

# **GENEALOGY OF THE TOD FAMILY**

## **The Descendants of James Tod**

**And Including The  
Waddilove/Moran/Forrest Families  
Connection**

**Version 2.4 – August 2009**

# PREFACE

I have always felt it important, as well as interesting, to learn about our ancestors and lineage. It not only increases the knowledge of one's family and where we came from, but also can bring many surprises with it. Forebears spring up in what seem to be the most unlikely places. There are branches of the Tods in the United States, South Africa and of course Australia, and for all we know in many other parts of the world.

Much of the information put together in this work has been gleaned by me through the Ancestry.com, ScotlandsPeople and LDS FamilySearch websites, together with information from other relatives and recollections of conversations with my parents and with other family before I left England. However a huge and valuable amount of information has come from other people researching the family, and they must receive much credit for their contributions. In no particular order, my sincere thanks to Andy Maclaren; the "Beardsworth/Davies/Smallman Family Tree"; the "Block Tree" and Alice Phillips, and my apologies to those whose name I may have overlooked. In particular, an enormous vote of thanks must go to my cousin Cathy Tod, who had already done a huge amount of research into the family history and unstintingly gave me access to her fund of knowledge. The Internet has, of course, also provided a source of much background information on the Tod ancestry.

It is inevitable in a work like this that errors of omission and commission, and perhaps even principle, will occur. Where possible I have identified definite provenance for some of the information; in other cases the law of probability has been applied; in yet other cases educated guesswork has been used. When all else has failed, I have accepted information given to me on its face value and in good faith. If the reader disagrees with anything that appears, or can contribute further to the fund of knowledge, please, please let me know.

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# PART ONE - THE SCOTTISH CONNECTION

The Tod family, so far as I have been able to trace it back in time, had its roots firmly entrenched in the small town of Moffat, in the Shire of Dumfries and Galloway, in the Borders region of Scotland. A former burgh and spa town sited on the River Annan, it lies just off the A74(M) motorway north of Carlisle and on the way to Glasgow, and has a present day population of around 2,500. The Moffat Business and Tourism and Wikipedia websites provide the following background information.

Moffat was built at the point where two major routes through Scotland meet. It is not clear what prehistoric settlement may have been there, but certainly the Roman Legions came that way. At a later date, the early mediaeval divisions in the Border between Scotland and England turned the area into a semi-lawless place where even royal authority was flouted. The 'Devil's Beeftub' north of the town is a deep valley where cattle stampeded from England or elsewhere were corralled by the *reivers* or cattle raiders. Tower-houses were built from the late mediaeval period by nobility and churchmen for safety from raids by warring families. The Union of the Crowns in 1601 saw the *reiving* decline, but it was not until the 1750s that it died out completely.



With the land reasonably peaceful, Moffat entered a period of prosperity as a market and droving town for sheep and cattle, as is shown by the magnificent ram on the Colvin monument. However, this in itself caused such difficulties that the roads from Lockerbie north to Elvanfoot were remade many times until, in the days of Thomas Telford and John McAdam, a good road from Carlisle to Glasgow was made, and a new route from Moffat to Tweeddale built for Edinburgh traffic. Moffat continued to prosper from its position on the West Coast routes to Glasgow and Edinburgh, with stage and mail coaches to cater for. The discovery of Moffat Well in 1633 and its shrewd marketing for a spa, transformed Moffat from a marketing and droving town into a tourist centre. People came to take the waters, then discovered the beauty of the surrounding area and came regularly to enjoy it.

During the 17th century Moffat began to grow from a small back-water village into a popular spa town. The sulphurous waters of Moffat Spa were believed to have healing properties and during the Victorian era the high demand led to the water being piped down from the well to a specially built bath house in the town centre (now the Town Hall). Luxurious hotels sprang up to accommodate the increasing numbers of tourists. The old well was refurbished in the mid 1990s, and is still accessible by vehicle and foot. The water smells very strongly of sulphur, with deposits on the walls and well itself. At the grand reopening of the well people visiting it were encouraged to drink a glass of it. Robert Burns came for the waters and frequented the local bars.



Moffat was a notable market in the wool trade, and this is commemorated with a statue of a ram by William Brodie in the town's marketplace. The ram was presented to the town by William Colvin, a local businessman, in 1875. The ram is missing its ears, and has been since it was first presented.

Legend has it that when Brodie realised that he had forgotten the ears he promptly committed suicide (although he did commit suicide shortly afterwards, this is unlikely to be the reason).

The Tods of Moffat were almost certainly farmers, and as was usual in those days most families consisted of many children. One can feel sympathy for the women, who bore a child almost on an annual basis. Many of the children did not survive, dying at birth or in their infant years. This was borne out by many families having two or even three children of the same name, the name being passed on to a sibling when the previous bearer died. Records showed that many of those early Tods lived, were married and died in Moffat, and probably many of them never travelled beyond the immediate district.



## *James Tod*

James Tod was the patriarch of the Tod family, as far as it has so far been traced. Little is known of him other than he was a farmer of Moffat, born there around 1707 according to the LDS FamilySearch but in 1710 according to his tombstone, and dying there on 16 March 1772 at the age of 65. ScotlandsPeople has a record showing a James Tod born in Moffat on 12 March 1710; the writing is barely legible and the parents' names cannot be discerned, although his mother's father may have been Andrew Bell. James was a very common name among the Tods, one he would share with several children and grandchildren. Efforts to track the family before James have so far proved unsuccessful.

James married *Mary Aitchison* in Moffat on 18 June, 1732. Mary was herself born in Moffat around 1711, again according to FamilySearch, but 1706 according to her tombstone, and died there on 1 March 1785. The inscription on their tombstone reads:

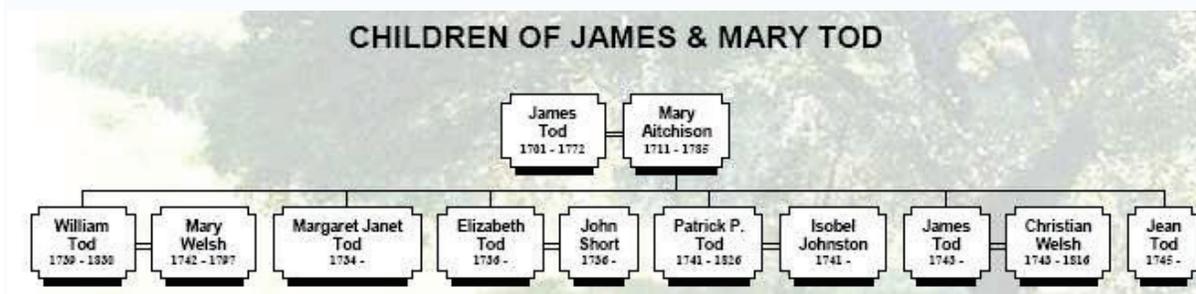
*In Memory of James Tod fewer (sic) in Moffat d. 16/3/1772 62yrs  
Also Mary Aitchison his spouse d. 1/3/1785 79 yrs  
Also Mary Welsh spouse to William Tod their son d. 14/3/1797 44yrs  
Also George, Jannet, David in infancy  
Also George d. Liverpool Dec 1810 32yrs  
James d April 1811 35 yrs  
William d Liverpool 25/12/1815 35yrs*

*Mary d 2/6/1826 42yrs*  
*All children of the above William Tod and Mary Welsh*  
*Also said William Tod late tenant in Chapel who died 14/3/1830 aged 91 yrs*

James and Mary had six children, all born in Moffat, the dates verified through ScotlandsPeople. However according to FamilySearch these were the dates on which they were Christened, so there may be a slight variation from the actual date of birth.:

- Margaret Janet Tod, b. 14 April 1734
- Elizabeth Tod, b. 25 December 1736
- William Tod, b. 6 May 1739
- Patrick Peter Aitchison Tod, b. 6 July 1741
- James Tod, b. 12 May 1743
- Jean Tod, b. 21 November 1745

Interestingly, there is a record on ScotlandsPeople of James Tod and Mary Andison (sic) having a daughter Margret (sic) on 10 April 1755. When printed out the relevant record, a handwritten extract from parish documents, is very hard to read. The "Andison" is broken over two lines of flowery script but could equally be "Aitchison", and the record shows twins, James and "Margret" being born. A record also exists on ScotlandPeople for the twin, James. This would have meant Mary Aitchison was 49 at the time, which is not beyond the bounds of possibility, so it could well be that these were two more of their children, born late in life. However against that is the fact that there was an earlier son James who would definitely have been alive in 1755. Until any further evidence emerges these two children will therefore be discounted as belonging to the James and Mary under notice.



The lineages of William, Patrick and James will be covered in succeeding Parts of this Genealogy. Of the remaining children:

### *Margaret Janet Tod*

Margaret Janet was the eldest child of James and Mary Tod. She was born or christened on 14 April 1734 at Moffat, Dumfries and Galloway, Scotland, undoubtedly at the family farm. A copy of the Birth Register has been sighted; curiously, the name Janet appeared but has been struck out and Margaret substituted.

No other record of her has been found, and it may be that she died in childhood, particularly if the "Margret" born in 1755 was in fact the child of James and Mary.

## Elizabeth Tod

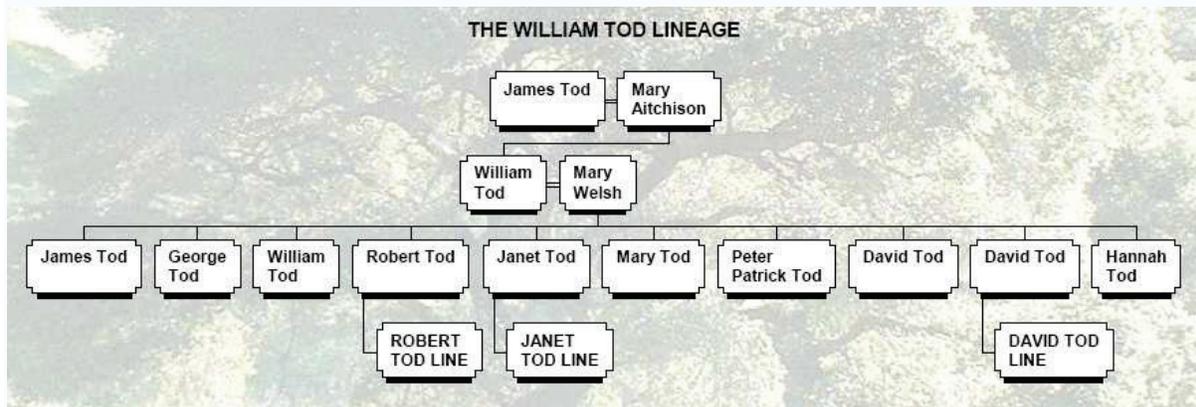
Elizabeth was born on Boxing Day 1736 in Moffat, the second child of James and Mary Tod. She married a *John Short* on 26 January 1755 in Moffat. John was said to have been born in the town, although no record has been found. There is also no record of any children of the marriage, or of their deaths.

## Jean Tod

Jean was born on 21 November 1745 in Moffat, the youngest child of the family. No other record of her has been found and she may well have died in childhood.

# PART TWO - THE WILLIAM TOD LINEAGE

Much of the information about this Lineage has been obtained from [Cathy's Family Tree](#) on Ancestry.com, owned by Cathy Miller. However some of the dates in that Tree do not accord with the records on ScotlandsPeople.



## William Tod

William was born on 6 May 1739 in Selcott, Moffat, the third child and eldest son of James and Mary Tod.

He married *Mary Welsh* on 22 June 1775 in Moffat. Mary was christened in Tweedsmuir, Peeblesshire on 17 February 1752, the twin daughter of George Welch (sic). Her twin, Christian, married William's brother James Tod (see separate entry).

William died on 14 March 1830 in Moffat, while Mary died on 14 March 1797, also in Moffat.

According to Cathy's Tree on Ancestry.co, William and Mary had ten surviving children, all born in Moffat:

- James Tod, born 1775
- George Tod, born 1778
- William Tod, born 7 April 1780
- Robert Tod, born 13 May 1782
- Janet Tod, born 1784
- Mary Tod, born 20 November 1784
- Peter Patrick Tod, born 2 March 1787
- David Tod 1st, born 1 April 1789
- David Tod 2nd, born 17 February 1791
- Hannah Tod, born 3 July 1794

There are no records on ScotlandsPeople to mark the births of James, George or Janet; all other dates are taken from that source. According to the entry on William's father's tombstone, there were also two other children – a George and a Janet – who died in infancy.

The lineages of Robert, Peter Patrick, David 2nd and Hannah will be covered in succeeding sections of this Genealogy. Of the remaining children:

### James Tod

James was born in 1775 in Moffat, and died there on 1 April 1811.

### George Tod

George was born in 1778 in Moffat, and Cathy's Tree has him dying in December 1810 in Liverpool. Together with his brothers Robert and David he went into the shipping business, and the story of their business and of owning slave ships is detailed in an Appendix to this Genealogy.

### William Tod

William was born on 7 April 1780 in Moffat, and Cathy's Tree has him dying on 25 December 1815 in Liverpool.

### Janet Tod

Janet was born in 1784 in Moffat and according to the inscription on her grandfather's tombstone died in infancy. She was not among the Tod births listed on ScotlandsPeople, suggesting she died before being christened. Given she was born in 1784, it is possible she was a twin of Mary.

### Mary Tod

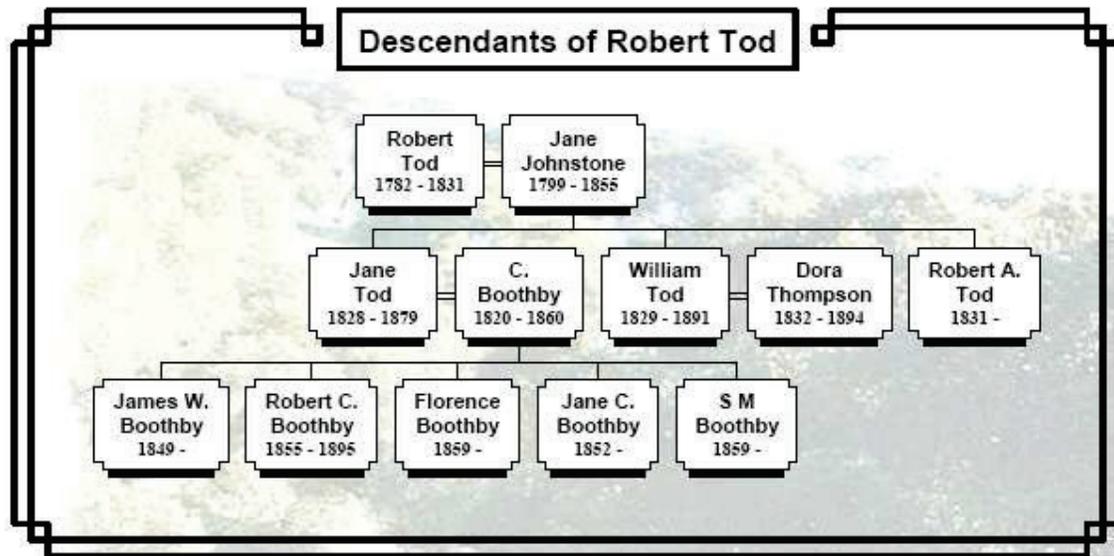
Mary was born on 20 November 1784 in Moffat, and Cathy's Tree has her dying on 2 June 1826 in Moffat.

### David Tod 1st

David was born on 1 April 1789 in Moffat, and Cathy's Tree has him dying in infancy in 1791 in Moffat.

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## 2.1 THE ROBERT TOD LINE



### Robert Tod

Robert was born on 13 May 1782 at Moffat, the son of William and Mary Tod. He married *Jane Johnstone* in Moffat on 18 December 1826. She was born in Cranston, Northumberland in 1799 and died in Moffat on 31 January 1853. Her father, Rev. Alexander Johnstone, apparently became minister of the Moffat parish.

Together with his brothers George and David he went into the shipping business, and the story of their business and of owning slave ships is detailed in an Appendix to this Genealogy.

Robert died in Moffat on 14 May 1831, and Jane on 31 January 1853. The inscription on their tombstone reads:

*I.M.O. Robert Tod esquire – 1831 and of Jane his wife daughter of the late Alexander Johnstone Minister of this Parish who died 31/1/1853*

Robert and Jane had three children:

- Jane Tod, b. 31 August 1828
- William Tod, b. 22 October 1829
- Robert Alexander Boothby Tod, b. 27 Oct 1831

### Jane Tod

Jane was born on 31 August 1828 in Moffat, the eldest child and daughter of Robert and Jean Tod.

She married *Cunningham Boothby* in the third quarter of 1848 in Hendon, Middlesex (reference Vol. 2 Page 209). He was born ca 1820 in Liverpool, Lancashire and was a minister of religion. It would probably be an interesting story as to how Jane met Cunningham, given he was from Liverpool and she from a small village in Scotland.

The 1851 England Census shows Cunningham and Jane living at St Stephen's Vicarage, Windridge, Hertfordshire. Cunningham's age is 31, meaning he was born ca 1820, his place of birth Liverpool and his occupation Officiating Minister of St Stephen's. They have a son, James W A Boothby, age 1. Jane's brother William is shown as a visitor and a student age 21, and they have two servants.

Cunningham died in the third quarter of 1860 in Witney, Oxfordshire (reference Witney Vol. 3a Page 345).

Following the death of Cunningham Jane returned to Moffat and the 1861 Scotland Census saw her residing with her brothers William and Robert in Well Road. She is described as a landholder and widow. With her are children Jane C Boothby, age 9; Robert C Boothby, age 6; S M Boothby, age 4; and Florence C Boothby, age 2; all born in England.

The 1871 Scotland Census shows Jane as a visitor at the home of her brother Robert, Hawdon House, Midcalder, Midlothian, so obviously she returned to Scotland after the death of her husband. With her are her two children: Robert Boothby, age 16, and Florence Boothby, age 12. The child S M Boothby does not appear and may have died.

Jane died in Mid Calder, Edinburgh, Midlothian on 21 January 1879.

Cunningham and Jane had five children, all born in England:

- James William Alexander Boothby, b. ca 1849
- Jane C Boothby, b. ca 1852
- Robert Cunningham Boothby, b. ca 1855
- S M Boothby, b. ca 1857
- Florence C Boothby, b. ca 1859

### *James William Alexander Boothby*

James was born in the third quarter of 1849 in Royston, Hertfordshire, the eldest son of Cunningham and Jane Boothby.

The 1851 Census saw him living with his parents at St Stephen's Vicarage, Windridge, Hertfordshire.

The 1861 Census showed him as a scholar boarding with Baron and Catherine Hitchens at 5 Elm Cottage, 55 Lordship Lane, St Giles Camberwell, London.

No other record of James has so far been found.

### *Jane (Cunningham?) Boothby*

Jane was born ca 1852 at an unknown location in England, the elder daughter of Cunningham and Jane Boothby.

The 1861 Scotland Census saw her living with her mother, uncles and siblings at Well Road, Moffat. No other record of her has been found.

## Robert Cunningham Boothby

Robert was born ca 1855 at an unknown location in England, the second son of Cunningham and Jane Boothby.

The 1861 Scotland Census saw him living with his mother, uncles and siblings at Well Road, Moffat.

The 1871 Scotland Census saw him, his mother and sister Florence visiting his uncle Robert Tod at Hawden House, Midcalder, Midlothian.

The 1881 Scotland Census shows a Robert C Boothbie, farmer of 2500 acres, on Hyndhope Farm, Kirkhope, Selkirkshire, Scotland. There is a strong possibility that this may be the Robert Boothby under notice.

Robert died in Moffat in 1895. His estate was inventoried at the Dumfries Sheriff Court on 16 November of that year and totalled £7166 – a tidy sum in those days!

## Florence (Cunningham?) Boothby

Florence was born ca 1859 at an unknown location in England, the younger daughter of Cunningham and Jane Boothby.

The 1861 Scotland Census saw her living with her mother, uncles and siblings at Well Road, Moffat.

The 1871 Scotland Census saw her, her mother and brother Robert visiting her uncle Robert Tod at Hawden House, Midcalder, Midlothian.

No other record of her has been found.

## S M Boothby

This son was born ca 1857 at an unknown location in England, the youngest son of Cunningham and Jane Boothby. His given names are unknown.

The 1861 Scotland Census saw her living with her mother, uncles and siblings at Well Road, Moffat.

No other record of him has been found.

## William Tod

William was born on 27 October 1829 in Moffat, the second child of Robert and Jane Tod.

He married a *Dora Thompson*, but the date and place is unknown. Dora was born ca 1832 in Linlithgow, Scotland, but no birth record has been found.

The 1861 Scotland Census shows William living at Well Road, Moffat with his brother Robert and sister Jane. He is described as a "landed proprietor".

The 1871 Scotland Census shows William living at "Hathery Hough", which is probably the house name in Well Road. There is no mention of Dora so possibly he had still not married by then. Two servants are also listed.

The 1881 Scotland Census shows William at the same address, but this time Dora's name also appears, suggesting they were married between 1871 and 1881.

William died on 19 February 1891 in Moffat.

The 1891 Scotland Census shows Dora still living at Well Road, with servants. She died in Moffat on 24 January 1894.

William and Dora had no children.

### *Robert Alexander Boothby Tod*

Robert was born on 27 October 1831, the youngest child of Robert and Jane Tod. In later life he joined Her Majesty's 94th Regiment.

The 1861 Scotland Census shows Robert living at Well Road, Moffat with his brother William and sister Jane. He is described as "Army Captain Retired".

The 1871 Census shows him as living at Howden House, Midcalder, Midlothian. Visiting him were his sister Jane and two of her children.

He died in Kingstown, near Dublin, Ireland on 14 February 1879. He does not appear to have married. The inventory of his estate was submitted to the Edinburgh Sheriff Court on 18 June 1879 and his assets totalled £862-14s-7p.

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## 2.2 THE PETER PATRICK TOD LINE

While Peter Patrick Tod was born in Moffat, Dumfries, in later life and with marriage he became a farmer in the tiny village of Kilmory, Bute, and it is in that locality that much of his descendant line lived.



Kilmory lies on the south coast of the Isle of Arran, Bute, lying in the Firth of Clyde and set on the coastal road between Lagg and Kildonan. Southwest of the village are the Kilmory Cairns, a set of Neolithic chambered cairns in which skeletal remains and a flint knife were found. At the east end of the village is the Torrylinn creamery, which produces Arran Dunlop, the silver medal winner in the British Cheese Awards 2002.

The following is an extract of the account written in May 1840:

*The name of this parish is derived from Kill-mhiure, or St. Mary's. It extends from Largybeg Point on the south to Lochranza water on the north, a distance of twenty-four miles. The ruggedness of the interior renders traveling through it impractical. Its average breadth is six miles and its area about 70,000 Scots acres. It is the west part of the Isle of Arran, while the parish of Kilbride is the east part. The arable land is chiefly confined to the vicinity of the sea coast and in the Vale of Skisken. The parish includes the island of Pladda on which there are two lighthouses. There are many streams and fresh-water lakes in the hills, as well as caves and cascades. Lochranza is the only salt water loch in the parish and Lochranza Bay is the only one that offers any shelter or anchorage, and there are no harbours. There are limestone quarries at Clachan and Glenloig. Cattle and sheep are raised. Fishing is carried out but there are no fisheries in the parish. A grain-mill at Shedog, a distillery at Lag, and a lint and wool-mill at Burican are the only public works in the parish. There is neither market-town nor market in the parish. All the disposable produce is exported to Ayrshire. There were no roads in the parish until the beginning of the 19th century. There is no post-office in the parish. There are three fairs held for the sale of horses. There are three inns at Lag, Shedog, and Lachranza. The fuel universally used is peat.*

*The ruins of the Convent of St. Bride, celebrated by Sir Walter Scott in his 'Lord of the Isles' as the lonely residence of the Lady Isabella, were but recently to be seen at Lochranza and have lately been razed and removed. In the middle of the burying ground at Clachan in Shisken is the*

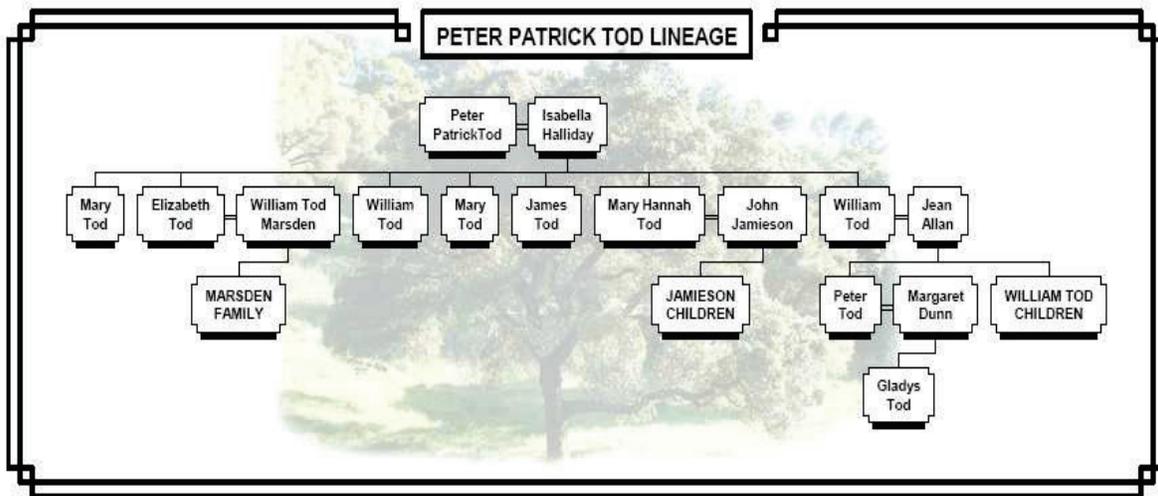
grave of St. Molios, celebrated as the 'bare-headed servant of Jesus.' There are ruins of Danish forts on the island as well as Druidical remains. Alexander III wrested the island from the Danes and it continued as crown possession until the reign of James III. The early kings of Scotland had a hunting castle at Lochranza. King Robert Bruce sheltered on the island after his defeat at Methven and many natives of the island fought under his banner at Bannockburn, for which they were given grants of land on the island. In 1474, much of the Island of Arran became the property of the Hamilton family through the marriage of Princess Margaret to Sir James Hamilton, and that portion still remains in their hands.



Church at Kilmory

The parish church at Kilmory was built in 1785 and later extended. It is six miles from the south end of the parish and twenty-four from the north. Another church was built at Clachan or Shisken, and another at Lochranza. Separate parochial registers were kept at each. Those of Kilmory are the earliest, fullest, and most accurate but those for 1729 to 1762 were lost and the existing volumes are in decay. The number of individuals belonging to the Established Church is 3978 and other religious denominations, 17.

The population of the parish in 1791 was 2830 and in 1831 was 3771. A decrease in population between 1821 and 1831 is due to changes in land use and leasing terms. Cotters were displaced, hamlets were demolished, and some ejected inhabitants emigrated to North America, but by far the greater part of them removed to the towns of Ayrshire. The population of the parish is entirely rural. There is not one village in the parish. The language universally spoken is Gaelic, though English is understood and is gaining ground. There are twelve schools in the parish (four parochial, two on the General Assembly's scheme, and six private) and most all the young people can read and write, though many over age fifty cannot. A religious revival took place in the parish in 1812 which resulted in the eradication of many of the games, profane customs and superstitions peculiar to the Highlands, and drinking and swearing dropped off except now among the young rising generation.



## Peter Patrick Tod

Peter was born on 2 March 1787 in Moffat, Dumfries, Scotland, the seventh child of William and Mary Tod.

He married *Isabella Halliday* on 3 April 1831 in Kilmory, Isle of Arran, Scotland. ScotlandsPeople records for the births of her children show her name as "Hallowday", as does LDS FamilySearch for her marriage. Obviously the two names are interchangeable, but as the majority of references are to "Halliday" that version will be used. She was born on 3 July 1807 in Moffat, the daughter of John Halliday and Betty Johnstone.

While both Peter and Isabella were born in Moffat, they had obviously decided to move to Kilmory to live and farm, as they were married there.

The 1841 Census saw them living at "Burican", Kilmory, obviously the farm that they had bought. They have two children: William, age 1; and James, age 2 months. They had also already lost three children in infancy, two named Mary and a William. Their elder child Elizabeth, age 8, was not shown and was staying with the Halliday family in Moffat on that day.

Although unlucky as parents, obviously they prospered as farmers, as the 1851 Census saw them still at "Birican", where Peter was described as "Farmer of 180 acres arable land and 4000 heath employing 12 labourers". With them were children William; James; Hannah, age 8, and six servants. "Hannah" was obviously Mary Hannah Welsh Tod, as shown by later records, and the third child they had named Mary.

The 1861 Census saw Peter and Isabella at "Burean" (obviously each census taker had a different idea of the name of the farm!) William, James and Mary are still with them. Also staying was their granddaughter Isabella S Marsden, age 6 and born in England.

Peter died on 23 January 1863 at Glenree Farm, Kilmory, which was probably "Burican" in Glenlee Road. Isabella died the year after, presumably also in Kilmory although no Death record has been found.

Peter and Isabella had seven children:

- Mary Tod, b. 1832
- Elizabeth Tod, b. 1833
- William Tod, b. 1835
- Mary Tod, born 1837
- William Tod, b. 1839
- James Tod, b. 1841
- Mary Hannah Welsh Tod, b. 1843

### *Mary Tod (the First)*

Mary was born on 29 November 1831 and christened on 1 January 1832 in Kilmory, the eldest child of Peter and Isabella Tod.

She died in childhood there in 1837. Although no Death record has been found, assumably it would have been before May of that year, when a sister was born and given her name.

### *Elizabeth Tod*

Elizabeth was born or christened on 10 July 1833 in Kilmory, the second child of Peter and Isabella Tod.

The 1841 Census shows her staying with the Halliday family in High Street, Moffat. These would have been relatives of her mother.

The 1851 Census saw her living with her parents and siblings on the family farm in Kilmory.

Elizabeth married her cousin *William Tod Marsden* on 23 March 1854 in Kilmory, Bute, Scotland. William was the son of Peter Tod's sister, Hannah Tod. For further details of Elizabeth, refer the entry for William Tod Marsden in the Hannah Tod Line section of this Genealogy.

### *William Tod (the First)*

William was born on 6 January and christened on 4 February 1835 in Kilmory, the third child of Peter and Isabella Tod.

He died as a child there. Although no Death record has been found, assumably it would have been before October 1839, when a brother was born and given his name.

### *Mary Tod (the Second)*

Mary was born on 21 April and christened on 18 May 1837 in Kilmory, the fourth child of Peter and Isabella Tod, and was named after her sister Mary who had predeceased her.

She also died in childhood there in 1843. Again, although no Death record has been found, assumably it would have been before April of that year, when a sister was born and again given the name of Mary.

### *William Tod (the Second)*

William was born on 27 October and christened on 30 October 1839 in Kilmory, the fifth child of Peter and Isabella Tod.

He appeared with his parents living on the family farm in Kilmory in the 1841, 1851 and 1861 Censuses.

William married *Jean Wylie Allan* in 1863 in Kilmory. Jean, or Jeanie as she appears in some records, was born on 14 May 1843 in Kilmory, the daughter of James Allan and Janet Fife.

The 1871 Census shows William and Jean having apparently inherited his father's farm, "Burican", in Glenree Road, Kilmory. He is described as "Farmer 500 acres of which 370 arable 3 employees". With them are their children Peter, age 6; James A, age 5; Jessie, age 3; and Isabella, age 1. There are also six servants or employees living with them, so obviously the farm has continued to prosper, with more arable land available now.

The 1881 Census sees them still at "Burican". There are now 460 arable acres and a staff of six men, one boy and two girls. Sons Peter and James no longer appear, but listed are Jessie; Isobel (Isabella); Bessie (Elizabeth), age 8; William, age 6; and Jeanie Wylie Allan, age 3. There are also five servants.

The 1891 Census shows William merely as "farmer". Son James A is back, and Jessie, Isabel, Bessie and Jeanie are also listed; son William is missing. There are still four servants.

William died on the Isle of Arran, Bute on 19 March 1901.

The 1901 Census shows Jean still living at that address, accompanied by her children William, now head of the household and assumably heir to the estate, Elizabeth (Bessie), Jeanie and four servants.

Jean's death date remains unknown.

William and Jean had eight children:

- William Tod, b. 1864
- Peter Tod, b. 1865
- James Allan Tod, b. 1866
- Jessie Tod, b. 1868
- Isabel Tod, b. 1870
- Elizabeth (Bessie) Tod, b. 1873
- William Tod, b. 1875
- Jeanie Wylie Allan Tod, b. 1878

## William Tod

William was born in 1864 in Kilmory, Bute, the first child of William and Jean Tod.

He apparently died as a child sometime before the 1871 Census. His namesake brother was born in 1875.

## Peter Tod

Peter was born in 1865 in Kilmory, Bute, the second child of William and Jean Tod.

The 1871 Census shows him living with his parents.

The 1881 Census shows him as an Engine Fitter, boarding at 509 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow Barony, Lanarkshire.

According to Cath Tod, Peter died in Liverpool, Lancashire in 1937. From this must be deduced that he left his native Scotland and moved to that city at some time after 1881. The 1891 England Census does indeed show a Peter Tod boarding at 87 Bank Road, Bootle, Liverpool. His occupation is Mechanical Engineer Draughtsman, his age 26 and his birthplace Glasgow, Scotland. The birthplace does not tie up with the Peter under notice, but Census records can be inaccurate and the fact that he was living in Glasgow in 1881 suggest it was indeed him.

The 1901 Census shows Peter Tod and his wife Margaret A residing at 28 Rawson Road, Seaforth, Liverpool. Peter is a Mechanical Engineer, age 36 and born in Scotland. They have a daughter, Gladys M, age 6. Also residing there is his mother-in-law, Margaret Dunn, age 70 and born in Liverpool, and three visitors or boarders.

This Census record presupposes Peter married *Margaret A Dunn* ca 1894. There is a record of Peter Tod and Margaret Dunn marrying in Kendal, Lancashire in the third quarter of 1894 (reference Vol. 10b Page 1161.) No closely matching Birth record for Margaret has been found.

Peter is said to have died in 1937 in Liverpool.

Peter and Margaret had at least one child:

- Gladys Tod, b. 1895

### Gladys Margaret Tod

Gladys was born in the first quarter of 1895 in Seaforth, Liverpool, the daughter of Peter and Margaret Tod (reference West Derby Vol. 8b Page 543).

### James Allan Tod

James was born in 1866 in Kilmory, Bute, the third child of William and Jean Tod.

The 1871 and 1891 Censuses show him living with his parents. Where he was at the time of the 1881 Census is not known.

The 1901 Census shows him as a Farmer, living at the Farm of Inverinan More, Kilchrenan, Argyll. Also living there are a domestic servant and a ploughman. Kilchrenan is a locality well to the north west of Glasgow and near Oban, so it would seem James went well away from home to establish himself on his own farm.

No further record of him has been found.

### Jessie Tod

Jessie was born in 1868 in Kilmory, Bute, the fourth child of William and Jean Tod.

The 1871, 1881 and 1891 Censuses show her living with her parents.

No further record of her has been found.

### Isabel Tod

Isabel was born in 1870 in Kilmory, Bute, the fifth child of William and Jean Tod.

The 1871, 1881 and 1891 Censuses show her living with her parents.

No further record of her has been found.

### Elizabeth Tod

Elizabeth (Bessie) was born in 1873 in Kilmory, Bute, the sixth child of William and Jean Tod.

The 1881, 1891 and 1901 Censuses show her living with her parents.

No further record of her has been found.

## William Tod

William was born in 1875 in Kilmory, Bute, the seventh child of William and Jean Tod.

The 1881 and 1901 Censuses show him living with his parents. Where he was for the 1891 Census is not known.

No further record of him has been found.

## Jeanie Wylie Allan Tod

Jeannie was born in 1878 in Kilmory, Bute, the eighth child of William and Jean Tod.

The 1881, 1891 and 1901 Censuses show her living with her parents.

No further record of her has been found.

## James Tod

James was born on 7 April and christened on 28 April 1841 in Kilmory, the sixth child of Peter and Isabella Tod.

He appeared with his parents living on the family farm in Kilmory in the 1841, 1851 and 1861 Censuses. After that no record of James has been found.

## Mary Hannah Welsh Tod

Mary was born on 23 March and christened on 5 April 1843 in Kilmory, the seventh child of Peter and Isabella Tod. She appeared with her parents living on the family farm in Kilmory in the 1851 and 1861 Censuses.

She married *John Anderson Jamieson* ca 1864, but no record of the marriage has been found. He was born in Brodick, Isle of Arran, Bute on 18 May 1818 and was a general practitioner. He was 24 years older than Mary.

No Census record for 1871 has been found, but in 1881 John and Mary were living at Glencoy House, Brodick. With them were their children Robert, age 15; Peter T, age 11; and John, age 8. Missing was their first child, Isabella, who was born in 1835. There were also two servants.

The 1891 Census saw them at the same address, with their children Isabella, Robert and Peter; John is missing. There were three servants.

The 1901 Census saw them again at the same address. Isabella now appears for the first time, as does Robert, but Peter is no longer listed. There are three servants.

John died in 1906 in Brodick. No record of Mary's death has been found.

John and Mary had four children:

- Isabella Jamieson, b. 1864

- Robert Jamieson, b. 1865
- Peter Tod Jamieson, b. 1869
- John Jamieson, b. 1872

## Isabella Jamieson

Isabella was born on 14 June 1864 in Kilbride, Bute, the first child of John and Mary Jamieson.

She did not appear in the 1871 Census, but in 1881 she was a scholar boarding at 11 Rutland square, Edinburgh St Cuthbert's, Midlothian. In all probability she had been sent by her parents to a school for young ladies in the capital.

The 1891 and 1901 Censuses saw her living with her parents.

No further record of her has been found.

## Robert Jamieson

Robert was born on 16 July 1865 in Kilbride, Bute, the second child of John and Mary Jamieson.

The 1881, 1891 and 1901 Censuses saw him living with his parents.

Robert followed his father into medicine and at some time after 1901 moved to England. He apparently never married. In his retirement years he appears to have travelled extensively overseas. The first record of this sees him arriving in California from Manzanillo, Mexico on 11 May 1922 aboard the SS *Venezuela*. He is shown as a retired physician, born in Brodick, Scotland, and he gave as his nearest relative a firm of solicitors in Glasgow, so possibly he was still living in Scotland at that time.

On 31 April 1934 he arrived in Plymouth from La Pallice, Chile, aboard the RMV *Reina del Pacifico*. The Passenger List gave the last country he had lived in as France, so possibly he had spent some time in that country. By that time he had retired, and his address was The Chalet, Penwarris Lane, Falmouth, Cornwall, an address that appeared in all subsequent passenger lists. Of interest, the *Reina del Pacifico* or "Queen of the Pacific", was the largest ship built for the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and their first with a white hull. She was the largest and fastest motor liner of her time and sailed on their service from Liverpool to the Caribbean, Panama Canal and South America.



On 15 April 1835 he arrived in Plymouth on what was now obviously an annual overseas holiday, again from La Pallice on board the SS *Orduna*. On this occasion he was accompanied by Peter Jamieson, age 65 and an artist, who was almost certainly his brother, and Helen Jamieson, Peter's wife. They were travelling First Class, so obviously money was not a problem to them.

On 21 May 1936 he arrived in London from Buenos Aires on board the RMS *Highland Brigade*, unaccompanied and again in First Class. Finally on 21 May 1937 he arrived in London from Bombay aboard the P&O liner SS *Kaiser-I-Hind*, once again travelling First Class.

Robert died in Falmouth in the first quarter of 1942 (reference Vol. 5c Page 150.) Rather remarkably, his brother Peter appeared on the same page! One can only conjecture whether they met their end at

the same time or place; given the year, it could be the result of enemy action. If that was the case, Peter's wife Helen appears to have been spared as she does not appear.

### Peter Tod Jamieson

Peter was born on 11 November 1869 in Kilbride, Bute, the third child of John and Mary Jamieson.

The 1881 and 1891 Censuses saw him living with his parents. In the 1891 entry his occupation was Student of Art.

There is no record of him in the 1901 Census, but it is apparent he married a *Helen nee Unknown* at some time prior to 1935. Helen would have been born ca 1884.

The next record of Peter was on 15 April 1935 when he travelled with his brother Robert (see earlier) on a cruise from La Pallice, Chile, accompanied by his wife Helen. They shared the same address in Falmouth, and obviously were living there with Robert as that address appeared in succeeding Passenger Lists in which they featured.

Obviously Peter and Helen had a liking for the south of France, as on 20 April 1936 they arrived in London from Marseilles aboard the P&O Liner *Viceroy of India*, as usual travelling First Class. On 22 March 1937 they arrived in Southampton from Villefranche-sur-Mer on the French Riviera aboard the *Marnix van Sint Aldegorde*. Finally they were recorded arriving in London from Marseilles aboard the P&O liner *Stratheden*.

Peter died in Falmouth in the first quarter of 1942 (reference Vol. 5c Page 150), seemingly at the same time as his brother Robert (see earlier). It is not known if there were any children from the marriage.

### John Jamieson

John was born on 16 May 1872 in Kilbride, Bute, the eldest child of John and Mary Jamieson.

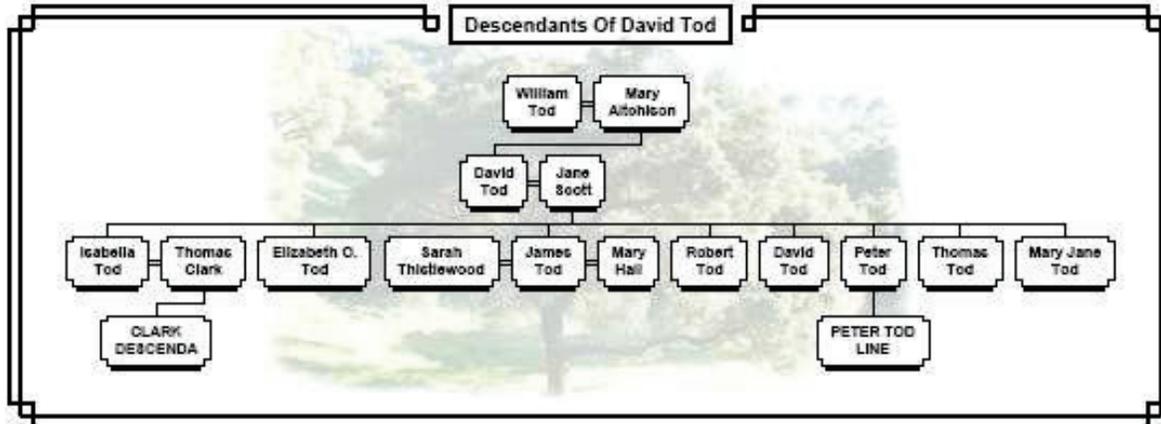
The 1881 Census saw him living with his parents.

He died in May 1890 in Brodick, age 18.

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## 2.3 THE DAVID TOD LINE



### David Tod

David was born on 7 February 1791 in Moffat, the ninth child and youngest son of William and Mary Tod. He was their second son of that name, his namesake dying at the age of two.

At some stage in his young life David left his native Scotland and made his way to Liverpool, Lancashire, as it was there that he met and married *Jane Scott* on 17 August 1807 in St John's, Liverpool. Jane was born in Liverpool in 1786.

Together with his brothers George and Robert he went into the shipping business, and the story of their business and of owning slave ships is detailed in an Appendix to this Genealogy.

The 1841 Census saw the family living in suburban Everton at number 1 (illegible) Street. David's occupation was given as "warehouseman". With them were five of their children: Elizabeth Orford Tod, age 25; James Tod, age 20 and a brush maker; Thomas Tod, age 15 and a watchmaker (presumably still an apprentice); Peter Tod, age 15 and a labourer; and Mary Jane, age 14 and a scholar. Their eldest son, William, and eldest daughter, Isabella, had obviously moved out before then. Another son, Robert, had passed away by then, while yet another son, David, who would have been around 19 years of age, was also missing.

David died on 4 January 1845 in Liverpool (reference West Derby Vol. 20 Page 797.)

The 1851 Census saw Jane living at 42 Greenwood Road, Everton. With her were Thomas and Mary Jane.

No further Census records for Jane were found. She died in the first quarter of 1872 in Liverpool (reference West Derby Vol. 8b Page 345).

David and Jane had nine children:

- William Tod, b. 1810
- Isabella Tod, b. 30 May 1812

- Elizabeth Orford Tod, b. ca 1816
- James Tod, b. ca 1817
- Robert Tod, b. ca 1820
- David Tod, b. ca 1822
- Thomas Tod, b. ca 1823
- Peter Tod, b. 1825
- Mary Jane Tod, b. ca 1829

The lineages descending from Isabella Tod and Peter Tod will be detailed in separate sections of this Part of the Genealogy. The remaining children of David and Jane are covered immediately following. At this point it is appropriate to state that there is surprisingly little in the way of Census information for these members of the family and that after the 1841 Census they could almost have left the country, or indeed the face of the Earth, *en masse*.

### William Tod

William was born in 1810, the eldest child of David and Jane Tod.

There are many William Tod(d)s listed in the records for the early to mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century and it is impossible to identify a match with the William under notice.

### Elizabeth Orford Tod

Elizabeth was born about 1816 in Liverpool, the third child of David and Jane Tod. She appeared in the 1841 Census with her parents, then age 25, but nothing else is known of her.

### James Tod

James was born in 1817 in Liverpool, the fourth child of David and Jane Tod. He was a brush maker by trade and became a Freeman of Liverpool, undergoing his Baptism of Service on 15 July 1833 and being sworn on 20 July 1840 by the Master, James Marsden, his uncle. Undoubtedly he would have worked in the Marsden family's brush manufacturing business.

He married *Sarah Thistlewood* on 30 April 1843 in Liverpool (reference Liverpool Vol. 20 Page 154). Sarah was born ca 1822 and died in the fourth quarter of 1867 in Liverpool at the age of 45 (reference West Derby Vol. 8b Page 321). As far as is known there were no children from the marriage.

James then married *Mary Dunn* on the 22 April 1869 in Everton, Liverpool (reference West Derby Vol. 8b Page 530).

The 1871 Census saw James and Mary living at 29 Well Lane, Tranmere, Cheshire. They had a servant, and his occupation was given as retired brush maker. The 1881 and 1891 Censuses listed them as being at 31 Well Lane, but this may have been the result of a renumbering of the premises. By now they had two servants.

James died in Tranmere, Cheshire in January 1892 (reference Birkenhead Vol. 8a Page 455) and was buried in St Mary's Cemetery, Kirkdale, Lancashire on 12 January. His Obituary appears in the

Notables Of Liverpool in the William Brown Library, Liverpool. The *Liverpool Courier* also published the following obituary on 13 January under the heading "Funeral Of An Old Liverpool Tradesman":

*The remains of Mr James Tod, brush manufacturer, late of Duke-street, were yesterday interred at St Mary's Cemetery, Kirkdale, in the presence of a large concourse of sympathising friends. Deceased, who resided at Well-lane, Tranmere, had by his genial and generous disposition won the goodwill and respect of all with whom he came into contact. The following friends and tradesmen were present at the graveside: Messrs P. Tod, P. Tod jnr, .....*

The P. Tod referred to was James' brother Peter and the latter's son.

It is not known when Mary died. As far as is known there were no children from their marriage.

## Robert Tod

Robert Tod was born ca 1820 in Liverpool, the fifth child of David and Jane Tod. He had a comparatively short life, dying on 27 December 1840 aged only 20 at Upper Beau St, Everton, Liverpool (reference West Derby Vol. 20 Page 714.)

## David Tod

David was born ca 1822 in Liverpool, the sixth child of David and Jane Tod. He was a jeweller by trade.

He married *Sarah Andrews Hardy* in the first quarter of 1843 in Liverpool (reference Liverpool Vol. 20 Page 299). Sarah was born in 1821 as Sarah Hardy and this was her second marriage, the first being to a Mr Andrews, even though she was only 22 at the time.

No census records for David and Sarah have been found. Cath Tod believes that David and Sarah may then have gone to Ireland, as David was working there as a publican in 1850. She believes that Sarah died in Ireland, where their children were born, and that David then returned to England with his sons to resume his old trade of jeweller.

An extract of Court proceedings in Liverpool on 18 January 1853 shows David petitioning for insolvency. His last address was given as 9 Clare Street, and prior to that in Walker Street, Low Hill and at 20 Leigh Street, all presumably in Liverpool. Prior to that he had been a Licensed Victualler at 12 Little Britain Street, Dublin, Ireland. He was required to "appear before Joseph Pollock Esq., Judge of the said Court, on the 24th day of January instant, at half past ten of the clock in the forenoon precisely, at the Liverpool District County Court, No.3, Lime-street, Liverpool, for his first examination." Mr William Statham was appointed the Official Assignee of his estate and effects.

David and Sarah had two children:

- Robert George Tod b. 1843
- James Tod, b. 1854

David then married *Emma Thompson* in the third quarter of 1877 in Coventry, Warwickshire (reference Vol. 6d Page 633). She was born ca 1831 in Coventry, the daughter of John and Martha Thompson. In the 1851 Census she appeared with her parents at 93 Sherbourne Street, Coventry; both her and her father were shown as ribbon weavers, and her mother as a filler.

David died in the fourth quarter of 1888 in Coventry (reference Warwick Vol. 6d Page 333). Sadly, Emma then fell on hard times and the 1891 Census showed her as resident in the Coventry Union Workhouse, working as a silk winder. She died there on 26 February 1896 (reference Coventry Vol. 6d Page 320a.)

Robert George Tod and his descendants will be covered in a separate section of this Part of the Genealogy.

James Tod

James was probably born in 1854 in Ireland, the second child of David and Sarah Tod, and returned to England with his father and brother. He was obviously well off, as his uncle James Tod left him the bulk of his estate in 1892.

He married *Emily Merrick* on 8 August 1901 in Liverpool. Emily was born in 1857 in Liverpool (reference Vol. 8b Page 168).

James was a watchmaker and jeweller by trade, and had made a couple of trips to Boston MA USA before his marriage. There is a record of him working in a watch factory in the USA in 1880. He was obviously living there just prior to marrying, as he arrived back in Liverpool on 29 July 1901 aboard the SS *Saxonia*. He and Emily then sailed back to Boston on the same vessel, leaving Liverpool on 10 September 1901 and travelling Saloon Class. They were described as "Gentleman and Wife" and strangely her age was given as 35!

Thomas Tod

Thomas was born ca 1823 in Liverpool, the seventh child of David and Jane Tod. He was a watchmaker by trade.

The 1841 Census saw him still living with his parents, but subsequently no Census record could be found of him. He never married.

He died in Rainhill, Lancashire on 19 February 1874. A record has been supplied by Cath Tod reveals Letters of Administration for his estate were issued nine years later, on 1 March 1853, granting Probate to his brother James, a gentleman of Well Lane, Tranmere, Cheshire. Sureties were given by Peter Tod of 123 Rishton Street, Liverpool, Soap Boiler, and Henry Smith of Mill Street, Liverpool, Pork Butcher. The value of the estate was One Hundred and Eight Pounds, Nine Shillings and Four Pence.

Mary Jane Tod

Mary was born ca 1829 in Liverpool, the ninth and youngest child of David and Jane Tod. She was a dressmaker by trade.

The 1841 Census saw her still living with her parents.

A Mary Jane Tod was married in the third quarter of 1872 in Liverpool (reference Vol. 8b Page 129). If this was the Mary Jane under notice she would have been 43 at the time. There were two possible spouses – a George Cotterell and a Wilson Cox. The 1901 Census for Stretford, Lancashire did in fact show George Cotterell as having married a Mary Ann, but her age was 58, making her year of birth

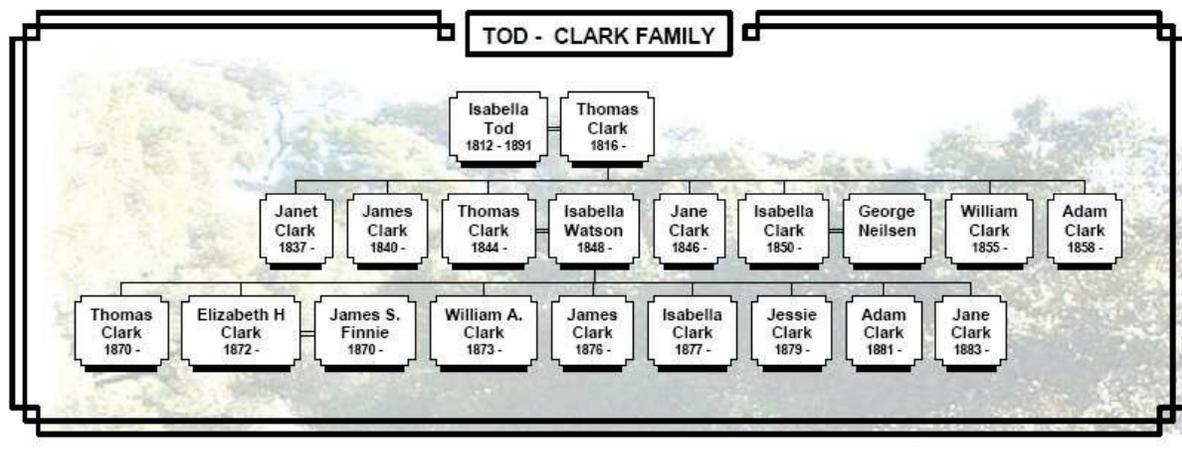
1833, and her place of birth Stretford. The 1881 Census also revealed that a Wilson Cox married a Mary J, but although born in Liverpool her age was only 29. This effectively rules out the possibility that the Mary Jane married in 1872 was the Mary Jane under notice.

No other record of her has been found.

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# THE TOD - CLARK FAMILY LINE



Much of the Tod-Clark Family had as their home the town of Peebles, a burgh in the committee area of Tweeddale, in the Scottish Borders.

Peebles lies at the confluence of the River Tweed, flowing east towards Berwick-upon-Tweed and the sea, and the Eddleston Water flowing from the north, whose valley has long been an important communications route between Edinburgh and the Scottish Borders. Settlement in the area dates back thousands of years, as shown by the hill forts in the area and by the remains of a nearby Roman road and a Roman fort at Lyne. Some time after the Romans' brief stay this section of the Tweed Valley was part of the Kingdom of Strathclyde, only finally becoming part of Scotland under Malcolm II in 1016.

Peebles' strategic position was reflected by the building of a castle in the 1100s. This was located on Castle Hill, a site at the west end of the High Street today occupied by the Old Parish Church. It guarded the wooden bridge across the River Tweed and was occupied by the English in the wars of the early 1300s. Accounts differ about the eventual fate of Peebles Castle. More enduring was Neidpath Castle, overlooking the Tweed a mile to the west of Peebles. With origins in 1370, much of today's structure dates back to the 1500s and 1600s.



Today's Peebles is an attractive and bustling town whose heart lies in its main shopping street, formed by High Street and Eastgate. This area was largely built in the second half of the 1500s, on a spur of land between the River Tweed and the Eddleston Water. Initially a market town, Peebles played a role in the woollen industry of the Scottish Borders up until the 1960s. Although one woollen mill remains operational in the town, the industrial composition of Peebles has changed and the town is now home to many people who commute to work in Edinburgh as well as being a popular tourist destination, especially in the summer.

## Isabella Tod

Isabella was born on 30 May 1812 in Liverpool, the second child of David and Jane Tod, and was christened at St Peter's Church, Liverpool on 10 June of that year.

She obviously moved to her father's home country of Scotland, as she married a *Thomas Clark* on either 18 December 1836 or 6 January 1837 – strangely, FamilySearch has two different entries for it – in Tweedsmuir, Peebleshire. No record of Thomas' birth has been found, but he was obviously a dairy farmer.

The 1841 Scotland Census shows them living at North Side Old Town, Peebles. Thomas' age is shown as 25, suggesting he was born ca 1816, and Isabella also as 25, which conflicts with her real age of about 29 at that time. Also shown are two children: Janet, age 4, and James, age 1 month. Because the Census information does not include a facsimile of the actual document it is impossible to know whether such errors are due to illegible characters.

The 1851 Scotland Census shows the family at High Street, South Side, Peebles. Isabella's age is now shown as 38, which would be correct. The children now include Janet, age 13; James, age 10; Thomas, age 6; Jane, age 4; and Isabella, age 1.

The 1861 Census saw the family still living in High Street, Peebles. Thomas and Isabella are with them, together with two other sons, William, age 5, and Adam, age 3.

1871 saw them at 3 West Crosscauseway Dairy and House, Edinburgh Buccleuch, Midlothian, so obviously during that interval they had moved from Peebles to the capital. This census entry is a strange one, and the census taker seems to have had his mind on other things. Isabella is listed twice, once as "Todd" and once as Clark, with an age of 33 in both cases and a birthplace of Cheshire, which is patently absurd! James is listed, as is Adam, age 13 and a scholar. There is now listed an Isabella Clark and an Isabella Neilsen, both age 31 and obviously one and the same person. There is a George Clark and a George Neilsen, both age 21 and both shown as a grandson, and finally three servants. William has disappeared. Again, in the absence of the actual document it is difficult to sort out these relationships. However if one accepts that Isabella Clark/Neilsen's age should be 21, not 31, it is almost certain she is the daughter Isabella, who has married *George Neilsen*. There is a record of Isabella Clark marrying George Nelson on 14 July 1869 in Edinburgh, so whether the correct name is Neilsen or Nelson remains uncertain.

The 1881 Census shows Thomas and Isabella now alone and living at Adelphi Ho, Poplar Lane, Leith. Midlothian. Their ages are now correct, and Thomas is listed as "dairyman".

Isabella died on 29 January 1891 at 64 Bristo Street, Edinburgh St Cuthberts, Midlothian, and the Census for that year shows Thomas living alone at that address, a retired dairyman aged 77. He died on 22 June 1900 at Adam Street, Edinburgh of cerebral thrombosis.

Thomas and Isabella had at least seven children:

- Janet Clark, b. July 1837
- James Clark, b. 28 November 1840
- Thomas Clark, b. 6 June 1844
- Jane Clark, b. 6 December 1846
- Isabella Clark, b. 4 March 1850
- William Clark, b. 26 June 1855
- Adam Clark, b. 6 March 1858

## Janet Clark

Janet Clark was christened on 16 July 1837 in Peebles, Peebleshire, the eldest child of Thomas and Isabella Clark. She appeared with her parents in the Censuses of 1841 and 1851.

The 1861 Census saw her working as a servant at 15 South Bank Street, Edinburgh Tolbooth, Midlothian.

## James Clark

James Clark was born on 28 November 1840 in Peebles, Peebleshire, the eldest son of Thomas and Isabella Clark. He appeared with his parents in the Censuses of 1841 and 1851.

The 1851 census saw him as a scholar, boarding with Richard and Catherine Thomson at Hallyne, Peebleshire.

The 1861 Census showed James lodging at 98 Cowgate, Forresters Wynd, Edinburgh St Giles. His occupation was given as "flesher".

The 1871 Census saw him back with his parents on their dairy farm in Edinburgh Buccleuch. His occupation was given as butcher.

## Thomas Clark

Thomas Clark was born on 6 June 1844 in Peebles, Peebleshire, the second son of Thomas and Isabella Clark. The 1851 and 1861 Censuses saw him living with his parents, and his occupation in 1861 was apprentice baker.

Thomas married *Isabella Watson* on 18 November 1869 in Edinburgh. She was born ca 1848.

The 1871 Census showed Thomas and Isabella living at 48 Bristo Street, Edinburgh Buccleuch, M Midlothian. He had obviously changed his trade, as he was now and in future listed as a butcher like his brother James. They had a son, Thomas, age 1.

The 1881 Census saw Thomas and Isabella living at 2 Crichton Street, Edinburgh St Giles. It had been a prolific decade for them, as their son Thomas had been joined by Elizabeth, age 9; William, age 7; James, age 5; Isabella; age 4; and Jessie, age 2.

The 1891 Census saw Thomas still living at 2 Crichton Street, but there was no mention of his wife Isabella and possibly she had died. With him were the children Thomas, William, James, Isabella and Jessie, and there was a new child, Adam, age 10. An Elizabeth and James Finnie were also living there,

and it is probable that she was Thomas' daughter Elizabeth who had married James Finnie, although no record of a marriage has been found.

The 1901 Census shows Thomas now living at 111 Lauriston Place, Edinburgh St Cuthberts. William, James, Isabella and Adam are still with him, and there is a Jane Clark, born ca 1883 in Edinburgh and an upholsterer by trade. She was quite likely another daughter of Thomas and Isabella, but no birth record has been found and she was not shown in the 1891 Census..

Thomas and Isabella had eight children (presuming Jane was also their daughter):

- Thomas Clark, b. ca 1870
- Elizabeth Clark, b. ca 1872
- William Alexander Clark, b. ca 1874
- James Clark, b. ca 1876
- Isabella Clark, b. ca 1877
- Jessie Clark, b. ca 1879
- Adam Clark, b. ca 1881
- Jane Clark, b. ca 1883

### *Thomas Clark*

Thomas was born on 30 March 1870 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, the first child of Thomas and Isabella Clark.

The 1871, 1881 and 1891 Censuses showed him living with his parents. In 1891 his occupation was shown as Vanman.

No record was found in the 1901 Census or thereafter.

### *Elizabeth Clark*

Elizabeth was born on 8 January 1872 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, the second child of Thomas and Isabella Clark.

She married *James Spence Finnie* on 4 September 1890 at 17 Glenorchy Terrace, Edinburgh. The Marriage Register showed James as a Cellarman, the son of John Finnie, Brush Maker (deceased) and Catherine Spence. One of the witnesses was a Maggie Tod. James was born on 3 April 1870 in Edinburgh.

The 1881 Census showed her living with her parents and her husband James, a waiter age 21.

No other record has been found.

### *William Alexander Clark*

William was born on 28 November 1873 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, the third child of Thomas and Isabella Clark.

The 1881, 1891 and 1901 Censuses showed him living with his parents.

No other record has been found.

### James Clark

James was born ca 1876 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, the fourth child of Thomas and Isabella Clark.

The 1881, 1891 and 1901 Censuses showed him living with his parents.

No other record has been found.

### Isabella Clark

Isabella was born ca 1877 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, the fifth child of Thomas and Isabella Clark.

The 1881, 1891 and 1901 Censuses showed her living with her parents.

No other record has been found.

### Jessie Clark

Jessie was born ca 1879 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, the sixth child of Thomas and Isabella Clark.

The 1881 and 1891 Censuses showed her living with her parents.

No other record has been found.

### Adam Clark

Adam was born ca 1881 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, the seventh child of Thomas and Isabella Clark.

The 1891 and 1901 Censuses showed him living with his parents.

No other record has been found.

### Jane Clark

Jane was born ca 1883 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, the eighth child of Thomas and Isabella Clark, but no birth record has been found and she was not shown in the 1891 Census.

The 1901 Census showed her living with her parents, and her occupation was Upholsterer.

No other record has been found.

### Jane Clark

Jane Clark was born on 6 December 1846 in Peebles, Peebleshire, the daughter of Thomas and Isabella Clark. The 1851 Census saw her living with her parents.

## Isabella Clark

Isabella Clark was born on 4 March 1850 in Peebles, Peebleshire, the daughter of Thomas and Isabella Clark. The 1851 Census saw her living with her parents.

She was also living with her parents at the 1871 Census and as mentioned earlier she had married a George Neilsen or Nelson. Neilsen is considered the more likely, but in any case no further record of either of them has been found.

## William Clark

William was born on 26 June 1855 in Peebles, Peebleshire, the son of Thomas and Isabella Clark. The 1861 Census showed him living with his parents, but he did not appear in the 1871 Census. No further record that would clearly identify him has been found.

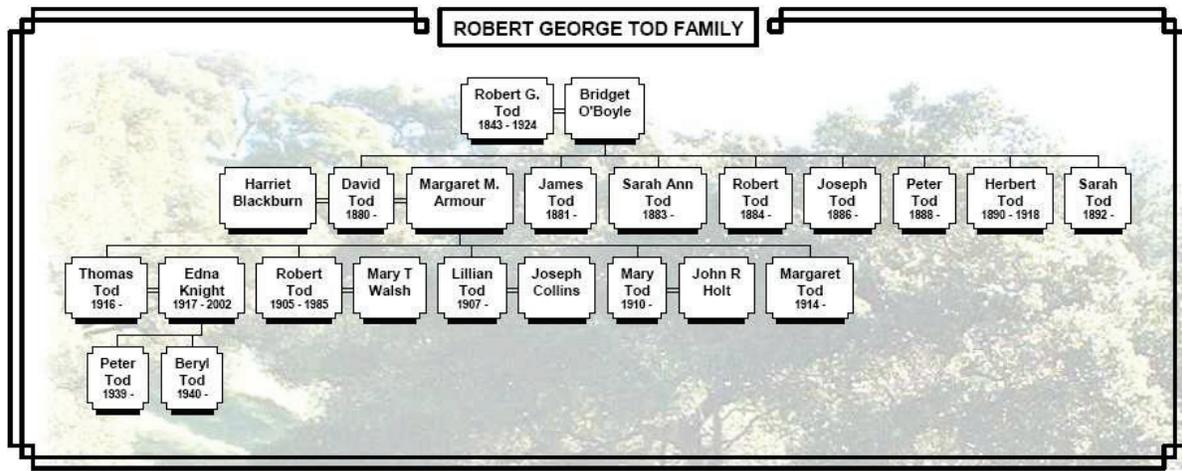
## Adam Clark

Adam Clark was born on 6 March 1858 in Peebles, Peebleshire, the youngest son of Thomas and Isabella Clark. No record of the birth has been found. The 1861 and 1871 Censuses saw him living with his parents, but no further record has been found.

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# THE ROBERT GEORGE TOD FAMILY



Robert George Tod and his descendants settled in Salford, Lancashire, and appear to have remained in the area through to the present day.



Rochdale is a large market town in Greater Manchester, England. It lies amongst the foothills of the Pennines on the River Roch, 5.3 miles (8.5 km) north-northwest of Oldham and 9.8 miles (15.8 km) north-northeast of the city of Manchester. The town is surrounded by several smaller settlements which together form the Metropolitan Borough of Rochdale, of which Rochdale is the largest settlement and administrative centre. Rochdale has a total population of 95,796.

Historically a part of Lancashire, Rochdale's recorded history begins with an entry in the Domesday Book of 1086 under *Recedham Manor*. The ancient parish of Rochdale was a division of the Hundred of Salford and one of the largest ecclesiastical parishes in England comprising several townships. By 1251, Rochdale had become important enough to have been granted a Royal charter. Subsequently, Rochdale flourished into a centre of northern England's woollen trade, and by the early 18th century was described as being "remarkable for many wealthy merchants".

Rochdale rose to prominence during the 19th century as a major mill town and centre for textile manufacture during the Industrial Revolution. It was a boomtown of the Industrial Revolution, and amongst the first ever industrialised towns. The Rochdale Canal—one of the major navigable broad canals of the United Kingdom—was a highway of commerce during this time used for the haulage of cotton, wool, coal to and from the area. The socioeconomic change brought by the success of Rochdale's textile industry in the 19th century led to its rise to borough status and it remained a dominant settlement in its region. However, during the 20th century Rochdale's spinning capacity declined towards an eventual halt.

## Robert George Tod

Robert was probably born in 1843 in Ireland, the eldest child of David and Sarah Tod, and returned to England with his father and brother after his mother died. He later served in the 24th Regiment of Foot.

According to Catherine Tod he married *Bridget O'Boyle* in 1879 in St Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Rochdale, Lancashire. She was born in 1857 in Ballina, Ireland, the daughter of a farmer, Solomon O'Boyle.

The family seems to have disappeared for the 1881 and 1891 Censuses, but the 1901 Census found them at 15 Haynes Street, Rochdale. Robert's occupation was Builder's Labourer. With them were their children: David, age 21; James, age 19; Robert, age 17; Joseph, age 14; Peter, age 12; Herbert, age 10; and Sarah, age 8.

Robert died in Rochdale in the third quarter of 1924 (reference Vol. 8e Page 67.).

Robert and Bridget had eight known children:

- David Tod, b. 1880
- James Tod, b.1881
- Sarah Ann Tod, b. 1883
- Robert Tod, b. 1884
- Joseph Tod, b. 1886
- Peter Tod, b. 1888
- Herbert Tod, b. 1890
- Sarah Tod, b. 1892

It was noticed during research that another Robert Tod was born in Rochdale in June 1883, and died in the same month. It is possible that he was also a child of Robert and Bridget. If so, he would have been a twin of Sarah Ann, who was born in the second quarter of that year.

## David Tod

David was born in the third quarter of 1880 in Rochdale, Lancashire, the first child of Robert George & Bridget Tod (reference Vol. 8e Page 52).

The 1901 Census showed him living with his family and siblings in Rochdale.

He married *Margaret McKinnon Armour* ca 1905, but no record of the marriage has been found. Later he married *Harriet Blackburn*. A Harriet Blackburn was born in the third quarter of

1916 in Salford, Lancashire (reference Vol. 8d Page 3) and this may have been her. However there were numerous other births by that name.

David and Margaret had five children:

- Robert Tod, b. 1905
- Lillian Tod, b. 1907
- Mary Tod, b. 1910
- Margaret Tod, b. 1914
- Thomas Tod, b. 1916

### Robert Tod

Robert was born on 10 March 1905 in Rochdale, the first child of David and Margaret Tod. No Birth record has been found, but the date has been identified from his Death record.

He married *Mary T Walsh* in the third quarter of 1938 in Rochdale (reference Vol. 8e Page 86). There were numerous women of that name born in Lancashire in the relevant timeframe and it is not possible to identify which one might be the Mary under notice.

Robert died in January 1985 in Rochdale (reference Vol. 39 page 685).

A Mary Tod, born 27 June 1920, died in Rochdale in June 1989 (reference Vol. 39 Page 527). This could have been the Mary under notice..

### Lillian Tod

Lillian was born in the fourth quarter of 1907 in Rochdale, the second child of David and Margaret Tod (reference Vol. 8e Page 48).

She married *Joseph Collins* in the second quarter of 1930 in Rochdale (reference Vol. 8e Page 85). There were numerous men of that name born in Lancashire in the relevant timeframe and it is not possible to identify which one might be the Joseph under notice.

There were numerous children with the surname Collins born in Rochdale in the 1930s; some of these may well have been the issue of Joseph and Lillian.

### Mary Tod

Mary was born in the second quarter of 1910 in Rochdale, the third child of David and Margaret Tod (reference Vol. 8e Page 58).

She married *John R Holt* in the third quarter of 1935 in Rochdale (reference Vol. 8e page 171). There were numerous men of that name born in Lancashire and adjacent Cheshire in the relevant timeframe and it is not possible to identify which one might be the John under notice.

## Margaret Tod

Margaret was born in the second quarter of 1914 in Rochdale, the fourth child of David and Margaret Tod (reference Vol. 8e Page 86).

No other record of her has been found.

## Thomas Tod

Thomas was born in the third quarter of 1916 in Rochdale, the fifth child of David and Margaret Tod (reference Vol. 8e Page 83).

He married *Edna Knight* in the third quarter of 1938 in Rochdale (reference Vol. 8e Page 72). Edna was born in Rochdale in the first quarter of 1917 (reference Vol. 8c Page 72). Her mother's maiden name was Sharrocks.

Edna died in August 2002 in Rochdale (reference C60A 0091C 269).

Thomas and Edna had two known children:

- Peter Tod, b. 1939
- Beryl Tod, b. 1940

## Peter Tod

Peter was born in the first quarter of 1939 in Rochdale, the first child of Thomas and Edna Tod (reference Vol. 8e Page 72).

## Beryl Tod

Beryl was born in the fourth quarter of 1940 in Rochdale, the second child of Thomas and Edna Tod (reference Vol. 8e Page 106).

## James Tod

James was born in the third quarter of 1881 in Rochdale, Lancashire, the second child of Robert George & Bridget Tod (reference Vol. 8e Page 52).

The 1901 Census showed him living with his family and siblings in Rochdale.

## Sarah Ann Tod

Sarah Ann was born in the second quarter of 1883 in Rochdale, Lancashire, the third child of Robert George & Bridget Tod (reference Vol. 8e Page 55).

The 1901 Census showed her living with her family and siblings in Rochdale.

It is probable that she then died in that year or in 1892, as a sister Sarah was born in the fourth quarter of 1892. No Death record has been found.

### Robert Tod

Robert was born in the second quarter of 1884 in Rochdale, Lancashire, the fourth child of Robert George & Bridget Tod (reference Vol. 8e Page 60).

The 1901 Census showed him living with his family and siblings in Rochdale.

A Robert B Tod married a Mary T Walsh in the third quarter of 1938 in Rochdale, but it is not certain whether this was the Robert Tod under notice.

### Joseph Tod

Joseph was born in the second quarter of 1886 in Rochdale, Lancashire, the fifth child of Robert George & Bridget Tod (reference Vol. 8e Page 63).

The 1901 Census showed him living with his family and siblings in Rochdale.

### Peter Tod

Peter was born in the third quarter of 1888 in Rochdale, Lancashire, the sixth child of Robert George & Bridget Tod (reference Vol. 8e Page 56a).

The 1901 Census showed him living with his family and siblings in Rochdale.

A Peter Tod was married in the third quarter of 1911 in Rochdale to one of two brides: Martha Taylor or Mary E Lord. It is not certain whether this was the Peter Tod under notice.

### Herbert Tod

Herbert was born in the third quarter of 1890 in Rochdale, Lancashire, the seventh child of Robert George & Bridget Tod (reference Vol. 8e Page 38).

The 1901 Census showed him living with his family and siblings in Rochdale.

Herbert enlisted in the Lancashire Fusiliers during World War I and served with the 10th Battalion. A Medals Index Card dated 15 July 1915 showed he had won the Victory and British medals and the 1915 Star. He died of his wounds on 2 May 1918 in Flanders, France.

### Sarah Tod

Sarah was born in the fourth quarter of 1892 in Rochdale, Lancashire, the eighth child of Robert George & Bridget Tod (reference Vol. 8e Page 34).

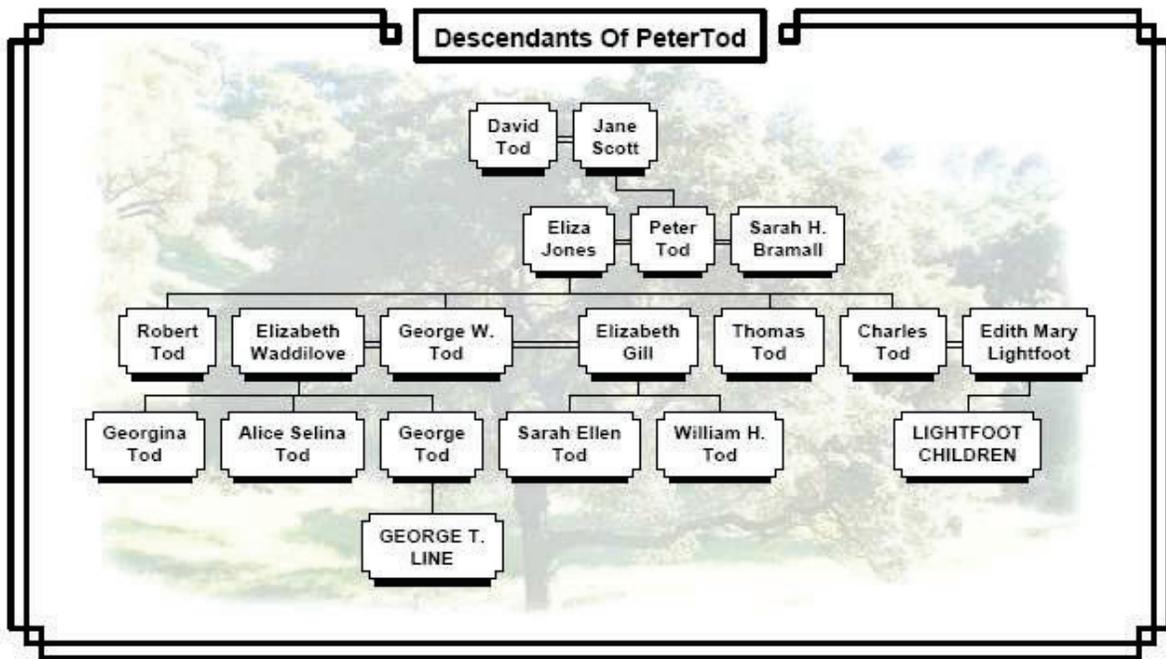
The 1901 Census showed her living with her family and siblings in Rochdale.

A Sarah Tod married a Wilfred Howarth in the first quarter of 1930 in Rochford, but it is not certain whether this was the Sarah Tod under notice.

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## 2.3.1 THE PETER TOD LINE



### *Peter Tod*

Peter Tod was born in Liverpool ca 1825, the seventh child of David and Jane Tod. The 1841 Census shows him, age 15 and a soap labourer, living with his parents and siblings at No. 1 Sherriff Street, Everton, Liverpool.



**Peter, Thomas & Charles Tod, ca 1908**

He married *Eliza Jones* on 14 April 1850 in Liverpool (reference Vol. 20 Page 301).

The 1851 Census shows Peter Tod, age 24, "Labourer in a Soap Factory", born in Liverpool, Lancashire, and his wife Eliza, nee Jones, age 22 and born in Liverpool, living at 74 Victoria Place, Everton, Liverpool. They have a son, Robert Tod, age 10 months. Also living with them is Eliza's mother, Mary Jones, age 48 and born in Liverpool, and her sister Ann Jones, age 20 and born in Liverpool. There appears to be a discrepancy of two years in Peter's age.

No further record of Peter and Eliza Tod was found by the writer until the 1881 Census, although it is known that they had a son, George Tod, born in Liverpool in 1854. Peter Tod is shown on the marriage certificate of George Tod to Elizabeth Waddilove in 1876 as a Soap Boiler. However Cath Tod has census information for 1861 and 1871 that states the family were living at 4 Whatmough Street, Everton and 123 Rishton Street, Everton respectively in those years.

The 1881 Census shows Peter Tod, age 56, and his wife Eliza, age 54, now residing at 123 Rishton Street, Everton, Liverpool. This would confirm Peter's birth year as 1825 (+/- 1 year). Peter is described as a Labourer, Soap Works. Also listed are their three sons: George, age 27, Paint Brush Maker, born Liverpool; Thomas, age 17, seaman on HMS *Ganges*, born Liverpool; and Charles, age 9, scholar, born Liverpool. Emily a grand- daughter age 9 and born in Liverpool, is also shown. Curiously, George was by that time married and appears separately with his wife in the 1881 Census – see under his entry later.

Peter's name occurs again in 1883, when on 1 February he was given probate of his brother Thomas' estate (see entry for Thomas Tod.)

Peter and Eliza had five children:

- Robert Tod, b. 1850
- George William Tod, b. ca 1854
- David Tod, b. 1857
- Thomas Whitehall Tod, b. ca 1864
- Charles Tod, b. ca 1872

Eliza died in 1882 and Peter then married *Sarah Howet Bramall* in the third quarter of 1883 in Liverpool (reference West Derby Vol. 8b Page 699).

The 1891 Census finds Peter and Sarah residing at 52 Naylor Street, Vauxhall, Liverpool. With them is his grand-daughter Elizabeth Tod, age 3 and born in Leeds, Yorkshire. At age 66 he is still a foreman at a soap factory.

Sarah died in 1901, while Peter lived on to die on 5 December 1915 at Chorlton, Lancashire, a suburb of Manchester, at the age of 90 (reference Vol. 8c Page 1110). He was buried in Gorton Cemetery, near Salford, and the death was registered and grave site paid for by his son, Charles Tod. The grave site is No. V838, and there is no headstone.

There is no Census record for 1901, but the 1911 Census records him as resident in Chorlton. However the actual census record has not yet been sighted. There were no children from their marriage.

### *Eliza Tod (nee Jones)*

Eliza was born in 1829 in Liverpool, the daughter of Patrick and Mary Jones.

The 1841 Census shows her living with her parents in Tib (?) Street, Manchester. Both were born in Ireland, Patrick's age was 45 and Mary's 38. Both had the occupation of "dyer". Also listed were children Charles, age 16; James, age 14; Eliza, age 12; Thomas, age 6; and Margaret, age 2. There was also known to be an elder sister, Ann, who had obviously left home by then. All the children were born in Liverpool.

Prior to her marriage to Peter Tod, Eliza's occupation was charwoman.

Eliza died in the third quarter of 1882 in Liverpool (reference Vol. 8b Page 283).

### *Sarah Howet Tod (nee Bramall)*

Sarah was born ca 1844/45 in West Derby, Liverpool, although no specific birth record has been found.

Nothing else is known about her prior to her marriage to Peter Tod. She appeared in the 1891 Census with him. She died in the fourth quarter of 1901 in Liverpool (reference Vol. 8b Page 114).

The descendants of George William Tod and Charles Tod will be covered in a separate section of this Part of the Genealogy.

Robert Tod

Robert was born in the second quarter of 1850 in Liverpool, the eldest child of Peter and Eliza Tod. He was christened at St Peter's Church, Liverpool on 11 August 1850.

A Robert Tod, born ca 1850, died in the third quarter of 1877 in Liverpool (reference Vol. 8b Page 124). In the absence of any other record of Robert it might reasonably be presumed that this was him.

David Tod

David was born in the third quarter of 1857 in Liverpool (reference Vol. 8b Page 183) and died on 22 July 1858 aged 11 months (reference West Derby Vol, 8b Page 302). His mother Eliza was present at his death at 11 Union Terrace, Mill Road, Everton.

Thomas Whitehall Tod

Thomas was born on 26 March 1864 in Liverpool, the third son of Peter and Eliza Tod. He joined the Royal Navy.

The 1881 Census saw him still living with his parents and brothers, with his occupation shown as sailor aboard HMS *Ganges*. However the same Census also listed him as "Not Aboard" HMS *Sealark* in Devon. He was described as "Boy 2 Class age 16.

Cath Tod has supplied a copy of the service record of Thomas (numbered 111623). From it we can glean that he was born on 26 March 1864 in Liverpool, Lancashire. He was engaged by the Royal Navy on 26 March 1882 for a period of ten years, although this does not tie up with dates later in the document, which unfortunately is not clearly legible.. His physical description was five feet one and three quarter inches in height, with dark hair, grey eyes, fair complexion and some kind of wound or scar on his left hand. In 1880 he served on HMS *Impregnable* as Boy 2nd Class, and in 1881 on HMS *Ganges*. He served on both vessels later, and also on the HMS *Royal Adelaide*; HMS *Bullfrog* (or more likely HMS *Bulwark*), by which time he was an Able Seaman; and HMS *Duke of Wellington*. His conduct throughout was described as "good" or "very good", and he appeared to have been discharged or perhaps invalided out of the Navy on 11 September 1885.



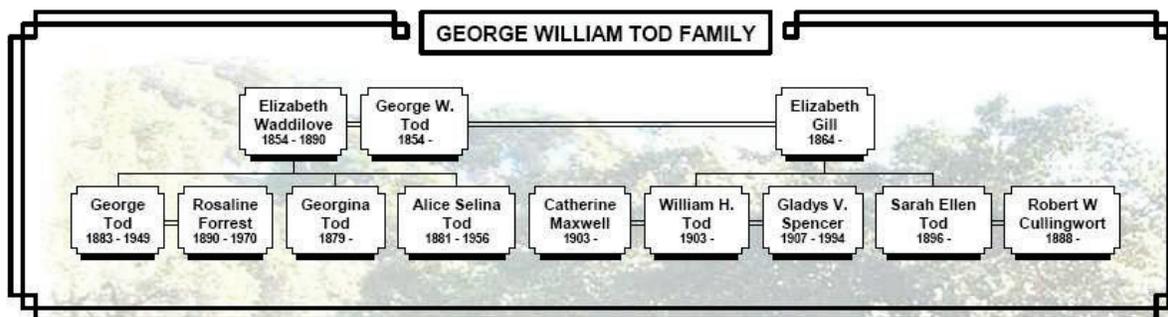
HMS *Impregnable* was an old 121 gun ship from 1860, initially named HMS *Howe*. The ship was renamed HMS *Bulwark* and then, in 1886, was renamed again to HMS *Impregnable*, a training ship under the command of Captain D. H. Bosanquet.

No other record of Thomas has been found.

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# THE GEORGE WILLIAM TOD FAMILY



## *George William Tod*

George was born about 1854 in Liverpool, Lancashire, the second son of Peter and Eliza Tod. He was christened at St Peter's Church, Liverpool on 7 May of that year. He was a paint brush maker by trade.

No Census record has been found for his family before George married *Elizabeth Waddilove* on 17 April 1876 at the church in Holbeck, Leeds, the daughter of William Waddilove and Georgiana, maiden name unknown (reference Vol. 9b Page 445). The Marriage Certificate is held by the writer, showing George's father as Peter Tod, occupation Soap Boiler.

The 1881 Census shows George and Elizabeth living at 21 Frederick Street, Salford, Lancashire (now Greater Manchester). The second name of William does not appear in any census records. His place of birth is shown as Liverpool and his occupation as Paint Brush Maker. Elizabeth is shown as being born in Leeds. They have one child, Georgina, age 2, born in Dalston, Middlesex. How they came to be in London for her birth is unknown, as Elizabeth's family lived in Yorkshire.

Curiously, George Tod also appears in the 1881 Census at his parents' home – see Peter Tod earlier. It can only be surmised that he was visiting his parents on the day and was counted twice!

The family certainly moved around, as the 1891 Census shows George, but not Elizabeth who had died in 1890, residing with the family of Thomas and Mary Waddilove at 8 Wharfedale Mount, Leeds. George is shown as being a ???-in-law (the writing is illegible, but assumably is "son-in-law"), of the Waddiloves, and the "Condition as to marriage" appears to be "Widr", ie "Widower".). Georgina Tod is listed as a scholar, aged 12. There are also two more children: Alice S Tod, scholar age 9 and born in Salford; and George Tod, scholar aged 8, born in Manchester. As the children are shown as the nieces and nephews of the Waddiloves, it can be assumed that Thomas Waddilove is the brother of George's wife Elizabeth.

George and Elizabeth had three known children:

- Georgina Tod, b. 1879
- Alice Selina Tod, b. 1881
- George Tod, b. 1893

The name Lily Tod was also given to the writer by Alice Phillips, nee Tod, as being a daughter of George Tod, but no record of such a name has yet been found in any Census or Births, Marriages & Deaths Index.

George Tod married *Elizabeth Gill* on 16 April 1892 at St Mark's Church, Woodhouse, Leeds (reference Vol. 9b Page 777). On the Marriage Certificate he was shown as age 38, a widower and Paint Brush maker, of 11 Alexander Place, Leeds, and his father was shown as Peter Tod, a Foreman. Elizabeth was shown as age 29, a spinster of 1 Holborn Street, Leeds, and her father was shown as William Gill, a Farm Labourer. Elizabeth was obviously illiterate, as she signed the certificate with a cross. Witnesses were a Tom Atkinson and a Sarah Wardle (?). The Minister was Reuben Williams.

The 1901 Census shows George and Elizabeth Tod living at 20 Glossop Terrace, Leeds. George's occupation is still shown as Paint Brush Maker. Elizabeth's age is shown as 39 and her birthplace as Thirsk, Yorkshire. A son, George, age 17, occupation Lead Glazier and birthplace Manchester, appears again, but Georgina and Alice S no longer appear; presumably they have left home. There is also a new daughter, Sarah E, age 5 and born in Leeds. Also living with them is a nephew, Henry Pratt, age 20, a railway worker born in Borrowby, Yorkshire. Sarah E was of course the daughter of the second Elizabeth Tod.

No record has been found of the death of George William Tod.

George and the second Elizabeth had two children:

- Sarah Ellen Tod, b 1896
- William Herbert Tod, b. 1903

### *Elizabeth Tod (nee Waddilove)*

Elizabeth Waddilove born in the first quarter of 1854 in Leeds, the daughter of William and Georgiana (reference Vol. 9b Page 390).

The 1861 Census shows William Waddilove, age 30, Cloth Dresser, born in Wortley, Yorkshire, and his wife Georgiana, age 28, born in Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, living at 17 Woodhouse Street, Leeds. They have a daughter, Elizabeth, age 7, Scholar, born in Leeds; and a daughter Sarahann, age 5, also born in Leeds. It is most likely that "Georgiana" is a misspelling of Georgina by the census taker.

The Marriage Certificate for George Tod and Elizabeth Waddilove shows William Waddilove's occupation as "Lamp Lighter". The witnesses to the marriage were William Waddilove and Sarah Ann Waddilove. Their subsequent first child's name, Georgina, could be further confirmation of the earlier assumption, being the name of Elizabeth Waddilove's mother.

Elizabeth died at the early age of 36 in the third quarter of 1890 in Leeds (reference Vol. 9b Page 335).

### *Elizabeth Tod (nee Gill)*

Elizabeth Gill was born in Thirsk, Yorkshire in the first quarter of 1864, the daughter of William and Eleanor Gill (Birth Index Thirsk Vol. 9d Page 382).

The 1871 Census shows an Elizabeth Gill, aged 8, living with her parents William, age 40 and a labourer, and Eleanor, age 33, at 34 Long Street, Thirsk. William is a labourer, age 40 and born in Thirsk, while Eleanor is age 33 and also born in Thirsk. They have four other children: Jane, age 12; Charles, age 6; William, age 4, and Thomas, age 1; all born in Thirsk.

The 1881 Census shows Elizabeth as a "visitor" at the home of her uncle Edward Gill, at 35A Long Street, Thirsk (no 1881 Census record could be found for William and Eleanor Gill.) In the same

Census, Elizabeth Gill, age 17 and born In Thirsk, is shown as a general servant domestic at the Fleece Inn, Market Place, Thirsk. As there is only one record of an Elizabeth Gill being born in Thirsk in 1864, it is highly probable that Elizabeth was counted twice, once at work and once at her uncle's house.

The 1891 census has no record of an Elizabeth Gill, born in 1864 in Thirsk.

An Elizabeth Tod died in Doncaster, Yorkshire in the fourth quarter of 1908 (reference Vol. 9c Page 325) but there is no certainty that she would be the Elizabeth Tod under notice.

### Georgina Tod

Georgina was born in the first quarter of 1879 in Dalston, Middlesex (now Greater London), the daughter of George and Elizabeth Tod (nee Waddilove) (reference Shoreditch Vol. 1c Page 161).

The 1881 Census shows Georgina, listed as a scholar, living with her parents at 21 Frederick Street, Salford, Lancashire.

The 1891 Census shows her and her father residing with the family of Thomas and Mary Waddilove at 8 Wharfedale Mount, Leeds. She is listed as a scholar, aged 12.

In the 1901 Census Georgina no longer appears and presumably she had left home. However a separate 1891 Census record shows a Georgina Tod working as a servant in the home of Albert and Sarah Swales in Newton, Leeds.

It has been stated that Georgina never married.

### Alice Selina Tod

Alice was born on 29 April 1881 in Salford, Lancashire, the daughter of George and Elizabeth Tod (nee Waddilove) (reference Vol. 8d Page 69).

The 1891 Census shows Alice and her father residing with the family of Thomas and Mary Waddilove at 8 Wharfedale Mount, Leeds. Alice S is listed as a scholar age 9.

In the 1901 Census Alice no longer appears and presumably she has left home. The 1901 census also shows an Alice Todd, age 19, born Manchester and occupation Servant, residing at the Cavalry Barracks, South Manchester. Despite the different spelling of the surname, which was a common mistake by census takers, this could well be the same Alice Tod. The birthplace of Manchester would embrace Salford, where Alice was born.

It has been stated that Alice Tod never married. Alice Phillips (nee Tod) recalls that Alice was in service in Sheffield at one time, and had been promised a home by George Tod (Alice Phillips' father) when she retired. However he died before her, and she came to live with George's wife Rosaline, who found her to be very bossy and got on Rosaline's nerves. Rosaline moved to Liverpool to get out of her way, much to the horror of Rosaline's family. Alice then went to live in Keighley, Yorkshire, with some distant cousin, most likely a Waddilove.

She died in 1956 in Leeds and it is believed she is buried at Lawnswood Cemetery.

### George Tod

George was born on 19 April 1883 at 34 Lodge Street, Manchester, Lancashire, the third child of George and Elizabeth Tod (nee Waddilove).

The descendants of George Tod will be covered in a separate section of this Part of the Genealogy.

*Sarah Ellen Tod*

Sarah Ellen was born in the first quarter of 1896 in Leeds (reference Vol.9b Page 503), the daughter of George and Elizabeth Tod (nee Gill).

The 1901 Census shows her living with her parents at 20 Glossop Street, Leeds. Her age is shown as 5 and her birthplace Leeds, Yorkshire.

According to Alice Phillips (nee Tod) It is thought that Sarah may also have been known as Lily in the family. However it is far more likely that she was known as Nellie, being a contraction of "Ellen". To quote Alice Phillips:

*Nellie's married name was Cullingworth and her husband's name is believed to be Bob (Robert?). They lived off Woodhouse Lane in Leeds. There were no children from the marriage.*

Sarah married *Robert W Cullingworth* in the first quarter of 1921 in Leeds, Yorkshire (reference Vol. 9b Page 735).

**Footnote:** During this research the name "Nellie" caused some confusion and at first it was thought that George and Elizabeth Tod had a second daughter by that name. However the 1901 Census shows the only Nellie Tod born in 1897/98 was coincidentally the daughter of another Sarah E Tod, age 26 and born in Bury in 1875, living in Cork Street, Bury. Her husband was shown as working away, so his name is not known. The census shows Nellie as being age 3. The Births Index shows Nellie Tod being born in December 1897 in Bury (Vol. 8c Page 615). This Nellie is probably the daughter of another Tod uncle, not yet identified.

*Robert W Cullingworth*

The 1891 Census shows a Robert Cunningham, age 3 and born in Crofton, near Wakefield, Yorkshire, living with his parents and siblings at 160 Bowman Street, Sandalcross Lane, Sandal Magna, near Wakefield. His father is a farmer and grocer. This is the only likely match to the Robert Cullingworth who married Sarah Ellen Tod. He would have been eight years older than her.

*William Herbert Tod*

William Herbert was born in the second quarter of 1903 in Leeds, Yorkshire, the son of George and Elizabeth Tod (nee Gill) (reference Vol. 9b Page 491).

William Herbert married *Catherine Maxwell* in the first quarter of 1937 in Leeds (reference Leeds North Vol. 9b Page 586. Catherine was born in the fourth quarter of 1903 in Leigh, Lancashire.

Catherine must have died or the marriage broke up, as William then married *Gladys Violet Spencer* in the second quarter of 1945 in Maidstone, Kent (reference Vol. 2a Page 3633). Gladys was born on 14 January 1907 in Lambeth, London, Surrey (reference Vol. 1d Page 444).

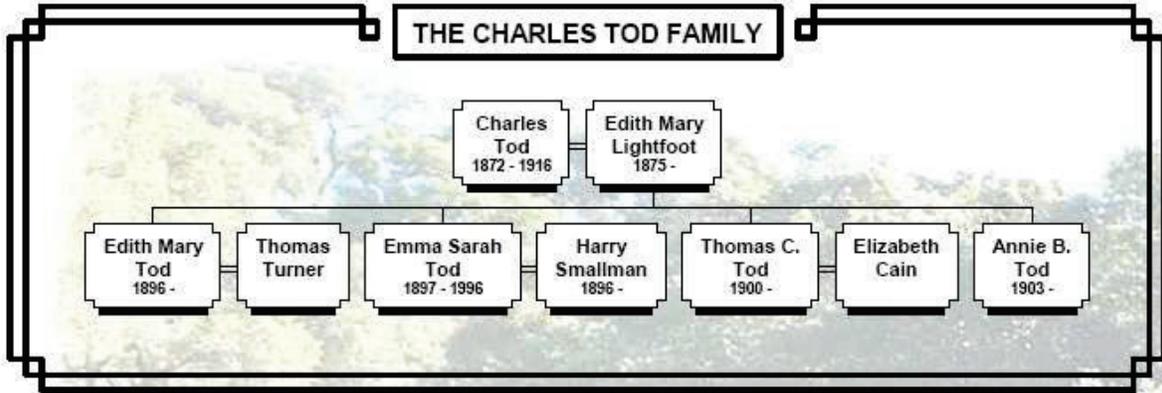
Alice Phillips recalls that he served in the army during World War II. He met and married Gladys and they had no natural children, but adopted a boy. They had a shop in Blackpool, Lancashire.

Gladys died in the fourth quarter of 1994 in Bridlington, Yorkshire (reference 35A 5441 146).

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# THE CHARLES TOD FAMILY LINE



## Charles Tod

Charles was born in the first quarter of 1872 in Everton, Liverpool, the fourth son of Peter and Eliza Tod (reference Liverpool Vol. 8b Page 348).



**Charles Tod & Family, ca 1910**

The 1881 Census saw him living with his parents and brothers at 123 Rishton Street, Everton.

Charles married *Edith Mary Lightfoot* in West Derby, Liverpool in the second quarter of 1895.

The 1901 Census saw Charles and Edith living at 48 Hartnup Street, Everton. Charles' occupation was given as Electric Car Driver, which assumably meant a tram driver. With them were their children Edith Mary, age 5; Emma Sarah, age 3; and Thomas Charles, age 1.

Thomas was killed in 1916 on the Somme, France, during World War I. Edith then had two subsequent marriages, to George Garvey and to Strathy Brown.

Charles and Edith had four children:

- Edith Mary Tod, b. 1896
- Emma Sarah Tod, b. 1897
- Thomas Charles Tod, b. ca 1900
- Annie Bertha Tod

## Edith Mary Tod (nee Lightfoot)

Edith was born on 18 January 1875 in Everton, the daughter of William and Emma Jane Lightfoot (nee Goodall) (reference West Derby Vol. 8b Page 409).

The 1881 Census saw Edith living with her parents William, age 32 and a shipwright, and Emma J, age 28, at 56 Mitylene Street, Kirkdale, Liverpool. Also listed was a sister, Emma J, age 7.

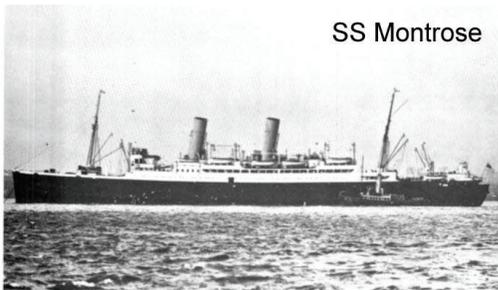
The 1891 Census showed Edith still living with her parents, now at 29 Towson (?) Street, Everton. Her occupation is machinist, and there are three more siblings: William J, age 7; Albert C, age 5; and Ada F, age 3.

## *Edith Mary Tod*

Edith was born in the second quarter of 1896 in Everton, Liverpool, the eldest child of Charles and Mary Tod (reference West Derby Vol. 8b Page 453).

The 1901 Census saw her living with her parents in Everton.

Edith married *Thomas Turner* in the second half of 1925 in Manchester (reference Manchester South Vol. 8d Page 169). Thomas was born ca 1899 in Stockport, Cheshire, but there were several Thomas Turners born there in that timeframe so it is not possible to identify one positively as being him.



SS Montrose

On 5 April 1929 Thomas and Edith sailed for Canada aboard the SS Montrose, arriving in St John, New Brunswick on 14 April. They were emigrating, at the "Special Immigrant Rate", and according to informant Alfred Smallman they settled in Canada, had a family and died there.

## *Emma Sarah Tod*

Emma was born on 12 May 1897 in Everton, Liverpool, the second daughter of Charles and Edith Tod (reference West Derby Vol. 8b Page 286).

The 1901 Census saw her living with her parents in Everton.

She married *Harry Smallman* in the second quarter of 1921 in Salford, Lancashire (reference Vol. 8d Page 138).

Emma died at the fine old age of 99 in August 1996 in Macclesfield, Cheshire (reference A53B 3442A 41).

Emma and Harry had three children:

- Alfred Smallman
- Beatrice (Betty) Smallman, b. 1923
- Harry Smallman, b. 1924

## Harry Smallman

Harry Smallman was born on 6 December 1896 in Salford, Lancashire (reference Vol. 8d Page 117).

The 1901 Census saw him living with his parents James and Ann (nee Stafford) and his siblings at Model Dwellings, Salford.

## Alfred Smallman

Alfred was born on 16 January 1929 in Manchester, the eldest child of Harry and Emma Smallman (reference Manchester S Vol. 8d Page 151).

He married *Hilda Clough* in the third quarter of 1949 in Salford, Lancashire (reference Vol. 10f Page 397). A number of Hilda Cloughs were born in Lancashire in the 1920s-1930s, so positive identification of her is still outstanding

At time of writing he was living in Macclesfield, Cheshire, Hilda having passed away earlier.

Alfred and Hilda are known to have had at least one child, a son.

## Beatrice Smallman

Beatrice was recorded in the Beardsworth/Davies/Smallman Family Tree on Ancestry.co as being the second born child of Harry and Emma Smallman. Again no record can be found of her birth. However a Beatrice Smallman whose mother's maiden name was Tod was born in the third quarter of 1923 in Chorlton, Lancashire (reference Vol. 8c Page 1112). This would certainly be the child in question, and obviously Betty was a family name for the more formal Beatrice.

Beatrice married *Charles Toole* in the third quarter of 1946 in Salford, Lancashire (reference Vol. 10f Page 1281). Charles was born in the third quarter of 1919 in Salford, Lancashire (reference Vol. 8d Page 2). According to informant Alfred Smallman he was evacuated from the beaches of Dunkirk during World War II and lost his right arm there.

It is not known whether there were children of the marriage.

## Harry Smallman

Harry was born on 12 July 1924 in Chorlton, Lancashire, the third child of Harry and Emma Smallman (reference Vol. 8c Page 1110).

He married *Mary Anne Donohue* in the third quarter of 1948 in Salford, Lancashire (reference Vol. 10f Page 1471). The Beardsworth/Davies/Smallman Family Tree gave Mary Anne's years of birth and death as 1928 and 1993 respectively, and her birthplace Banagher, Offaly, Ireland. A Mary Donohue, born 8 December 1928, died in July 1994 in Rochdale, Lancashire. Despite the discrepancy of one year this was also probably her.

Harry died in December 1988 in Little Hutton, Salford, Lancashire (reference Vol. 39 Page 944.) Mary also died there but the date is not known. Both were buried in the Roman Catholic cemetery there.

Harry and Mary had two children:

- Susan Smallman
- Sally Anne Smallman

### *Susan Smallman*

Susan was born in the second quarter of 1949 in Salford, Lancashire, the elder daughter of Harry and Mary Smallman (reference Vol. 1of Page 657).

### *Sally Ann Smallman*

Sally was born in the second quarter of 1954 in Salford, Lancashire, the younger daughter of Harry and Mary Smallman (reference Vol. 1of Page 696).

She possibly married Stephen Williams in the second quarter of 1976 in Barton, Greater Manchester, but this has not yet been established.

### *Thomas Charles Tod*

Thomas was born in the first quarter of 1900, the third child of Charles and Edith Tod (reference West Derby Vol. 8b Page 314).

The 1901 Census saw him living with his parents in Everton.

Thomas Tod married *Elizabeth Cain* in the second quarter of 1919 (reference West Derby Vol. 8b Page 1025). He would have only been 19 at the time. There are a number of Elizabeth Cains recorded in the Birth and census records for the period and it is presently not possible to identify her accurately.

The next record of Thomas is his arrival in Southampton from South Africa on 25 August 1930 aboard the RMS *Walmer Castle*, having embarked in Port Walmer, Natal. His address in England was given as 111 Richtor Street, Everton, and his occupation was a Police Officer. What he was doing in South Africa, and how long he had been there, is a matter for conjecture but from later activities he might well have been trying to emigrate there. He was unaccompanied and there was no indication of his marital status.

On 23 January 1931 he sailed from Liverpool to St John, New Brunswick, Canada on board the SS *Melita*, arriving there on 1 February. He was unaccompanied but his marital status was "married" and he was described as "son"., although he bore no obvious relationship to the names appearing above his. He was sailing in Third Class at the special immigrant rate of ten pounds and was obviously intending to settle in Canada, as his intended occupation there was Police Officer. Curiously, his intended address in Canada was given as " Mother Mrs Brown, 79 Virginia Avenue, off Woodbine Avenue, Toronto Canada." He named his nearest relation as "Wife, Mrs Tod, 6 Clayford Way, Knotty Ash, Liverpool" and it appeared that he intended her to follow him out. This tends to confirm his marriage to Elizabeth Cain, although it is not proved one way or the other.

He apparently stayed in Canada from then until June 1932, when he must have returned to England. His attempt to become a Canadian citizen failed, because on 24 September he sailed back to Canada on board the SS *Letitia*, arriving in Toronto on 3 October. There he was refused permission to re-enter the country, on the grounds that he had insufficient means to secure employment. He apparently appealed to the relevant authorities but his appeal was dismissed on the 21 October and he was

deported back to England aboard the *SS Athenia* that day. He arrived back in Liverpool on 30 October, and the passenger list described him as a labourer of 3 Rockland Street, Liverpool – quite a come-down from being a Police Constable! What had become of his wife during all this time remains a mystery.

In 1933 he was living with the family of Harry and Emma Smallman in the village of Unsworth, near Whitefield, Lancashire and just north of Manchester.

Thomas seems to have regained his status, however, and on 26 January 1935 he arrived in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania from Manchester aboard the *SS London Corporation*. He had a permit for a seven day transit, so was obviously bound for somewhere else. His status was still "married" and his occupation was given as Master at Arms, although this was crossed out and "mariner" substituted.

The year 1935 saw Thomas repeatedly appear on the New York Passenger Lists as a member of the crew of the *SS Monarch of Bermuda*, sailing there from Hamilton, Bermuda. His occupation was now Master at Arms. Of interest, his height was given as 5 foot ten inches and his weight as 160 pounds.

No other record has been found for Thomas or Elizabeth.

Thomas and Elizabeth had two children:

- Dorothy Tod
- Grace Tod

### *Dorothy Tod*

Dorothy was born in the third quarter of 1922 in Liverpool, the younger child of Thomas Charles and Eliza Tod.

She possibly married Thomas M Mitchell in the first quarter of 1941 in Liverpool (reference Vol. 8b Page 937) but this has not yet been established as fact.

### *Grace Tod*

Grace was born in the third quarter of 1920 in Liverpool, the elder child of Thomas Charles and Eliza Tod.

She possibly married Charles Birchall in the first quarter of 1946 in Liverpool (reference Vol. 8b Page 417) but this has not yet been established as fact.

### *Annie Bertha Tod*

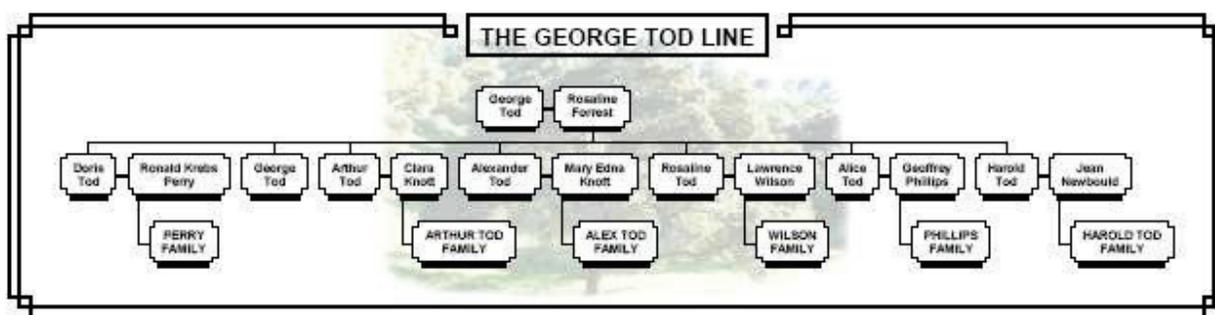
Annie was born in the third quarter of 1903 in Prestwich, Lancashire, the fourth child of Charles and Edith Tod (reference Vol, 8d Page 438).

According to informant Alfred Smallman she migrated to Canada, had a family and died there.

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## 2.3.2 THE GEORGE TOD LINE



### *George Tod*



George Tod was the writer's grandfather.

George was born at 34 Lodge Street, Manchester, Lancashire (now Greater Manchester) on 19 April 1883, the youngest child of George William and Elizabeth Tod (nee Waddilove) (reference Manchester Vol. 8d Page 299). The only Lodge Street, Manchester appears to be in the village of Middleton, on the northern outskirts of the city. Curiously, the FamilySearch site gives his birthplace as Prescot, which is well away from Manchester; nor is there a Lodge Street there.

George's mother, Elizabeth Waddilove, died in 1890, when he was seven years old.

The 1891 Census shows George, his father George William Tod, and sister Georgina residing with the family of Thomas and Mary Waddilove at 8 Wharfedale Mount, Leeds. George is listed as a scholar, age 8; his sister Georgina Tod is listed as a scholar, aged 12. There is also another sister: Alice Selina, scholar age 9 and born in Salford. As the children are shown as the nieces and nephews of the Waddiloves, it can only be assumed that Thomas Waddilove is the brother of George William's late wife Elizabeth.

The 1901 Census shows George living with his father and new stepmother Elizabeth Tod (nee Gill) living at 20 Glossop Terrace, Leeds. His occupation is now Lead Glazier. His sisters Georgina and Alice no longer appear; presumably they have left home. There is also a new daughter, Sarah E, age 5 and born in Leeds, the child of George and the second Elizabeth. Also living with them is a nephew, Henry Pratt, age 20, a railway worker born in Boroughby, Yorkshire.

According to Alice Phillips, it seems George had a falling out with his stepmother, the second Elizabeth Tod, while his father was away on business. He left home and made his way to Liverpool, where he joined a ship as a steward. While in Liverpool he lodged with James Moran, the grandfather of Rosaline Forrest, who also lived there and would become George's wife. His father later tried to get in touch with him, but it was some time before this eventuated.

George married *Rosaline Forrest* on 2 August 1908 at St Chrysostom's Church, Everton, Lancashire (reference West Derby Vol. 8b Page 571). The marital address is shown as 83 Boundary

Lane, presumably also Everton. On the marriage certificate his occupation was shown as Ship Steward.

George was working as a steward on the RMS *Corsician* (sic) when their first daughter, Doris, was born at 1.30pm on Saturday 31 July, 1909. Rosaline sent a postcard to him, care of the ship at Canada Dock, Liverpool, to announce the arrival of a "wee lassie". Interestingly, the card was addressed to "G Todd", not "Tod".

In 1909 George migrated to the United States, leaving his wife and daughter Doris to follow him. Documentation suggests he sailed to New York via Canada, and on the Border Crossings list his occupation was given as Lead Light Maker, his next of kin as Rosaline and his English address as 68 Penton Street, Liverpool. He arrived in September of that year – the day was not shown on the documentation. Rosaline and Doris followed the next year, sailing from Liverpool aboard the SS *Caronia* on 31 May and arriving in New York on 8 June. Their next of kin in England was shown as her grandfather, James Moran, of 83 Boundary lane, West Derby, Liverpool.



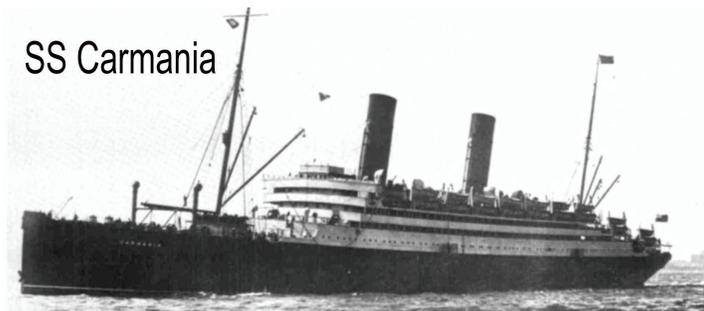
George Tod (on right in doorway)  
New York, ca 1920

The family lived for several years in New York. The 1910 Census dated 15 April showed George boarding with a Thomas and Kathleen Moran at 235 East 27th Street, Manhattan. His occupation was shown as Watchman, Office Building. Thomas Moran's occupation was listed as Elevator Operator, Office Building, so possibly George worked with him. Obviously the Morans were relatives of Rosaline

George's occupation was shown as Elevator Runner on the birth certificate of their son George, who was born in New York in 1911. The certificate also shows their address as being 402 First Avenue, presumably in Brooklyn, as it is certain that his daughter Doris went to school in Brooklyn. Their sons Arthur and Alexander were also born in New York.

The 1920 Census dated 3 January showed George, Rosaline and family residing at 1393 Madison Street, Brooklyn, Kings, New York. George's occupation was then once more shown as Lead Glazier, employed at the Prism Company. George, Rosaline and Doris were all classified as "aliens", so it is evident they never took out US citizenship.

The family returned to England later that year, this time on board the Cunard liner SS *Carmania*, arriving in Liverpool on 25 April. According to Alice Phillips it would seem that Rosaline was homesick for England and her brothers, and influenced George to return. It would also seem she had second thoughts later, as the family never had it as good money-wise when back in England.



By June 1920 they were living at 11 Verdi Street, Seaforth, Lancashire, where daughter Rosaline was born, as shown on her Birth Certificate. By 1925 they had returned to Leeds, where daughter Alice and

son Harold were born. In Leeds George worked for two firms as a stained glass artisan. He worked on many large projects in the city and also worked on the windows of York Minster, including the famous Five Sisters Window.

George died on 19 December 1949 and was cremated at Leeds Crematorium, Lawns Wood, Leeds Yorkshire. A copy of the cremation certificate confirms this.

George and Rosaline had seven children:

- Doris Tod, b. 1909
- George Tod, b. 1911
- Arthur Tod, b. 1912
- Alexander (Alec) Tod, b. 1914
- Rosaline Tod, b. 1920
- Alice Tod, b. 1925
- Harold Tod, b. 1927

### *Rosaline Tod (nee Forrest)*

Rosaline was born at 42 Queens Road, Everton, Lancashire on 9 April 1890, the eldest child of Pulteney Johnston and Catherine Ellen Forrest (nee Moran) (reference West Derby Vol. 8b Page 257). Her name on her birth certificate was shown as "Rosalin" (Entry 311 in Register Book of Births No. 22 for Sub-District of Liverpool North in the County Borough of Liverpool), although in all subsequent references in Census etc it appears as Rosaline. Interestingly, it appeared on the 1901 Census as "Nolaline"!



The 1901 Census shows the Forrest family living at 49 Makin Street, Walton, Liverpool.

Rosaline lost both her parents in 1907-08 and went to live with her grandfather, James Moran, in Liverpool, while her three brothers were placed in a home. It was there she would have met her future husband, George Tod, who was lodging there.

Rosaline died of a heart attack on 10 May 1970 while living at 16 Alexander Crescent, Leeds, and was cremated at the Leeds Crematorium, Lawns Wood, Leeds. Her ashes were strewn in the Garden of Remembrance (reference C.17651 Rose Border 1 No. 647).

The descendants of the children of George and Rosaline Tod will be covered in separate sections of this Part of the Genealogy, with the exception of George Tod, born 1911.

### *George Tod*

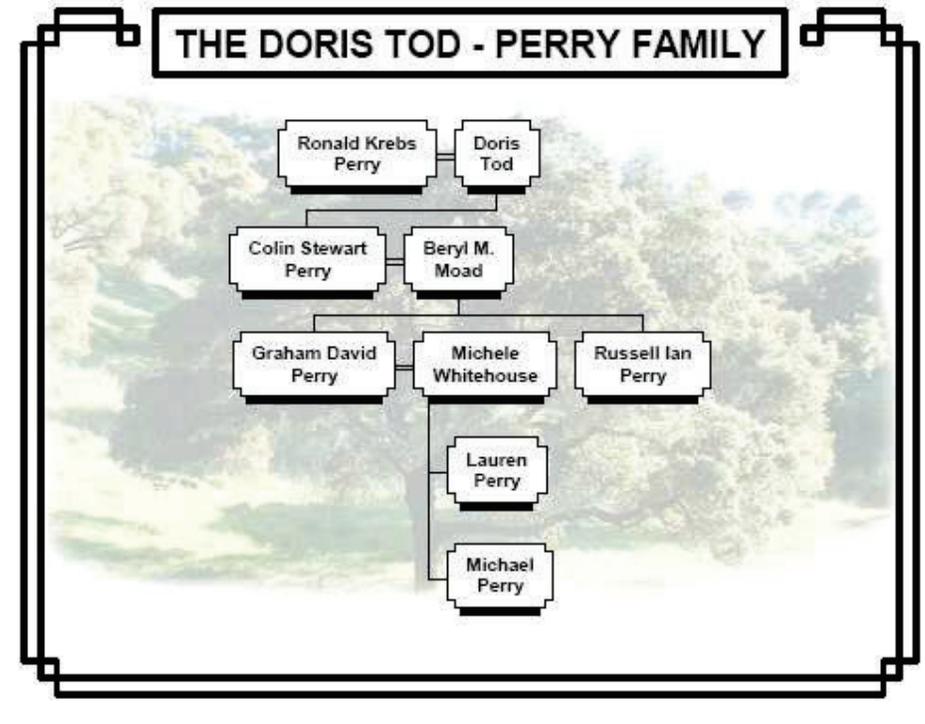
George was born on 29 April 1911 at the Lying In Hospital, 307 2nd Ave, New York NY USA, the second child of George and Rosaline Tod.



He would have commenced his schooling in Brooklyn along with his sister Doris, and returned to England with the family in 1920 to live in Leeds.

George met with an untimely death in Beeston, Leeds, in 1922, when he died from meningitis following a fall from a tree at the age of 11. No Death record has been found, however.

# THE DORIS TOD – PERRY FAMILY



## Doris Tod



*Doris Perry, 1936*

A postcard from Doris' mother announcing the birth of Doris to her father, George, who was obviously away from home at the time, suggests that it probably took place at their then home, 68 Penton Street, somewhere in Liverpool, at 1.30pm on Saturday 31 July, 1909. She was the eldest of seven children of George and Rosaline Tod (nee Forrest) (reference West Derby Vol. 8b Page 575).

As mentioned earlier, in 1909 George Tod migrated to the United States, with Rosaline and Doris following him some time after April 1910. The family lived for several years in New York, where Doris attended school at the Knickerbocker Avenue School, Brooklyn. Her brothers George, Arthur and Alec were all born there. The 1920 Census showed George, Rosaline and family residing at 1393 Madison Street, Brooklyn, Kings, New York. George, Rosaline and Doris were all classified as "aliens", as they never took out US citizenship.

The family returned to England later in 1920 on board the SS *Carania* and took up residence in Leeds. As the eldest child Doris was expected to assume a heavy

workload of looking after her siblings, and this and the iron rule of her father caused her to leave home as soon as she was legally able to do so. She served in a number of trades, including as a pastrycook, tailoress, seamstress and furrier, and particularly in the last named one became very expert in the job. All of these stood her in good stead through her life.

On 10 December 1938 she married *Ronald Krebs Perry* at St Matthew's Church, Bootle, Lancashire (reference Bootle Vol. 8b Page 534) and the reception was held at the Liberal Club Hall in Balliol Road. Following marriage to Ronald Perry and the family moving to West Kirby, Cheshire, as detailed under Ronald's entry later, she worked as a waitress in the Bluebird café in Hoylake, Cheshire, and later with two different furriers in Liverpool. After moving to Australia in 1951 she became also very active in the Women's Auxiliary of the Glenorie RSL Club.

Following the death of Ronald in 1966, Doris remained as companion to Leslie Crichton-Brown until his own death in 1970. As a reward for her long devotion the Crichton-Brown family paid for her to return to England for a holiday, which she did in 1971, staying with various relatives for several months. On her return she moved to The Entrance, on the Central Coast of NSW two hours north of Sydney, and lived there with friends for some time before getting a pensioner flat at Wyong, also on the Central Coast. In the 1980s she was able to secure a flat in the Sydney suburb of Eastwood, and moved back down to be closer to the writer and his family.

Although dogged by ill health during her later years, she remained staunchly independent until 1988, when emphysema and other conditions left no alternative but to see her placed in a nursing home. Her health rapidly deteriorated - in point of fact she appeared to "let go" once her independence was lost - and she passed away at the Grand United Nursing Home in the Sydney suburb of Toongabbie on 14 August 1988, shortly after her 79th birthday. Her body was cremated and her ashes placed in a niche next to Ronald's at the Northern Suburbs Crematorium, Sydney.

Ronald and Doris had a single child:

- Colin Stewart Perry (the writer) b. 1940

## *Ronald Krebs Perry*

Ronald Perry was the writer's father.



Ronald Perry, 1927

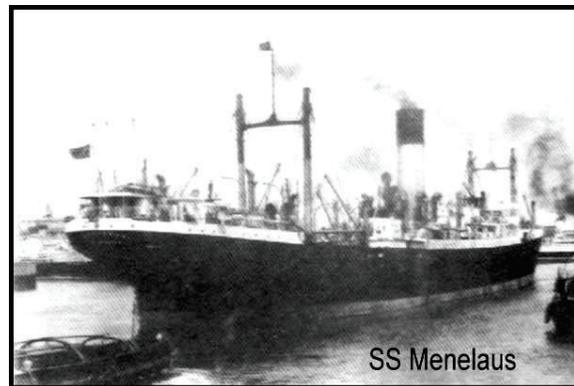
Ronald was born 5 May 1907 at 18 Neville Road, Waterloo, Liverpool, son and elder child of William and Emily Perry, nee Welding (reference West Derby Vol. 8b Page 253). The unusual name of Krebs appears to have come from his grandfather, Christian Krebs Perry, and was originally from a distant relative. An interesting discrepancy arises here; while all references to Christian refer to the spelling "Krebs", Ronald's birth certificate clearly shows the spelling "Krebbs". He was educated at Merchant Tailors School, Liverpool.

He chose to follow his father to sea, and worked as a steward on ships belonging to the Bibby Line and the Alfred Holt Blue Funnel Line, an occupation that took him to many parts of the world and involved long absences from home. His Continuous Certificate of Discharge passbook, documenting all the voyages he undertook and the ships on which he served, makes for interesting reading. He first went to sea in 1924, at the age of seventeen, on a four month voyage on board the *Lagarto* from Glasgow to the west coast of South America, which presumably took him around Cape Horn. From

1925 to 1928 he was on the Australia run, firstly aboard the *Anchises* and then the *Nestor*. Informant Roy Griffiths believes that Ronald and his own father, Thomas Griffiths, served together on the same ships during that period. In 1929 he switched to the China run aboard the *Patroclus*, which lasted until 1933. In 1934 it was back to the Australia run aboard the *Nestor*, *Anchises* and *Autolytus* until 1936. Still on the *Autolytus*, he made one trip to the Far East in 1937, then in 1938 and 1939 served on the *Cheshire* on the run to Rangoon, Burma.

On 10 December 1938 he married Doris Tod at St Matthew's Church, Bootle, Lancashire, and the reception was held at the Liberal Club Hall in Balliol Road. Their only child Colin, the writer, was born on 21 April 1940.

Ronald had a break from the sea after that and worked in the Dock Office in Liverpool. His next voyage is shown as being on the *Ascanius* in 1941. By now it was of course wartime and he was officially registered in the British Merchant Marine. Because it was wartime his passbook does not show the destination of the voyages, but it has him serving on the *Priam* and *Empire Regent*. It is known that he was on convoys to Canada, South Africa, Australia and the Far East, and in recognition of that service received the 1939-45 Star and War Medal and the Atlantic, Africa, Burma and Pacific Stars. In 1943 he qualified as proficient on Hotchkiss, Lewis and Marlin anti-aircraft guns, and he was also qualified as a lifeboat man, but it is not known whether he ever fired a shot in anger. After a break from the sea in 1945, in 1947 he was back on the *Menelaus*, on what is believed to have been the Australia run again, until 1949. Ronald and Doris lived with his parents after marriage and through to 1951, and during the Blitz they all moved from Crosby to the relative safety of 11 Princes Avenue, West Kirby in then Cheshire.



Following the War he "swallowed the anchor" for a period, working with the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, but returned to sea and the Blue Funnel Line. He mentioned that on one particular voyage as a cabin steward he had as a passenger the Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia. In 1951 he and Doris decided to emigrate to Australia. Ronald worked his passage out and found employment on an orchard property at Glenorie NSW. A cottage was provided as accommodation, and in January 1952 Doris and the writer joined him. Doris was employed as housekeeper and later companion to the owner of the property, Leslie Crichton-Brown, the retired Managing Director of a major insurance company, Edward Lumley & Sons. In the following years Ronald became an active member of the Glenorie branch of the Returned Servicemen's League (equivalent of the British Legion).

In 1959 Mr Crichton-Brown sold the property and moved into a house at Bellevue Hill, in Sydney's Eastern Suburbs, and the family moved with him. Around 1962-63 this house was sold by Mr Crichton-Brown and another house purchased at Newport Beach, on Sydney's Barrenjoey Peninsula. Ronald and Doris also moved with him; by this time the writer had married.

In March 1962 Ronald suffered a debilitating stroke and was severely affected in limbs and speech. A further stroke in March 1966 saw his death on 1 April that year at Mona Vale Hospital, Sydney. His body was cremated and the ashes placed in a niche at the Northern Suburbs Crematorium, Sydney.

## *Colin Stewart Perry*

Colin (the writer) was born on 21 April 1940, the only child of Ronald and Doris Perry, at Balliol Road Nursing Home in the Liverpool suburb of Bootle . He was baptised on 14 July of that year at the parish church of St Matthew in Bootle (reference Bootle Volume 8b Page 637)



Colin Perry - 16 February 1946

Colin was educated at West Kirby Preparatory School and Greasby County Primary School, and in 1951 won a scholarship to the prestigious Birkenhead School. However in that same year Ronald and Doris decided to emigrate to Australia, so the scholarship was never taken up. Ronald, a ship's steward, worked his passage to Australia and secured work and a place to live, and Colin followed with his mother. They left England in December 1951 and arrived in Sydney, Australia on 21 January 1952 on the Orient Liner RMS *Orcades*, by way of Gibraltar, Naples, Port Said, Aden, Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide and Melbourne.

From 1952 to 1959 Colin lived with his parents on an orchard property at Glenorie, NSW, some forty kilometres north west of Sydney. His education continued at high school at Hornsby Junior Technical School and then Macquarie Boys High School, Parramatta, both in Sydney suburbs and involving ninety minutes of bus travel each way every day. He sat for the

Leaving Certificate (roughly equivalent to the British "O" levels) in 1956, receiving "A" passes in English, Modern History, Geography and Economics, and a "B" pass in Combined Physics and Chemistry.

On leaving school Colin decided to enter the workforce and undertake tertiary education on a part time basis. In January 1957 he joined Amalgamated Wireless Australasia Ltd (AWA), with the aim of becoming an announcer on their network of radio stations, but accepting for the time being a position in their accounting stream. At the same time he commenced part time study for a Bachelor of Commerce degree at the University of Technology (now University of NSW), Sydney. For a number of reasons, particularly the travelling involved at the time, he did not pursue these studies but instead opted for a correspondence course towards an accountancy diploma. In his leisure hours he was active in the local dramatic society and also did much as a compere with concert and music groups. It was in this latter role that he met Beryl Moad, who would later become his wife.

In 1959 Colin moved with his parents from Glenorie to the Sydney suburb of Bellevue Hill, and in 1960 made a significant career change when he left AWA and joined the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. Initially he served as a teller and examiner in several Sydney suburban branches before being transferred to the Bank's Head Office, where he joined the Procedures & Research Department and was engaged among other things on preparatory work for the decimalisation of Australia's currency in 1966. He converted his studies from an accountancy diploma to banking-related subjects and later qualified as a Senior Associate of the Bankers' Institute of Australia. In 1967 he took another major career step, this time within the Bank, when he volunteered for and was accepted as a trainee programmer in the Bank's newly formed Data Processing department, being one of the first six persons appointed.

On the personal side, Colin and Beryl were married in the Methodist Church in the Sydney suburb of Fairfield on 5 May 1962, and made their home in the suburb of Wentworthville in a house purchased through the Bank's Officer's Homes Advances scheme. Graham David was born on 6 February 1963 and Russell Ian on 26 November 1965, both at Fairfield District Hospital. In 1970 the family moved to a larger residence in the suburb of North Rocks, where Colin and Beryl still live. They became keen caravanners, and since 1976 have taken every opportunity to explore Australia in that way.

Colin remained in the Bank's Data Processing department for the remainder of his career. He received accelerated promotion as a programmer, systems analyst and project manager, then progressed to senior management in the department. He regularly travelled overseas as part of his various projects and for conferences, mainly to the USA, Canada and Europe but also to South Africa, Mexico and Hong Kong. For several years he represented the Bank on the International Systems Working Group, convening in the USA. He returned to England for the first time in 1979 and again in 1981, both times on business trips. In 1990 he was appointed Assistant General Manager of the department, responsible for all mainframe computer systems development in the Bank, in which position he served until late 1992 when he accepted early retirement as part of a major restructuring of the Bank's data processing facilities.

In retirement Colin and Beryl have continued to travel extensively, mainly within Australia but also overseas to the United States and Canada, the British Isles, Europe, New Zealand and Alaska, and Colin on his own to China, Indo-China, Japan and Thailand. Retirement enabled him to more closely pursue his hobbies of photography and philately. He makes extensive use of personal computing both as an adjunct to these and to keep mentally active, and regularly plays tennis and occasionally golf.

### *Beryl Margaret Perry (nee Moad)*

Beryl was born on 6 July, 1939, in the District Hospital of the NSW country town of Blayney, the elder daughter of Francis (Frank) and Daphne Moad (nee Spicer). Both parents came from a country background; the Moad family were farmers who traced their ancestry to an emigrant family from the Shetland Islands in the mid 19th Century, while the Spicer family were descendants of an English convict transported to Australia for petty theft around the same time. Frank had worked on country properties for most of his life, while Daphne had been in service to a country doctor who had later moved to Sydney.



While Frank was serving in the Australian Army in remote areas of the country during World War II, Beryl and her mother lived with her maternal grandparents in the town of Cessnock, on the Hunter Valley coalfields. On his return from active service the family moved to Sydney, where they lived in North Parramatta and then Fairfield. A sister, Susan, was born on 28 August 1949.

Beryl was educated at North Parramatta Infants School, Villawood Primary School, Fairfield Primary School and Auburn Girls Home Science High School. On leaving school she worked as a claims assessor with the Grand United Friendly Society, a job she would hold until her marriage. In her leisure time she was very active in the Marching Girls sport, leading the local Fairfield Bluebirds troupe. She had a good singing voice and was also very much involved in concert and revue groups, and it was in this latter activity that she met Colin Perry, who would later become her husband.

On marriage Beryl was forced by company policy to give up her job, and she became a full time housewife and mother. In later years, when their two sons were at high school, she undertook casual child minding at home. In later years she accompanied Colin on some of his overseas trips.

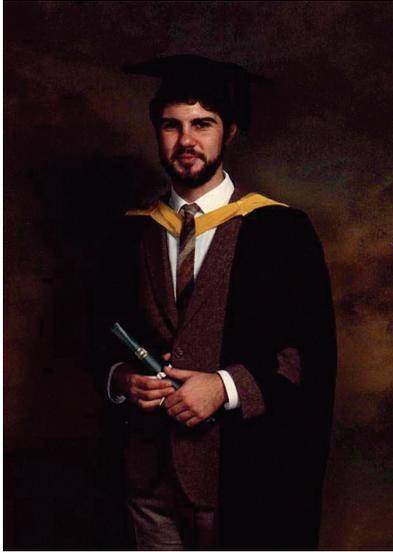
Colin's retirement enabled Beryl to more closely pursue her interests, mainly revolving around craft and needlework of many kinds, including folk art and cross-stitch, and especially quilting.

Colin and Beryl have two children:

- Graham David Perry b. 1963
- Russell Ian Perry b. 1965

## Graham David Perry

Graham was born on 6 February 1963 at Fairfield District Hospital, Fairfield NSW. He was educated at Ringrose Public School, Wentworthville, North Rocks Public School and James Ruse Agricultural High School. The latter was a prestigious selective high school, attendance at which was by examination and very much sought after for its academic record and at which the study of Agriculture was compulsory. While there he excelled in his subjects, which included French and which involved a trip to Noumea with his classmates to improve their language skills. He took part in several musical productions which in the first few years were all-boy affairs until the school became co-educational, as well as dramatic productions, and in his final year took the lead part of Curly in the production of



Oklahoma! He also played in the school's Rugby Union teams. Away from school, he played Rugby Union for the local Roselea club from the age of seven until well into his teens, at which time he studied for and became a qualified Rugby referee, officiating at junior games in the Eastwood District including a representative tour of Victoria, and running the sideline at Sydney grade games.

Graham passed the Higher School Certificate examinations with a high score and on leaving school undertook a visit to Korea with a friend before settling down to studies at Sydney's Macquarie University, assisted by a C V Clarke Scholarship from his father's employers, the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. To earn extra money he worked as a trolley boy and then casual assistant at the local Coles supermarket. During his university years he met Michele, who would later become his wife. On graduating with a Bachelor of Arts degree with honours in Communications,

Graham found employment with the Sydney Caption Centre, with the unusual and taxing job of adding captions for the deaf to television programmes including the nightly news, a job that made full use of his communications skills. However his vocation had for some time been to the ministry.

He married *Michele Joan Whitehouse* on 10 December 1986 in the Baptist Church, Eastwood NSW, and shortly afterwards commenced studies for the ministry with the Uniting Church of Australia, during which time Michele supported them as a schoolteacher, having also graduated from university with an Arts degree. The studies took them for several months to Switzerland, following which they toured Europe and Britain before returning to Australia. During those years they lived at Parramatta, North rocks and Ashfield in Sydney.

Graham was ordained as a minister of the Uniting Church at a ceremony at the Castle Hill Uniting Church on 11 December, 1991. He was inducted as a minister of the Uniting Church in the Sydney suburb of Forestville on 7 February 1992, and he and Michele took up residence in the church's manse in that suburb. It was while living there that their daughter Lauren and son Michael were born. In 1999 Graham was called to the Uniting Church at nearby Balgowlah and they took up residence in a church house at Balgowlah Heights. He became active in various committees of the broader church, including the Uniting Church National Assembly and frequent interstate conferences, and in 2005 became Chairperson of the Sydney North Presbytery (the regional council of the Church). He also joined up with a choir, singing in monthly services at Wesley College, Sydney University.

## Michele Joan Perry (nee Whitehouse)

Michele was born on 26 July 1964 at Ryde Hospital, Eastwood NSW, the daughter of Roy and Joan Whitehouse.

Michele received her Bachelor of Arts degree from Macquarie University and became a primary school teacher for several years before having a family. Later she studied for and received a Diploma of Welfare Studies and Certificate in Human Resources Management, achieving very high marks. She resumed working part time at the Sydney Institute of Technical & Further Education (TAFE) College at Ultimo, a position that in later years would become permanent. A highlight of her work was involvement on a project exploring different facets of 'e-learning', putting the resources of modern computer and mobile phone technology to the advantage of students with disabilities and their teachers. She and a colleague gave a presentation on this at a conference in Hobart in 2006.



Michele Perry - 10 December 1986

Graham and Michele have two children:

- Lauren Esther Whitehouse Perry b. 1992
- Michael Julian Wells Perry b. 1996

### *Russell Ian Perry*

Russell Perry was born on 26 November 1965 at Fairfield District Hospital, the younger son of Colin and Beryl Perry (nee Moad).

Russell was educated at North Rocks Public School and James Ruse Agricultural High School, following his brother Graham there. He was reasonably successful in his subjects and passed the Higher School Certificate, but was always a "hands" person by nature. While at James Ruse he joined the School Cadets and like Graham also took part in several of the musical productions. Away from school, he played Rugby Union for the local Roselea club from the age of seven until well into his teens, at which time he studied for and became a qualified Rugby referee.



After leaving school Russell studied Computing at the Riverina College of Advanced Education, Wagga before returning to Sydney. There he worked for the Australia and New Zealand Bank, then followed his liking and aptitude for technology with several jobs in the hi-fi and car radio wholesale and retailing fields. Ultimately he joined a friend in the latter's small business manufacturing and installing computer-based performance enhancements in cars, where he remains at time of writing.

Russell has not married and shares a flat with a friend in Sydney's Eastern Suburbs.

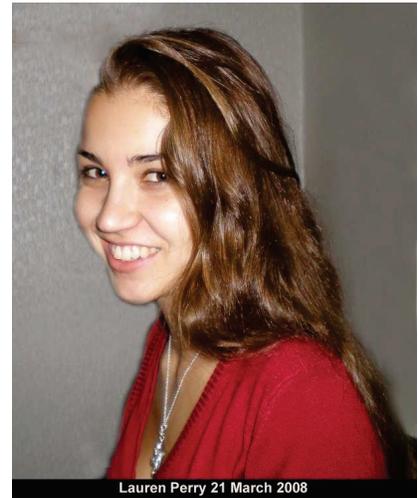
### *Lauren Esther Whitehouse Perry*

Lauren was born on 30 November 1992 at the King George V Hospital, Camperdown NSW.

She began her primary school education at Forestville Public School, a suburb in northern Sydney where her father Graham had been appointed Minister of the Uniting Church there, and in 2000 switched to Balgowlah Heights Public School when the family moved to that suburb and Graham became Minister of the Balgowlah Uniting Church. As well as engaging in many school activities she

consistently excelled academically. She became a competent public speaker, winning the Year 5 rosette for her speech, 'In the Attic'. In 2004, her final primary school year, she was elected joint School Captain, involving many additional activities including public speaking and participating in the inter-schools "Tournament of Minds", and ended the year as dux of the school.

In 2005 Lauren started her high school education at Mosman High, where she had been accepted into the specialist Performing Arts programme. This involved extra hours to her school curriculum, learning the theory and practice of performing arts including participation in short plays composed by the students as technical exercises, as well as the school's vocal ensemble. She passed her examinations as dux of her year, a feat that she repeated at the end of 2006.



Lauren Perry 21 March 2008

At an early age Lauren began learning the piano and singing in a choir, activities which she would continue through her childhood years. She played keyboard in the primary school Concert Band and gained high markings in her piano examinations through the years. In 1999 she joined the Sydney branch of the prestigious Australian Girls Choir and over the following years progressed through its various grades to reach the Performing Choir, the highest ranking. She was chosen as choir leader of her group in 2005 and 2006. Highlights of choir involvement over the years have included the Annual Concert in the Concert hall of the Sydney Opera House, a marvellous experience, and in 2006, her seventh year with the choir, her group was asked to sing in the Broadway Production of 'The Boy From Oz' alongside Hugh Jackman at the Sydney Entertainment Centre.

### *Michael Julian Wells Perry*

Michael was born on 22 March 1996 at the King George V Hospital, Camperdown NSW.

He underwent his primary school education at Balgowlah Heights Public School, a suburb in northern Sydney where her father Graham had been appointed Minister of the Uniting Church at Balgowlah. He continued to show very good progress academically, and in later primary school years wrote some good speeches and showed a distinctive flair for art. His highlight activities and interests have included art classes, story writing and maths, as well as stamp collecting. At school he became a Student Council representative and received various recognition awards for his schoolwork, and in 2006 received Distinctions in the state-wide Maths, Computer, English and Writing tests.



Michael Perry 21 March 2008

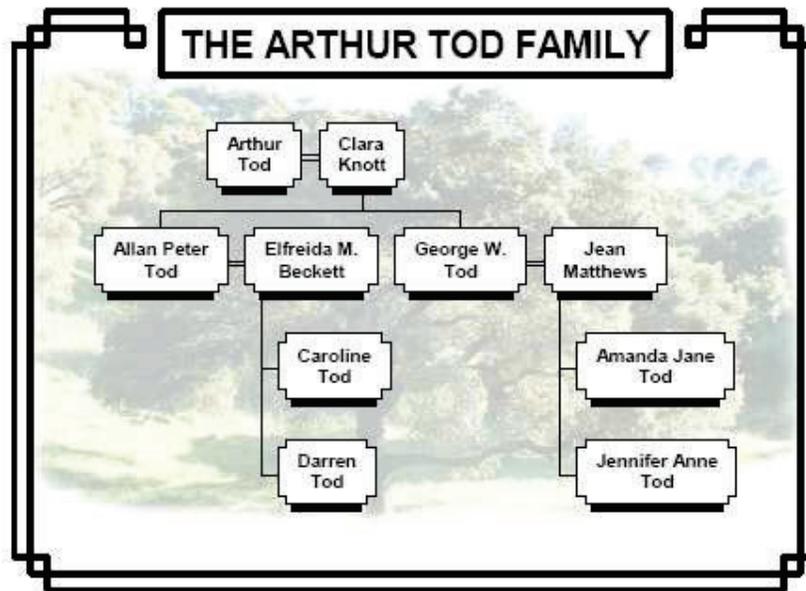
Like his sister, Michael started taking piano lessons from an early age and has performed well in his annual examinations.

In 2003 Michael started playing Rugby in the Under 7's, in a modified version of the game that each year embraced more of the rules, and showed great flair as a winger, consistently scoring tries. He also learned to swim and, later, to play tennis, at which last game he rapidly became adept..

In 2009 Michael followed his sister Lauren to Mosman High School, where he soon adapted to high school life.

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# THE ARTHUR TOD FAMILY



## Arthur Tod

Arthur was born on 26 December 1912 in New York USA, the third child of George and Rosaline Tod. He would have commenced his schooling in Brooklyn along with his sister Doris and brother George, and returned to England with the family in 1920 to live in Leeds.

He married *Clara Knott* on 7 May 1938 in Guiseley, West Yorkshire (reference Wharfedale Vol. 9a Page 434). Clara was born on 5 July 1908 in Rawdon, Yorkshire (reference Wharfedale Vol. 9a Page 122), and died 5 July 1996 in Otley, West Yorkshire.

Arthur died 16 September 1992 in Rawdon, West Yorkshire (reference Leeds Vol. 5 Page 411).

Arthur and Clara had two children:

- Allan Peter Tod, b. 1939
- George William Tod, b. 1944



## Allan Peter Tod

Allan Peter was born on 9 February 1939 in Leeds, the elder son of Arthur and Clara Tod (reference Leeds North Vol. 9b Page 451). He was always known in the family by his second name.

He married a *Christine* (maiden name unknown) and then *Elfreida Marjorie Beckett* in the first quarter of 1967 in Surrey, England (reference Surrey SE Vol. 5g Page 820). Family information said she was born on 4 May 1924 and died in the third quarter of 1986 in Cheshire (reference Congleton & Crewe Vol. 35 Page 243). Elfreida had a child by a previous marriage. No Birth record has



been found for her; a Marjorie E Beckett was born in Pocklington, Yorkshire in the third quarter of 1928 reference Vol. 9d Page 103) but there is no certainty that this was the Elfreida under notice.

As of 1996 the marriage appeared to have ended and Peter and his wife were living apart. It is not known if they were divorced.

Peter and Elfreida had two children:

- Caroline, b. 1965
- Darren, b. 1967

## Caroline Tod

Caroline was the elder child of Allan Peter and Elfreida Tod. Family information provided gave Caroline's date of birth as 3 August 1965. However no matching Birth record has been found.

She married *Joseph Forde* in June 1987 in Macclesfield, Cheshire (reference Vol. 35 Page 980). Nothing is known of him.

Caroline and Joseph had two children:

- Amber Clare Forde, b. 1988
- Bethan Iona Forde, b. 1982

## Amber Clare Forde

Amber was born in May 1988 in Congleton, Cheshire, the elder daughter of Joseph and Caroline Forde.

## Bethan Iona Forde

Bethan was born in February 1992 in Congleton, Cheshire, the younger daughter of Joseph and Caroline Forde.

## Darren Tod

Darren was the younger child of Allan Peter and Elfreida Tod. Family information provided gave Darren's date of birth as 29 October 1967. However no matching Birth record has been found.

## George William Tod

George was born on 17 December 1944 in Leeds, Yorkshire, the younger son of Arthur and Clara Tod (reference Leeds Vol. 9b Page 765). He was known to his family as Billy, but his wife later insisted that his name was George!

George married *Jean Matthews* on 26 August 1972 in Newcastle-Under-Lyme, Staffordshire (reference Vol. 9b Page 1369). According to family information she was born on 26 May 1945 in Swansea, West Glamorgan, Wales but no confirming Birth record has been found.

In 1996 they were living in Kirk Smeaton, near Pontefract, Yorkshire, when the writer visited them there. At that time George was working in the Information Technology industry. By 2006 they had bought a hotel in St Asaph, Wales.

George and Jean had two children:

- Amanda Jane Tod, b. 1973
- Jennifer Anne Tod b. 1981



George William Tod, 1964

### *Amanda Jane Tod*

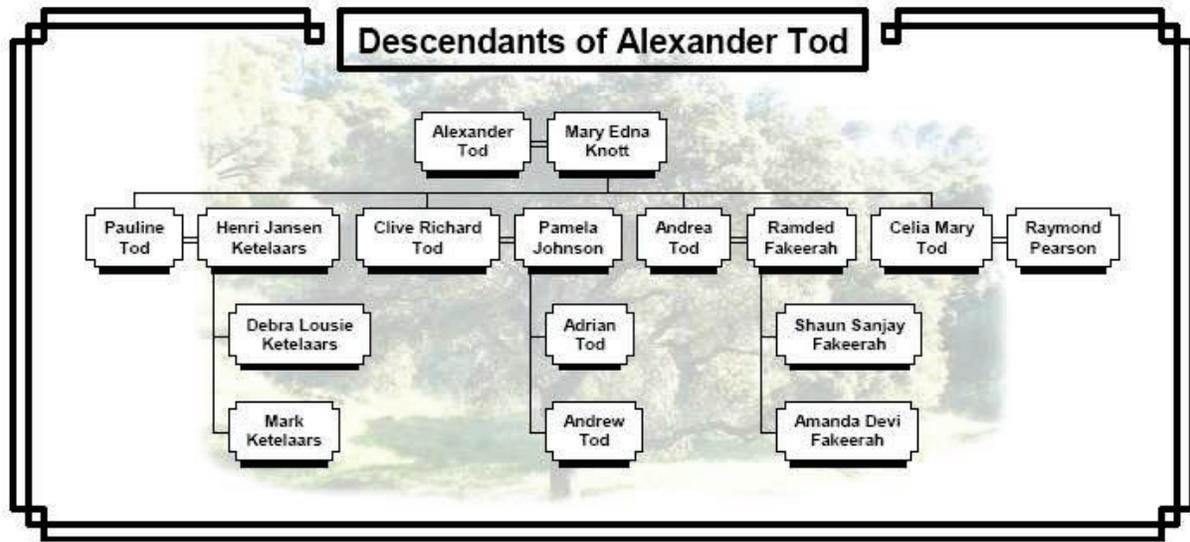
Amanda was born on 1 March 1973 in Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, the elder daughter of George and Jean Tod (reference Vol. 9b Page 1572).

### *Jennifer Anne Tod*

Jennifer was born on 25 August 1981 in Stockport, Cheshire, the younger daughter of George and Jean Tod (reference Vol. 39 Page 1271).

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# THE ALEXANDER TOD FAMILY



## Alexander (Alec) Tod

Alexander was born on 28 September 1914 in the Kings Cross (?) Hospital, New York NY USA, and returned to England with the family in 1920 to live in Leeds.

He married *Mary Edna Knott* on 29 July 1939 in the Methodist Church, Guisely, West Yorkshire (reference Wharfedale Vol. 9a Page 651). Alexander and Mary subsequently adopted their grandson, Paul Andrew, son of their daughter Pauline. Mary was born on 3 November 1916 in Guisely, the daughter of Frank Knott and Mary Preston (reference Wharfedale Vol. 9a Page 237) and died in Yeadon, West Yorkshire on 19 July 2006. The writer is uncertain as to whether she was a sister of Clara Knott, wife of Arthur Tod, but it is considered highly likely.

Alexander served in the British Army during World War II and died on 20 June 2004 in Guiseley, West Yorkshire (reference Leeds G24C 092/1G 226).



Alexander (Alex) Tod, ca 1940s



Mary Tod (nee Knott), 1930s

Alexander and Mary had four children:

- Pauline Tod, b. 1940
- Clive Richard Tod, b. 1946
- Andrea Tod, b. 1947
- Celia Mary Tod, b. 1954

## Pauline Tod

Pauline was born on 4 March 1940 in the Maternity Hospital, Leeds, the eldest child of Alexander and Mary Tod (reference Leeds Vol. 9b Page 791).

Pauline was a much-married lady, said to have been wedded four times. Little is known of her first three marriages, and indeed there is no record of the first one, if it existed. She married *Allan Marshall* in the fourth quarter of 1964 at St Andrew's Church, Yeadon, Yorkshire (reference Wharfedale Vol. 2d Page 1732). She is known to have married a *Clive Davies* some time between then and 1970, but no record has been found.

In her final marriage she wed *Henricus J G M Jansen-Ketelaars* in the second quarter of 1970 at Richmond-Upon-Thames, Greater London (reference Vol. 5d Page 1804). Henri was a Dutchman, born in Amsterdam. Strangely, there were two Marriage records for Henricus Ketelaars on that date – one to Pauline Tod, the other to Pauline Davies, so it can be inferred that Davies was her previous married name, and it and her maiden name were both entered in the Register.



Henri & Pauline Ketelaars (nee Tod), Debra and Mark, December 1976

Sometime after that she and Henri emigrated to South Africa. During the 1970s they contacted the writer, hoping to gain sponsorship to migrate to Australia, but I was unable to assist them as Henri's profession was not on the "desirable immigrant" list and the blood relationship was not close enough.

Pauline and Henri had two known children, both assumably born in South Africa:

- Debra Louise Ketelaars
- Mark Ketelaars



Paul Andrew Tod, 1970

Pauline also had another child, *Paul Andrew Tod*. He was either the son of her first husband, if such a person existed, or born out of wedlock. Family information is that he was born on 31 July 1961 in St Luke's Hospital, Bradford, Yorkshire. There is a Birth record for a Paul C Tod, mother's maiden name Tod, being born in the third quarter of that year in Bradford (reference Vol. 2b Page 360), and despite the different middle initial it is almost certainly him. Paul was later adopted by his grandparents, Alex and Mary Tod.

He married *Catherine Frances O'Connell* on 16 August 1984 in St Anne's Cathedral, Leeds, West Yorkshire (reference Leeds Vol. 5 Page 928). Frances was born in the fourth quarter of 1962 in Leeds (reference Vol. 2c Page 235) and her mother's maiden name was Busby

For whatever reason the marriage ended and he is said to have later married *Joanne Turner* in 1995, although no record of the marriage has been found and it is possible that it was a *de facto* marriage. Joanne Turner is said to have had three children by a previous marriage - Joel, Luke and Nadine.

Paul, originally going by the name Ketelaars, chose to be known under his mother's maiden name of Tod after being adopted by his grandparents.

According to family information Paul and Joanne had a child, Bryany Tod, born in 1992. Records show a Bryany Mae Tod was born in May 1992 in Doncaster, Yorkshire (reference Vol. 3 Page 825). However the mother's maiden name was Winter. Given that the birth date is earlier than the date on which Robert is said to have married Joanne, a possible explanation is that Winter was Joanne's married name at the time. In any case, it will be taken in good faith that Bryany was the daughter of Paul and Joanne.

### *Bryany Mae Tod*

Bryany was born on 6 April 1992 in Doncaster, the son of Paul and Joanne Tod.

### *Clive Richard Tod*

Clive was born on 19 June 1946 in Otley Hospital, Otley, Yorkshire, the second child of Alexander and Mary Tod (reference Wharfedale Vol. 2d Page 1037).

He married *Pamela Johnson* on 14 March 1970 at the Methodist Church, Yeadon, Yorkshire (reference Wharfedale Vol. 2d Page 1323). She was born in the second quarter of 1945 in Yeadon (reference Wharfedale Vol. 9a Page 171) and her mother's maiden name was Bland.

Clive and Pamela had two children:

- Adrian Tod, b. 1975
- Andrew Tod, b. 1991

### *Adrian Tod*

Adrian was born on 26 July 1975 in Yeadon, Yorkshire, the elder son of Clive and Pamela Tod (reference Leeds Vol. 5 Page 0599).

### *Andrew Tod*

Andrew was born on 8 June 1991 in Yeadon, Yorkshire, the younger son of Clive and Pamela Tod (reference Leeds Vol. 5 Page 921).

## Andrea Tod



Andrea was born on 14 November 1947 in the Horsforth Nursing Home, Leeds, the third child of Alexander and Mary Tod (reference Wharfedale Vol. 2d Page 952).

She married *Ramded Fakeerah* in the third quarter of 1968 in the Registry Office, Leeds (reference Vol, 2c Page 742. He was known as John to the family, and was born in Mauritius.

The marriage ended in divorce, and Ramded married again in the third quarter of 1979 in Leeds.

John and Andrea had two children:

- Shaun Sanjay Fakeerah, b. 1968
- Amanda Devi Fakeerah, b. 1970

Andrea in turn married *William E Shears* on 4 April 1981 in Yorkshire (reference Wharfedale Vol. 5 Page 0858). He was born in the first quarter of 1933 in Hull, Yorkshire (reference Vol. 9d Page 425) and his mother's maiden name was Brockwell.

William and Andrea also divorced, or their marriage broke up, as she had a new partner, *David Rowe*, when the writer visited them in Yeadon, Yorkshire, in 2006. She met David in 1989. Andrea and David live in Yeadon, West Yorkshire and are keen enthusiasts of "Wild West" activities.

William and Andrea had one child:

- Alison Marie Shears, b. 1977

## Shaun Sanjay Fakeerah

Shaun was born on 17 December 1968 in Leeds, the elder child of John and Andrea Fakeerah (nee Tod) (reference Leeds Vol. 2c page 419).

## Amanda Devi Fakeerah

Amanda was born on 24 July 1970 in Leeds, the younger child of John and Andrea Fakeerah (nee Tod) (reference Leeds Vol. 2c page 604).

## Alison Marie Shields

Alison was born on 7 February 1977 in Leeds, the only daughter of William and Andrea Shears (nee Tod) (reference Leeds Vol. 5 0187/62989/s)

## *Celia Mary Tod*

Celia was born on 31 May 1954 in Otley, Yorkshire, the fourth child of Alexander and Mary Trod (reference Wharfedale Vol. 2d Page 741.)

At the age of 16 she married *Raymond Pearson* in the third quarter of 1970 at the Registry Office, Guisely, Yorkshire (reference Wharfedale Vol. 2a Page 2105).

The marriage presumably ended in divorce, as family information indicates she then married *Graham Speight* on 6 April 1980 at the New Church, Shipley, Yorkshire. Curiously, no record of the marriage can be found. Graham was born on 7 July 1954 at Apperley Bridge, Bradford, Yorkshire (reference Bradford Vol. 2b Page 312). His mother's maiden name was Langfield.

There is no family information on any children from either marriage. However perusal of Birth records indicate there could be five children from the Pearson marriage. The dates would be in accordance with it, but strangely in each case the mother's maiden name is given as Speight. Celia did not marry Graham Speight until 1980, so logically she would not be the mother of these children. However for purposes of completion or further investigation they are listed:

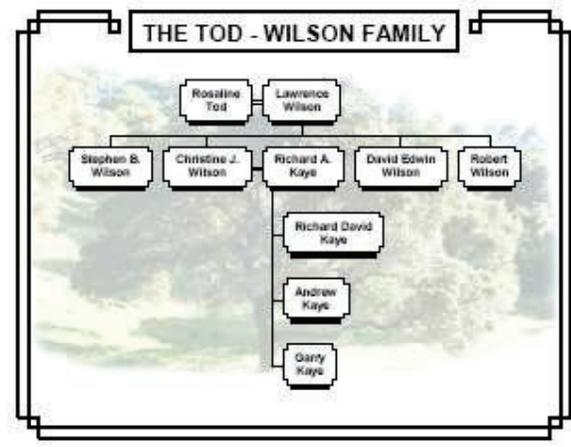
- Abigail Rachael Pearson, b. 4Q 1970 in Bradford (reference Vol. 2B Page 1032)
- Ralph Joseph W Pearson, b. 4Q 1971 in Bradford (reference Vol. 2b Page 544)
- Shaun Anthony Pearson, b. 1Q 1973 in Wakefield (reference Vol. 2d Page 1445)
- Jonas Robert N Pearson, b. 1Q 1978 in Bradford (reference Vol. 4 Page 0466)
- Jonathan Edward T Pearson, b. 4Q 1982 in Leeds (reference Vol. 05 Page 0034)

Possibly they are the children of a relative, eg sister, of Graham Speight who happened to marry a Pearson, especially as the youngest child was born after Celia had married him.

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# THE ROSALINE TOD – WILSON FAMILY



## Rosaline Tod

Rosaline was born on 19 June 1920 at 11 Verdi St, Seaforth, Lancashire, the fifth child of George and Rosaline Tod (reference West Derby Vol. 8b Page 477).

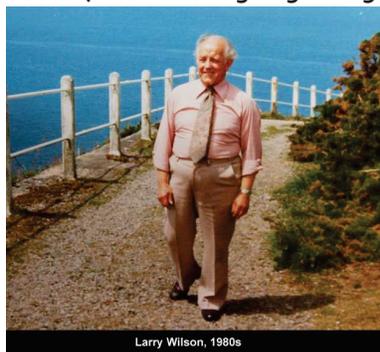
She married *Lawrence Wilson* on 5 October 1940 in the Parish Church, Hunslet, West Yorkshire (reference Leeds Vol. 9b Page 620). Lawrence (Larry) was born on 23 June 1916 in Hunslet, Yorkshire, the son of Edwin Wilson and Ada Ellis (reference Hunslet Vol. 9b Page 767). He was an Engineer's Welder by trade. At the time of their marriage he and Rosaline were living at 52 Joseph Street, Hunslet.

In 1946 the family were living at 12 Greenhow Terrace, Leeds, when his occupation was shown as Blacksmith Journeyman on their son David's birth certificate, while in 1963 they were living at 16 Alexander Crescent, Leeds as shown on the birth certificate of their son Robert. Later they lived at 169 Butcher Hill, Moorgrange, Leeds, where the writer visited them.



Rosaline Tod, ca 1937

Rosaline suffered severe heart problems in later life and was a semi-invalid when she died in 1997 in Leeds (reference F13C 0921F 296). Larry survived her, dying in Leeds on 9 February 2007.



Larry Wilson, 1980s

Larry and Rosaline had four children:

- Stephen Barnet Wilson, b. 1942
- Christine June Wilson, b. 1943
- David Edwin Wilson, b. 1946
- Robert Wilson, b. 1963



Christine, David and Stephen Wilson  
Christmas, ca 1948

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### *Stephen Barnet Wilson*

Stephen was born on 17 May 1942 in Bramley, Yorkshire, the eldest child of Larry and Rosaline Wilson (reference Leeds Vol. 9b Page 508).

So far as is known he never married, and died in November 2006.

### *Christine June Wilson*

Christine was born on 16 July 1943 in Tadcaster, Yorkshire, the second child of Larry and Rosaline Tod (reference Vol. 9c Page 1413).

She married *Richard Arthur Kaye* on 26 December 1964 at All Hallows Church, Leeds (reference Vol. 2c Page 388). Richard is said to have been born on 25 October 1938 in Bradford, Yorkshire, but no Birth record has been found.

Christine died as a result of a road accident on 27 December 1975 in Carmarthen, Wales.

Richard and Christine had three children:

- Richard David Kaye, b. 1965
- Andrew Kaye, b. 1967
- Garry Kaye, b. 1969

### *Richard David Kaye*

Richard was born on 30 July 1965 in Leeds, the eldest child of Richard and Christine Wilson (reference Vol. 2c Page 446).

### *Andrew Kaye*

Andrew was born on 28 October 1967 in Leeds, the second child of Richard and Christine Wilson (reference Vol. 2c Page 505).

## Garry Kaye

Garry was born on 19 July 1969 in Bradford, the third child of Richard and Christine Wilson (reference Vol. 2b Page 506).

## David Edwin Wilson

David was born on 30 November 1946 at the Stockeld Park Maternity Home, Spofforth, Yorkshire, the third child of Larry and Rosaline Tod (reference Wetherby Vol. 2d Page 1056).

## Robert Wilson



Robert Wilson, 1969

Robert was born on 16 December 1963 in St Mary's Hospital, Armley, Yorkshire, the fourth child of Larry and Rosaline Tod (reference Leeds Vol. 2c Page 633).

He married *Jane Louise Hick* on 8 July 1989 in Horsforth, Leeds (reference Leeds Vol. 5 Page 475). Jane was born in the third quarter of 1965 in Howden, Yorkshire (reference Vol. 2a page 289) and her mother's maiden name was Cowley.

Robert and Jane had two children:

Joshua Lee Wilson, b. 1995

Emily Rose Wilson, b. 1997

## Joshua Lee Wilson

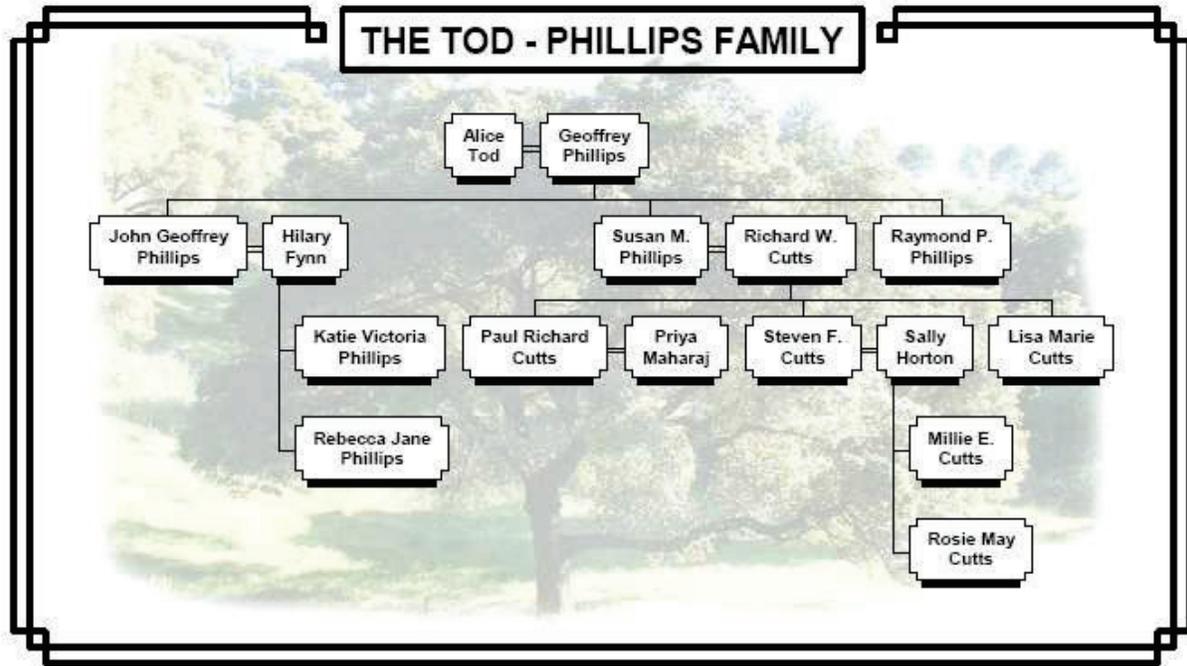
Joshua was born on 18 August 1995 in Leeds, the son of Robert and Jane Wilson (reference Leeds F10C 0921F 043).

## Emily Rose Wilson

Emily was born on 29 November 1997 in Leeds, the daughter of Robert and Jane Wilson (reference Leeds C10C 0921C 243).

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# THE TOD - PHILLIPS FAMILY



## *Alice Tod*

Alice was born on 17 June 1925 in Leeds, Yorkshire, the youngest child of George and Rosaline Tod (reference Vol. 9b Page 701).



Alice Tod ca 1942

She married *Geoffrey Phillips* on 26 August 1944 in Leeds, Yorkshire (reference Vol. 9b 548.) He was born on 27 March 1924 in Leeds, Yorkshire, the son of George Phillips and Lydia Berry (reference Vol. 9b page 545.) He served in the Royal Air Force, was an accountant by profession and was also a talented pianist, giving lessons.

Alice and Geoffrey lived for some time in Leeds, then moved to Scarborough on the Yorkshire coast. They owned a shop and post office there before moving to Ashford in Surrey, where the writer visited them in 1981.



Geoff Phillips ca 1944

Geoffrey died on 1 January 1987 in Ashford (reference Surrey Nth Vol. 17 Page 438), following which Alice sold the Ashford house and moved to the nearby village of Laleham, near Staines, Surrey, where she still lives. The writer and his wife stayed with her there in 1996 and 2006.

Geoffrey and Alice had three children:

- John Geoffrey Phillips, b. 1949

- Susan Margaret Phillips, b. 1951
- Raymond Paul Phillips, b. 1954

## John Geoffrey Phillips

John was born on 8 March 1949 in Burley in Wharfedale, Leeds, Yorkshire, the eldest child of Geoffrey and Alice Phillips (reference Leeds Vol. 2c Page 596).

He married *Hilary A Fynn* on 11 August 1973 in Upton, Cheshire (reference Birkenhead Vol. 10a Page 60). Hilary was born on 6 June 1951 in Oldham, Lancashire, the daughter of Jack Fynn and Joan Claves (reference Oldham Vol. 10f Page 71).

Both John and Hilary were teachers and were living in Matlock Bath, Derbyshire, when the writer and his wife visited them there in 1996 and 2006. They remain there today, in a Georgian terrace house on the banks of the Derwent River. By 2006 John had retired from face to face teaching and was occupying an administrative role in Chesterfield.

John and Hilary had two children:

- Katie Victoria Phillips, b. 1978
- Rebecca Jane Phillips, b. 1982

## Katie Victoria Phillips

Katie was born on 22 June 1978 in Derby, Derbyshire, the elder daughter of John and Hilary Phillips (reference Vol. 6 Page 0484).

## Rebecca Jane Phillips

Rebecca was born on 28 January 1982 in Derby, Derbyshire, the younger daughter of John and Hilary Phillips (reference Vol. 6 Page 0791).



John, Hilary, Katie & Rebecca Phillips, 1990

## Susan Margaret Phillips

Susan was born on 2 August 1951 in Leeds, the second child of Geoffrey and Alice Tod (reference Vol. 2c Page 302).

She married *Richard William Cutts* on 2 September 1972 in Laleham, Surrey (reference Surrey N Vol. 5g Page 437). He was born on 27 June 1951 in Staines, Middlesex, the son of William Cutts and Elizabeth Helen Taylor (reference Middlesex South Vol. 5f page 88.)



Sue Cutts, 17 May 2006



Richard Cutts, 17 May 2006

The family were living in Staines, Surrey, and Egham, near Staines, when visited by the writer in 1956 and 2006 respectively. Richard works for British Airways at Heathrow Airport.

Richard and Susan have three children:

- Paul Richard Cutts, b. 1974
- Steven Francis Cutts, b. 1976
- Lisa Marie Cutts, b. 1979

### *Paul Richard Cutts*

Paul was born on 26 April 1974 in Hounslow, Greater London, the eldest child of Richard and Susan Cutts (reference Vol. 13 Page 1065).



He married *Priya Maharaj* on 9 August 2008 at the Runnymede Hotel, Egham, Surrey. She was born on 19 March 1974 in Durban, South Africa.

### *Steven Francis Cutts*

Steven was born on 2 May 1976 in Staines, Surrey, the second child of Richard and Susan Cutts (reference Surrey N Vol, 17 Page 0316).

He married *Sally Jane Horton* on 12 July 2003 in St Mary's Church, Staines (reference Surrey N 757 577 C19 003). She was born 13 June 1979 in St Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, Surrey (reference Surrey NW Vol. 17 Page 628). Her mother's maiden name was Gibson.

Steven and Sally have two children:

- Millie Elizabeth Cutts, b. 2006
- Rosie May Cutts, b. 2007



### *Millie Elizabeth Cutts*

Millie was born on 9 February 2006 in St Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, the elder child of Steven and Sally Cutts.

### *Rosie May Cutts*

Rosie was born on 12 November 2007 in St Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, the younger child of Steven and Sally Cutts.

### *Lisa Marie Cutts*

Lisa was born on 4 April 1979 in Staines, Surrey, the third child of Richard and Susan Cutts (reference Surrey N Vol. 17 Page 417).

Lisa visited Australia in 2008.



### *Raymond Paul Phillips*



Ray Phillips. 17 May 2006

Raymond was born on 22 January 1954 in Leeds, the third child of Geoffrey and Alice Phillips (reference Vol. 2c Page 296).

He married *Anne Elizabeth Martyn* on 10 March 1979 in Hanworth, Middlesex (reference Richmond-Upon-Thames Vol. 14 Page 872). She was born on 18 July 1955 in Isleworth, Middlesex, the daughter of Malcolm John Martyn and Constance Elizabeth Wingfield (reference Ealing Vol. 5e Page 211).

Raymond and Anne were divorced ca 2006. They had two children:

- Timothy Martyn Phillips, b. 1982
- Abigail Elizabeth Phillips, b. 1984

### *Timothy Martyn Phillips*

Timothy was born on 3 July 1982 in Frimley, Surrey, the elder child of Raymond and Anne Phillips (reference Surrey NW Vol. 17 Page 757).

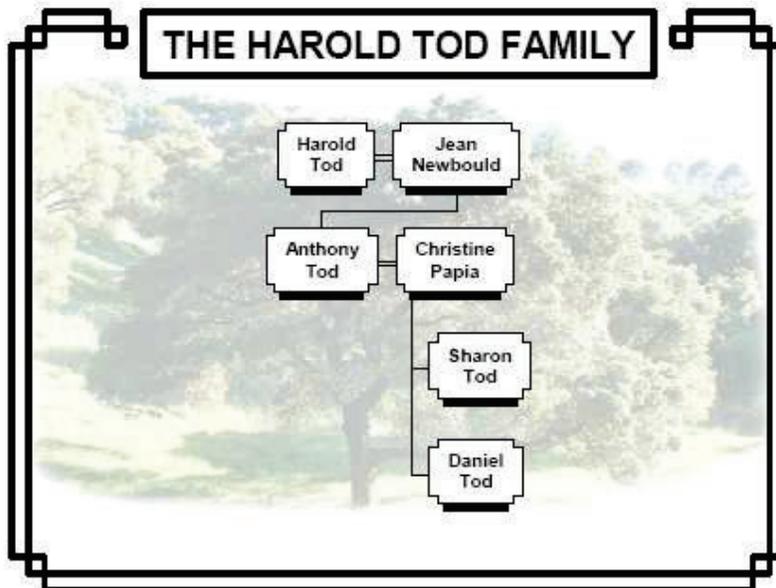
### *Abigail Elizabeth Phillips*

Abigail was born on 1 October 1984 in Frimley, Surrey, the younger child of Raymond and Anne Phillips (reference Surrey NW Vol. 17 Page 338).

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# THE HAROLD TOD FAMILY



## Harold Tod

Harold was born 23 December 1927 in Beeston, Yorkshire, the youngest child of George and Rosaline Tod (reference Hunslet Vol. 9b Page 688).



Harold Tod, ca 1942

In 1940 Harold signed on with the Merchant Marine as a cabin boy at 14 years of age. He was trained as a cabin boy aboard an ex-German training ship, the *Viniatric*. He served on the first convoy to Malta after the blockade was established, and also served on three Arctic convoys that brought supplies to Murmansk in Russia. New York Passenger Records show him serving as Cabin Boy on board the MV *Regent Panther*, arriving there on 24 April 1944 and 22 June 1944 from Liverpool and Barry, Wales, respectively. Always a big man, his height was given as six feet one inch and his weight as 182 pounds. He then joined the Coldstream Guards and was involved in honour guard duty at Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle and the Bank of England.

In 1945 he volunteered for service with the British police in Palestine, and in 1946 while serving with the Palestine police was wounded in the arm when a gunner in an armoured car on patrol outside Palestine. The armoured car exploded and rolled over, killing all the other occupants. Left for dead, he was rescued by British soldiers who said the attack had been made by members of Irgun Tsvai Leumi, a Jewish military group. Harold still has the bullet that was taken from his arm. He helped to clean up the aftermath of the blowing up of the King David Hotel on 22 July 1946, killing 91 people and injuring many more. He met a young Israeli army captain, Yitzhak Rabin, who became Prime Minister of Israel in 1992 and was assassinated in 1994. He was in the last British unit to leave Palestine in 1946.

Between 1946 to 1952 he spent two years with the Australian Merchant Marine, moved briefly to Canada and travelled the world. There is a record of him arriving aboard the SS *Port Alma* in New York on 5 December 1950 from Curacao, Dutch West Indies. He was shown as a Greaser and had joined the ship in Melbourne, Australia on 14 February of that year. Interestingly, his height was now five foot ten inches and his weight 170 pounds; perhaps he had shrunk a little!

He married *Jean Newbould* in the fourth quarter of 1950 in Leeds (reference Vol. 2c Page 539). Jean was born on 6 February 1930 in Knaresborough, Yorkshire (reference Vol. 9a Page 155).



In 1951 Harold moved to America for a job as a security guard with the British Embassy, where he was given a diplomatic visa. He joined the District of Columbia National Guard, was granted a permanent visa, in 1952 received US Citizenship while retaining his British status, and then joined the US Army. He served five years with the Army, then seventeen with the US Air Force. He served in Korea, Germany, France, Italy and England.

Jean and their son Anthony arrived in New York to join him on 26 February 1952, aboard the SS Samaria from Liverpool; presumably Harold had travelled separately as he was not on board. Their intended address was given as 1483 Columbia Road NW, Washington DC. Jean and Anthony returned to England the following year, arriving in Southampton on board the Queen Mary from New York on 3 August 1953. Whether this was for a holiday or for a longer period is not known; possibly it was associated with Harold's service in Europe. No record has been found as to when they finally returned to the United States.

The next record of Harold and Jean shows them flying from Paris to New York on Flight No. 934/19 of "Slick Airways Inc.", which is obviously a euphemism for the USAAF, arriving on 17 June 1955. Anthony accompanied them.

In 1973 Harold retired from the Air Force with the rank of Technical Sergeant. Later, at age 64, he volunteered to serve during the First Gulf War but was declined.

Some time prior to 1979 Harold and Jean moved to Honolulu, Hawaii, where had a job as the janitor for a block of flats in a rather seedy area of that city. They occupied one of the flats, but were in the process of moving back to England when the writer visited there in February 1979; by that time Jean had already left.



Harold was never one to stay in one place for any length of time, so at some later date they returned to the United States and from 1993 to Harold's death in 2007 they resided at 105 Norcross Street, Manchester, New Hampshire. They travelled extensively with their motor home in the USA and Canada until increasing ill health overcame Jean, who died in Manchester on 7 March 1997.

Harold died in Manchester on 12 November 2007.

Harold and Jean had one child:

- Anthony Tod, b. 1951

## Anthony Tod

Anthony was born in May 1951 in Leeds, the only child of Harold and Jean Tod (reference Vol.2c Page 442).

He married *Christine Papia* in the United States some time prior to 1990. Christine was born in June 1955 in the United States.

Anthony and Christine were living at 63 Priscilla Alden Road, Abington MA in 2002, and are still listed at that address. They had two children:

- Sharon Tod, b. 1990
- Daniel Tod, b. 1992

## Sharon Tod

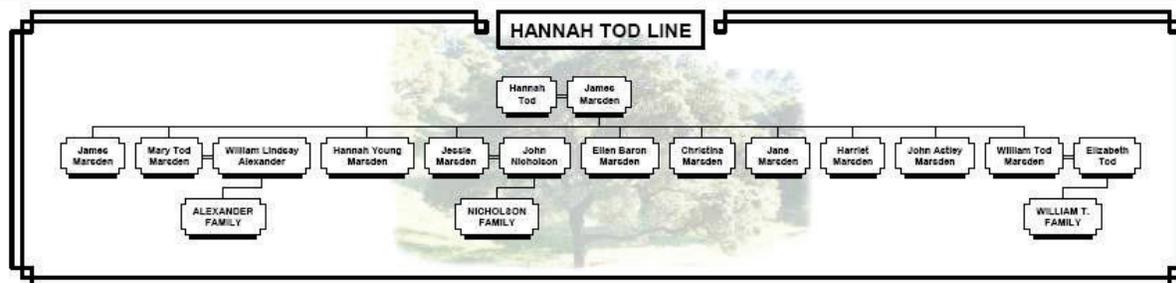
Sharon was born on 30 June 1990 in the United States, the elder child of Anthony and Christine Tod.

## Daniel Tod

Sharon was born on 22 July 1992 in the United States, the younger child of Anthony and Christine Tod.

## 2.4 THE HANNAH TOD LINE

The genealogy of the Hannah Tod Line and the Marsden family is heavily based on the huge amount of research carried out by, and documentation supplied by, Cath Tod, and to her must go much credit for the information contained in this section of the Genealogy. The writer has supplemented it with some additional research.



### Hannah Tod

Hannah was born on 3 July 1794 in Moffat. Cathy's Tree has her marrying *James Marsden* in 1816 in Moffat. However no record can be found on ScotlandsPeople of a James Marsden marrying a Hannah Tod anywhere in Scotland. It is therefore possible that the marriage took place in England, but England Marriage Records do not go back beyond 1838.

James died in 1838 and the 1841 Census showed Hannah as a widow and her youngest child as being born ca 1830. The 1841 Census shows Hannah Marsden, age 45, born in Scotland, and of independent means, residing in Cazneau Street, Liverpool. With her are her children: James, age 20 and a bookkeeper; Hannah, age 20; Jessie, age 20; Ellen, age 18; William, age 15 and a bookkeeper; Christina, age 15; Jane, age 14; Harriet, age 12; and John, age 11. All were shown as being born in Liverpool. The Census could not have been accurate, as it would have meant James and Hannah were the parents of a set of triplets and a pair of twins! However all their children were born at least a year apart.

The 1851 Census shows Hannah residing at 55 Upper Parliament Street, Liverpool, a widow and a Proprietor of Houses. With her are children Hannah, Ellen, Christina, Jane and John A, now also a bookkeeper). William has obviously left home by now. Also residing there is her daughter Jessie, who has married a John Nicholson, age 33 and an engineer born in Scotland, and they have two children of their own: John, age 2, and Hannah, age 10 months.

The 1861 Census shows Hannah now residing in Little Sutton, Cheshire, still described as a House Proprietor. With her are children Hannah, Ellen B, Christina and Harriet, and the grandson John Nicholson. Jane and John appear to have gone their separate ways.

The 1871 Census shows Hannah having moved once more and now residing in "Selcoth", Cottage Lane, Aughton, just outside Ormskirk, Lancashire. Ellen, Christina and Harriet are still with her, obviously never having married, and so is grandson John Nicholson.

Hannah died on 5 April 1874, presumably in Aughton (reference Ormskirk Vol. 8b Page 487).

James and Hannah had ten children:

- James Marsden, b. 1817
- Mary Tod Marsden, b. 1818
- Hannah Young Marsden, b. 1819
- Jessie Marsden, b. 1820
- Ellen Baron Marsden, b. 1822
- William Tod Marsden, b. 1824
- Christina Marsden, b. 1825
- Jane Marsden, b. 1827
- Harriet Marsden, b. 1828
- John Astley Marsden, b. 1830

## James Marsden

James was born on 29 October 1788 in Liverpool, the son of James Marsden and Hannah Young. He was christened on 16 January of the following year at the Newington Chapel, Renshaw Street, Liverpool. He seemingly became a man of property, with various houses including one on the Isle of Man.

At some time in the early 1800s, together with his father James Marsden and brother John Astley Marsden, he went into the brush manufacturing business which became a mainstay of the Marsden family in later years. The business was known as James Marsden and Sons, with premises at 62 Bath Street and, from 1825, 50 Bold Street, Liverpool. The partnership was dissolved on the 31 December 1833 by mutual consent, he and his father retiring from the business, leaving John Astley Marsden to continue it on his own account. Notice of the dissolution was given on 1 March 1834 in Liverpool and signed by the three ex-partners. It would appear that James' and John's brother Joseph was also involved in the business.

During that period James' (and presumably Hannah's) address was given as 1 Duke Street, Liverpool, and later South John Street. A solid Congregationalist by religion, in 1826 he was made a Trustee of the Newington Chapel, Liverpool.

James died on 6 February 1838 in Castletown, Isle of Man. What he was doing there remains unclear, but it seems he was attending the marriage of his daughter Mary Tod Marsden there in 1837 and of course he also owned property there. His body was brought back to Liverpool for burial.

The lineages of Mary Tod Marsden, Jessie Marsden and William Tod Marsden will be covered in succeeding sections of this Genealogy. Of the remaining children:

## James Marsden (Jnr)

James was born on 9 April 1817 in Liverpool, the first child of James and Hannah Marsden.

He apparently died at a young age.

## Hannah Young Marsden

Hannah was born on 12 August 1819 and probably christened on 28 August in Liverpool, the third child of James and Hannah Marsden.

She never married, and appeared with her mother and siblings in the Censuses of 1841 to 1871. After her mother died she continued to live at the family home, "Selcoth", Cottage Lane, Aughton, appearing there in the 1881 Census.

Hannah died unmarried in the first quarter of 1895, presumably at Aughton (reference Ormskirk Vol. 8b Page 661).

## Ellen Baron Marsden

Ellen was born on 24 July 1822 in Liverpool, the fifth child of James and Hannah Marsden. There is a possibility that her given name was actually Helen, although with two aunts by the name of Ellen it is the more likely.

She never married, and appeared with her mother and siblings in the Censuses of 1841 to 1871. After her mother died she continued to live at the family home, "Selcoth", Cottage Lane, Aughton, appearing there in the 1881, 1891 and 1901 Censuses.

Ellen died in the second quarter of 1907, presumably at Aughton (reference Ormskirk Vol. 8b Page 477).

## Christina Marsden

Christina was born on 22 July 1825 in Liverpool, the seventh child of James and Hannah Marsden. She was christened at the Newington Chapel, Renshaw Street, Liverpool on 6 September of that year.

She never married, and appeared with her mother and siblings in the Censuses of 1841 to 1871. After her mother died she continued to live at the family home, "Selcoth", Cottage Lane, Aughton, appearing there in the 1881, 1891 and 1901 Censuses.

No record of her death has been found.

## Jane Marsden

Jane was born on 12 May 1827 in Liverpool, the seventh child of James and Hannah Marsden.

She appeared with her mother and siblings in the 1841 and 1851 Censuses.

There are many records of a Jane Marsden in the Births, Marriages and Deaths Index, but none that could definitely be associated with the Jane under notice. A Jane Marsden, father's name James, married a John Sidebottom on 8 September 1851 in Ashton-Under-Lyne, Lancashire, but as this is east of Manchester and well away from Liverpool it is hardly likely to be her.

## Harriet Marsden

Harriet was born on 4 November 1828 in Liverpool, the eighth child of James and Hannah Marsden.

She never married, and appeared with her mother and siblings in the Censuses of 1841 to 1871. After her mother died she continued to live at the family home, "Selcoth", Cottage Lane, Aughton, appearing there in the 1881 Census.

Harriet died in the first quarter of 1883, presumably at Aughton (reference Ormskirk Vol. 8b Page 834).

## John Astley Marsden

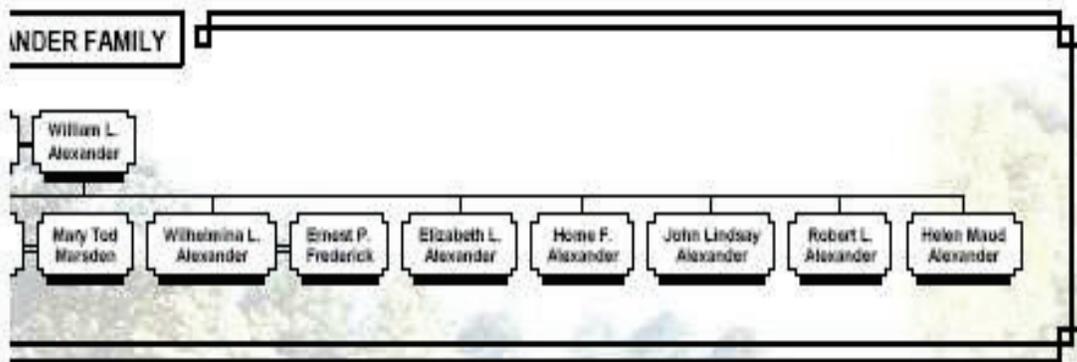
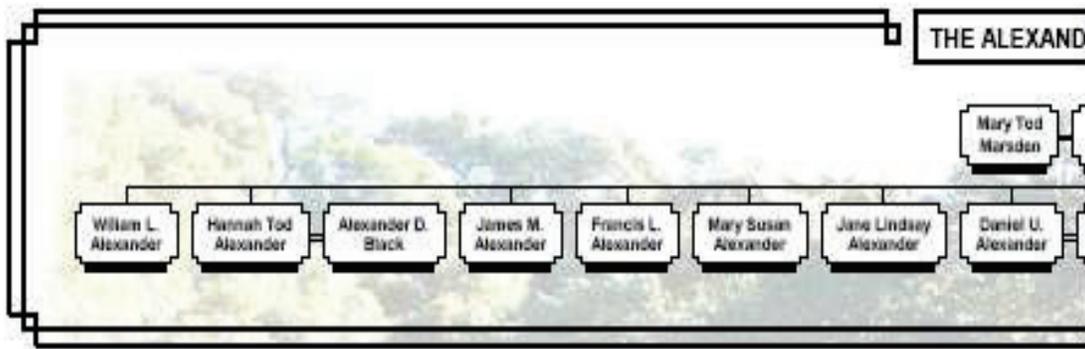
John was born in July 1830 in Liverpool, the youngest child of James and Hannah Marsden. He became a book-keeper, then an architect.

He appeared with his mother and siblings in the 1851 Census.

He died of consumption on 29 August 1859 at Little Sutton, Wirral, Cheshire.

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# THE ALEXANDER FAMILY



## Mary Tod Marsden

Mary was born on 11 July 1818 in Liverpool, the second child of James and Hannah Marsden.

She married the Rev. Dr *William Lindsay Alexander* on 24 August 1837 in Malew, Douglas, Isle of Man; it was William's twenty ninth birthday. It is presumed the wedding took place in the Isle of Man because her father, like many wealthy Liverpool merchants, owned a summer residence there. Obviously cost would not have been a deterrent if guests had to be transported there. At that time William was living in Edinburgh, so presumably travelled there for the wedding. He had been appointed as minister to the Newington Chapel in Liverpool in 1832, where the Marsden family was prominent among the congregation, and it would have been there that he first met Mary; they were engaged in 1834. Presumably he and Mary would have returned to Edinburgh after the marriage.

No 1841 Census record has been found.

The 1851 Census shows William and Mary residing at Prallieburn, Inveresk and Musselburgh, Midlothian, a town just to the west of Edinburgh. The transcription of the Census record is poor, as it shows William as William S Alexander and his occupation "Independent Minder Dd & Eanded Propriston", which might be translated to "Independent Minister DD and Landed Proprietor". With them are their children: William, age 12; Hannah, age 10; James M, age 9; John, age 6; Elizabeth, age 4; Daniel H, age 1; and Francis, age 8 months. Also listed are four servants.

The 1861 Census shows the family now residing at 17 Brown Square, Edinburgh Old Greyfriars, Midlothian. William's occupation is equally garbled – "D D Minsister of Conongatone Charch & Proposer of Salkcolway In Congugational Hall Edinr"! With them are children Hannah; John L; Elizabeth L; Daniel N; and Francis L. There are three new children as well: Mary S, age 9; Jane L, age 5; and Wilhelmina, age 1. Three servants round out the household.

The 1871 Census record is equally mangled in translation! The family are now living at Pinkee Farm House, Inveresk. William is now William Lendora Alexander and his occupation "Minister of St Augustin Indgrond Church Edinburgh & Landown". Their children are Hariot (sic) T S; Frances L (with an "e"); Mary S; Jane L; Williams L (a daughter age 11 and described as "Gentterman Scholar" but presumably Wilhelmina); and the curiously named Home F L, a new son age 6. There are two servants.

Mary died on 15 October 1875 at Pinkee Farm, Inveresk after a number of years of declining health. It had apparently been a happy marriage, with William devoted to his wife, despite his frequent absences on church business. Mary, in her turn, was devoted to him and of great assistance in his career, especially with her ability to engage members of his congregation.

The 1881 Census saw William, a D.D. Professor of Theology, still living there with his daughter Hannah and two servants.

William died in 1884.

William and Mary had thirteen children:

- William Lindsay Alexander (Jnr), b. 1838
- Hannah Tod Lindsay Alexander, b. 1840
- James Marsden Alexander, b. 1841
- John Lindsay Alexander, b. 1845
- Elizabeth Lindsay Alexander, b. 1846
- Robert Lindsay Alexander, b. ca 1846
- Daniel Urquhart Alexander, b. 1849
- Francis Lindsay Alexander, b. 1850
- Helen Maud Alexander, b. ca 1850
- Mary Susan Alexander, b. 1852
- Jane Lindsay Alexander, b. ca 1855
- Wilhelmina Lindsay Alexander, b. 1859
- Home Fergusson Lindsay Alexander, b. 1864

## *William Lindsay Alexander*

William was born on 24 August 1808 in Leith, Midlothian, the son of William Alexander, born in Moffat, Dumfries, and Elizabeth Lindsay.

By way of background, family records from Cath Tod reveal that William's father wished to study for the ministry but had to abandon the idea because of ill health, and in 1802 went to Edinburgh and joined the famous wine merchants Messrs Cockburn & Co. of Leith, which he eventually headed. He married in 1805, became a Baptist in 1813, and ended up a lay preacher and philanthropist before dying in 1866. One wonders how he reconciled the wine trade with the strict Baptist faith.

William Alexander attended Leith high school as a boarder, entered the University of Edinburgh at age fifteen, and after three years was Prizeman in Humanities and Mathematics. He then went to St Andrews to further his studies, but left without a degree because new regulations required further

study which he felt too expensive. In October 1826 he was received into the Congregationalist Church in Leith, and although unable to accept Baptist views on baptism remained on good terms with his father. remained

With thoughts of entering the ministry he entered Glasgow Theological Academy in September 1827 but in December of the same year, to relieve his father of expense, he left to become classical tutor at the Blackburn Theological Academy (afterwards the Lancashire Independent College). At Blackburn he stayed till 1831, lecturing on biblical literature, metaphysics, Greek and Latin. He began medical studies early in 1832 but decided to follow the ministry. He was appointed to the Congregationalist Newington Chapel in Liverpool in 1832. This was the chapel where the Marsden family were staunch members of the congregation, and was badly run down in terms of membership and debts. William worked hard and increased the numbers, but the debts and his low salary persuaded him to leave.

After visits to Germany to study at Halle and Leipzig and attend various lectures and London he was invited back to Edinburgh in November 1834 to become minister of North College Street church (afterwards Argyle Square), an independent church which had arisen in 1802 out of the evangelical movement associated with the Haldanes. When the church sold its property to the government to make way for the National Museum of Scotland, Alexander's congregation worshipped in the Queen Street Hall until 1861 when the new church was completed on George IV Bridge, renamed Augustine Church because of Alexander's strong, albeit independent Augustinian influence in his sermons. He deliberately put aside the ambition to become a pulpit orator in favour of the practice of biblical exposition, which he invested with charm and impressiveness. However he continued his ministry at Augustine Church until retiring on 6 June 1877. In 1836 he became one of the editors of the *Congregational Magazine*, to which he contributed articles on biblical literature and theology and on the "voluntary" controversy. In 1840 he delivered the Congregational Lecture in London on the "Connection and Harmony of the Old and New Testaments."

Alexander took an active part in the "voluntary" controversy which ended in the Disruption, but he also maintained broad and catholic views of the spiritual relations between different sections of the Christian church. In 1845 he visited Switzerland with the special object of inquiring into the religious life of the churches there. He published an account of his journey in a book, *Switzerland and the Swiss Churches*, which led to an interchange of correspondence between the Swiss and Scottish churches. In 1845 he received the degree of D.D. from the university of St Andrews. In 1854 he was serving as Vice President of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

In 1861 he undertook the editorship of the third edition of Kitto's *Biblical Encyclopaedia* with the understanding that the whole work should be thoroughly revised and brought up to date. In January 1870 he became a member of the English Revision Committee - Old Testament charged with revising the King James Bible, and by his thorough biblical scholarship rendered exceptional service to the board; he enjoyed the work and devoted much time to it for the next fourteen years.

In 1877 he became principal of the Edinburgh Theological Hall, a position which he held until his death, in spite of many alternative offers. During his lifetime he wrote several books on religion and theology, many of which are still in print today.

He died on 20 December 1884 in Inveresk, Midlothian.

### *William Lindsay Alexander (Jnr)*

William was born on 16 September 1838 in Edinburgh St Cuthbert, Midlothian, the first child of William and Mary Alexander.

The 1851 Census saw him living with his parents.

There are many Census and Marriage records for a William Alexander post-1851, but none that can be tied directly to the William under notice.

### *Hannah Tod Lindsay Alexander*

Hannah was born on 13 April 1840 in Edinburgh St Cuthbert, Midlothian, the second child of William and Mary Alexander.

The 1851, 1861 and 1871 Censuses saw her living with her parents, and the 1881 census alone with her father.

After her father died in 1884 Hannah. at the age of 59, married *Alexander David Black* on 28 December 1899 in Inveresk. He was born ca 1844 in the Cape Colony, South Africa, the son of Patrick Black, an Established Church clergyman, and Isabella Rattray. One of the witnesses to the marriage was R Herbert Story, Principal of the University of Edinburgh; another was one of Hannah's siblings but the initial is indecipherable in the Marriage Register.

The 1901 Census saw them living at 38 Drumshengh Gardens, Edinburgh St Cuthbert. Alexander's occupation was shown as "Writer To the Signet". There were five servants in the household, including a butler, so obviously he was a wealthy man.

(Writer To The Signet" in this context is an old title for a lawyer or attorney in Scotland and solicitors in Scotland would have been known as "writers". The Signet was the private seal of the early Scottish kings, and the Writers to the Signet were authorised to supervise its use and, later, to act as clerks to the Courts. Writers to the Signet had special privileges in relation to certain types of documentation requiring the Signet. Wikipedia states that The Society of Writers to Her Majesty's Signet is the oldest legal society in the world. It is a private society of Scottish solicitors. The Society dates back to 1594 and is part of the College of Justice).

### *James Marsden Alexander*

James was born on 19 December 1841 in Edinburgh St Cuthbert, Midlothian, the third child of William and Mary Alexander.

The 1851 Census saw him living with his parents.

As with his brother William, there are many Census and Marriage records for a James Alexander post-1851, but none that can be tied directly to the James under notice.

### *John Lindsay Alexander*

John was born on 14 February 1845 in Edinburgh St Cuthbert, Midlothian, the fourth child of William and Mary Alexander.

The 1851 and 1861 Censuses saw him living with his parents.

As with his brothers, there are many Census and Marriage records for a John Alexander post-1861, but none that can be tied directly to the John under notice.

## Elizabeth Lindsay Alexander

Elizabeth was born on 2 November 1846 in Edinburgh St Cuthbert, Midlothian, the fifth child of William and Mary Alexander.

The 1851 and 1861 Censuses saw her living with her parents.

No further record of her has been found.

## Robert Lindsay Alexander

Robert was born ca 1846, the sixth child of William and Mary Alexander, according to the LDS FamilySearch. Family records state he died in infancy in 1848. Possibly he was a twin to Elizabeth.

## Daniel Urquhart Lindsay Alexander

According to LDS FamilySearch Daniel was born in 1852 in Midlothian, the seventh child of William and Mary Alexander. However there must be some error here, as he was listed in the 1851 Census as age 1, meaning he was born in 1849 or 1850. This is borne out by a later Census record, which showed his year of birth as ca 1849. Confusingly, his second initial was shown as "H" and "N" in the 1851 and 1861 Censuses, although it should have been "U".

The 1851 and 1861 Censuses saw him living with his parents.

The 1871 England Census shows him lodging with a Mary Logue at an illegible address in Tranmere, Cheshire. His occupation is shown as Commercial Clerk in Produce Broker's Office.

The 1881 England Census showed Daniel, a cashier, residing with his uncle, John Nicholson, at 15 Bertram Road, Toxteth Park, Liverpool, and accompanied by his younger brother Home. Probably the brother had been sent to the care of the Nicholsons after the death of their mother.

Daniel married his cousin, *Mary Tod Marsden*, in the third quarter of 1890 in Liverpool (reference West Derby Vol. 9b Page 986). She was the daughter of William Tod Marsden and Elizabeth Marsden (nee Tod).

The 1891 Census shows Daniel Lindsay Alexander and his wife Mary living at Field Villas, Ormskirk, Lancashire. His occupation is Cashier in Broker's Office. They have one servant.

The 1901 Census shows Daniel and Mary living at 13 Eshe Road, Blundellsands, Great Crosby, Lancashire. They have two servants.

Daniel and Mary had no children.

## Francis Lindsay Alexander

Francis was born on 24 August 1850 in Inveresk, Midlothian, the eighth child of William and Mary Alexander.

The 1851, 1861 and 1871 Censuses saw him living with his parents.

No further record has been found, but family records say he died in 1880.

### *Helen Maud Alexander*

According to family records, Helen was born ca 1850, the ninth child of William and Mary Alexander. She died in infancy that year.

### *Mary Susan Alexander*

Mary was born on 16 January 1852 in Inveresk, Midlothian, the tenth child of William and Mary Alexander.

The 1861 and 1871 Censuses saw her living with her parents.

No further record has been found, but family records say she died in 1877.

### *Jane Lindsay Alexander*

Jane was born on 27 June 1855 in Inveresk, Midlothian, the eleventh child of William and Mary Alexander.

The 1861 and 1871 Censuses saw her living with her parents.

No further record has been found, but family records say she died in 1880.

### *Wilhelmina Lindsay Alexander*

Wilhelmina was born on 8 August 1859 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, the twelfth child of William and Mary Alexander.

The 1861 and 1871 Censuses saw her living with her parents.

The 1881 England census saw her as a visitor at the home of John and Emily Campbell at 10 Cunliffe Villas, Bradford, Yorkshire.

She married *Ernest Prescott Frederick* in the third quarter of 1890 in Marylebone, London, Middlesex (reference Vol. 1a Page 1209). He was born on 8 June 1858 at 13 Upper Westbourne Terrace, Paddington, London, Middlesex, the son of George Septimus Frederick and Emily Caroline Rising. He was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge University and graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1882 and Master of Arts in 1888. He went on to be Assistant Master at Loreto School, Edinburgh from 1882 to 1892; Joint Head Master at Routenburn Preparatory School, Largs, Ayrshire; and Head Master of Wells House School, Malvern Wells, Worcestershire.

The 1901 Census saw Ernest and Wilhelmina living in the Quarter House, Largs, Ayrshire. His occupation is given as Preparatory School Master. Visiting them is a Janet Marsden, age 42, who is obviously Wilhelmina's cousin, the daughter of her uncle William Tod Marsden. There are also four servants.

Ernest died on 22 March 1929 in Ledbury, Hertfordshire.

## Home Fergusson Lindsay Alexander

Home was born on 31 August 1864 in Inveresk, Midlothian, the thirteenth and last child of William and Mary Alexander.

The 1871 Census saw him living with his parents.

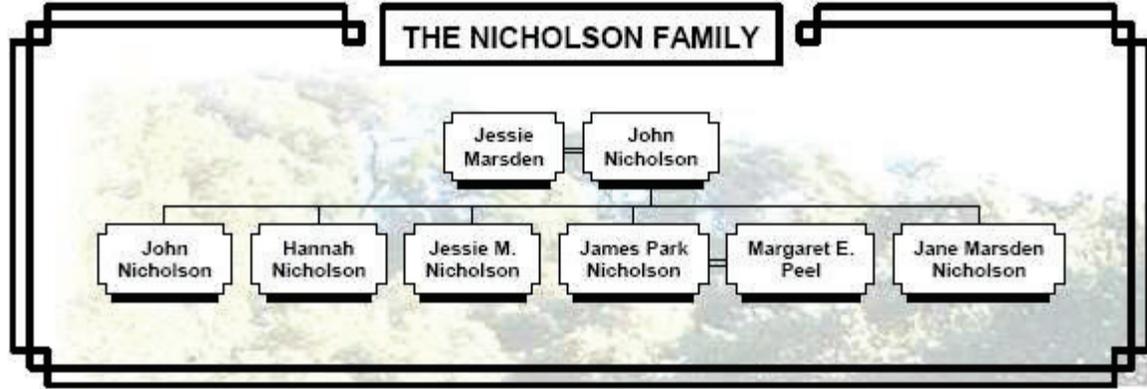
The 1881 England Census showed Home, a scholar, residing with his uncle, John Nicholson, at 15 Bertram Road, Toxteth Park, Liverpool, and accompanied by his elder brother Daniel. Possibly Home had been sent to the care of the Nicholsons after the death of their mother.

No further record has been found.

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# THE NICHOLSON FAMILY



## *Jessie Marsden*

Jessie was born on 30 September 1820 in Liverpool, the fourth child of James and Hannah Marsden. She appeared with her mother and siblings in the Census of 1841. She was christened at the Newington Chapel, Renshaw Street, Liverpool on 29 October of that year.

She married *John Nicholson* in the first quarter of 1847 in Liverpool (reference Vol. 20 Page 183). The 1851 Census indicated he was born ca 1818 in Scotland. A search through ScotlandsPeople indicated four John Nicholsons born between 1817 and 1819, so there is no certainty as to which might be the John in question. The LDS FamilySearch lists many John Nicholsons born in Scotland around that time.

The 1851 Census shows John and Jessie residing with Jessie's mother Hannah at 55 Upper Parliament Street, Liverpool. With them are their two children: John, age 2, and Hannah, age 10 months. John's age was given as 33 and his occupation as Engineer, born in Scotland.

The 1861 Census shows John and Jessie now living in their own home in Derby Road, Bootle. Their children have been joined by Jane M, age 1 and born in Kirkdale, Lancashire.

The 1871 Census shows them having moved to 195 Parliament Street, Liverpool. John's occupation is given as Civil Engineer, and their children are Hanna T; Jessie M, age 18 and born in Liverpool; James Park, age 13 and born in Liverpool; and Jane M, and they have one servant. Strangely, Jessie M and James Park did not appear in the 1861 Census.

The 1881 Census has the family living at 15 Bertram Road, Toxteth Park, Liverpool. John is now a Superintendent Engineer (seaman) with the Steam Packet Company. Jessie, James and Jane are still with them, but Hannah is no longer listed; James is now a General Broker, born in Seaforth, Liverpool. Also living there are two nephews, Daniel and Thomas Alexander. The family must have been prospering, as they now had three servants.

Jessie died in 1890, although no record has been found, and the 1891 Census found John Nicholson now a widower, still living at 15 Bertram Road with daughter Jessie, James and Jane and two servants.

The 1901 Census saw John Nicholson living with David and Jessie Nicholson in a public house at 23-25 Blair Street, Toxteth Park. He is described as "father" but David, age 41, was born in Scotland so is definitely not John's son; nor does Jessie, age 41, match his daughter as the latter would have been 47. Also staying there was a niece, Alice Diehl, age 6 and born in Preston, Lancashire.

It is not certain when John died. There are two possible Death records; one in the first quarter of 1903 (reference Toxteth Park Vol. 8b Page 135); and the other in the first quarter of 1904 (reference Toxteth Park Vol. 8b Page 181).

John and Jessie had five children:

- John Nicholson, b. 1849
- Hannah Nicholson, b. 1850
- Jessie Marsden Nicholson, b. 1852
- James Park Nicholson, b. 1857
- Jane Marsden Nicholson, b. 1859

### *John Nicholson*

According to Cath Tod in her submission to the LDS FamilySearch, John was born 1849 in Liverpool, the first child of John and Jessie Nicholson. This accords with later Census information.

The 1851 and 1861 Censuses saw him living with his parents and siblings.

### *Hannah Nicholson*

According to Cath Tod in her submission to the LDS FamilySearch, Hannah was also born 1849 in Liverpool, which would probably have made her the twin of John. However the 1851 Census showed her age as 10 months, and even if the Census was taken in January it would still mean she would have been born in 1850, not 1849, so perhaps Cath was mistaken and she was the second child of John and Jessie Nicholson.

The 1851, 1861 and 1871 Censuses saw her living with her parents and siblings.

No further record of her has been found. There are numerous Hannah Nicholsons listed in the Marriage Index but none in the Liverpool area or that could be definitely linked to the Hannah under notice.

### *Jessie Marsden Nicholson*

Jessie was born in the fourth quarter of 1852 in Liverpool, the third child of John and Jessie Nicholson (reference West Derby Vol. 8b Page 235).

The 1871, 1881 and 1891 Censuses saw her living with her parents and siblings.

She died in the third quarter of 1900 at Wrexham, Flintshire, Wales (reference Vol. 11b Page 160). She never married.

## James Park Nicholson

James was born in the third quarter of 1858 in Liverpool, the fourth child of John and Jessie Nicholson (reference West Derby Vol. 8b Page 381).

The 1871, 1881 and 1891 Censuses saw him living with his parents and siblings.

He married *Margaret Elizabeth Peel* on 22 July 1899 in New Brighton, Cheshire. She was born ca 1867 in Mancott, Flintshire, Wales, a locality in the town of Queensferry, just across the border from Cheshire. No record of her birth has been found. She had been married before, to a Davies, given name unknown.

The 1901 Census saw James and Margaret living at 93 Arundel Street, Toxteth Park, Liverpool. His occupation is Oil merchant and hers Licensed Victualler. With them is Florence G Davies, age 6 and born in Liverpool, her daughter from her previous marriage.

It is not known whether James and Margaret had children. As Margaret was only 34 in 1901 it is quite likely.

## Jane M Nicholson

Jane was born in the second quarter of 1859 in Liverpool, the fifth child of John and Jessie Nicholson (reference West Derby Vol. 8b Page 375).

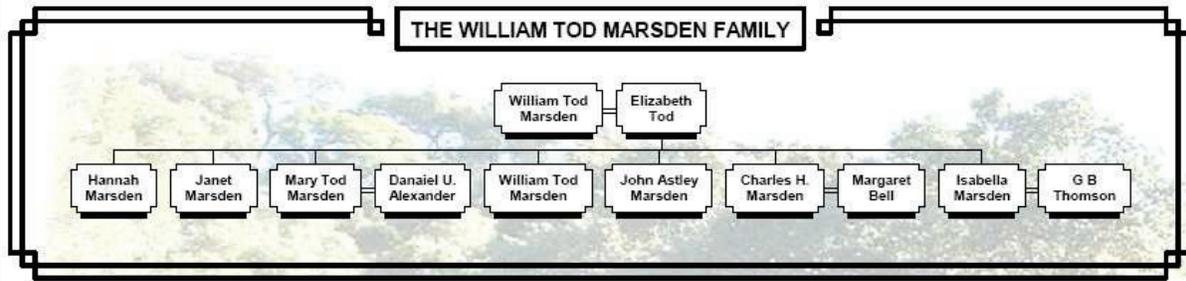
The 1861, 1871, 1881 and 1891 Censuses saw her living with her parents and siblings.

No other record of her has been found.

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# WILLIAM TOD MARSDEN FAMILY



## William Tod Marsden

William was born on 10 March 1824 in Liverpool, the sixth child of James and Hannah Marsden.

He was living with his parents at the time of the 1841 Census, and no 1851 Census record has been found.

William married his cousin, *Elizabeth Tod*, on 23 March 1854 in Kilmory, Bute, Scotland. There might be some doubt about the accuracy of that date, as according to the LDS FamilySearch their first child, Isabella, was born in 1853 in Tranmere, Birkenhead, Cheshire. However this could also be an inaccuracy in FamilySearch. Elizabeth was the daughter of Hannah Marsden's brother, Peter Patrick Tod. She was born or christened on 10 July 1833 in Kilmory.

The 1861 Census saw William and his wife Elizabeth residing at 2 Merton Villas, Merton Road, Bootle, Liverpool. Elizabeth's age was given as 27 and her birthplace Isle of Arran, Scotland. With them were their daughters Hannah, age 3; Jannet, age 2; and Mary, age 9 months. There was also a servant and a nurse living in the house. Strangely there was no mention of their first-born, Isabella.

Elizabeth died in the first quarter of 1867 in Liverpool (reference West Derby Vol. 8b Page 393) at the early age of 32, which suggests her death resulted from the birth of their youngest child, Charles.

The 1871 Census saw William, a widower and Wharfinger, living at 102 Berry Street, Bootle. With him are his children Isabella, age 16 and born in Tranmere, Cheshire; Hannah, age 13; Jannet age 12; Mary T, age 10; William T, age 9; John A, age 7; and Charles H, age 5 - all born in Bootle.

The 1881 Census saw him, a widower and a Wharfinger with the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., residing at 89 Brook Road, Bootle. With him were his children Hannah, Mary and John A.

The 1891 Census saw him living at 4 University Road, Bootle, with his children Hannah, Janet and John A.

The 1901 Census found him at 17 Oriel Road, Bootle cum Linacre. Now only Hannah was with him.

William died in June 1901 in Bootle (reference West Derby Vol. 8b Page 255).

William and Elizabeth had seven children, although the gap between the first- and second-born suggests there may have been another child who did not survive.:

- Isabella Marsden, b. 1853
- Hannah Marsden, b. ca 1857
- Jannet Marsden, b. 1858
- Mary Tod Marsden, b. 1860
- William Tod Marsden, b. 1862
- John Astley Marsden, b. 1864
- Charles Harvey Marsden, b. 1865

### Isabella Marsden

Isabella was born in 1853, the first child of William and Elizabeth Marsden. The LDS FamilySearch has conflicting dates in two records – one says August, the other December. It also has her place of birth as Liverpool, whereas the 1871 Census says Tranmere, Birkenhead, Cheshire, across the River Mersey from Liverpool.

For some reason she did not appear in the 1861 Census, but the 1871 Census show her living with her family and siblings.

According to Cath Tod she married *G B Thompson* in 1878. However no Marriage record has been found, nor any subsequent Census record.

### Hannah Marsden

Hannah was born in the third quarter of 1857 in Liverpool, the second child of William and Elizabeth Marsden (reference West Derby Vol. 8b Page 372).

The 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891 and 1901 Censuses show her living with her family and siblings.

A Hannah Marsden, born ca 1858, died in 1903 in Blackburn, Lancashire (reference Vol. 8e Page 295). There is no certainty it was the Hannah under notice, but it is known there were Marsdens living in that town and she could have gone there after her father died. Equally, it could be one of the local Marsdens who passed away.

### Jannet Marsden

Jannet was born in October 1858 in Liverpool, the third child of William and Elizabeth Marsden.

The 1861, 1871 and 1891 Censuses show her living with her family and siblings. She was missing from the 1881 Census.

The 1901 Scotland Census saw her visiting her cousin Wilhelmina Frederick (nee Alexander), in Largs, Ayrshire, Scotland.

It is not known whether she subsequently married.

### Mary Tod Marsden

Mary was born in June 1860 in Liverpool, the fourth child of William and Elizabeth Marsden.

The 1861, 1871, 1881 and 1891 Censuses show her living with her family and siblings.

Mary married her cousin, *Daniel Urquhart Lindsay Alexander*, in the third quarter of 1890 in Liverpool (reference West Derby Vol. 9b Page 986). He was the son of William Lindsay Alexander Tod Marsden and Mary Tod Marsden.

The 1891 Census shows Daniel Lindsay Alexander and his wife Mary living at Field Villas, Ormskirk, Lancashire. His occupation is Cashier in Broker's Office. They have one servant.

The 1901 Census shows Daniel and Mary living at 13 Eshe Road, Blundellsands, Great Crosby, Lancashire. They have two servants.

Daniel and Mary had no children.

### *William Tod Marsden*

William was born in the second quarter of 1862 in Liverpool, the fifth child of William and Elizabeth Marsden (reference West Derby Vol. 8b Page 413).

The 1871 Census shows him living with his family and siblings.

The Marriage Index shows two possible marriages for a Thomas Marsden, father's name William, in Lancashire: to a Margaret Bordley in 1889 in Accrington; and to a Hannah Thornton in 1884 in Ashton Under Lyne. Either one could possibly that of the Thomas under notice.

No other record has been found.

### *John Astley Marsden*

John was born in the first quarter of 1864 in Liverpool, the sixth child of William and Elizabeth Marsden (reference West Derby Vol 8b Page 460).

The 1871, 1881 and 1891 Censuses shows him living with his family and siblings.

The 1901 Census shows a John Marsden and his wife Annie residing at 12 St Michael's Road, Toxteth Park, Liverpool. His occupation is given as Commercial Jeweller. They have two children: Herbert, age 4, and George, age 1; both born in Liverpool. There is also one servant. However it is not absolutely certain that this is the John Astley under notice, especially as no Marriage record has been found.

John is said to have died in 1905, but again no definite Death record has been found.

### *Charles Harvey Marsden*

Charles was born in October 1865 in Liverpool, the seventh child of William and Elizabeth Marsden (reference West Derby Vol. 8b Page 456).

The 1871 and 1881 Censuses shows him living with his family and siblings.

At some time between 1881 and 1909 he emigrated to Victoria, Australia. No record of his departure or arrival has been found.

Family records indicate that about 1911 he married *Margaret Bell* in Bunyip, Victoria, but she did not appear on the Electoral Roll with him until 1919 so it is more likely to have been after 1914.

The 1909 and 1914 Electoral Rolls for the town of Bunyip in the Electorate of Flinders, Victoria, show Charles Marsden as a resident, with the occupation of Billiard-marker and Carpenter respectively. Bunyip is a small town just off the Princes Highway in the Western Gippsland region of Victoria, a little way south east of Melbourne.

On the 1919 Roll he has been joined by his wife, Margaret, whose occupation was listed as Confectioner.

The 1924, 1931 and 1936 Rolls show them as Farmer and Home Duties respectively, living at Tynong in the same electorate. The Rolls presently do not go beyond 1936. Tynong is another small town a few kilometres west of Bunyip.

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# PART THREE - THE PATRICK PETER TOD LINEAGE

Much of the information on this Lineage of the Tod family is the result of research by Cath Tod. Where possible the writer has attempted to supplement her data by reference to ScotlandsPeople and LDS FamilySearch. In cases where no records have been found, Cath's information has been accepted without question.

## Patrick Peter Aitchison Tod

Patrick was born on 6 July 1741 in Moffat, Dumfries, Scotland, the fourth child of James Tod and Mary Aitchison.

He married *Isobel Johnston* on 23 August 1767 at Moffat. She was born or christened in Moffat on 2 July 1742, the daughter of Adam Johnston and Isobel Anderson.

Patrick died on 1 May 1826 in Moffat. There is no record for the death of Isobel.

Patrick and Isobel had six known children, although only the last three are supported by records on ScotlandsPeople:

- Isabella Tod, b ca 1769
- Peter Tod, b. ca 1771
- Margaret Jane Tod, b. ca 1771
- Adam Tod, b. 1773
- Mary Isobel Tod, b. 1776
- William Tod, b. 1789

## Isabella Tod

According to Cath Tod, Isabella was born ca 1769 in Moffat, the eldest child of Patrick and Isobel Tod. No record of her birth has been found.

She is believed to have married *Richard Young*, although no record of the marriage has been found. He was said to have been born in Moffat ca 1760, although again no record has been found.

No record of children from the marriage has been found.

## Peter Tod

According to Cath Tod, Peter was born ca 1771 in Moffat, the second child of Patrick and Isobel Tod. No record of his birth has been found.

He is said to have married *Janet Tod*, who was undoubtedly a cousin, although no record of the marriage has been found. A Janet Tod was born or christened on 1 November 1783 in Moffat, the daughter of James Tod and Christian Welsh.

The 1841 Census shows Peter, a farmer, and Janet living at Michealholand (sic), Moffat. There are no children listed, but there are five others, presumably servants or farm employees. Their son James appears to be separately listed – see his entry following.

Peter died on 31 July 1845 in Moffat. There is no 1851 Census record, but the 1861 Census shows Janet, age 77 and a Land Owner, living in High Street, Moffat with a servant, Mary Thomson.

Janet died 11 February 1865 in Moffat.

Peter and Janet are believed to have had at least one child, although no record has been found:

- James Tod, b. ca 1829

### *James Tod*

According to Cath Tod, James was born ca 1829 in Moffat, the son of Peter and Janet Tod. No record of his birth has been found.

The 1841 Census shows a James Tod, an agricultural labourer aged 12, living in Out House, Moffat. With him are two others: Adam Tod, age 15, and James Ruggan, age 29. Whether Adam was an elder brother or a cousin is not known; there is no birth record for an Adam Tod in ca 1826 in Moffat.

There is no 1851 Census record, but an 1861 record shows a James Todd, age 29 and born ca 1832 in Moffat, living with his wife Margaret, living in Academy Road, Moffat. His occupation is labourer and they have three children: Mary, age 5; Janet, age 3, and William, age 1. There is a three year discrepancy in James' age, but it could possibly be the James under notice.

The same family appears in the 1871 Census, now at Holmend, Moffat, and there are three more children: James, age 9; Agnes, age 7; George, age 5; and Robena, age 1.

No other records were found and in view of the doubt over his age these records will be discounted for the purpose of this Genealogy.

### *Margaret Jane Tod*

According to Cath Tod, Margaret was born ca 1771 in Moffat, the third child of Patrick and Isobel Tod. No record of her birth has been found, and whether she was a twin of Peter Tod, also born ca 1771, is unknown.

The lineage of Margaret Jane will be covered in a separate Section of this Part of the Genealogy. Of the remaining children:

### *Adam Tod*

Adam was born or christened on 19 March 1773 in Moffat, the fourth child of Patrick and Isobel Tod.

No other record of him has been found.

## Mary Isobel Tod

Mary was born or christened on 14 January 1776 in Moffat, the fifth child of Patrick and Isobel Tod.

She married *James Murray* on or about 12 February 1797 in Moffat. According to Cath Tod, James was born in Moffat ca 1771, but the closest match to that is a James Murray, born or christened there on 2 December 1768, the son of William Murray. However a James Murray was born on 1 May 1771 in Canonbie, Dumfries, the son of Thomas Murray and Janet Armstrong. Canonbie is a village to the south west of Moffat and not too distant, so this equally could be the James Murray under notice.

A James Murray died in 1860 in Moffat, possibly the James under notice. There is no record of Mary's death. However the 1851 Census showed her living or visiting with her married daughter Isabella in Douglas, Lanarkshire.

James and Mary had seven children:

- William Murray, b. 1797
- Isobel Murray, b. 1799
- James Murray, b. 1802
- Alexander Welsh Murray, b. 1804
- Margaret Scott Murray, b. ca 1806
- William Murray, b. 1812
- Isabella Murray, b. 1815

## William Murray

William was born or christened on 15 May 1797 in Moffat, the eldest child of James and Mary Murray.

Although there is no record of his death, it is likely he had passed away before 1812, when his brother was born and also named William.

## Isobel Murray

Isobel was born or christened on 15 August 1799 in Moffat, the second child of James and Mary Murray. The Birth record from ScotlandsPeople gives her name as "Isobell".

It is possible that she died before 1815, when a sister by the same or similar name was born.

## James Murray

James was born on 12 July and christened on 17 July 1802 in Moffat, the third child of James and Mary Murray.

Cath Tod has supplied no further information on James, and research by the writer has disclosed two possible marriages of a James Murray in Moffat, and three James Murrys from Census information. However it is impossible to be certain that any of these relates to the James Murray under notice, and the information is included only on the basis that it may be useful in the future:

Possibility 1: Marriage to Agnes Armstrong on 29 November 1839 in Moffat.

Possibility 2: Marriage to Ann Johnston on 31 January 1840 in Moffat.

Possibility 3: The 1851 Census shows a James Murray, age 49, born 1802 in Moffat and an agricultural labourer, residing at Tundside Stope, Teviothead, Roxburghshire. His wife Margaret is age 48, born 1803 in Hutton, Dumfries. There are children Janet, age 15; James, age 13; and Robert, age 6. Also present were three visitors: Ann Murray, age 27; Margaret Wallace, age 44; and Thomas Wallace, age 2. The 1861 Census has probably the same James Murray, age 60, born 1801 in Moffat and an agricultural labourer, living at Northhouse, Teviothead with his wife Margaret and son Adam, age 25, born 1836 in Westerkirk, Dumfries.

Possibility 4: The 1851 Census has a James Murray, age 50, born in Moffat and a Cloth Lapper, living at 11 East Row, Thornliebank, Renfrew. His wife Margaret is 48, born in Braco, Perthshire, and their children are William, age 18; Agnes, age 16; James, age 14; Margaret, age 9; and Robert, age 7.

Possibility 5: The 1851 Census has a James Murray, age 48, born 1803 in Moffat and a Journeyman Carpenter, living on the South Side, Main Street, Douglas, Lanarkshire. His wife Anne is 39, born 1812 in Carnwath, Lanarkshire, a baker previously married. There is a son, James, age 1, and two step-sons: David and William Simpson, ages 18 and 9 respectively. The 1861 Census shows the same James, alone and a House Carpenter, living at Bogside Close, Douglas, while the 1891 Census shows him as a retired joiner at Weavers Yards, Lanarkshire.

There are also two Death records for a James Murray in Moffat, one in 1860 and the other in 1873,

### *Alexander Welsh Murray*

Alexander was born or christened on 26 November 1804 in Moffat, the fourth child of James and Mary Murray.

There are many Census and Death records for an Alexander Murray, but none that can be specifically tied to the Alexander under notice.

### *Margaret Scott Murray*

Margaret was born ca 1806 in Moffat, the fifth child of James and Mary Murray. Unlike her siblings there is no record of her birth.

Again, there are many Census and Death records for a Margaret Murray, but none that can be specifically tied to the Alexander under notice. Given that she was not listed among the births of the Murray children, it is possible that she died at birth or soon after.

### *William Murray*

William was born or christened on 20 July 1812 in Moffat, the sixth child of James and Mary Murray.

A search of ScotlandsPeople revealed three possible marriages for a William Murray in Moffat:

- To Margaret Menzies on 25 November 1831, when he would have been age 19
- To Marion Black on 24 November 1837, when he would have been 25

- To Janet Geddes on 26 February, 1847, when he would have been 35

Any one of these could match the William under notice, but in the absence of further evidence they are necessarily excluded from this Genealogy. There are many 1841 Census records for a William Murray, but none that match a birthplace of Moffat.

A William Murray died in 1865 in Moffat, but again this would not necessarily be the William under notice.

### Isabella (Isobel) Murray

Isabella was born or christened on 9 February 1815 in Moffat, the seventh child of James and Mary Murray. Although Cath Tod refers to her as "Isabella", the Birth record from ScotlandsPeople refers to her as Isobel.

She married *John Aitken* on 5 July 1841 in Kilbucho, Lanark, a small village north of Moffat and near the larger town of Douglas. John was born on 17 October 1813 in Kilbucho, the son of John Aitken and Isabella Plenderleith.

The 1851 Census saw John and Isabella living at New Mains, Douglas, Lanarkshire. John was described as an Engineer. With them were their children Mary, age 9; Isabella, age 8; Margaret, age 5; and James, age 2. Also with them was Isabella's mother, Mary Murray (nee Tod), but whether she was living there or just visiting is not known. There were also two servants.

Isabella's death date is unknown. Cath Tod has it as 1850, but the fact that she was alive for the 1851 Census rules that out. However it must have been very shortly after, as John married Elizabeth Wharrie on 2 October 1852 in Douglas. He had five children by her, and later on again married Marion Gault. He died on 10 June 1979 in Greenock, Renfrewshire. One can only conjecture that Isabella may have died at such a young age during or because of the birth of a fifth child.

John and Isabella had four children:

- Mary Tod Aitken, b. 1842
- Isabella Aitken, b. 1844
- Margaret Aitken, b. 1845
- James Aitken, b. 1849

The lineage of Mary Tod Aitken will be covered in a separate Section of this Part of the Genealogy. Of the remaining children:

### Isabella Aitken

Isabella was born on 14 February and christened on 20 February 1844 in Douglas, Lanarkshire, the second child of John and Isabella Aitken.

The 1851 Census saw her living with her parents and siblings in New Mains, Douglas.

The 1861 Census saw her still living at that address, but now with her father and stepmother Elizabeth, her brother James and three step-siblings.

She married *William Crawford* on 24 August 1871 in Douglas. A William Donaldson Crawford was born on 7 December 1841 in Douglas, the son of William Crawford and Elizabeth Donaldson, and this would probably have been him. The 1861 Census showed him as an Agricultural Labourer living with his parents and siblings in Main Street, Douglas.

No further record of Isabella or William has been found.

### *Margaret Aitken*

Margaret was born on 18 August 1845 in Douglas, Lanarkshire, the third child of John and Isabella Aitken.

The 1851 Census saw her living with her parents and siblings in New Mains, Douglas.

The 1861 Census saw a Margaret Aitken, age 14 and born ca 1847 in Douglas, working as a domestic servant in the home of Adam and Jane Renwick at Masden Gill, Douglas. Despite the slight difference in year of birth this was probably the Margaret under notice, especially as she did not appear with her father and stepmother in that year's Census.

No further record of Margaret has been found.

### *James Aitken*

James was born on 17 March 1849 in Douglas, Lanarkshire, the fourth child of John and Isabella Aitken.

The 1851 Census saw him living with his parents and siblings in New Mains, Douglas.

The 1861 Census saw him still living at that address, but now with his father and stepmother Elizabeth, his sister Isabella and three step-siblings.

There are many records for a James Aitken, but no others were found matching the James in question.

### *William Tod*

William was born or christened on 16 January 1789 in Moffat, the sixth child of Patrick and Isobel Tod.

He married *Margaret Halliday* ca 1808, probably in Moffat, although no record can be found. According to the LDS FamilySearch she was born in 1787 in Moffat, the daughter of David Halliday.

William and Margaret had one child:

- Isabella Tod, b. 1809

According to Cath Tod he later married *Margaret McKenzie*, said to have been born ca 1789 in Moffat. No record of the marriage or of her birth has been found.

## Isabella Tod

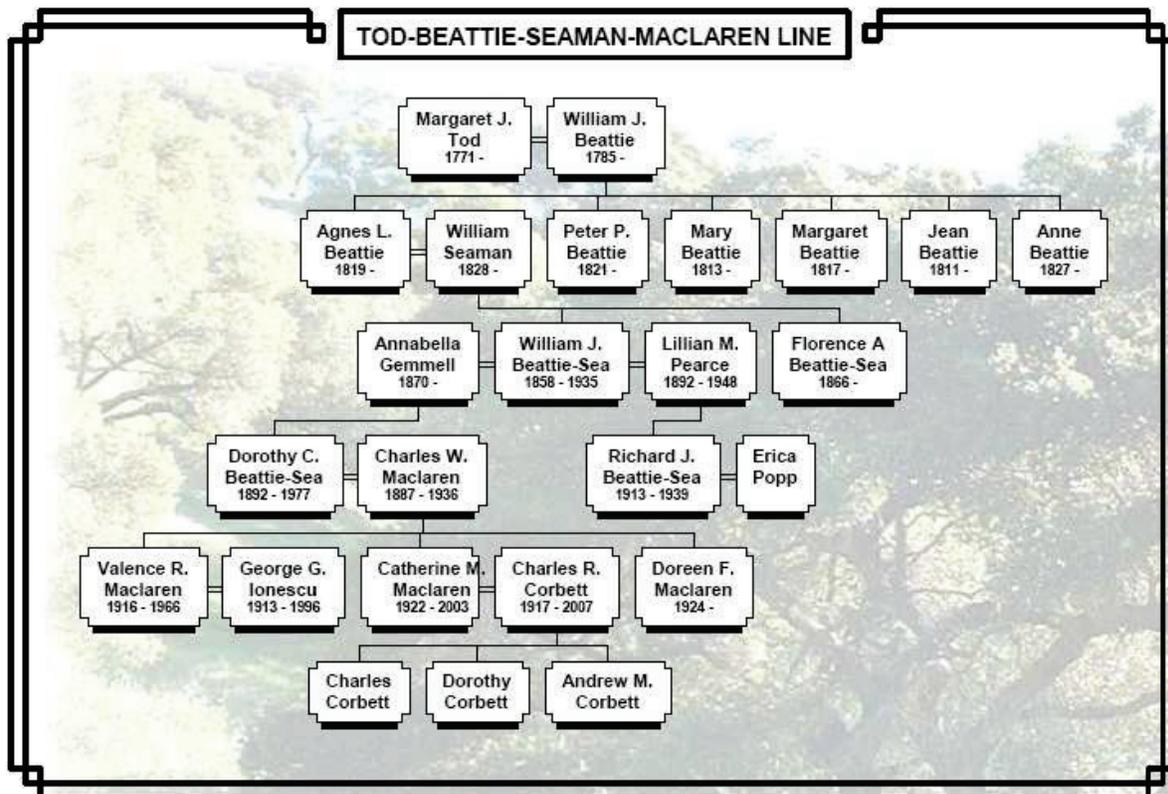
Isabella was born on 1 February 1809 in Moffat, the daughter of William and Margaret Tod (nee Halliday).

Nothing else is known about her. Isabella Tod was a common name and there are too many occurrences to be sure of any of them.

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# THE TOD/BEATTIE/SEAMAN LINEAGE



The Tod/Beattie/Seaman lineage was discovered by the writer as being documented in the Corbett/de Bois Maclaren Family Tree on Ancestry.com, owned by Andy M Corbett of Newark, Delaware USA. It saw James Tod and Mary Aitchison having a daughter Margaret Janet, who then subsequently married a John Beattie, so at first it appeared as a direct descendancy line from James and Mary. However it then became obvious that there were serious discrepancies in dates and that the Margaret Tod who married John Beattie could not possibly be James and Mary's daughter.

The Corbett/de Bois Maclaren family tree shows John Beattie being born in 1743 and Margaret Tod in 1734, both in Moffat, Dumfries, Scotland. However the 1841 Scotland Census shows them as being aged 60 and 55 respectively at that time, which means they were born ca 1781 and 1786 respectively. This immediately ruled out Margaret as being the daughter of James Tod and Mary Aitchison, as Mary would have been 80 years of age at the time!

Ultimately valuable research by Cath Tod revealed that Margaret was in fact Margaret Jane Tod, the grand-daughter of James and Mary, being the daughter of their son Patrick Peter Tod and his wife Isobel Johnston, and who was born ca 1771 in Moffat. While no record of her birth appears in ScotlandsPeople or LDS FamilySearch, the Will of Peter Tod, brother of Margaret Jane and who died in 1845, referred to "Peter Beattie, son of sister Margaret". It also alluded to "Mary, Margaret, Agnes and Ann being the daughters of sister Margaret." This is proof positive of the connection.

The information for the Tod-Beattie-Seaman Lineage has been sourced mainly from the Corbett/de Bois/Maclaren Family Tree on Ancestry.co, and supplemented by further research by the writer.

## Margaret Tod

As stated, Margaret Tod was born ca 1771 in Moffat, the daughter of Patrick Peter Tod and Isobel Johnston.

She married *William John Beattie* on 16 February 1809, probably in Moffat.

## William John Beattie

William John was, as detailed above, the husband of Margaret Tod. Most records refer to him only as John. The LDS FamilySearch has William John Beattie recorded as being born in Moffat in 1785, and subsequently marrying Margaret Todd (sic). There is no record disclosed by ScotlandsPeople

Pigot & Co.'s New Commercial Directory of Scotland shows in 1825 a John Beattie as a teacher in English at Moffat, and in 1827 as rector of a grammar school. This is in accord with the Marriage Certificate of his daughter Agnes, which described him as a Professor of Languages.

The 1841 Scotland Census saw John and Margaret living with their children at 5 York Place, Edinburgh, Midlothian. John was described as a Classical Teacher. The children were Mary, age 25; Margaret, age 23; Agnes, age 20; Patrick, age 15; and Ann, age 14.

The 1851 Scotland Census saw John living at Mill Meadows, Moffat, with his children Mary, Margaret, Peter and Anne. There is no mention of his wife Margaret, and possibly she had died by then. John's birthplace was given as Hoddam, Dumfries, and his occupation as retired teacher. However no Birth record could be found for a John Beattie being born there, and this seems to have been an error in the Census.

No record of their deaths has been found.

John and Margaret had six children, although there is some doubt about the youngest, Anne:

- Jean Beattie, b. April 1811
- Mary Beattie, b. 22 May 1813
- Margaret Beattie, b. 20 July 1817
- Agnes Lewis Beattie, b. 25 July 1819
- Peter Patrick Beattie, b. 17 April 1821
- Anne Beattie, b. 9 May 1827

## Jean Beattie

From information supplied by Cath Tod, Jean was christened on 19 April 1811, the first child of John and Margaret Beattie.

## Mary Beattie

Mary was born in Moffat on 22 May 1813, the second child of John and Margaret Beattie.

The 1841 and 1851 Censuses saw her living with her father and siblings at 5 York Place, Edinburgh and at Mill Meadows, Moffat respectively. The 1861, 1871 and 1881 census showed her living with her brother Patrick at Well Road, Moffat, She obviously never married.

### Margaret Beattie

Margaret was born in Moffat on 20 July 1817, the third child of James and Margaret Beattie.

The 1841 and 1851 Censuses saw her living with her father and siblings at 5 York Place, Edinburgh and at Mill Meadows, Moffat respectively. No further record of her has been found.

### Peter Patrick Beattie

Peter Patrick was born in Moffat on 17 April 1821, the fourth child of John and Margaret Beattie. The Birth record showed his name as Peter, but later Census records showed it as Peter or Patrick, so presumably he had both given names.

The 1841 and 1851 Censuses saw him living with his father and siblings at 5 York Place, Edinburgh and at Mill Meadows, Moffat respectively. The 1861, 1871 and 1881 Census showed him living with his sister Mary at Well Road, Moffat. His occupation was given as "C(ollector?) Interest of Money". He obviously never married.

### Anne Beattie

Anne, according to Census information, was said to have been the sixth child of John and Margaret Beattie and gave her likely year of birth as 1827. However, unlike her siblings, there is no record of her birth disclosed by the LDS FamilySearch. There were however two Anne Beatties born in Dumfries in that year, both in July and both in Gretna. One was born to Alexander Beattie and Agnes Rae, the other to William Beattie and Jane Borthwick. Gretna, famous for its runaway marriages in later years, is a good way from Moffat, so it is most unlikely there is a connection there!

The 1841 Census saw her living with her father and siblings at 5 York Place, Edinburgh.

The 1851 Census saw her living with her father and siblings at Mill Meadows, Moffat. She was definitely listed as his daughter.

The 1861 Census shows her residing at 199 Bath Street, Blythwood, Glasgow with her sisters Agnes and Margaret. Nothing else is known about her.

### Agnes Lewis Beattie

Agnes Lewis was born in Moffat on 25 July 1819, the fifth child of John and Margaret Beattie.

The 1841 Census saw her living with her father and siblings at 5 York Place, Edinburgh. The 1851 Census shows Agnes, age 25 and born about 1826 in Moffat, lodging at 89 George Street, Edinburgh. Her occupation is a milliner's assistant.

Agnes married *William Seaman* on 24 August 1857 at 199 Bath Street, Glasgow, according to the Forms of the Church of Scotland. Her sister Anne was a witness to the Marriage Certificate

The 1861 Census shows Agnes, age 34 and born about 1827 in Moffat, residing at 199 Bath Street, Blythswood, Glasgow with her sisters Anne and Margaret. Her occupation is shown as milliner. There is no record of her husband, William Seaman, but their son William is listed, age two.

No record of her death has been found.

## *William Seaman*

William was born about 1828 in Spitalfields, London, the son of William Seaman and Jane Scott. No record of his birth has been found.

He married Agnes Lewis Beattie on 24 August 1857 in Glasgow. His occupation on the Marriage Certificate appeared as "Gentleman".

As mentioned under Agnes above, the 1861 Census saw her and their son living in Glasgow, but William was not listed. His occupation was later listed as a commercial clerk in the lace business, so quite possibly he was away on business. At some time between then and 1866 the family moved to London, as the 1871 Census saw them living at 55 Hungerford Road, Lower Holloway in that city. Their son William was not listed, but there was their daughter Florence A, aged 5 and born in 1866 in Islington, London. They had a servant, so they must have been reasonably prosperous.

The 1881 Census saw them living at the same address. Florence was still with them, listed as a scholar, and a maiden aunt, Clarissa Seaman, age 74, was staying with them.

No further Census records were found for William and Agnes. A William Seaman died in the first quarter of 1888, the death being records at Hackney (reference Volume 1b Page 365). As Hackney is close to Lower Holloway, this may well have been the William Seaman under notice.

William and Agnes had two children:

- William John Beattie-Seaman b. 1859
- Florence A Seaman b. 1866

## *William John Beattie-Seaman*

William John was born in 1858 in Blythswood, Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland, the son of William and Agnes Seaman.

He married *Annabella Gemmell* in 1891 in East Kilpatrick, Glasgow. She was born in Govan, Lanarkshire, Scotland, the daughter of William and Euphemia Gemmell.

The 1901 Census saw William John residing as a guest at the Conservative Club, Glasgow Barony, Lanarkshire. His occupation was given as Bonded Storekeeper Desteller (sic).

The Corbett/de Bois/Maclaren Family Tree refers to him and his descendants by the hyphenated name of Beattie-Seaman (see remarks under Dorothy Beattie-Seaman later).

William and Annabella had one known daughter (there were other children born in the same area of Glasgow in the same timeframe but there is no indication as to whether they were also children of William and Agnes):

- Dorothy Catherine Beattie-Seaman b. 1892.

The 1901 Census shows Annabella and her daughter Dorothy, aged 8, as visitors at the Hydropathic facility at Grange, Lancashire – presumably “taking the waters”.

Annabella died suddenly ca 1910 and William married *Lillian M Graham Pearce* in the second quarter of 1911 in London, Middlesex (reference St George Hanover Square Volume 1a Page 929). Lillian was born in the first quarter of 1892 in Battersea, London, the daughter of William G (possibly Graham) and Emma Pearce (reference St Saviour Southwark Vol. 1d Page 4). The 1901 Census saw Lillian, age 9, living with her parents and siblings at 24 Gladstone Street, Battersea. She is said to have died in London in 1948.

The Beattie-Seamans were obviously wealthy, owning a country estate and a London townhouse. William was listed in the telephone book from 1820 to 1924 as living at 7 Ennismore Gardens, London SW7. He died on 3 February 1935.

William and Lillian had one son:

- Richard John Beattie-Seaman b. 1913

### *Florence A Seaman*

Florence was born in the first quarter of 1866 in Islington, London, Middlesex, the daughter of William and Agnes Seaman (reference Islington Volume 1b, Page 303).

Apart from appearing in the 1871 and 1881 Censuses with her parents, living at 55 Hungerford Road, Lower Holloway, London, no other record of her has been found. She was originally not included in the Corbett/de Bois/Maclaren Family Tree.

### *Dorothy Catherine Beattie-Seaman*

Dorothy Catherine was born on 10 May 1892 in Glasgow, Lanarkshire, the daughter of William John and Annabella Beattie-Seaman.

The 1901 Census shows Dorothy and her mother Annabella as visitors at the Hydropathic facility at Grange, Lancashire – presumably “taking the waters”.

She married *Charles Walter deBois Maclaren*, but the date and place is unknown.

With her husband she lived for a time in Iran (then Persia) where their first child was born.

In 1948 or 1949 she had obviously visited the United States, as she arrived in Southampton from New York on 25 May 1949 on board the RMS *Queen Mary*, accompanied by her daughter Doreen. Their address was given as 28 Radcliffe Mews, London SW10. She sailed again to New York in 1950, arriving there on 26 October aboard the RMS *Mauretania*, again accompanied by Doreen. Their intended address was 7658 South Oglesey Avenue, Chicago. They returned to Southampton from New York aboard the same vessel on 14 June 1951, with their intended address now Thorcleugh, Currie, Midlothian, Scotland.

Andrew Maclaren notes:

*My grandmother came to the US in 1949 soon after my birth, and again in 1950 after the birth of my sister, to visit us in Chicago. She lived on Lanark Road in Currie for over forty years, and was*

well known by one and all. Doreen was ill from an early age with Epilepsy and never left home until shortly before her death.

My grandmother's maiden name was originally Seaman, as was her father's surname. After the sudden death of her mother in 1911? She and her father legally added her mother's name to theirs both becoming Beattie-Seaman. I think this was done just before he remarried in order to formally honour my grandmother's name.

She died in 1977 in Edinburgh.

## *Charles Walter deBois Maclaren*

Charles was born on 15 September 1887 in Glasgow, Lanarkshire, the son of Charles and Mary Maclaren (nee Marvey).



The 1891 Scotland Census showed him living with his parents at 11 Montague Street, Glasgow Barony. His father was born ca 1860 and his mother ca 1867, both in Glasgow, and his father's occupation was journalist.

The 1901 Census showed him boarding at Pudsey Boys School, Yorkshire.

He was a nephew of a wealthy publisher W F deBois Maclaren who later donated a sizeable sum of money to the early Boy Scouts to buy Gilwell Park. Charles had a brother, William F.E. who was an RFC pilot who survived the war and appears to have lived in his uncle's house in Scotland upon his death in 1921.

Andrew Maclaren has supplied the following information:

*Charles deBois Maclaren and his wife Mary Marvey had three children, my grandfather, Charles Walter; a brother William Frederick Earl deBois; and sister Dorothea May. Charles deBois and his brothers William (of Boy Scout fame), Walter and John owned a Publishing House, one of the Maclaren & Sons Publishers which is now an active part of the great publishing conglomerate EMAP. They also owned rubber plantations in Malaysia which were undermined by the development of synthetic rubber and appropriated by the Japanese during World War II. A number of the Maclaren sons of these brothers went out to work and run the plantation. A cousin of my grandfather is shown returning to the United Kingdom in 1938 with his family in advance of Japanese expansion in the Far East.*

*Charles deBois and Mary Maclaren died suddenly under unknown circumstances and my grandfather, his brother and sister were raised by William Frederick deBois Maclaren and his wife, in Clynder near Rosneath, Dunbartonshire. During World War I William Frederick became a Royal Flying Corps fighter pilot, and my grandfather entered the Consular service.*

Charles married Dorothy Catherine Beattie-Seaman but as stated earlier the date and place is unknown. He joined the Diplomatic Service and was appointed His Majesty's Vice-Consul at Bitlis, Turkey from 1 October 1914 and Vice Consul of the British Legation at Rasht, Persia (Iran) from 1915 to 1918. He saw military service in the 2nd Highland Light Infantry, attached to the 2nd/112th Infantry. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in September 1917, but this was to rank from 13 January 1917. Whether he saw active service is not known.

While serving in Tehran Charles came under strong suspicion of the murder of the Military Attaché, Sir Walter Barttelot. A friend of the latter, a Gertrude Bell, in a letter to her mother on 25 October 1918, wrote:

*A terrible tragedy has happened at Tehran [(Teheran)]. I think I must have written to you about the Military Attach,, Sir Walter Barttelot, with whom I used to ride at Gulhak before breakfast. He was also our host on the night expedition into the hills which I described to you. He has been murdered in his bed by a jealous husband - I know no details but I profoundly believe that there was nothing in the whole business but wicked Tehran gossip. The wife in question, Mrs Maclaren, left Tehran a month ago and passed through here on her way to England. I didn't see her in Baghdad, partly because I was having influenza at the time and other partly because, though I had seen very little of her at Gulhak, I thought her Class B lady and had no special wish to renew the acquaintance. Also she had quarrelled with the Marlings, the wrong quite on her side, as far as I could see, and I didn't want to be mixed up in any dissensions. It's a truly shocking business. Sir Walter had a wife in England and a boy at Eton, about both of whom he used to talk to me continuously. He was a nice, pleasant, not particularly brilliant British landowner; we made rather friends, just because he was the sort of man I knew at home - at least that was my feeling about him. He was not well suited in his Tehran job and was longing to get away. I told the C.G.S. this when I came back, a successor was found for him, and he would have probably have been back in England before the end of the year. Oh dear, I'm so sorry for his wife and boy. Maclaren I thought a dreadful man - class W, if not Z. He is a consul.*

Comments expressed on various websites indicated there would have been thousands of possible suspects in this case, most of the local inhabitants to begin with. Gertrude Bell made it quite clear that she disliked Maclaren as soon as she met him for no other reason than his money was made from 'trade'. The evidence was only hearsay, most of it coming from Gertrude Bell. There have been cases in the past where people have been executed on such flimsy evidence because it came from someone of Bell's social standing. In a modern courtroom Maclaren would not even have been charged on such flimsy evidence. There was no evidence of a trial or any report in the newspapers. Back in England, the War Memorial in Barttelot's home town showed him, enigmatically, as "died in action"!

However it was a case of "no smoke without fire". To again quote Andrew Maclaren:

*My grandfather, serving in Resht, Persia during 1918, was captured by Persian nationals and treated roughly for three months before being freed by Lord Dunsterville's troops in the summer of 1918. I have recently discovered that the death of Captain Barttelot in Tehran, was, indeed by the hands of my grandfather, during the commission of which he wounded himself. He was convicted by a "sympathetic" jury which seemed to think the promiscuous officer had finally received his due and that my grandfather had been sorely provoked. He served one year, hard labour in Gibraltar, and returned home to Glasgow , then Edinburgh with my grandmother, after which my mother and her younger sister, Doreen, were born. My grandfather's health was severely compromised by his wartime imprisonment, the effects of his wounded leg from the Barttelot incident, and deleterious effects of the Gibraltar imprisonment.*

*During the early 1930s he went to Switzerland for medical treatment (he had earlier gone to school in Ouchy, certainly the locale of better times in his life), where he died. In the midst of the vast devastation of World War I it was such a tragic and pointless destruction of someone's life and my grandfather's promising career. As a young girl my mother waved goodbye and never saw him again which was a source of grief for the rest of her life. We only recently became aware of the facts of this tragic episode, I don't think my mother ever knew the facts of these circumstances. The story we received as children highlighted his consular service and wartime imprisonment by the Jangalis in Resht, Persia. No mention of life back in Scotland was ever made, and as if to reinforce this, no pictures exist of him as a member of my mother's family, after WWI.*

Charles died in 1936 in Switzerland.

Charles and Dorothy had three daughters:

- Valence Ramsay deBois Maclaren, b. 2 September 1916
- Catherine Mary deBois Maclaren, b. 25 April 1922
- Doreen Freda Maclaren, b. 1924

## Valence Ramsay deBois Maclaren

Valence was born on 2 September 1916 in Rasht, Gilan, Persia (Iran), the eldest daughter of Charles and Dorothy Maclaren.



She married *Gheorghe (George) Ghita Ionescu* in the fourth quarter of 1950 in Kensington, London (reference Volume 5c Page 2233). Valence was an integral part of Ghita Ionescu's success, acting as personal secretary, translator of his many books and articles, and caretaker during the dangerous years in Europe for anti-communists ( he was on a Kremlin hit-list for many years). She was well educated, like her father, was a whiz at languages, and new very many famous people of the pre and post-war era.

Valence died in March 1996 in Manchester (reference F55B 0061F 163).

## Gheorghe (George) Ghita Ionescu

George Ghita was born in Bucharest, Romania on 21 March 1913. He was educated at the University of Bucharest and joined the diplomatic service, but stayed abroad and became Stateless when the Communists took control of that country. He had a distinguished career as a political scientist and academic, including General Secretary, Romanian Commission of Armistice with Allied Forces 1944-45; Counsellor, Romanian Embassy, Ankara 1945-47; General Secretary, Romanian National Committee, New York 1955-58; Director, Radio Free Europe 1958-63; Nuffield Fellow, LSE 1963-68; Professor of Government, Manchester University 1970-80 (Emeritus). His life is detailed in the following obituary by John C Campbell, published in the *Independent Magazine* on 6 July 1996:

*Ghita Ionescu, Emeritus Professor of Government at Manchester University, had a career of remarkable diversity and adaptation, from fledgling Romanian diplomat to American propagandist to English scholar, author and editor.*

*The vagaries of international politics determined the directions of his earlier career, and his mastery of the subject of politics marked the achievements of his later years. Educated at the University of Bucharest, he joined the diplomatic service but stayed abroad when the Communists took over the government.*

*He lived in England and the United States in the early post-war years, serving as Secretary of the Romanian National Committee, an émigré organisation supported by the United States, and then went to Munich to head Radio Free Europe's Romanian service there. He was successful in the quality and effect of his broadcasts but much less so in holding his own amid the ambitions and intrigues of his American bosses, and not really happy in the role of paid and controlled propagandist.*

*Not reluctant to give up his job at RFE, Ionescu moved to London, became a British subject (his wife was Scottish), and set out to make his way in the academic world. He had already been given an assignment by Chatham House to write a book on Romania, which he now completed. *Communism in Romania* (1965) was a classic, probably the best study of how the system worked in*

*any of the East European countries. He followed it in due course with three shorter books on Eastern Europe, one of which, *The Reluctant Ally: a study of Communist neo-colonialism (1965)*, frankly recognised Romanian tendencies, under the Communists, to put some distance between Bucharest and Moscow, at least in foreign policy.*

*A major milestone in Ionescu's life was his decision in 1965 to launch *Government and Opposition*, a quarterly devoted to politics, one which would be useful to both scholars and politicians. Some friends were skeptical but he persisted. The magazine slowly established itself and grew in stature and recognition; never flamboyant, it was solid and often original. Its distinguished board of editors and international advisors helped to make its name, but the guidance, not to mention the burden of just plain work, was always that of Ionescu himself.*

*At the same time he was teaching both at Manchester University and at the London School of Economics and Political Science, shuttling constantly between the two cities. He also found time to play an active role in the International Political Science Association, serving as president of its research committee on European unification.*

*Unity in Western Europe, indeed, was one of his ideals. Freedom for Eastern Europe was the other. But those ideals in simplified form were not enough to satisfy his urge to explore the essence of politics. The books he wrote in his later years bear witness to his continuing search. A moderate conservative, he found democracy a necessary historical agent in the regulation of co-existence of human beings, but it was often corrupted by ideologies, whether Marxist-Leninist, liberal-utilitarian, or other. He saw them as helping to eliminate the necessary commandments of duty and virtue. He urged for the "disideologisation" of political judgment in a book, *Politics and the Pursuit of Happiness (1984)*, which received far less public or academic attention than it deserved.*

*This and Ionescu's other works illustrated how far he had come from being a specialist on Communism or on Romania. Several of his books dealt with both the underlying and the passing problems of European integration (*Between Sovereignty and Integration, 1973, Centripetal Politics, 1975, and The European Alternatives, 1979*). Another, more difficult and perhaps less successful, was an effort to assess and compare in style the achievement several prominent political leaders. The book was *Leadership in an Interdependent World (1991)*; the subjects were Adenauer, de Gaulle, Thatcher, Regan and Gorbachev. Many a historian will have another go at these particular leaders later on.*

*After an absence of half a century, following the overthrow of the Ceausescu regime in Romania, Ghita Ionescu was invited to pay a visit to his native country, where an honorary degree was duly conferred on him by the University of Bucharest. It was an event he greatly appreciated.*

*He leaves no survivors. His wife Valance predeceased him by some three months.*

George's career led to him and Valance living at many addresses during their lives. Entries in the British Telephone Directories reveal the following:

- 1953-54 - Kiln Studio, Watermill, Benenden, Kent
- 1955-56 - 30 Redcliffe Mews, London SW10
- 1964-67 - 90b Highgate High Street, London N6
- 1968 - 49 Appleby Lodge, Wilmslow, Cheshire
- 1972-83 - 36 Sandleigh Avenue, Manchester

During the 1950s George and Valance lived in and travelled frequently to the United States, mostly connected with his secretaryship of the Romanian National Committee. On 8 March 1951 they flew to New York on Pan American Airways to stay at 7568 South Oglesey Avenue, Chicago, obviously to join her mother there. New York Passenger Lists show them arriving in that city on 21 April 1955, 27

September 1955 and 18 March 1957 by Pan Am, SS *United States* and RMS *Queen Elizabeth* respectively. On 16 July 1958 they were recorded as arriving back in England aboard the RMS *Mauretania*, with the intended address in England of 27 Southwood Lower road, London N6.

George died on 28 June 1996 in London, three months after the death of Valance (reference Haringay B54A 2331B 167). It would appear they had no children.

### *Catherine Mary deBois Maclaren*

Catherine was born in Helensburgh, Glasgow on 25 April 1922, the second daughter of Charles and Dorothy Maclaren.



She served in the WAAFs (RAF) as a weather forecaster stationed in Liverpool during World War II.

Catherine married *Charles Root Corbett*, but the place and date is unknown, and the family lived in Delaware USA. There is a record of her arriving in New York on board the USAT *President Tyler*. There is a further record of her flying with BOAC from Prestwick, Scotland to New York on 31 August 1954, accompanied by her three children.

She died on 29 December 2003 and was buried on 2 January 2004 in the Delaware Veterans Memorial Cemetery. At the time her address was shown as 58 Chaucer Drive, Newark, Delaware.

### *Charles Root Corbett*

Charles was born in Cook County, Chicago, Illinois on 6 June 1917, the son of Charles Root Corbett Snr and Ida Mae Oates.



The 1920 Census shows Charles living with his parents and brother James at 5946 South Park Avenue, Chicago. The 1930 Census shows him still living with his parents and brothers James, Howard and Robert at 425 South Oak Park Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois.

He enlisted on 18 March 1942, a clerk with four years of college education in private life, and served as a Master Sergeant in the USAAF until 1946 as a weather observer/forecaster at various US airbases in England. Undoubtedly this would be where he met his wife Catherine.

Charles died on 19 June 2007 in Media, Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

Charles and Catherine had three children – Dorothy, Charles and Andrew Maclaren. Nothing is yet known of them, except that Andrew is the owner of the Corbett/deBois Maclaren family Tree on Ancestry.com.

## Doreen Freda Maclaren

Doreen was born in Scotland in 1924, the youngest daughter of Charles and Dorothy Maclaren.

Little is known of her except that she accompanied her mother on various trips to the USA (see Dorothy Catherine Seaman-Beattie earlier). She was apparently ill from epilepsy from an early age and is believed to have died in Edinburgh.



## Richard John Beattie-Seaman

Richard John was born on 4 February 1913 at Adlingbourne, near Chichester, Sussex, the son of William and Lillian Beattie-Seaman (reference Westhampnett Vol. 2b Page 624).

Richard was to become a high profile racing car driver and the following biographical details have been obtained from various sources via the Internet. He was born into a wealthy British family, and his parents owned a country estate and a townhouse in London as befitted their social standing. The family also owned a chauffeur-driven British Daimler saloon, which caught the young Richard's eye from an early age. But even though "Dick" enjoyed drawing sketches of racing cars as a youngster, nobody in the Seaman household ever thought his life would one day revolve around racing cars for the famous German brand. A career in the Diplomatic Corps or a well-paid job in the City of London's financial quarter would have been considered appropriate for a boy with a background such as his – but not a career as a racing driver.

Richard's schooling began at the Hildersham House boarding school in 1921. This preparatory school set the young Richard on course for entry to Rugby, the renowned public school, and then for future studies (French and Italian) at Cambridge. On leaving school his parents presented him with his first car – a Riley Brooklands Nine.

In 1931 Seaman (by this time the proud owner of an MG Magna) began his studies at Trinity College, Cambridge. He rowed for his College, but he was also a member of the University Automobile Club (CUAC) and took part in motorsport events. It was during this period that he met a fellow Cambridge student, the American Whitney Straight. Straight encouraged Seaman to pursue his interest in motor racing, and when his parents bought him a 2-litre Bugatti in 1933 (soon replaced by a Lagonda), Seaman began to take motor racing seriously. Now a member of Straight's racing stable, success came quickly to the young Englishman as soon as he took the wheel of his black MG Magnette in 1934, securing a class victory in the Prix de Bern and overall victory at the Mont Ventoux hillclimb. He won the Voiturette race of the Swiss Grand Prix event at Bremgarten at his first attempt. He won other small races for ERA and eventually Mercedes team chief Alfred Neubauer invited him for a trial at the Nürburgring. Both Silver Arrows teams used to have at least one foreign driver, if available.

Seaman's parents were unhappy with their son's expensive and dangerous love of racing. His father was particularly critical, as Richard was only able to support himself thanks to significant and regular subsidies from his mother. His parents even bought him an aeroplane in an effort to dissuade him from motor racing. But Seaman simply used this new means of transport to get him to races quicker and thus take him closer to his goal of becoming an internationally renowned racing driver. He qualified as a pilot at the Airwork School of Flying, Heston on 21 March 1935, flying an Avro Club Cadet. His address was listed as 3 Ennismore Gardens Mews, London SW7, close to his parents'

address, and the telephone directories from 1936 to 1939 confirm this. Also listed at that address was a Mrs Beattie Seaman, and this would have been his mother, as his father had died in 1935.

When Straight retired from motorsport, Seaman signed a contract with ERA (English Racing Automobiles). But the works vehicles proved less than reliable and Seaman left the works team and went on to celebrate victories as a private driver in Pescara, Bern and Freiburg. When his mechanic Giulio Ramponi advised him to switch to a ten-year-old Delage previously owned by Francis Curzon, 5th Earl Howe, Dick bought the car from the aristocratic racing enthusiast. Ramponi completely rebuilt the vehicle and Seaman was soon notching up new race victories at the wheel of this motoring anachronism.

Seaman continued to draw increasingly upon his mother's financial reserves – and his ambiguous public image fell somewhere between “spoiled brat” and “possibly the greatest road racing driver Britain had ever produced”. The latter assessment of Seaman’s ability came from Prince Chula Chakrabongse of Thailand, Seaman’s friend and motor racing rival on the circuits of Europe, as well as author of his first biography, published in 1941.



In 1937 he signed for Mercedes-Benz against the wishes of his mother, who did not want him to drive for a Nazi team. Having a solid start to his career with Mercedes in 1937, he excelled in the 1938 season - he won the 1938 German Grand Prix and came second in the 1938 Swiss Grand Prix.

In December 1938 he married *Erica Popp*, the daughter of the director of BMW, again against his mother's wishes.

When Richard Seaman drove his Mercedes-Benz W 154 3-litre formula racing car to victory at the 1938 German Grand Prix in the presence of Adolf Hitler (who is said to have stopped attending races after that), he sealed his reputation as the most successful British racing driver of his day. Garlanded in a giant laurel wreath, he took the podium and gave a Nazi salute. Not once, but twice. His friend, George Monkhouse, an engineer for Kodak and a celebrated trackside photographer, was there to record the scene.

Perhaps it had been a rather half-hearted salute and Dick had, it's true, whispered down to John Dugdale of the Autocar: “I wish it had been a British car”; but he may well have said this out of courtesy. There was no British Grand Prix team at the time. No British car could get anywhere near the Reich's mighty Mercedes-Benzenes and Auto-Unions.

Although a perennial favourite among German race-going crowds, Seaman’s role as a representative of National Socialist motorsport shortly before the outbreak of the Second World War was viewed critically in his homeland. But Seaman would not live long enough to see Europe descend into war: just eleven months after his triumph at the Nürburgring, his career came to a tragic end on 25 June 1939 at the Belgian Grand Prix when his car left the circuit and crashed into a tree.

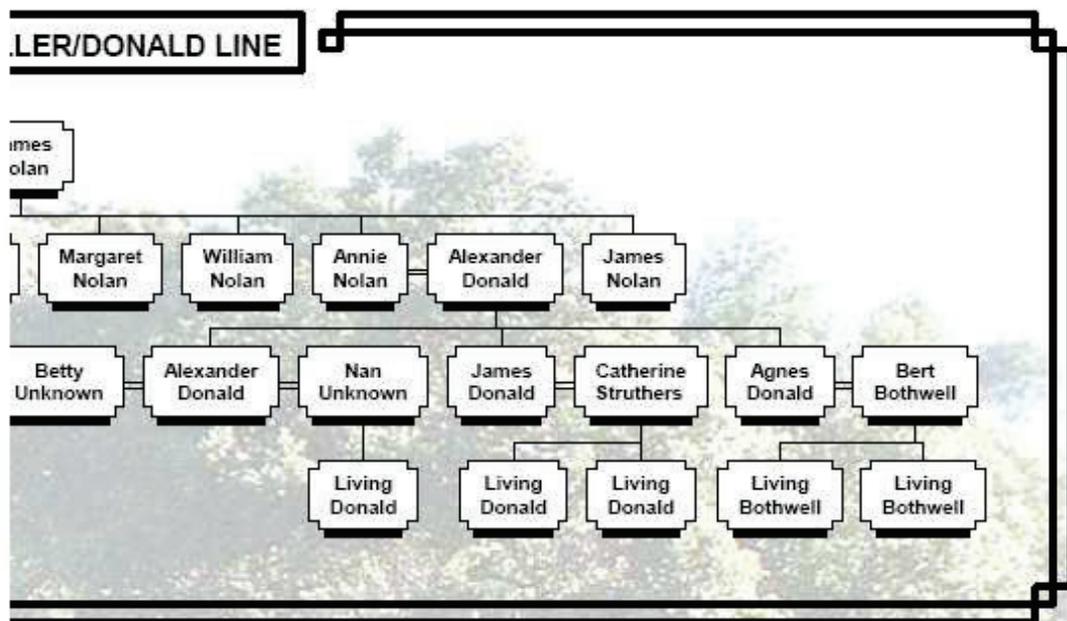
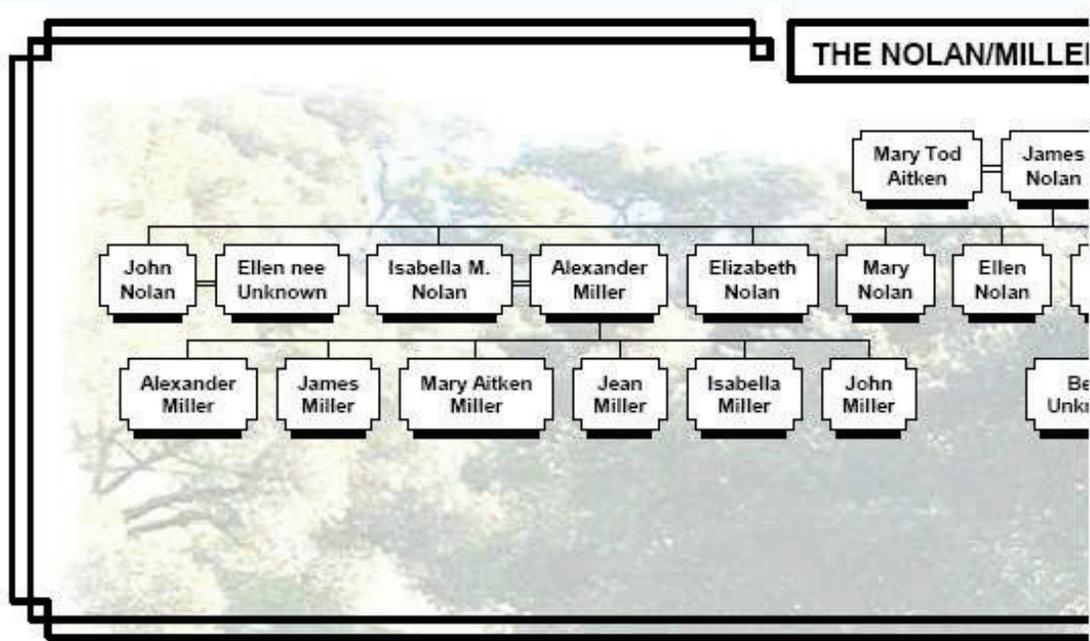
Leading the Grand Prix at Circuit de Spa-Francorchamps during a wet race, he crashed his car into a tree during lap 22. It is thought he was using a line through a corner that was only normally used in the dry. Just before La Source hairpin Seaman negotiated Club Corner - a flat out lefthander - too fast. He missed the apex and left the track sideways. The Mercedes car hit a tree and then wrapped itself around another tree with a broken fuel line. Two hundred and fifty litres of fuel rushed into the cockpit and over the exhaust and in the next moment the car was an inferno. Seaman's right hand was broken and the driver was trapped behind the steering wheel. After a minute of futile rescuing

efforts a Belgian soldier walked right into the fire and released the driver. After the race the drivers went to the Croix-Rouge hospital in Spa where Seaman had recovered consciousness for a short time. He had however suffered burns on sixty percent of the body. On his death bed he remarked to the Mercedes chief engineer: "I was going too fast for the conditions - it was entirely my own fault - I am sorry." He died some hours after, at only 26 years of age, as Mercedes' only fatality during that time.

After Seaman's death, Mercedes-Benz dealerships world-wide were ordered to display his photograph in their windows. Richard Seaman was buried at Putney Vale Cemetery in London and his grave was maintained by Mercedes-Benz for many years. Seaman's death certificate was issued by the British Consul at Liège and clearly shows his complete name as Richard John Beattie Seaman, with Seaman being his surname, although some other sources, including *The Observer* website, indicate him as Richard John Seaman-Beattie. His death occurred just before he was to inherit a trust fund worth millions of pounds.

(Page Reserved For Future Expansion)

# THE NOLAN/MILLER/DONALD LINE



## Mary Tod Aitken

Mary was born on 22 May 1842 in Douglas, Lanarkshire, the eldest child of John and Isabella Aitken.

The 1851 Census saw her living with her parents and siblings in New Mains, Douglas.

She married *James Nolan* on 28 February 1865 in Bridgeton, Glasgow, Lanarkshire. James was born ca 1842 in County Omagh, Ireland, the son of John Nolan and Elizabeth Fleming.

No 1871 Census record has been found for the couple, but in 1881 they were living at 21 Gilmour Street, Hutchesontown, Glasgow. James' occupation was Journeyman Shoemaker. With them were their children John, age 17; Bella, age 15; Elizabeth, age 13; Mary, age 12; Ellen, age 8; Margaret, age 7; William, age 3; and Ann, age 1. Despite having such a large family there were no servants, suggesting that shoemaking was not a particularly lucrative trade.

A couple of large gaps between children suggest there may also have been other infants who died. Curiously, most of the children's births were registered at Dalsersf (Larkhall), which is well out of the city to the south east, whereas Hutchesontown is in the centre of the city, just south of the river. Two other children, both named James, were registered as being born at Dalsersf in 1870 and 1876, and these may well have also been children of James and Mary who had died in infancy.

The 1891 Census saw them at the same address. Children John, Nellie (Ellen) and Ann were still with them, as well as a new child, James, age 9.

The 1901 Census revealed James and Isabella still living at the same address, but now only James remained of the children.

Mary died on 23 November 1916, and James on 19 November 1922, both in Glasgow.

James and Mary had up to nine known children:

- John Nolan, b. ca 1864
- Isabella Murray Nolan, b. 1865
- Elizabeth Nolan, b. 1867
- Mary Nolan, b. 27 December 1868
- Ellen Nolan, b. 1872
- Margaret Nolan, b. 1874
- William Nolan, b. 1878
- Annie Nolan, b. 1879
- James Nolan, b. 1882

### *John Nolan*

John was born in 1864 in Douglas, Lanarkshire, the first child of James and Mary Nolan.

The 1881 and 1891 Censuses saw him living with his parents.

At some time between 1891 and 1901 he married an *Ellen nee Unknown*, as the 1901 Census saw him as a Baker living with his wife Ellen, age 33, at 55 Saudyfalls Street, Hutchesontown, Glasgow.

### *Isabella Murray Nolan*

Isabella was born on 14 August 1865 in Hutchesontown, the second child of James and Mary Nolan.

The 1881 Census saw her living with her parents.

According to Cath Tod she married *Alexander Miller* on 26 April 1889 in Gorbals, Glasgow, although no record can be found on ScotlandsPeople or LDS FamilySearch . He was born on 3 May 1867 in Glasgow, the son of William Miller and Jane White.

No 1891 Census record has been found, but the 1901 Census saw Alexander, a Boiler Fitter, and Isabella living at 85 Denmark Street, Maryhill, Lanarkshire. With them were their children: Alexander, age 11; James, age 9; Mary, age 8; Jeanie, age 5; and Bella, age 1.

Alexander and Isabella had six known children:

- Alexander Miller, b. ca 1890
- James Miller, b. ca 1891
- Mary Aitken Miller, b. ca 1893
- Jean Miller, b. ca 1895
- Isabella Miller, b. ca 1899
- John Miller, b. ca 1903

### *Alexander Miller*

Alexander was born ca 1890 in Glasgow, Lanarkshire, the first child of Alexander and Isabella Miller.

The 1901 Census showed him living with his parents.

### *James Miller*

Alexander was born ca 1891 in Glasgow, Lanarkshire, the second child of Alexander and Isabella Miller.

The 1901 Census showed him living with his parents.

### *Mary Aitken Miller*

Mary was born in 1893 in Glasgow, Lanarkshire, the third child of Alexander and Isabella Miller.

The 1901 Census showed her living with her parents.

### *Jean Miller*

Jean was born ca 1895 in Glasgow, Lanarkshire, the fourth child of Alexander and Isabella Miller.

The 1901 Census showed her living with her parents.

### *Isabella Miller*

Isabella was born ca 1899 in Glasgow, Lanarkshire, the fifth child of Alexander and Isabella Miller.

The 1901 Census showed her living with her parents.

## John Miller

John was born ca 1903 in Glasgow, Lanarkshire, the first child of Alexander and Isabella Miller.

## Elizabeth Nolan

Elizabeth was born on 25 May 1867 in Dalsersh, Larkhall, Lanarkshire, the third child of James and Mary Nolan.

The 1881 Census saw her living with her parents.

## Mary Nolan

Mary was born on 27 December 1868 in Dalsersh, Larkhall, Lanarkshire, the fourth child of James and Mary Nolan.

The 1881 Census saw her living with her parents.

## Ellen Nolan

Ellen (Nellie) was born on 4 June 1872 in Dalsersh, Larkhall, Lanarkshire, the fifth child of James and Mary Nolan.

The 1881 and 1891 Censuses saw her living with her parents.

## Margaret Nolan

Margaret was born on 14 April 1874 in Dalsersh, Larkhall, Lanarkshire, the sixth child of James and Mary Nolan.

The 1881 Census saw her living with her parents.

A Margaret Nolan married a Robert Dickson on 16 December 1898 in Glasgow, but it is not known if this was the Margaret under notice.

## William Nolan

William was born ca 1877 in Hutchesontown, Glasgow, the seventh child of James and Mary Nolan.

The 1881 Census saw him living with his parents.

## Annie Nolan

Annie was born ca 1879 in Dalsersh, Larkhall, Lanarkshire, the eighth child of James and Mary Nolan.

The 1881 and 1891 Censuses saw her living with her parents.

She married *Alexander Donald* on 24 August 1900 in Gorbals, Lanarkshire. He was born in 1876 in Glasgow.

The 1901 Census saw Alexander, a Sewing Machine Mechnaic, and Annie living at 462 Rutherglen Road, Hutchesontown, Glasgow.

Annie died on 18 December 1951 in Shettleston, Lanarkshire.

Alexander and Annie had three known children:

- Alexander Donald, b. 1901
- James Donald, b. 1907
- Agnes Donald, b. ca 1917

### *Alexander Donald*

Alexander was born on 25 May 1901 in Glasgow, the first child of Alexander and Annie Donald.

According to Cath Tod, Alexander married a *Betty nee Unknown*, and then a *Nan nee Unknown*. With the latter he had a son who for privacy reasons has no details revealed.

- Living Donald 1

### *James Donald*

James was born on the 27 February 1907 in Glasgow, the second child of Alexander and Annie Donald.

He married *Catherine Struthers* on 18 September 1936 in Glasgow. Catherine was born o 4 December 1910 in Lanark, Lanarkshire, the daughter of James Alexander Struthers and Margaret Brown Ferguson.

Catherine died in 1987 and James died in 1988.

James and Catherine had two children, a boy and a girl, details of whom have been withheld for privacy:

- Living Donald 2
- Living Donald 3

### *Agnes Donald*

Agnes was born ca 1917 in Glasgow, the third child of Alexander and Annie Donald.

She married a *Bert Bothwell*, but the date and place is not known. He was born ca 1917 in Scotland.

Bert and Agnes had two sons, details of whom have been withheld for privacy:

- Living Bothwell 1

- Living Bothwell 2

## James Nolan

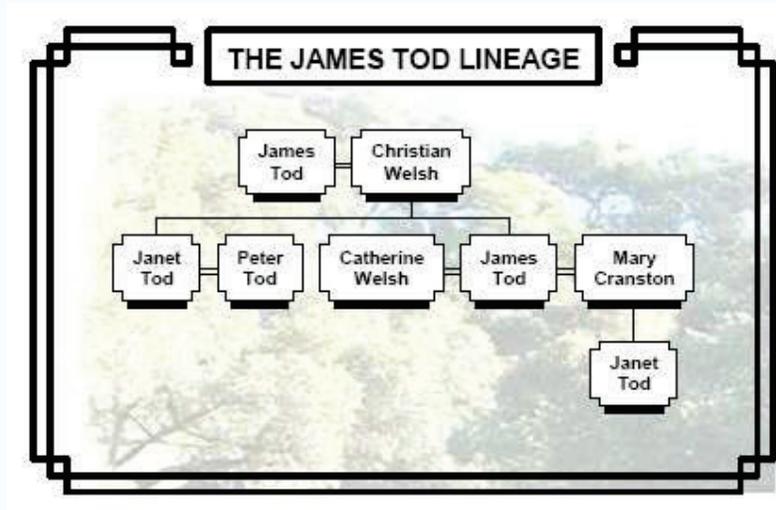
James was born ca 1882 in Hutchesontown, Glasgow, the ninth child of James and Mary Nolan.

The 1891 and 1901 Censuses saw him living with his parents.

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# PART FOUR - THE JAMES TOD LINEAGE

The information contained in this section of the Genealogy is based heavily on information supplied by Cath Tod. The writer has carried out further research to try and validate some of the dates and events, but records for the period in question are scanty and fragmented. Where no substantive record has been found the dates supplied by Cath Tod have been allowed to stand.



## James Tod

James was born in November or December 1743 and christened on 5 December of that year in Moffat, Dumfries and Galloway, Scotland, the fifth child of James Tod and Mary Aitchison.

He married *Christian Welsh* on 16 June 1772 in Moffat. Christian was christened in Tweedsmuir, Peeblesshire on 17 February 1752, the twin daughter of George Welch (sic). Her twin, Mary, married James' brother William Tod (see separate entry).

James died in 1785.

According to Cath Tod, James and Christian had two children:

- Janet Tod, b. 1783
- James Tod, b. 1786

## Janet Tod

Janet was christened on 1 November 1783 in Moffat, the elder child of James and Christian Tod.

From information supplied by Cath Tod on 6 June 1825 she married *Peter Tod*, a cousin of hers and the son of Patrick Peter Aitchison Tod and Isobel Johnston. A search through ScotlandsPeople and LDS FamilySearch found no record of the marriage or of the birth of a Peter Tod in the timeframe 1766 to 1786, although three other children who would have been his siblings were recorded.

Peter died on 31 July 1845 at Mickleholmside, presumably in Moffat, as recorded on his tombstone. Janet died twenty years later, as the extract from her Death certificate shows:

Died Feb.11 1865 High St Moffat aged 81 yrs.  
Widow of Peter Tod esq of Riddings  
Daughter of James Tod .Farmer and Christian Welsh.  
Cause of Death: Chronic Diareah 5yrs as certified by James Mann surgeon.  
informant: Thom.Reid Solicitor  
Robert Gibson Registrar.

The inscription on their tombstone reads:

I.M.O Peter Tod of Riddings died Mickleholmside 31 July 1845  
Also Janet Tod died 11 Feb.1865  
" John Beattie Rector Grammar School died 6 Dec. 1852  
& Wife Margaret Tod Beattie died 8 May 1848



Peter and Janet had no known children.

## James Tod

James Tod was stated to have been born in Moffat in 1786, the younger child of James and Christian Tod. However neither ScotlandsPeople nor LDS FamilySearch had a record of such a birth, and in fact there is the record of the christening of a James Todd on 10 January 1782 at Kirkpatrick Juxta, Dumfries, born to a James Todd and mother name unknown. Kirkpatrick is a locality a little distance to the south west of Moffat, and the parish may indeed have extended to the borders of Moffat. In any case the Census record of 1851 confirms his birthplace as Kirkpatrick Juxta.

James married *Catherine Welsh* on or about 30 December 1810 in Moffat( the ScotlandsPeople record states the date is assumed). Catherine was said to have been born ca 1786 in Moffat but there is no supporting record. The closest match is a Kathren (sic) Welsh, born on 29 March 1787 in Manor, Peebles, to William Welsh and Sarah Balantyne. Peebles lies a short distance north east of Moffat, so it is possible this was the Catherine under notice.

Catherine is said to have died ca 1828, but no record has been found. There were no children known from the marriage.

James then married *Mary Cranston* on 12 January 1829 in Moffat; however the ScotlandsPeople entry gave her name as "Chrinston". Mary was christened on 27 February 1790 in Crawford, Lanarkshire, the daughter of William Cranston, an innkeeper, and Mary Forsyth.

The 1841 Census shows James and Mary living at Raecleugh, Moffat Landward.

The 1851 Census shows James and Mary living at Raecleugh, Crawford, and he is described as "James of 1700 Acres of Which 10 Acres Arable." Mary's age is given as 59 and born ca 1792, which conflicts slightly with her christening record. With them are listed Margret (sic) Cranston, a visitor age 57; Marrin (sic) and Margret (sic) Cranston, ages 18 and 17 respectively and listed as servants; and John Edgar, a shepherd. Undoubtedly the three other Cranstons were relatives of Mary, possibly her sister and nieces.

According to Cath Tod, James and Mary are believed to have had one child, a daughter Janet, born in 1841 in Moffat. There was certainly a Janet Tod born in Moffat on 20 November and christened on 27 November of that year, but she was born to a James Tod and Jean Cranston. There must, therefore, exist considerable doubt as to whether James and Mary had a child at all.

James' death date is unknown. Mary died on 15 February 1870 at Raecleugh, aged 80 years. The Death certificate was attested to by the Rev. Kinnear, Free Church minister of Moffat.

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# ADDENDUM ONE – THE TOD BROTHERS AND THE SLAVE SHIPS

Around the early 1800s the three sons of William Tod and Mary Walsh – George, Robert and David – made their way from Moffat to Liverpool and there went into the shipping business. They formed a company, Robert Tod & Co., and another partner, Henry Clarke, joined them. The venture must have been successful in its early years, as the company, in association with another company, Henry Leigh and Co. and its principal, Henry Leigh, owned several ships, as will be seen shortly. However the business must have fallen on hard times, as the *Gazette* of 29 November 1823 reveals.

In the flowery, verbose legal jargon of the times, Notices were given to draw the various estates of the partners together to form arrangements to pay their various creditors. By this time George Tod had already passed away, while Robert Tod and Henry Clarke had previously been declared bankrupt. There was no mention of David Tod, and it is thought he was not a partner but rather an employee of the business. The first notice related to Robert Leigh, with the Tods referred to in association, while the second notice referred to the Tods, with Robert Leigh & Co. in association. Both notices listed among the assets of the joint ventures the ship *Belmont* and its freight; the ship *Robert Tod* and its freight; and other merchandise. The Tod notice also inferred that Robert Tod was presently in Rio de Janeiro, South America. In the case of Robert Leigh a meeting of creditors was called for on 10 December at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court of Commissions of Bankrupt, Basinghall-street, London. In the case of the Robert Tod & Co. the meeting would be on 13 December 1823 at one o'clock in the afternoon at the George Inn, Dale-street, Liverpool.

All this is by way of background to the story of one of the ships owned by the brothers – the *Kitty's Amelia*. She was said to be the last legal slave ship to have sailed out of Liverpool to Africa in 1804, but in fact records have shown she was the second last.

By the 1730s about fifteen ships a year were leaving Liverpool for Africa and this grew to about fifty a year in the 1750s rising to just over a hundred in each of the early years of the 1770s. Numbers declined during the American War of Independence (1775-1783) but rose to a new peak of 120-130 ships a year in the two decades preceding the abolition of the trade by Britain in 1807. It was not until 1833 that the institution of slavery was abolished in British possessions overseas. Many nations carried on trading slaves well into the second half of the 19th century. Ships leaving Liverpool continued to be involved indirectly with the slave trade, in privateering, related trades and as monitoring vessels. The abolition of the slave trade act came into force on 1 May 1807 except for vessels that had lawfully cleared out of Great Britain before 1 May 1807 and traded their slaves before 1 May 1808 unless there was exceptional reasons such as capture, avoidance of capture, severe damage etc.

It is often quoted that the *Kitty's Amelia* was the last slaver to legally leave a British port, but evidence shows that the *Eliza* departed a few weeks later. Both the *Kitty's Amelia* and the *Eliza* left Liverpool several months after the Act came into force but both had received their Naval passes in April, showing that the clearance is based on the date of the Naval pass rather than the date of leaving port. The *Kitty's Amelia* left Liverpool on 25 July 1807 and arrived in Jamaica on 25 January 1808. The Register of Naval Passes shows No.5347, *Kitty's Amelia*, was issued on 24 April 1807 at Liverpool and she returned to Liverpool on 14 September 1808. The ship was a prize vessel of 272 tons, 18 guns and 35 men, and the owner was named as Henry Clarke, who was, as we have seen, the partner of the Tods. Her master was Thomas Forrest and was bound for Africa and the West Indies. A licence to travel without convoy was issued, dated 25 April 1807. The Customs return for Jamaica dated 25 January 1808, master Hugh Crow (he was the supercargo, Thomas Forrest having died on 14 December 1807) showed the *Kitty's Amelia* was carrying 233 Negroes and half a ton of ivory. All the

slaves were discharged at Jamaica because the ship cleared Kingston on 23 April 1808 carrying sugar, rum, ivory, servillas, palm oil, coffee, wine and camwood.

A typical crew from the *Kitty's Amelia* comprised a Master, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Mate, a surgeon and surgeon's-mate, boatswain, cooper, carpenter, gunner, armourer, cook, steward, clerk, twenty eight seamen and seven landsmen.



Hugh Crow was apparently quite a colourful character. He was born in Ramsey, Isle of Man in 1765, lost his right eye in infancy and nearly lost his life by drowning at the age of twelve. Thereafter he was known far and wide as "Mind Your Eye Crow". After a lifetime of adventure he arrived in Liverpool on the 2 May 1807, the day after the African Slave Trade had been abolished, but on landing he was solicited to take command of the *Kitty's Amelia* as "super cargo". It was his last voyage; like all the others successful, and even more arduous. It got away to a bad start, as to quote from his memoirs:

*"As we could not again clear out the Mary for an African voyage, I was, on my landing, solicited by Mr Henry Clarke to take command of his ship, the Kitty's Amelia, which had been cleared out previous to the passing of the abolition bill. I accordingly accepted of the offer, the ship being a fine vessel of 300 tons, carrying eighteen guns. Having got her newly repaired and coppered, we went into the river to take in our crew; but had no sooner come to anchor than we found, to our astonishment, that she had about six feet of water in the hold. We were therefore obliged to run in and discharge preparatory to getting her again into the graving-dock. Some days elapsed before we discovered*

*that the leak was occasioned by two large auger holes having been left open, through the carelessness of the carpenters. The ship when first taken out of the graving-dock made a deal of water, but on getting into George's dock the holes became filled with mud and rubbish, and she became tight again; such was exactly the case when we returned to the dock. It was fortunate therefore that the mud burst through the holes while we were yet in the river, for had it not been dislodged until we were out at sea the probability is that we should have lost both the ship and our lives. As it was, both pumps were required to be kept constantly and rapidly at work to keep the water under – with so much force did it rush in by these comparatively small apertures."*

Finally sailing, her crew was composed of nearly sixty men and while making a course down St George's Channel, four of the best of the crew, in spite of their protections, were impressed by HM frigate *Princess Charlotte*. The *Kitty's Amelia* had been commissioned as a letter of marque and during the voyage several vessels were chased and boarded but no prizes were taken. Also during the voyage Crow rescued the crew and some of the cargo of another ship that had been wrecked. They brought sickness with them, which attacked Crow's cargo and crew. Fire broke out in the middle passage, and to again quote from his memoirs:

*"A dense cloud of smoke was issuing from below. I found the people in the act of cutting away the stern and quarter boats . . . 'Is it possible, my lads! that you can desert me.' . . . I was the first man to venture below . the fire was blazing on the starboard side, there were forty-five barrels of gunpowder in the magazine a thrill of despair ran through my whole frame by a strong mental effort I suppressed my feelings . . . and only thought of active exertion unconnected with the thought of imminent danger. . . Our spare sails were stowed close at hand. These were dragged out, and by extraordinary activity we succeeded in throwing them over the flames, which they so far checked that we gained time to obtain a good supply of water down the hatchway . . ."*

"On our arrival at Kingston I found sixteen sail of African ships, some of which had been there five or six months with the greater part of their cargoes unsold. . . The first thing I saw on landing was an advertisement in both the Kingston papers that 'Captain Crow had arrived with the finest cargo of negroes ever brought to Kingston.' On the fifth day after we began to sell not a single negro was left on board."

It was Crow's last voyage. He sent the *Kitty's Amelia* home to Liverpool in charge of another and came home as a passenger. His memoirs were published in 1830. When he died in 1829 his bequests included ten guineas to "the hospital for the poor black slaves in the city of Kingston on the island of Jamaica". Conscience money, perhaps?

The following Table, kindly made available by Cath Tod, summarises the movements of slave ships owned by the Tod brothers and Henry Clarke over the years 1803-1807:

Liverpool merchants: George & Robert Tod from Moffat (1803-1807)						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Caroline</i>	Robert Warbrick	20 December 1803				Shipwrecked
<i>Kitty's Amelia</i>	Thomas Nuttall	13 February 1804		St Kitts	10 October 1804	Completed
<i>Brooks</i>	William Murdock	3 May 1804	Angola	Montevideo		Condemned
<i>Intrepid</i>	John Campbell	4 June 1804	Calabar	Surinam	13 November 1805	Completed
<i>Juverna</i>	Robert Lewis	29 July 1804	Calabar	Surinam	12 June 1805	Completed
<i>Kitty's Amelia</i>	Thomas Nuttall/ Thomas Forrest	3 December 1804	Angola	St Barthélemy	9 November 1805	Completed
<i>Prudence</i>	Charles Christian	4 December 1804	Angola			Sold
<i>Swallow</i>	William Aldcroft Dale	19 January 1805	Mesurado	Martinique		Captured
<i>Juverna</i>	Thomas Brassey	16 November 1805				Captured
<i>Kitty's Amelia</i>	Thomas Nuttall/ Thomas Forrest	6 May 1806	Bonny	Trinidad	20 April 1807	Completed
<i>Prince Edward</i>	John Brown	6 May 1806	Gabon	Jamaica		Unseaworthy
<i>Liberty</i>	Thomas Brassey	9 June 1806	Windward Coast	Trinidad		Captured
<i>Caroline</i>	J Harrison/ W Kennedy	9 August 1806	Angola			Shipwrecked
<i>Liberty</i>	Allan Kennedy	9 August 1806	Angola	St Kitts	16 June 1807	Completed
<i>King George</i>	Thomas Brassey/ Alexander Millar	23 March 1807	Gold Coast	Jamaica	27 July 1808	Completed
<i>Kitty's Amelia</i>	Thomas Forrest/ Hugh Crow/ Thomas Brassey	25 July 1807	Bonny	Jamaica	29 June 1808	Completed

Key: 1: vessel; 2: captain; 3: date sailed; 4: main Guinea port; 5: main market in Americas; 6: date returned; 7: fate of voyage

Note: this table includes vessels where Henry Clarke is listed as the sole owner but there is other evidence to suggest that he was in partnership with the Tod brothers for the voyage.

Source: 80673 *Brooks*, 80738 & 80739 *Caroline*, 81911 *Intrepid*, 82116 & 82117 *Juverna*, 82134 *King George*, 82200, 82201, 82202 & 82203 *Kitty's Amelia*, 82253 & 82254 *Liberty*, 83195 *Prince Edward*, 83252 *Prudence* & 83661 *Swallow*

Quite obviously the business had its ups and downs, as can be seen! Two vessels were shipwrecked, one was captured and another was deemed unseaworthy.

As shown in the Table, the Tods also owned or part-owned the slave ship *Juverna*, the logbook of which was purchased by the National Maritime Museum, London, in 2007 for £5,520 and is now on display in the Atlantic Gallery of the Museum. The logbook chronicles the schooner's journey from Britain's then major slave trading port Liverpool in July 1804 to the Bight of Benin off Africa's west coast, where salt was traded for more than 100 enslaved Africans. Those who survived the 82-ton, two-masted *Juverna's* brutal voyage across the Atlantic to Suriname in the Americas were sold into slavery. She returned to Liverpool with coffee, cotton and other goods in June 1805. In the bound

logbook, *Juverna's* leader, or "master," Robert Lewis, matter-of-factly records the trade - and deaths - of his human cargo as if they were commodities.

Of the other vessels owned or jointly owned by Robert Tod and Co., some research has been carried out through the Internet. A ship by the name of *Belmont* was destroyed by fire on 7 March 1853 in New Orleans, with the loss of 3000 bales of cotton. Whether this was the same *Belmont* named in the Notice above and now under new ownership is not clear.

The *Roman Citizen* newspaper of the town of Rome, Oneida County, New York, reported that the brig *Robert Todd* (sic) arrived in Boston from Trinidad on 4 April 1810. The *Shipping News of the Port of Halifax* (presumably Nova Scotia) on 2 August 1817 reported that the brig, the *Robert Todd* under the command of a Captain Campbell was to sail from Trinidad for Boston on 19 July 1817. The same journal reported on 14 November 1817 that the brig *Robert Todd*, sailing from Turks Island for Portland, ran ashore at Nantucket on 21 October; the crew survived but the ship and cargo were lost. Obviously this could not have been the *Robert Tod* reported in the Notice of 1823, but was possibly an earlier ship of the same name owned by the brothers. A ship by the name of *Robert Todd* was also wrecked during a hurricane in the port of St Thomas, Virgin Islands, on 3 November 1867.

One interesting piece of information found while trawling the Web relates to a William Lloyd Garrison, who was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts in 1805 and became a prominent advocate for the abolition of slavery. He began his pioneer work in the Abolitionist Movement by working with Benjamin Lundy of Baltimore to produce "Genius of Universal Emancipation" and began to achieve notoriety especially amongst those who favoured slavery. He also ran foul of Robert Todd, a resident of Newburyport who owned several trading vessels. Garrison accused him of transporting slaves, which Todd vehemently denied and sued for libel. Garrison lost the case of libel and was convicted and spent forty nine days in jail for publishing alleged libellous statements. Historical records have since shown that Robert Todd did indeed transport slaves on some of his ships but no evidence was available the year Garrison was tried.

The writer is unaware of whether Robert Tod of Moffat ever lived in Newburyport, so probably this was another Robert Todd. Indeed, the vessel referred to earlier that was ultimately wrecked in St Thomas probably belonged to him. However it is a curious coincidence that there were two Robert Tod(d)s on opposite sides of the Atlantic involved in the trade of shipping slaves.

# THE WADDILOVE CONNECTION

## 1.2 WILLIAM WADDILOVE

No Birth or Marriage Index record for William Waddilove has yet been found.

The 1861 Census shows William Waddilove, age 30, Cloth Dresser, born in Wortley, Yorkshire, and his wife Georgiana, age 28, born in Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, living at 17 Woodhouse Street, Leeds. They have a daughter, Elizabeth, age 7, Scholar, born in Leeds; and a daughter Sarahann, age 5, also born in Leeds. It is possible that "Georgiana" is a misspelling of Georgina by the census taker.

The Births Index shows an Elizabeth Waddilove born in the first quarter of 1854 in Leeds (reference Vol 9b Page 390). Although it is not absolutely certain, the evidence points to this being the Elizabeth Waddilove who married George Tod.

The 1881 Census shows a William Waddilove, age 50, and his wife G H Waddilove, age 48, living at 2 Elland Road, Leeds, born in Wortley and Gloucestershire respectively. William's occupation is shown as Lamplighter. This would suggest they are the same people. They have three daughters listed: Harriet, age 12; Ada, age 9; and Mary Ann, age 7, all scholars and all born in Leeds. There does however seem to be a large gap between Sarahann, who would now be 25, and the 12 year old Harriet. No census record for 1871 could be found.

The Deaths Index for 1885 shows a William Waddilove age 54 deceased in Leeds, Yorkshire. This may well be the William in question.

**Spouse: GEORGIANA WADDILOVE, nee Unknown:**

No Marriage Index record for Georgiana (or Georgina) has yet been found. Without knowing her maiden name, no further research can be done.

The Deaths Index for 1900 (Leeds Vol. 9b Page 408) shows a Georgina K H Waddilove, born about 1834, deceased in the second quarter of that year. There is a discrepancy of a year in age, but this depends on when the census was taken and this may be the same person as Georgiana Waddilove, who appears to have been born in 1833. The emergence of the initial "H" in the 1881 Census and initials "G H" in the Deaths Index also appears to be a tie-in. Although not confirmed, this will be recorded with qualification in the Family Tree.

Children of **WILLIAM** and **GEORGIANA WADDILOVE**:

**ELIZABETH WADDILOVE**  
**SARAHANN WADDILOVE**

# THE MORAN CONNECTION

## 1.3 JAMES MORAN

The 1871 Census shows a James Moran, age 40 and a Collector for a Burial Society, born Birmingham, Warwickshire, and his wife Isabella, age 36 and born in Liverpool, living at 65 Boundary Lane, Everton. They have a son James Jnr, age 15 and Merchant's Clerk; a son Alfred, 11; a daughter Catherine E, age 9; a son William, age 7; a son Thomas F, age 3; and a son Stephen age 1. All the children are shown as being born in Liverpool. Also living with them is Ann, age 56 and shown as mother, born in Ireland and presumably the mother of James senior. A servant is also listed.

Perusal of the Marriage Indices shows many James Morans marrying between 1851 and 1856, the bracket determined by the age of their son James Jnr. However a James Moran was married in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter of 1851 in Liverpool (Index Vol. 20 Page 301), on the same page of which appears an Isabella McDonald. There is a possibility, but only that, that this was the marriage of the James Moran under notice.

Nowhere else in the Census, Births, Deaths and Marriages Indices can a matching James and/or Isabella Moran be found. **However the marriage certificate for Pulteney Johnston Forrest and Catherine Ellen Moran show the bride's father as being James Moran, a Director, and the bride's address as 3 Mount Vernon Green, Liverpool. This was the address at which James and Isabella Moran were still living at the time of the 1881 Census.**

### **Spouse: ISABELLA MORAN, nee Unknown (possibly McDONALD)**

All that is certainly known of Isabella presently is that she was born in Liverpool in 1835.

Attempts to track an Isabella McDonald (or MacDonald, in case the spelling was wrong) with the specific birth place and year through the Births, Marriages and Deaths Indices) have proved fruitless. However the name occurs in two Censuses.

The 1841 census shows a James McDonald, age 40, his wife Ann, age 30, and daughter Isabella, age 7, living in Cable Street, Liverpool. No places of birth are shown. This would make the daughter being born in 1834 or 1835, depending when the census was taken.

The 1851 Census shows an Alexander McDonald, age 73, cotton porter born in Scotland, and his daughter Isabella, aged 15, born in Liverpool, living at 4 Court 2 House, Westmoreland Street, Liverpool. This would have the daughter being born in 1835 or 1846, depending on when the census was taken.

Neither of these references can be taken as positively identifying Isabella Moran, and as will be seen later in the Notes for Catherine Ellen Moran there is still some uncertainty as to whether James and Isabella were her parents. Until proven otherwise, this assumption has been made.

### Children of **JAMES** and **ISABELLA MORAN**:

**CATHERINE ELLEN MORAN**  
**JAMES MORAN**  
**ALFRED MORAN**  
**WILLIAM MORAN**  
**THOMAS F MORAN**  
**STEPHEN MORAN**

## GENERATION NO. 2

**2.2 PULTENEY JOHNSTON FORREST** was born in Scotland in 1859/1860, **the son of William Forrest.**

Birth records for Scotland are county-based, and without knowing in which Scottish county Pulteney Johnston Forrest was born it would be too time consuming to go through each one.

**A search of the 1861 and 1881 Censuses revealed no record for Pulteney Forrest; nor do any records identify a William Forrest, of which there are many, as being the father of a Pulteney Johnstone Forrest.**

Pulteney Forrest married Catherine Ellen Moran at **St Mary's Church, Edge Hill, Liverpool on 16 June 1881** (Marriage Index reference West Derby 8b 609). **A copy of the certificate is held, showing he was the son of a William Forrest, occupation appearing to be "Butler". One of the witnesses was an Isabella Forrest, who could have been his mother or sister.**

The 1891 Census shows Pulteney J Forrest, age 30, Mechanical Engineer born in Scotland, and his wife Catherine, age 28, born in Liverpool, residing at 52 Handfield Street, Everton, Lancashire. They have a daughter Isabella, age 7 and born in Liverpool, and a daughter Rosaline, age under 12 months and also born in Liverpool.

In 1890 they had been living at 42 Queens Road, Everton, Lancashire according to daughter Rosaline's birth certificate.

The 1901 Census shows Pulteney and Catherine living at 49 Makin Street, Walton-on-the-Hill, Liverpool. Daughter Isabella is no longer listed, and at age 17 it is likely she may have left the family home, eg to go into service. Daughter Rosaline is listed as "Nolaline", no doubt through an error by the census taker. Other children are William, age 9; Pulteney, age 7; and Alexander, age 2; all born in Liverpool.

Pulteney Forrest senior died on 3 October 1908, 11 months after Catherine's death, and both he and Catherine were buried in Anfield Cemetery, Liverpool, confirmed by memorial cards.

### **Spouse: Catherine Ellen Moran**

There **had** been some initial uncertainty as to the forebears of Catherine Ellen Moran. From the 1891 Census (see later) it can be determined that she was born in Liverpool in 1862 **or 1863**. Perusal of the Census records shows that the name Catherine Moran was very common in Lancashire in the 19th Century, particularly given its Irish ancestry, and there were at least six Catherine Morans born in Liverpool in 1862. However the records show only one of them as Catherine Ellen Moran, born in the second quarter of 1862 (reference West Derby Vol. 8b Page 368).

The 1871 Census shows a James Moran, age 40 and a Collector for a Burial Society, born Birmingham, Warwickshire, and his wife Isabella, age 36 and born in Liverpool, living at 65 Boundary Lane, Everton. They have a son James, age 15 and Merchant's Clerk; a son Alfred, 11; a daughter Catherine E, age 9; a son William, age 7; a son Thomas F, age 3; and a son Stephen age 1. All the children are shown as being born in Liverpool. Also living with them is Ann, age 56 and shown as mother, born in Ireland and presumably the mother of James senior. A servant is also listed.

Alice Phillips, nee Tod, has a recollection that her grandmother Catherine's parents were Irish and French respectively, which does not fit with James and Isabella. Perusal of the Census records for the five other Catherines born in Liverpool in 1862, reveals three with fathers born in Ireland. Of these, two had wives born in Liverpool, while the third was a widower so no wife's name appeared. The other two Catherines were shown as "basketwoman, lodger" and "pauper" respectively, which would certainly rule them out. Therefore no Catherines show a French mother.

The 1881 Census shows Catherine still living with her parents, James and "Isebala" (mis-spelled by the census taker), now at 3 Mount Vernon Green, West Derby, Liverpool. **James is shown as a "Director of F.S", and hand notations appear to qualify this as "Funeral Society".** Son James appears to have left home, and apart from William, Thomas and Stephen, there are two new siblings: "Isebla", aged 6, and Arthur P, six months.

**As mentioned earlier, Catherine married Pulteney Johnston Forrest in Liverpool on 16 June 1881. Curiously, the Marriage Certificate shows her age as 21, suggesting she was born in 1860 or 1861!**