of 5000 souls.

One reason for this high number of couples eschewing regular marriage was dissatisfaction with the established church. In 1712, the Patronage Act had come into force, which meant that the local lord could choose the minister without consulting the congregation. Understandably, ordinary people took exception to this. Getting married 'irregularly' was a way of showing disapproval and cocking a snook at authority. Sometimes, though, it was just a means of showing youthful independence. Witnesses were often just passers-by who disappeared afterwards - which could cause problems for the bride if her new husband decided to renege. However, most couples owned up when the first child was born, paid their fine to the kirk, (this went to the poor), took their ticking off from the church elders, and got on with their lives. South Leith, with its fluid port population, had possibly the highest number of irregular marriages of any parish in Scotland at this time, and the kirk session records are full of entries calling these couples to account. In addition, this unrest caused the church to split; South Leith seems to have been prone to a number of splinter sects, and the first secession breakaway occurred in 1740, just a few years before Alexander<sup>1</sup> and Janet chose to marry.

The index which shows that this marriage had been certified, held at the National Archives of Scotland<sup>2</sup>, reads as follows:

Mar 10 1748 Alex<sup>r</sup> Finlay and Janet Donaldson, Irr: marr:  
Certif. 4 Jany 1747

The original Kirk Session Records<sup>3</sup> give a little more detail, although it places the event a day later, so somewhere, a transcription error has occurred:

South Leith Church 10<sup>th</sup> Mar 1748....  
Compear'd Alex<sup>r</sup> Findlay and Janet Donaldson owning y<sup>r</sup> irregular  
Marr: & produced y<sup>r</sup> Testificate thereof dated at Ed<sup>r</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> Jan. 1747

---

<sup>1</sup> *The Life and Times of Leith*, James Scott Marshall, 1986, John Donald publishers, Edinburgh

<sup>2</sup> NAS OPR692\_020\_0100\_0411Z

<sup>3</sup> NAS CH2/716 24 South Leith Kirk Session Minutes, 1740-51

Attested by W<sup>m</sup> Jamieson as Min<sup>r</sup>. Signed by the partys and by Allan Bryce and Peter Gordon Wit. They were rebuked &c.

A flick through a hard copy transcription of the Kirk Session Records<sup>1</sup> shows that William Jamieson was responsible for numerous irregular marriages, including that of Alexander's presumed brother William. The original entry<sup>2</sup> for this event reads:

Compeard William Finlay and Helen Scott Indwellers in Leith, owned their Irregular Marriage, and produced the Testificate thereof, Dated last 9<sup>th</sup> July 1746... and signed by the Parties Marks. They were Rebuked, Exhorted and ordered to pay the Dues for the Poor.

William Jamieson is named in both entries as a minister, but doesn't appear in clergy records either as an Episcopalian, United Presbyterian or Church of Scotland minister, so remains something of a mystery despite the high number of marriages he apparently oversaw. If these marriages imply that the Findlays were dissenters, they must have belonged to one of the smaller groups, for which there are no records. More likely, they were just following a trend.

Janet Donaldson was indeed pregnant by the time the Kirk Session recorded their marriage (See *Tree 2* - page 20). This first child, Robert, was born on 25<sup>th</sup> August 1748. (All the South Leith baptisms follow the formula below, although Margaret's has the surname spelled Findlay.) His baptism was recorded at South Leith three days later, and witnessed by Alexander Brown, weaver (Alexander<sup>1</sup>'s erstwhile master) and James Watson, malster:

Alexander Finlay weaver in Leith and Janet Donaldson his wife had A.S.N. Robert....

According to Marion Stout of South Leith church, in Scotland it was customary for the minister to go to the child's house for the baptism, rather than for the child to be brought to the church font as happens in England. Unfortunately, this baby died as an infant, and his death in June 1749 is recorded in the South Leith register:

Robert Findlay son to Alexander weaver died the 24<sup>th</sup> under a year.

A second son, named Andrew, was born on 11<sup>th</sup> June 1750, and his baptism three days later was witnessed by Alexander Brown and Achibald Watters,

---

<sup>1</sup> SoG: SC/Per *Leith South irregular marriages 1697-1806 in the South Leith Kirk Session Records 1697- 1806, 1818*, SRS vol 95 (Old Series). ed: James Scott Marshall, 1968, Edinburgh, Scottish Record Society

<sup>2</sup> NAS: CH2/716 24 South Leith Kirk Session Minutes, 1740-51

*Tree 2 - Family of Alexander Findlay and Janet Donaldson*

Alexander Findlay Died: Abt. 1770 in Leith	Janet Donaldson Baptism: 26 April 1772 South Leith Married: 5 January 1747 in Edinburgh Died: 11 February 1774 in Leith Burial: 12 February 1774 in South Leith
--	---

Robert Findlay Baptism: 28 August 1748 South Leith, Midlothian Died: 24 June 1749 in Leith Witnesses: Alexander Brown; James Watson	Andrew Findlay Baptism: 14 June 1750 South Leith, Midlothian Died: 23 May 1764 in Leith Burial: 24 May 1764 in South Leith, Midlothian Witnesses: Archibald Watters; Alexander Brown	George Findlay Baptism: 4 February 1753 North Leith, Midlothian Died: 18 April 1753 in Leith Burial: 18 April 1753 in South Leith, Midlothian Witnesses: Archibald Watters; George Borthwick	Archibald Findlay Baptism: 13 October 1754 South Leith, Midlothian Burial: 26 June 1806 in Bermondsey, Surrey Witnesses: Archibald Watters; Alexander Brown	Mary Burial: 13 November 1794 in Bermondsey, Surrey	Mary Findlay Baptism: 3 October 1757 South Leith, Midlothian Witnesses: Archibald Watters; Thomas Armorer	?Alexander McDonald Married: 19 May 1782	James Findlay Baptism: 31 August 1760 South Leith, Midlothian Burial: 6 May 1761 in South Leith, Midlothian Witnesses: David Simpson; James Patton	Margaret Findlay Baptism: 27 June 1762 South Leith, Midlothian Witnesses: Archibald Watters; Thomas Armorer	Catherine Findlay Baptism: 16 July 1765 North Leith Died: 12 June 1843 Burial: 16 June 1843 in Arbroath Witnesses: Archibald Watters; Thomas Armstrong	George Greig Baptism: 4 September 1768 Duddingston, Midlothian Married: 28 January 1786 in South Leith Died: 9 July 1845 Burial: 13 July 1845 in Arbroath
--	--	--	--	---	--	---	---	--	--	--

smith. This is the first mention of Archibald Watters, who turned out to be key to sorting out relationships in this family. He and George Borthwick were joint witnesses to the baptism of a third son, George, who was born on 3<sup>rd</sup> February 1753 and baptized the following day by the minister of North Leith. Both these boys died young. George only lived for a few days, which may explain his fairly precipitous baptism. He was buried at South Leith on 14<sup>th</sup> April 1753. Andrew reached his teens, but died in 1764 and was buried at South Leith. The register reads:

And<sup>rew</sup> Findlay son to Alexander weaver in Leith, aged 14 years, died 23<sup>rd</sup> buried 24<sup>th</sup> opposite to the north porch of the church.



Old South Leith Parish Church

Before the birth of his next child, Alexander<sup>1</sup> made his appearance in a Protest<sup>1</sup> in the court records of the Burgh of Leith. Rosemary Bigwood<sup>2</sup> sums bills and protests up neatly:

The 'paper money' of the past was in the form of bills of exchange and promissory notes. There was no set form to make this a valid document which was often written in a coffee house or private house. It simply stated that a certain sum of money should be paid back to the creditor within a set time. Many bills were not registered, but if a bill had been registered, then legal action could be taken to recover the debt through a protest of diligence.

A protest quotes the original bill and provides the evidence that a demand for repayment has been made, this being done in the presence

---

<sup>1</sup> NAS B47/1/2/Burgh of Leith Register of Deeds etc. Vol 2, 1747-53, Protests & B47/3/2 Leith Protests 1750-51

<sup>2</sup> *The Scottish FamilyTree Detective* Rosemary Bigwood, 2006, Manchester Universtiy Press, Manchester

of witnesses. The legal protest to obtain repayment could then follow the protest.

There is no court case listed in the archive catalogue, so presumably the protest itself was enough of a 'warning shot' to make the debtors pay up. The whole document is quoted below, and provides evidence of three things: one, that Alexander<sup>1</sup> was literate enough to sign his name (corroborating the entry for his marriage); two that, despite his misdemeanor, he was of sufficient status to be designated 'Mr'; three, and most importantly, that he was a freeman weaver – in other words, a member of a trade incorporation. It is this that makes me believe that his time with Alexander Brown was an apprenticeship, and strongly suggests that he was born in Leith.

£2 .. -

Leith May 25<sup>th</sup> 1750

Three months after date pay to Mr William Gourlie of Kinraig or order At the Laigh Coffee house in Edinburgh two pounds stirling for value in your hands of house rent set unto you by me (signed) Martha Johnston. Directed and accepted thus To Mr Richard Murray Journeyman wright in Leith accepts (signed ) Richard Murray Leith 25<sup>th</sup> May 1750 Three months after date pay to Mr William Gourlie at Kinraig or order in the Laigh Coffee house in Edinburgh the sum of twenty pounds Scots money for value in your hand of house rent sett unto you by me (signed) Martha Johnston and accepted thus To Mr Alexander Finlay Freeman weaver in Leith accepts (signed) Alexander Findlay.

Att Edinburgh the Twenty first day of  
November Seventeen hundred and fifty years

Then the two printed bills above justly copied were where payable duly protested at the instance of the above William Gourlie of Kinraig ag<sup>t</sup> the above designed\* accepters for not payment of the contents and for Damage Interest and Expenses as accords whereupon Instruments were asked and taken in the hands of me Notary Publick subscribing In presence of Robert Taylor and Andrew Forrest both servants in the said coffee house witnesses to the premises specialle called and required.

\*The final 'd' swirls back over the 'ne', so I think this is an abbreviation for designated. The wording is confusing to the uninitiated, as there seem to be three parties involved. However, I think that whereas Robert Taylor and Andrew Forrest were witnesses to the original bill, Martha Johnston witnessed the protest. William Gourlie was presumably Alexander<sup>1</sup>'s landlord, and it seems that the young freeman was struggling to pay his house rent. Kathleen B. Cory values the Scots pound as one twelfth of a stirling pound, so presumably he owed the equivalent of about £1 13/4. It is interesting to note that, over forty years after the Union of the crowns, there were still two currencies in use.

On the obverse of the protest bill is written:

Protested Bills  
William Gourlie ag<sup>t</sup>  
Rich<sup>d</sup> Murray & Alex<sup>r</sup> Finlay  
1750  
Reg<sup>d</sup> 26 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1750  
R<sup>d</sup>? Baillie B Geo:  
Finlay pr<sup>''</sup>ers

A copy of this document was written up into the Deeds and Protests register for the burgh of Leith.

One can only speculate about why Alexander<sup>1</sup> couldn't pay his rent if he was of sufficient status to be a freeman. Rosemary Bigwood<sup>1</sup> has this to say about crafts and trades:

Members of crafts and trades..... were the other important components in the make-up of the burgh. ....

Admission to a craft was through serving an apprenticeship...[or] as son or son-in-law to a craftsman... or for good service to the community..... A number of merchants.... apprenticed their sons to crafts.....

A plaque in the *People's Story*<sup>2</sup> museum gives the following information about the workings of the Trade Incorporations, using a hypothetical baker as an example:

James Donaldson, after seven years as an apprentice baker became a journeyman able to earn a daily wage. If he wanted to be his own boss, employing others to work for him, he would have had to become a freeman... This meant paying the very high burgess fees and proving his work to be of a satisfactory standard. As a freeman he was then protected from unfreemen as only members of an Incorporation could practice a craft within the town.

After several years and more fees (he) might have become a guild Brother. In reality, however, journeymen were rarely able to save enough money to gain entry (to the guild)

Maybe just becoming a freeman had pushed the family to the limits at this time. Certainly, he doesn't appear as a debtor in the records again.

---

<sup>1</sup> *The Scottish Family Tree Detective* Rosemary Bigwood, Manchester Universtiy Press, 2006, Manchester

<sup>2</sup> *The People's Story* Museum, Canongate Tolbooth, 163 Canongate, Edinburgh

Hopefully Alexander<sup>1</sup> and Janet had reached a degree of financial stability by the time their third child was born in 1754; this was Archibald<sup>1</sup> and the only son to survive to adulthood. As stated above, Archibald Watters and Alexander Brown were witnesses. Maybe his father's early financial problems were the incentive to move south, and it is just possible, despite the lack of evidence, that this was via Arbroath. Today perhaps we would call him an economic migrant, and, even if he didn't find streets paved with gold, Archibald<sup>1</sup> seems to have achieved a better standard of living in London than I suspect his father ever enjoyed in Leith.

A daughter came next, Mary – born on 27<sup>th</sup> September and baptized on 3<sup>rd</sup> October 1757. Witnesses were Archibald Watters and Thomas Armorer, another weaver. On 19<sup>th</sup> May 1782 an irregular marriage was recorded in the South Leith Kirk Session Records between Mary Finlay and Alex. McDonald, weaver in Leith<sup>1</sup> so it seems that this child may also have reached adulthood. Like her elder brother Archibald, she would have been too young to appear on the 1758 Examination Roll<sup>2</sup>, so the next recording of the family in this series, in the Mid Lees area of Leith shows:

Al: Finlay  
Janet Donaldson W  
And<sup>w</sup> Finlay Son

The next child, James, had a short life. Born on 25<sup>th</sup> and baptized on 31<sup>st</sup> August 1760, with Daniel Simpson schoolmaster and James Patton brewer servant as witnesses, he was buried on 6<sup>th</sup> May the following year.

On 16<sup>th</sup> June 1761, the family appeared on the Examination Roll<sup>3</sup> again. This time they are living in the second part of the Tolbooth area. I don't know how this area was divided up, and there is no Tolbooth today, but Tolbooth Wynd still exists, running at right-angles to the river, more or less between the church and the Shore. Just off this road is Lamb House, an old merchant's house where Mary, Queen of Scots dined on her return from France in 1561. Archibald<sup>1</sup>, at six, was presumably considered old enough to be examined, as the household listed is:

Alex<sup>r</sup> Findlay  
Janet Donaldson W  
Andrew Findlay Son  
Archibald Findlay Son

---

<sup>1</sup> SoG SC/Per, Leith South irregular marriages 1697-1806 in the South Leith Kirk Session Records 1697- 1806, 1818, SRS vol 95 (Old Series). ed Marshall, James Scott, 1968, Edinburgh, Scottish Record Society,

<sup>2</sup> NAS CH2/716/328 Examination Rolls, Leith, 1757-63

<sup>3</sup> NAS CH2/716/328 Examination Rolls, Leith, 1757-63

None of the family has a C against their name, so presumably attending communion was not high on their list of priorities.

Another daughter Margaret, was born 22<sup>nd</sup> and baptized 27<sup>th</sup> June 1762, with Archibald Watters and Thomas Armorer again standing witness. I have found no sign of marriage or burial for her. However, it was last of Alexander<sup>1</sup> and Janet's children who was important in cementing this family together. Catherine was born on 13<sup>th</sup> July 1765 and baptized on 16<sup>th</sup> by the minister of North Leith. Witnesses were Archibald Watters again, and Thomas Armstrong (could this really be Armorer?). It is possible her parents were now residing in North Leith, as they are described in the register as 'of this parish', which may explain why I couldn't find them on the Examination Roll for South Leith in 1762 or 3, but this may have just been a formulaic entry. At age 21, she married George Greig at South Leith on 27<sup>th</sup> January 1786. The marriage entry is as follows:

George Greig Sailor in Leith and Katharin Finlay Residenter  
Leith and daughter of the deceased Alexander Finlay Brewer in  
Leith after proclamation of banns

The only slight glitch here is the reference to her father as a brewer. However, the Old Parish registers in Scotland frequently throw up inconsistencies, and seem to be far less accurate than their English counterparts. Given the fact that both her parents died when she was a child (Janet died in 1774, Alexander a couple of years earlier) and that at least one uncle was in the brewing trade - and may have helped the family out briefly after Alexander<sup>1</sup>'s death - there are several routes by which such a mistake could have occurred. Certainly, I have found no reference to an Alexander Fin(d)lay brewer in any other documents in the area.



**The Shore - Water of Leith**

There is no record of Alexander<sup>1</sup>'s burial at South Leith, although the birth of his daughter Catherine and the death of his widow Janet place the event between 1765 and 1774. Despite the detail in the South Leith register, there do seem to be gaps, with a run of nearly empty pages particularly between mid 1770 and the end of 1772, looking almost as if they were headed up with the intention of being filled in later. When browsing through the Kirk Session Records<sup>1</sup>, I noticed a copy of an 'advertisement' for a new Session Clerk. I didn't record the date, but it was somewhere around the time of the incomplete pages in the parish register, so maybe I am right in assuming missing entries. It seems likely that Alexander<sup>1</sup> died around this time, and it may be possible to pinpoint this further, as on the 30<sup>th</sup> August 1770, the first of several poor relief payments is made to one Janet Donaldson, later referred to as Widow Donaldson. Given that women in Scotland keep their maiden name after marriage, I suspect this is Archibald<sup>1</sup>'s mother, struggling after her husband's death to support at least two and maybe as many as four young children.

A brief digression will show how I think the 'Arbroath myth' began. George and Catherine Greig raised a large family in South Leith, (See Tree 3 - page 27) beginning with Marion in 1787, and followed by Eliza, George, Catherine, Archibald, Robert and then John, born in 1805. A final daughter, named Findlay, was baptized at Arbroath, in Angus, in 1808. (This maybe parallels the naming of Morton, Catherine's brother's last son.) The 1841 census<sup>2</sup> places George and Catherine in Glover Street in Ladyloan, Arbroath; both are listed as 75 years old. Two years later, Catherine died, followed, after another two years, by her husband. A transcript<sup>3</sup> of the monumental inscription in the Arbroath Abbey cemetery reads:

Geo Greig custom house boatman in Arbroath, native of Duddingston  
Midlothian, d 9.7.1845 [age] 80 after serving Custom House 40 years,  
w Catherine Findlay 12.6.1843 [age] 79, s George shipowner,  
18.2.1843, [age]49.

Both George Greig junior and John Greig became mariners like their father. George junior died in Arbroath and left a will<sup>4</sup> detailing a ship he had shares in named the 'Ard'. According to Debbie Findlay, John was buried in Oporto. The Arbroath Abbey burial register<sup>5</sup> adds further detail George and Catherine Greig and their son George:

---

<sup>1</sup> NAS: CH2/716 28 South Leith Kirk Session Minutes 1769-84

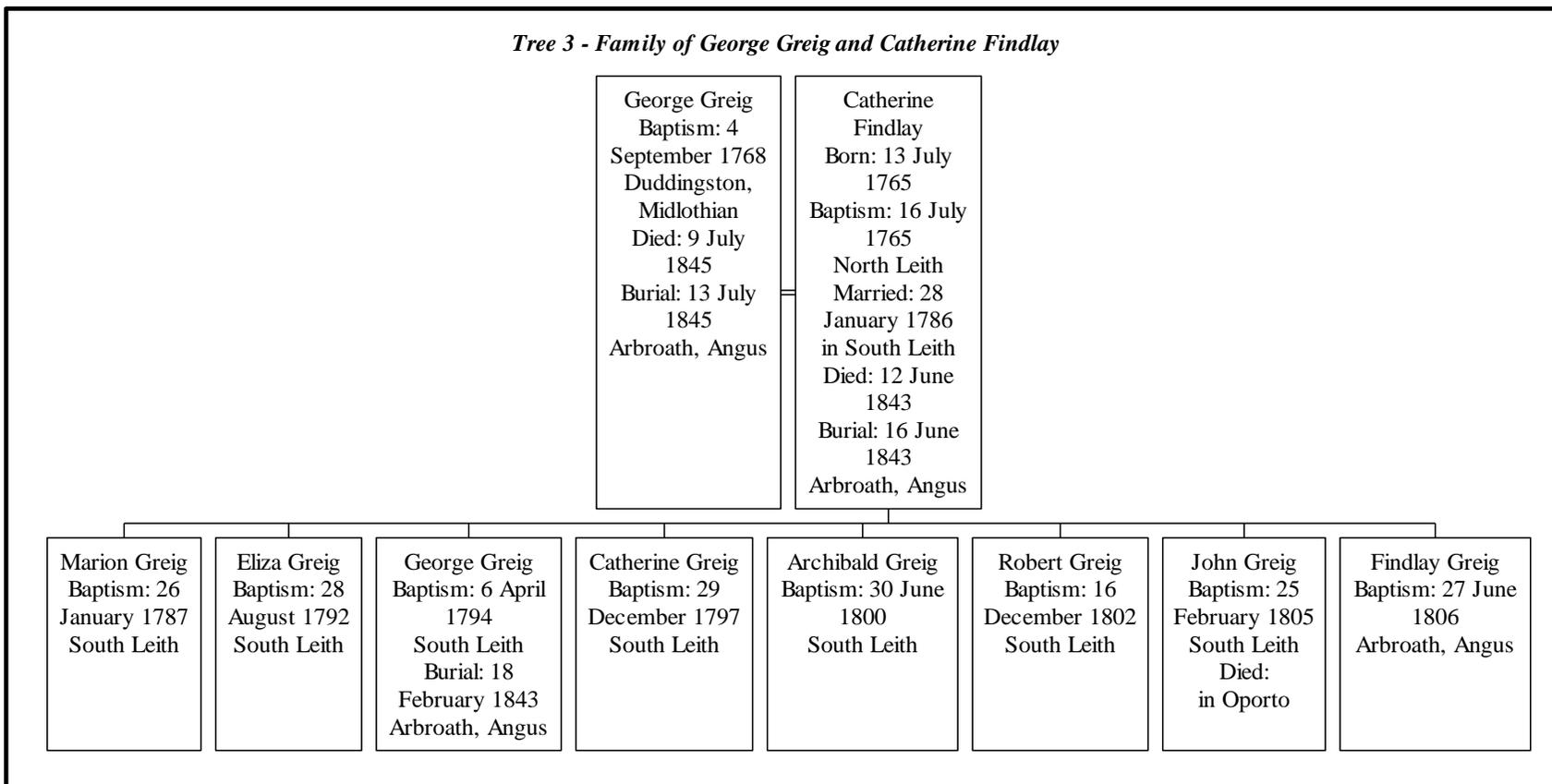
<sup>2</sup> [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk) Ancestry.com Parish: *Arbroath Lady Loan*; ED: 2; Page: 10; Line: 780; Roll ; Year: 1841.

<sup>3</sup> SoG: SC/M 27A Arbroath (Abbey and Cemetery): MIS, Pre 1855 gravestone inscriptions in Angus, vol 2, Seacoast, Mitchell, Alison et al, 1981, Edinburgh

<sup>4</sup> scotlandspeople SC/47/40/15 Forfar Sheriff Court, Will of George Greig, 1843

<sup>5</sup> SoG Mf 1517 Arbroath Burials

*Tree 3 - Family of George Greig and Catherine Findlay*



Time of funeral	Name of deceased	Trade or occupation	Place of residence at time of death	Dues	Place of churchyard nearest to what stone the grave is and no if ft from same
16.6.1843	Catherine Findlay	-	Arbroath	2/-	Row 41 Laid on the south side of George Greig's stone
26.1.1843	George Greig	Seaman	Arbroath	4/-	Row 41 Laid on the north side of his own stone
13.7.1845	George Greig	Custom House	Arbroath	2/-	Row 41 Laid before his own stone

George junior's first cousin once removed George Alexander Findlay, also a mariner and born in Bermondsey, clearly knew Oporto well enough to marry there twice, and may well have crossed paths with his cousins from Arbroath. It is quite likely, given the apparent distances they voyaged and the importance of London as a trading port that either or both Greig brothers also sailed to London at some point in their labours and may well have had contact with their English cousins in Bermondsey. Or maybe George Alexander Findlay - who married an Edinburgh-born wife - sailed to Arbroath in the course of his travels and met his great uncle at the Custom House. It is these links, I suspect, which gave rise to the belief that the Findlays originated in Arbroath.

### **The family of Robert Finlay of Leith**

Archibald Watters witnessed the baptisms of six of Alexander<sup>1</sup>'s children which led me to think that he might be related in some way, especially as he also witnessed another set of christenings: the baptisms of the three daughters of William Finlay Indweller and Brewer's servant in Leith and Helen Scott also bear Archibald Watters' name as witness. Further investigation showed that Archibald Watters married Christian Findlay at South Leith in 1735:

Archibald Watters son to Archibald Watters Session Clerk at Newton and Christian Finlay daughter to Robert Finlay Indweller in Leith (being proclaimed three several Sabbath days in order to marriage) were married 11<sup>th</sup> December 1735.

As if this wasn't all sufficiently indicative of close family ties, who should witness the baptism of two of Archibald's own children in South Leith

but Alexander<sup>1</sup> Findlay. (See Tree 4 - page 29) The first of these was named for him as well:

Archibald Watters Smith in Yardheads and his Spouse Christian Finlay has A. S.N. Alexander, born 10<sup>th</sup> and baptised 17<sup>th</sup> May 1747. Witnesses Arch Watters Schoolm<sup>r</sup> in Newton and Alexander Finlay Weaver, Indweller in Leith.

The second baptism Alexander<sup>1</sup> witnessed was of Archibald and Christian's last child, James, in 1757. All nine children to this couple were baptised in South Leith, four of them witnessed by Archibald's father, which lends weight to the idea of witnesses often being related. Archibald Watters was not a 'professional' witness, as is sometimes found in registers, with the same name appearing with family after family. In fact, I have seen no other instances of him acting as witness to a baptism in South Leith, and while the register is an extensive one, if he were regularly taking on this role, I think it would have stood out.

Archibald Watters is consistently recorded at Yardheads. *The Story of Leith*<sup>1</sup> gives some insight into this area:

The prohibitory laws of the trade guilds compelled strangers to settle just outside the towns, where they formed new suburbs, in order to be free to carry on their trade. In this way arose in Leith the suburb Yardheads, on the canons of St. Anthony. Thus in 1676 we find all the Leith trade incorporations sending in a petition to the Kirk Session as superiors of the Yardheads to take some action "anent ye unfree men that live in the Yardheads by whom they alledge they are injured in their respective trades."

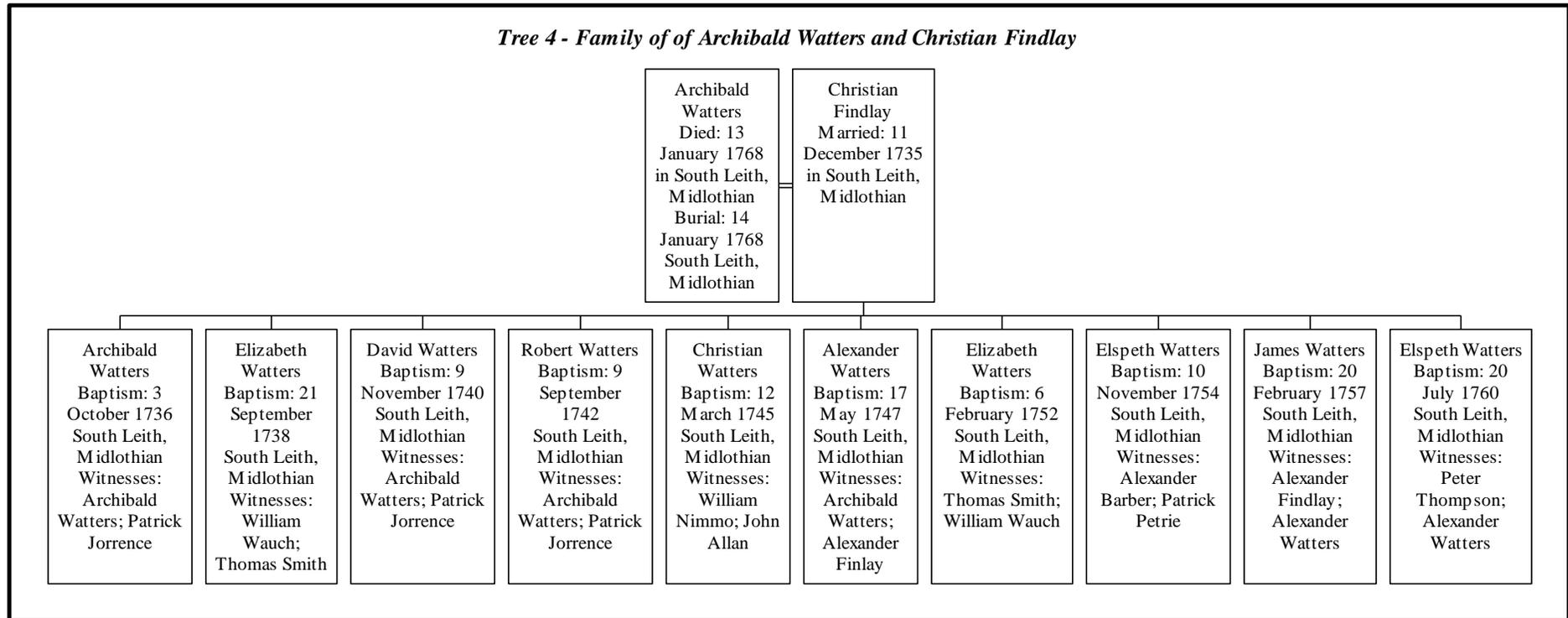


**Part of the Yardheads**

---

<sup>1</sup> *The Story of Leith*, John Russell, Thomas Nelson and sons, 1922, London, Edinburgh & New York

*Tree 4 - Family of of Archibald Watters and Christian Findlay*



Christian Findlay makes one appearance in the Examination Rolls<sup>1</sup> in 1744:

Arch: Watters  
Christian Finlay W  
John Sinclair St  
Arch: Watters S

This household has a servant, which is indicative perhaps of a reasonable standard of living, or at least the ability to employ an assistant or maybe apprentice, despite the fact, that, probably due to the fact that Archibald Watters came from Newton, they seem to have been treated as 'strangers'. An entry in the Examination Rolls<sup>2</sup> in 1763 has Archibald with a spouse named Christian Pollock, so unless the clerk got the surname wrong, it would seem that Christian Findlay predeceased her husband. Despite not being a 'Leither' by birth, he seems to have achieved acceptance ultimately, as is demonstrated by his burial recorded at South Leith:

Archibald Watters Smith in Leith aged 60 years in June last; died 13 buried 14<sup>th</sup> January 1768 in the Smiths Isle, 5 paces south of the condemn'd door.

(His son - or possibly grandson - Archibald was buried in the churchyard in 1762, opposite the Smiths' window.)

This family reconstitution gives a neat family unit. A father, Robert Finlay, and three siblings: Christian, perhaps the eldest given the date of her marriage, Alexander and William. Christian's oldest child was named Archibald, after father and paternal grandfather, and was born in 1736. Following at more or less two year intervals were Elizabeth, David, Robert, Christian and Alexander. Another Elizabeth was born in 1752, then Elspeth, James, and finally yet another Elspeth in 1760. The insistence on having a daughter named Elizabeth, Elspeth or Isobel (a burial records Isobel Watters daughter to Archibald, Smith, buried February 1756, age [?]14) - both variations of the first name - might suggest that this was Christian's mother's name. However, although William gave one of his daughters this name, (See Tree 5 - page 32) Alexander<sup>1</sup> did not. Both Christian and William also used the name Christian, which is an equally likely name for the mother, therefore.

William's three girls were named: Helen (after her mother, born 1747), Christian, born 1749 and Isobel, born 1751. It seems likely that Helen and Isobel died young, for in all three appearances of this family in the Examination Rolls - in the Tolbooth quarter - in 1758, 1760 and 1763, Christian is the only daughter listed. In 1758 the entry reads:

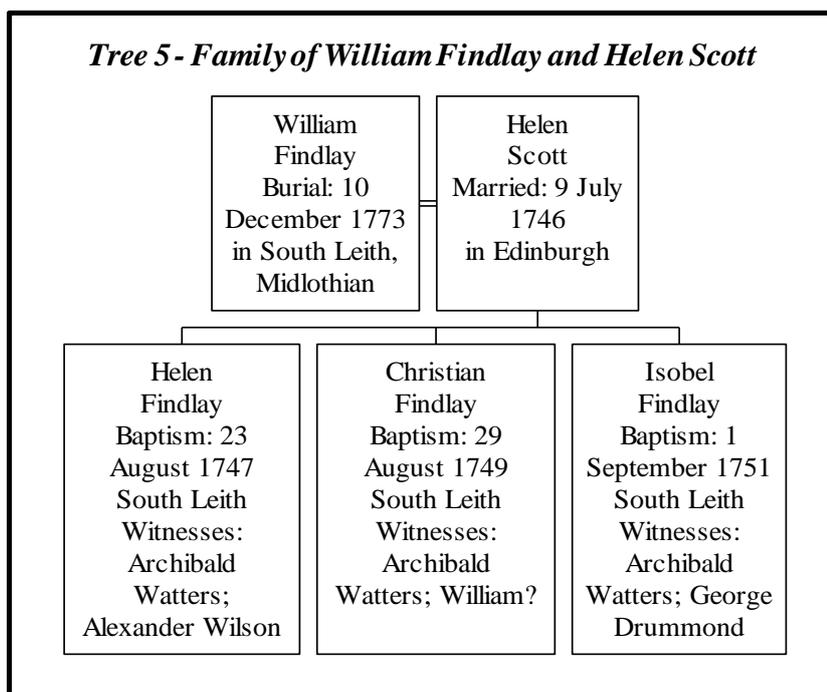
---

<sup>1</sup> NAS CH2/716/327 Examination Rolls, Leith, 1743-51

<sup>2</sup> NAS CH2/716/328 Examination Rolls, Leith, 1757-63

William Findlay  
Helen Scott W  
Christian Findlay D

The listing is the same in 1763 although the name is spelled Finlay. In 1760 there was another member of the household; a Daniel Findlay is listed with them, but no relationship stated, so it is not possible to tell whether he is a relation or just one of the many others who shared this name in the burgh.



William died in 1773:

William Finlay Brewer's Servant in Leith aged 54 years  
died 9<sup>th</sup> bur 10<sup>th</sup> Dec 1773 Buried in the Maltmans Ground.

There are, however, two further possible siblings. The first and most likely to be part of this family, named Barbara, was probably born around 1723, but died young. The South Leith register for 1741 records:

Barbara Finlay daughter to the deceased Robert Finlay Indweller in Leith, being eighteen years old. Died at the Green Stone at the Head of the Hill on the twenty second and was buried on the twenty third day

and an entry four years earlier, confirms that Robert Finlay pre-deceased his youngest daughter in July 1737:

Robert Finlay Indweller in Leith. Died in the Hill, about the fifty-eighth year of his age, on the twentieth day and was buried the

twenty first day.

This all fits together nicely, but there is one other person possibly connected to this family, another Robert Findlay. His burial entry follows that of Alexander<sup>1</sup>'s son Andrew in May 1764 and reads:

Robert Findlay, Brewer in Leith, aged near 50 yrs died 17<sup>th</sup> bur<sup>d</sup> 19<sup>th</sup>,  
Smiths Isle.

This would suggest a birth date around 1714, making him – if he belongs - in all probability the oldest of the family, which would fit with him being named Robert. While I cannot prove that this Robert was Alexander's brother, I have wondered whether William, who is described as a Brewer's servant in the registers, worked with an older brother. Robert Findlay, brewer, married Elizabeth Rutherford in Edinburgh<sup>1</sup>. The register describes him as a resident of the South-south east of Edinburgh parish when the marriage took place in 1753, but he was clearly living in Leith when he died eleven years later, which, if he does fit into this family unit, would maybe suggest a drift from the capital to the port. There were no children from this marriage, and, although there is a will<sup>2</sup> naming Elizabeth Rutherford as executrix, it is a testament dative, in other words, not much more than an inventory of his goods. So far, so woolly, but this Robert was buried in the Smiths' Isle, as were Janet Donaldson and Archibald Watters, and given that Leith only held around 5,000 souls at this time, and burial within the church (if this is indeed what is implied) was limited, it does narrow the odds.

Robert Finlay Indweller was supposedly about 57 when he died, which would presume a birth date around 1680. There is no suitable candidate in the Leith register, though I suspect not every birth in Leith was recorded at that time. There is a possible but very speculative baptism in Edinburgh which is explored later, but I suspect he was actually a Leither by birth.

If my surmise that he fathered five children (Robert – maybe - Christian, Alexander, William and Barbara) is right, (See Tree 6 - page 34) and Robert junior was born around 1714, then his marriage would have had to take place before that. If Robert the brewer does not belong, then we probably still need to track back between 5 and 10 years from Barbara's supposed birth in 1723. Again, there is no trace of a marriage in South Leith, but two entries in the Edinburgh register<sup>3</sup> are recorded below, although I

---

<sup>1</sup> Scottish Record Society *Register of Marriages of the City of Edinburgh 1751-1800*, ed Francis J Grant, 1922, J Skinner and co. Edinburgh

<http://www.archive.org/stream/scottishrecords040scotuoft#page/245/mode/1up/search/Robert+Finlay>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/> CC8/8/19 Edinburgh Commissary Court, Will of Robert Finlay 1764

<sup>3</sup> Scottish Record Society *The Register of Marriages for the Parish of Edinburgh 1701-50*, ed: Henry Paton, 1908, James Skinner and co.,

[http://www.scotsfind.org/databases\\_free/EdinburghMarriageRegister1701-1750.pdf](http://www.scotsfind.org/databases_free/EdinburghMarriageRegister1701-1750.pdf)

*Tree 6 - Family of Robert Findlay*

Robert Findlay Burial: 21 July 1737 South Leith, Midlothian Occupation: Indweller	?Elizabeth Harvey? Burial: 25 August 1761 South Leith, Midlothian
---	--

?Robert Findlay? Burial: 19 May 1764 South Leith, Midlothian Occupation: Brewer	?Elizabeth Rutherford? Married: 25 March 1753 in Edinburgh	Christian Findlay Died: Aft. 1760	Archibald Watters Married: 11 December 1735 in South Leith, Midlothian Died: 13 January 1768 in South Leith, Midlothian Burial: 14 January 1768 South Leith, Midlothian	William Findlay Died: 9 December 1773 Burial: 10 December 1773 South Leith, Midlothian Occupation: Brewer's servant	Helen Scott Married: 9 July 1746 in Edinburgh	Alexander Findlay Died: Abt. 1772 in Leith Occupation: Weaver	Janet Donaldson Baptism: 26 April 1772 South Leith Married: 5 January 1747 in Edinburgh Died: 11 February 1774 in Leith Burial: 12 February 1774 South Leith	Barbara Findlay Died: 22 June 1741 Burial: 23 June 1741 South Leith, Midlothian
--	--	---	--	--	--	--	---	---

think they can probably be dismissed. The first was of Robert Finlay, weaver in Water of Leith to Janet Burton, widow of Robert Anderson, pewtherer, burgess, 22.7.1702. Although the location is right, the age and occupation of the groom feasible, my guess is that this is more likely to have been a short-lived marriage for Robert the pewtherer (see below), although it seems strange that the groom is referred to as a weaver when he had just completed a seven year apprentice as a pewtherer. A later marriage took place at Edinburgh on 17<sup>th</sup> July 1709 between Robert Finlay Indweller in south-west parish and Christian Hog, widow of Thomas Hunter, tailor. At first sight this looks promising, especially as this was the name given to Robert's elder daughter. Unfortunately, Christian or Cirsteine, married Thomas Hunter at North Leith in 1688, which would have made her over 50 when Barbara was born. It is just possible that this was a first marriage for our Robert, and that the name was perpetuated in memory of her. However, Robert, Christian and Findlay were all common names in the area at the time.



**Lamb House: 15<sup>th</sup> C merchant's house in Tolbooth area**

There is, though, one final candidate to consider. The Examination Roll<sup>1</sup> for South Leith dated 16<sup>th</sup> April 1743 records one tiny, tantalizing entry:

Bessie Hervey R Rob Finlay

'R' stands for relict, meaning widow. The burial of this woman is recorded in the parish register on 25<sup>th</sup> August 1761 as:

Eliz: Harvey Spouse to Rob<sup>t</sup> Finlay workman in Leith was buried  
The 25<sup>th</sup> aged 77 years.

Despite the different spellings and the small name pool, it seems unlikely that there were two Bessie/Elizabeth Hervey/Harveys in Leith with

---

<sup>1</sup> NAS CH2/716/327 Examination Rolls, Leith, 1743-51

a husband named Robert Finlay at this time. If it is the same woman, the burial ought to list her as the widow of Robert, but the age given at death – which would imply birth in around 1684, making her the right sort of age to be ‘our’ Robert’s wife – and the fact that her name is the one that naming patterns would suggest in this family do add credence to the theory that this is Robert Finlay Indweller’s wife. We are left still, though, with a possible disjunction between ‘indweller’ and ‘workman’, but the fact that Robert was called an indweller maybe suggests that he didn’t have a craft as such. Elizabeth Harvey clearly doesn’t belong to the higher status family of Robert the pewtherer (see below), and on balance, I feel this is the most likely, if not provable, mother for Alexander and his siblings.

### **James Findlay and Barbara Stuart - a speculation.**

Alexander<sup>1</sup> and his siblings’ baptisms have not been found in Leith, though I suspect they were born there. Certainly there were earlier generations of Findlays in Leith. The Hearth Tax returns<sup>1</sup> note several Findlays in a position to pay. The names Alexander, John, Patrick, Robert, William, Isobel, Elizabeth and at least three Widow Findlays appear. Unfortunately the parish registers only seem to be consistent in Leith after about 1690, and it is probable that Alexander<sup>1</sup>’s father was born before this date.

One avenue I explored was that of Alexander<sup>1</sup>’s grandfather being a man named James Findlay. He was a maltman who married Barbara Stuart at Edinburgh parish church (presumably what is now St. Giles’ Cathedral) on 12<sup>th</sup> December 1675. Nearly six years later, a son was baptised at the same church. It is a very long shot that this could be Alexander<sup>1</sup>’s father. The register reads:

James Findlay Brewer. Barbara Stuart. A S named Robert. Witnesses  
Alexander Stuart Cordiner. Alexander Martine Stabular. Thomas  
Hill Poultriman.

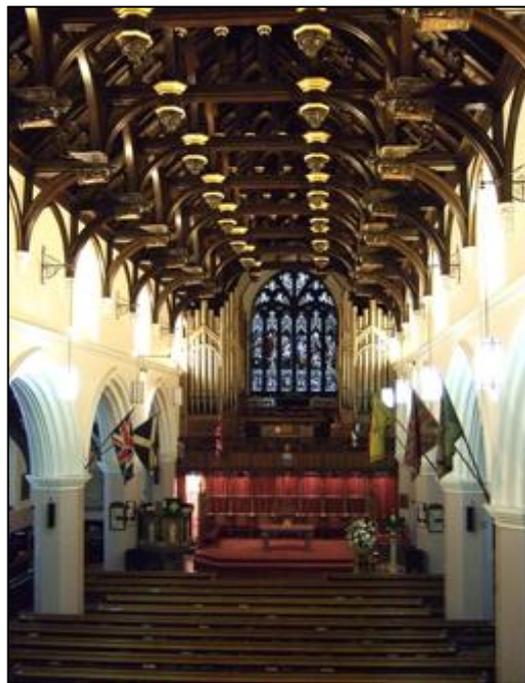
The baptism took place on 6<sup>th</sup> March 1681, which would fit reasonably well with the age given at the time of his burial, and the name Barbara was given to one of his daughters. However, Fin(d)lay is a relatively common name in the area at the time, and to have two Roberts born at the right time to become Alexander<sup>1</sup>’s father, with one not showing up in the registers, is quite likely. There is only circumstantial evidence to support this theory at present, but it is worth recording.

---

<sup>1</sup> E69/16/3 Leith Hearth Tax 1693 and 1695

James was later described as a brewer, and two of his possible grandsons were also in the brewing trade. I suspect Alexander Stuart was one of James' in-laws, which could maybe account for the name Alexander appearing in the next and subsequent generations - but it is a common Scottish Christian name. I have included what I have discovered about this family, but must stress that this is still a speculation, especially as of the three other children belonging to these parents, all christened at Edinburgh, namely Issobell - 10<sup>th</sup> April 1677 - John - 5<sup>th</sup> September 1678 - and Margaret - 11<sup>th</sup> May 1684 - only Isobel, bears a name which appear in 'our' Findlay line - which might suggest that this is a red herring.

If Robert Finlay brewer in Leith was Alexander<sup>1</sup>'s brother, given his charted trail from Edinburgh to Leith, his existence could add strength to this speculation. However, much more proof would still be needed before I abandon the idea that the early generations also came from Leith. I think this is as long a shot as inferring that our family descended from James Finlay, Weaver in Water of Leith (see below.)



**Interior South Leith church**

### **Other Findlays in Leith**

There were several other Findlays in Leith in the late 16 and early 1700s, which pulls speculation back to the idea that our family had lived there for longer than has been documented. The most easily reconstructed is the family of Robert Findlay and Isobel Brounhill. I include them here, although I

cannot link them to our line, because there is a reasonable amount of documentary evidence about them, and it would be easy to subsume them wrongly into our family tree. Robert Finlaw or Finlay and his wife Issobell Brounhill married in Edinburgh in 1703 and baptized a large family at South Leith, beginning in 1711 with David, then William (1713), George, (1715), Mary (1716), Margaret (1717), Rebecca (1719), Robert in 1720 who died young and was followed by another Robert in 1722, Jean (1723) and finally Mary in 1726. There were at least two older children whose baptisms are not recorded at Leith: Marion, probably born around 1708 and another Robert, born about 1710. Marion and Rebecca both married in Leith, and the register also records the burial of several of their siblings. After Issobell's death, Robert married Christian Lesslie, a widow, and witnessed a stepdaughter Marion's marriage, also at South Leith. Robert was buried at South Leith in 1748, aged 68.

Throughout the documents, he is usually referred to as Robert Finlay, pewtherer (although the terms indweller and residenter are also sometimes mentioned). This allowed me to track him down in the records of the Incorporated Trades. An entry in *The Register of Edinburgh Apprentices*<sup>1</sup> reads:

Robert, s to deceased James Fin[d]lay weaver in the Water of Leith,  
p to John Anderson, pewtherer, 18.7.1694

The 'p' stands for prenticed, or apprenticed; 'umq', which appears in the quotation below, stands for umquile, which means former. His older brother James appears in the same document:

James s to James Fin[d]lay weaver in the Water of Leith, p to John  
Hislop, wright, 20.3.1689.

*The Roll of Edinburgh Burgesses and Guild Brethren*<sup>2</sup> apparently points to two Robert Finlays – both pewtherers – being admitted as brethren, one in 1703 and one in 1706.

Robert, pewtherer, B., as p to John Anderson, pewtherer, B.,  
(18 July 1694) 20 Jan 1703  
Robert, pewtherer, B., as p to umq. Alexr. Finlay, pewtherer, B.,  
(4 May 1698) 26 July 1706

So it is possible that a marriage between Robert Finlay, weaver in Water of Leith to Janet Burton, widow of Robert Anderson, peutherer, burgess, 22.7.1702, mentioned above, actually involved whichever one of these men was the son of James the weaver, even though the occupation given seems to be that of his father, rather than his own. This interpretation leaves us with a

---

<sup>1</sup> SoG Sc/Per *The Register of Edinburgh Apprentices 1666-1700* Scottish Record Society vol. 60

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.scotsfind.org/burgesses\\_access/burgesses.pdf](http://www.scotsfind.org/burgesses_access/burgesses.pdf)

'spare' Robert Finlay in Edinburgh, but as he was evidently a pewtherer as well, it seems unlikely that he was connected to our family.

Robert Finlay of Leith also appears in an Index to the Register of Deeds<sup>1</sup> 1693

Findlay James, portioner in Water of Leith, Mack, LXXIII.116  
Findlay Robert, portioner in Water of Leith, Mack, LXXIII.116

I haven't looked at the original deeds, but my take on the entry is that Robert and James' father, James the weaver, died around 1693 (he is described as deceased on Robert's apprenticeship), and that his estate had been divided between them.

Robert the pewtherer had also presumably been a pillar of the South Leith kirk. At the start of several of the Kirk Session Record<sup>2</sup> books is a series of pages listing the attendance of what looks like the elders of the church. Robert Finlay appears regularly between 1724 and 1743, when the comment 'dead' is written rather baldly against his name.

A glance at the IGI will show other Findlay families in Leith. In the last quarter of the seventeenth century, two Johns, a James, a Thomas, an Arthur and an Alexander had their children baptised, but none of them had offspring who seem to fit into this story and only Alexander's son, also called Alexander, seems to have raised his own family in Leith. This may suggest that this port community was very fluid, or may just be a result of the effect on parish registers of the religious turmoil of the time. Presbyterianism had been restored as the official religion in 1690, but Episcopalians and Covenanters stayed apart, and anyone who dissented would not be recorded in the parish records.

One other person is worth mentioning in passing: Quentin Findlay. He was a writer - i.e. solicitor - in Edinburgh, who became a burghess<sup>3</sup> by right of his wife Isobel Lithgow in 1671, and was granted a coat of arms in 1672<sup>4</sup>. These arms are described as:

...argent on chevrons betwixt three roses. Two swords points downwards and conjoined at the pommels of the first hilted and pomelled or. Above the shield, ane helmet befitting his degree mantled gules double argent. Next is placed on ane .... for his crest ane olive branch slipped proper. The motto in ane scroll Beati Pacifici.

---

<sup>1</sup> SoG Sc/Per: *An Index to the Register of Deeds 1693*, Scottish Record Society vol. 33

<sup>2</sup> NAS CH2/716/20

<sup>3</sup> SoG Sc/Per: *Roll of Edinburgh Burghesses and Guild Brethren 1406-1700*, Scottish Record Society vol. 59

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/> Coats of Arms vol. 1 p. 897, Quentin Findlay, 1672

Arms very similar to this were sported by Archibald<sup>1</sup>'s grandson, Alexander George Findlay, though I have found no connection between our family and Quentin's which would have given him the right to do so, and in addition he was not descended from the oldest of Archibald<sup>1</sup>'s sons.

Quentin (spelled various ways in the records) Fin(d)lay married Isobel Lithgow at Duddingstoun<sup>1</sup> on 29<sup>th</sup> October 1667. Their first child, Euphemia, was baptised in Edinburgh in 1668, and a further three, John (1669), William (1672) and Harie (1677) were christened at South Leith. A second marriage, to Marion Sempill, resulted in Henry, baptised at South Leith in 1679. John and Euphemia are mentioned in a deed<sup>2</sup> of 1689 so presumably at least one son survived until adulthood. A Sarah Findlay married in Edinburgh in 1702, and is recorded as daughter of the late Quentin Findlay. The same arms<sup>3</sup> are granted again in 1734 to a David Findlay, and although no location is given, it is possible that this is Quentin's grandson or maybe even great-grandson, either through his son John or another son whose baptism hasn't been found. Whether this David was the man who married a Janet Donaldson in Edinburgh in 1744 is not known. If so, it is an amusing coincidence that his wife should share the name of Alexander<sup>1</sup>'s wife. It is also possible that David Findlay was the son of Robert the pewtherer, who became a guild-brother in 1739<sup>4</sup>. However, as there seems to be no connection to our family, I have not followed this line further.

## The Donaldsons

Under Scottish law, women keep their maiden names after marriage, which helps narrow the search down, especially in communities where there seems to be a limited number of surnames in common use. However, even this isn't foolproof, as I realised when I found a reference to an Alexander Finlayson in Leith with a spouse named Janet Donaldson. I was convinced this was a clerical error until I found Alexander Findlay and Janet Donaldson a few lines on. So it is possible that I have attributed the wrong parents to Archibald's mother. However, her age at burial and the fact that Alexander and Janet seem to have named their first two sons after their respective fathers, thus conforming to Scottish naming patterns, would support my assumption.

---

<sup>1</sup> Scottish Record Society *The Register of Marriages for the parish of Edinburgh 1595-1700*, Henry Paton, 1905, James Skinner and co,

Edinburgh [http://www.scotsfind.org/marriages\\_access/marriages.pdf](http://www.scotsfind.org/marriages_access/marriages.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> SoG Sc/Per *Index to Register of Deeds 1689* Scottish Record Society, vol.

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.scotlandsppeople.gov.uk/> Coats of Arms, vol. 1 p. 895 David Findlay 1734

<sup>4</sup> [http://www.scotsfind.org/burgesses\\_access/burgesses.pdf](http://www.scotsfind.org/burgesses_access/burgesses.pdf)

Janet Donaldson is named as the mother on the baptisms of all her children, and is traceable, with her husband, in the Examination Rolls<sup>1</sup>. Her life must have been hard; she gave birth to eight children and buried at least four of them. Her husband died around 1770, and on 30<sup>th</sup> August that year, she appears in the Kirk Session Records<sup>2</sup> receiving poor support. Either the kirk elders were very parsimonious, or Janet wasn't so destitute as to need help all the time, as following entries are intermittent. On 28<sup>th</sup> February 1771:

Wid: Donaldson 6d

On 11<sup>th</sup> July:

Wid<sup>w</sup>: Donaldson 1<sup>sh</sup>

On 15<sup>th</sup> September:

Janet Donaldson 1<sup>sh</sup>

The last payment of 1771, on 21<sup>st</sup> November, was for a shilling, and the same dole was given on 2<sup>nd</sup> January 1772. The final entry is on 19<sup>th</sup> March 1772:

Janet Donaldson 6d

and she appears as one name in a very long list. After that, the session clerk ceases to itemise the poor relief given, substituting the total amount, rarely much more than £1, so there is no way of telling whether she was able to support herself after this date, probably not, as she lived for less than two years after this, and was buried at South Leith in 1774:

Janet Donaldson, Relict of Alexander Finlay Weaver in Leith, aged about 50 years, died 11<sup>th</sup> buried 12<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>r</sup> in the Smiths Isle.



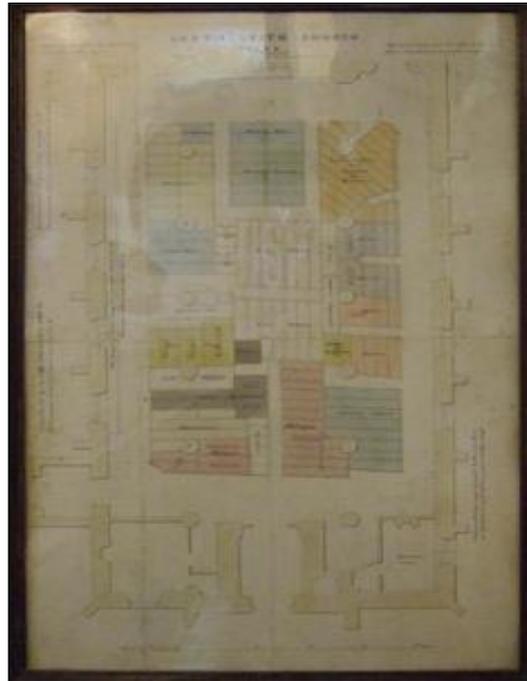
**Arms of the Hammermen South Leith Church**

---

<sup>1</sup> NAS CH2/716/328, Examination Rolls for Leith 1757-68

<sup>2</sup> NAS CH2/716/28, 1769-84

The fact that Janet was buried in the Smiths Isle, possibly inside the church, makes the lack of burial record for her husband even more frustrating, as it is not possible to tell how she gained right to this privilege; the most likely theory is that it was through the family of her brother-in-law Archibald Watters, the smith – or hammerman, who no doubt by this time were accepted as residents of Leith.



**Plan of old South Leith church  
showing guild areas**

The whole issue of what the word 'isle' implies is problematical. The archivist at the NAS found a definition in a book which suggested that an isle or aisle was an enclosed or covered burial place, which adjoined the church but wasn't part of it maybe something like a crypt. If Archibald Watters as a smith had been in a position to buy a piece of land in the churchyard, he might have allowed members of his extended family burial rights. The archivist was firmly of the opinion that the burial would not have taken place in the church, and clearly, someone receiving poor relief seems an unlikely candidate. However, a local historian, John Arthur, with extensive knowledge of Leith and its history, implies that it could well have been a burial inside the church. In earlier times, the church was much larger. The various trade incorporations had designated areas inside the church, even running some of their business there, and he feels that it is quite feasible that burials were taking place inside the church. Anne Grannum, archivist in charge of all the old burial registers which are now held at Morton Hall in Edinburgh, is of the same opinion. The definition she gave me was:

an "Isle" is an area set aside for trades etc. within the Church

so I think that, on balance, we must assume that she was buried inside the church as it stood then.

The age given at Janet's burial would suggest a date of birth in 1723 or 4. In fact, the South Leith register records what is probably (See Tree 7 - page 44) her birth a year earlier:

Andrew Donaldson, Mason and Indweller in Leith and Elizabeth McIntyre his spouse had A.D.N. Janet born 11 and baptised 26 April 1722. Wits: George Auchterlonie late Baillie in Minross[?] and John Cumming Stabler there.

Evidently, Elizabeth McIntyre died when Janet was a baby, and her father remarried. On 30<sup>th</sup> August 1724, a daughter Anne, born seven days earlier, was baptised to parents:

Andrew Donaldson Mason Indweller in Leith and Elizabeth Wright his spouse.

Witnesses were Robert Rankin, Mason, and James Hume, Wright. Catherine, born 29<sup>th</sup> and baptised 31<sup>st</sup> July 1726, followed, witnessed by Robert Rankin and William Thomson, Smith. The mother's first name is given as Beatrix, but this seems to be another accepted alternative for Elizabeth. When Stephen was born 25<sup>th</sup> February 1729 (baptism took place on 2<sup>nd</sup> March), the mother's name was again recorded as Elizabeth. A final child was named Agnes:

Andrew Donaldson Mason Indweller in Leith and Elizabeth Wright his spouse had A D N Agnes born 20<sup>th</sup> September, baptised 12<sup>th</sup> October 1732. Wits William Thomson Smith, Robert Rankin Mason.

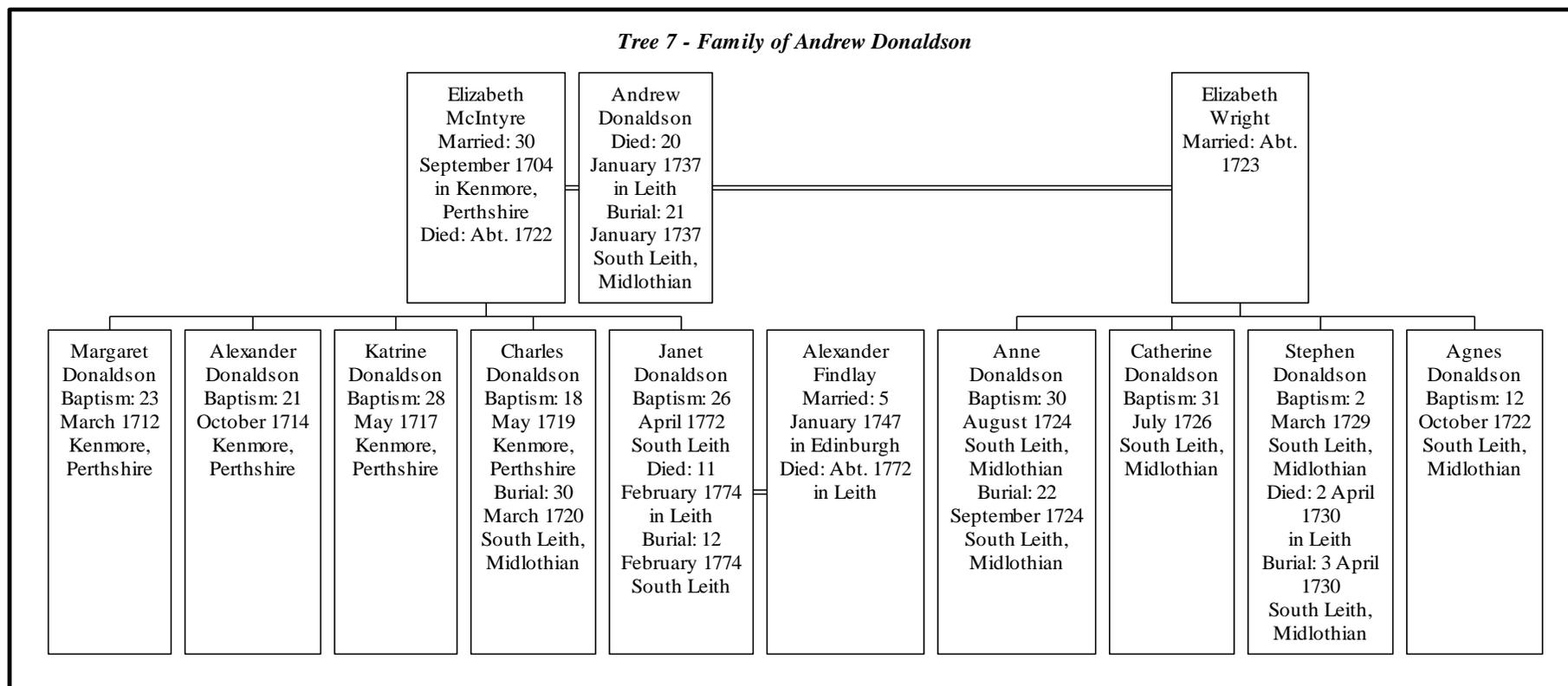
The IGI showed a marriage between an Andrew Donaldson and an Elizabeth McIntyre at Kenmore in Perthshire. Initially I dismissed this as being too far from Leith, but then the records showed that a son named Charles was baptised to this couple in Kenmore in May 1719. A burial of Charles, son of Andrew Donaldson, aged 11 months, at South Leith in March the following year was too strong a coincidence.

Kenmore offered a very different environment to Leith. The village or town of that name is located at the north-east tip of Loch Tay, but the parish is huge and sprawling, and split into at least five sections. According to the Statistical Accounts for Scotland<sup>1</sup> (1791), the furthest part of the parish was nearly 30 miles away from the parish church. Only two villages are named in the account; the rest of the population (smaller than that of Leith) seems to

---

<sup>1</sup> <http://edina.ac.uk/stat-acc-scot/> *The Statistical Accounts of Scotland* Account of 1791-9, vol. 17, p. 456-467

*Tree 7 - Family of Andrew Donaldson*



have lived on farmsteads or in hamlets. The area is famed for the remains of ancient lake villages, called crannogs, built around 5,000 years old.

The register for Kenmore is much more sparsely kept than South Leith's, giving less information in baptism and marriage entries, and recording very few burials. The first reference to the Donaldsons in the register is their marriage on 30<sup>th</sup> September 1704:

Saturday Andrew Donaldson Mason in Newhall in Weem parish and Bettie McIntyre were married.

Weem is another split parish, intermingled with Kenmore, pastoral in nature. The opening statement in the Statistical Accounts<sup>1</sup> (1791) states:

This parish is so intermingled with those of Logierait, Dull, Fortingall, Kenmore and Killin, that it would be to little purpose to attempt a geographical description of it.

Here also, it was possible to be in the parish but over 20 miles from the church. At the end of the account, the minister observes that most of the locals spoke Gaelic, although English, or rather Lowland Scots, was usually understood.



**Loch Tay, Perthshire**

It is likely that some children born to Andrew and Elizabeth were baptised here, (or, in the light of the above, not baptised at all) but no record remains, as the first recorded child arrived eight years after the wedding, and was baptised at Kenmore on 23<sup>rd</sup> March 1712. The register states simply:

Baptized to Andrew Donaldson and Beatrix McIntyre in Newhall, Margaret.

---

<sup>1</sup> <http://edina.ac.uk/stat-acc-scot/> *The Statistical Accounts of Scotland* Account of 1791-9, vol. 12, p 130-42

On the next three baptisms, the mother's name is given as Bettie. Alexander was next, on 21<sup>st</sup> October 1714, and with the address still as Newhall. However, for Katrine, baptised 28<sup>th</sup> May 1717, and Charles, baptised 18<sup>th</sup> May 1719, the abode is given as Croftnacaber, which is on the edge of Loch Tay. Sometime in the next year, the family moved to Leith, where Charles shortly died:

Charles Donaldson son to Andrew Donaldson Mason in Leith Died in the Back Vennell being 11m old on the 29<sup>th</sup> day buried on the 30<sup>th</sup> day March 1720.

Apart from Charles and Janet, I have found no further trace of Andrew Donaldson's first family. However, two of his second family died in infancy. Anne was buried on 22<sup>nd</sup> September 1724:

Anne Donaldson daughter to Andrew Donaldson Mason and Indweller in Leith died at the foot of the Hill, being about 5 weeks.

Stephen, who is recorded in the burial register as a daughter, died on 2<sup>nd</sup> and was buried on 3<sup>rd</sup> April 1730. The father's occupation is given as mason, and the address as 'below the Hill'.

Andrew Donaldson's burial is also recorded at South Leith with an age given which would suggest a birth date around 1680:

Andrew Donaldson, Mason, Indweller in Leith, died below the Stables, about the 50<sup>th</sup> year of his age, on the 20<sup>th</sup> day, and buried on the 21<sup>st</sup> day January 1737.

His second wife, Elizabeth, Beatrix or Betty Wright survived him at least until 1757. She appears in the Examination Rolls<sup>1</sup> at least three times. Firstly, in the Caltown area on 16<sup>th</sup> April 1743, with Agnes; secondly on 16<sup>th</sup> March 1745:

Betty Wright R Andrew Donaldson  
Cath Donaldson D  
Anne Donaldson D

The names Ann and Agnes are used interchangeably in Scottish records. Finally, in 1757:

Beatrice Wright R Andrew Donaldson in Calton

There may be other entries, but I wasn't specifically looking for her.

---

<sup>1</sup> NAS CH2/716/327, Examination Rolls for Leith, 1743-51

## The Lavender Lines – part 1

Two of the sons of Archibald Findlay of Leith and Bermondsey married sisters, daughters of William and Elizabeth Lavender. Archibald<sup>2</sup> married Celia at Bromley<sup>1</sup> on 24<sup>th</sup> March 1807, and George married Harriet on 6<sup>th</sup> October 1812 at Bermondsey. Consequently, I have always thought of these two branches of the Findlay family as 'The Lavender lines'.

Archibald<sup>2</sup>'s date and place of birth are not known, although he was probably born around 1783. As the eldest son, he followed his father into business, having first served an apprenticeship. The Dictionary of Members of the Salters' Company<sup>2</sup> records:

Archibald son of Archibald Findlay the Elder, victualler of Rotherhithe in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, Surrey, apprenticed 5 April 1798 to Joseph Prattent, citizen and Salter and by trade a sailmaker of Gainsford Street, St. John Southwark;

Presumably, as an 'immigrant', Archibald senior was not a member of a London guild but recognized that, even if he were to follow the same trade, his son would benefit from ultimately becoming a freeman of a trade guild, and in fact, the dictionary goes on to say of Archibald<sup>2</sup>:

...became freeman of the Salters' Company on 4 July 1805.

The freedom register gives his address at this date as 'Cherry Garden Stairs, Rotherhithe', and his trade is given as sailmaker. Archibald<sup>1</sup>, who died the following year, did at least live long enough to see his eldest child become a freeman of his adopted city.

I assume that Archibald<sup>2</sup> continued business at his father's premises and he can be tracked in the Land Tax<sup>3</sup> records. He is first mentioned 'On the Wall' in 1813. In 1815/6 the following entry appears:

Archd Findlay	On the Wall	Sums assessed	£4 19/-	66
	And part of late Hucks		£1 2/6	15

In a volume dated 1816, there are two entries, the first possibly a rental:

A Findlay	Rope Ground and Candle Row	30
Arch <sup>d</sup> Findlay	Wall	

---

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.familysearch.org>

<sup>2</sup> Katie George: Salters' Company archivist

<sup>3</sup> SHC: QS6/7/68 Bermondsey Land Tax 1813-25

The Candle Row entry is written between two Wall entries. It is slightly puzzling that one entry is for 'A' and one for 'Arch<sup>d</sup>': maybe it was two different clerks writing up. It is unlikely that the A is for Alexander, as he was living in Clerkenwell by this time. More likely, Archibald<sup>2</sup> had two properties, and there was just no consistency in the recording or information was given by different people. A similar entry, mentioning A Findlay on the Rope Ground and Candle Row and Arch. on the Wall, and with the reference to 'part late Hucks' is in the 1818 Land Tax. By 1819, there is a reference to Glendenning embedded in the record, and by 1820, the wording has subtly changed, and brother George makes a first appearance:

Rope Ground and Candle Row	Sums assessed and exonerated
George Findlay	£1 13 "
A Findlay	£2 5 "
Wall	
Glendenning and Findlay for part late Hucks	Rental 15

Pigot's Directory<sup>1</sup> for 1822 has Archibald<sup>2</sup> listed under 'Sailmakers' at 21 Bermondsey Wall, and his warehouse is mentioned in a Sun Life Fire Insurance<sup>2</sup> document for the same year:

14<sup>th</sup> January 1822

987586 **Adam Glendenning** of Adjoining the Mariners Rotherhythe  
 £3 13/6 Wall Rotherhythe Granary [?]Reepers Warehouseman  
 15<sup>th</sup> Nov 1822 on his stock and utensils and  
 goods in trust or on commission  
 Dy £1. 1. in the warehouse only of Findlay ship chandler  
 -5 Roth<sup>r</sup> situate opposite his dwelling house as above a printer  
 10/6 and a stove therein Brick seven hundred pounds  
 /97 ----- 10/6 **£700**  
 MSH C Lejure CG Thornton W Burnie

Presumably Archibald<sup>2</sup> took some responsibility for his siblings after their father's death, as not only was he an executor and trustee to his father's will, but he also took his younger brother George on as an apprentice in 1809. When George changed profession and became a printer, it was Archibald rather than Alexander, I think, who witnessed George's declaration of ownership of a printing press<sup>3</sup> on 3<sup>rd</sup> April 1816.

Archibald<sup>2</sup> and Celia baptized five children at St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey. (See **Tree 8 - page 51**) The eldest was named Celia after her mother, was born on 6<sup>th</sup> October and baptized on 2<sup>nd</sup> November 1808. Her

<sup>1</sup> *Pigot and Co's London and Provincial Commercial Directory for 1822-3*, J Pigot and co. Manchester

<sup>2</sup> LMA: MS 11936/489/987586 Sun Fire Insurance Records

<sup>3</sup> SHC: QS6/14/101

father's occupation is given as sailmaker. The only son, Archibald<sup>3</sup>, was born on 9<sup>th</sup> May and baptized 6<sup>th</sup> June 1810. The address is simply 'Wall'. Elizabeth Mary, the next child, was born on 25<sup>th</sup> January 1811 but not baptized, it seems, until 19<sup>th</sup> February 1812. This may possibly be explained by her burial entry, four years later on 8<sup>th</sup> January 1816, which states:

Findlay Eliz Mary age 4 WH [Watery Head] Jamaica Row

A sixth child born to this couple was not baptized, but her burial is recorded at St. Mary Magdalen:

Harriet Findley age 9 hours Wall buried 22<sup>nd</sup> October 1813

Catherine came next, born on 12<sup>th</sup> August and baptized on 6<sup>th</sup> September 1815. Her father is still recorded as a sailmaker, but her address is given as Charlotte Row. The last child was named Hannah and was also born at Charlotte Row on 8<sup>th</sup> January, which makes me wonder whether Jamaica Row is a mis-transcription or an alternative name for the street. Maybe Archibald<sup>2</sup> moved house a lot! Hannah was baptized on 24<sup>th</sup> February 1819, but had a short life. It would seem that after her parents' deaths, she went to live with her uncle Alexander<sup>2</sup> at Hayes, for she appears in the burial register there as:

Hannah Findlay, Hayes, buried 22<sup>nd</sup> May 1831, 12 yrs.

At some point, Archibald<sup>2</sup> moved to Camberwell, about three miles to the south-west, for his burial at St. Mary Magdalen notes that he is no longer a parishioner:

Findlay Archibald age 44 D [Dropsy] St. George's 4<sup>th</sup> June 1827

and as Celia's entry in the same register reads:

Findlay Celia, age 46, Camberwell 25<sup>th</sup> January 1834

I assume the St. George's referred to is the one at Camberwell, which was built around 1830 on the south bank of the Surrey Canal. The area was rural when Archibald<sup>2</sup> moved there. As *Old and New London*<sup>1</sup>, published in 1878 points out:

There are few churches in or near London which have witnessed more extraordinary changes in their immediate neighbourhood than this. Originally built among green fields, with a windmill close at hand, it now stands in the midst of a teeming population.

Camberwell's population was burgeoning at this time<sup>2</sup> and the rural nature of the place which had been a feature in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, was quickly lost:

---

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=45281>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=45281>

In point of population, Camberwell offers, perhaps, the most striking example of increase which can be found throughout the metropolitan suburban area – the number of its inhabitants having grown from 7,059, in 1801, to the astonishing amount of 111,306 in 1871.

Archibald<sup>2</sup>'s surviving three children seem to have inherited their grandfather's itchy feet, as the next sighting of them is in Lancashire, on the 1841 census<sup>1</sup>. They are listed together at Wavertree Village, south-east of Liverpool, and only about three miles from the River Mersey. The text reads:

Archibald Findlay	31	Merchant
Celia Findlay	30	Independent
Catherine	25	Independent

All were noted as not born in the county. The sisters' independent status would suggest either that their brother was doing well for himself, or that they had been left comfortable by their father. To date, I have found no will to corroborate this.

Three years later, Archibald<sup>3</sup> married. His wife was named Elizabeth Jane Greetham, (daughter of Joseph and Nancy, and baptized at St. James Liverpool in 1826) and the ceremony took place on 9<sup>th</sup> May 1844 at St. Silas' Church, Liverpool<sup>2</sup>. By the time of the 1851 census<sup>3</sup>, the couple was living at Slate Lane in Rusholme, Manchester. He is described as an East India Merchant, aged 41 and born in London. His wife, aged 25, gave her place of birth as Liverpool. Also in the household were their children: Elizabeth Moysey, aged five, born Liverpool; Archibald<sup>4</sup>, aged 3 and and Celia, aged 13 months, both born in Burnage. Elizabeth was born<sup>4</sup> on 11<sup>th</sup> June 1846 and her baptism took place on 29<sup>th</sup> July at Wavertree; I have not found the others' baptisms, but Archibald<sup>4</sup>'s date of birth is given as 28<sup>th</sup> December 1847 on a website dedicated to the Hooper family<sup>5</sup>. Elizabeth's sister Ann is staying in the household, and also another visitor, and there are three house servants, so clearly this is a comfortable home. Lincoln Partridge names the house as Cringle Brook Lodge, and says the family lived there from 1847 until his death, which took place on 29<sup>th</sup> March 1860, at Ardwick a few miles further in towards the centre of Manchester. A will was written and proved in 1860, but I have not seen it.

The two sisters, Celia Lavender and Catherine, were living not far away, on Stockport Road in the township of Newton in Manchester<sup>6</sup>. Their

---

<sup>1</sup> HO 107/511/9 1841 Census, Wavertree

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.familysearch.org>

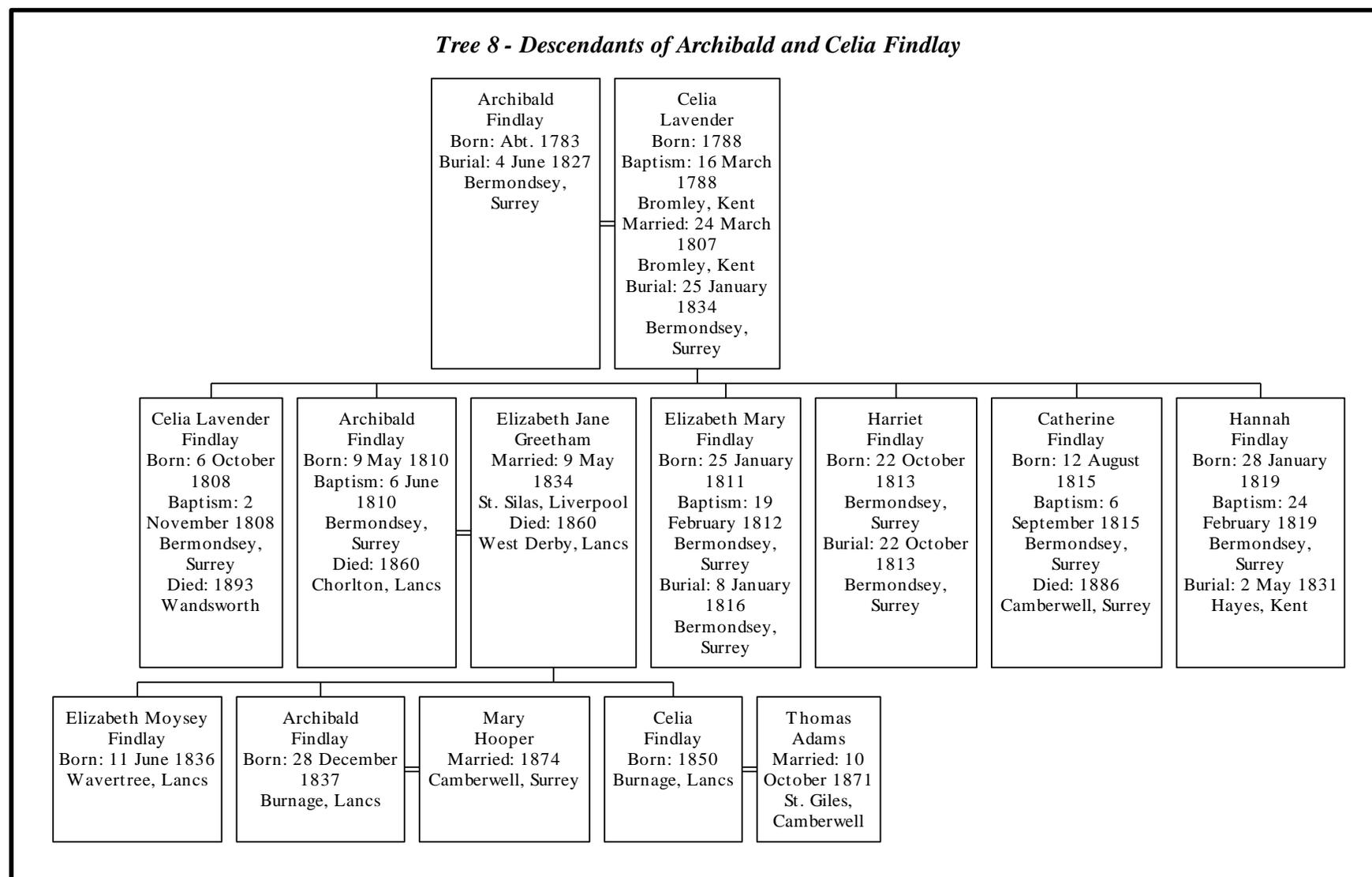
<sup>3</sup> HO 107/2219, 1851 Census, Rusholme

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.ancestry.co.uk>

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.linleyfh.com/oursecondsite-p/p314.htm#i30652>

<sup>6</sup> HO 107/2231. 1851 Census, Newton

*Tree 8 - Descendants of Archibald and Celia Findlay*



ages are given as a slightly euphemistic 40 and 34. Under occupation is written 'None', and both have Bermondsey, Surrey as their place of birth.

Archibald<sup>3</sup> also appears in local directories at this time. In Whellan's Directory<sup>1</sup> of 1852, he is listed twice: under 'Merchants and others' he is at 13, Cross Street, elsewhere the entry reads:

Findley Archibald A. Merchant (Rawson and Co.)  
10 Slade Lane, Burnage.

So presumably by this time he had more than one business premises. The one on Cross Street, (at either or both numbers 13 or 15 – the directory and Salters' records seem to differ) was right in the heart of Manchester, in a road running parallel to the main thoroughfare of Deansgate and opposite the Royal Exchange (which later became the largest trading room in Europe).



**The Royal Exchange, Cross Street**

Like his father, he became a member of the Salters' Company<sup>2</sup>. The following information is from the archivist of the company:

He became a freeman of Salters on 6 March 1851 – by this date his father is described as 'deceased'. The entry in the freedom register gives Archibald 'junior's' occupation / address as merchant, Moorgate Street, London and Manchester. Archibald junior also progressed to the next level of membership - that of liveryman, (3 April 1851) which made him eligible to be voted on to the Company's Court of Assistants. He never actually took this step - chances are that his life as a merchant, much of it probably away from London - meant that he was far too busy. For most of the 1850s his address is given as 62 Moorgate Street,

---

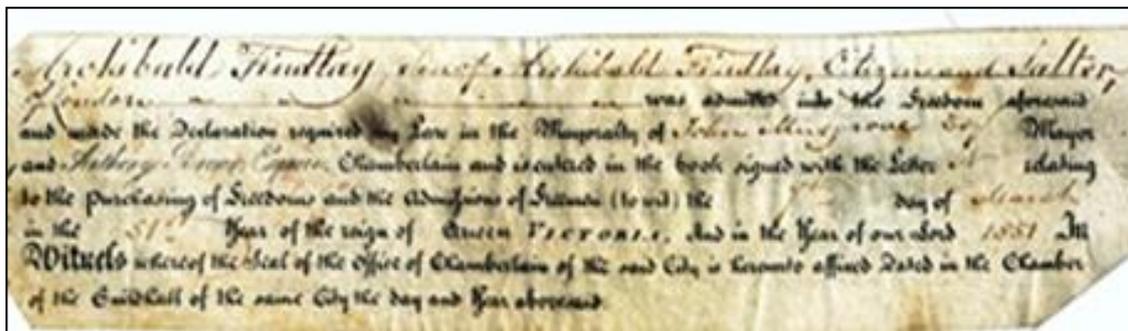
<sup>1</sup> *A New General and Commercial Directory of Manchester and Salford*, W Whellan and co., Booth and Milthorp, Manchester, 1852

<sup>2</sup> Katie George: Salters' Company archivist

London, and Manchester, and by 1859 simply as 15 Cross Street, Manchester. His name doesn't appear at all after that, so he must have died sometime in 1859 or 1860.

His descendants still have the original admission document. Beautifully written on vellum, it reads:

Archibald Findlay son of Archibald Findlay Citizen and Salter of London was admitted into the Freedom aforesaid and made the Declaration required by Law in the Mayoralty of John Musgrove Esq. Mayor and Anthony Brown Esquire Chamberlain and is entered in the book signed with the Letter N relating to the Purchasing of Freedom and the Admissions of Freemen (to wit) the 7<sup>th</sup> day of March in the 51<sup>st</sup> Year of the reign of Queen VICTORIA and in the Year of our Lord 1851 In Witness whereof the Seal of the Office of Chamberlain of the said city is hereunto affixed dated in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the same City the day and Year above said.



It's almost comforting to realise that the scribe of such an august-sounding document could be human too, and confuse the regnal year with the date. At this time, Queen Victoria had only ruled for fourteen years, not fifty-one! The reverse of the document records the costs:

Fees on Freedom	3 . 7 . 6
Fees on Livery	<u>2 . 14 . 6</u>
	6 . 2 . .



The Salters' records suggest that Archibald<sup>3</sup> died in 1859 or 1860, and this is confirmed by an entry in *Free BMD*<sup>1</sup> registering his death in the March quarter of 1860 in the Chorlton registration district, which covered most of South Manchester. It would seem that his wife returned to Liverpool but only survived him by a few months, as she appears in the December quarter of the index for 1860 at West Derby<sup>2</sup>, which is a Liverpool registration district.

The two sisters seem to have taken charge of the orphaned children and returned to Surrey, for the 1861 census<sup>3</sup> shows them all living together at 2, Lyndhurst Road, Camberwell. Celia, aged 52, is head of the household, but both she and Catherine, aged 45, are described as 'Landed Proprietors'. Their nieces Elizabeth M and Celia, aged 14 and 10, and their nephew Archibald<sup>4</sup>, aged 12, are described as scholars. A servant, Sarah Addie, completes the household. Ten years later<sup>4</sup>, the sisters are still living in Lyndhurst Road with niece Celia, still described as a scholar at 20; but Archibald<sup>4</sup> is now a commercial clerk, boarding at the house of woollen merchant Thomas Jeffery at 84, Rye Lane, Peckham<sup>5</sup>. Elizabeth Moysey Findlay had married Arthur Bott in the March quarter of 1868<sup>6</sup>, and was living at 227 Southampton Street Peckham<sup>7</sup>, with a two year old daughter Edith. Arthur Bott gives his occupation as clerk at the Bank of England.

Celia married Thomas Adams - then an accountant - at St. Giles Camberwell, on 10<sup>th</sup> October 1871<sup>8</sup>. In 1881, he was part of the household at 90 Lyndhurst Road, although Aunt Celia was still its head. Catherine was there living with her sister, and then are listed Thomas Adams, age 33, now a professor of Music, born in Stourbridge, Worcester, and his wife Celia. She died in 1890, four years after her aunt Catherine. Both deaths are registered in Camberwell<sup>9</sup>.

So it was that Celia Lavender Findlay and Elizabeth Moysey Findlay eventually found their roles reversed. In 1891, it was Celia who appeared on the enumerator's form as Aunt in the household of Arthur Bott, Chief Clerk, Bank of England, at 119 Croxted Road, Streatham<sup>10</sup>. Elizabeth Moysey Bott gave her age as 42 and place of birth Burnage. There were five children: Edith, Daniel, Jessie, Mary and Alice, and the usual one domestic servant.

---

<sup>1</sup> <http://freebmd.rootsweb.com/>

<sup>2</sup> <http://freebmd.rootsweb.com/>

<sup>3</sup> RG 9 /378, 1861 Census, Camberwell

<sup>4</sup> RG 10/725, 1871 Census, Camberwell

<sup>5</sup> RG 10/730, 1871 Census, Camberwell

<sup>6</sup> <http://freebmd.rootsweb.com/>

<sup>7</sup> RG 10/730, 1871 Census, Camberwell

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.ancestry.co.uk/>

<sup>9</sup> <http://freebmd.rootsweb.com/>

<sup>10</sup> RG 12/459, 1891 Census, Streatham

Elizabeth died on 2<sup>nd</sup> January 1917 at Fletching in Sussex. According to the transcription, the inscription on her grave<sup>1</sup> reads:

In loving memory of our dear mother Elizabeth Moysey Bott who passed away Jan. 12<sup>th</sup> 1917 aged 70 years. Death Pacifice.

However, I suspect the penultimate word is actually 'Beati', so that the text probably reads 'Beati Pacifici' – the familiar 'Blessed are the peacemakers'.

Archibald<sup>4</sup> was the last to marry. (See Tree 9 – page 56) His bride was Mary Hooper - daughter of Henry and Susannah Hooper who lived in Lyndhurst Place, Peckham -and their marriage also took place in the Camberwell registration district, in 1874<sup>2</sup>. The Hooper family website<sup>3</sup> gives details about the bride's family. According to Lincoln Partridge, who gives the date of their marriage as 17<sup>th</sup> February, they sailed for South Africa almost immediately<sup>4</sup>.

Archibald Findlay established a general trading store in Durban. There is a Findlay Street in the suburb of Windermere in Durban, which may have been the site of his trading store.

He goes on:

Archibald became wealthy, and towards the end of the century the family was living in a large house called 'Arbroath' at 147 Musgrave Road, Berea, Durban. Archibald Findlay acquired large tracts of land Between Musgrave and Essenwood roads. Archibald was elected President of the Durban Chamber of Commerce.

I would not have found this branch at all had I not looked up the Bott family on the 1901 census<sup>5</sup>. Aunt Celia had died in 1893, but along with their own children, Daniel, Mary and Alice, there are two nephews living in the house: Archibald<sup>5</sup> Findlay and Henry A. Findlay, aged 21 and 19 respectively. The occupation given for both is:

Cambridge Undergraduate student

and the place of birth:

Durban, Port Natal.

Archibald<sup>4</sup>'s first child, Elizabeth Mary, was born in Durban (as were her siblings) on 16<sup>th</sup> November 1874. She later married John Leigh Bowden,

---

<sup>1</sup> <http://harryott.com/genealogy/grave619.aspx>

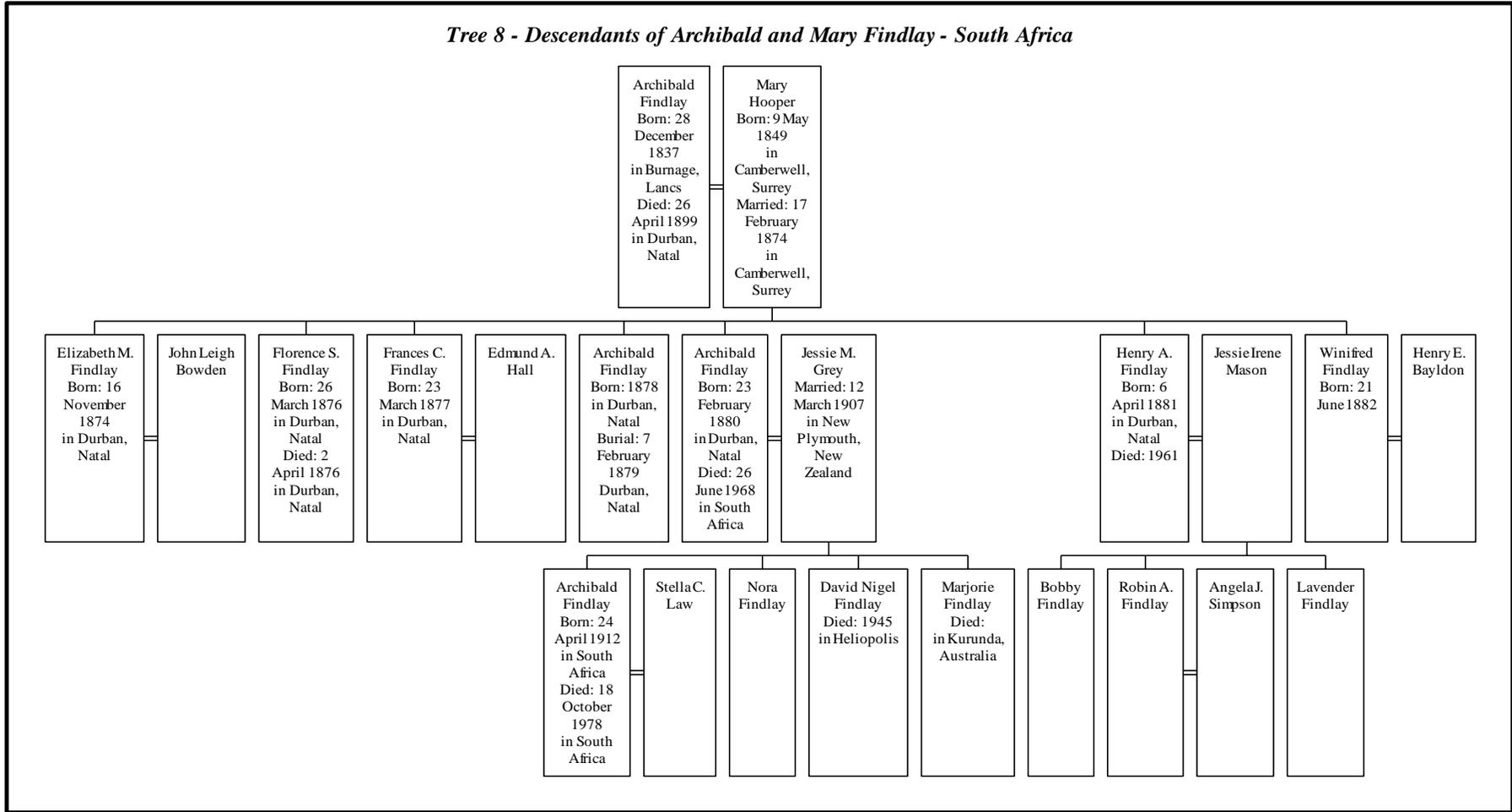
<sup>2</sup> <http://freebmd.rootsweb.com/>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.linleyfh.com/oursecondsite-p/index.htm>

<sup>4</sup> Lincoln Partridge's account of the Findlay family

<sup>5</sup> RG 13/492, 1901 Census, Camberwell

*Tree 8 - Descendants of Archibald and Mary Findlay - South Africa*



and had three children. The next child was born on 31<sup>st</sup> March 1876, *The Natal Witness*<sup>1</sup> announced:

Findlay female 26-Mar-1876, at the Berea, Durban the wife of  
Mr Archibald Findlay of a daughter

However, this child was destined for a short life, the 7<sup>th</sup> April edition in 1876<sup>2</sup> gives in its deaths section:

Findlay, Florence Susannah f 7 days, 2-April-1876, 7-April-1876  
at the Berea infant daughter of Archibald Findlay

The third daughter was Frances Celia, born 23<sup>rd</sup> May 1877, who married a man named Edmund Algernon Hall. The next child was a boy, and inevitably named Archibald. However, he died at 6 months old and was buried at Durban Cemetery on 7<sup>th</sup> February 1879. The next boy was Archibald<sup>5</sup>, born 23<sup>rd</sup> February 1880; a year later, Henry Alexander was born – on 6<sup>th</sup> April. (He and his wife - Jessie Irene Mason - named their children Bobbie, Robin and Lavender.) The final child, named Winifred, arrived on 21<sup>st</sup> June, 1882.

A little surfing found a few further snippets of information about the brothers. The *Biographical History of Gonville and Caius College 1349 – 1897*<sup>3</sup> notes:

Findlay Archibald: son of Archibald Findlay, merchant of Durban, Natal; and Mary Hooper. Born at Durban February 23, 1876. Educated at the Durban High School, under W.H. Nicholas, B.A., Admitted Apr 20<sup>th</sup> 1898.

The same document gives information about the younger brother:

Findlay Henry Alexander: son of Archibald Findlay merchant (deceased); and Mary Hooper of Arbroath, Musgrave Road, Durban, Natal. Born at Durban, April 6 1881. Educated at High School Durban under Mr W.H. Nicholas, and at Michaelhouse, Pietermatitzburg, under Rev. Canon Todd. Admitted Oct 1 1900.

It is interesting that the house is named 'Arbroath'. Clearly this line also saw the county of Angus as their original home, although I can find no evidence for this. Presumably Henry was something of a sportsman as page

---

<sup>1</sup> [http://www.genealogyworld.net/witness/witnessb\\_1876.htm](http://www.genealogyworld.net/witness/witnessb_1876.htm)

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.genealogyworld.net/witness/witnessd\\_1876.htm](http://www.genealogyworld.net/witness/witnessd_1876.htm)

<sup>3</sup>

[http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=pNs8AAAAIAAJ&pg=PA555&lpg=PA555&dq=Archibald+Findlay+Gonville&source=bl&ots=UgQmwwBme2&sig=YFMZyYgOqZDYEtOZudfwFrS6Vy8&hl=en&ei=e1RnS8mzCYWM0gSirYzNBg&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CAsQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=&f=false](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=pNs8AAAAIAAJ&pg=PA555&lpg=PA555&dq=Archibald+Findlay+Gonville&source=bl&ots=UgQmwwBme2&sig=YFMZyYgOqZDYEtOZudfwFrS6Vy8&hl=en&ei=e1RnS8mzCYWM0gSirYzNBg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CAsQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=&f=false)



Elizabeth, Winifred & Frances  
Findlay



Winifred, Henry, Archibald<sup>5</sup>  
Frances  
Elizabeth, Mary & Archibald<sup>4</sup>  
Findlay

67 of *The Natal Who's Who: an Illustrated Biographical Sketch Book of Natalians*<sup>1</sup> records:

Natal, South Africa: East London, Grand Challenge Cup, 1904;  
Winning light pairs in 1905, at East London. FINDLAY, Henry  
Alexander. BA; b. 1881, in Durban; s. of late A. Findlay

Another source is indicative of the lifestyle of this family. *The Kew Bulletin*<sup>2</sup> of 1898 records:

... a member of the gardening staff of the Royal Gardens, has been engaged as head gardener by Archibald Findlay, Esq., for his garden in Durban, Natal. ...

Presumably the house and gardens were large. Again, Lincoln Partridge gives an insight into this<sup>3</sup>:

Before his death, Archibald Findlay donated the land on which St. Thomas' Anglican Church hall was built. The church has survived to the present day. The family home, 'Arbroath', subsequently became a residential hotel, and was later demolished.

Photographs also show something of the lifestyle. A picture of the three sisters, Elizabeth, Winifred and Frances, taken in 1897, show elegantly-dressed young women, all wearing tall, plumed hats, one with a tightly-fitting piped jacket, one with a feather boa and one with a ruffled collar. Interestingly, two of the girls hold parrots, showing they shared an interest with their second cousin once removed, William Kettle. Another family group shows the family formally posed, with Archibald<sup>4</sup> and Mary seated on cane chairs, with their family grouped around them.

Archibald<sup>4</sup> died on 26<sup>th</sup> April 1899, but his wife Mary outlived him by over thirty years, dying in 1935. A gravestone commemorates these two and their son Archibald<sup>5</sup> and his wife Jessie. The inscription reads:

In  
Loving Memory  
of  
Archibald Findlay  
Born 28<sup>th</sup> December 1847

---

1

[http://www.archive.org/stream/natalwhoswhoani00unkngoog/natalwhoswhoani00unkngoog\\_djvu.txt](http://www.archive.org/stream/natalwhoswhoani00unkngoog/natalwhoswhoani00unkngoog_djvu.txt)

2

[http://www.archive.org/stream/kewbulletinvolu01kewgoog/kewbulletinvolu01kewgoog\\_djvu.txt](http://www.archive.org/stream/kewbulletinvolu01kewgoog/kewbulletinvolu01kewgoog_djvu.txt)

<sup>3</sup> Lincoln Partridge's account of the Findlay family

Died 26<sup>th</sup> April 1899  
Aged 51 years

Also Mary beloved wife of the above  
Daughter of the late Henry Hooper  
Of Camberwell England  
Born 9<sup>th</sup> May 1849  
Died 30<sup>th</sup> June 1935

Both inscriptions bear a text, but these are not legible. Underneath are two further inscriptions:

Jessie Marguerite Findlay  
(née Grey)  
Beloved wife of Archibald  
Born 20<sup>th</sup> November 1887  
Died 18<sup>th</sup> August [?]1965

Archibald Findlay  
Born 23<sup>rd</sup> February 1880 Died 26<sup>th</sup> June 1968



Memorial to Archibald<sup>4</sup> and Archibald<sup>5</sup> and their wives

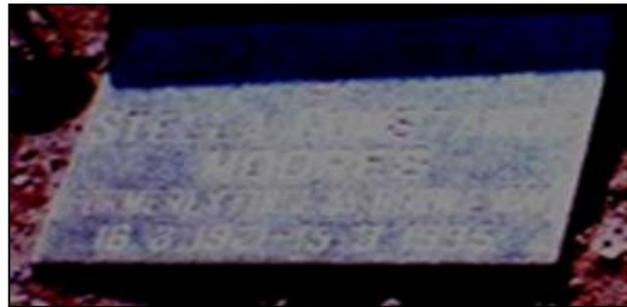
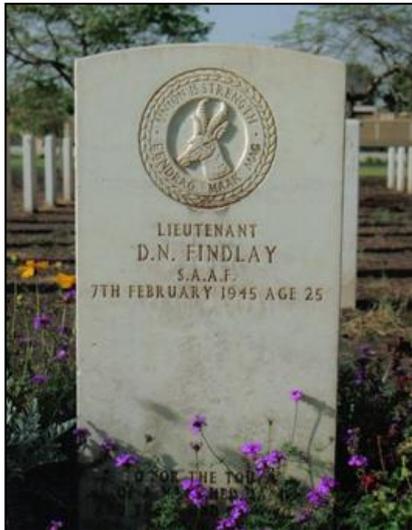
Archibald<sup>5</sup> must have inherited the family wanderlust, as his marriage took place in New Zealand, although he later returned to South Africa. The *Taranaki Herald*<sup>1</sup> of 12<sup>th</sup> March 1907 gave the details:

<sup>1</sup> <http://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/cgi-bin/paperspast?a=d&d=TH19070312.2.15&e=-----10-1---0-all>

## MARRIAGE

FINDLAY – GREY – On March 12<sup>th</sup> 1907, at St. Mary’s Church, New Plymouth, by the Rev. J.D. Brocklehurst, Archibald, eldest son of the late Archibald Findlay Esq., Durban, Natal, to Jessie Marguerite, second daughter of Henry Grey, Esq., New Plymouth, N.Z.

Archibald<sup>5</sup> died on 26<sup>th</sup> June 1968, but not before he and Jessie had raised five children in South Africa. The eldest, unsurprisingly, was named Archibald<sup>6</sup>, and was born on 24<sup>th</sup> April 1912. A second son was named David Nigel; and there were three daughters – Norah, Marjorie and Nancy. Archibald<sup>6</sup> married Stella Constance Law, and while some of their descendants still live in South Africa, others have gone globe-trotting again. Archibald<sup>6</sup> outlived his brother David by many years, dying on 18<sup>th</sup> October 1978, while his younger brother died at Heliopolis in Egypt in 1945. Norah and Marjorie both emigrated to Australia, and died there in 2008. Nancy died young, and is buried in the Mooi River Cemetery in the Natal Midlands.



Grave of Stella Constance Law

Grave of David Findlay

The current Findlay family in South Africa owns a chair, passed down through the family for several generations, which is a source of mystery and delight. It is made of oak, is solid in structure and similar in style to the kind of chair used by guild deacons in the past. However, because of the initials on it, it is considered more likely to be a wedding chair. It has a design of heraldic symbols on the back - what look like mullets and crescents to my untrained eye, along with a cross in the centre which could be Masonic - and bears two sets of initials, A.F. and I. W, along with the date 1683. The 'I' doesn't quite match the style of the other letters, as if it has been changed at some time. The chair has been in the family since at least the 19<sup>th</sup> century; one of my great-great uncles sketched it and dated the drawing 1896. Although the badge on the chair is similar to that of the town of Forres, no one knows for sure where it originated or how it came into the family. A tempting conclusion is that the initials A.F. stand for an earlier Archibald or Alexander



The South African Findlays  
? ?Elizabeth  
Archibald<sup>4</sup> ? Henry Archibald<sup>5</sup>  
Mary Hooper ?Frances and Winifred ?  
?



The Findlay Chair

Findlay - tradition says it is always passed to the eldest son in the family, named Archibald - but it is also possible that it was acquired because the initials were right. Either way, it is a beautiful and much-treasured artefact.

### **Alexander Findlay the map-maker**

The second son of Archibald<sup>1</sup> and Mary Findlay was named Alexander after his grandfather. He was born on 7<sup>th</sup> December 1788 at Cherry Garden in Bermondsey and baptized on 4<sup>th</sup> January the following year at St. Mary Magdalen:

Alexander Finley, son of Archibald and Mary Finley, sailmaker,  
Cherry Garden, Bermondsey

From the wording of his father's will - made when he would have been seventeen years old - he must have already been an apprentice somewhere, probably with a printer or engraver. Despite considerable searching, at the time of writing the original version of this book, I did not managed to discover which company he belonged to. I had wondered whether John Galton, one of the trustees of his father's will, and a printer in East Cheap, was the man who taught him the basics of his craft as engraver, but could find no proof. However, I recently discovered him to have been a member of the Goldsmiths' Company. Their records have added considerably to my knowledge, and what I have discovered about this, is now included as an appendix. According to Francis Herbert of the Royal Geographical Society, many engravers started by buying up someone else's plates and printing from these. Once they'd made enough money, they were able to buy their own plates and begin engraving and printing under their own name.



**St. James Clerkenwell**

After baptism, the next link in the paper trail is the publication of banns at St. James Clerkenwell:

Banns of marriage between Alexander Findlay B<sup>r</sup> and Sarah Lumb S<sup>p</sup> both of this parish were published ..... 21<sup>st</sup> & 28<sup>th</sup> October, 4<sup>th</sup> November 1810. J Leese

The wedding followed on 8<sup>th</sup> November the same year at St. James':

Alexander Findlay of this parish and Sarah Lumb were married in this church by banns the eighth day of November in the year 1810 by me, J Leese curate, in the presence of John Penry and Thomas Gorsuch.

Both bride and groom sign clearly. John Penry is obviously a regular witness, maybe the parish clerk. The other witness is a complete unknown. The church still stands on Clerkenwell Green, between Clerkenwell and Farringdon Roads in Finsbury. A picture of how it must have looked when Alexander and Sarah married was drawn by Thomas H. Shepherd and engraved by J. Henshall<sup>1</sup>. The building was fairly new at the time of their wedding, having been constructed in 1792, though the beautiful gallery was only added thirty years later.

Sarah Lumb was a complete mystery person. She was supposedly born in Canterbury around 1788, but there was no sign of anyone called Lumb in any of the Canterbury parishes, or those surrounding the city. The only clue I had was the reference in her daughter Sarah's will to a cousin named Matilda Lumb, so presumably she had a brother. Recent research has unpicked this, and is presented in an appendix to this story. There is one surviving photo of Sarah, taken when she was obviously quite old. She wears an elaborate lace cap or bonnet, and what look like false curls. The only other artifact which might have belonged to her is a book entitled *Christian Lyrics – Select Poems on Christian Subjects* and published by The Religious Tract Society. It could, though, have belonged to either of her daughters-in-law rather than her, before it came into the possession of my grandmother, as there is no way of telling which Mrs Findlay is referred to on the flyleaf. It was clearly a gift, and has been inscribed:

M<sup>rs</sup> Finlay  
with the best  
wishes of a friend.  
M.S.

Evidently, Alexander<sup>2</sup> had left Bermondsey by the time of his marriage, and settled north of the river. All four children of this couple were born in the

---

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.londonancestor.com/views/vc-stjames.htm>

area, although only one was baptized at St. James Clerkenwell. (See Tree 10 – page 67) The first child, Alexander George, was born on 6<sup>th</sup> January 1812 and baptized on 12<sup>th</sup> February at St. James Pentonville, a chapel of ease for St. James Clerkenwell, then situated close to Kings Cross Station, but no longer standing.

The next child was named Archibald after his grandfather, but he was the last to bear the name in this line, probably because he died young. He was born on 9<sup>th</sup> May 1814 and baptized at St. James Clerkenwell on 7<sup>th</sup> June. By the time he died, aged fourteen, the family was living at Keston, then in Kent, now in the London Borough of Bromley. His date of death is recorded on his headstone as 20<sup>th</sup> June 1828 and the parish register notes his burial:

Archibald Findlay abode Keston, June 27<sup>th</sup> 1828, 14 yrs.  
Ceremony performed by J.W.Martin.

The headstone at Keston reads:

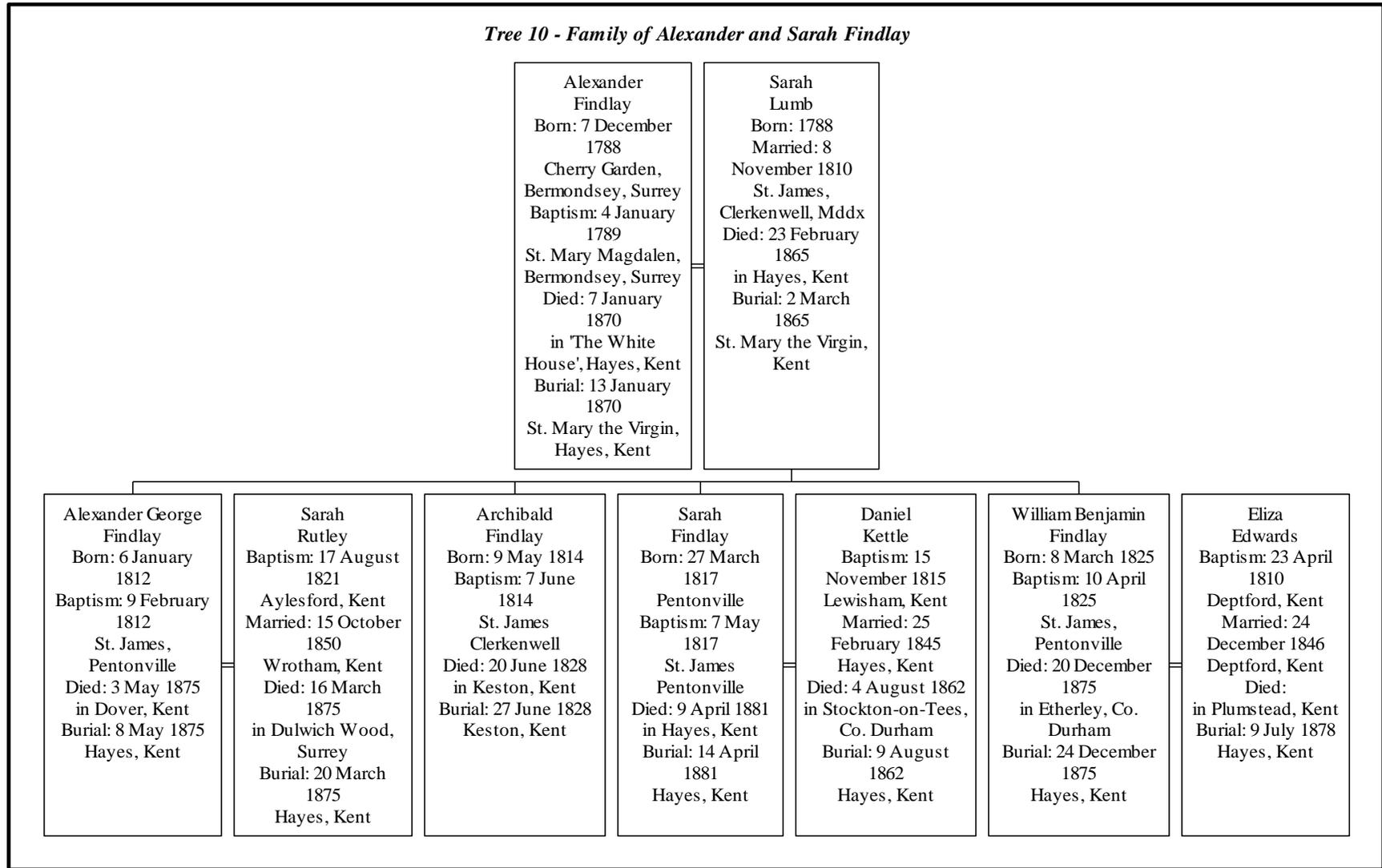
Sacred  
to the memory of  
Archibald Findlay  
who died June 20<sup>th</sup> 1828  
Aged 14 years



**Archibald Findlay's grave Keston**

A daughter, Sarah, followed. She was born on 27<sup>th</sup> March 1817 and baptized at St. James Pentonville on 7<sup>th</sup> May. The last child, William Benjamin, was something of an afterthought, born on 8<sup>th</sup> March 1825 and baptized, also at the Pentonville chapel, on 18<sup>th</sup> April. For the first three baptisms, Alexander's address was given as Merlin Place; by the time of William's birth, the family had moved to Thompson's Terrace, Pentonville. Merlin Place was in the middle of Spa Fields, north of Rosebury Avenue, and although it may have been more built up by the second decade of the 19<sup>th</sup>

*Tree 10 - Family of Alexander and Sarah Findlay*



century, Horwood's map of London<sup>1</sup> shows it as an isolated group of houses surrounded by fields. Thompson's Terrace was nearby, just south of Pentonville Road. Alexander<sup>2</sup>'s occupation is given as engraver in each instance.



**St. James Clerkenwell - interior**

Before he moved from Merlin Place, and maybe this had something to do with the move, Alexander<sup>2</sup> found himself a victim of crime. The whole of the relevant entry in the Old Bailey Proceedings<sup>2</sup>, 1<sup>st</sup> December 1819, appears below:

Charles HOLMES was indicted for stealing, on 5<sup>th</sup> December, 30 engravers' tools, value 20 shillings, the goods of Alexander Findlay, and 10 engravers' tools, value 5 shillings, the goods of John Duce. ALEXANDER FINDLAY, I am an engraver and live in Merlin's-Place Clerkenwell. On Monday morning, the 5<sup>th</sup> of December, I found my workshop, which is in the yard, had been broken open and all the tools gone. They could pass through an adjoining building into my yard. Five of the tools were found on the roof of the adjoining building. Next day I found the prisoner in the office with them - part were mine and part Mr Duce's.

THOMAS MARTIN, I am an officer. The watchman brought the prisoner to the watch-house with the tools in his hand. I searched him and found the prosecutor's box and eye glass and a piece of copper in his pocket.

RICHARD DALEY. I am a watchman. On Monday morning, at two o'clock, the prisoner passed me with a bundle. I asked him what he'd got? he said they were tools, which belonged to his master, and I might look at them. I took him to the watch-house.

*(Property produced and sworn to.)*

---

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.motco.com/Map/81005/>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.oldbaileyonline.org/browse.jsp?id=t18191201-200&div=t18191201-200&terms=Alexander%20Findlay#highlight> Old Bailey on line

*Prisoner's Defence.* I was sleeping on a brick-kiln, the watchman sent me away, and so I got down and kicked away the tools. I said I found them.

GUILTY Aged 16

Transported for seven years.  
*Second Middlesex Jury, before Mr Recorder*

Although his family home may well have been in Keston by this time, Alexander<sup>2</sup> makes his first appearance in the London trade directories in 1826<sup>1</sup>:

Engravers: Findlay Alex. 3 Thompson Terrace, Claremont Sq  
Islington

By this time he had already published four maps and charts, namely of the *Virgin Islands* in 1816, a *Chart of Coasts of Northumberland and Durham* in 1819, Abraham Rees's *Cyclopaedia Ancient and Modern* (London Editions) in 1820 and a *General Charts of the Atlantic Ocean* in 1824<sup>2</sup>.



53 Fleet Street - City of London

In 1829, he engraved R.H. Laurie's *Survey of the Country around London to the Distance of Thirty-two Miles from St. Paul's*. This may have been the first time he worked with Richard Holmes Laurie, and was the beginning of an association with the company which ultimately became Imray, Laurie, Norie

---

<sup>1</sup> Pigot and co's *London & Provincial New Commercial Directory for 1826-7*. 1826, J Pigot and co, London and Manchester

<sup>2</sup> RGS: *Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers* R.V.Tooley, 1979, Mapmaker Collections, Tring

and Wilson<sup>1</sup>. There had been an eminent printing business at 53, Fleet Street since the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, first under Philip Overton and then the engraver Robert Sayer, who sold the business eventually to Robert Laurie and James Whittle. These last two surnames remained as part of the company name until 1895. An article on the company says:

In addition to a lease on 53, Fleet Street, Laurie and Whittle were left the leasehold on the warehouse in Bolt Court, Fleet Street. They could also, if they wished, purchase for £5,000 the stock of copper plates, maps, charts, prints, drawing books, paper etc..... the business.... continued to publish the charts, maps and prints.

Richard Holmes Laurie was Robert Laurie's son, and was taken into partnership by Whittle when his father died. When Whittle died in turn, R.H. Laurie continued on his own:

...employing as draughtsmen Mr de la Rochette, John Purdy, Alexander Findlay and Alexander George Findlay.

The association continued for a third generation, with Alexander<sup>2</sup>'s grandsons, two of whom followed the company when it moved from Fleet Street to Great Eastern Street in 1895, and again when it metamorphosed into Imray, Laurie, Norie and Wilson in 1903, based at 123, Minories, E.C.1. By the time R.H. Laurie died in 1858, his company was the second oldest printing house in Europe, and by the time the company moved at the end of the century, 53, Fleet Street had been a cartographers and printsellers for 150 years. The full article, cited below, makes interesting reading.

A website<sup>2</sup> selling antique prints gives some idea of the quality of the work undertaken by this company:

Having taken over his father's partnership in the renowned firm of Laurie & Whittle, Richard eventually became the sole proprietor of the mapmaking firm after the death of James Whittle in 1818. With the help of John Purdy, Alexander Findlay, and Alexander George Findlay, Laurie began to specialize in the production of nautical publications and charts. Drawing on his firm's long experience, Laurie produced maps that were exceptional for their crisp, clear detail as evidenced even in the superior calligraphy of the title cartouche.

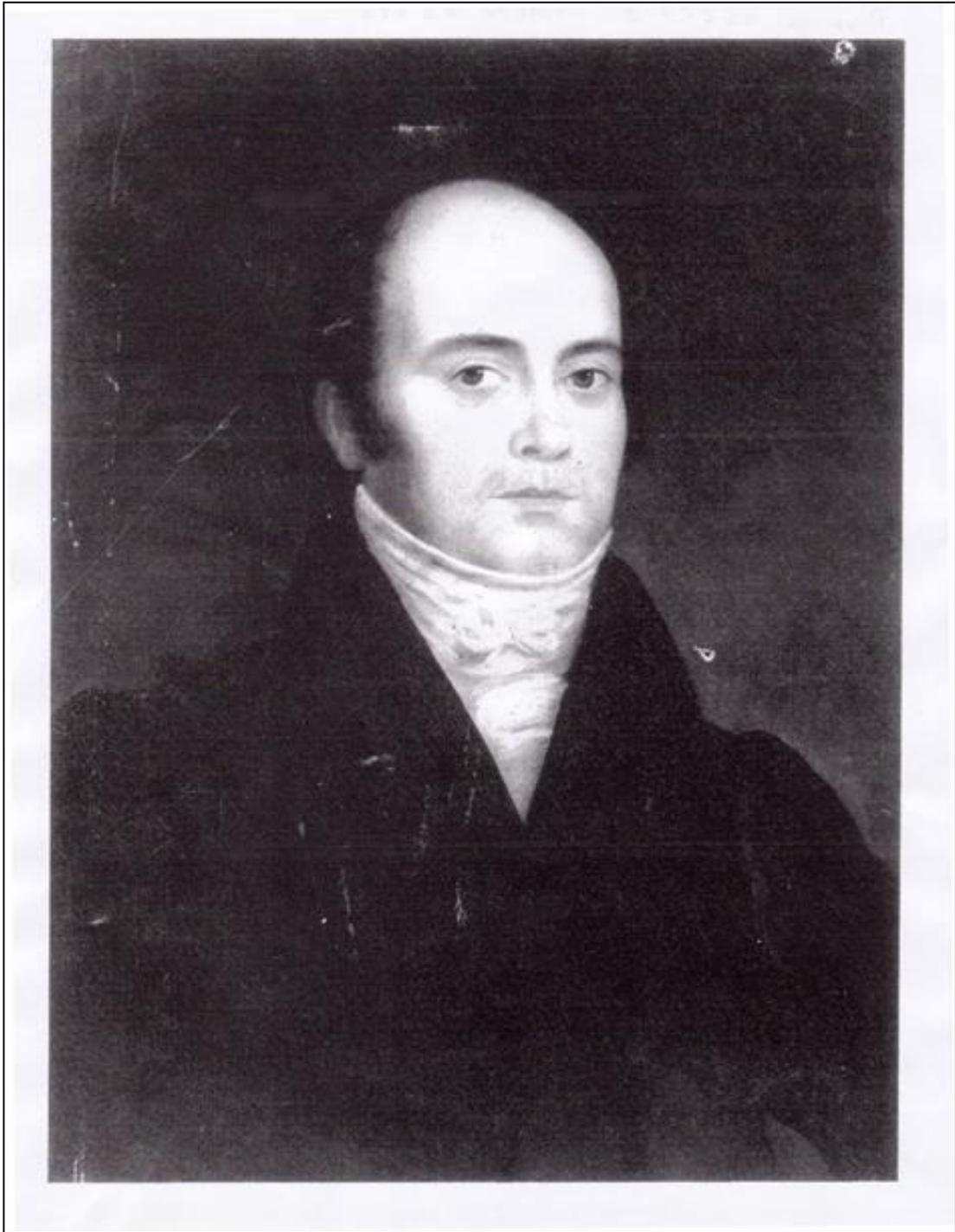
All this would suggest that Alexander<sup>2</sup> was making quite a name for himself at this point, and in 1830, he became a founding member of The Royal Geographical Society. The RGS website<sup>3</sup> describes it as follows:

---

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1081544/?page=6>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.philaprintshop.com/>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.rgs.org/AboutUs/History.htm>



**Alexander Findlay**  
**Courtesy of the Royal Geographical Society (with IBG) - Ref: PR/026551(J)**

The Geographical Society of London was founded in 1830 under the patronage of King William IV as an institution to promote the advancement of geographical science. Founding members of the Society included Sir John Barrow, Sir John Franklin and Francis Beaufort. The Society has been a key associate and supporter of many notable explorers and expeditions including those of Charles Darwin and David Livingstone.

Like many learned societies of the Age of Enlightenment it started as a dining club in London, where select members held informal dinner debates on current scientific issues and ideas. Under the patronage of King William IV, it later became known as The Royal Geographical Society and was granted its Royal Charter under Queen Victoria in 1859.

The society was founded in London on 24<sup>th</sup> May 1830 with the stated aim of collecting and publishing new and interesting facts and discoveries which would advance geography. The society aimed to compose<sup>1</sup>:

maps illustrative of particular branches of geographical knowledge, more especially those relating to orology, hydrology, and geology.

As Francis Herbert, FRGS, put it, in an article whose full title is *The Geographical Society's Membership, The Map Trade, and Geographical Publishing in Britain 1830 to ca 1930: An Introductory Essay with Listing of some 250 Fellows in Related Professions*<sup>2</sup>:

To become a member – or ‘Fellow’ – of the Royal Geographical Society it was necessary, and still is today, to be proposed in writing by one Fellow who knew the candidate personally and to be seconded by one or more other fellows.

The list of fellows<sup>3</sup> which follows this comment notes simply:

FINDLAY Alexander                      Copy Certificate    4.VIII.1830  
7.I.1870 d [Engraver]  
Robson (1831): 39 Penton Place, Pentonville  
Father of Alexander George FINDLAY.

Unfortunately, although Alexander<sup>2</sup> was a fellow from 1830 until 1870, his certificate of election only survives in copy form, so there is no way of knowing who proposed him as a founder fellow.

---

<sup>1</sup> RGS: *Imago Mundi – The Journal of the International Society for the History of Cartography* 35, Francis Herbert, 1983, Imago Mundi Ltd, Lympne Castle, Kent

<sup>2</sup> RGS: *Imago Mundi – The Journal of the International Society for the History of Cartography* 35, Francis Herbert, 1983, Imago Mundi Ltd, Lympne Castle, Kent

<sup>3</sup> RGS: *Imago Mundi – The Journal of the International Society for the History of Cartography* 35, Francis Herbert, 1983, Imago Mundi Ltd, Lympne Castle, Kent

*Died ..7 Jan. 1870...*  
*Resigned.....*  
*Removed.....*

*COPY OF CERTIFICATE OF CANDIDATE FOR ELECTION*  
*From Registers and Council Minute Books*

*Name.....Findlay Alexander.....*  
*(Findlay)*

*Proposed by.....*

*Date of Election.....1830.....*

The year (following his election, (1831) he began work on a chart of the *Estuary of the Thames*<sup>1</sup>, and was listed in the directory at 39, Penton Place, but by 1836, the address given in Pigot's was 22, Tooks Court, Chancery Lane<sup>2</sup>, as an engraver and printer, as it was in Robson's Directory<sup>3</sup> in 1838. Tooks Court was at the time a considerable residential district, and appears as Cooks Court in Charles Dickens' *Bleak House*<sup>4</sup>. One of the characters, Mr Snagsby, supposedly lived at number 15. At the time of *Boz* and *Oliver Twist*, Cruikshank - Dickens' illustrator - was living nearby in Amwell Street Pentonville.<sup>5</sup> Family lore has it that Dickens was known to the family - the chair he sat in when visiting was known as 'Dickens' chair', and Alexander<sup>2</sup>'s great-grandson, Leonard Taylor, owned a series of unsigned sketches supposedly by George Cruikshank, which had been given to the family before the artist became famous.

<sup>1</sup> RGS: *Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers* R.V.Tooley, 1979, Mapmaker Collections, Tring

<sup>2</sup> Pigot's Directory, 1836 - incomplete reference

<sup>3</sup> Robson's *Commercial Dierctory of London*, 1838 - incomplete reference

<sup>4</sup> [http://www.londononline.co.uk/streetorigins/Tooks\\_Court/](http://www.londononline.co.uk/streetorigins/Tooks_Court/)

<sup>5</sup> [http://www.ph.ucla.edu/epi/snow/1859map/cruikshank\\_george\\_a2.html](http://www.ph.ucla.edu/epi/snow/1859map/cruikshank_george_a2.html)

The Tooks Court property was advertised in *The Times*<sup>1</sup> on Thursday March 11<sup>th</sup> 1830, and even if Alexander<sup>2</sup> didn't lease it at that point, it still gives an insight as to the kind of property he later occupied:

TO be SOLD, an unexpired term of 18 years' LEASE of a well built HOUSE, containing 13 rooms in complete repair, with 3 tiers of light workshops behind, 24 feet by 16 feet 6 inches, situate, No. 22, Took's-court, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane.



**Tooks Court**

One might question why Alexander<sup>2</sup> wanted so many rooms if he was actually living at Keston, but the three tiers of workshops suggests that, as well as working for Imray, he possibly employed a number of workers on his own behalf. Maybe he sublet the 13 rooms, or more likely, his eldest son lived in, as he did later, at Quality Court.

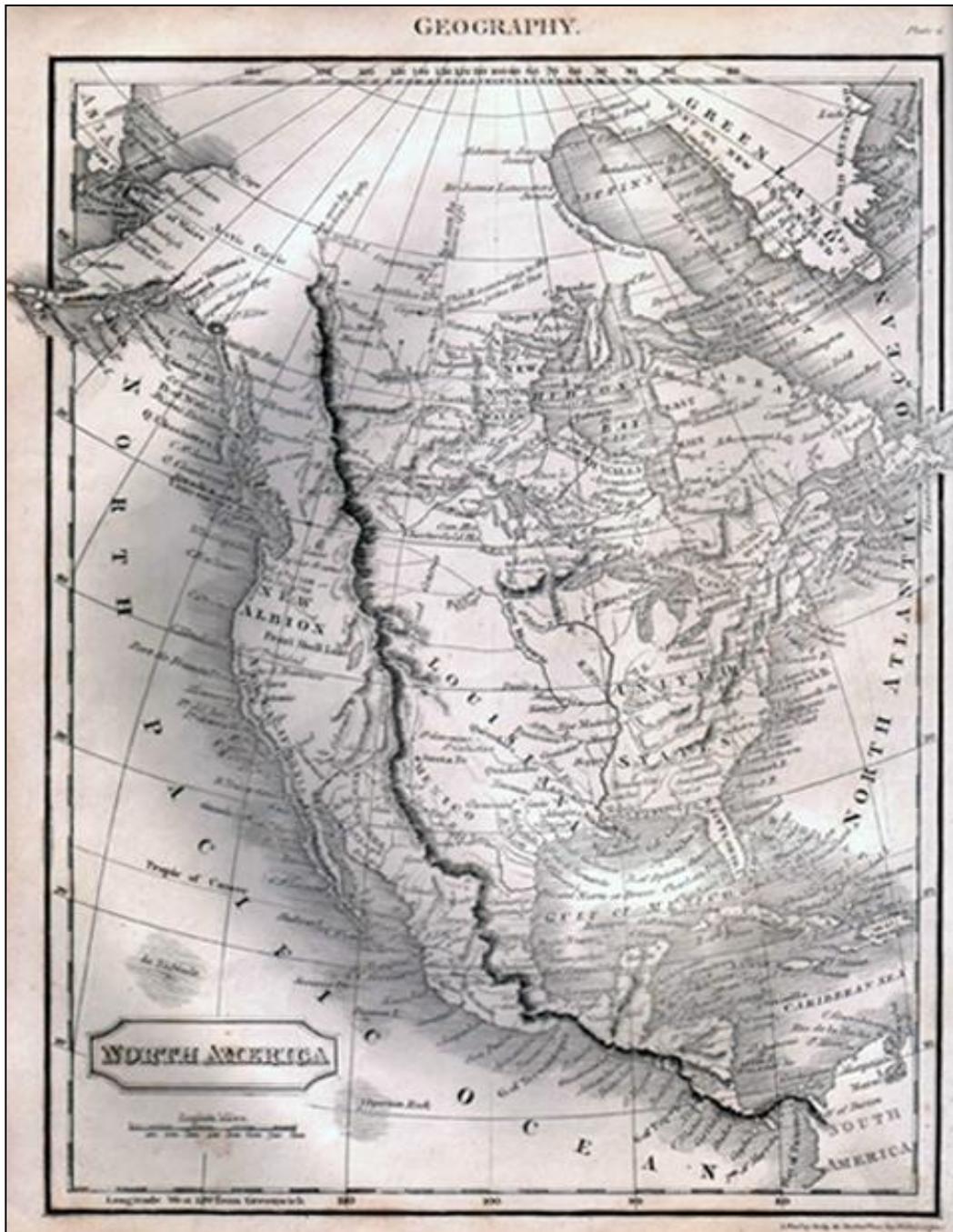
The next piece of the paper trail comes in the form of an insurance policy<sup>2</sup>:

20<sup>th</sup> November 1833:

1163732 8/6 Mich <sup>s</sup> 1834 Dy 10/6 Wood St	<b>James Russell and Alexander Findlay</b> administrators of Rice Evans dec <sup>d</sup> On two houses n 16 and 17 in Wood Street Exmouth St Clerkenwell in tenure of a coal dealer ... private in equal proportions three hundred pounds-----2/- <b>300</b> Warehouse and counting house with carpenters over behind fifty pounds-----5/- <b>50</b> All brick <b>£350</b>
JDjr	H Lunsday    WR Hamilton    H Littledale

<sup>1</sup> <http://archive.timesonline.co.uk/tol/searchOnDay.arc> *The Times*, Thursday, Mar 11, 1830; pg. 2; Issue 14171; col B

<sup>2</sup> TGL: MS 11936/534/1163732, Sun Fire Insurance Records



Map of North America  
Engraved by Alexander Findlay  
Barclay's Dictionary 1833



The link between Rice Evans' family and the Findlays was a long-standing one, as this man was the father of Charles Rice Evans, one of the executors of Alexander George Findlay's will in 1875. Charles Rice Evans was baptized at St. Dunstan in the West in 1815, son of Rice and Eliza Evans, and was one of Alexander Findlay's apprentices. He would have been a similar age to Alexander George and maybe they became friends during his apprenticeship. In the same year, a new dictionary was published<sup>1</sup>, and Alexander Findlay engraved two of the maps in it, one of Europe and one of North America. There are other maps in the volume, but they are unattributed.

In 1839 Findlay's *Chart of the Mediterranean Sea* was published, followed ten years later by the *Survey of Country round London 32 miles from St. Paul's*, presumably a 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. From 1841 until 1858, Kelly's<sup>3</sup> places Alexander<sup>2</sup> Findlay at 4, Quality Court, Chancery Lane. This is clearly a business address for both father and son, and is confirmed by the P.O.L.D directory of 1854<sup>4</sup>:

Alexander Findlay and son, map engravers



Entry to Quality Court Chancery Lane

Elmes' *Topographical Dictionary of London*<sup>5</sup> describes Quality Court as:

about a quarter of a mile on the right hand side going from Fleet St.

---

<sup>1</sup> *A Complete and Universal English Dictionary*, James Barclay, 1833, Thomas Kelly, London

<sup>2</sup> RGS: *Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers* R.V.Tooley, 1979, Mapmaker Collections, Tring

<sup>3</sup> Kelly's Directories: various editions – incomplete reference

<sup>4</sup> Post Office London Directory 1854 – incomplete reference

<sup>5</sup> *A Topographical Dictionary of London and its Environs*, James Elmes, 1831, Whittaker, Treacher and Arnott

It leads to the offices of the Masters of Chancery and to Southampton Buildings Holborn.

Quality Court and Took's Court back on to one another, and, the way they are numbered today, it almost seems as if the addresses above could be alternative entries for the same property. Horwood's map shows a space between the two roads, but is dated 1792. It may be, that by the time Alexander<sup>2</sup> lived in the area, the layout had changed.

Alexander George ('and son') followed in his father's footsteps and by all accounts went further. He must have had his father's support for this, though, and in 1844, his father proposed him as a member of the Royal Geographical Society. Francis Herbert's article<sup>1</sup> records:

FINDLAY Alexander George	Alex. FINDLAY 8.I.1844 3.V.1875 d.
[Engraver and Cartographer]	John ARROWSMITH
Hayes, Kent	Wllm. BROCKENDEN
POD (1844 & 1845) Alex. Findlay & Son, map engravers, 4, Quality Court, Chancery Lane	
Uncle of Daniel W., Henry Alexander, and William Richardson KETTLE.	
Port. In RGS	

His father, John Arrowsmith and William Brockenden were the fellows who nominated and seconded him.

For much of his life, Alexander<sup>2</sup> Findlay must have been a commuter, although the term hadn't yet been invented. This was before the railways opened up and developed south-east England, so it is interesting to speculate how the journey from Keston and later Hayes in Kent was undertaken, and whether on a daily basis or weekly. The round trip was about 22 miles. Sarah Lumb, Alexander<sup>2</sup>'s wife, always gave her place of birth as Canterbury, so maybe she was the moving force in settling in what she considered her home county. Or it may have been that, as his status improved, a residence in the country seemed more appropriate. Certainly the directories which record his presence in Hayes always listed him as gentry. Before the coming of the railways, Hayes was probably a sleepy little village whose only claim to fame was the fact that William Pitt the elder and the younger, had lived at Hayes Place. The 1821 census<sup>2</sup> notes that there were 86 families living in 80 houses, and that 10 houses were uninhabited. Half the occupants were employed in agriculture, and another quarter in trade. Ten years later, there seems to have been only one pub<sup>3</sup>, so all in all it would have been a far cry from the bustle of London or the riverside at Bermondsey.

---

<sup>1</sup> RGS: *Imago Mundi - The Journal of the International Society for the History of Cartography* 35, Francis Herbert, 1983, Imago Mundi Ltd, Lympne Castle, Kent

<sup>2</sup> <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mrawson/1821indx.html>

<sup>3</sup> <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mrawson/pubdir1.html>

I haven't found any references to Alexander<sup>2</sup> personally at Keston, but from 1834, he seems to have found time to do his civic duty by taking an active part in parish affairs. He first appears in the Vestry Minutes for St. Mary the Virgin, Hayes on Thursday 3<sup>rd</sup> April, 1843<sup>1</sup>. Among several names:

nominated to serve the office of overseer for the year ensuing... ..  
Alexander Findlay



**St. Mary the Virgin Hayes**

It is not obvious that he was actually present at this meeting, and the format is similar in the Vestries of April 1835, March 1836 and March 1837, where he is named for a role but not listed as being present. The first meeting definitely attended seems to have been on Thursday 13<sup>th</sup> July, 1837, where he countersigned the minutes:

There appearing some difference in the parish accounts with the Union, the Chairman wrote to Mr [?]Catter requesting a copy of the parish accounts in the books of the Union.

In a verbal agreement at a former vestry it was agreed that the £2.12.6 disallowed by the magistrates out of the five guineas of the Vestry Clerk's salary be paid to the church wardens for their services during the last year, which agreement is formally agreed by this present vestry.

At a former vestry April 27<sup>th</sup> 1837, it was agreed that the collector

---

<sup>1</sup> BLSL: MF8 - Vestry minutes for Hayes 1791-1872

was appointed to collect the highway rates at 3d in the pound, and a doubt arising, whether the same is legal, the vestry clerk is requested to apply to Mr Latter for his opinion.

*Samuel Ward* – Chairman

*Alex: Findlay*

*Thomas Twort*

*Thomas Bath*

*Barkett Chapman* Vestry Clerk

He was nominated overseer on 8<sup>th</sup> March 1839, and signs the minutes. He attended the vestry on 12<sup>th</sup> Sept 1839, and 23<sup>rd</sup> April 1840, is listed as overseer in March 1841, and signed in April. Some time round about 1841 (dated March 2<sup>nd</sup>, but on the page following the April 1841 vestry):

At a vestry holden on Monday March 2<sup>nd</sup> [?] Resolved that clause 19 of chapter 12 of 59 George III shall be applied in this parish.

[?]A roll having been demanded? By Mr Staplus the question was decided as follows:

This is followed by a list showing how many votes each person had regarding this issue. The squire had four, Captain Croser three, and Alexander Findley and most of the rest of the vestry - one.

For a number of years Alexander<sup>2</sup> can also be traced through the churchwarden accounts at Hayes<sup>1</sup>. The first entry appears on 9<sup>th</sup> May 1833:

... on the several occupiers of lands, tenements and hereditaments for and towards the necessary repairs in the church at 6d in the pound.

James Hardy	house 20- )	
	land 10- )	Alexander Finlay 15/-

A year later, the house is entered as 17-, reducing the payment to 13/6, but the surname is now spelled Findlay. Until 1839, the proprietor is listed as Rev. Dr. Charles Farnaby and the rate fluctuated between 6d and 3d. Alexander<sup>2</sup> paid variously 15, 10 and 12/-. On 23<sup>rd</sup> April 1840, the rate is recorded as follows:

Hayes Parish	20-	
G Norman esq's land	4-	Alexander Findlay 12/-

and the following year was the same, although the name is recorded as Mr Findlay. By 1842, the rate had gone up to 9d, bringing Alexander<sup>2</sup>'s payment to 18/-, but by the next year it had gone down to 8d.

He also appears in these records carrying out duties as churchwarden. On 31<sup>st</sup> March 1842 he signed the approved list of churchwardens'

---

<sup>1</sup> BLSL: P180/5/3 Hayes Churchwardens' Accounts 1765-1845

disbursements, including repairs for cracked glass and to the church clock, and cleaning and painting and cleaning the churchyard. The following year, he signed a statement saying that the rate is a fair assessment and in 1844 his signature appeared both as churchwarden and chairman.

In 1841, the first census<sup>1</sup> took place, giving a bare minimum of information. The address is simply recorded as Hayes Common, and both Alexander<sup>2</sup>, engraver, and his wife Sarah have their ages rounded down to 50. Sarah junior's age is given as 20 and William's as 15. Sarah senior is the only member of the household to answer yes to the question as to whether she was born in the county. The oldest son, Alexander George, is not living at home, but is on the Holborn census as an engraver at 4, Quality Court, aged 25 and born in county<sup>2</sup>. The Findlay family home in Hayes was, in fact, called *The White House*<sup>3</sup> and had been built in around 1807:

Sir Vicary Gibbs, [of Hayes Court] .... enclosed part of the Hayes Commons in 1807 for the construction of The White House, Brackendene and Simpson's Cottages.



**'The White House' Hayes Common**

The Tithe Apportionment<sup>4</sup>, which took place the same year as the census, places the building in its context:

Landowners	Occupiers	Numbers Referring to plan	Name and desc. of lands and premises
Martin/Ward	Alexander Findlay	277	House and garden

<sup>1</sup> HO 107/403/6, 1841 Census, Hayes

<sup>2</sup> HO 107/670/10, 1841 Census, St. Andrew's Holborn

<sup>3</sup> <http://sharepoint.bromley.gov.uk/Public%20PDF/15-App-Exec-2004.pdf> From a draft supplementary planning document for Bromley, Hayes and Keston

<sup>4</sup> BLSL: L 22.6, P 180/27/1 Bromley Hayes and Keston Apportionment of the rent charged in lieu of Tithes

Jonathan Angus	278	“	“
Norman, Geo Alexander Findlay	169	Brookwood Field	
Warde Esq.	169a	Yard etc	
	170	Field	

State of	Quantities in cultivation	Payable to rector		
		Statute measure		
		A	R	P
		-	1	35
Arable		3	-	19
“		-	-	10
“		2	-	15

The Tithe Apportionment map which accompanies this document shows plot 277 to be *The White House* and its garden, and plots 169 and 170 to be land behind it, now school playing fields with the same boundaries. 169a is a small enclave in the corner of the field. *The White House* still stands, a large, elegant, double-fronted house, at least as deep as it is wide, with sash windows and a slate roof. It stands back from Five Elms Road proper on a track in secluded woodland.

Alexander<sup>2</sup> took an active part in the parish vestry throughout the 1840s. He was recorded as present on March 30<sup>th</sup> 1843, and was made overseer again in 1844. On 8<sup>th</sup> April that year, he seems to have chaired the meeting:

A Rate of Eight pence in the pound was agreed to and for the use of the churchwardens. *Alex: Findlay* Chairman

He appears on the list of attendees on Thursday 3<sup>rd</sup> April 1845, when a rate of eight pence in the pound was again agreed for the use of the churchwardens. On 2<sup>nd</sup> April 1846 he signed the minutes as chairman, and having been confirmed as churchwarden for the year ensuing on 13<sup>th</sup> April that year, was no doubt pleased to have a rate of 6d in the pound agreed for the use of the churchwardens on 18<sup>th</sup> June. On 25<sup>th</sup> March 1847 he signed the minutes again in his capacity as churchwarden. A later entry includes the following:

The parish church of Hayes was repaired and cleared in May 1847, Alexander Findlay and Jonathan Thorp being churchwardens. A new reredos was erected by the rector for which Alexander George Findlay gave the painted Tables.

He chaired meetings in April 1848, and April and August 1849, signing as both churchwarden and chairman. The minutes for the meeting on 28<sup>th</sup> August this year, chaired and signed by him, include the following appointment:

The churchwardens' account was examined and approved. Mr Findlay was appointed Rectory Warden... for the ensuing year.

On 28<sup>th</sup> March 1850 he signed as churchwarden, and on 2<sup>nd</sup> April, the churchwardens' accounts were examined and approved and Alexander<sup>2</sup> Findlay was appointed churchwarden for the following year.

During this period, he was also regularly listed in the local directories. The Home Counties Directory<sup>1</sup> gives:

Alexander Findlay esq, Hayes (gentry)

and the Post Office Directory<sup>2</sup> gave the same wording. The next census<sup>3</sup> took place in 1851, and was more informative although the ages are still approximate at 65. The address was given as *The White House, The Common, Hayes*. Alexander<sup>2</sup> Findlay, head of the household, married, map chart and plan engraver, confirmed his birthplace as Bermondsey. Sarah Findlay, his wife, stated her birthplace to be Canterbury. There was no one else in the household on census night.

On 25<sup>th</sup> March 1852, he was back in harness as churchwarden of St. Mary the Virgin<sup>4</sup>. He is recorded in this capacity on 12<sup>th</sup> April 1852, 28<sup>th</sup> March 1853, 23<sup>rd</sup> March 1854, and 20<sup>th</sup> April 1855. However, by August 1855, he seems to have been replaced. He would have been in his late sixties by this time, and maybe felt unable to continue. However, he reappeared as a member of the vestry on 24<sup>th</sup> March 1856, and signed the minutes with the others. He was also present on 11<sup>th</sup> April 1860, and 3<sup>rd</sup> May 1860 for discussions on funding a school for Hayes:

At a vestry held the 31<sup>st</sup> day of May 1860 according to notice duly given for the purpose of taking into consideration the disposal of the property in the occupation of Alexander Findlay.

The vestry agreed to split the income two thirds for the local school and one third for poor relief. However, on 22<sup>nd</sup> November, it was discovered that the vestry did not have the right to deal with the property in question as this lay in the hands of whoever had the rights of common '(whoever they may be)'. His final appearance at a vestry seems to have been on 29<sup>th</sup> August 1864 where he was recorded as Mister A Findlay.

Presumably the issue of the land was later sorted out as there is a reference to it in *The Village School Hayes 1791-1987*<sup>5</sup>:

---

<sup>1</sup> The Home Counties Directory 1845 - incomplete reference

<sup>2</sup> The Post Office Directory 1851 - incomplete reference

<sup>3</sup> HO 107/1606/1, 1851 Census, Hayes

<sup>4</sup> BLSL: MF8 - Vestry minutes for Hayes 1791-1872

<sup>5</sup> BLSL: *The Village School Hayes 1791-1987*, Jean Wilson, 1987

After 1861 about £60 p.a. came from the Poorlands Trust which controlled the income from the four cottages known as Simpsons Cottages, The Whitehouse and Brackendene, all in Five Elms Rd. These were built on land given to the parish by Sir Vicary Gibbs in exchange for enclosing part of the Common to enlarge his estate around Hayes Court in 1797.

The four Simpsons Cottages and Brackendene still flank *The White House*.

Directories continue to list Alexander<sup>2</sup> Findlay: the Post Office Directory, Essex, Herts, Kent in 1855, Melville and Co's Directory for Kent 1858 and Kelly's Directory 1860<sup>1</sup> – the first two labeling him gentry and giving him the title Mr – and the 1861 census<sup>2</sup> shows him living there with a growing family:

'The White House', The Common, Hayes, Kent				
Alexander Findlay	H	m	72	Map, Bermondsey, Sry plan and chart engraver
Sarah Findlay	W	m	72	Canterbury, Kent
Alexander G'ge "	S	m	49	Hydrographer London
Sarah Findlay	dau-in-law	m	40	Aylesford, Kent
Helen Kettle	grandau	u	13	London
William R Kettle	g'son	u	3	London
Sophia Larkson	serv	u	22	Kent, Cudham

In 1865, he lost his wife of nearly 55 years, Sarah Lumb. She died on 23<sup>rd</sup> February. Her death certificate gives the details:

23<sup>rd</sup> February 1865, Common Hayes, Sarah Findlay, female, 76 years, wife of Alexander Findlay engraver, congestion of the lungs, WB Findlay MA clerk present at the death, [of] Atherton Lancs, 25<sup>th</sup> February 1865.

She was buried on 2<sup>nd</sup> of March 1865:

Sarah Findlay, Hayes, March 2<sup>nd</sup> 1865, 77 yrs, G.V. Reed. East 5.21

and the inscription on her grave in the churchyard of St. Mary the Virgin, Hayes reads:

Sacred to the memory of  
Sarah, the wife of Alexander Findlay  
who died February 23<sup>rd</sup> 1865, aged 77 years  
also of Sarah Kettle daughter of the above  
who died here. St. Matthew v 9

<sup>1</sup> Various directories – incomplete reference

<sup>2</sup> RG 9/462, 1861 Census, Hayes

Not surprisingly, the bible verse cited, which appears on the short end of the tetrahedron is the one which begins, 'Blessed are the peacemakers'.



**Memorial to Sarah Lumb**

Now widowed, and well into his eighth decade, Alexander<sup>2</sup> was presumably living more quietly. Nevertheless, he cast his vote when required and is recorded doing so<sup>1</sup>. By this time, however, he may well have been becoming frail, if not senile. The will<sup>2</sup> made by his eldest son, Alexander George, the same year, makes the following reference to his father:

I have not mentioned my dear father. I trust that he may be spared long to us but as at his advanced age he could not take any active part in the settlement of my affairs I leave him and the care of him to the love and affection he claims from all those included in this my will in the full confidence that all his wants and wishes will be zealously attended to.

Two years later, he died, from sheer old age, if the wording of the certificate is accurate:

7.1.1870, Alexander Findlay, male, 81 years, Engraver, Decay of Nature, certified, WB Findlay present at death, [of] Etherley Rectory Durham, 12.1.1870.

He had not left a will, which adds credence to the theory that he was no longer entirely 'compos mentis'. He was buried on 13<sup>th</sup> January 1870 at St. Mary the Virgin, Hayes, the burial register recording not only the date, but the position of the grave:

Alexander Findlay, Hayes, 1870, January 13<sup>th</sup>, age 81 yrs, G.V. Reed

---

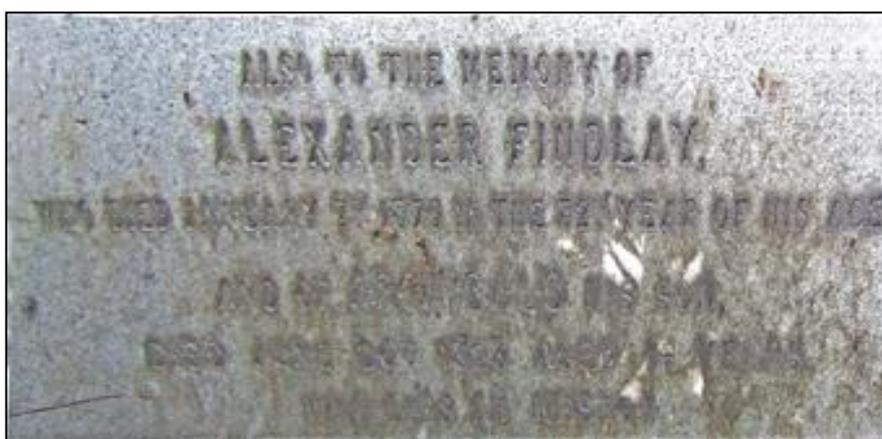
<sup>1</sup> West Kent Poll Book, 1868

<sup>2</sup> Principal Probate Registry, London: Will of Alexander George Findlay, 1875

Rector. East 5.21

East 5.21 is a large stone tomb, somewhat overgrown now. The slab on the top has angled sides, so that the stone comes to an apex along the length of the grave. The inscription to his wife and daughter (who is actually buried elsewhere in the same churchyard) is on one long side, and the one to him and the son who died in childhood is on the other:

Also to the memory of  
Alexander Findlay  
who died January 7<sup>th</sup> 1870 in the 82<sup>nd</sup> year of his age.  
And of Archibald his son, died June 20<sup>th</sup> 1828 aged 14 years  
who lies at Keston



**Memorial on Alexander Findlay's grave**

Two matching tombs, in a pinkish stone with a cross carved on top, flank this spot. One is for Alexander George Findlay and his wife Sarah, and the other for William Benjamin Findlay and his wife Eliza. So, in this one part of the graveyard, the whole of the nuclear family is remembered. An obituary was published in the 1<sup>st</sup> February edition of the local paper, *The Bromley Record*<sup>1</sup>. Under deaths, a simple statement reads:

On the 7<sup>th</sup>, at Hayes, Alexander Findlay, Esq., F.R.G.S., aged 81.

In an entry mainly concerning his son, *The Dictionary of National Biography*<sup>2</sup> gives some detail about Alexander<sup>2</sup> Findlay. While this current version (soon to be updated) has some errors in both name (he never used the name George) and date (he was born earlier than this implies), it is worth quoting here:

Alexander George Findlay the elder (1790–1870), engraver and cartographic and hydrographic publisher, was born in London, a descendant of the Findlays of Arbroath, Forfarshire, and son of a shipowner of Arbroath, who transferred his business to the Thames

<sup>1</sup> BLSL: *The Bromley Record*

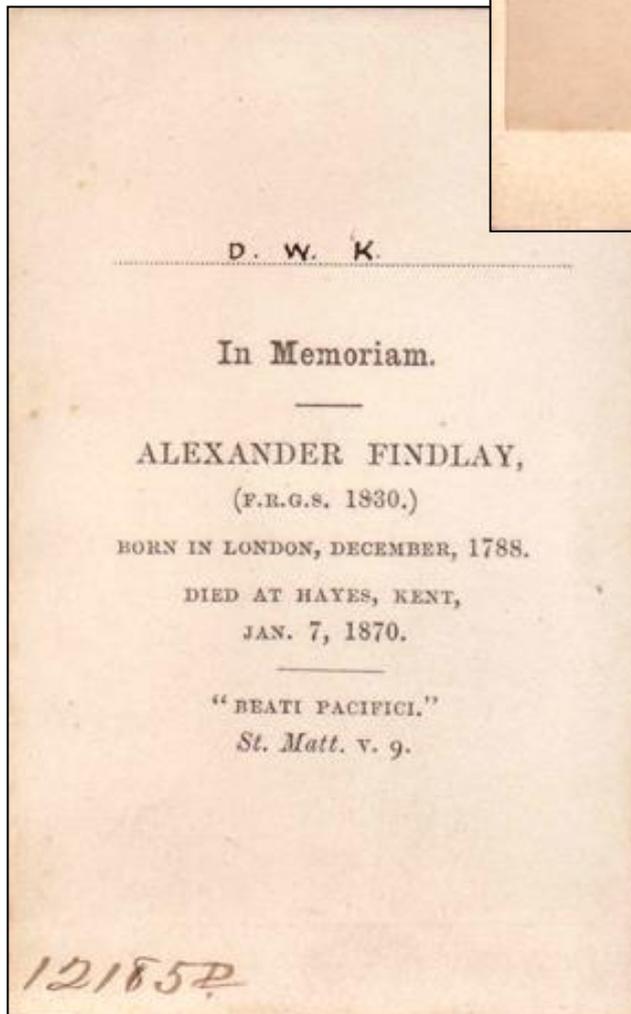
<sup>2</sup> <http://www.oxforddnb.com/public/index.html> *The Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*,



Sarah Lumb



Alexander Findlay



about the middle of the eighteenth century. Alexander Findlay the elder had an engraving business in Pentonville and did much work for Richard Holmes Laurie, map publisher, son of Robert Laurie, engraver and map publisher. He was a founder fellow of the Royal Geographical Society in 1830 and engraved numerous charts and maps before his death in London in 1870. With his wife, Sarah, he had at least three children: the younger Alexander, Benjamin William, and Sarah.

For me at least, this is where the idea of Arbroath as a place of origin began, but given that this information probably came originally from his grandsons, Daniel Walter and William Richardson Kettle, also Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society, it was already at several removes from Archibald<sup>1</sup>, and fuelled probably, as I have suggested, by Catherine Greig's move from Leith to Arbroath.

Francis Herbert's article<sup>1</sup>, already referred to above, shows the regard in which Alexander<sup>2</sup> Findlay and his peers were held:

The cartographers and engravers engaged to produce maps for the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society* were some of the acknowledged experts in the trade such as John ARROWSMITH, John WALKER Jr, Alexander FINDLAY, James Gardner, and J.W. Lowry: these men were also founder members of the RGS.

Another reference book<sup>2</sup> gives more detail of his output, though repeating the error of his date of birth:

Findlay Alexander (1790-1870) Draughtsman and engraver of Scottish descent, worked at Pentonville, London, then Quality Court, Chancery Lane, London. One of the founding Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society. Engraved charts, 1816 - 1865 (many compiled by his son Alexander George Findlay); Abraham Rees's *Cyclopaedia ancient & modern* 1820 (London editions); R.H. Laurie's Survey of the Country around London to the Distance of thirty-two Miles from St. Paul's, 1829; and later *A Survey of the Estuary of the Thames and Medway, London*, R.H.Laurie 1831, 1839; maps for Thomas Kelly, 1834-46; maps for *A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer* (5 volumes), London, T. Kelly, 1835 (maps reused in James Barclay's *A New and Universal English Dictionary*, T. Kelly 1843); map of Ireland, London, T. Tegg; maps for the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society*.

This volume also contains a copy of a portrait in oils of Alexander Findlay bequeathed to the Royal Geographical Society by William Richardson Kettle in 1918. It shows a young man, hair already receding, and with fashionable

---

<sup>1</sup> RGS: *Imago Mundi – The Journal of the International Society for the History of Cartography* 35, Francis Herbert, 1983, Imago Mundi Ltd, Lympne Castle, Kent

<sup>2</sup> RGS: *Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers* R.V.Tooley, 1979, Mapmaker Collections, Tring

sideburns and light-coloured eyes, gazing steadfastly and with a serious but sensitive expression, towards his painter. It may be my imagination, but he looks like a kindly man.

## Alexander George Findlay FRGS

Alexander<sup>2</sup> and Sarah named their first-born after his father and uncle, although it is possible, of course, that George was also the elusive Sarah's father's name. He was born at Pentonville on 6<sup>th</sup> January and baptized at St. James Pentonville on 12<sup>th</sup> February 1812. I know nothing of his childhood or schooling, but the DNB<sup>1</sup> suggests:

As a child and young man Alexander Findlay the younger's interest in geography was encouraged and his training supervised by his father.

Certainly as noted above, he was working as an engraver by the time of the 1841 census<sup>2</sup>, and presumably living 'above the shop' in Quality Court at least some of the time, though, as the following document shows, he also considered Hayes to be his home. At the age of 32, in 1844, he was proposed by his father as a member of the Royal Geographical Society.

Elizabeth Baigent's account in the DNB<sup>3</sup> can pick up the story:

[he]soon became an active member of its [the RGS] council and committees. In 1842 he published a revised version of Brookes's *Gazetteer and The Coasts and Islands of the Pacific Ocean*. The latter was the first of many meticulously compiled hydrographical works. His *Classical Atlas* (1847) was the most widely circulated of his geographical works.

This time, a copy of the certificate has survived<sup>4</sup>. Alexander George's name was entered by his father, the handwriting being exactly the same as that of his signature below. 'Hayes, Kent' is written in a different hand. The actual date of the proposal seems to have been 8<sup>th</sup> January 1844<sup>5</sup>, and the certificate is set out as follows:

---

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.oxforddnb.com/public/index.html> *The Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*,

<sup>2</sup> HO 107/670/10, 1841 Census, St. Andrew's Holborn

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.oxforddnb.com/public/index.html> *The Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, (N.B. This version is about to be updated, as in its current form it includes some erroneous biographical details. I'm not aware of any errors in the section quoted.)

<sup>4</sup> RGS: Copy of certificate of candidate for election

<sup>5</sup> RGS: *Imago Mundi – The Journal of the International Society for the History of Cartography* 35, Francis Herbert, 1983, Imago Mundi Ltd, Lympne Castle, Kent



in Modern Countries ... by ALEXANDER G. FINDLAY, F.R.G.S. ,in royal 4to, half bound, price £1 11s 6d.

A number of testimonials follow: from the headmasters of Christ's Hospital School and Queen's College School London; the Rev. William Dobson of Queen's College Cheltenham; and the chaplain and clerical professor of Queen's College Birmingham, who professes himself:

...exceedingly pleased with the execution of the work...

Other volumes by Alexander George appear in the same advert: *A Modern Atlas* and *A Classical Atlas*, both priced 12/- and half-bound in royal octavo; also *A Junior Atlas of Ancient Geography* and what looks like its partner volume *A Junior Atlas of Modern Geography*, both bound in imperial octavo and priced 5/-. Maybe they weren't quite the best sellers he and his publisher William Tegg of Cheapside hoped for, as the advert for the same volumes the following year offers the first two at a reduced price!

Given the date, despite the incomplete name, I suspect the quotation<sup>1</sup> which follows also refers to Alexander George:

Other map-makers at work in London also made plates for the journal [of the RGS]... Alexander Findlay made 12 plates... that were used from 1850 to 1864... Findlay also wrote articles for the *journal* which his maps illustrated.

Elizabeth Baigent demonstrates how well-known he was becoming<sup>2</sup>:

His meteorological research attracted the attention of Admiral Fitzroy who invited him to join an official department of meteorology then being established, but Findlay preferred an independent career. On the death in 1858 of Richard Holmes Laurie, for whom he, like his father, had done much work, Findlay took over that business and directed it to new success – it became one of the longest running hydrographic publishing houses in Europe. Between 1869 and 1875 Findlay prepared and published six navigational directories which in text, maps, and diagrams documented the winds, currents, coastlines, and other information necessary for navigation in the major oceans of the world. The directories ran to several editions and were regarded as the standard authorities. His interest in lighthouses won him a medal from the Society of Arts and led to the publication of various editions of *A Description and List of Lighthouses of the World*.

---

<sup>1</sup>*Map Collectors' Circle' Map Collectors' Series 8<sup>th</sup> volume. No 76: Maps by John Arrowsmith* by Coolie Verner, 1971, The Map Collectors' Circle, London

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.oxforddnb.com/public/index.html> *The Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*,

The medal, 'presented to Mr A.G. Findlay for his paper on *The Progress of the English Lighthouse System*' (as it says on the scrap of paper on which I took a rubbing years ago), had the head of the Prince Consort on the obverse, with:

Prince Albert, consort

around the edge. On the reverse is a laurel wreath circled with the words:

Founded 1754      Incorporated by Royal Charter 1847

In the centre is the Inscription:

SOCIETY OF  
ARTS MANUFACTURES  
AND COMMERCE



**Medal for 'The Progress of the English Lighthouse System'**

In the year of his death, he was presented with another medal, by *The Congrès Internationale des Sciences Géographiques* in Paris. The obverse has the title of the International Congress of Geographical Sciences, Paris 1875, round the edge. The centre shows a bas relief representing peoples of the world and exploration, with hands grasped in friendship and the scales of justice on the central plinth. In true Victorian style, the people on the left are clad in classical garb: those on the other side are clearly the savages! On the obverse is written:

Société de Géographie      Fondée à Paris en 1821

Around the edge, then a laurel wreath, and in the centre:

MEDAILLE DE 2<sup>ME</sup> CLASSE

*Alex<sup>r</sup> Geo Findlay*

*Pour ses Oeuvres Hydrographique*

which translates as 'Medal 2<sup>nd</sup> class.....for his hydrographic work'.



Medal from the Congrès Internationale des Sciences Géographiques

To return to the DNB<sup>1</sup>

Findlay kept up his geographical work and took a keen interest in exploration. As a member of the Arctic committee of the Royal Geographical Society he helped to analyse possible routes taken by Sir John Franklin and gave valuable help in preparing the case which persuaded the government to send out the *Alert* and *Discovery* expedition in 1875.

Sir John Franklin was the leader of an expedition sent in 1845 to try and discover a north-west passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans which would pass north of mainland North America. His ships disappeared late that year, but a search wasn't organized until 1848, when Lady Franklin pushed for a relief expedition and offered a reward from her own money. In 1851 some remains of the expedition were found, and more fragmentary news came in 1854. Alexander George wrote an article which was his version of what he thought happened for the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society*<sup>2</sup>, entitled: *On the probable Course pursued by Sir John Franklin's Expedition* and read this to the society on January 28<sup>th</sup> 1856. Having helped to raise awareness, presumably he maintained the pressure, which may well have been instrumental in forcing government action.

The DNB<sup>3</sup> continues:

He was also active in mapping the discoveries being made in Africa and the quest for the source of the Nile. He was a friend of David Livingstone and made the official maps of the routes taken by Burton and Speke in their journeys in 1858-9. He worked actively for the *British Association for the Advancement of Science* and gave

---

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.oxforddnb.com/public/index.html> *The Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*,

<sup>2</sup> RGS: *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society*, vol 26, 1856

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.oxforddnb.com/public/index.html> *The Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*,

papers on ocean currents and climatology to its conferences in 1853 and 1869 respectively.

In, another, unpublished, article entitled: *On Dr Livingstone's last journey, and the probable ultimate Sources of the Nile*<sup>1</sup>, which he read before the society on June 3<sup>rd</sup> 1867, he argued for there being no connection between Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika and referred to Livingstone as a friend. The paper detailed the expedition made by Livingstone, and argued his case over what connected to what in terms of the lakes, rivers and sea in the area.

At some point, a row apparently arose over whether John Arrowsmith, a close friend of his, and the man who had seconded his proposal as a member of the RGS, had misinterpreted information brought back from one of Livingstone's expeditions and:

tacked [200 miles of lake] onto the N.W. end of my Nyassa<sup>2</sup>

Findlay wrote to *The Times*<sup>3</sup> defending John Arrowsmith, referring to him as:

My revered friend, the great geographer

stressing the friendship between the two men now apparently at odds and setting out clearly the arguments for Arrowsmith's innocence, suggesting also that it was high time the media hype ceased. The letter was written from his home in Dulwich Wood, dated 6<sup>th</sup> September and published on 7<sup>th</sup> September 1872 – a reminder of the efficiency of the postal service of the day.

In a final comment on his career the DNB<sup>4</sup> article states:

In 1870 the Società Geographica Italiana elected Findlay to foreign honorary membership in recognition of his services to hydrography and geography. Many of his numerous maps, charts, and scientific papers remained in use long after his death.

Proof of this can be found in an extract from *The Times*<sup>5</sup>, in an article on the position of the Alaska boundary in 1903, almost thirty years after his death. A tribunal was being held to establish definitive borders for the territory, and evidence was being brought. The Attorney General evidently cited:

... a directory for the navigation of the Pacific Ocean etc. by Alexander G. Findlay F.R.G.S., London, printed for R.H.Laurie, chartseller to the Admiralty, 1851.

---

<sup>1</sup> RGS: X. 318. 10

<sup>2</sup> David Livingstone, quoted in AGF's letter to *The Times* 7<sup>th</sup> September 1872

<sup>3</sup> <http://archive.timesonline.co.uk/tol/keywordsearch.arc#> *The Times* 7<sup>th</sup> September 1872

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.oxforddnb.com/public/index.html> *The Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*,

<sup>5</sup> <http://archive.timesonline.co.uk/tol/archive/> *The Times* Digital Archive 1785-1985: *The Times* Saturday September 19<sup>th</sup> 1903, p.3.column A

Alexander George Findlay was variously hydrographer, engraver, publisher, geographer, chartmaker, draughtsman, and sponsor of potential Fellows of the RGS such as George Eyre and Daniel Grant; he obviously made an impact on the geographical world of his day. Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers<sup>1</sup>, drawing partly on research by Francis Herbert, describes him and his work, listing many published works, including sailing directories:

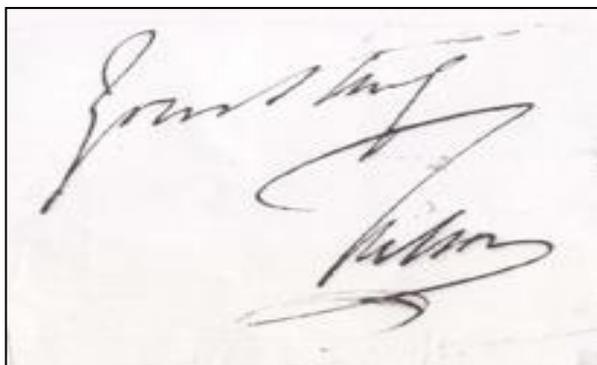
Son of Alexander... with whom he worked in Pentonville, then at 4, Quality Court, Chancery Lane, London (1844-58). Worked with John Purdy on charts and sailing directions for R.H.Laurie, and took charge of the firm's hydrographic work when Purdie died in 1843. He became executor and successor to R.H.Laurie, first as manager and then as proprietor of the firm of R.H. Laurie at 53, Fleet Street (1858-75).

The premises at 53 Fleet Street was a base for his work for a number of years. Several envelopes addressed to Alexander George at no. 53 still exist. It was no doubt to this address that a letter came on 14<sup>th</sup> December 1805 inviting Robert Laurie (presumably) to walk in Admiral Nelson's funeral procession. The first part of this letter deals with the date of the funeral - 10<sup>th</sup> January 1806, and the names of some of the pall bearers - Lord Barham, First Lord Commissioner to the Admiralty, and Sir Peter Parker Bar<sup>t</sup>, Admiral of the Fleet. The next deals with the spreading of the funeral over two days - the first spent bringing of the body by water from Greenwich to Whitehall, and on the second the procession along the Strand and Fleet Street to St. Paul's Cathedral. The letter ends:

If you have any gratification to walk in the procession, apply immediately to your old acquaintance

Nemoy

For many years, the family kept a slip of paper, cut from the end of a letter, purporting to have Nelson's signature on it, but I have not authenticated it.



**Nelson's signature**

---

<sup>1</sup> RGS: *Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers* R.V.Tooley, 1979, Mapmaker Collections, Tring

An artist named James Findlay (no relation) painted a number of water-colours of early 19<sup>th</sup> century Fleet Street. His view of number 53, painted in 1820<sup>1</sup>, shows a tall, terraced building, five stories high. The name Laurie is clearly visible over the door, with double, wooden, glass paneled doors into the shop set back from two big windows with large, square panes and an elegant glazed arch at the top of each. The façade is white, and the three first floor French windows have balustrades surrounding what look like small balconies. The middle two floors are graced with a row of three sash windows, and the attic floor has two casements set in a red-tiled roof. At some point, the frontage was changed. The current 'O2' sign publicizing the mobile phone company which now inhabits the ground floor is obviously recent, but rest of it looks Victorian. The interior must have been reconfigured, as there are now four middle floors, and the frontage is no longer a flat façade but rather a bow, with a sash window on each angled side and three across the middle. There are plasterwork fleurs de lys above each line of windows, and other ornate plaster designs between each sash. Rather than being painted white, the rest of the frontage is now tiled, with a lozenge design picked out in red and green.

The Royal Geographical Society holds other material in its archives relating to Alexander George, for example a packet of papers<sup>2</sup> including letters from him about a paper written by Richard Burton on his explorations In Africa. Other papers demonstrate links with Francis Galton, cousin to Charles Darwin and exponent of eugenics. One other piece of correspondence<sup>3</sup> in the archives shows a rare glimpse of the family man, who until now has been almost invisible:

53, Fleet St Aug 15<sup>th</sup> 1859

Dear Dr Shaw,

...I have recently returned from an excursion with Mrs Findlay into So Wales and Torquay. I have been unwell and am unable to see you today as I wished....

Whether forging a career had been a primary focus, or whether he simply didn't find the right person earlier, Alexander George at nearly 40 was a late developer when it came to matrimony. His marriage to Sarah Rutley took place by license on 15<sup>th</sup> October 1850 at Wrotham in Kent. His bride was the daughter of a well-to-do farmer, Samuel Rutley. On the marriage certificate, both are cited as of full age, and bachelor and spinster respectively. He gives his occupation as engraver and residence as Saint Andrew's Holborn. Her place of residence is Wrotham, where her father farmed over 500 acres. The

---

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.heritage-images.com/Preview/PreviewPage.aspx?id=1237886>

<sup>2</sup> RGS: JMS 2/124

<sup>3</sup> RGS Library: Correspondence of Alexander George Findlay 1851-60

Dear Sir.

The Funeral of the late Lord Viscount Nelson is appointed to take place on the 10<sup>th</sup>. January 1806.

The Chief Mourner & Pall Bearer to be Admirals in His Majesty's Navy, the first, to be Lord Barham, as First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, or Sir Peter Parker Bart. as Admiral of the Fleet.

And as it would be very difficult in consequence of the shortness of the days, to go thro' the whole of the ceremony in one Day, in a manner suitable to the occasion, the Body is to be brought on the first day by water (in great State) from Greenwich to White Hall Stairs & deposited at the Admiralty for that Night & proceed on the ensuing day by Land thro' the Strand, Fleet Street, &c to St Paul's Cathedral.

If you have any gratification to walk in the procession, apply immediately to your old acquaintance

Norroy  
14 Dec: 1805.

Letter of invitation to walk in Nelson's funeral procession

service was conducted by Alexander George's brother, William Benjamin Findlay, curate of Hindley, and two of the witnesses were Samuel and Anne Rutley, Sarah's parents. The IGI gives Sarah's place of birth as Aylesford in 1821, but is erroneous, I think, in naming her mother Sarah. Two older siblings have a mother named Anne, who is also listed as Samuel's wife on the 1851 census<sup>1</sup>.

Census night in 1851<sup>2</sup> found the newly-weds at 4, Quality Court, where Alexander George is listed as a 39 year old hydrographer, born in Middlesex, St. Pancras. Sarah gives her age as 29 and place of birth as Aylesford. A seventeen year old servant, Sarah Holland, also born in Kent, completes the household. Ten years later, though, they were recorded in the household of Alexander<sup>2</sup> at *The White House*<sup>3</sup>. It is not clear whether they are visiting or in permanent residence, though a niece and nephew (Helen and William Richardson Kettle) are also there. This is only a year before the death of their father, which is a possible reason for their living with their elderly grandparents. Maybe Alexander George, who seems to have taken his duties as an uncle very seriously, was there to give support. He certainly took a keen interest in the well-being of his sister's children, and family ties seem to have been strong. It is also possible that he was just visiting, maybe in order to pursue his interest in antiquities. There were Roman remains at War Bank at Keston, nearby, and amongst family memorabilia is a book on the subject published in 1855 entitled *An Account of Excavations at the Site of Roman Buildings at Keston* by George Corner. The title page is inscribed:

A.G. Findlay from the author

and tucked inside are notes apparently made in his hand from various other antiquarian books.

At some point, though, the couple moved into a spacious house named 'Rockwells' in Dulwich Wood Park, West Norwood. The house is long gone, and the whole road full of flats. However, it still snakes down the hill from Crystal Palace, and there are broad views over London between the trees which still stand as part of more extensive ancient woodlands. It is here that Alexander George and his wife are recorded, giving the same details as in 1861 apart from their ages (50 and 59), for the 1871 census<sup>4</sup>. There are two servants by this time: a cook – Maria Candy, 29, from Shaftsbury, and Elizabeth Garroway, a 19 year old housemaid from Twyford. It was in this house that his wife Sarah died, aged only 54. The family story is that she left a candle beside her bed and that the bed curtains caught fire, causing her death. However, I have never corroborated this by ordering her death certificate.

---

<sup>1</sup> HO 107/1612, 1851 Census, Wrotham

<sup>2</sup> HO 107/1513, Census, St. Andrew's Holborn

<sup>3</sup> RG 9/462, 1861 Census, Hayes

<sup>4</sup> RG 10/721, 1871 Census, St. Giles Camberwell.

She was buried, as I have said, at St. Mary the Virgin, Hayes. The burial register reads:

Sarah Findlay, Rockwells, Dulwich Wood, bur March 20<sup>th</sup> 1875, 54 yrs,  
GV Reed, East 5.20



**Grave of Alexander George and Sarah Findlay  
(Alexander Findlay's grave behind)**

*The Times*<sup>1</sup> obituary recorded:

On the 16<sup>th</sup> inst. At 'Rockwells', Dulwich-wood-park, Sarah the beloved wife of Alexander George Findlay F.R.G.S. in her 55<sup>th</sup> year.

After her death, Alexander George went to Dover, with his nephew Daniel Walter Kettle, who had, it seemed been living in the household for at least part of the last twelve years. However, he was presumably already ill at this time, and died there on 3<sup>rd</sup> May 1875, only seven weeks after Sarah. The DNB<sup>2</sup> gives the cause of death as heart disease, and the address where he was staying 1 Sydney Villas, Dover. He was laid to rest with his wife at Hayes:

Alexander George Findlay, Dulwich Wood, bur May 8th 1875, 63 yrs,  
GV Reed, East 5.20.

The monumental inscription on the tomb says:

In memory of  
Alexander George Findlay who died May 3 1875 aged 63 years.  
And of Sarah his wife who died March 16 1875 aged 54 years.  
Beati Pacifici

---

<sup>1</sup> <http://archive.timesonline.co.uk/tol/archive/> *The Times* online archive

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.oxforddnb.com/public/index.html> *The Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*,

Obituaries were printed; in *The Times*<sup>1</sup>:

On 2<sup>nd</sup> May at East Cliff, Dover, Alexander George Findlay, F.R.G.S. of 'Rockwells', Dulwich-wood-park in his 64<sup>th</sup> year, surviving his wife seven weeks.

and in *The Bromley Record*<sup>2</sup>:

On the 3<sup>rd</sup>, at Dover, Alexander George Findlay, F.R.G.S., of Rockwells, Dulwich Wood Park, in his 64<sup>th</sup> year, having survived his wife only seven weeks.'

Unlike his father, Alexander George left a detailed will<sup>3</sup>. It was originally written on July 5<sup>th</sup> 1868, when he was only 56 years old. Maybe the fact that he wrote it so early adds credence to the theory that his father had left it too late. Possibly, he had been ill, and felt it important to put his affairs in order. It begins in the usual way:

I, Alexander George Findlay of *Rockwells*, Dulwich Wood Park, Norwood, Surrey and of 53, Fleet Street, London, publisher, declare this to be my last will and testament.

The first bequest is of £100 to his wife Sarah, to be paid within a month of his death. A similar one was made to his sister, Sarah Kettle, but his brother William Benjamin was to receive only £25:

...as I consider him otherwise well-provided for.

Whether this is a reference to his stipend as a rector, or because his brother had received financial help in the past is not explained. Charles Rice Evans of Mortlake was to receive £100 and a set of copper plates, which would make sense as he was a map engraver<sup>4</sup>. The next bequests, of £50 apiece, were to members of the Laurie family, Augusta and Cecelia. His three nephews were to receive personal items – his watch to Daniel Walter; his ring to Henry Alexander and 'African' shirt studs to William Richardson Kettle.

He then put the house and contents in trust for his wife – the trustees being Edward Hartwell of Reading, Charles Rice Evans and Daniel Walter Kettle, with a proviso that the trust continue after her death in favour of his three nieces – Sarah Findlay, Helen and Mary Morton Kettle. He devised that the business in Fleet Street should continue for at least three years after his death, with the profits being divided between his wife and his sister and her

---

<sup>1</sup> <http://archive.timesonline.co.uk/tol/archive/> *The Times* online archive

<sup>2</sup> BLSL: *The Bromley Record* 1875 1<sup>st</sup> June, Deaths

<sup>3</sup> Principal Probate Registry, London: Will of Alexander George Findlay, 1875

<sup>4</sup> RG 9/120 1861 Census St. Pancras

family. This is followed by a further wish that his nephews continue the business for at least ten years:

to the best of their ability

The three trustees were also named executors and the will was witnessed by Jane Carlton of Tonbridge Wells and Edward Blackwell of London. A codicil dated 16<sup>th</sup> August 1871 replaced Edward Blackwell, who had since died, with Alexander George's brother, William Benjamin Findlay, and adds Henry Blackwell, presumably Edward's son or brother. At the same time, he bequeathed £25 to Henry Blackwell, and allocated Charles Rice Evans an annuity of £50, revoking the former £100 lump sum. He also stated a wish to be buried next to his father.

A second codicil, dated 29<sup>th</sup> January, 1875, revoked the legacies to Charles Rice Evans and the Lauries, and relieved Rice Evans of his trusteeship and executry on the grounds that his elder two nephews were now of full age. However, he stipulated that Charles Rice Evans:

receive every consideration and be retained in his present position in my business.

One can only speculate whether he was just being well organized or whether he was already aware of the heart disease which would shortly kill him.

The probate granted at London on 3<sup>rd</sup> June 1875 recorded effects under £8,000, a considerable sum in those days, and noted:

Will and two codicils of AGF, late of Rockwells, Dulwich Wood in the co. of Surrey and of 53, Fleet St. in the city of London who d. 3. 5. 1875 at Dover in the co. of Kent, was proved at the Principal Registry by D.W. Kettle of Rockwells, publisher, nephew, the Rev W.B. Findlay of the Rectory, Etherley, Co. Durham, brother and Henry Blackwell of 3, St. James St, Bedford Row, Mddx, Architect, the execs.

The Inland Revenue<sup>1</sup> took its share of the estate, of course, and the index records Daniel W Kettle settling the affairs of Alexander Geo. Findlay, Dulwich.

A variety of memorabilia has come down through the generations. When I was in my teens, I met Leonard Chadwick Taylor - the owner of the Cruikshank prints - and he solemnly handed to me to keep a small square of paper on which were drawn Alexander George Findlay's 'arms'. These have already been described in heraldic terms under the section on Quentin Findlay. To my unheraldic eye, the shield appeared to be decorated with

---

<sup>1</sup> Inland Revenue Death Duty Registers England \Inland Revenue Records\ir27\_393\_054

three Tudor style roses and two swords, crossed at the hilt and set on an upturned V. There was a helmet above, with leafy flourishes, and an olive branch over it. The text underneath, Leonard told me, meant 'Blessed are the Peacemakers'. It actually read 'Beati Pacifice' not 'pacifici'. Under that, in elegant script, was the name Alexander George Findlay. When I tried to trace the origins of this device at the time, I was told it belonged to the Findlays of Easterhill, a Glasgow-based merchant family who made a fortune in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. However, I now believe it belonged originally to Quentin Findlay. It is difficult to believe that someone like Alexander George Findlay would knowingly have taken arms to which, as far as I can tell, he had no right.



**Arms of Alexander George Findlay**

**Memorial ring showing arms**



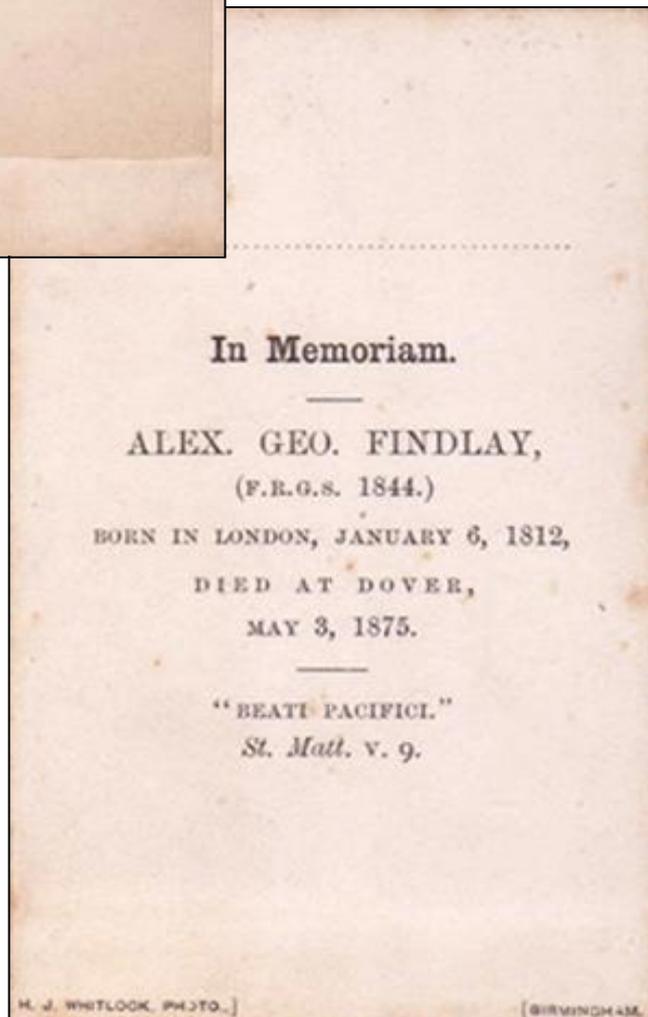
However, the Victorian age placed much more importance on such things than we do, and my guess is that he paid someone to do some research for him and see what could be found. An English researcher of the time would probably have had no inkling how common a name Findlay was north of the border, and, if he knew that the family originated in Leith, might well have found a Quentin Findlay there and put two and two together to make five. Alexander George and his peers obviously took it seriously; the Latin tag appears on his grave, and on that of several other Findlays, and there is also a memorial ring engraved with the shield. Inside is the following inscription:

A.G. Findlay Esq<sup>e</sup> from the family of his late friend John Brown.  
In remembrance. 7<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> 1865.

His will has shown that, despite having no children of his own, he took a keen interest in his nieces and nephews, this probably being heightened by the fact that his sister was widowed young with a large family. Daniel certainly seems to have been treated like a son, living with his uncle on and off at least for many years, and I suspect his relationship with the other two boys, who also ultimately became fellows of the RGS was equally close.



Alexander George  
Findlay



His niece Helen's pocket calendar for 1873 notes that on 16<sup>th</sup> June:

Uncle Alex came from Liverpool

presumably a welcome event – though I have no idea why he was in the north-west. There are also stories of family visits by the Kettle nieces to the Lord Mayor's Show, and having superb views from a window. My guess is that the window in question was at 53, Fleet Street, which lay on the route.

A couple of photos still exist, though none of his wife. The RGS has a carte de visite, showing Alexander George sitting at his desk, dressed in a frock coat and sporting a bow tie, with a pen in his hand, which is resting on a book. His face is in half profile and the whole is composed to give an air of serious endeavour. The photo in the family album is full face, but the expression is still serious, giving the impression of an intelligent man who knew and relished his position in the world.

### **Sarah Findlay and the Kettles**

Sarah Findlay, the only daughter in this family, was born at Pentonville on 23<sup>rd</sup> March 1817 and baptized six weeks later. The entry in the register of St. James Pentonville reads:

Findlay, Sarah, dau of Alexander and Sarah Findlay, Merlin's Place, engraver, said to be born 27<sup>th</sup> March 1817, baptised 2<sup>nd</sup> May 1817 by Thomas White B.A., Curate of St. Michael Queenhythe.

Nothing is known about her childhood in London, but by her late teens she was living in Hayes, and is recorded at the house on Hayes Common in the 1841 census<sup>1</sup>. I don't know how she came to meet her husband, Daniel Kettle, although he may by this time have been living at or near her brother's property in Quality Court, as he gives Holborn as his place of residence on the marriage entry.

The wedding took place - not surprisingly - at St. Mary the Virgin, Hayes, by licence, on 25<sup>th</sup> February 1845:

Daniel Kettle, 29, bachelor, gentleman, St. Andrew's Holborn,  
John Kettle, dealer:  
Sarah Findlay, 27, spinster, Alexander Findlay, engraver.  
In the presence of AG Findlay, C Kettle

---

<sup>1</sup> HO 107/483, 1841 Census, Hayes

Daniel Kettle's use of the word 'gentleman' under occupation is perhaps slightly suspect. In the 1841 census<sup>1</sup> he is a mere 'shopman', albeit presumably serving his apprenticeship in a fairly large grocery in Blackfriars. His father, recorded as a Dealer on the marriage entry, had been a farmer, but was ultimately a livery stables keeper and horse dealer in Croydon. His mother's family came from a family of fairly comfortably off yeoman farmers in Horsmonden in Kent. The C Kettle who witnessed the marriage along with Alexander George was presumably his sister Charlotte.



Interior of St. Mary the Virgin Hayes

The newly-weds seem to have set up home at 4, Quality Court in Holborn and it was there presumably that their first child, Sarah Findlay Kettle, was born on 6<sup>th</sup> January 1846. (See Tree 11 - page 107) As with all the children who followed, her baptism took place at Hayes, in this instance on 25<sup>th</sup> February, Daniel's occupation now being recorded as merchant.

The next child was Helen, my great-grandmother. Given the fact that her older sister was named Sarah Findlay after her mother (and incidentally Sarah for both her grandmothers) and that her younger sister seems to have been named for Alexander<sup>2</sup>'s mother, I have wondered if she was named after the elusive Sarah Lumb's mother. Certainly it is not a name that appears in the Kettle family. Helen was born in Holborn on 1<sup>st</sup> November 1847, and the address given on her certificate is 4, Quality Court. Daniel is still described as a gentleman. She was baptized at Hayes on 9<sup>th</sup> January 1848.

---

<sup>1</sup> HO 107/719/16 1841 Census, Blackfriars

*Tree 11 - Family of Daniel and Sarah Kettle*

Daniel Kettle b: 15 November 1815 Lewisham, Kent d: 4 August 1862 Stockton-on- Tees, Co. Durham b: 9 August 1862 Hayes, Kent	Sarah Findlay b: 27 March 1817 Pentonville b: 7 May 1817 St. James Pentonville m: 25 February 1845 Hayes, Kent d: 9 April 1881 Hayes, Kent b: 14 April 1881 Hayes, Kent
--	---

Sarah Findlay Kettle b: 6 January 1846 Holborn b: 25 February 1846 Hayes, Kent d: 15 May 1907 Fulham b: 18 May 1907 Hayes, Kent	Helen Kettle b: 1 November 1847 Holborn b: 9 January 1848 St. Mary, Virgin, Hayes, Kent d: 23 October 1897 13, Lyndhurst Rd, Peckham, Kent	Henry William Fuller b: 30 December 1837 14, Godliman St. London m: 21 September 1876 St. Mary Virgin, Hayes, Kent d: 7 February 1901 Guy's Hospital, London	Daniel Walter Kettle b: 11 September 1849 Islington b: 28 October 1849 Hayes, Kent d: 16 September 1912 Bexley heath, Kent b: 20 September 1912 Hayes, Kent	Henry Alexander Kettle b: 9 January 1852 Islington b: 15 February 1852 Hayes, Kent d: 28 October 1879 Hayes Kent b: 31 October 1879 Hayes Kent	William R. Kettle b: 9 June 1857 Islington b: 26 July 1857 Hayes Kent d: 31 October 1918 Richmond, Surrey b: 6 November 1918 Hayes Kent	Minna Emma Mumme b: 8 June 1854 St. Pancras, Middlesex b: 15 June 1856 St. Pancras, Middlesex m: 21 December 1897 Faversham, Kent d: 17 March 1943 Farnborough, Kent b: 22 March 1943 Hayes Kent	Mary Morton Kettle b: 21 January 1860 Stockton-on- Tees, Co. Durham b: 29 July 1860 Hayes Kent d: 26 January 1936 Croydon, Surrey b: 30 January 1936 Hayes Kent	John Chadwick Taylor b: 1856 Dalston, Mddx m: 1 September 1881 Hayes, Kent d: 1928 St. Ives, Cornwall b: 18 February 1928 St. Ives, Cornwall
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

The following three children were all boys. The first of these was Daniel Walter, born on 11<sup>th</sup> September 1849 and baptised at Hayes on 28<sup>th</sup> October. Obviously his first name came from his father, but again, I am not aware of anyone named Walter in the Kettle or Richardson families. All the boys' births were registered in Islington, which suggests that by 1849 Daniel and Sarah had already set up independently at 1a Albion Terrace in Islington, which is where they were enumerated for the 1851 census<sup>1</sup>.

Daniel Kettle	H	m	35	Mercantile Clerk	Kent, Lewisham
Sarah Kettle	W	m	34		Mddx, Clerkenwell
Sarah F Kettle	Dau		5		St. Andrew Holborn
Ellen Kettle	Dau		3		St. Andrew Holborn
Dan <sup>l</sup> W Kettle	S		1		Mddx, Islington

It is interesting to note that Daniel is now described as a mercantile clerk, and that Helen is listed as Ellen.

Henry Alexander, the next child, born on 9<sup>th</sup> January 1852, commemorated both his uncle and grandfather, though his first name seems to have been chosen just because they liked it. He was baptised at Hayes on 15<sup>th</sup> February. The last boy, William Richardson, born 9<sup>th</sup> June 1857 was baptised at Hayes on 26<sup>th</sup> by his uncle, William Benjamin Findlay. No doubt this contributed to the baby being given his uncle's name. Richardson was his Kettle grandmother's maiden name. Some time in the next three years, the family moved to Stockton-on-Tees, in County Durham, and it was here that the final child, Mary Morton Kettle, was born on 21<sup>st</sup> January 1860. As I have suggested earlier, it seems likely that she was named for her grandmother, Alexander<sup>2</sup>'s mother, the only Mary in the direct Findlay line above her. (There was a great-grandmother on the Kettle side named Mary, but her surname was Humphrison.) Maybe because of the winter weather and the distances involved, her christening – which had to take place at Hayes, it seemed – was delayed until 29<sup>th</sup> July, and was of course conducted by Uncle William.

Stockton, famous for being at one end of the Stockton - Darlington railway line, one of the first to be built, was a booming industrial town in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, with ship-building and engineering its mainstays. The 1861 census<sup>2</sup> shows the family established at 40, High Street:

Daniel Kettle	H	m	45	Grocer	Kent, Lewisham
				Employing 1 man, 2 youths	
Sarah Kettle	W	m	44	Wife	Mddx, London
Sarah Findlay K	dau	u15			Mddx, London
Mary Morton K	dau	u	1		Durham, Stockton
James Stockhouse	app	u	19	Grocer's apprentice	Durham, Grantham
Matthew Burns	app	u	16	Grocer's apprentice	Yorks E Witton

<sup>1</sup> HO 107/1502, 1851 Census, Islington

<sup>2</sup> RG 9/3692 p.54, 1861 Census Stockton-on- Tees

At this point it looks like a settled household. The two older boys are presumably away at school, while Helen and William are staying with their grandparents at Hayes, so only the oldest and youngest daughters are at home. Daniel seems to be flourishing in the grocery trade, employing three people to help him, and no doubt teaching his apprentices the finer points of the trade. There is also a live-in servant. However, it may not be such a rosy picture as it seems, as within 16 months, Daniel was dead, struck down by cancer at the age of 47. The date of his death is given as 4<sup>th</sup> August 1862 and the cause - scirrhus of the rectum.

He had managed to write a brief will<sup>1</sup>:

I Daniel Kettle of Stockton on Tees, by this my last will and testament, give and bequeath all the property and effects of which I am possessed to my dear wife Sarah Kettle and I hereby appoint her the sole executrix of this my will. Witness my hand this 29<sup>th</sup> day of July 1862.

The witnesses to this document were Francis J James, vicar of Stockton on Tees and, of course, William Benjamin Findlay, Curate of Atherton in Lancashire. The will was proved at London on 10<sup>th</sup> December 1862:

Effects under £2000. 10<sup>th</sup> December 1862. The will of Daniel Kettle, late of Stockton on Tees, in the co. of Durham, grocer deceased, who died 4. 8. 1862 at Stockton on Tees afs. was proved at the Principal Registry by the oath of Sarah Kettle in the co. of Kent, widow, the relict, the sole executor.

As the above entry makes clear, Sarah returned home after losing her husband. She buried him on 9<sup>th</sup> August 1862 at St. Mary the Virgin:

Daniel Kettle, Stockton-on-Tees, 9<sup>th</sup> August 1862, age 47 years,  
G.V. Reed, Rector (South West 20)

and settled back into life in her parents' house. No doubt, as well as raising her children - with help from her brother - she increasingly took over the running of the household from her now elderly parents, and presumably looked after them in their declining years.

By the time of the next census<sup>2</sup> in 1871, both parents were dead. Nevertheless, the house, now referred to on the census form as *Simpsons*, was

---

<sup>1</sup> Principal Probate Registry, London: Will of Daniel Kettle, 1862

<sup>2</sup> RG 10/875, 1871 Census, Hayes



Sarah Findlay



Sarah Findlay in the garden of The White House with her daughter Mary



full of people. Sarah was listed as head of the household, a widow, aged 54 of no occupation, born in Clerkenwell. Her daughter Sarah F Kettle, still unmarried at 25, also of no occupation, and born at St. Andrew's Middlesex, came next. Daniel W Kettle, a 21 year old geographer and draughtsman born in Islington, is also there, despite the fact that his uncle's will, dated 3 years earlier, gives his address as *Rockwells*. 19 year old Henry Alexander, also a geographer and draughtsman and also born in Islington, came next, followed by Mary Morton Kettle, aged 11, born in Stockton on Tees, and a scholar. Helen and William were away from home, but two visitors were in the house: Charles L.A. de Mieville, a 19 year old merchant's clerk born in Bristol, and George H Conquest, two years younger and an insurance office clerk from Clerkenwell.

Sarah was still alive, just, by the time the next census was taken in 1881<sup>1</sup>. This time, the enumerator called the property *Simpson's House*:

Sarah Kettle	H	wid	64	Annuitant	Mddx Pentonville
Sarah F Kettle	dau	u	35	Annuitant	Mddx London
Daniel W Kettle	s	u	31	Nautical Publisher	" Islington
William R Kettle	s	u	23	Hydrographer	" Islington
Mary M Kettle	dau	u	21	Annuitant	Stockton on Tees
John C Taylor	vis	u	25	Stockbroker's Manager's Clerk	Mddx Mile End
Fanny Green	serv	u	18	Gen Serv dom'c	Glouc' Longboro

By this time her middle daughter Helen was married, and had given her two grandchildren, but her middle son, Henry Alexander, known as Alex, was dead. A photograph of her, taken sometime during this period, shows her as a frail old lady in a bath-chair, being cared for by her youngest daughter, Mary Morton, soon to marry the visitor - John Chadwick Taylor.

Sarah died on 9<sup>th</sup> April 1881, presumably at *The White House*, although that isn't the name given on the certificate:

9<sup>th</sup> April 1881 Hayes Cottage Hayes, Sarah Kettle, female, 64 years, widow of Daniel Kettle a merchant, disease of liver, dropsy, Mary Morton Kettle daughter present at the death Hayes Cottage Hayes, 28<sup>th</sup> April 1881

Her burial took place five days later:

Sarah Kettle, Hayes, April 14<sup>th</sup> 1881, 64 yrs, GV Reed, South West 20

and although an inscription in memory of her appears on her mother's grave, she was laid to rest with her husband Daniel. Their headstone stands close to the wall of the church and reads:

---

<sup>1</sup> RG 11/856, 1881 Census, Hayes

Daniel Kettle  
died August 4<sup>th</sup> 1862  
age 47 years  
also Sarah his wife  
who died April 9<sup>th</sup> 1881  
aged 64 years.  
In loving remembrance



**Grave of Daniel and Sarah Kettle**

Both the local and national press published obituaries. *The Bromley Record*<sup>1</sup> noted:

On the 9<sup>th</sup>, at her residence at Hayes Common, Sarah Kettle, widow of the late Daniel Kettle, of London, aged 64 years.

*The Times*<sup>2</sup> used pretty much the same wording, but clarified the location.

On the 9<sup>th</sup> inst., at her residence at Hayes-common, near Beckenham, Kent, SARAH KETTLE, widow of the late Daniel Kettle, of London, in her 65<sup>th</sup> year.

Like her brothers, Sarah Kettle left a detailed will<sup>3</sup> settling her estate. It gives her address as *Hayes Cottage*, though this must have been *The White House* rather than one of the fairly humble workers' cottages which stand

---

<sup>1</sup> BLSL: *The Bromley Record 1880-81* 1st May 1881, Deaths

<sup>2</sup> <http://archive.timesonline.co.uk/tol/archive/> *The Times*: Tuesday April 12<sup>th</sup> 1881, page 1, column A

<sup>3</sup> Principal Probate Registry, London: Will of Sarah Kettle, 1881

beside it. She appoints as executors her two elder sons, Daniel Walter and Henry Alexander, along with her 'friend' Henry William Fuller – actually her son-in-law, but it's interesting to see him described in this way – and Henry Blackwell, who had already been encountered in Alexander George Findlay's will. Her first bequest is to:

my cousin Matilda Lumb if living at the time of my decease nineteen guineas as a legacy

This is the only other reference to Sarah Lumb's family that has come to light, but I have not been able to trace her. There follow three specific bequests: her rocking chair to youngest son William, her secretaire bookcase with books to oldest son Daniel and her mahogany wardrobe to middle son Henry. I imagine that jewellery had already been passed on to her daughters as there is no specific personal bequest to them.

The trustees are invited to make an inventory of all the contents of:

My said leasehold house called Hayes Cottage...

and then in a move which was probably unusual but perhaps not surprising in this obviously very tightly-knit family, she directs that the contents are to remain in the house and be used by whichever of her children choose to live there. Should none of them wish to stay, the contents are to be sold and the proceeds fed back into the estate. In fact, two of her sons remained there for another eighteen years. Everything else, including her inheritance from Alexander George and shares held in her own name, is to be sold and the money placed in trust for her six children.

The will also clarifies who were the owners of the freehold of the house:

... upon the same conditions as I now hold the same under my lease from the Hayes Charity Trustees...

This would seem to hark back to the discussions had by the church vestry in Alexander's time. She also reiterates her brother's wish that her sons take over his business:

I hereby declare it to be my wish that my said sons Daniel Walter Kettle and Henry Alexander Kettle shall take over the Publishing Business at No. 53 Fleet Street London in accordance with the terms of the will of my late brother the said Alexander George Findlay.

She also makes it clear that she trusts the children to:

come to an arrangement among themselves

regarding the provisions of Uncle Alex's will, once Mary Morton Kettle comes of age.

This part of the will was dated 10<sup>th</sup> November 1879, but is followed by a codicil dated the same day. I can only surmise that the lawyers were already drawing up the will when tragedy struck in the sudden death of Henry Alexander Kettle, and that they arrived with the document to sign to find it already out of date. The codicil begins:

It having pleased God to take from me my dear son Henry Alexander Kettle I direct that his interests excepting that clause relating to the business shall become divisible among my surviving children...

She also directs that the interest from her fourth share of Alexander George's estate be shared amongst her daughters, with the capital being held in trust for them, and makes it clear that all the trusts should cease when the lease on the house runs out.

Interestingly, she also revokes the bequest to Matilda Lumb, so maybe the lawyers had discovered that she was already dead. She replaces Henry as executor with her son William, and releases Henry Blackwell with the words:

...feeling that he has already been overtaxed in my affairs.

Both will and codicil are witnessed by William Russell of Keston, gardener and Elizabeth Christmas of Hayes Common, housekeeper. These two were presumably employed by Sarah. The will was proved at London showing a personal estate of £976 12/4:

The will and codicil of Sarah Kettle, late of Hayes Cottage, Hayes in the co. of Kent, widow, who died 9.4.1881 at Hayes Cottage was proved by DW Kettle of 53 Fleet St. City, publisher, the son, HW Fuller of 1, Wallbrook in the said city, wine merchant and WR Kettle of 53, Fleet St. hydrographer, the son, surviving executors.

Of course the Inland Revenue took its share, and it was Daniel Walter's name which appeared in the index<sup>1</sup>

Kettle Sarah    Hayes    Daniel W Kettle    PR (ct) 927 (f)

Five of her six children survived her – not bad by Victorian standards. The eldest, Sarah Findlay Kettle, or Sally as she was known, never married. Of all this family, she is the most shadowy, and apart from references to regular payments made to her from the family trust which appear in the family ledgers, I know nothing of how she spent her life. By all accounts,

---

<sup>1</sup> Inland Revenue Death Duty Registers England\Inland Revenue Records\ir27\_418\_012

though, she was a formidable character, frankly scaring her nephew Jack in later years. She died on 15<sup>th</sup> May 1907 at Fulham, but was, of course, buried at Hayes. The local newspaper<sup>1</sup> announced her death:



**Sarah (Sally) Findlay Kettle**

Deaths: Kettle. - On the 15<sup>th</sup> May, at Fulham, S.W., Sarah Findlay Kettle, late of Hayes Common, Kent, aged 61 years. Interred at Hayes.

The next child was Helen. At some point, she was given a small gold ring inscribed with her initials, which I had as a treasured possession and wore as a child, but have now passed on to my daughter in turn. On her twenty-first birthday, she was given a polished wooden box, the 19<sup>th</sup> century version of a vanity case, I suppose. Her initials, and the date November 1<sup>st</sup> 1868, are inscribed on a small brass plaque inset into the lid. Inside, a wooden tray holds glass bottles of differing sizes, with silver lids. Blue satin lines a shallow central section. Under this tray is another storage area. The lid is lined in blue velvet and conceals a pocket to hold correspondence. A metal pin pulls up beside the lock to reveal a secret drawer. As a child I was fascinated by the box - which is probably why some of the bottles are cracked

---

<sup>1</sup> BLSL: *The Bromley Record* 1907





Helen Kettle



and the lids dented reducing its monetary value to next to nothing - and my grandsons are now fascinated by it in their turn.



**Helen Kettle's box**

There is also a tiny volume entitled *The Girls' Own Text Book*, which was given to Helen by a friend, Annie Lamb. This is inscribed:

Helen Kettle from her affectionate schoolfellow Annie

It may have been an affectionate present, but it was also second-hand. The front page bears an inscription from Annie's mother to her daughter!

Another memento which has come down to me is in the shape of a fragile piece of paper, dated 31<sup>st</sup> January 1863, Manchester and comes from the:

Phrenological Rooms, Victoria Terrace, Near the Cathedral,  
Manchester

the address of:

Mr Lowe, Consulting phrenologist, successor to the late Mr Bally.

Phrenology, a pseudo-science which claimed to be able to assess someone's personality through studying the size of various mental faculties by looking at the shape of the head, or 'feeling their bumps' was popular in Victorian times, though seen as nonsense today. The scale of measurement goes from 1 - idiotic, through small, moderate, average, prominent, large, and excessive at 7. Needless to say, the reading shows most attributes to be average or prominent, with conscientiousness peaking at 6, and approbateness

(display, politeness, desire for praise), and ideality (imagination, refinement, poetry, love of beauty) coming out at 5-6. Veneration (devotion, worship, respect, obedience) at 2-3 was the only other attribute not to fall in the middle range.

Why Helen was in Manchester in 1863 is not known, although the 1871 census<sup>1</sup> may give a clue. Helen is recorded at Prestwich Park, Prestwich in the household of William Kettle, Woollen and Manchester Merchant, and his wife, Caroline. These two were her uncle and aunt respectively. William was Daniel Kettle's younger brother and Caroline, née Richardson, was his first cousin, daughter of Daniel's mother's brother, so the kinship ties were strong. Her young cousins, Edith, Elizabeth, Arthur and Walter were part of the household, which also included a groom servant, cook, housemaid and nursemaid, and a visitor, Emily Morrison, who - like Helen - was enumerated as a merchant's daughter. There is no way of telling whether Helen was on a brief visit, was a regular visitor or actually lived with them for a time. The fact that she is listed as 'niece' rather than visitor might suggest the latter. This is clearly a comfortable household, with four live-in servants, which might suggest that Daniel Kettle was not so far from the mark when he called himself a gentleman.

At least for the year 1873, Helen kept a pocket calendar. Flicking through it, I found several comments to the effect that:

My voice departed.

and:

My voice returned.

Apparently this was a recurrent problem and she was well-known in the family for losing her voice. I only now have a copy of the centre page of this booklet, covering June, but this contains the following memoranda:

16<sup>th</sup> Uncle Alex came from Liverpool

18<sup>th</sup> Mrs Shackrays sale

She went to London on 26<sup>th</sup>

6<sup>th</sup> Jessie Botts Birthday

christened on 29<sup>th</sup>.

Lizzie, Mary Hooper and H Fuller standing for her

The last entry shows that the kinship links between the descendants of Archibald and Mary Findlay were still strong. Jessie Bott was the daughter of Arthur Bott and Elizabeth Moysey Findlay, and as such was Helen's second cousin once removed, while Mary Hooper would soon marry her second cousin Archibald<sup>4</sup>. However, it is the last name which invites most

---

<sup>1</sup> RG 10/4067 1871 census, Salford

speculation. H Fuller was Henry William, the man Helen would marry three years later. He had been living at 13, Lyndhurst Road Peckham since some time between the 1861 and 71 censuses, while Jessie's mother Elizabeth had grown up at number 2, at the end of the road. Jessie's great aunt, Celia, was now living at number 90, almost opposite number 13. It would be interesting to ponder the relationship between the Fuller and Findlay households in Peckham, and I wonder whether Helen met her future husband through her cousins. Lyndhurst Road is now called Lyndhurst Way.



**13 Lyndhurst Road Peckham**

Banns were called on 3<sup>rd</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> September, and on 21<sup>st</sup> September 1876, at St. Mary the Virgin, Hayes - of course - Helen married Henry William Fuller. He was a vintner whose business (Austwick, son and Fuller, Wine Merchants) was situated at no. 1, Walbrook in the City of London:

Henry William Fuller, of full age, bachelor, merchant, residing at St. Giles Camberwell, son of Henry Fuller, merchant: Helen Kettle, of full age, spinster, residing at Hayes, Kent, daughter of Daniel Kettle, merchant.

Daniel Walter and Sarah Findlay Kettle were witnesses, along with a third person whose signature is illegible. The wedding was reported in *The Bromley Record*<sup>1</sup>:

Marriages: On the 21<sup>st</sup>, at Hayes Church, by the Rev. G.V. Reed, Rector and Rural Dean, Henry W. Fuller, of 13 Lyndhurst Road, Peckham and 1, Walbrook, E.C., to Helen, second daughter of Mrs Kettle, of Hayes Common.

---

<sup>1</sup> BLSL: *The Bromley Record* 1876



**Marriage of Henry Fuller and Helen Kettle**  
**? ? ? Henry & Helen, Sarah Kettle, Annie Fuller, Mary Kettle ? ?**  
**Henry Kettle ? Willie & Dan Kettle ? ? ?**

*Tree 12 - Family of Henry and Helen Fuller*

Henry William Fuller Born: 30 December 1837 City of London Died: 7 February 1901 in Guy's Hospital, London	Helen Kettle Born: 1 November 1847 Holborn Baptism: 9 January 1848 Hayes, Kent Married: 21 September 1876 Hayes, Kent Died: 23 October 1897 in Peckham, Surrey
--	--

Henry A. Fuller Born: 1878 Peckham, Surrey Baptism: 3 March 1878 Hayes Kent Died: in France	Florence J. Cox Married: 1906 Thanet	Helen Jane Fuller Born: 19 March 1879 Peckham, Surrey Baptism: 21 September 1879 Hayes Kent	Wilfred Robert Dadd Married: 26 July 1905 Camberwell	Alex William Fuller Born: 24 August 1881 Peckham, Surrey Baptism: 23 October 1881 Hayes Kent	Ethel Maud Fredenstein Born: 1891 Married: 27 July 1912 Herne Hill	Margaret E. Fuller Born: 21 December 1885 Peckham, Surrey	Charles Peddie Married: 17 February 1916 North Peckham	Katherine Joan Fuller Born: 21 August 1888 Peckham, Surrey Baptism: 23 August 1881 Hayes Kent Died: 16 May 1946 in Streatham, S W 16 Burial: 23 May 1946 New Cemetery, Honor Oak	William George Brown Born: 12 October 1888 Peckham, Surrey Married: 19 July 1914 All Saints, Camberwell Died: 23 December 1961 in Streatham, S W 16 Burial: New Cemetery, Honor Oak, Forest Hill
--	--	---	--	--	---	---	--	--	---

A wedding photo was taken in the garden at *The White House* and it is possible to identify, as well as the bride and groom, her sisters ( seated on the bride's left, with her new sister-in-law Annie in between) and her brothers, seated on the grass on the left of the photo. There is no sign of Sarah Kettle, although she was still alive at the time. Maybe she was too frail to attend. The Fullers raised five children: Henry Alexander, Helen Jane, Alex William (Jack), Margaret Emma and Katharine Joan, all of whom grew up at 13, Lyndhurst Road. (See *Tree 12 - page 121*) However, their stories don't really belong in this account. Suffice it to say that the older children lived a fairly privileged life, and some of them remembered being allowed to stay up late to see their mother and father in their finery before the carriage whisked them off for an evening's entertainment. However, all this came to an end with the death of their parents, and my grandmother, the youngest, was more or less raised by the servants.

Helen Fuller, née Kettle, died comparatively young from a combination of Bright's Disease - which at that time was the name given to a number of kidney malfunctions -and pneumonia:

23<sup>rd</sup> Oct 1897 13 Lyndhurst Rd, Helen Fuller, female, 49 years, wife of Henry William Fuller wine merchant, Morbus Britii about 2 years, pneumonia 4 days certified by F.?. Villanueva LRCP, H.A. Fuller in attendance 13 Lyndhurst Rd Camberwell, 25<sup>th</sup> October 1897.

Administration<sup>1</sup> was granted at London on 3<sup>rd</sup> February 1898 to Henry William Fuller, wine merchant. The effects amounted to £1182 19/6, and of course the Inland Revenue<sup>2</sup> took its share.

Fuller Helen Peckham 27<sup>th</sup> Oct '97 H.W. Fuller PR (registry) 4775  
(Affid. No) A ✓

Henry William Fuller only outlived his wife by four years, dying at Guy's Hospital London, also of Bright's Disease, but complicated this time by a cerebral haemorrhage, on 2<sup>nd</sup> February 1901.

There are a number of photos of Helen Kettle. The first, taken in 1865 when she would have been about 18, shows her wearing a dark-coloured dress, almost crinoline in shape, though not quite so full. She is standing, leaning against the photographer's pillar with a book in her hand. Her hair is centrally-parted, and drawn back in waves to the nape of her neck. By the time of the next photo, presumably some time in the 1870s, the style has changed. It is only a head and shoulders shot, but the hair is now fashionably frizzed, and the subject is looking demurely down and to one side. The next photo seems to come from slightly later period and she seems to be sporting what may be an additional hairpiece, braided around the crown of the head.

---

<sup>1</sup> Principal Probate Registry, London: Admon, Helen Fuller, 1898

<sup>2</sup> Inland Revenue Death Duty Registers England \Inland Revenue Records\ir27\_552\_150

This photo is clear enough to show the light-coloured eyes and fairly full lips which seem to have been a feature of her appearance. I cannot see a resemblance to photos of the Findlay family, so perhaps she favoured her father. In her wedding photo her face is obscured by her veil; all that really can be seen are a centre parting, smoothed back hair and downcast eyes, maybe as was considered fitting for a bride. Another photo shows a more mature Helen, after her marriage, I would guess, but still fairly young. Her hair is combed down severely from a centre parting and her striped blouse has a high neck with a white frill. An over garment, seemingly fitted to her bodice, but cut away to show the stripes, is of a lighter colour. She wears a heavy gold necklace and a large cross within a circle at her neck.



**Helen, Nellie, Jack, Willie, Henry, Dan and friends**

A final, less formal, photo dates probably from the late 1880s. It is a group picture, taken in a garden - probably on a summer's day as there are tennis racquets lying on the table. Despite this, Helen is dressed in a dark outfit, with an abundance of ruching, black lace and beadwork, and she is wearing a dark, high-crowned hat with a small brim, trimmed with flowers - the only light-coloured part of the outfit. Her daughter Nellie stands beside her, dressed in white, with an absurdly large hat for such a young girl. Next comes Jack, in a sailor suit, and then Henry William Fuller, complete with bowler hat and beard, flanked by his brothers-in-law, Willie and Dan, both in boaters and also bearded. Two unknowns complete the group.

The next born of Daniel and Sarah Kettle's brood was Daniel Walter. Uncle Dan supposedly had a squint, which was why such an affliction was always known to my mother as a 'Dan eye', although this did not appear to be an impairment to his career. He has already appeared in this account, in his role as executor, and support to Uncle Alex after his wife's death. It had been his uncle's wish that he follow in his footsteps and become a nautical

publisher, and this is indeed what happened. He became a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society<sup>1</sup> when he was 26 years old:

KETTLE Daniel W[alter]	Eras. Ommanney 29.XI.1875
16.IX.1912 d.	
[Nautical Publisher]	H. Rawlinson
Hayes Common,	Richard F. Burton
Beckenham, Kent	

And he later proposed his own younger brother, Willie:

KETTLE William Richardson	Daniel W. Kettle 30.XI.1885
31.X.1918 d.	
[Nautical Publisher]	John Coles
Hayes Common, Beckenham, Kent	

The original list of Fellows at the RGS<sup>2</sup> also gives his address:

1889-94 Daniel W Kettle esq  
Hayes Common, Beckenham and 53, Fleet St EC  
elected 1875



**Daniel Walter Kettle**

Pictures of Dan show an affable, kindly-looking gentleman. He never married but was clearly devoted to his relatives, maybe feeling that after the

---

<sup>1</sup> RGS: *Imago Mundi – The Journal of the International Society for the History of Cartography* 35, Francis Herbert, 1983, Imago Mundi Ltd, Lympne Castle, Kent

<sup>2</sup> RGS: List of Fellows

death of his father he needed to be the man of the family. Certainly, he had considerable business acumen. He was entrusted with another executry when William Benjamin Findlay died, and I suspect that the meticulous accounts kept are in his hand. There are also beautifully kept ledgers still extant for the years 1894 – 8, and while they may have been Willie’s work, they are probably more likely to have been Dan’s. Amongst the more mundane bills, there are payments in and out to Norrie and Wilson, Imray and Son, Eyre and Spottiswood the publishers, Austwick son and Fuller, as well as receipts for the rent from *Rockwells* and regular payments, presumably from trust, to his three sisters. There are also more local entries, to Hayes School Fund, the library, and the School Treat.

After his mother’s death in 1881, he and his brother Willie remained at the house the 1891<sup>1</sup> census located simply at Hayes Common. Both are recorded as Nautical Publishers, with ‘Books’ noted beside this. Dan, aged 41 is head of the household; his brother is 33. They continued to work together in the family business. A clipping from *The City Press*, London, Wednesday October 27<sup>th</sup> 1886 shows that the firm of R.H.Laurie was still an esteemed one:

The medal of the Liverpool Exhibition has been awarded to R.H. Laurie, of 53, Fleet-street, for an exhibition of charts, sailing directories for the oceans and coasts of the world, and other works published by the firm. The house of Laurie, established in the early part of the last century, is now carried on by Messrs D.W. and W.R. Kettle, nephews of the eminent geographer, Alexander George Findlay, F.R.G.S. whom they succeeded. The latter gentleman is the acting editor of the numerous nautical books for which the firm is so well known; the former, Mr Daniel Walter Kettle, is cosmographer to the “Sette of Odd Volumes,” and its present secretary. Mr Kettle’s brochure entitled: *Pens, Ink and Paper: a Dsicourse on the Calligraphic Art*, is one of the latest privately printed books issued to the members of this quaint fraternity; it possesses much merit, not alone for the matter it contains, but also for the clever, humorous and painstaking way in which he has made the driest of subjects interesting.

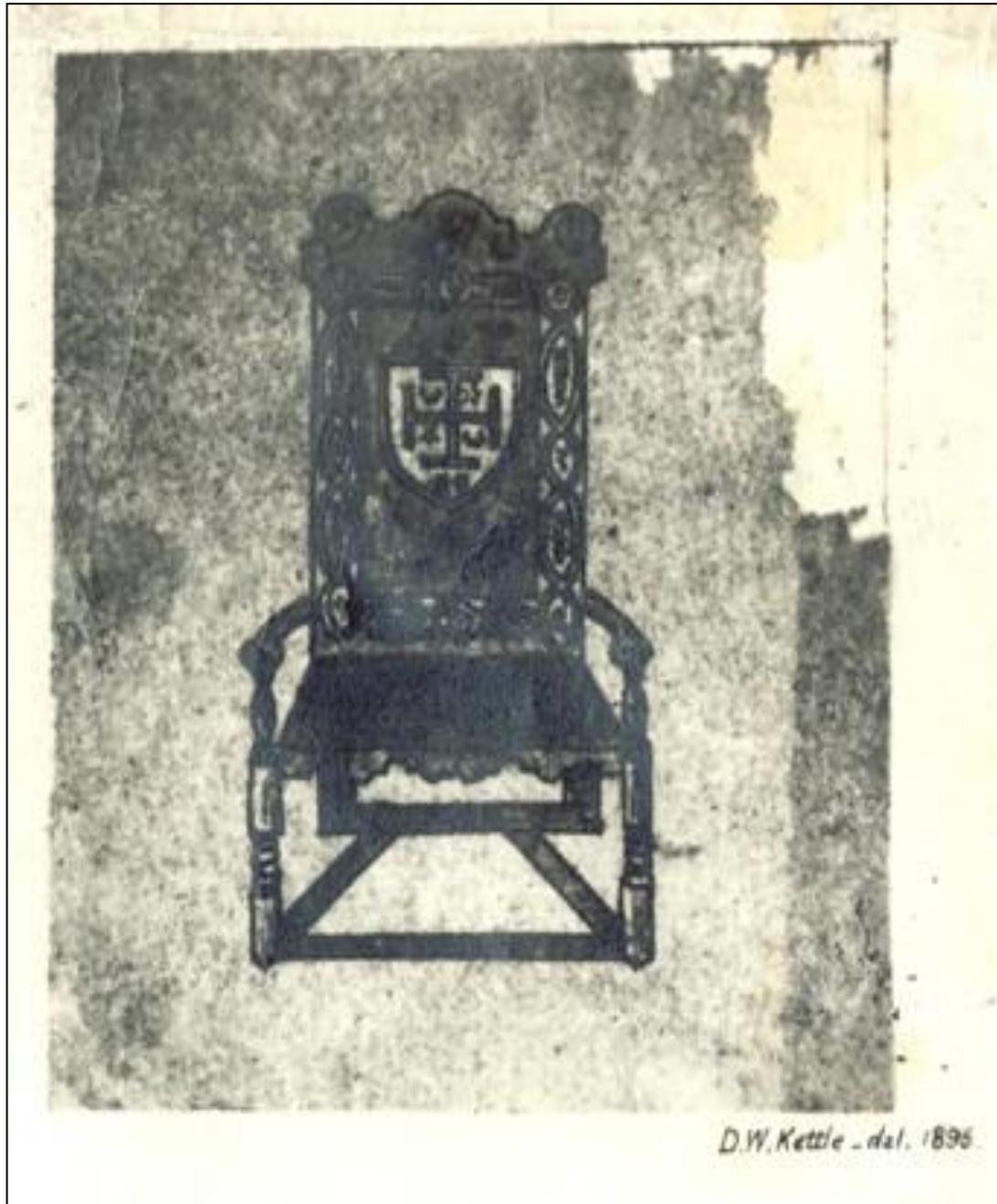
An internet site<sup>2</sup> which digitizes old books makes reference to the above work:

The Implements and Practice of Writing, both Ancient and Modern, with Curicsa, [sic] and an Appendix of famous English Penmen, by Bro. DANIEL W. KETTLE, F.R.G.S., Cosmographer; delivered at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, on Friday, November 6th, 1885. (pp. 104.) Presented to the Sette on January 8th, 1886, by Bro. DANIEL W. KETTLE.

---

<sup>1</sup> RG 12/631, Hayes

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.archive.org/stream/gilbertofcolches00thomrich/gilbertofcolches00thomrich\\_djvu.txt](http://www.archive.org/stream/gilbertofcolches00thomrich/gilbertofcolches00thomrich_djvu.txt)



Drawing of 'The Chair' by Daniel Walter Kettle

I have been unable to find any more out about the mysterious *Sette*, but wonder, given the venue, whether it had links to freemasonry.

Dan was also no mean artist, as testified by his pencil drawing of the Findlay chair in 1896. As far as I know, he never went to South Africa, so the chair must have been in England at that time, though I have no idea in whose household.

In 1997, the brothers finally left the property at Hayes that had been in the family for over 60 years. Maybe the lease had finally run out. More likely, perhaps, as a spur for the move was Willie's marriage to their housekeeper in the same year. Whatever the reason, by the next census, in 1901<sup>1</sup>, the three were living in contiguous households with Dan at no. 7 and the newly-weds at 7a [?]Landycourte Road, Richmond. Both brothers are still recorded as Nautical Publishers. There was another move - maybe this arrangement wasn't totally successful - as Daniel's death when it came on 16<sup>th</sup> September 1912, was registered at Dartford<sup>2</sup>.

Of course, it was *The Bromley Record*<sup>3</sup> which carried an obituary:

Kettle, - On the 16<sup>th</sup> September, at his residence, Morden Lodge, Bexley Heath, Kent, Daniel Walter Kettle, F.R.G.S., &c., aged 63 years. Interred at Hayes, Kent.

and so did the Journal of the RGS<sup>4</sup>. Theirs begins:

By the death of Mr Daniel Walter Kettle, which took place at Bexley Heath on September 16 at the age of 63, the society has lost one of its older Fellows, he having joined it in 1875, and the geographical world is the poorer.

The burial is recorded, as meticulously as ever, in the St. Mary's burial register:

Daniel Walter Kettle, Morden Lodge, Lion Road, Bexleyheath, Sep 20<sup>th</sup> 1912, 63, John C Douglas Asst Curate of Hartlepool, South West  
42

His grave at Hayes is less grandiose than the Findlay ones, more in keeping with that of his parents, with a Celtic cross on the headstone. It is shared with his brother Henry. The inscription reads:

---

<sup>1</sup> RG 13/679, 1901 Census, North Sheen

<sup>2</sup> <http://freebmd.rootsweb.com/>

<sup>3</sup> BLSL: *The Bromley Record*, 1912

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.jstor.org/pss/1779013>

Henry  
Alexander Kettle  
died October 26 1879 aged 27 years  
Daniel Walter Kettle  
died September 16<sup>th</sup> 1912  
aged 63 years  
In loving remembrance.



Grave of Daniel Walter and Henry Alexander Kettle

Shortly after Daniel's death, William, the last remaining brother, presented several family artefacts to the RGS<sup>1</sup>:

An unusual bequest ... was in September 1913 when W.R. Kettle presented a collection of atlases, maps and charts produced by the firm of Laurie & Whittle and R.H. Laurie: upon the latter's death in 1858 the sole executor was A.G. Findlay who had worked for him and who then passed them on to his nephew Kettle. From D. Kettle the Society received both J. Arrowsmith's working table and astronomical clock in February 1904.

I imagine it was at this point that he also gave the society the portrait in oils of Alexander Findlay described above.

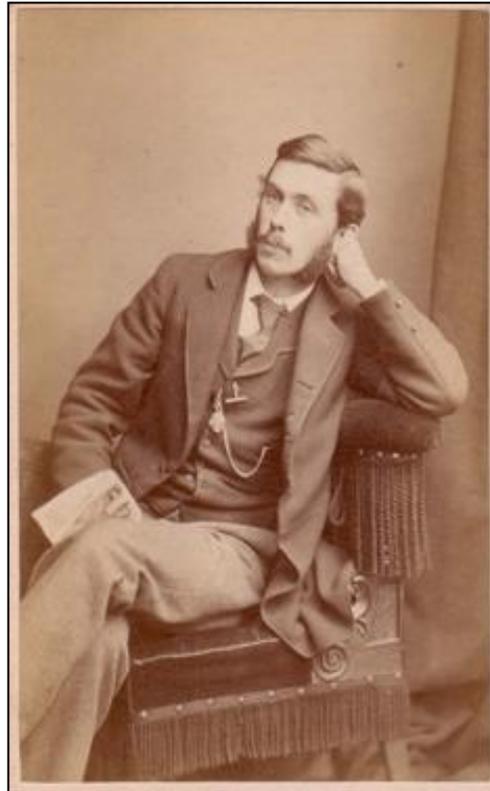
Henry Alexander Kettle worked for the family business from 1876 - 79<sup>1</sup> and also became a fellow of the RGS<sup>2</sup>:

---

<sup>1</sup> RGS: *Imago Mundi – The Journal of the International Society for the History of Cartography* 35, Francis Herbert, 1983, Imago Mundi Ltd, Lympne Castle, Kent

KETTLE Henry Alexander                      Eras. Ommanney                      24.I.1876  
26.X. 1879 d.  
[Hydrographical Draughtsman]              Rd. Collinson  
Hayes Common, Beckenham, Kent              Charles Nicholson

and presumably was expected to be as successful as his brothers turned out to be. In his sister's wedding photo, in September 1879, he can be seen sitting on the grass, confidently gazing at the camera, shielding his face from the sun, apparently without a care in the world. Just over a month later, he was dead.



**Henry Alexander Kettle**

The story which has come down through the family is that he fell through the ice on Keston Ponds when skating, and was drowned. The family was naturally devastated, and his sister Helen named her third child Alex in honour of her brother, and then couldn't bear to use the name, so he was always called Jack. Clearly it was an unexpected death, which would account for the sudden change in the terms of Sarah Kettle's will. However, the end of October seems early for ice on the pond, so maybe his fall into the pond has been elaborated. It maybe that he fell into the water and caught a chill, as *The Bromley Record*<sup>3</sup> of 1<sup>st</sup> November writes up his death as follows:

---

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.oxforddnb.com/public/index.html> *The Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*,

<sup>2</sup> RGS: *Imago Mundi – The Journal of the International Society for the History of Cartography* 35, Francis Herbert, Imago Mundi Ltd, Lympne Castle, Kent, 1983

<sup>3</sup> BLSL: *The Bromley Record*, 1<sup>st</sup> Nov, 1879

Deaths: On the 26<sup>th</sup> at Hayes Common, after three days' illness, Henry Alexander Kettle, F.R.G.S., F.M.S., in his 28<sup>th</sup> year.

The burial register records:

Henry Alexander Kettle, Hayes, bur 31.10.1879 South West 42



**Keston Ponds**

A Mr Bates from the RGS wrote to Daniel, whose reply is still in the RGS archives<sup>1</sup> on black bordered note-paper:

53, Fleet Street, E.C.  
May 8<sup>th</sup> 1880

Dear Mr Bates,

I am obliged to you for your kind note offering a few lines in the obituary notices in the Presidents Annual Address in memory of my late brother.

The enclosed will supply what you require and can be altered as you think best.

Yours very truly  
Daniel W Kettle

#### Obituary

Mr Henry Alex. Kettle, a nephew of our lamented councillor Mr. Alex. Geo. Findlay, and grandson of Mr Alex<sup>r</sup> Findlay one of our original founders, was cut off at the early age of 27.

Having been brought up under his uncle's guidance specially to continue his Hydrographical Work, he had taken much interest in this society and also in the labours of the Meteorological Society of which he also became a member, and by his assiduity

---

<sup>1</sup> RGS: CB6/1308

promised to become a valuable contributor to marine literature.

The youngest brother, William Richardson Kettle, as has been shown above, followed family tradition by becoming a member of the RGS and joining the family firm. One piece of work he carried out for the society was reported in their journal<sup>1</sup> and was entitled:

A Report on the Artificial Harbour of Ponta Delgada, St. Michael's, Azores Islands' from Observations made during a visit to the same, November - December, 1886. By W<sup>m</sup>. R. Kettle FRGS. London: Published by Richard Holmes Laurie, 53, Fleet St, EC. 1887.

An introduction informs the reader:

The following particulars were obtained from the Authorities at Ponta Delgada, and from actual observations made by the compiler, who went out from London to St. Michael's, specially to draw up a report on this important harbour, for the information of the nautical world.

The document describes the city and the harbour and work being done on it in some detail, and notes that the changes are significant because ships would now no longer have to be put at risk by lying offshore.

For a long time, like his brother, he seemed to be a confirmed bachelor. However, when his youngest sister Mary Morton Kettle left home to be married, she engaged housekeepers to look after the two bachelor brothers, and to her fury, Willie married one of them. His wife's name was Minna Emma Mümme, the daughter of Carl Wilhelm Mümme, a German immigrant, baptized at St. Pancras on 8<sup>th</sup> June 1854. The wedding took place at Faversham, Minna's home town, on 21<sup>st</sup> December 1897:

William Richardson Kettle, 40, Bach, Gent, 59 Richmond Rd,  
Barnsbury London, Daniel Kettle dec. Gent  
Minna Emma Mümme, 43, Spins, ----, 2 Abbey Place,  
Carl Wilhelm Mümme dec. Gent.

On her sister's marriage entry four months earlier, the father had a third Christian name, Frederick, and his occupation was given as tailor.

It is to be noted that the register gives Willie's address as Barnsbury, in Islington, just off Pentonville Road. The final move from Hayes had come three days earlier, on 18<sup>th</sup> December, lending confirmation to the fact that the marriage had precipitated it. Willie kept a record of the move in a little notebook. There was a long list of items for storage, including:

---

<sup>1</sup> RGS: X. 350, 8

Piano – WRK, Iron bedstead, bedding – SFK, Down bed, pillows, mahogany wardrobe – DWK, lino, oak coal purdonium, dining room suite, night commode, Constantine stove and pipes, boxes of books, old Findlay box, old Kettle box, cherrywood box, Moorish stand, copper coal scuttle, crates of china.

and a note saying that the carpet had:

gone in load on Monday to Minories.

Further on is a note about the problems encountered:

The van arrived about midday having been misdirected or lost way in the fog and mist. Loaded up and away about four o'clock with two wretched horses who could hardly move the van. They got the assistance of other horses and a steam traction engine shoved behind up Bromley Hill, arriving home about 11 o'clock.

Dec. 20<sup>th</sup>, NB: Mr Pratt explained that the horses were contract horses and the fault was not his, or mine. DWK.

The final page reads:

Hayes, Dec. 20<sup>th</sup> 1897. To Minories

which was where the business was now based. What was to go there, however, was not recorded. Perhaps it was Willie himself.

The family did not much approve of Minna. I grew up on stories, passed down from my mother and cousin, of how her wig moved when she scratched her head, and of the common way she pronounced the name of the 'Rollsee Roycee' she owned in later years. However, despite her somewhat histrionic entries in his diary after his death, they do seem to have been devoted to each other. Willie's diary survives for the last year of his life, kept no doubt by Minna, whose somewhat hysterical outpouring of grief is recorded at the front:

My darling has gone. How am I to bear it. God help me in my trouble. My love, my Willie. Taken from me.

Much of what Willie recorded in this the last year of World War I was a fairly bland commentary on the weather. However, it does give some interesting insights into his life. The diary opens on 1<sup>st</sup> January with a request for God's blessing for the coming year. Whether this came from genuine religious feeling or foreboding at what the fourth year of the war would bring, I don't know. He details his trip from Bexley to Richmond to see the builders doing repairs on 31 Queens Road, the property in they are about to



William Richardson and Minna Kettle



move into. For the rest of the week, the only day he does not take the train to town is Thursday, when he records a walk with:

My sweet wifie

(which seems to be the standard way of referring to her) before packing up plates, prints and directories ready for the move. More ominously he notes:

An air-raid siren at 6.15 p.m.

The war coloured everything, from intercession services at church to the profits from the business. On 8<sup>th</sup> January, following an annual meeting, he writes:

Profits much reduced by War (16½%). Directors' drawings in advance to be limited. Mine to £150 per annum.

The drop in the value of almost everything caused him to write a new will at around this time, and the shortage of available labour is presumably why Minna is extra busy because she has no servant.

By the middle of the month he is ready to send of the cheque which will complete the 25 year leasehold purchase on 31, Queens Road Richmond. The house cost 300 guineas plus £11 2/6 ground rent. A few days later, he notes that the aconites are out in the garden. His sister Mary visited on her birthday on 22<sup>nd</sup> January, and was told about the proposed move from Morden Lodge, Bexley Heath. Presumably by this time she had forgiven her sister-in-law for marrying her brother.

The rest of the month passed in work and preparations for the move, though by all accounts, the air raids were causing sleepless nights and much devastation further in to London. By early February, he is still packing up the box room, but also remarking on snowdrops and crocuses in the garden and:

A meatless day at restaurants.

With no organised rationing yet in place, food supplies were getting increasingly erratic. However, by 15<sup>th</sup> February, things were changing:

Today registered Meat and Butter Ration Cards, owing to War Scarcity.

He also notes that he is currently working on the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of *Norrie's Mates Guide*. However, most of the rest of the month's entries are to do with shortages. On more than one occasion he mentions meatless meals, or not being able to get lunch at all. No wonder, close to the end of February, he makes a point of writing that he has used his ration card for the first time to get meat and butter.

The anticipated move began on 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> March, with trouble with the horses once again causing delays. There was clearly a lot to shift, as two pantechnican vans were loaded up on 13<sup>th</sup> March. Willie and Minna spent the next day at Richmond supervising the unloading of their goods, but at the end of it Willie notes:

I feeling very weak.

The final van was unloaded on 16<sup>th</sup> March, and Willie was jubilant that there had been no rain during the protracted move. Bad news followed closely, though with news arriving:

that the Admiralty had decided to buy out our Charts, Plates and business at their own price!?

Presumably this was seen as part of the war effort. Willie and the other directors called in the auditors for support. In the meantime, he and Minna finally said goodbye to Morden Lodge on 23<sup>rd</sup> March:

...after our tenancy from June 1905.

As this was their final visit, Willie noted that when they left, they took Polly the parrot with them!

Much of April's entries are taken up with settling in, and how tired they both are. The move and the air raids combined have clearly taken their toll. There is also the fear that they are about to have New Zealand soldiers billeted on them, but this threat seems to fizzle out after several conversations with the police. Willie notes 27<sup>th</sup> April as the:

Anniversary of my sweet wifie coming to Hayes in 1891

Work continued on making the house snug and cosy, but this was clearly taking its toll. On 4<sup>th</sup> May, Willie is complaining of a sprain or cold on the right side. His leg continued to trouble him for the rest of the month, and Minna was also suffering from aches and pains. By the end of May he describes himself as:

...not very grand

and on 1<sup>st</sup> June, and not for the first time:

I in a very low nervous state.

The regular air raids and sound of anti-aircraft guns can not have helped.

During the first week of June, the entries make it clear that he is seriously unwell, but he continues to go to the office and to work on the new

house, partly to avoid alarming his wife. By the second week of June, though, he is reduced on three consecutive days to writing:

III.

On 12<sup>th</sup> June he writes:

My sweet wifie telegraphed to Cousin Emmeline to come over from Ealing. She came at about mid-day and went back in the evening to fetch her things. Returned about 9 p.m.

Ironically, on 13<sup>th</sup> June, he records that he:

Had a better night with the Chlorotone Cachet. My sweet wifie slept too, thank God.

He apparently felt well enough after this to go for a stroll in the park and write some letters, but the improvement evidently didn't last, as this was the last entry in the diary. He died on 31<sup>st</sup> October 1918 at Richmond.



**Grave of William and Minna Kettle**

The Royal Geographical Society<sup>1</sup> published a detailed obituary:

The late Mr. W.R. Kettle, who died on October 31 last at the age of sixty-one, was elected a life member of this Society in 1885. For many years past, he and his elder brother, the late Mr. D.W. Kettle, were associated in the publication of nautical works, of which the most

---

<sup>1</sup> RGS: *The Geographical Journal* vol LIII Jan – June 1919, pub RGS library London, p. 287

widely known are the important *Findlay Directories*, first issued by their grandfather, Mr. Alexander Findlay, and still with a great and wide reputation among seafaring men.

A man of considerable knowledge of all nautical and hydrographical subjects, Mr. Kettle took the greatest pride and interest in bringing his work to the highest possible standard of accuracy and completeness, and many hours of research were spent on points of detail that others less painstaking might have passed over. He was well known as a constant visitor to our Map Room and Library, especially in the Savile Row days, and was greatly esteemed by all who were brought into contact with him. In 1913 he presented to the society a valuable collection of old maps, charts, and atlases, some of which date back to the eighteenth century, having been published by Messrs Laurie & Whittle, the early proprietors of the nautical publishing firm with which he was connected. This kindly thought for the Society was still further expressed by the bequest of an oil portrait of his grandfather, Mr Alexander Findlay, one of our first fellows, which it was Mr. Kettle's special desire that the Society should possess.

In 1886 he visited the Azores, principally in connection with his work, and on his return published an important *Report on the Artificial Harbour of Delgado, St. Michael* and another small book entitled *A Few Notes on the Island of St. Michael*.

Despite having lived away from Hayes for over 20 years, it was here that Willie was buried. The register reads:

William Richardson Kettle, 31 Queen's Road Richmond, 6<sup>th</sup> Nov, 1918,  
61, Thomas Smilie, Assist Curate, MS 13

Minna lived on for another 25 years, dying in the middle of another war. She was buried beside her husband in Hayes churchyard:

Minna Emma Kettle, County Hospital Farnborough, March 22<sup>nd</sup> 1943,  
89, MS 12

It was no doubt Minna who chose the wording on the headstone:

In ever loving memory  
my dear husband  
William Richardson Kettle  
FRGS  
who was called home  
31<sup>st</sup> October 1918  
in his 62<sup>nd</sup> year  
just man made perfect  
also his beloved wife  
Minna Emma Kettle  
who died 17<sup>th</sup> March 1943.

Presumably it was also she who commissioned the brass plaque on the wall at the back of the church, just behind the font:

To the glory of God and in memory of  
William Richardson Kettle sometime  
of this parish who died 31<sup>st</sup> October 1918  
this ancient window has been repaired.



#### **Memorial to William Richardson Kettle**

Either Dan or Willie had a strong interest in photography. I suspect it was Willie, as the extensive photograph album which survives was a gift from his sister Helen and brother-in-law Henry on his 20<sup>th</sup> birthday, and is inscribed with his initials, their names and the date 9<sup>th</sup> June 1877. However, this is mainly filled with cartes de visite, professionally taken. Another album, however, has photographs taken in more informal settings, and I suspect they may well have been taken partly by him. Maybe the brothers shared the hobby, as both feature in some of the photographs, and sometimes together, so someone else must have been behind the camera. A letter survives, from a J.W.Griffin, which thanks the recipient for:

The encouragement you gave me when I first dabbled in 'the black art'

and promises to send a print from a book on the River Ravensbourne. The letter is dated May 19<sup>th</sup> '85, but unfortunately only addressed 'Dear Sir'. The writer goes on to say:

I am often glad I gained an insight into the 'wet' process and even now have my 'bath' always standing ready for use, although I only use it for 'transparencies'.

The inference is that either Dan or Willie taught him how to develop photographs, and he goes on to extol this method over the alternatives then available. The letter ends:

I have just returned from a trip in Warwickshire and Staffordshire .... brought home about 6 dozen negatives So you may guess I am pretty busy.

Any owner of a modern digital camera would no doubt sympathise!

The youngest child in the family was Mary Morton Kettle, born only two years before her father died. As has been shown, she spent most of her childhood and youth at Hayes. She married much younger than either Helen or Willie, and much less happily. The ceremony took place at St. Mary the Virgin on 1<sup>st</sup> September 1881 - after banns called in August - when she was 21 years old:

John Chadwick Taylor, full age, Bachelor, esquire, St. Luke's  
Lower Norwood, John Taylor, esquire  
Mary Morton Kettle, full age, Spinster, -----,  
Hayes, Daniel Kettle esquire

*The Bromley Record*<sup>1</sup> published an announcement:

On the 1<sup>st</sup>, at the Parish Church Hayes, by the Rev. G.V. Reed, M.A.,  
Rector and Rural Dean, John Chadwick Taylor of Lower Norwood,  
to Mary Morton Kettle, of Hayes Common, Kent.

However, trouble loomed early on. Apparently, almost on their honeymoon, John Chadwick Taylor told his bride that he would never have married her if he had realised how tightly her brothers had tied up her money. There was, not surprisingly, only one child from this union, Leonard, born seven years after the wedding. He appears with his parents and one servant at 23 Avondale Road in Croydon in the 1891 census<sup>2</sup>. John Taylor is a Stock Jobber - Agent. By 1901, they have moved to no. 2 Duppas Hill Road, Croydon and now have two live-in servants and a visitor staying.

At some point in time, John Chadwick Taylor moved out and went to live in St. Ives, in Cornwall. Ultimately, he died and was buried there. Leonard was the same age as my grandmother, and they might have been friends. However, Mary had only one son to dote on, while my grandmother was the youngest child of a family which had lost its mother. Consequently, she apparently dreaded the days when Auntie Mary turned up in the carriage, because she felt that Leonard was always favoured and she always blamed for any trouble. Leonard ultimately married a lady named Doris (possibly Doris W. Lewis in Sheffield in 1925<sup>3</sup>), and they eventually settled at Ottery St. Mary in Devon, but had no children.

Mary Morton Kettle lived on independently of her husband, working as an inspector involved in children's welfare - the equivalent of a modern day social worker, I presume. She died in 1936, and was buried in Hayes churchyard. The register has:

---

<sup>1</sup> BLSL: *The Bromley Record* 1881

<sup>2</sup> RG 12/586, 1891 Census, Croydon

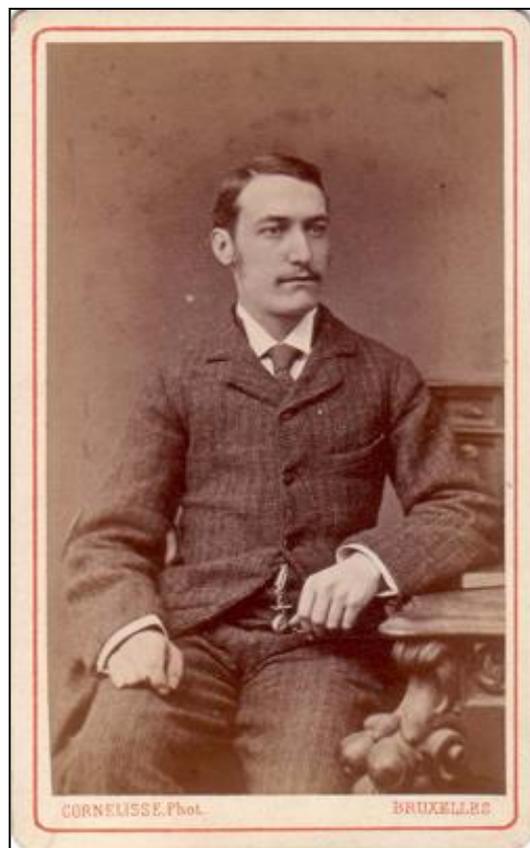
<sup>3</sup> <http://freebmd.rootsweb.com/>



Mary Morton Kettle

John Chadwick Taylor

Leonard Chadwick Taylor



Mary Morton Taylor, 20 Chipstom Road Croydon, January 30<sup>th</sup> 1936,  
76, N3/8

Hers is the only family gravestone I have been unable to find. However, the Monumental Inscriptions have been recorded<sup>1</sup>, and Mary's reads:

Mary Morton Taylor/passed peacefully away/26<sup>th</sup> Jan 1936  
aged 76 years/youngest daughter of Daniel and Sarah Kettle  
/of this parish.

### Reverend William Benjamin Findlay

The youngest son of Alexander<sup>2</sup> and Sarah was the only male member of this family not to be involved in merchandising or navigation. Instead, he went into the church. I don't know whether this was from pure religious conviction, or the feeling that, as the status of the family increased, there ought to be a clergyman amongst their ranks. Whatever the reasons, the first step was a university education. Nothing is known about the schooling which got him there, but the *Alumnii Oxoniensis*<sup>2</sup> tracks him through higher education and beyond:

Findlay, William Benjamin, 2s Alexander Findlay of Pentonville,  
Mddx, gent. Christchurch, matric, 19, Oct 1843 aged 18. B.A. 1848.

If the date of his B.A. is correct, he appears to have married while still a student which would have been unusual. The IGI records his wedding to Eliza Edwards at Deptford St. Paul's on 24<sup>th</sup> December 1846<sup>3</sup>. However, William appears alone on the 1851 census<sup>4</sup> at Castle Hill, Hindley, where he is listed as unmarried, so there seems to be an error here. Whenever they married, Eliza was a lot older than her husband, having been baptized on 23<sup>rd</sup> April 1810<sup>5</sup>. At first, I thought I had found the wrong baptism, but in fact the age given at her death corroborates her age.

The *Alumnii Oxoniensis* dates William Benjamin's M.A. in 1858. However, this was probably awarded automatically rather than through further study, as an Oxbridge degree has always considered good enough to

---

<sup>1</sup> BLSL: P180/1/30 Hayes burials 1886-1943

<sup>2</sup> SoG: *Alumnii Oxoniensis* ...1715-1886, Joseph Foster, 1891, James Parker & Co, Oxford, 1891

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.familysearch.org/> IGI

<sup>4</sup> HO 107/2220, 1851 Census, Hindley

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.familysearch.org/> IGI

be commuted to an M.A. provided the recipient has not got into trouble in the intervening period. *The Times*<sup>1</sup> reported this award:

Oxford, June 14<sup>th</sup>. ...In a congregation held at the same time the following degrees were conferred..... W B Findlay, Christchurch.

His first appointment as a clergyman was as a curate at All Saints, Hindley in Lancashire, an environment very different from the quiet Kentish town he had grown up in. Hindley was a mining township about 20 miles north-west of Manchester. Those of his flock who were not involved in coal mining would have worked either in the iron foundry or cotton manufacturing, and by all accounts, the flat countryside had been blighted by the industrial revolution:

A close network of tramways and railways covers the face of a singularly dreary stretch of country, where the pastures are scanty and blackened

is how the *Victoria County History*<sup>2</sup> described it 50 years later. Atherton, to which parish he transferred in 1854, was similar in character, and he spent the next twelve years there as curate at the Chapel of St. John the Baptist. He and Eliza both appear at the High Street in Atherton on the 1861 census<sup>3</sup>. He gives his occupation as M.A., curate of Atherton, aged 36, while Eliza reduces her age to a more seemly 42. In 1866, he was finally given his own parish, as Rector at High Etherley in County Durham<sup>4</sup>

Rector of Etherley 1866 till death 20.12.1875.

Etherley was also a mining community, near Bishop Auckland. The countryside was hillier than in the Lancashire but still a far cry from where he grew up. The *History, Topography and Directory of Durham*<sup>5</sup>, written about 30 years after William's time here, describes the church:

dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a stone building, consisting of neat nave and chancel with square tower, erected in 1832, at a cost of £700, which was chiefly defrayed by Bishop Van Mildert and the Church Building Society.

---

<sup>1</sup> <http://archive.timesonline.co.uk/tol/archive/> *The Times*, Thursday, Jun 15, 1848; p. 2; col F

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=41388> *Victoria County History, A History of Lancashire* vol 4, ed. Wm Farrer and J Brownhill, 1911.

<sup>3</sup> RG 9/2805, 1861 Census, Atherton

<sup>4</sup> SoG: : *Alumni Oxoniensis ...1715-1886*, Joseph Foster, 1891, James Parker & Co, 1891, Oxford

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.genuki.org.uk/> *Genuki: History, Topography and Directory of Durham*, Whellan, 1894, London

The 1871 census<sup>1</sup> shows William and Eliza living at the rectory in High Etherley. He gives his occupation as Rector of Etherley, Master of Arts, Oxford. Eliza is still reducing her age, and gives it as 51 to William's 46.

Despite being the baby of the family, he only outlived his older brother by a few weeks. *The Bromley Record*<sup>2</sup>, in its first issue of the New Year, recorded William's death a few days before Christmas:

On the 20<sup>th</sup>, at the Rectory, Etherley, Durham, the Rev. W.B. Findlay M.A., in his 51<sup>st</sup> year.

There must have been a fairly hurried journey south, for the Hayes register records his burial only four days later:

William Benjamin Findlay, Etherley Rectory, Durham, bur 24.12. 1875  
East 5/22



**Grave of William Benjamin and Eliza Findlay**

His grave, a mirror of his brother Alexander George's, was placed on the other side of his parents' grave. It is now too overgrown for the memorial inscription to be read. However, a brass plaque was put up in Etherley church which reads:

IN MEMORY OF  
THE REV<sup>D</sup>: WILLIAM BENJAMIN FINDLAY  
FOR 10 YEARS RECTOR OF THIS PARISH  
WHO DIED DEC<sup>R</sup> 20<sup>TH</sup> 1875 AGED 50 YEARS  
ALSO OF ELIZA WIFE OF THE ABOVE WHO DIED  
JULY 5<sup>TH</sup> 1878. BOTH BURIED AT HAYES KENT

---

<sup>1</sup> RG 10/4940, 1871 Census, Etherley

<sup>2</sup> *The Bromley Record* 1876 1<sup>st</sup> January, Deaths

After William died, Eliza moved back south and lived in Plumstead until her own death, when she too was laid to rest at Hayes:

Eliza Findlay, Plumstead, bur 9.7.1878, age 68, East 5/22

The indefatigable Daniel Walter Kettle was named as one of the executors of William's will, which I have not seen. However, the probate<sup>1</sup> entry reads:

Effects under £1,500. Will and codicil of WBF – Rev, late of Etherley, Co. Durham, proved at Durham by Rev GEP Reade of Skelsmergh, Westmoreland, Charles William Edwards of 42, Llanover Rd, Woolwich Common, Plumstead, Kent, Commercial Clerk, and DW Kettle of 53, Fleet St, publisher, nephew.



**Plaque to William and Eliza Findlay at Etherley**

I assume that Rev. Reade was a colleague and friend. Charles William Edwards was Eliza's nephew. Dan recorded all the transactions to do with the estate in ledger which has the initials WBF on the front. On the first page of this are brief notes referring to the estate of William Edwards, presumably made by William Benjamin Findlay, as the hand is quite different from that which follows. Across the top of the page is written:

Mary Ann Edwards and Mrs Findlay in acct. with the estate of William Edwards

and underneath there are entries regarding funeral fees and expenses and the cost of probate, against the date March 25<sup>th</sup> 1875, so it looks as if Eliza lost her father (or maybe brother) and husband in the same year.

The next page, in different handwriting, is headed:

---

<sup>1</sup> Principal Probate Registry, London, Will of William Benjamin Findlay, 1875

Rev<sup>d</sup> W.B. Findlay's Estate

and then:

Deceased at the Rectory, Etherley, Dec<sup>r</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> 1875. The will opened by the Rev. G E P Reade and D W Kettle on 21<sup>st</sup>. Both were found to be executors with CW Edwards of 42 Llanover Road Woolwich (nephew of Mrs WBF). Will proved at Durham on Jan<sup>y</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> by the first two named and completed at Somerset Ho. on February 7<sup>th</sup>.

Estate sworn under	£1,500
Life policy and bonuses	£841
Furniture - valuation	£250
Due from the estate of AGF	£117.10/-
Due from Ecc <sup>l</sup> Comm <sup>rs</sup>	£40.
	£1,248. 10/-

The rest of the document details payments in and out of the estate, including a reference to William's outstanding pay, due from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners:

50 days at £240 per annum: 1<sup>st</sup> November to December 20<sup>th</sup>.

There are also entries dealing with the Etherley Clothing Club, Mrs Findlay's carriage of furniture, Auckland Union and the Clergy Mutual Assistance Co. The final one, dated March 20<sup>th</sup> 1877, says:

Mrs Kettle's a/c for furniture from Etherley: table £10,  
Barom. 15/-

so presumably some items came back to *The White House*.

With the death of William Benjamin Findlay, there was no one left alive in this line to continue the name, as all the other descendants of Alexander<sup>2</sup> and Sarah now bore the name Kettle. So to get back to the Findlays, we now have to trace the family of Alexander<sup>2</sup>'s younger brother George.

## The Lavender Lines - part 2

George Findlay was born on 6<sup>th</sup> January 1791 and baptised on 30<sup>th</sup> at St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey. His father Archibald, who died when George was 15 years old, stipulated that apprenticeships should be found for the two youngest boys, so maybe it had already been agreed that George would be apprenticed to his older brother, Archibald<sup>2</sup>. However, this was not formalised until 1809, when George was already 18, quite old to be starting an apprenticeship. Given that George ultimately became a printer, it is strange that he should be apprenticed to a Ship's Chandler, unless, of course,

providing maps for mariners was part of the business. Whatever the reasoning behind it, George<sup>1</sup> was apprenticed to Archibald<sup>2</sup>:

George son of Archibald Findlay, sailmaker of East Lane, Bermondsey, deceased, apprenticed 6 July 1809 to [his brother] Archibald Findlay, citizen and Salter and by trade a sailmaker of Rotherhithe; became freeman of Salters on 6 February 1817 – address at this date given as East Lane Bermondsey, and his trade is given as sailmaker.

So presumably he at least started out with the skills needed for the family business. The information from the Salters' Company archivist goes on to say:

(the [Salters] Dictionary states that he became a freeman by redemption rather than servitude, because he had married during his apprenticeship).

Maybe this also implies that he never actually practiced his craft, and that the family merely paid a fee to have him made a member. This seems quite likely, as, in response to my further query to Salters, I received the following answer:

'redemption' doesn't always indicate that the person was married – it basically means that the person is of a higher or more secure standing financially or professionally, or both.

Whatever the truth, by 1816, George was applying for a license to run a printing press<sup>2</sup>.

To the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Surrey or his deputy

I George Findlay of Bermondsey Wall in the Parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, in the county of Surrey do hereby declare that I have a Printing Press and types for Printing which I propose to use for Printing at the aforesaid place, and which I require to be entered for that purpose, in pursuance of an act passed in the thirty-ninth year of the reign of His Majesty George the Third – entitled “An Act for the more effectual suppression of societies for sedition and treasonable purposes, and for better preventing treasonable and seditious practices.”

Witness my Hand this third day of April One thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

*George Findlay*

---

<sup>1</sup> Katie George: Salters' Company archivist

<sup>2</sup> SHC: QS6/14/101, 1816

Signed in the presence of

*A. Findlay*

It's not one hundred per cent clear whether 'A' Findlay is Alexander or Archibald. Given that Alexander was the brother involved in engraving, it would seem plausible to assume it was him, but on balance, given that he was by this time living north of the river, and always signed himself Alex. Findlay, I suspect it was Archibald. In addition, if Archibald was George's master, he would be the logical person to sponsor his brother.

On the reverse of the document is written:

George Findlay Printers Notice  
Rec<sup>d</sup> Apr 5 1816  
Copy sent to Sec of State 6<sup>th</sup>.

Greenwood's Map of London<sup>1</sup> has Bermondsey Wall as Rotherhythe Wall, and three long paths running from it labelled Rope Walk. At the end of these is a building labelled 'Printers'. I wonder whether this is where George set up his business.



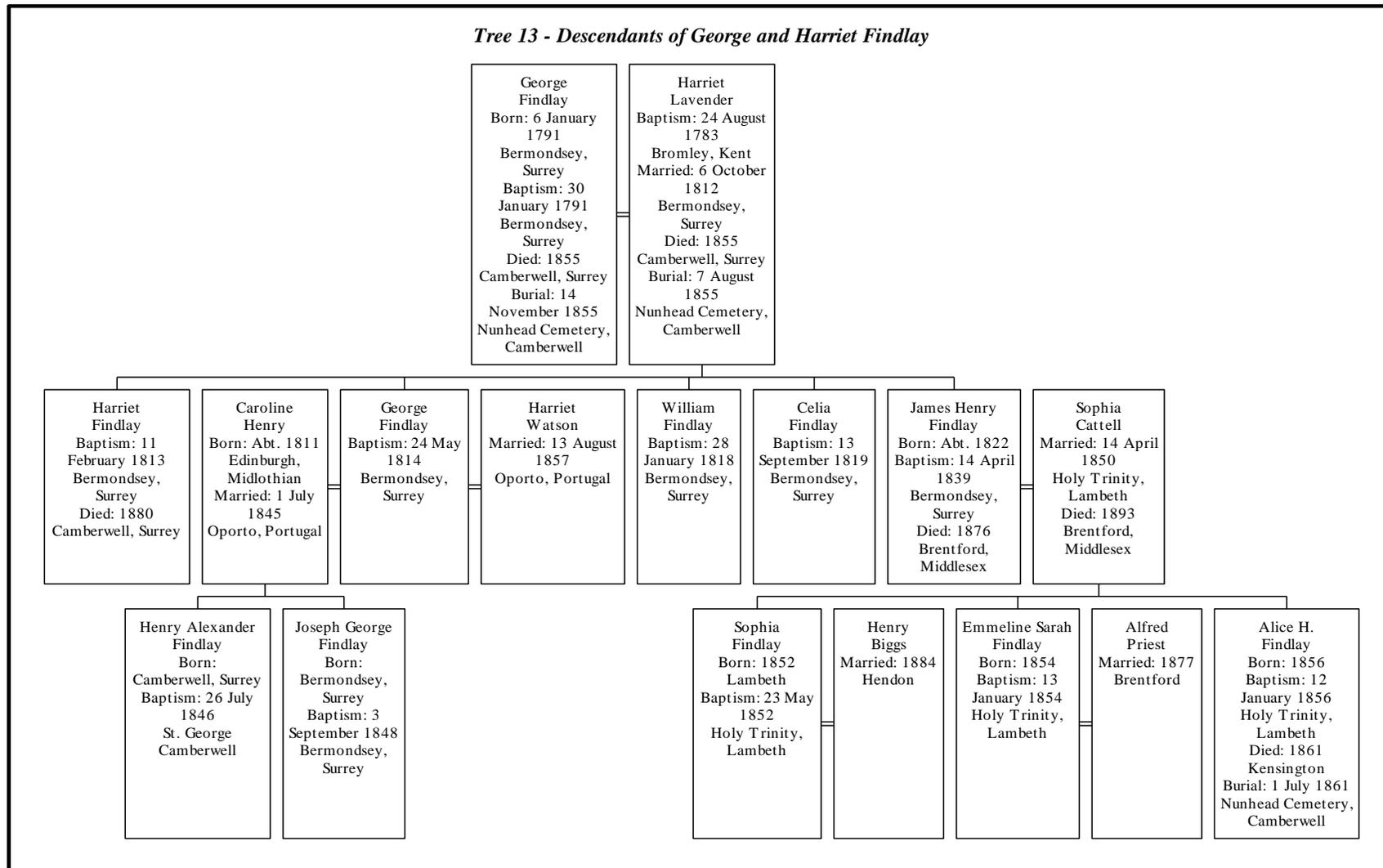
**Interior of St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey**

The year before, George had married Harriet Lavender on 16<sup>th</sup> October 1812 at St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey. Born in Bromley in 1783, she was the older sister of the Celia who had married Archibald<sup>2</sup>, and was also eight years older than her husband. (See *Tree 13* - page 149) Their first child, baptized at St. Mary Magdalen, was named Harriet - born 16<sup>th</sup> January and baptized on 11<sup>th</sup> February 1814. George is described as a Ship's Chandler, living at Prospect Row. The next was named George Alexander - born 7<sup>th</sup> January 1816 and baptized on 24<sup>th</sup> May. By this time, though, the family was living at East

---

<sup>1</sup> <http://users.bathspa.ac.uk/greenwood/> Greenwood's Map of London 1827

*Tree 13 - Descendants of George and Harriet Findlay*



Lane, and George's occupation is given as Printer. By the time of the births of the next two children, George's address is just given as 'Wall', and he remains a printer. William was born on 2<sup>nd</sup> and baptized on 28<sup>th</sup> January 1818 and Celia was born on 19<sup>th</sup> September and baptized on 13<sup>th</sup> August 1819. There was a final child, James Henry, who initially seemed to be very much an afterthought, as the baptismal register at St. Mary Magdalen records the event in 1839. However, the entry reads:

Apr 14<sup>th</sup> 1839 James Henry s of George and Harriet Findlay  
Camberwell, Printer

and the fact other sources show him to have been born around 1822 show this to have been a mature baptism. Presumably the service was delayed initially with the intention of returning to the 'family' church, and then just slipped everybody's mind.

I have not been able to trace his family on the 1841 census, but by 1851, the children had all scattered, and George and Harriet are living under the auspices of the Salters' Company, at their almshouses in Bow Lane<sup>1</sup> in London. George is recorded as:

Almsman (Printer)

and Harriet as an almswoman. Once again, the helpful archivist for the Salters' Company<sup>2</sup> filled in the details:

George Findlay was indeed a resident of the Company's almshouses at Salters' Court - he lived in almshouse number 8 from 3 February 1848, when his age was given as 56. The Court minutes of this date state that he was entrusted with the key of the gate to Salters' Court - he had to unlock it in the morning and lock it at night, and make sure that only almshouse residents were allowed in! The last reference to him appears in the records of 15 May 1854, when he was aged 62.

We can only speculate what drove him to seek help from the Salters' Company. 56 in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century was quite old, and he may have become infirm. The *People's Story*<sup>3</sup> in Edinburgh had an information plaque detailing conditions for 19<sup>th</sup> century printers which may shed some light, although this has to be speculation:

Although one of the better paid professions, poor conditions in printing houses led to a high death rate through consumption and

---

<sup>1</sup> HO 107/1530. 1851 census, St. Mary Aldermanbury

<sup>2</sup> Katie George: Salters' Company archivist

<sup>3</sup> *The People's Story* Museum, Canongate Tolbooth, 163 Canongate, Edinburgh

other chest disorders

The archivist was unable to find any surviving 'petitions for assistance' (written testimonials presented to the Company by those seeking financial help, or a place in the almshouses). The Court Minute books do note his death on 6<sup>th</sup> December 1855, although it must have taken place earlier, as his burial is recorded on 14<sup>th</sup> November at Nunhead Cemetery. Maybe the Minute Book should read 6<sup>th</sup> November. Harriet was buried at Nunhead on 7<sup>th</sup> August in the same year. He was 64, she was 72. In both instances, the address is given as 7 St George's Row, Camberwell (part of St. George Street), so presumably they had left the almshouse and returned home.

George's two daughters, Harriet and Celia never married, but seem to have always lived and worked together. They stayed in Camberwell, living first in St. George's Row<sup>1</sup> and then in Jardin Street, Camberwell<sup>2</sup>. On each of these census returns, they give their occupation as Laundress, which seems quite humble, but given the status of others in the family, I suspect this was a business, rather than just 'taking in washing'. Harriet's death was registered in Camberwell<sup>3</sup> in 1880, so in 1881<sup>4</sup> Celia was to be found by herself at 30, Southampton Street. At this time, aged 61, no occupation is listed, so presumably she had other means of support. She appears on two further censuses at 326, Coldharbour Lane, Brixton<sup>5</sup>, as a lodger, but on both occasions she describes herself as living on her own means, so she must either have had support from others in the family, or more likely, she and Harriet had saved up enough over the years to support them in their old age. It must have been quite a nest egg, as it lasted her at least twenty years. I haven't managed to trace her date of death.

George Alexander Findlay, born in 1816, became a mariner. He, too, has escaped identification on the 1841 census – maybe he was away at sea. However, he was certainly in England in the Spring of 1845, as, like two of his uncles before him, he found himself giving evidence at the Old Bailey<sup>6</sup> on 12<sup>th</sup> May regarding a theft. According to the records:

WILLIAM DAVIS was indicted for stealing, on the 7th of April, 1 coat, value 2l. 10s.; 1 waistcoat, 1l.; 1 seal, 2l.; 1 watch-guand, 5s.; 1 handkerchief, 3s.; and 1 pair of gloves, 2s.; the goods of George Alexander Findlay, in a vessel in a port of entry and discharge.

He was not the only victim: Richard Hurley, Master of the *Cleopatra* in the London Docks listed a number of items stolen as well. A policeman, a police

---

<sup>1</sup> HO 107/1582, 1851 Census, Camberwell; RG9/386, 1861 Census, Camberwell

<sup>2</sup> RG 10 736 (?786), 1871 Census, Camberwell

<sup>3</sup> <http://freebmd.rootsweb.com/>

<sup>4</sup> RG 11/695, 1881 Census, Camberwell

<sup>5</sup> RG 12/416, 1891 Census, Brixton; RG13/433, 1891 Census, Brixton

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.oldbaileyonline.org/> t18450512-1041

inspector and a pawn-shop owner all give evidence, and then it is George Alexander's turn to speak:

I live at Camberwell, and am master of the brig *Ann*, which was lying in the London Docks on the 7th of April. This coat and waistcoat belong to me – I lost them out of my trunk on this evening of the 7th – I missed them on the morning of the 8th, when – I found the state-room door broken open, and the trunks and desks – I missed some coin, a gold seal, watch-guard, and two watch-keys – my papers had been turned all over – I have found nothing besides the coat and waistcoat.

The 35 year old William Davis was found guilty and transported for 10 years.

Fortunately, better times were ahead, for a while at least. After the court case, George Alexander must have sailed for Oporto, as it was there, on 1<sup>st</sup> July 1845 that he married Caroline Henry. There were two sons from this marriage. Henry Alexander was baptised on 26<sup>th</sup> July 1846 at St. George's Camberwell; the address given is Albany Road. The second son, Joseph George, was baptised at St. Mary Magdalen on 3<sup>rd</sup> September 1848, with the address given as Princes Road, Bermondsey. In 1851<sup>1</sup> George and Caroline were still living in this road - at no. 22. He is listed as a Master Mariner, aged 34, and she as 40 with her place of birth Edinburgh. Henry Alexander is four, and Joseph George two years old. A servant completes the household. Six years later, Caroline died, and, given his occupation, it was probably imperative that George marry again quickly, and this he did, marrying for a second time in Oporto. His new bride's name was Harriet Watson and the marriage took place on 13<sup>th</sup> August 1857.

George Alexander was presumably away at sea at the time of the 1861 census, and there is no sign of Harriet either. The two boys appear at Boughton Blean, in Kent<sup>2</sup> where they are scholars at Tenterden House School aged 14 and 12 respectively, and listed as being born in London. Later, they surfaced in Australia, where George was a ship's master. Joseph married Mary Ann Hillman in 1873, but in 1864 Henry unfortunately got into difficulties while swimming and drowned; his death was reported (albeit with the wrong second name) as of the son of Captain Findlay of the Guadalette<sup>3</sup>.

The youngest son in this family was James Henry, born about 1822. Like his father, he became a member of the Salters' Company<sup>4</sup>:

George also had a son who was a Salters member - James Henry Findlay, grocer of Mount Street, Westminster Road, Middx. The Dictionary of Members states that he became a freeman of the

---

<sup>1</sup> HO 107/1560, 1851 Census, Bermondsey

<sup>2</sup> RG 9/525, 1861 Census Boughton Blean

<sup>3</sup> Source: Raynor Thomas

<sup>4</sup> Katie George: Salters' Company archivist

Company on 3 August 1848, he married in June 1850 in Lambeth, and died in Brentford in September 1876, aged 54.

His wife was named Sophia Cattell: the banns were called at St. Mary Lambeth in March 1850, and their marriage followed on 14<sup>th</sup> April 1850 at Holy Trinity, Lambeth. Again, the Salters information is a little hazy on dates. Both give their address as 39, Mount Street.

James and Sophia appear together on the 1851 census<sup>1</sup> at Mount Street in Lambeth. He is 29, and a tea dealer, and she is 30, born in Pentonville. About a year later, a daughter named Sophia was born, and baptized (as were her sisters) at Holy Trinity on 23<sup>rd</sup> May. She was followed about two years later by Emmeline Sarah - baptized 13<sup>th</sup> January 1854, and the third and final daughter - baptized on 12<sup>th</sup> November 1856, was named Alice Harriet Lavender Findlay. Alice only lived for 5 years; she was buried at Nunhead Cemetery on 1<sup>st</sup> July, having lived just long enough to be recorded with the family at 7 Conduit Street West in Marylebone on the 1861 census<sup>2</sup>, in which James was listed as a grocer. He must have had a superior clientele. Alice's burial places Conduit Street in Hyde Park, and a glance at the map shows that this road lies just south of Oxford Street, running between Regent Street and New Bond Street.

Ten years later, James and Sophia were still living in Marylebone<sup>3</sup>, though neither of their remaining daughters is there. Instead, there are two assistant grocers and a servant to make up the household. Sophia and Emmeline were staying with Cattell relations at Queens Road Peckham<sup>4</sup>. The head of the household, their uncle - Sophia senior's brother-in-law - was also a tea dealer.

Younger daughter Emmeline was the first to marry, in 1874 in Brentford to Alfred A Priest. Their six children were called Thomas, James, Frank, Emily, Hubert and Sophia. (See *Tree 14* - page 154) Sophia married Henry Biggs at Hendon in 1884, and their two boys were called Herbert and Walter.

As the Salters' records show, James Henry Findlay died in 1876 at Brentford<sup>5</sup>. His widow Sophia outlived him by 16 years. In 1881<sup>6</sup> she is to be found at Watford, living on:

Income from dividends

---

<sup>1</sup> HO 107/1571, 1851 Census, Lambeth

<sup>2</sup> RG9/7, 1861 Census, Marylebone

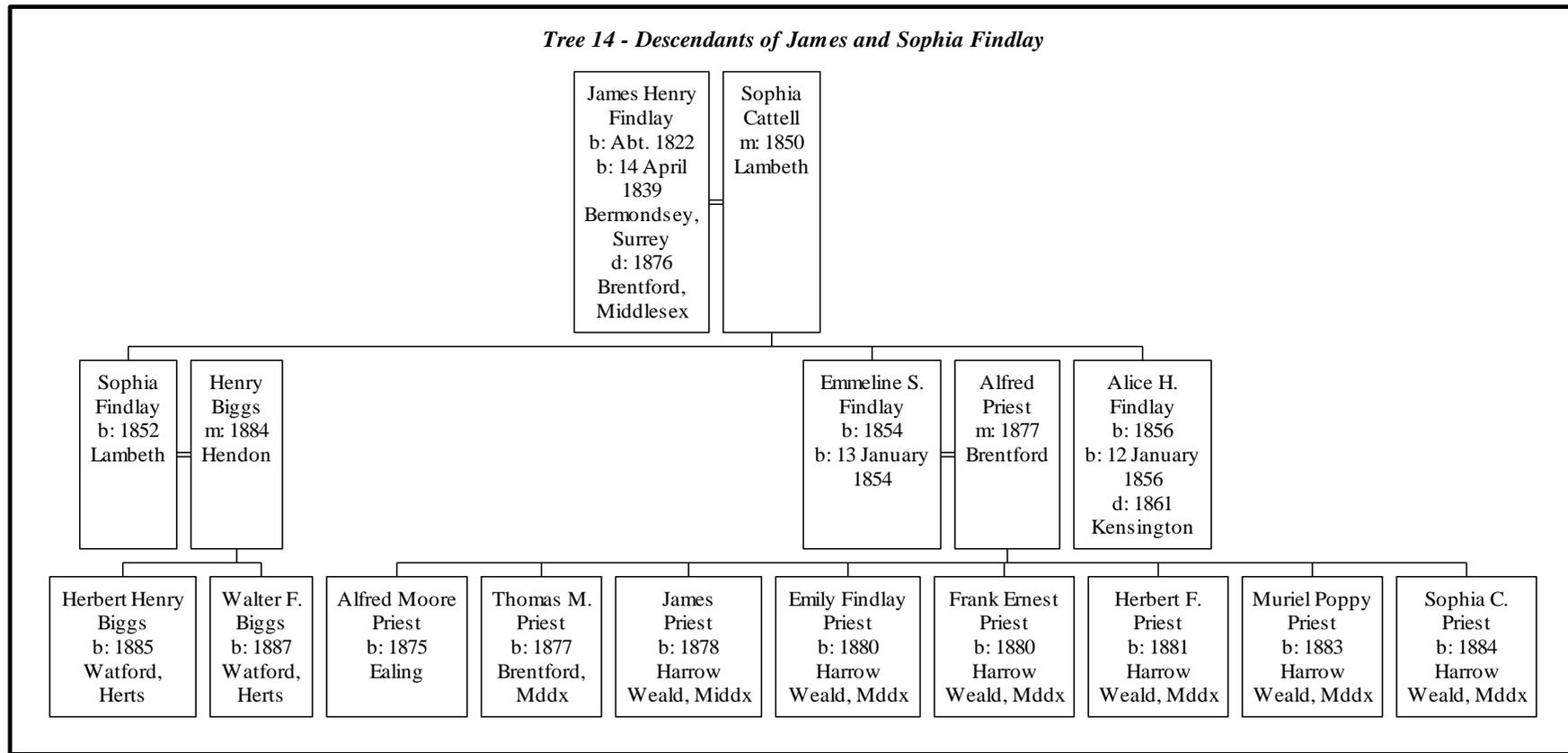
<sup>3</sup> RG 10/20, 1871 Census, Marylebone

<sup>4</sup> RG 10/734, 1871 Census, Peckham

<sup>5</sup> <http://freebmd.rootsweb.com/>

<sup>6</sup> RG 11/1435, 1881 Census, Watford

*Tree 14 - Descendants of James and Sophia Findlay*



along with her daughter Sophia. By the time of the next census<sup>1</sup> she has moved to Ealing to live with Sophia and Henry Biggs. She died two years later and her death was registered at Brentford<sup>2</sup> in 1893.

### **Morton Findlay the cabinet maker**

The last person in this story is Archibald<sup>1</sup> and Mary's youngest son, Morton, born in Bermondsey on 31<sup>st</sup> October 1794 and baptized at St. Mary Magdalen nine days later. If the terms of his father's will were followed, he must have served an apprenticeship somewhere, and maybe belonged to one of the Livery Companies, but so far, nothing has come to light. The first glimpse of him is in the Old Bailey<sup>3</sup> proceedings on 1<sup>st</sup> April 1818, when he was living in Hampstead and working as a cabinet maker. He would have been about 24 years old:

WILLIAM JONES and STEPHEN EASTWAY were indicted for stealing, on the 24th of February, at St. John's. Hampstead, 17 yards of carpet, value 35s., the goods of Morton Findlay, privately in his shop.

MORTON FINDLAY. I am a cabinet-maker, and live at Hampstead. On the 24th of February I was in a room adjoining the shop, Mr. Mallard, who lives opposite to me, came over, asked if I missed any thing, and said he saw it taken; I then missed the carpet, which was worth 35s.; he told me which way the men went, and I pursued them-there were three of them together. I came up and looked at the one who had the carpet, it was neither of the prisoners, he dropped it; while I was picking it up he got away across the field - I pursued, but lost him. When I returned I found the prisoners in custody. The carpet was taken out of the shop, I did not see it taken.

The theft was seen by William Mallard, a glazier living opposite, who also gave evidence, as did the local constable. However, as Stephen Eastway was not actually seen at the scene of the crime, he was acquitted. Twenty-three year old William Jones was found guilty and sentenced to death under the harsh penalties of the day.

Like so many Londoners, Morton has remained elusive in the 1841 census, but in 1851<sup>4</sup> he was living at 42, Red Lion Street, Clerkenwell. This page of the census return is rather oddly laid out, as Morton Findlay is the first named person in the household, but is described as:

---

<sup>1</sup> RG 12/1028, 1891 Census, Ealing

<sup>2</sup> <http://freebmd.rootsweb.com/>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.oldbaileyonline.org/>

<sup>4</sup> HO 107/1516, 1851 Census, St. John Clerkenwell

Morton Findlay Visitor U 57 Cabinet Maker Surrey

This is followed by a number of similar individual entries: two carpenters, two butchers, another cabinet maker, a government annuitant, a furrier, and an arcanelly named 'factory', before the head of the family, a cow keeper (in Clerkenwell!) appears with his wife, children and a couple of servants. So I suspect that this was some kind of bachelor lodging house he was living in.

Ties had not been lost with the rest of the family, however, as 10 years later, the census<sup>1</sup> shows his address as none other than 53, Fleet Street, business premises of his nephew Alexander George Findlay. Morton is still unmarried, aged 66, and this time recorded as a chronometer case maker. His place of birth is given as Middlesex, so presumably it was not him personally who gave his details to the enumerator. In the same household are Ellen Bokes, house servant and George P Waller, porter, probably employed by the company rather than Morton. It seems likely that Alexander George has simply found a place to live for his aging relative.



**Ruins of the Anglican Chapel Nunhead Cemetery**

Morton Findlay died two years later, in 1863. Unusually, he died in hospital, maybe another indication of care from his family, and he was buried at Nunhead Cemetery in Camberwell. This is one of the seven great cemeteries built around the outskirts of London when it became clear that there was no room left in the churchyards of the metropolis. He came to Nunhead from 'Bartholomew Hospital' which I take to be Bart's, one of the oldest hospitals in the world, which still cares for the sick more or less on its original site in West Smithfield in London. The burial entry reads:

Morton Findlay Batholomew Hospital Nov 21<sup>st</sup> 69 years.

---

<sup>1</sup> RG9/219, 1861 Census, St. Dunstan, City of London

## Appendix: Alexander Findlay and the Goldsmiths' Company

The Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths ranks fifth in order of precedence in the 108 livery companies of the City of London. It has been responsible for testing the quality of gold and silver since 1300, and from the fifteenth century, craftsmen brought their artefacts to Goldsmiths' Hall to be 'hallmarked', i.e. stamped to show that they met the quality criteria set. The current Goldsmiths' Hall, the third on the site in Foster Lane, was built in 1835, and although Alexander Findlay would not have come to the courtroom in the present building to present his 'masterpiece' – the artefact shown at the end of an apprenticeship to show the apprentice worthy of the title master of his craft – he would no doubt have accompanied his last three apprentices when they completed their term of service.

Like all the guilds, the Goldsmiths' Company wasn't just attracting gold and silversmiths by the 19<sup>th</sup> century. People from a number of different occupations went through their apprenticeship with a 'citizen and goldsmith', and no doubt there was a certain amount of cachet in belonging to such a prestigious organisation.

Laurence Worms<sup>1</sup> and Ashley Baynton-Smith have created a kind of pedigree, showing several generations of masters and apprentices running back a hundred years or more. Not all of those included were goldsmiths, though many were. So it is that I have been able to link Alexander Findlay to his master John Russell, him in turn to William Palmer, and through him to Richard William Seale, Samuel Parker and ultimately John Senex, (1678 – 1740), an engraver and seller of maps and globes, based in Fleet Street. He was also an astrologer, geographer to Queen Anne, and a member of the Royal Society. Of the ten apprentices of John Russell, Alexander's name is the only one printed in bold on the chart.

Apprentices taken into the Goldsmiths' Company had to be literate; the only exception being for orphans, in which case a couple of years would be added to the term to allow time for schooling. This wasn't the case for Alexander. When he agreed to his term of indenture he signed both the original document and the note in the Apprentice Book in a clear, confident hand. The indenture<sup>2</sup> took the common form, with the usual stringent commands forbidding marriage, fornication, drinking, card-playing, theatre-going etc. on the part of the apprentice, in exchange for training, with all found on the part of the master. I suspect many of the rules were honoured more in the breach than the observance:

---

<sup>1</sup> Goldsmiths Library, *British Map Engravers* Laurence Worms and Ashley Baynton-Williams, London, Rare Book Society, 2011

<sup>2</sup> LMA: COL/CHD/FR/02/1360-1365

This indenture witnesseth, That *Alexander Findlay Son of Archibald Findlay of Bermondsey in the county of Middlesex, Sail Maker, doeth put himself Apprentice to John Russell of Constitution Row Grays Inn Lane Road Middx Engraver Citizen and Goldsmith of London, to learn his art of an Engraver, and with him (after the manner of an Apprentice) to serve from the Day of the Date of these Presents, unto the full End and Term of Seven Years, from thence next following, to be fully complete and ended. During which Term, the said Apprentice his said Master faithfully shall serve, his Secrets keep, his lawful Commands everywhere gladly do. He shall do no damage to his Master, nor see to be done of others; but that he to his Power shall let, or forthwith give Warning to his said Master of the same. He shall not waste the Goods of his said Master, nor lend them unlawfully to any. He shall not commit Fornication, nor contract Matrimony within the said Term. He shall not play at Cards, Dice, Tables, or any other unlawful Games, whereby his said Master may have any loss. With his own Goods or others, during the said Term, without Licence of his said Master, he shall neither buy nor sell. He shall not haunt Taverns, or Play-houses, nor absent himself from his said Master's Service Day nor Night, unlawfully; but in all Things, as a faithful Apprentice, he shall behave himself towards his said Master and all his, during the said Term. And the said Master in Consideration of the premises and of Twenty one pounds to him paid his said Apprentice, in the same Art which he useth, by the best Means that he can, shall teach and instruct, or cause to be instructed, finding unto his said Apprentice Meat, Drink, Apparel, Lodging and all other Necessaries, according to the Custom of the City of London, during the said Term. And for the true Performance of all and every the said Covenants and Agreements, either of the said Parties binds himself unto the other by these Presents. In Witness whereof, the Parties abovenamed to these Indentures have interchangeably set their Hands and Seals, the *second* Day of *November* in the *forty fourth* Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord *George the third* by the Grace of God of Great Britain, ~~France~~, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the Year of our Lord one thousand *eight hundred and three**

Sealed and Delivered (being first duly stamped) in the Presence of  
*James ?Lammin* *Alexander Findlay*

On the Death or Change of Master, the Apprentice must come to Goldsmiths Hall to be turned over to the Executor or new Master, or he will lose his Freedom.

The entry in Goldsmiths' Apprentice Book<sup>1</sup> is considerably briefer, but repeats the fact that the fee paid was £21, much less than Alexander himself commanded in later years:

---

<sup>1</sup> Goldsmiths' Library, Apprentice Book 1803-28 vol 10, p. 22

1803 November 2<sup>nd</sup>

Be it Remembered that I Alexander Findlay Son of Archibald Findlay of Bermondsey in the County of Middlesex [sic] Sail Maker do bind myself Apprentice to John Russell of Constitution Row Grays Inn Lane Road Middlesex Engraver Citizen and Goldsmith of London to learn his art of Engraver -----  
For the Term of Seven years from this day. There being paid to my said Master Twenty one pounds -

*Alexander Findlay*

It is interesting that both documents place Bermondsey in Middlesex rather than Surrey.

The following year, on Saturday 16<sup>th</sup> June 1804, John Russell paid duty<sup>1</sup> on his apprentice's indenture:

3 Jn Russell Citizen and Goldsmith of London Alex<sup>r</sup> Findlay

John Russell was born around 1750 and was a cartographer, engraver and printer, the son of John Russell, gunlock maker of Great Minories. He lived in a number of places including Fetter Lane, Grays Inn Road, where Alexander presumably lived as an apprentice, and Camden Town. He died in Beckenham and was buried at St. Peter Walworth in 1829.



**Goldsmiths' Hall**

At the end of his term of apprenticeship, Alexander presumably came to the hall with a sample of his work, and the following entry was made in the Freedom Book<sup>1</sup> on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1811:

---

<sup>1</sup> <http://search.ancestry.co.uk/>, Register of Duties paid for Apprentices' Indentures, 1710-1811

Alexander Findley son of Archibald Findley and late Apprentice  
to John Russell was sworn and made free by service.  
Upper Edmond Street Engraver

On the same page were made free a silk broker, silversmith, clerk, architect, tin plate worker and a single woman, made free by virtue of patrimony. Gold and silversmiths were in a minority in the volume.

During his working life, Alexander Findlay took on nine apprentices, though one was turned over to a different master after a year. The first of these, a year after he was made free, was James Debauffer<sup>2</sup>:

This indenture witnesses that James Debauffer, son of James Debauffer of Spa Place Clerkenwell, lamp manufacturer, doth put himself apprentice to Alexander Findlay of Upper Edmond Street, St. Pancras engraver, a Citizen and Goldsmith of London, to learn his art of an Engraver..... and of the Sum of Forty Eight pounds of lawful money to him in hand by the said James Debauffer the father....  
6<sup>th</sup> February 1812.

This shows him still to be living in Upper Edmond Street, St. Pancras, probably close to where Kings Cross Station stands now. The Apprentice Book<sup>3</sup> also records the event:

1812 February 6  
Be it remembered that I James Debauffer son of James Debauffer of Spa Place Clerkenwell in Mddx do bind myself apprentice to Alexander Findlay of Upper Edmond St St. Pancras in Mddx Engraver a citizen and goldsmith of London to learn his art of engraver--- for the term of seven years from this day there being paid to my said master the sum of £48.  
*James Debauffer*

Two years later, when he was living at Merlin Place in Spa Fields, another apprentice<sup>4</sup> was taken on, but presumably one of the parties wasn't happy, as after a year he was turned over to another master:

1814 January 5<sup>th</sup>  
Be it remembered that I John Langdon son of George Langdon late of Chandos Street Covent Garden Coach Maker at present in Ireland do bind myself apprentice to Alexander Findlay of Merlin Place Spa Fields Engraver ----- a citizen and goldsmith of London to learn his art of engraver --- for the term of seven years from this day there being paid to my said master the sum of £48.

---

<sup>1</sup> Goldsmiths' Library, Freedom Book 1810-40: Freedom by Servitude or Patrimony

<sup>2</sup> LMA, COL/CHD/FR/02/1454-1459

<sup>3</sup> Goldsmiths' Library, Apprentice Book 1803-28 vol 10, p. 204

<sup>4</sup> Goldsmiths' Library, Apprentice Book 1803-28 vol 10, p. 262

*John Langdon*

Turned over by consent the 5<sup>th</sup> July 1815 to John Seefield  
... and Engraver Citizen and Needlemaker cons £40.  
This premium paid over to him by the old master and  
£40 more paid to him by Caroline Langdon the apprentice's  
mother.

John Langdon was followed in 1815 by Henry Waters<sup>1</sup>:

1815 August 2<sup>nd</sup>

Be it remembered that I Henry Waters son of John Waters of  
Penton Place in Walworth in Surrey a gentleman do bind myself  
apprentice to Alexander Findlay of Merlin Place Spa Fields  
Engraver ----- a citizen and goldsmith of London to learn his art of  
Engraver --- for the term of seven years from this day there being  
paid to my said master the sum of £60

*Henry Waters*

Presumably as Alexander became more experienced he was able to command  
a larger fee from his apprentices. Three years later William Newberry<sup>2</sup> joined  
the team. There appears to be no consideration, presumably because he was  
an orphan:

1818 October 7<sup>th</sup>

Be it remembered that I William Newberry son of William  
Newberry late of St. John St Smithfield in Mddx do bind myself  
apprentice to Alexander Findlay of Merlins Place Clerkenwell  
in Middlesex Engraver ----- a citizen and goldsmith of London  
to learn his art of engraver --- for the term of seven years from this  
day.

*William Newberry*

Charles Thornbury<sup>3</sup>, who was taken on while Alexander was working at  
Thompsons Terrace, was the only one of the apprentices not from London:

1824 March 3<sup>rd</sup>

Be it remembered that I Charles Thornbury son of Nathaniel  
Thornbury of the City of Bristol Merchant do bind myself  
apprentice to Alexander Findlay of Thompsons Terrace  
Pentonville Engraver ----- a citizen and goldsmith of London to  
learn his art of engraver--- for the term of seven years from this  
day there being paid to my said master the sum of £60

*Charles Thornbury*

Joseph Lyon's original indenture<sup>1</sup> survives, as well as the entry in the  
Apprentices Book:

---

<sup>1</sup> Goldsmiths' Library, Apprentice Book 1803-28 vol 10, p. 262

<sup>2</sup> Goldsmiths' Library, Apprentice Book 1803-28 vol 10, p. 320

<sup>3</sup> Goldsmiths' Library, Apprentice Book 1803-28 vol 10, p. 409

This indenture witnesses that Joseph Lyon, son of Joseph Lyon of Sweetings Rents Royal Exchange in the City of London Tavern Keeper, doth put himself apprentice to Alexander Findlay of Thompsons Terrace Pentonville in the county of Middlesex engraver, a Citizen and Goldsmith of London, to learn his art of an Engraver.....

Benjamin Priestman Bright<sup>2</sup> was next, in 1828:

1828 June 4<sup>th</sup>

Be it remembered that I Benjamin Priestman Bright son of Benjamin Bright of Hamilton Row Pentonville Grocer and cheesemonger do bind myself apprentice to Alexander Findlay of Penton Place Pentonville Engraver ----- a citizen and goldsmith of London to learn his art of engraver--- for the term of seven years from this day there being paid to my said master the sum of £60

*Benjamin Priestman Bright*

In 1829, Alexander Findlay took on an apprentice who would remain bonded to the family for a long time. His name was Charles Rice Evans, and he was the son of a close, maybe even next-door neighbour, Rice Evans, also living in Penton Place. Maybe this is why the fee was £49 19/0 rather than the £60 charged to the previous apprentices:

1829 April 1

Be it remembered that I Charles Rice Evans son of Rice Evans of 38 Penton Place Pentonville in the county of Middlesex Gentleman do bind myself apprentice to Alexander Findlay of 39 Penton Place Pentonville Engraver ----- a citizen and goldsmith of London to learn his art of engraver--- for the term of seven years from this day there being paid to my said master the sum of £49..19..-

*Charles Rice Evans*

Charles Rice Evans was born in 1815 and so would have been three years older than Alexander George Findlay. It is not inconceivable that they were boyhood friends before Charles became his father's apprentice. Certainly Charles worked for Alexander George in later life, was a trustee for his will until his nephews came of age, and was mentioned kindly in a later version of the same will.

The last apprentice<sup>3</sup> was taken on in 1841, when Alexander would have been 52 years old and was operating out of Quality Court:

1841 June 2

---

<sup>1</sup> LMA, COL/CHD/FR/02/1586-1591

<sup>2</sup> Goldsmiths' Library, Apprentice Book 1803-28 vol 10, p. 481

<sup>3</sup> Goldsmiths' Library, Apprentice Book 1828-97 vol 11, p. 6

Be it remembered that I Frederick James Dower son of John Crane Dower of Cumming Place Pentonville in the co of Mddx do bind myself apprentice to Alexander Findlay of 4 Quality Court Chancery Lane in the said County Map and Plan Engraver ----- a citizen and goldsmith of London to learn his art of engraver--- for the term of seven years from this day.

*Frederick James Dower*

It is interesting to note the diversity of occupations of the fathers of those who became apprenticed to become engravers: a lamp manufacturer, coachmaker, merchant, tavern keeper, grocer and cheesemonger and gentleman. It is also clear that Alexander Findlay was sufficiently skilled to attract so many apprentices.

Obviously, with his own training and that of so many apprentices, Alexander Findlay must have had close connections with the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths.



**The Goldsmiths' Leopard's Head**



## Index

<b>Adams</b>	Thomas	54,
<b>Addie</b>	Sarah	54,
<b>Anderson</b>	John	38,
	Robert	35, 38
<b>Armorer</b>	Thomas	24, 25
<b>Armstrong</b>	Thomas	25,
<b>Arrowsmith</b>	John	78, 89, 95
<b>Auchterlonie</b>	George	43,
<b>Barrow</b>	John	72,
<b>Beaufort</b>	Francis	72,
<b>Blackwell</b>	Edward	102,
	Henry	102, 113, 114,
<b>Bokes</b>	Ellen	156,
<b>Borthwick</b>	George	21,
<b>Bott</b>	Alice	54, 55,
	Arthur	54,
	Daniel	54, 55,
	Edith	54,
	Jessie	54,
	Mary	54, 55,
<b>Bowden</b>	John Leigh	55,
<b>Brockenden</b>	William	78,
<b>Brown</b>	Alexander	17, 19, 22, 24,
	Mary Ann	109,
<b>Burns</b>	Matthew	108,
<b>Bryce</b>	Allan	19,
<b>Burton</b>	Janet	35, 38,
	Richard	97,
	Richard F	125,
<b>Candy</b>	Maria	99,
<b>Carlton</b>	Jane	102,
<b>Cattell</b>	Sophia	153,
<b>Christmas</b>	Elizabeth	114,
<b>Clerk</b>	Eliza	17,
<b>Coles</b>	John	125,
<b>Conquess</b>	George H.	111,
<b>Cruikshank</b>	George	73, 102,
<b>Cumming</b>	John	43,
<b>Daley</b>	Richard	68,
<b>Darwin</b>	Charles	72, 97,
<b>Davis</b>	William	151, 152,
<b>de la Rochette</b>	Louis	70,
<b>de Mieville</b>	Charles L. A.	111,

<b>Dickens</b>	Charles	73,
<b>Donaldson</b>	Agnes	43, 46,
	Alexander	46,
	Andrew	43, 45,
	Ann	43, 46,
	Charles	43, 46,
	Katrine	46,
	Janet	14, 18, 19, 24, 25, 26, 33, 40, 41, 42, 43, 46,
	Margaret	45,
	Stephen	43, 46,
<b>Eastway</b>	Stephen	155,
<b>Edwards</b>	Charles William	145, 146,
	Eliza	142, 143, 144, 145,
	Mary Ann	145,
	William	145,
<b>Evans</b>	Charles Rice	77,
	Eliza	77,
	Rice	74, 77,
<b>Eyre</b>	George	96,
<b>Farnaby</b>	Charles	80,
<b>Findlay</b>	Alexander <sup>1</sup>	14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 33, 36, 37, 40,
	Alexander <sup>2</sup>	49,, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 89, 90, 99, 106, 108, 113, 142, 146
	Alexander George	40, 66, 70, 73, 77, 78, 81, 82, 85, 86, 89, 90, 92, 94, 96, 97, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 105, 106, 113, 114, 144, 156,
	Alice Harriet	153,
	Andrew	19, 21, 24, 33,
	Archibald	66, 86
	Archibald <sup>1</sup>	7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 24, 26, 40, 47, 64, 89, 119, 155
	Archibald <sup>2</sup>	7, 12, 47, 48, 49, 50, 146, 147, 148,
	Archibald <sup>3</sup>	49, 50, 52, 54
	Archibald <sup>4</sup>	50, 54, 55, 59, 119,
	Archibald <sup>5</sup>	55, 57, 59, 60, 61
	Arthur	39,
	Barbara	32, 33, 35, 36,
	Bobby	57,
	Catherine	7, 11, 14, 25, 26, 28, 49, 50, 54,
	Celia	50, 54, 150, 151,
	Celia Lavender	48, 50, 54, 55, 120,
	Christian	28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33,
	Daniel	32,
	David	38, 40,
	David Nigel	61,
	Elizabeth	36, 59,

	Elizabeth Mary	49,
	Elizabeth	
	Moysey	50, 54, 55, 119, 120,
	Emmeline Sarah	153,
	Euphemia	40,
	Frances Celia	57,
	Florence	
	Susannah	57,
	George	7, 12, 21, 38, 40, 47, 48, 49, 146, 147, 148, 150,
	George	
	Alexander	28, 148, 151, 152,
	Hannah	49,
	Harie	40,
	Harriet	49, 148, 150,
	Helen	31, 32,
	Henry	40,
	Henry Alexander	55, 57,
	Isobel	31, 36,
	James	24, 36, 37, 38, 39, 97,
	James Henry	150, 152, 153,
	Lavender	57,
	Margaret	19, 25, 36, 38,
	Marjorie	61,
	Marion	38,
	Mary	7, 8, 13, 24, 38, 49, 64, 108, 119, 155,
	Morton	7, 8, 12, 26, 154, 155, 156,
	Nancy	61,
	Norah	61,
	Patrick	36,
	Quentin	39, 40, 102, 103,
	Rebecca	38,
	Robert	19, 28, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,
	Robin	57,
	Sarah	40, 66, 81, 84, 89, 101, 105, 108, 109, 111, 112, 114,
	Sophia	163,
	Thomas	39,
	William	7, 12, 19, 28, 31, 32, 33, 36, 38, 40,
	William	
	Benjamin	99, 101, 102, 108, 109, 125, 142, 144, 145, 146,
	Winifred	57, 59,
<b>Forrest</b>	Andrew	22,
<b>Franklin</b>	John	72, 94,
<b>Fuller</b>	Alex William	123, 130,
	Helen Jane	123,
	Henry Alexander	123,
	Henry William	113, 114, 119, 120, 123,
	Katharine Joan	123,

	Margaret Emma	123,
<b>Galton</b>	Francis	
	John	11, 12, 97,
<b>Garroway</b>	Elizabeth	99,
<b>Gibbs</b>	Vicary	81,
<b>Glendenning</b>	Adam	48,
<b>Grant</b>	Daniel	96,
<b>Green</b>	Fanny	111,
<b>Greig</b>	Archibald	26,
	Catherine	26,
	Eliza	26,
	Findlay	26,
	George	14, 25, 26, 27,
	John	26,
	Marion	26,
	Robert	26,
<b>Grey</b>	Henry	61,
	Jessie Marguerite	59, 60, 61,
<b>Gordon</b>	Peter	19,
<b>Gorsuch</b>	Thomas	64,
<b>Gourlie</b>	William	22, 23,
<b>Greetham</b>	Ann	50,
	Elizabeth Jane	50, 54,
	Joseph	50,
	Nancy	50,
<b>Griffin</b>	J.W.	135,
	Edmund	
<b>Hall</b>	Algernon	57,
<b>Harman</b>	Sampson Boys	11, 12,
<b>Harvey</b>	Elizabeth	35,
<b>Henry</b>	Caroline	152,
<b>Hervie</b>	Bessie	35,
<b>Hill</b>	Thomas	36,
<b>Hog</b>	Christian	35,
<b>Holmes</b>	Charles	68,
<b>Hooper</b>	Henry	55, 57,
	Mary	55, 57, 119,
	Susannah	55,
<b>Hume</b>	James	43,
<b>Humphrison</b>	Mary	108,
<b>Hunter</b>	Thomas	35,
<b>Hurley</b>	Richard	151,
<b>James</b>	Francis J	109,
<b>Jones</b>	William	155,
<b>Kettle</b>	Arthur	119,
	Charlotte	106,

	Daniel	105, 106, 108, 109, 111, 112, 119, 139, 142,
	Daniel Walter	78, 89, 100, 101, 102, 103, 108, 111, 113, 114, 120, 124, 125, 126, 128, 131, 132, 145,
	Edith	119,
	Elizabeth	119,
	Helen	84, 99, 101, 105, 106, 108, 111, 115, 118, 119, 120, 122, 123, 124, 130, 139,
	Henry Alexander	78, 101, 108, 111, 113, 114, 129, 130, 131,
	John	105,
	Mary Morton	8, 101, 108, 111, 114, 132, 139, 140, 142,
	Sarah	106,
	Sarah Findlay	101, 106, 108, 111, 114, 115, 120,
	Walter	119,
	William	119,
	William Richardson	78, 84, 89, 99, 101, 108, 110, 114, 125, 132, 132, 138, 139,
<b>Jamieson</b>	William	19,
<b>Johnston</b>	Martha	22,
<b>Jones</b>	Benjamin	11,
<b>Lake</b>	Simon	11,
<b>Lamb</b>	Annie	118,
<b>Larkson</b>	Sophia	84,
<b>Laurie</b>	Augusta	101,
	Cecelia	101,
	Richard Holmes	69, 70, 89, 92,
	Robert	69, 89, 96,
<b>Lavender</b>	Celia	47, 48, 49,
	Elizabeth	47,
	Harriet	47, 148, 150,
	William	47,
<b>Lesslie</b>	Christian	38,
<b>Lithgow</b>	Isobel	39,
<b>Livingstone</b>	David	72, 94,
<b>Lumb</b>	Matilda	65, 113, 114,
	Sarah	64, 78, 84, 106, 113,
<b>Machell</b>	Charles	12,
<b>McDonald</b>	Alexander	24,
<b>McIntyre</b>	Elizabeth	43, 45,
<b>Mallard</b>	William	155,
<b>Martin</b>	Thomas	68,
<b>Martine</b>	Alexander	36,
<b>Mason</b>	Jessie Irene	57,
<b>Mormom</b>	James	12,
<b>Morrison</b>	Emily	119,
<b>Morton</b>		8,
<b>Mumme</b>	Carl Wilhelm	132,

	Minna Emma	132, 133, 135, 136, 138,
<b>Murray</b>	Richard	22,
<b>Nelson</b>	Horatio	96,
<b>Nemoy</b>		96,
<b>Nicholson</b>	Charles	130,
<b>Norman</b>	George	80, 82,
<b>Ommanney</b>	Erasmus	125, 130,
<b>Overton</b>	Philip	69,
<b>Patton</b>	James	24,
<b>Penry</b>	John	64,
<b>Pollock</b>	Christian	30,
<b>Priest</b>	Alfred A.	153,
	Emily	153,
	Frank	153,
	Hubert	153,
	James	153,
	Sophia	153,
	Thomas	153,
<b>Purdy</b>	John	70, 96,
<b>Rankin</b>	Robert	43,
<b>Rawlinson</b>	H	125,
<b>Reid</b>	David	11,
<b>Reade</b>	G.E.P.	145, 146,
<b>Richardson</b>	Caroline	119,
<b>Russell</b>	James	74,
	William	114,
<b>Rutherford</b>	Elizabeth	33,
<b>Rutley</b>	Ann	99,
	Samuel	97, 99,
	Sarah	97, 99, 100, 101,
<b>Sayer</b>	Robert	69,
<b>Sempill</b>	Marion	40,
<b>Simpson</b>	Daniel	24,
<b>Sinclair</b>	John	31,
<b>Scott</b>	Helen	19, 28, 31, 32,
<b>Stockhouse</b>	James	108,
<b>Stuart</b>	Alexander	36,
	Barbara	36,
<b>Taylor</b>	Doris	140,
	John Chadwick	111, 139,
	Leonard	
	Chadwick	73, 102, 103, 140,
	Robert	22,
<b>Thompson</b>	Alexander	17,
<b>Thomson</b>	William	43,
<b>Waller</b>	George P.	156,

<b>Watson</b>	Harriet	152,
	James	19,
<b>Watters</b>	Alexander	29,
	Archibald	13, 19, 21, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30,
	Christian	31,
	David	31,
	Elizabeth	31,
	Elsbeth	31,
	Isobel	31,
	James	31,
<b>Whittle</b>	Robert	31,
	James	69, 70, 129, 138,