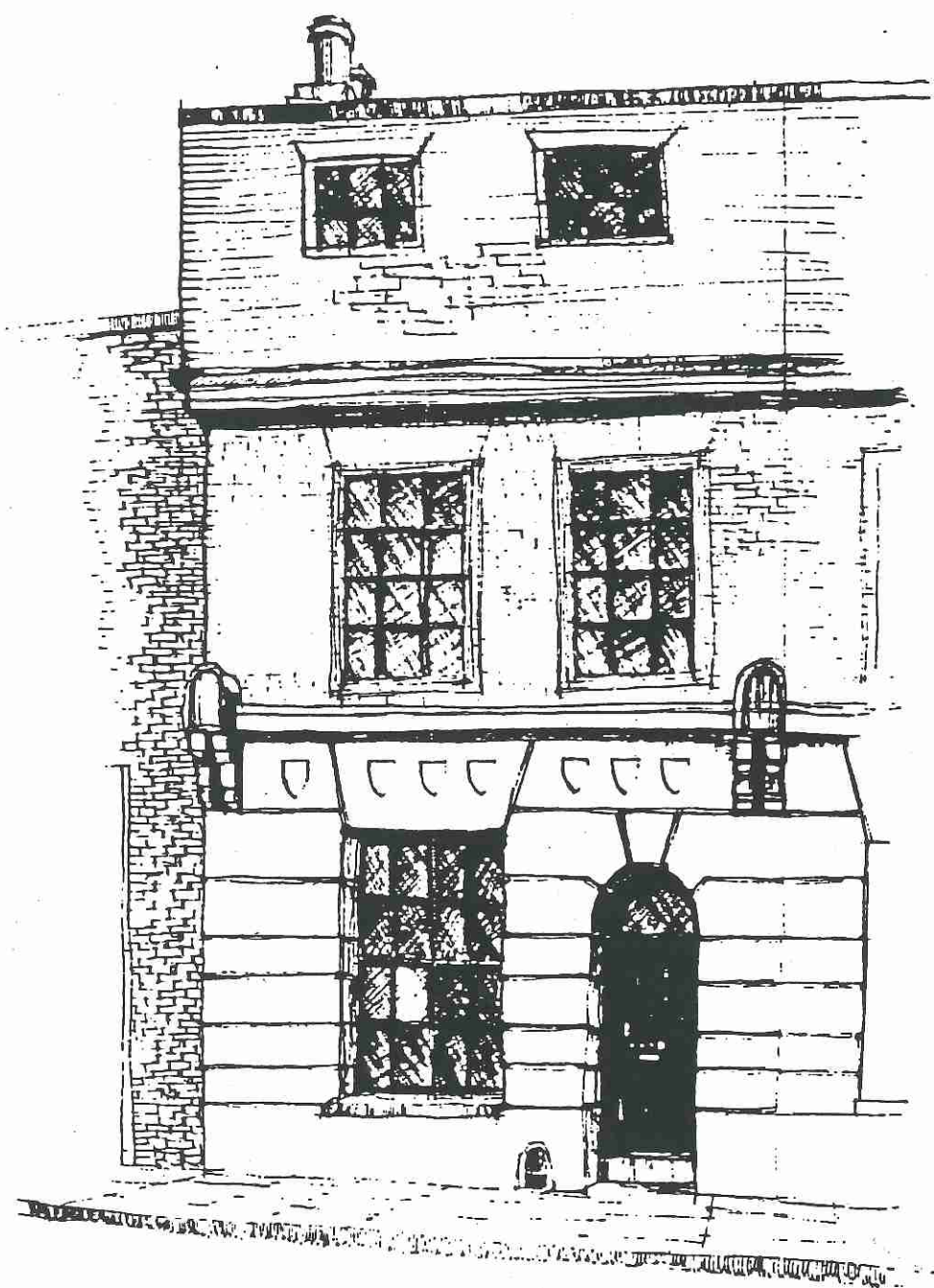


# FAMILY HISTORY



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# THE ANGLO-CHILEAN COMMUNITY

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by

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## i: Introduction

### i) THE ANGLO-CHILEAN COMMUNITY

When the genealogist observes the family origins of those persons who would today be mutually recognised as belonging to "the Anglo-Chilean Community", his first impression is that the label is as vague as that of "the Holy Roman Empire" (as a colony of which, the country of Chile came into being). For he has to treat of those most mobile of all human beings: men & women who left their home countries to seek their fortune in other lands. And mobility is one of the hazards of genealogy: it complicates research, as it confuses group definition. Yet "Anglo-Chilean Community" is no meaningless term. So far as a definition can be offered, it would run thus: the body of men and women, of British descent or tradition, who have in common an affiliation with Chile through past or continuing family residence there.

If the origin by blood is British, the point of departure for the original voyage to Chile is usually, though not always, in the British Isles. There are several Anglo-Chilean families whose progenitors emigrated from, for instance, Australia & Canada; and some long-settled families of North American origin are closely linked with the Community. The male-line origin by blood is not necessarily British, as a glance through the List of Members of The Anglo-Chilean Society shows: for many families, "Anglo" by tradition and association, and usually by blood in the female-line, bear names of European origin. The family may have other South American associations earlier than those with Chile: & many families arrived in Chile after a stay, varying from years to generations, in for instance Peru or Argentina.

Bilingual fluency is not a common factor: for the Community ranges from persons of non-British surname who would be "taken for" British, to persons with completely British surnames whose great-grandfathers forgot how to speak English. Nor is continuing residence in Chile a common factor: for whilst, in some families, the babies now being born are of the sixth & seventh gener-

ation from the original settler, in other families the original settler's descendants have either returned to the ancestral homeland or have moved to a third country. And throughout, the prefix "Anglo-" implies "origin", not literally only in England, but anywhere in the British Isles (and this whether the origin be by blood, marriage or association).

These preliminary comments serve to emphasise the varied and mobile origins of the Community here treated.

### ii) THE LIMITATIONS OF THIS PAPER

From the very abbreviated account of the extent & variety of British associations with Chile that is given in this paper, it will be evident that, as suggested in Chapter II (ii), the total number of persons potentially involved in a complete review of the Anglo-Chilean Community is probably to be counted in tens of thousands. It would be a task beyond the powers of any one man to trace them all and to compile a comprehensive index. So far as I am aware, no book has hitherto been published, devoted to Anglo-Chilean genealogy: and it would appear that only one book ("The English in South America", by Michael MULHALL, c1880) has so far been published, devoted to biographies of British settlers in South America generally.

This paper, that I venture to offer, suffers from the inherent limitations of my Genealogical Collection, from which the Family Notices in Chapter IV have been summarised. I should therefore explain what those limitations are and, as it were, present my credentials. I have been collecting genealogical information about the Anglo-Chilean Community since I first went to Chile in 1949: but, as genealogy is my pastime but not my profession, the time available to me for research has been limited and my Collection has been built up in concentric circles of connection, starting from my wife's family (IV.28). Where there was "genealogical continuity", where any connection of a connection appeared, I have sought out information & recorded it. As a result, my Collection



probably contains some 5000 names of persons, living & deceased, of this Community. But I am very aware that there is much ground into which this "personalised" line of research has not yet led me, particularly with regard to families of early settlement, in less close touch with families of

relatively recent settlement like my wife's. Nevertheless, I offer the paper as it is hoping that, with the cooperation of old families, the omissions may be remedied, and that this paper may one day serve as a nucleus for a more comprehensive work.

## ii: The Chilean People

Before attempting to identify those persons who have comprised the Anglo-Chilean Community, it is desirable first to give a brief picture of the Chilean people amongst whom that Community has grown.

### A) HISTORICAL & ETHNOGRAPHICAL

#### ASPECTS

i) The country known to us today as the Republic of Chile extends along the western coast of South America from Cape Horn (so named by Jacob LEMAIRE, native of Horne, in Holland, who rounded it in 1616) northwards for 2661 miles to latitude 17° South, yet with never a greater breadth than 250 miles between the Andes cordillera and the Pacific seaboard.

It is said that the first European to set foot in the country was the discoverer Ferdinand MAGELLAN (Fernao de MAGALHAES: c1480-1521), in December 1520, after he had passed through the Strait that bears his name, in the course of his (the First) Circumnavigation.

But the settlement & Colonisation of Chile, whereby it came to be one of that family of South American republics where the Latin culture has been transmuted in an Amerindian environment, dates back to 1535/36 when don Diego de ALMAGRO (c1470-1538) led the first abortive expedition into the northern Chilean deserts. The Marshal ALMAGRO, 'conquistador', had been with Francisco PIZARRO (c1471-1541) one of the original contractors for the Conquest of Peru. The Conquest of Chile was an offshoot from the Peruvian Conquest, ALMAGRO having been granted by the Emperor CHARLES V the territory for 200 leagues south of Cuzco, to be named New Toledo. The first Chilean expedition of 1535/36 proved to be purely exploratory: but a second expedition in 1541, under the command of don Pedro de VALDIVIA (1500-1544) founded the capital city of Santiago (1541) & the port of Valparaiso (1544) and laid the foundations of the Spanish colonisation of this area. Not more than 150 Europeans took part in this expedition (see "Young" pages 21/22) and miscegenation followed naturally.

The indigenous inhabitants with whom their conquerors intermarried were the Araucanian Indians, a valiant race unlike any other South Amerindians, who were only finally defeated by the Chileans at a pitched battle in 1882. The name 'Chile' is perhaps derived from 'tchili', the word for 'snow' in the language of the Quechua Indians of Peru (E.B.). There are today somewhat less than 100,000 pure-bred Araucanians living, mainly concentrated in the two southern provinces of Malleco & Cautin: but the majority of Chilean families who have been settled for more than four

or five generations have in them some strain of Araucanian blood, and are proud of it. Many aristocratic Chilean families can trace a descent from one of the companions of VALDIVIA, a German mercenary named Bartholomew BLUMEN, who married Elvira daughter of the Cacique of Talagante (see "Young" pages 21/22).

The Captaincy-General & Presidency of Chile remained subordinated to the Viceroyalty of Peru until the Declaration of Independence in 1810. Colonisation during nearly three centuries of Spanish Imperial rule was slow. Some years ago, don Francisco de BESE, of the Chilean Central Office of Statistics, estimated that the population of the country was about 80,000 in 1700, and about 500,000 when Independence was declared in 1810. This half-million "included 300,000 'mestizos' (mixed bloods), half as many 'criollos' ('Creoles', i.e. natives of European descent), some 20,000 'peninsulares' (recently arrived Spaniards, among whom Basque immigrants from northern Spain formed an energetic commercial element), and a smattering of negroes and recently emancipated Indians" (E.B.). Maria GRAHAM (see vi), visiting Valparaiso in 1822, likens it to an English fishing village by comparison with which Sidmouth would be an important town.

ii) The Declaration of Independence on 18th September 1810 (commemorated annually as the 'Diez-y-ocho', the Chilean national day) was provoked by the Napoleonic invasion of Spain, which threw the parts of the former Empire each on its own resources. Chile was the first of the Spanish possessions in South America to proclaim its independence, and its revolt was at the time directed against continued government from Lima by the Viceroy of Peru. The autonomists were split amongst themselves and in 1814 were defeated in battle at Rancagua by the royalists, who resumed control of the country for another two and a half years. In 1817 fighting again broke out, the patriots being led by the Argentinian liberator, General Jose de SAN MARTIN (1778-1850); and with the decisive victory at Maipu, April 1818, Independence was effective. However, fighting still continued against the last Spanish royalist garrisons in the south of Chile: and it was not until 1826 that they were finally expelled from Ancud, on the island of Chiloe.

With the opening of the ports and of commerce to European trade, Chile grew and prospered. "By 1850 England, France & Germany had largely crowded Spain out of Chilean trade" (E.B.). The 1907 Census recorded a population of 3,249,279 and the 1930 Census recorded 4,287,445 of whom 105,463 were 'foreign-born' (one quarter of them Spaniards). About one quarter of the total population live in the central Province of Santiago.



Whilst German, Slav & Italian immigrants predominate after Spaniards, the body of British settlers is of significant size within the nation, and about 1900 it was estimated that 20,000 residents in Chile were of British descent.

The population of Chile today has passed the 7 million mark; and it would not be very rash to hazard the guess that about one percent of the Chilean nation has some strain of British blood. Indeed, there is probably no other country in the world, that never was a part of the British Empire or Commonwealth, where British associations and sympathies are so strong.

## B) SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS

The Chileans, in common with other South Americans, are intensely aware of family relationships and kinships to a degree that would seem unusual to most of the inhabitants of modern urbanised Britain. This is undoubtedly due to the Latin sense of family having been transported to a remote part of the world, to continue there throughout centuries in relatively isolated & small communities. Until the opening of the Panama Canal in 1914, Chile was one of the countries most distant by trade route from Britain; and the sea voyage by sailing ship could last months. Nevertheless those families that could afford to do so sent their sons to Europe for education, throughout the XIXth Century, often involving parent-child separations of up to 7 years: and it may be this custom as much as any other factor that accounts for the dual allegiance of some of the old Anglo-Chilean families.

Vocabulary is the prime clue to the strength of family feeling. The English words father, mother, son & daughter are translated into Spanish by 'padre', 'madre', 'hijo' & 'hija'. The grandparent-grandchild relationships are more specifically rendered 'abuelo', 'abuela', 'nieto' & 'nieta'. The cumbersome great-great prefixes of English are replaced by the more manageable labels 'bisabuelo', 'tatarabuelo', or 'bisnieto' etcetera: (a necessary verbal economy in a country where girls marry young and live to great ages, whereby great-relationships are commonplace). For the untidy '-in-law' series, there is a set of specific words: 'suegro', 'suegra', 'yerno' & 'nuera' meaning respectively father-, mother-, son- & daughter-in-law. The 'step-' relationships are identified by the suffix '-astro': thus 'padraastro' and 'hijastra' mean respectively step-father & step-daughter. Brothers-in-law are recognised in two degrees: the 'cuñado' is the sister's husband or the wife's brother, and the 'concunado' is the wife's sister's husband.

There are also words for human relationships, for which there are no exact translations into English. 'Consuegro' defines the connection between the respective fathers of the bride and bridegroom. 'Compadre' defines the association between the godfather and the father of the baptised child. And the colloquial term 'tío político' (literally "political uncle") usually indicates a very remote connection through marriage, mutually recognised for mutual benefit.

Against such a background, the British immigrant, exposed to the dual influences of remoteness

from the home-country and assimilation by a hospitable host-nation, has tended to absorb and acquire this highly developed sense of family. Generalising, the "Chileno" (& the Anglo-Chilean) knows to an extensive degree who his cousins are, and who are related to persons who married his cousins. Fifty years ago, so it is said, it was a dinner-party game for those present to "relate" themselves to one another. If two Chileans are introduced for the first time, the instinctive reaction is for them to catechise one another in the hope of identifying some common link (which they usually succeed in doing). In small, remote and intermarried communities, a different way of life rules, in which it is not possible for the least member to remain anonymous.

Anglo-Chilean genealogy thus tends to become a vast exercise in what one might call "sideways-genealogy" (of which examples can be found in the diagrammatic chart in Anthony SAMPSON's book "Anatomy of Britain" 1962, and in Tables III & IV of Sir Anthony WAGNER's "English Genealogy" 1960). The pre-Chilean origins of the Community are as diverse as life itself: but the immigrant family, once settled, usually becomes connected through its first local marriages with the Community that it has joined. The Geneagraph annexed to this paper gives some indication of the connections through intermarriage that characterise the Anglo-Chilean Community,

## C) NAMES & SURNAMES

The Chilean is required to use, by the law of his country, two surnames; the paternal followed by the maternal, without any conjunction. This is very confusing for foreigners who are unfamiliar with the practice. If the name of a prominent Chilean is mentioned in the British Press, it is usually wrongly cited, as if one were to refer to the great wartime Premier as Sir Winston JEROME. Even recognised works of family reference, when recording cadet branches settled in Chile, have not avoided this pitfall; and the reader unacquainted with the family would often be misled as to the identity of the surname (in an English sense).

To avoid any possibility of confusion in this paper, I have followed the practice that I observe in my Collection, namely to place the maternal surname in brackets: but I must emphasise that this is purely a personal practice. Thus (in para. IV.8.d.i), Luis son of James LYON by his wife Gertrude PEREZ was known in Chile as Luis LYON PEREZ, though he may have written his name as "Luis LYON P.". Hyphenated surnames are not unknown in Chile, well-known examples being GOMEZ-LOBO and GARCIA-HUIDOBRO, to which would be added in each individual case the other parental surname. It is a practice that greatly assists the tracing of relationships; but which produces some odd results when a British immigrant has already been baptised with his mother's maiden surname (- as in the case of Ralph ROGERS (RALPH), see IV.20.b).

A married woman is formally styled by suffixing 'de' & her husband's paternal surname to her own maiden name: thus, continuing the foregoing illustration, James LYON's wife was known as Gertrude PEREZ de LYON. When widowed, the 'de' becomes 'viuda de' (abbreviated in writing to 'vda.de'). In practice, women



are frequently referred to by their maiden names only, though they may have been married for years and have had children: and this occurs not only in conversation (a habit of some confusion for newly arrived foreigners), but also in their official documents (identity cards & passports) which sometimes may never be altered to record their married names.

The range of given names in Chile is not as restricted as it is in Argentina, where it is illegal to name a child other than after one of the saints in the calendar. But a certain conservatism (by British standards) in naming habits is more than compensated by a multiplicity of diminutives and nicknames, which are invariably used in conversation to identify the person referred to.

#### D) NATIONALITY

The first Constitution of Chile was promulgated in October 1822. The aspect of a written Constitution that particularly interests the genealogist is that which refers to Citizenship & Nationality. Chapter II of Part I of that Constitution defined as

Chileans: 1) those born in the country; 2) those born of Chilean parents living abroad; 3) foreigners married to Chileans, after three years of residence; 4) foreigners who invest in Chile a capital of not less than 2000 pesos, & after five years of residence. At that time, the peso (originally the Spanish piece of eight), had parity with the American dollar. Under the second definition, Chilean nationality can, in fact, be claimed for a child born outside Chile, even when the mother only is Chilean. To understand the philosophy behind those definitions, one must remember that the population was then probably little more than 500,000 (see para. A.i above), and appreciate the anxiety of a new independent State to increase the number of its citizens.

The Anglo-Chilean who travels abroad may, though does not always, claim his second nationality: for Chile (unlike some other South American Republics) is tolerant towards the human problem of dual nationality. But the Anglo-Chilean, born & resident in Chile, is first & foremost a Chilean national.

### iii: British Associations with Chile

#### E) THE ROYAL LINKS

Sir Anthony WAGNER refers in his book "English Genealogy" (p.199) to "the magic of royalty and royal descent". The line of descent of the British Monarchs is, as it were, the "Greenwich meridian" of the great chart of British genealogy. The chart of Anglo-Chilean genealogy has a regal point of original reference in the marriage on 25th July 1554, only 19 years after ALMAGRO's first expedition into Chile, of MARY TUDOR, Queen of England and PHILIP of HABSBURG, KING OF CHILE. PHILIP did not become King PHILIP II of Spain until 18 months later, 16th January 1556, when his father the Emperor CHARLES V resigned the crown of Spain to him. In order that PHILIP might not be of lesser rank than his bride, his father created him King of his most recently acquired & distant dominion. None other has held the title "King of Chile" since PHILIP. "There is an old painting now hanging at the Museo de Bellas Artes in Santiago, perhaps the only one in existence, of Bloody Mary in her robes as Queen of Chile. Over the picture an inscription reads MARIA TUDOR: REGINA CHILAE" (see Young p.12).

For members of the Anglo-Chilean Community who can trace a descent from EDWARD I, King of England, and his first wife, special interest lies in the fact that Queen Consort Eleanor was daughter of ST. FERDINAND III (d.1252), King of Castile & Leon. ISABELLA the Catholic, Queen of Castile & Leon (reigned 1474-1504), whose belief in Christopher COLUMBUS (c1446-1506) enabled him to sail on his Voyage of Discovery of the New World 1492, was a great-granddaughter of JOHN of GAUNT, Duke of Lancaster (by his 2nd wife, CONSTANCE of Castile). She married FERDINAND (II, King of Aragon, later) V, King of Spain (reigned 1479-1516), in whose name Vasco Nunez de BALBOA (c1475-1517) took possession of the "Great South Sea" 1511 (re-

named Pacific Ocean 1520 by MAGELLAN). At that time, 1511, the King of England was HENRY VIII, son-in-law of FERDINAND.

The Conquest of Peru in 1524 by PIZARRO & ALMAGRO, & its sequel, that of Chile 1525, both took place in the reign and service of the Emperor CHARLES V, grandson maternally of FERDINAND & ISABELLA, & first-cousin of his daughter-in-law MARY TUDOR, Queen of England & Chile.

Of the Families noticed in Chapter IV, those of GIBBS (see 9), PRICE (see 13) and WODEHOUSE (see 32) have descents from King EDWARD III (see Ruvigny's Plantagenet Roll): that of BLAIR (see 29) has a descent from King ROBERT III of Scotland: & the WHITE family (see 11) has its confused tradition of Hanoverian origin: but genealogical precedence must be allowed to the family of LYON (see 8) with its uninterrupted male descent from Sir John LYON of Glamis by his wife Joan daughter of King ROBERT II of Scotland. They were ancestors also of H.M. Queen ELIZABETH The Queen Mother: which connection renews today the four-hundred year old link between Chile & the BRITISH Crown.

#### F) THE COLONIAL PERIOD. 1535-1810

British associations with Chile during the first two centuries of its history are, as one would expect, exclusively maritime and consist of contacts with the Chilean coastline & islands on the part of the great English navigators. To the genealogist there is something about this period reminiscent of the period of Viking raids along the English coast, prior to permanent Norse settlement. There must have been some mingling of British with Araucanian and mestizo blood, but quite beyond the ken of any genealogist to trace.

i) Sir Francis DRAKE (1545-1596), in the course of his glorious Circumnavigation on the



"Golden Hind", was off the coast of Chile during the year 1578, plundering & pillaging. "He then continued his voyage along the coast of Chile & Peru, taking all opportunities of seizing Spanish ships, and attacking them on shore, till his men were satiated with plunder" (E.B.).

ii) Thomas CAVENDISH (?1555-1592), the second English circumnavigator, behaved in similar fashion and, on the "Desire" (140 tons), touched at Quintero & Arica in 1586. (see "Galdames").

iii) Alexander SELKIRK (1676-1721), prototype of "Robinson Crusoe", was sailing master on the "Cinque Porte" galley, one of the two vessels commanded by William DAMPIER (1652-1715), buccaneer & hydrographer, on an expedition to the South Seas. In September 1704 this ship put in at Juan Fernandez Islands and SELKIRK was left behind, as other English seamen had been marooned there before him. He was taken off in February 1709 by Captain Woodes ROGERS (circumnavigator of 1708/11), commander of the "Duke" privateer (DAMPIER being the pilot) (E.B.). The Juan Fernandez Islands (so named after the Spanish pilot who discovered them in 1563) lie some 400 to 500 miles off Valparaiso, and are Chilean territory.

iv) Commodore George ANSON (1697-1762), later Baron Anson, also called at Juan Fernandez in his flagship "Centurion", in June 1741, during his expedition to attack the Spanish possessions: and later that year he captured the town of Paíta, in the north of Peru (E.B.).

v) Admiral the Hon. John BYRON (1723-1786) ("Foul-Weather Jack", grandfather of the poet) had been a midshipman in ANSON's expedition, on the "Wager" wrecked near Cape Horn. He commanded a circumnavigation 1764/66 (see his "Narrative" published 1778), in which Philip CARTERET (1733-1796), later Rear-Admiral, commanded the "Dolphin". CARTERET subsequently commanded the "Swallow" in Wallis' expedition of 1766/69, during which he called at Juan Fernandez and discovered Pitcairn Island, 1767 (see his "Journal" in Hawkesworth's "Voyages" 1773).

Whilst it may be stretching genealogical connections almost as far as those seamen stretched maritime routes, it is possible to include DRAKE's name in the annexed Geneagraph and to show connections between ANSON & the PRICE family, & between BYRON & the families of WODEHOUSE & RAIKES (IV.28.c).

Towards the end of the XVIIIth Century, British contacts of another sort begin to be made that lead to family settlement. Two prominent instances also serve to illustrate what must have been the comparable careers of scores of unrecorded men who did not attain to eminence.

vi) Ambrose O'HIGGINS was born in 1720 at Ballinarry, Co. Sligo (according to "Galdames") or at Summershill, Co. Meath (according to P. H.). The son of a peasant farmer on the estate of the Countess of Bective (sic P.H.), he was educated at Cadiz by an uncle who was a chaplain at the Court at Madrid. He went to Peru in commerce, and arrived in Chile in 1761 as a Captain-General of Chile in 1788, was promoted Field-Marshal 1789, and pacified the Indians. In

Captain in the Spanish Engineers. He became

1796 he was appointed Viceroy at Lima, where he died 18.3.1801. By Isabel RIQUELME, he left a natural son, Bernardo (see para. G.iii) ("Galdames" & P.H.). Rosa, sister of Bernardo, is mentioned as living 1822 ("Graham").

vii) Juan MACKENNA, born in 1771 at Drogheda Co. Louth, was a nephew of Alexander O'REILLY (1722-1794), who settled in Spain, was created a Count, commanded Spanish forces in Louisiana 1769 & in Algeria 1774, was disgraced & died at Chinchilla, Murcia ("Galdames"). MACKENNA went to Peru & served under Viceroy O'HIGGINS (i.e. in or before 1800), and was appointed Governor of Valparaiso in 1811. He was killed at Buenos Aires in 1814 in a duel with Luis CARRERA (see para. G.ii) ("Galdames"). His grandson Benjamin VICUNA (MACKENNA) (1831-1886) was a distinguished Chilean historian. The MACKENNA family is represented in Chile today in both male & female lines: and is thus one of the Chilean families able to trace the earliest known descents from an original progenitor born in the British Isles.

viii) Besides those men from the British Isles who arrived in Chile through the Spanish service, as soldiers & civil servants, there were the seamen who in divers circumstances stayed or were left behind. There must have been similar instances throughout the XVIIIth Century, but no specifically named cases have come to my notice earlier than the XIXth Century. In 1802, Dr. George EDWARDS, surgeon on the whaler "Backhouse", settled at Coquimbo & founded what has become a prominent Chilean family in public life (IV.2). In 1804, a ship bound for Australia mutinied off the Chilean coast & some 100 of the passengers landed at Concepcion, including Dr. Henry FAULKNER who later became Governor of Quillota (P. H.). The surname FAULKNER continues in Chile today, probably in descent from him. William KENNEDY, mate of the "Scorpion" in 1808, when her captain & some of her crew were murdered, stayed in Chile, became a merchant & was resident in Valparaiso, 1823 (P.H.).

ix) In 1805, Amasa DELANO (whose brother Paul founded a prolific family in Chile: see IV.4), native of Boston, who traded on the Chilean coast, captured off Coronel the mutineered slaver "Prueba" (see his "Narrative" published 1817).

x) An early example of an English trader in Chile was John MIERS, coppersmith, who settled at Concon in 1808, married there & had issue, and published his "Travels in Chile" 1826.

xi) With the exceptions of MACKENNA, EDWARDS, DELANO (collaterally) and possibly FAULKNER, none of the other names mentioned in this paragraph (F) are indicated as having been the progenitor of a family subsequently resident in Chile: and it might be objected that the mention of those other names would be more appropriate in a historical account rather than in a genealogical paper. But the reader has been warned in the Introductory Chapter of the limitations of this paper. And, in any case, the interest of the other names to the genealogist (whose role is to chart the streams of blood, noble & common, open & hidden) is that, in a period of incomplete and virtually un-researched records, they illustrate the various ways in which the first wave of British blood must



have seeped into Chile in the years prior to the more formal & recorded travel of the XIXth Century. The descendants of the unnamed seamen and soldiers-of-fortune, who set out from the British Isles before the end of the XVIIIth Century, hispanicized their surnames and adopted Chile as their home, and their families today must be as completely Chilean as their neighbours. Yet they must also have preserved, for a generation or two, some tradition of their British origin: and so, through their cushioning presence, and undoubted hospitality towards subsequent arrivals from Britain, they would have facilitated the acclimatization of the XIXth Century settlers, amongst whom we find the progenitors of the extant & recognisable Anglo-Chilean Community. The present day descendants of the "first wave" of British blood can rarely be said to form part of the Anglo-Chilean Community: but the presence of their forebears made the existence of that Community possible.

## G) THE INDEPENDENCE PERIOD. 1810-

### 1826: NAVAL & MILITARY ASSOCIATIONS

i) During the period of a decade & a half that intervenes between the Declaration of Independence and its complete unchallenged exercise, there is a considerable influx of British names into Chile: and, in this "second wave", the names of transient soldiers- & sailors-of-fortune overlap with those of eventual settlers. The focal point for the soldiers was the "English Brigade" (recruited mainly from officers who had served in the Peninsular War, 1808/14), which formed part of O'HIGGINS' Patriot Forces in SAN MARTIN's Army of Liberation, that crossed the Andes in January 1817 and defeated the Spanish royalist forces at Chacabuco, 12.2.1817. The focal point for the sailors was service under Admiral Lord COCHRANE (see para. iv below).

ii) The 'first Independence movement of 1810 (see Chapter II.ii) was originally a 'junta' (committee) movement, from which the dominant figure to emerge was Jose Miguel CARRERA (brother of Luis, see para. F.vii). He was born in 1785 at Santiago, served in the Spanish Army against NAPOLEON, & returned to Chile in 1811. Styled the "Liberator of Chile", he was Dictator from 1812 until deposed by the royalists in 1814, being subsequently counted as the 1st President of the Republic. He was shot at Medoza, Argentina, in 1821 ("Galdames"). His niece Magdalena married a brother of Carmen SANTA MARIA, the wife of George LYON (IV.8) (see "Young" p.60).

iii) The leader of the second & effective Independence movement (see Chapter II.ii) was Bernardo O'HIGGINS (RIQUELME), the great national hero. Born at Chillan, Chile, in 1776 & educated in England, he returned to Chile in 1802 and commanded the Patriot Forces in 1813, in supersession of CARRERA. During the period of royalist restoration, he was in Argentina, helping SAN MARTIN to organise the Army of Liberation: and, after the battle of Chacabuco (see para. i above), he was appointed by SAN MARTIN Director-General of Government. O'HIGGINS is counted as the 2nd President of the Republic. He ruled until 1823, when he resigned & retired to Peru where he died peacefully in 1842 ("Galdames" & E.B.). He left no descendants. It was at his

invitation that COCHRANE entered the Chilean service.

iv) Thomas COCHRANE, (Admiral Lord COCHRANE) (1775-1860) accepted in 1817 the invitation to command the Chilean naval squadron, which he carried out with complete success 1818/23 in a series of actions fought along Chile's extensive coast, & has since been revered as a national hero. His signal exploit was the cutting out of the Spanish frigate "Esmeralda" under the fortifications of Callao harbour, Peru, 5.11.1820. In 1823 he transferred his services to Brazil and was created Marquess of Maranhao by the Emperor Dom PEDRO I. He succeeded his father as 10th Earl of Dundonald in 1821 ("Galdames" & Burke's Peerage). His descendants maintain close links with Chile and with the Anglo-Chilean Society (see para. M.v).

v) Prior to COCHRANE's arrival, there is record in 1817 (P.H.) of Captain MACKAY, a former seaman on a whaler, leader of a party of 6 unemployed English sailors (Sam BRAIN, Dan FUREY, George JENKINS, Tom MARTIN, Aleck MORRIS & Bill SHAE) who set out from Valparaiso in a launch & captured the "Minerva" in Africa. They subsequently captured a Spanish brig bearing despatches from the Viceroy of Peru to the Spanish royalist authorities in Chile, which news MACKAY passed to the Patriots in Valparaiso, who then legalised his privateer.

vi) On 22nd April 1822, H.M.S. frigate "Doris" put into Valparaiso, aboard being Maria GRAHAM, widow of the late commander Capt. Thomas GRAHAM, R.N., who had died off Cape Horn & who was buried at Valparaiso. Maria daughter of George DUNDAS, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, was born 1785 near Cocker mouth & died 1842 at Kensington. She had married Capt. GRAHAM in 1809; and in 1827 married, as her 2nd husband, Augustus Wall CALCOTT (1777-1844, knighted 1837, F.R.A. 1810, one of whose best-known paintings is "Milton dictating his poem to his daughters"). Maria GRAHAM travelled widely & published a number of books; but E.B. omits to mention (in the reference to her, sub A. W. CALCOTT) her "Journal of a Residence in Chile 1822", published 1824, and recognised in that country as an authoritative description of the early days of the Republic. Capt. GRAHAM had been a colleague of COCHRANE, who presented the widow to Chilean society, amongst whom she lived for the following 9 months.

vii) In her Journal, she mentions the names of 12 naval officers who were at Valparaiso in 1822, apparently serving under COCHRANE. Four of them are also mentioned in "Mulhall" or P.H.: Mr CANDLER, of the "Doris".

Capt. COBBETT, nephew of William COBBETT (1763-1835: the Radical). He was drowned 1826 off Cape Horn, when COCHRANE's former flagship "O'Higgins" (that had been the Spanish frigate "Maria Isabel" before she was captured) was wrecked on her voyage to Argentina (which country had bought the ship) (P.H.).

Dr. CRAIG, surgeon on the "O'Higgins": apparently temporarily resident in Santiago.

Capt. CROSBIE, commander of the flagship "O'Higgins": an Irishman. According to "Mulhall", he married COCHRANE's daughter: but there is



no mention of such a marriage in Burke's Peerage. Mr DANCE, of the "Doris".

P. O. GRENFELL, Lieutenant in the Chilean Navy, commander of the "Mercedes".

Mr JACKSON, of the "Moctezuma".

Capt. MORCELL, of the Chilean brig "Aranzazu". Capt. the Hon. Frederick SPENCER, commander of the frigate "Alacrity".

Capt. Vernon, of the "Doris".

Capt. WILKINSON (also named in "Mulhall").

Capt. WINTER, of the "Moctezuma". He was later in command of the "Independence" when that ship was sold to Argentina, but she was broken up at Talcahuano, 1826 (P.H.).

Only one military name is mentioned in the Journal: that of Major O'CARROL, who attended General SAN MARTIN when he passed through Valparaíso on his return to Argentina from Lima. And only one merchant captain is named: Capt. WHITE, of the "Medway", in Valparaíso harbour at the time of the earthquake of November 1822.

viii) Other naval names survive from other sources. In 1818, Capt. TURNER of the "Santa Rosa" was put ashore at Valparaíso by mutineers (P.H.). In the same year, BYNON (IV.5) engaged as COCHRANE's signal midshipman. In 1819, the American, Paul DELANO, arrived to deliver the corvette "Curiscio" to the Patriots & stayed to join them: his son Paul Hinckley engaged as a midshipman under COCHRANE, & later founded a numerous family (IV.4). In 1821, Robert W. SIMPSON entered the Chilean Navy, & later settled (IV.25.d.iii): and in 1822, Humphrey BUNSTER settled in unique style, being lassoed (IV.5).

Also in 1822, John ROBERTSON, a sailor on the British brig-of-war "Hecate" (which ship had been Capt. GRAHAM's first command in 1810), joined the Patriot Navy & was given command of a brig. He settled on La Mocha Island, off Talcahuano & married a Chilean. He was captured by the royalists, escaped & resumed Patriot service, turned privateer & was killed by the Spaniards (P.H.). In 1826, Capt. YOUNG commanded the Peruvian brig-of-war "Congreso" ("Mulhall"): and in the same year Lieutenant OXLEY, of the brig "Galvarino" (formerly the "Hecate"), was present at the capture of Chiloe ("Mulhall").

ix) John WILLIAMS entered the Chilean Navy before 1826. He was born in South Wales, naturalised a Chilean, & hispanicized his name to Juan GUILLERMOS. Later Captain, he formally took possession of the Strait of Magellan in the name of Chile, 21st September 1843. His son Admiral WILLIAMS (REBOLLEDO) (b. 1826 at Curacavi) later served in the Pacific War 1879 ("Mulhall" & P.H.).

x) Another settler prior to 1826, LYNCH, from Ireland (IV.10.a.i), was also probably a naval man. "Mulhall" also mentions Capt. BLAIR, commander of a pirate vessel off the Equadorian coast, who was captured in 1821 by COCHRANE and subsequently released. A rare military reference is to Col. TUPPER (b. 1800 in Guernsey, C.I.), who arrived in Chile in 1821, & m. 1826 at Valparaíso a grand-daughter of Count ZEEGERS & had issue: he defeated the Spanish at Chiloe in 1826, was appointed Governor of Coquimbo 1829,

& was murdered 1830 after the battle of Maule by rebellious Indians ("Mulhall").

Many British subjects (particularly Scots & Irish) were similarly engaged during this period elsewhere in South America: and amongst them, General Nicholas BUTLER, in Argentina, was ancestor of several families later settled in Chile (IV.3).

It is probably due to the British seamen of this period that all British immigrants and visitors to Chile have been and are known by the generic term 'gringos'. The derivation of the word 'gringo' is obscure, but is said to allude to the refrain "Green grow the rushes O!" chanted by the seamen as they heaved at the capstan.

#### H) THE INDEPENDENCE PERIOD, 1810-1826 TRADING & CIVIL ASSOCIATIONS

i) Whilst the fighting for Independence continued, the foreign mercantile and civil community was already beginning to take shape; and many of the first British merchants to trade with South America were those who already had trading connections with the Peninsula, particularly the Cadiz merchants. Indeed, it could be argued that NAPOLEON's attempt to conquer Europe was the catalyst through which the Anglo-Chilean Community originated, Unemployment after the campaign sent the ex-combatants to South America. Blockade during that campaign sent the merchants there. And both these movements of individuals were in consonance with British Government policy, epigrammatically defined on 12th December 1826 by George CANNING (1770-1827), then Foreign Secretary, when he declaimed: "I called the New World into existence to redress the balance of the Old". One might style him the "political godfather" of emancipated South America. He can be remotely connected with families now residence in Chile (see Burke's Peerage, art. "Baron Garvagh")

ii) Perhaps one of the earliest references to a British merchant in South America, whose trading activities gave rise to a family later settled in Chile, is to John Parish ROBERTSON (1792-1843). He was born at Kelso, Scotland, son of the Asst. Secretary of the Bank of Scotland, by his wife Julia PARISH, dau of a Hamburg merchant. He went to South America in 1807, was the first merchant to trade with Paraguay 1811, founded the Scots colony of Monte Grande on the River Plate 1825, & retired to Scotland 1830, where he died. His younger brother William Parish ROBERTSON (1795-1861) settled in South America in 1814, died at Valparaíso, & was the father of William ROBERTSON (IV.15.c). Another early South American settler, who left descendants in Chile, was Thomas PATRICKSON (IV.11.b) who d. 1819 at Buenos Aires.

iii) Andrew BLEST, merchant, of Co. Sligo, Connaught, arrived in Chile in 1813 on the ship "Emily", with his 2 brothers, & settled (S.P.M.). Joshua WADDINGTON (b. 1792 at York, d. 1876) went to Buenos Aires in 1812, & thence to Valparaíso in 1817. He financed the copper mines at Copiapo & Coquimbo, and irrigation at Limache, trading as 'Waddington, Templeman & Co.' ("Mulhall"). In or soon after 1822, WADDINGTON was joined by Edmund EASTMAN, founder of a family resident in Chile (IV.6).



iv) It is evident from Maria GRAHAM's Journal (see para. G.vi above) that by 1822 there was already an "English" colony resident in Valparaíso. But she is a disappointing authority for a genealogist & often only identifies her contacts with blanks or initial letters. She tells us, for instance, that "five English" died in the earthquake of November 19th: and she mentions meeting an Englishman, manager of a soap & candle factory near Melipilla, who had been a sailor on a whaler wrecked near Juan Fernandez: but she does not give any of their names. The non-Spanish residents named in her Journal were:

Mr BENETT, from Co. Lincs. He had been Governor of Esmeralda in the early part of the War of Independence, and later became COCHRANE's secretary & manager of his estate at Quintero.

Mr BERNARD, of Santiago; known as 'don Diego' settled with a family.

Mr CAMPBELL, Scots merchant, who had m. a sister of Mariano de ENCALADA.

Mr CLARKE (no details).

Mr CRUIKSHANK, of Quintero Viejo.

Mr DAVIDSON (no details).

Mr FAWKNER, "born in England", Lt-Governor of Quillota (who must be identical with Dr FAULKNER, see para. F.viii).

Mr GOLDSEGG, who had come from Woolwich, with his family, to make rockets to fire against Callao.

Mr HOGAN, the American Consul at Valparaíso, his wife & daughter.

Mr HOSEASON (no details).

Mr MIERS & his family (see para. F.x).

Mr OLVER, shipwright.

M. PHAROUX, proprietor of the "Hotel Frances" at Valparaíso.

Mr PREVOST, the American-Consul General & a Chilean judge, whose father, a Swiss from Geneva, had settled in Chile.

Mr THOMPSON, philanthropist & founder of schools, who seems to have been a transient and to have left Valparaíso for Lima in June 1822.

v) British Consular representation apparently commenced the following year, 1823, with the appointment as Vice-Consul of William Henry ROUSE. In 1827 he went to Concepción as Consul, & later returned to Valparaíso in that office. He married c1838 Adela daughter of Auguste BARDEL, the French Vice-Consul at Concepción. ROUSE is said to have been "a son of King GEORGE IV & an oriental lady" (P. H.). The first British Consul-General at Valparaíso (after the Act of 1825 regulating the appointment of consuls) was Christopher Richard NUGENT, who held office until 1828 (P.H.). Rev. Thomas KENDALL (bapt.1778), who went to New South Wales in 1813, was a missionary in New Zealand 1814/25 & was ordained 1820 in the U.K., was resident in Valparaíso 1825/27. There was a "Burying Ground for Foreigners" at Valparaíso from an early date: and Capt. Peter DILLON subscribed to its upkeep in 1827, on his way to discover the fate of LA PEROUSSE's Expedition. But British churches & schools (at least those that survive in today's community) are of later foundation.

vi) One of the first British merchant houses to establish itself in Chile, and still today one of the

leading houses, was that of 'Antony Gibbs & Sons', founded in London in 1808 with Peninsula connections. In South America, the house first traded in Peru, under the successive styles of 'Gibbs Crawley Moens & Co.' (1822/24) & 'Gibbs Crawley & Co.' (1824/47). The latter firm opened its first office in Chile in 1826: and from 1847 onwards Gibbs have continuously traded in Chile under the successive styles of 'William Gibbs & Co.' (1847/79), 'Gibbs & Co.' (1880/1948) and 'Gibbs y Cia. S.A.C.' (since 1948). Their story is told in "The History of Antony & Dorothea Gibbs" by J.A.GIBBS, published privately 1922, and in "Antony Gibbs & Sons, Limited, Merchants & Bankers, 1808-1958", compiled 1958 by W. MAUDE. The first English employees of the firm mentioned as resident in South America were George Thomas DAVY (d.1874), who went to Peru in 1823 & stayed in South America until 1846, being subsequently a partner (1848/74); and John HAYNE (d.1864), who went to Peru in 1825 & stayed in South America until 1846. HAYNE, who was a partner (1848/59), was uncle of James Charles HAYNE (partner 1880/86: d.1899), who resided in South America 1849/79 & was the father of Caroline who m. 1887 Archibald WILLIAMSON (later 1st Baron Forres) (see para.K.ii & IV.16). From 1828 onwards, some members of the GIBBS family have occasionally resided in Chile (IV.9).

vii) In 1826, the year in which the Spanish were finally driven from their last stronghold, George LYON (1803-1866) settled in Chile. He had been "sick & ailing" and was sent to Chile for his health his family possibly having been influenced by the publication of Maria GRAHAM's Journal, 1824, in which she described the country as "an earthly paradise & beneficial to the lungs" (see "Young", p.61). He settled and founded a large family, whose descendants are widely connected by marriage with other Anglo-Chilean families & with Chilean families. (IV.8).

In the same year, 1826, Mathew BIGGS (d. 1853) & his wife went to Lima, Peru, and raised a family that subsequently (1842) settled in Chile. Between the descendants of DELANO (1819), LYON (1826) & BIGGS (1826), the genealogist can trace close connections with a large proportion of the families that today comprise the Anglo-Chilean Community.

## J) THE EARLY TRADING PERIOD 1826-1850

i) In the 1830s Chile was exclusively (as it still continues largely today) an agricultural & mining country, and the export of mined products has always accounted for the great part of Chile's foreign trade. Thus the trading pattern of the country, which from this period onwards provides the occupational background of the majority of the British immigrants, is one familiar throughout the World during the XIXth Century, namely the export of national raw materials and the import of European finished goods and technical knowledge.

At the beginning of this period, the principal export was 'guano' for use as fertiliser. The droppings of millions of seabirds over centuries of time had formed rich deposits along the coast that required no more than to be cut out and shipped. In the words of the clerihew quoted to me in 1949



by the Hon. Antony Gibbs.

Gibbs  
first made their dubs  
out of the turds  
of foreign birds.

*Elena M. Queros  
mestizo family*

Some of the larger of the early merchant houses owned their own fleets of sailing vessels, such as those of CANCIANI Sobrinos (an Italian family settled c1830, with many Anglo-Chilean descendants: see IV.10) & the Cornish family of ROGERS & Co., of whom Ralph ROGERS m. a granddaughter of James FRAZER (b.1794, d. 1847 at Valparaiso). The 'Pacific Steam Navigation Company' (P.S.N.C.) was founded in 1840 & established itself as the traditional shipping line on "the West Coast", a generic term in common local usage embracing Chile, Peru & Bolivia, and whereby many old-timers refer to themselves as "West-Coasters".

Traders large & small went to Chile themselves, or sent partners, and later their contracted managers, clerks & overseers as their needs dictated. Other British subjects, sometimes professional men, went to Chile independently to test their luck: and some who went as employees stayed to set up business on their own account. And through the whole story of British immigration there runs an intriguing thread of men whom one can only describe as "chance settlers": men who were apparently "en route" for some other country or to nowhere in particular, and who fell in love with Chile & stayed to settle there. The motives of the mobile would in themselves be a fascinating study.

Some who went to Chile moved on or returned; others brought their wives with them: but many, original settlers or their children, married in the country, & so the Community with its network of connections through intermarriage took shape. It will be noticed that only a minority of the names so far mentioned carry references to "Chapter IV", whereas the majority of the names subsequent to this point are so cross-referenced: and the reader is again reminded of the limitations of this paper, explained in the Introduction.

ii) Another great English name connected with Chile at this time was that of Charles Robert DARWIN (1809-1882), the naturalist & scientist. He took part in the surveying expedition of the "Beagle" 1831/36, which cruised up the Chilean coast 1832, in the course of her circumnavigation. It was the observations that he made on this voyage that inspired him to begin his work, 1837, on the "Transmutation of Species"; and he mentions the island of Chiloe more than once in his works. Again, a remote connections with the Community can be traced, through the marriage of his son Sir Francis (1848-1925) to Amy RUCK, whose sister Mary was mother of the 1st Baron ATKIN of Aberdovey (IV.23).

iii) Dr. William BLEST (1800-1884), born at Sligo, County Sligo, physician and surgeon, settled in Chile 1827, & became deputy & senator. He m. --- GANA & had issue 3 sons born in Chile:

1\*) Guillermo (1829-1905), b. at Santiago, playwright & poet, became Chilean Minister Plenipotentiary to Argentina & Brazil. About 1880 he

was Intendente of San Felipe. He m. an English-woman.

2\*) Alberto (1831-1920), novelist, deputy, & Intendente of Colchagua. He left Chile in 1886 to be Envoy Extraordinary to Paris & London.

3\*) Joaquin (b.1832), lawyer, & editor of the daily newspaper "Correo", was Minister of Information 1866/71 & President of the House of Deputies c1880. ("Galdames" & "Mulhall").

iv) The following are some names that occur during the period 1830-1850, most of whom left descendants, members of the Anglo-Chilean Community today, as noticed in Chapter IV:

McLAUGHLIN, Thomas Morris (1800-1882): was settled at Tacna, Peru before 1830. He m. Maria MAZUELOS (1802-1886) & his great-grandchildren were surnamed ALLARDICE & BIRRELL.

PORTER, James: b. in London c 1800. He m. before 1830, Narcissus daughter of Fernando MARTELL, of Valparaiso (P.H.).

FLINDT, Adolph Ferdinand (1813-1851), from Larenfeld, Denmark. He settled at Valparaiso c 1832/33 & m. a niece of Antonio CANCIANI, whose partner he became (IV.10).

WHITE, ---, whose family was settled at Valparaiso before 1837m when his son-in-law Thomas PATRICKSON d. there (IV.11)

MacKAY, Dr. John (1819-1901), b. at Inverness. He qualified as a doctor at Glasgow, 1838; sailed 1839 for New South Wales, & was sent thence to Chile for supplies, 1840, where he arrived at Talcahuano where he settled & died (P.H.).

BRAUN, Elias: b. in Poland. He settled c1840 at Punta Arenas, in the extreme south of Chile & set up sheepfarming, which developed into the 'Sociedad Explotadora de Tierra del Fuego' (S. E.T.F.), the principal sheep-farming and wool-producing undertaking in Chile (IV.12).

YRIBERRY, Pedro: a Basque from Pamplona or Santander, Spain. He settled in Peru before 1842, When his son Simon was b. there (IV.14).

RIED, Dr. <sup>Av</sup>Quinas (1810-1869), military surgeon, from Bavaria. He settled at Valparaiso 1842, when returning to England after a tour of duty in Australia, & m. a niece of Antonio CANCIANI (IV.10).

BUDGE, Forbes: from Scotland. He settled in Chile before 1843, when his daughter Isabel (d. 1935) was b. there. She m. Carlos BARROILHET (1835-1876), son of a French immigrant, & their son Carlos (1866-1954) m. Teresa CANNON, sister of Mrs Federico YRIBERRY (IV.14).

PLUMMER, Anthony (1817-1864): was settled in Chile before 1844, when he was already m. to Ana daughter of Paul Hinckley DELANO (IV.4).

OXLEY, Samuel Potter (1804-1872). He had settled at Valparaiso before 1844, when his infant daughter Isabel was buried there (IV.13).

TRUMBULL, Rev. David (1819-1889), b. at Elizabeth, New Jersey, U.S.A. He settled in Chile 1845, and founded & was the first minister of the Union Church, at Valparaiso, where he died. His granddaughter Mary m. George COMPTON (IV.11.c).



SOTHERS, Joseph (1815-1892), b. at Gravesend, London. He settled at Tacna, Peru, before 1845 when he m. Carmen PIVIDAL, a granddaughter of General BUTLER (IV.3).

SALKELD, Frederick; from London. He settled at Tacna, Peru, before 1846, when his daughter Elisa was b. there (IV.14).

MACQUEEN, William Lennie (1832-1879), b. at Drymen, Co. Stirling. He settled in Chile 1849, became Manager of the Banco Nacional de Chile, & m. a great-niece of Antonio CANCIANI (IV.10).

ARMSTRONG, Rev. William: during this period, was the first formally appointed Consular Chaplain at Valparaíso. He was succeeded before 1852 by Rev. Benjamin HILL (P.H.).

#### K) THE PERIOD OF COMMERCIAL EXPANSION, 1850-1883

i) From the middle of the XIXth Century, there was construction & operation of railway lines, and the building & expansion of port works. The Antofagasta-Bolivia Railway, climbing from sea-level to the plateau at 12,500', was a fine feat of railway engineering. The activities brought a further influx of British subjects, both as managers & artisans. Sometimes they arrived in parties, as for example the gang of men recruited in the shops of Dubbs & Co., locomotive engineers, of Glasgow, in 1862. Dubbs were manufacturing locomotives for the Chilean State Railways, and the men were contracted to help set up the operation. They were led out by John KING (1833-1921) (IV.19.b).

Sheep-farming & the wool export business brought out many Scotsmen and Northcountrymen to work on the sheep-stations, again both as managers & shepherds. Other shipping lines operated on the West Coast, such as the Nautilus Steam Shipping Company ('Gulf Line') of Greenock (cf. IV.28) & the McAULIFFE Line (IV.27), who, like the P.S.N.C., brought out or engaged locally their shore staff. Most of the vessels on the 'West Coast' at the beginning of this period were sailing ships or paddlewheel steamers. The first steamer on this coast installed with electric lighting was R.M.S. "Mendoza" (then 'Queen of the Pacific'), commanded in 1880 by Capt. Elias John JOSTE (IV.28.b).

British subjects have been employed in the nitrate, copper, iron & coal mining companies; though ownership & direction of the last three activities has tended to lie rather with American interests. Copper-mining has always been of the first importance in Chilean economy, and in 1876 Chile produced 38% of the world supply of copper. William Gibson DELANO (1810-1877) (IV.4) was one of the pioneers in developing coal-mining. The important Schwager Coal Mines (today operated by 'Cia. Carbonífera y Industrial de Lota') were first developed by Frederick William SCHWAGER (1789-1861), b. at Zerbst (in Anhalt, Germany), d. at Valparaíso, whose daughter Marion (d. 1912) m. Robert Adolph CLAUDE (d. 1891) & had 2 children (IV.13.c).

ii) The second, in order of age, of the leading British merchant houses is that of 'Williamson, Balfour & Co.'. The firm was established in

Liverpool in 1851 under the style of 'S. Williamson & Co.', to act as Forwarding Agents, Merchants & Shipowners; and the Chilean office was opened in the following year by Stephen WILLIAMSON (1827-1903), the first of several members of his family to reside occasionally in Chile (IV.16). The story of this merchant house is told in "Balfour Williamson & Co., & Allied Firms: memoirs of a merchant house", published privately 1929, and in "Heirs of Great Adventure" by Wallis HUNT, 1951. The style was changed in 1856 to 'Balfour Williamson & Co.'; and again to 'Williamson Balfour & Co.' in 1863, in which year David DUNCAN (1831-1886) left the partnership.

David DUNCAN had been one of the three original partners in 'S. Williamson & Co.', & in 1855 became WILLIAMSON's brother-in-law (IV.16). In 1863, he founded, based upon an earlier firm of Ravenscroft Brothers, the third traditional British house, 'Duncan Fox & Co.'

The third original partner in 'S. Williamson & Co.' was Alexander BALFOUR (1824-1886), who also resided sometime in Chile (IV.21). Both WILLIAMSON & BALFOUR were active philanthropists, and the Anglo-Chilean Community in Valparaíso owes much to their efforts. They were sponsors & benefactors of the Union Church (see para. J.iv. under TRUMBULL), & BALFOUR was one of the founders of the Y.M.C.A. in Chile. BALFOUR also founded the Artisans' School in Valparaíso in 1857, and chose Peter MACKAY, of Edinburgh, as the first headmaster. SOMERSCALES, the marine painter, was a master at this School until 1877, when MACKAY resigned. The school, since known as MacKay's School, still teaches the community's sons.

iii) The period of Chile's greatest prosperity came with the development and exploitation of the sodium nitrate deposits in the north of the country. These 'nitrate pampas' are rich & extensive, and in an ordinary year some 40,000 Chilean workmen were employed in the 'nitrate oficinas' (E.B.). Some of the richest deposits were in territory that then belonged to Peru & Bolivia, and many were worked by Chilean companies under agreements and concessions. This situation, and the sources of disagreement that it provoked, was the cause of the "War of the Pacific" 1879/83, during which the Chileans occupied Lima in 1881. By this War, Chile won its two northernmost provinces, Tarapaca the furthest north) ceded by Peru in 1883, and Antofagasta ceded by Bolivia in 1884. Most of the nitrate ports, such as Iquique, are today mere shadows of their former selves: but during the late XIXth & early XXth Centuries many British subjects lived & worked there, and the English genealogist should remember that, as with so many European countries, South American frontiers have also changed. A man may have left England to settle in Peru or Bolivia, and have died in Chile, yet always have lived in the same South American town. The houses of Gibbs, Williamson, & W.R. Grace & Co. were specially interested in the nitrate trade.

iv) Some of the British settler family firms that date from this period, besides those already mentioned, were:

Allardice & Co: founded 1876 by David ALLARDICE (d. 1912), formerly a partner in Williamson Balfour.



Balfour Lyon & Co.  
Beausire & Co: before 1870 in Peru (IV.25).  
Buchanan Jones & Co: (IV.22): since succeeded by Jorje Jones y Cia. (IV.17.b.iii).  
Cooper & Co: before 1869, closed 1899 (IV.26).  
Headley Evans & Co: before 1853, liquidated 1865 (IV.10.a.iii).  
Jackson & Co: about 1854, closed before 1916 (IV.3.e).  
Morrison & Co: about 1860, family interest sold 1963 (IV.20).  
Rose-Innes & Co: about 1860, now closed (IV.3.e.v).  
Wallace & Co: still trading.  
Other firms, with British connections, but which do not appear to have been named after settler-founders are Wessel Duval (still trading) and Graham Rowe (in Peru before 1886, now succeeded by Agencias Graham in Chile: cf. IV.25. e).

v) During this period, members of the liberal professions still settle in Chile and set up practice, and, after the XIXth Century, it is unusual for a doctor or lawyer, already qualified elsewhere, to settle. Such professions may only be practiced today by persons who have qualified in Chile: and amongst them is a representative number of descendants of British settlers.

#### L) MODERN TIMES, 1883-1964

i) For about 50 years following the "War of the Pacific", times were prosperous for Chile; though a national economy that depends to so great an extent on the export of mined products is subject to many vicissitudes. By 1906, Chilean copper production represented only 4% of the world supply. But in 1910, Chile supplied 64% of the world's nitrogen requirements: though only 25% in 1926 (E.B.). In terms of Anglo-Chilean genealogy, this prosperity meant a continued influx of contracted employees to start their own businesses. And prosperity also brought another category of immigrant, the domestic servant. For the rich (and some were very rich) built large houses and set up establishments in the grand Victorian manner. Tutors & Governesses, butlers & ladies' maids, cooks & gardeners, went from Britain at this period to work in Chilean & Anglo-Chilean homes: and a quota of these married & settled in the country.

ii) British Banks made a slow start in Chile, due to the fact that transactions were usually carried out through the merchant houses. In 1888, largely on the initiative of Colonel NORTH (who went to Chile for a Yorkshire firm of boiler-makers, & acquired substantial interests in the nitrate industry), the 'Bank of Tarapaca and London' was founded, with its first office at Pisagua, a nitrate port in the northern province that had formerly belonged to Peru. The Bank later opened offices in Antofagasta, Santiago, Valparaiso and Concepcion; and it pioneered banking in the far south, where its office at Punta Arenas, on the Strait of Magellan, was the first bank in that locality. From that area, the Bank extended its activities into Argentina, and in 1900 amalgamated with the 'Anglo-Argentine Bank' (established in Buenos Aires and in Montevideo, Uruguay), taking the name of 'Bank of Tarapaca and Argentina'. In 1907, the name was again changed to 'Anglo-South American Bank'; and

of the merchant houses, and continued incentive to those who had arrived as employees

for the next 25 years this Bank continued to expand throughout Latin America and in Spain, acquiring various other banks of British origin. (See "Bank of London & South America Ltd., Quarterly Review, Centenary number, October 1962").

iii) More family firms of British origin date from this period, including; Casa MacKenzie; Hardy & Co (IV.30) in 1903; Kenrick & Co (IV.36); McKAY & Co., biscuit manufacturers; Robinson & Co; Sutton & Co. (successor to Huth & Co. founded 1901); and Weir Scott & Co; all still trading. Other, & most divers, reasons have brought British & American subjects to settle in Chile: the GARVINS (Americans: IV.35) went there in 1884 as medical missionaries; professors have gone to teach at Chilean universities; hospital matrons, schoolteachers & football referees have been contracted by Chilean & Anglo-Chilean organizations.

iv) During the world economic crisis of 1929/32, the Chilean nitrate industry (already badly hurt by the competition of synthetic nitrates) collapsed, with very prejudicial effects on the Chilean economy, on the merchant houses most involved in the nitrate trade, and on many individual careers. The assets of the closely involved 'Anglo-South American Bank' were frozen in 1932, and taken over in 1936 by the 'Bank of London & South America Limited'. This Bank, "a fusion of several banking enterprises established in different parts" of South America (of which the two earliest were begun in 1862, respectively in Buenos Aires & in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil), is "today the only British bank with branches in Latin America" (see the same authority as for para.ii above).

v) These Banks in turn brought out many British subjects in their employ, and at this stage there is a fresh genealogical aspect, for the banking organization is one of the big international employers, whose practice it is to transfer their careers. Comparable employers, from a genealogical viewpoint, with branches or subsidiary companies in Chile, are the Western Telegraph Co., the Shell Petroleum organization (Shell Chile Ltd.), Imperial Chemical Industries (Cia. Chilena de Explosivos), the British American Tobacco Corporation (Cia. Chilena de Tabacos), & the firms of auditors, Deloitte Plender Griffiths and Price Waterhouse Peat. Amongst the partners & executives of such organizations, the genealogist finds many persons with family connections by marriage in more than one South American country, thus extending throughout the Continent the network of "Anglo" family connections & associations. The British insurance companies have sometimes sent their own employees to Chile: but in general their interests, which date back to the 1830s, tend to have been cared for (as in the cases of British manufacturers & exporters) by firms or individuals acting as agents.

vi) Since the economic crisis of 1929/32, Chile has encouraged a gradual industrial development, in the course of which the British merchant houses (all now trading under Chilean styles) have diversified their activities; and in consequence their more recently engaged contract employees have included technicians in various branches of industry. In 1960, the Bank of London & South America Ltd, acquired the whole of the share capital of Balfour Williamson; and in the Centenary number of its



Review (quoted in para.ii above), the latter firm's trading activities are summarised in the following words: "In more than a century of existence there is hardly any form of economic activity in which Balfour Williamson and its associated companies have not at some time participated; ... flour-milling, cement manufacture, mining, fruit-farming, sheep-farming (on Easter Island in the Pacific), shipping, banking and insurance, besides its normal trading activities". The description is typical for the other big houses: Duncan Fox, for instance, controls more than one large textile mill on the West Coast.

#### M) THE COMMUNITY TODAY

i) During the period of a century & a half in which the varied British interests, influences and associations reviewed briefly above, have shaped the Community with a flow of immigrants, the body of the Community has been building in the persons of the descendants of those who stayed and settled. There has, of course, always been a constant reverse movement: the merchant retiring, the contract employee opting to return, the children, or descendants of a settler re-emigrating to the original homeland or to a third country. And some of these descendants who returned to Britain have since become prominent in public life of the United Kingdom: there are a number of people named in "Who's Who" who have Anglo-Chilean backgrounds. Yet such is the attraction that Chile exerts on those who have lived there, that a number of former residents continue to lend their support to Community organizations.

ii) In its widest sense, & as was observed in Chapter I, the Community (if understood to include all descendants of British settlers) is heterogeneous. For it ranges, with every intermediate gradation, between the extremes from the most recently-arrived 'gringo' struggling with his first Spanish lessons, to the seventh-generation descendant whose only relic of British heritage is his surname. In that widest sense, British descendants are to be found in all walks of life. In some families, where the emphasis naturally lies rather on the 'Chilean' actuality than on the "Anglo-" origin, members have been prominent in public life, as deputy, senator, Minister or Ambassador. Such families would probably include those of MACKENNA, EDWARDS, ROSS & LYON. Col. Marmaduke GROVE (b.1878 at Copiapo) was the socialist candidate for election as President of the Republic in 1932: and his brother Eduardo, Chilean Ambassador to Canada, married Ines, sister of Salvador ALLENDE, who was defeated in the latest Presidential election, 1964 (IV.24.b). In other families with British surnames, where the use of the English language in the home lapsed long ago, the descendants are indistinguishable from their Chilean neighbours: they might be officers in the Chilean Army, businessmen, shopkeepers, clerks, artisans, or labourers.

iii) In a more restricted sense, the word Community can be understood to signify only British-born residents and those Anglo-Chilean descendants who actively keep their British associations & connections alive. Some such would be partners in their family businesses. The daughters tend to become bilingual secretaries in business houses or with United Nations representations, international

airline hostesses, or teachers in British & American schools. The sons often enter the employ of the old merchant houses or of the local branches of the international firms. Many (including a few who barely spoke English) went "home" to serve in the Forces in the Second World War (1939/45) as members of the British Latin-American Volunteers (B.L.A.V.): and those who served in the R.A.F. may now be pilots in the national airline 'Linea Aerea Nacional' (L.A.N.). Others enter the Chilean Navy (which has inherited a strong British tradition from the days of Lord COCHRANE), or become officers in the Chilean merchant navy ('Cia. Chilena de Navegacion Inter-oceanica', and 'Cia. Sud-Americana de Vapores'). Others again practice the liberal professions and have qualified in Chile as doctors, dentists, lawyers, architects & accountants. Some are stockbrokers & exchange brokers. A few have been ordained both Protestant & Roman Catholic. Some have settled in the countryside & become farmers: but the majority live an urban life. The large prosperous communities in the northern nitrate ports have mostly dispersed; and the great majority of the Community live today in & around Santiago, and Valparaiso (with its residential suburb, Vina del Mar), with smaller nuclei in the south at Concepcion and Punta Arenas.

iv) Again in this restricted sense, the Community possesses, within the corporate body of the Chilean nation, an undoubted sense of group personality, that finds expression in its Community organizations, some of which have already been mentioned. The old "Burying Ground for Foreigners" at Valparaiso (see para. H.v) has now become the "Cementerio de Disidentes" (and shared about equally by British & German dead). Besides the Union Church (see para. K.ii), there are three main Anglican Churches: St. Paul's, at Valparaiso; St Peter's, at Vina; and St Andrew's at Santiago. The former British-American Hospital at Valparaiso was closed about 20 years ago, and its place taken by the 'Clinica Miraflores', a British nursing home near Vina del Mar. Of schools: at Valparaiso, besides (for boys) MacKay's (see para. K.ii) there is St. Margaret's (for girls); and at Santiago, The Grange School (see IV.3. e.ii) was founded 1929 for boys, & there is Colegio Dunalastair (see IV.34) for Girls. The Chambers of Commerce are traditional. The Sociedad Chilena de Cultura Inglesa provides a focal point for the artistic and dramatic interests of Anglo-Chileans, besides its principal function of teaching the English language to the public generally. The "South Pacific Mail", an English language weekly paper, was first published in Valparaiso in November 1909, and is still in circulation (published since 1950 in Santiago, and since then tending to reflect American rather than British interests).

v) Two other Community bodies serve to co-ordinate and focalise communal interests. In 1910, the Canning Club (named after George CANNING: see para. H.i) was founded in London, and has its premises at 1, Hamilton Place, W.1. next door to the Chilean Embassy. Whilst it is not exclusively "Chilean", being described as "social (South American) & non-political", its members include Anglo-Chileans and British businessmen with interests in Chile. In 1944, The Anglo-Chilean Society was founded in London, under the



Presidency of the Chilean Ambassador, with the British Ambassador in Chile as 'President in Chile'. Thomas COCHRANE, 13th Earl of Dundonald (d. 1958: great-grandson of Lord COCHRANE, see para. G.iv), was Chairman of the Executive Committee; which chair is now occupied by his nephew, Ian Douglas COCHRANE,

14th Earl of Dundonald, who visited Chile recently. The Society had 905 individual and 90 commercial members in 1959. Of the four objects of the Society, the fourth reads: "To preserve the traditions of the close historical, family & economic connections between Chile & Great Britain during the past 150 years."

## iv: Some Brief Family Notices

### 1) SCOPE, ABBREVIATIONS & AUTHORITIES

In Chapters II & III of this paper, I have attempted to present a general (but unavoidably superficial) outline of the background, origins & identity of the Anglo-Chilean Community. In this Chapter, I record some brief notices of families who form part of, or are intimately associated with, that Community. The notices numbered 2 to 32 are in chronological order of first settlement in (or connection with) South America, and they treat mostly of families of which numerous members reside (or have resided) in Chile. The notices numbered 33 to 38 are of more recent interest to the genealogist. These brief notices are summarised from my Genealogical Collection, the scope & limitations of which I have explained in the Introductory Chapter. I realise that there are many omissions in my Collection, and I fear that it contains some errors; but I hope, with co-operation, eventually to correct these deficiencies. At the same time, preparing this paper at only a few weeks notice, it is not possible for me to reproduce even a summary of any large part of the Collection. For, whilst its scope is limited by comparison with the extent of the Community in its widest sense (cf. para. M.ii), it is fairly comprehensive & representative of the Community in its more restricted sense.

The abbreviations used in this chapter are those normally found in works of genealogical reference, with one possible exception. I use the symbol "2xg", "3xg", etc., to indicate the number of greats in a descent: thus, "4xg'g'son" signifies "great-great-great-great-grandson".

#### As to my Authorities:

Whenever I have learned of the existence of family papers, I have requested the loan of them for copying. Other specific authorities used are the tombstone inscriptions in the Protestant and Roman Catholic cemeteries at Valparaíso (a number of which are family vaults), and the early files of the "South Pacific Mail", from both of which sources I have noted numerous dates & relationships. Apart from those written authorities, I have personally interviewed a considerable number of people, who have been most generous with information about their families. All these authorities are, of course, noted in the original MS. collection; but time & space prevent me from citing in this Chapter authorities other than the family papers.

Besides these Family papers, and the firms' histories respectively referred to in paras. H.vi. (re Antony Gibbs & Sons), K.ii (re Williamson Balfour) & L.ii (re the British Banks), I have obtained biographical material from the following

printed works, listed by their short references.

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| E.B.                  | Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1952 edn.  |
| Galdames              | "A History of Chile", by Luis GALDAMES, 1939.  |
| Graham                | "Journal of a Residence in Chile during the year 1822", by Maria GRAHAM, 1824 (see para. G.vi).                              |
| Mulhall               | "The English in South America", by Michael MULHALL, published at Buenos Aires, undated, c1880                                |
| <del>Evans</del> P.H. | "Perilous Havens", a series of articles by O. 'Hardy' EVANS, antiquarian, of Valparaíso, published during 1950 in the S.P.M. |
| S.P.M.                | "South Pacific Mail" (see para. M.iv).   |
| Young                 | "Baroque Tales of Chile", by Henry Lyon YOUNG, 1963 (see IV.8.d.ii).   |

And I have also drawn information from:

- Burke's History of the Commoners, 1836/38.
- Burke's Landed Gentry, 1952 edn.
- Burke's Landed Gentry of Ireland, 1958 edn.
- Burke's Peerage, Baronetage & Knightage, 1963 edn.
- Crisp's Visitations.
- The Plantagenet Roll of the Blood Royal, by the Marquis of Ruvigny and Raineval, Clarence, Exeter & Essex Volumes, 1905/08.
- Who's Who, 1959 edn. (unless otherwise stated).

### 2) EDWARDS, settled 1802

- a) George EDWARDS, surgeon on the whaler "Backhouse" (see F.viii), settled at Coquimbo 1802 (P.H.) & left 3 children:
  - 1) Joaquin (1808-1869), banker & mine-owner, became Intendente of Coquimbo.
  - 2) Agustin (1816-1878), below.
  - 3) Teresa (1810-1844), the 1st wife of Paul Hinckley DELANO (IV.4.c), & mother of his 14 eldest children.

George's niece Elizabeth EDWARDS m. George YOUNG, who settled in Chile 1861, brother of William Russell YOUNG (who m. Emma LYON, see IV.8.d.ii).

- b) Agustin EDWARDS settled at Valparaíso 1850 & founded the Bank of Edwards & Co. His grandson Agustin EDWARDS (ROSS) was Chilean Ambassador in London during the First World War & in 1922, President of the first Assembly of the League of Nations, at Geneva. The family, prominent in Chilean public life, controls the daily newspaper "El Mercurio" and the "Chilena Consolidada" insurance company. The family is related by marriage with those of ROSS, BUDGE



& EASTMAN (IV.6). "My Native Land", published 1928, was written by A. EDWARDS, a member of this family.

- 3) BUTLER descendants: settled (in Argentina) c1806, (in Chile) 1853
- a) The authority for the first three generations of this family is the MS GRIFFIN Pedigree, compiled c1906/10 by Herbert J. GRIFFIN.  
 Nicholas BUTLER (b. in Ireland) was a General in the Argentine Army during that country's War of Independence 1806/16 (see G.x). He m. --- SILES & had issue a dau Carmen (b. 1806 in Argentina) who m. Jose Maria PIVIDAL (b. 1803 at Buenos Aires; settled at Tacna, Peru, before 1829 & d. there 1864) & had issue 8 sons & 8 daus, of whom:
  - 1) Carlos PIVIDAL (5<sup>o</sup> son), sometime Peruvian Minister in London. He m. Victoria SALKELD (IV.14).
  - 2) Carmen (eld. dau), b. 1829 at Tacna, d. 1885 at Coquimbo, Chile. She m. Joseph SOTHERS & had issue (b. below).
  - 3) Juana Guillermina (2<sup>o</sup> dau), b. 1830 at Tacna, d. 1906 at Santiago. She m. John Stewart JACKSON & had issue (e. below).
- b) Joseph SOTHERS (brother of Georgina, who m. John BLAIR, see IV.29), b. 1815 at Gravesend, London, d. 1892 at Vina. He m. 1845 at Tacna, Carmen PIVIDAL (above), & had issue 8 sons & 2 daus (see SOTHERS Family Bible, now in the possession of Bea HOWE: c. below), of whom only 2 daus (c/d. below) are known to have left descendants.
- c) Isabella (1847-1943), elder dau of Joseph SOTHERS, m. 1860 James Winchester HOWE (b. 1833 in Scotland, d. 1905 in Chile), who settled in Chile 1853 "when en route to India". They had issue an only son, Edgar (b. 1870 in Chile; stockbroker; retired to Frome, Somers., 1911; d. 1942), who m. Beatrice MACQUEEN (IV.10.d) & had issue:
  - 1) George, Shakespearean actor, & impersonator of "Pickwick".
  - 2) Beatrice, who published 1957 "Child in Chile", a description of Anglo-Chilean family life in the first decade of this century. She m. 1930, Mark LUBBOCK, great-nephew of 1st Baron Avebury.
- d) Elisa Amelia (b. 1852), younger dau of Joseph SOTHERS, m. 1869 Henry Holbein HAMMOND & had issue 3 sons & 3 daus inc. Elisa Amelia who m. 1892 Alexander Hyslop MAXWELL (b. 1864), Judge of County Courts (Who's Who). Their son Sir Alexander MAXWELL (b. 1896) became Chairman of the British Tobacco Association (Who's Who). The family is related by marriage to that of MULCAHY, of Buenos Aires.
- e) John Stewart JACKSON (b. 1823 at Alberthorp Hall, Wakefield, Co. York; d. 1892 at Valparaiso) was son of John JACKSON of Alberthorp Hall by his 2nd wife Christian STEWARD (who was alleged to be descended from the STEWART family of Grandtully: see MS annotation on a copy of John

Brown's "Historical & Genealogical Tree of the Royal Family of Scotland" 1792, now in the possession of Alfred JACKSON (PRAIN)), & half-brother of Elisa JACKSON who m. Henry KENDALL, of Lima & London, & had issue.

John Stewart JACKSON settled in Chile 1854, founded Jackson & Co. and founded the Valparaíso Sporting Club. He m. Juana Guillermina PIVIDAL (a. above) & had issue 6 sons & 5 daus, of whom 2 sons & all the daus left descendants, thus:

1) Arturo Stewart JACKSON (1860-1916), who closed the firm of Jackson & Co., & d. at Clifton. He m. Elena GREENE & had issue a son Arthur Stewart (whose grandchildren are surnamed JACKSON & ROGERS) & a dau Edith (1894-1923), the 1st wife of Edward CUTLER (who m. 2nd, Vanda dau of Sir John MURRAY, 12th Bart, see IV.17.b.iii).

2) Alfredo L. Stewart JACKSON, O.B.E. (1867-1955), who founded the Insurance Association of Chile in 1899. He m. Inez PRAIN (see Note below), had issue 2 sons & 4 daus, & left descendants surnamed JACKSON, BEAUSIRE, GRESSON, RAILTON & SCOTT. His elder son John (1898-1958) founded in 1928 The Grange School (for boys) at Santiago, & was headmaster until his death.

3) Elisa Amelia (1857-1945) who m. 1881 at Valparaíso, Herbert John GRIFFIN who compiled the Pedigree referred to in the opening sentence. He was b. 1847 at Melbourne, Australia (2xg'g'son of Joseph GRIFFIN, pinner & needle-maker, of Bromsgrove, Co. Worcs: & nephew, of the half-blood, of Alexander John POLDEN, who was an officer in the Spanish Army during the Porto Rico War of Independence 1823). Herbert John GRIFFIN settled in Chile 1875 & became Manager of the Nitrate Railways (later Managing Director), & d. 1912 in London, having had issue 2 sons & 2 daus & leaving descendants surnamed GRIFFIN, BOGUE & SELBY. His grandson John Stewart GRIFFIN m. 1962, Henrietta MONTAGU-DOUGLAS-SCOTT (g'g'dau of the 6th Duke of Buccleuch & granddau of the 1st Earl Haig).

4) Lucy, m. Max WOLFFSOHN (1857-1897) & had issue an only son (with issue).

5) Rosita (d. 1915) who m. 1884, George ROSE-INNES (1857-1943) & had issue 2 sons & 3 daus all settled in England (see B.L.G. art. "ROSE-INNES, formerly of Netherdale"), inc. Mary who m. Gerald LOMAX & had issue (see B.L.G. art. "LOMAX, formerly of Cockayne Hatley"). George ROSE-INNES was son of George (1828-1882), merchant, of Valparaíso, & partner of Archibald MACQUEEN (IV.10.d). The older George, a very rich man, had other daus besides Lady SANTLEY (the only dau named in B.L.G. art. quoted) & presented to each a matching set of jewels. He gave rubies to his dau Sylvania (d. unm), who left them to her friend Maud MESSEL (see B.L.G. art. "MESSEL of Nymans"), whose grandson Anthony ARMSTRONG-



JONES was created Earl of Snowdon 1961. When photographs of H.R.H. Princess MARGARET's engagement ring were published in the press, members of this family claimed that they recognised it.

6) Juanita (1869-1962), the "Mrs. Beeton" of Chile, wrote a cookery book of Chilean recipes. She m. Dr. Frederick COOPER & had issue (IV.26.c).

7) Sofia (1871-1953) who m. Richard CROKER & had issue.

Note: Inez (the wife of Alfredo L.S. JACKSON see e.ii above) was dau of John PRAIN (1836-1911) by his wife, dau of --- LEAY, who was British Vice-Consul in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. John PRAIN resided in Valparaiso 1871/1910 & became Manager of the P.S.N.C.: of his sons, Arthur (who m. Amy WATSON, see IV.17.c) & Frederick had issue.

4) DELANO, settled 1819

a) The story of this North American family is recorded in "The Genealogy, History and Alliances of the American House of DELANO, 1621-1899", by Major Joel Andrew DELANO. In 1951, the Chilean branch of the family published "La Familia DELANO en Chile", naming all the then known descendants of Paul DELANO (1775-1842). Jean DE LANNOY (1570-1604), a Protestant, b. at Tournai, France, fled to Leyden, Holland, to escape persecution. His son Philippe DE LA NOYE (1602-1681), b. at Leyden, settled in North America 1621 & m. there Hester DEWSBERY. Their 4<sup>th</sup> son, Jonathan (1647-1720) had a large family, of which Thomas (13<sup>th</sup> son) was 2xg'g'father of Sarah DELANO, the mother of Franklin Delano ROOSEVELT (1882-1945), 32nd President of the United States of America.

b) Jonathan DELANO's 12<sup>th</sup> son, Jethro, was the grandfather of Amasa (1762-1823) & his brother Paul (1775-1842). Amasa was the first of this family to have contact with Chile (see F.ix), but Paul was the first to settle there (see G.viii). Paul DELANO, b. at Fairhaven, Massachusetts, arrived in Chile 1819 to deliver the 35-gun corvette "Curiacio", that had been built in the U.S.A. for the Patriots. At the request of Bernardo O' HIGGINS (see G.iii), he entered the Chilean Navy & became, 1822, Captain of the Port of Valparaiso, where he constructed the first floating landing-stage, and built the first Chilean lighthouse (at Playa Ancha). He d. at Talcahuano, having had issue by his wife Ann FERGUSON (b. 1774, d. 1847 at Concepcion) 2 surviving sons & a dau:

i) Paul Hinckley DELANO (1806-1881), b. at New York; entered the Chilean Navy as a midshipman under COCHRANE (see G.viii); later developed agricultural projects around Concepcion; d. at Valparaiso. He was thrice married, having in all 25 children, of whom 18 married & 12 are known to have had issue (see c/d/e. below), whereby the surname DELANO is widespread in Chile.  
ii) William Gibson DELANO (1810-1877), who d. unm. at Concepcion. He was a

pioneer in the development of the Puchoco coal mine near Coronel (see K.i), & founded the glass factory at Lota.

iii) Mary Ann (1801-1866; d. at Valparaiso), who m. 1823 at Valparaiso, Olaf LILJEVALCH, a Swedish merchant (b. 1806 at Stockholm; d. 1862 at Valparaiso), & had issue an only dau Anna Maria (1823-1890), who m. 1841 at Philadelphia, U.S.A., Dr. Thomas Stokes PAGE. Of the PAGE (LILJEVALCH) family;

1) Olaf (1842-1911), of Valparaiso, m. Elisa SALKELD (IV.14) & had issue.

2) Enrique (1845-1913), of Valparaiso, m. Rosa OXLEY (IV.13) & had issue inc. a dau Ruby who m. Mayer BRAUN (IV.12) & had issue inc. a dau Doris who m. Pedro POKLEPOVIC (NOVILLO) (a first-cousin of Mrs David BLAIR, see IV.29), Chilean Senator, & had issue.

The biographical information in this para. b. is taken from P.H.: the genealogical information (as far as the PAGE-LILJEVALCH marriage of 1841) is taken from the DELANO family book cited.

c) Paul Hinckley DELANO m. 1st, c1827, Teresa dau of Dr George EDWARDS (IV.2) & had issue 10 sons & 4 daus. In all, 9 children married, producing 57 grandchildren & 156 great-grandchildren, some of which latter are themselves great-grandparents in 1964. Descendants of this prolific family (besides the majority who bear Spanish Chilean Surnames) are surnamed ARM-STRONG, BARRY, BIGGS, COSTELO, DENIS, FLOODY, EDDOWES, BURTON, JONES, LE MAY, LANGLOIS, MICHELSEN, PAUL, PLUMMER, PRICE, SHAKESPEARE, STURROCK, SWEET, SWETT, TANNER, TRUDGETT, WALTERS & YOUNG.

Intermarriage with the BIGGS family (IV.7) was quite extensive, Paul Hinckley's eldest surviving son, Guillermo Enrique (1832-1893) having married a sister of his father's 3rd wife; & 2 of Guillermo Enrique's children m. their first-cousins on the BIGGS side.

Paul Hinckley's eldest child, Ana DELANO (EDWARDS) (1827-1908) m. Anthony PLUMMER and, of their grandchildren, Clara DEL RIO (B.1875) m. Adolphus LYON (IV.8.d.i), and Ignacio IBIETA m. Flora LYNCH (CANCANI) (IV.10.a.i).

d) Paul Hinckley m. 2nd, --- ROJAS & had issue 3 sons & 2 daus, of whom only the youngest son, Alfredo (1855-1935) is known to have left descendants (10 children & 47 grandchildren) whose (non-Spanish surnames include HOLLEY, LANGLOIS & MACKENNA.

e) Paul Hinckley m. 3rd, 1855, Maria Mercedes dau of Mathew BIGGS (IV.7.b.iv) & widow of Henry AREY, & had issue a son (who m. a BIGGS cousin & had issue) and 5 daus of whom only Irene (1859-1932) left descendants. Irene m. Adolphus WALBAUM, widower of her AREY half-sister, & had issue (IV.7.b.iv).



5) BUNSTER, settled 1822

a) Humphrey BUNSTER, Lieut.R.N., b. in Cornwall (probably in Falmouth), was in command of a watering party ashore on the south coast of Chile, 1822, when he was lassoed by Chileans & held prisoner. He enjoyed his enforced settlement & stayed in the country, where he was joined, 1827, by his elder brother Grosvenor, Lieut.R.N. (who had served under NELSON at Trafalgar). A third brother settled in Tasmania, where his dau Juana (1822-1908) was born. She m. 1857 (& had an only son, d.inf.), Santiago Jorje BYNON, the hispanicized name of James GEORGE, who was b. 1800 at Penrice, Gower (where his father was Agent for the Talbot estate) & who assumed the surname BYNON 1818, when he joined COCHRANE at Valparaiso as his signal midshipman. He served on the "Chacabuco" & was present at the taking of Ancud, 1826. Later that year, he sailed the "Chacabuco" round Cape Horn, when she was sold to Argentina & he entered that country's service, being second-in-command to Admiral William BROWN (1777-1857) in the conflict with Brazil over Uruguay. He returned to Chile 1836, became Vice-Admiral, Chilean Navy 1875, & d. 1883 at Valparaiso. (see G.viii). The biographical information in this para. is mainly from P.H.

b) Grosvenor BUNSTER had 2 sons who left descendants, surnamed BUNSTER, ASHLEY, DYSON, HOWARD, LARRAIN, SCHWARTZ, SEARLE, WAYLAND & YRIBERRY. Grosvenor's son José (1838-1903) was a founder-resident of the town of Angol, 1862.

6) EASTMAN, settled 1822

a) Edmund EASTMAN & his brother Thomas, American citizens, both settled in South America in 1822. Thomas (d. 1873) settled in the Argentine, & his daughter married Col. Alvaro BARROS, Governor of Buenos Aires, (Mulhall).

b) Edmund (d. 1875) settled in Valparaiso and joined the firm of 'Waddington Templeman' (see H.iii)(Mulhall). His son Tomas (1841-1890) m. Sofia COX (1837-1906) & had issue (at least) 5 sons & a dau, leaving descendants surnamed EASTMAN, EDWARDS, FISCHER, HUNEEUS & POISSON.

7) BIGGS, settled (in Peru) 1826, (in Chile) 1842

a) The first four generations of this family are recorded in "La Familia BIGGS en Sud America" (4 pages TS) compiled (apparently c 1962) by Victor HODGES-NUGENT (BIGGS).

Mathew BIGGS m. 1825 at Winchester, Hants., Maria Sybella COOPER (1797-1849) & went to Lima, Peru in 1826 (see H.vii), subsequently settling in Chile 1842. They had issue 5 sons & 4 daus of whom all except the youngest (Charles, b. 1845 at Talcahuano, Chile) were b. in Peru. Of the 9 children

7 married & 6 had issue (below). In all, Mathew BIGGS had 40 grandchildren (of whom 6 were also DELANO descendants) & over 110 great-grandchildren (of whom 37 were also DELANO descendants).

b) The 6 children of Mathew BIGGS, who left descendants were:

i) Mathew Henry (b. 1827), whose descendants surnamed BIGGS are settled in Peru. Of his daus,

1) Maria Sybella (b. 1857) m. Martin WELLS & had issue inc. a son Dr. Stanley WELLS, of Valparaiso, who m. his second-cousin Ethel ROWE (ARMSTRONG) & left descendants surnamed STEAD & GILL.

2) Sara Norton (b. 1859) m. Roberto STURROCK & had issue.

ii) Guillermo Cooper (1829-1887) whose daus only left descendants, inc. those surnamed HODGES-NUGENT & ROBINSON. His dau Rosa (b. 1871) m. Brownlow MACKAY (IV.18) & left issue.

iii) Frederick Pfeiffer (1835-1880), whose descendants surnamed BIGGS are settled in Chile & in Brazil. His dau Maria del Carmen (b. 1869) m. George Arthur GEPP (b. 1868 at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; d. 1928 at Valparaiso), whose family (descended from his 2xg'g'father Edward GEPP, 1732-1797, of Chelmsford, Essex) is recorded in Vol. 18 of "Crisp's Visitations". From them descend the QUIGLEY family of Valparaiso.

iv) Maria Mercedes (b. 1830), m. 1st, Henry AREY (d. 1854) & had issue 3 daus; & m. 2nd, 1855 (as his 3rd wife) Paul Hinckley DELANO & had further issue (IV.4.e). Her daus by her 1st husband were,

1) Maria (1850-1918), m. John Edward NAYLOR & had issue.

2) Sara Carolina (b. 1852), m. Robert MACKAY (IV.18) & had issue.

3) Alice (b. 1853), m. (as his 1st wife) Adolphus Frederick WALBAUM (b. 1849 in London: d. 1923 at Valparaiso: son of Rev. --- WALBAUM, said to have been a chaplain in Queen VICTORIA's Household), who m. (as his 2nd wife) Irene DELANO (BIGGS) (IV.4.e). Adolphus had issue 3 sons by his 1st wife, & 2 sons & a dau by his 2nd wife, & left descendants surnamed WALBAUM, BALLARESQUE, JACKSON, LAING, PHILLIPS & WYLIE.

v) Carolina Bartlett (b. 1837), m. William ARMSTRONG & had issue 4 sons & a dau (who m. J.C. ROWE & had issue). Their 2nd son, Cyril (b. 1860) m. Helen ARIZTIA (LYON) (IV.8.d.v) & had issue: & their 3rd son, Guillermo (b. 1862) m. his first-cousin Elena DELANO (BIGGS) & had issue 9 children & at least 25 grandchildren.

vi) Elena Jane (1840-1912) m. Guillermo Enrique DELANO (EDWARDS) (her sister's step-son: see IV.4.c) & had issue. Their 30 grandchildren include Gerald TRUDGETT, Captain in the Chilean Navy & sometime Naval Attaché in London, & his sister Lucilla who m. Horacio RECART, Forestry Expert in the U.N.O.



8) LYON, settled 1826

The descent of the family of H.M. The Queen Mother from Sir John LYON (d.1382) of Glamis, by his wife Jean daughter of King ROBERT II of Scotland, is well known. The LYONs of Chile descend from David (k.1513) of Baky & Cossins, 2nd son of the 3rd Lord Glamis & 2xg'g'son of Sir John (see B.P. art. "Earl of Strathmore & Kinghorne").

The descent from David was compiled by Andrew ROSS, Marchmont Herald, and set out in a book "The LYONs of Cossins & Wester Ogil, Cadets of Glamis", published privately 1901. The kinship has been recognised by the Earl of Strathmore, and the LYONs of Chile have on at least one occasion offered presentation plate to their remote royal kinswoman.

- b) David's 6xg'g'son, George (1770-1850), b. in Dundee, settled in London where he was a merchant. His eldest son George (1803-1866) was sent in 1826 to Chile for his health (see H.vii). In 1830, he m. Carmen dau of Manuel SANTA MARIA, last hereditary Governor of the Juan Fernandez Islands, a descendant of the Count of Santa Maria who was banished to the Indies for having married morganatically the Infanta ELVIRA of Spain (see "Young", p.60) (& see G.ii).
- c) George LYON had issue, by his wife Carmen SANTA MARIA, 9 sons & 2 daus, all of whom married. Of the 11 children, 9 left issue totalling 72 grandchildren of George & Carmen. This family, & its descendants, is recorded in a book published privately 1934, "Origen de la Familia LYON en Chile", compiled by William Russell YOUNG (see d. ii below).
- d) Many of the LYON descendants intermarried with traditional Chilean families, and are surnamed ANTUNEZ, ARIZTIA, ASTABURUAGA, COUSINO, LECAROS, ORREGO, VICUNA & URETA. Of the LYON(SANTA MARIA) family, the following left descendants connected with other Anglo-Chilean families.
  - i) James (b.1835), who m.1861, Gertrude PEREZ & had issue 8 sons & 3 daus inc.:
    - 1) Luis (b.1868), father of Carmela who m. Cranmer KENRICK (IV.36).
    - 2) Adolphus (b.1873), who m.1898, Clara DEL RIO (PLUMMER), a great-granddau of Paul Hinckley DELANO (IV.4.c) & had issue.
    - 3) Carmela (1875-1962), who m. Geoffrey BUSHELL(WATSON) (IV.17.bii).
  - ii) William (b.1839), who m. 1886, Emma ROBILLIARD & had issue 7 sons & 4 daus inc:
    - 1) Edward (b.1876), father of Sybil who m. Alan HARDY (IV.30).
    - 2) Emma (b. 1868), who m. William Russel YOUNG (b.1860 at Swansea; compiled the family book above referred to; see IV.2.a) & had issue inc. a son Henry (b. 1909 at Valparaiso; sometime head of the Talks Department of the BBC Latin-American Service) who published 1963 "Baroque Tales of

Chile", a book of stories incorporating family tradition & Chilean folklore.

- iii) Alfred (b.1842), President of the Stock Exchange, who m.1868, Elisa SARRATEA & had issue 2 sons & 3 daus inc:
  - 1) Virginia (b.1873), who m. Benedict GARCIA & had issue inc. a son Gonzalo (b. 1896) who m. Iris RAWSON(MACKAY) (IV.18.b), & a dau Inez (b.1898) who m. (as his 2nd wife) Frederick CLAUDE (see IV. 13.c.i).
  - 2) Elvira (b. 1876), who m. Gaston PASCAL & had issue (IV.24.b).
- iv) Arthur (1847-1894; d. in Paris), who m. 1st. 1874, Anne PENA & had issue an only son, Arthur (b.1875), who m. Maria Luisa EDWARDS(ROSS), great-granddau of Dr. George EDWARDS (IV. 2) & had issue a dau Teresa who m. Hector BRAUN (IV.12).
- v) Anne (b. 1838), who m. 1858, Rafael ARIZTIA (1831-1884) & had issue 5 sons & 5 daus inc. Helen (b.1861), who m. 1889, Cyril ARMSTRONG(BIGGS) & had issue (IV.7.b.v).

9) GIBBS: trading with Chile since 1826, & occasionally resident since 1828.

- a) Whilst Lord Aldenham's family is in no sense a settler family, no account of the Anglo-Chilean Community would be complete without some reference to the family of GIBBS, whose trading activities have brought many hundreds of British subject to Chile. The trading history of the merchant house founded in 1808 by Antony GIBBS (1756-1815) is recorded in the works cited in para.H.vi. The family (treated in B.P. art. "Baron Aldenham") has a royal descent from George, Duke of CLARENCE, through Caroline CRAWLEY, wife & first-cousin of George Henry GIBBS (1785-1842), son of Antony GIBBS, the founder & father of the 1st Baron Aldenham. Her father, Rev. Charles CRAWLEY was descended from George HASTINGS, 4th Earl of Huntingdon (see Ruvigny, Clarence, Tables II & XIII).
- b) Several members of the family have occasionally resided in South America, the first being Charles CRAWLEY (1788-1871), nephew of Antony & brother of Caroline, who resided there 1828-33. He was followed by his nephew George CRAWLEY (d.1854) who resided there 1835: and since that date, 10 other members of the family have lived in South America for varying periods.

10) CANCIANI descendants; settled c1830

- a) Antonio CANCIANI, b.c1795 at San Vito al Tagliamento, Lombardy, "of an impoverished noble family" that claimed descent from the FRANCESCHINI, settled at Valparaiso c1830 (see J.i) & founded the house of Canciani Sobrinos (which failed 1849) whose ships traded to San Francisco, Brazil, Genoa & Trieste. Being childless, he brought out to Chile the 2 sons (who became his partners) & 2 daus (all b. at San Vito) of



his brother Giovanni Batista CANCIANI:

i) Pedro, educated in England, went to Chile c1837. He m. --- FERRADA & had issue 2 daus of whom Elena (b.c1865) m. Wenceslas LYNCH, an officer in the Chilean Navy, & had issue 9 sons & 9 daus inc:

1) Julio LYNCH, father of Gloria LYNCH (SANDERS), sometime a film star at Hollywood.

2) Flora, who m. Ignacio IBIETA (PLUMMER) (a great-grandson of Paul Hinckley DELANO: IV.4.c) & had issue:

Wenceslas LYNCH, (whose father, from Ireland, was probably a naval man: see G.x) was brother of Patricio LYNCH (ZALDIVAR) (1826-1886). Patricio was b. at Santiago, was in the British Navy in the Chinese campaigns 1841, returned to Chile 1847 & became an Admiral in the Chilean Navy in the War of the Pacific (see K.iii) ("Galdames").

ii) Antonio, educated in England, sent to Hamburg to learn navigation, went to Chile c1838. He was Master of a ship that foundered 1851 & was subsequently lost trace of.

iii) Maria Teresa (1820-1911), m. 1st, 1837 at Valparaiso, Adolph Ferdinand FLINDT & had issue (b. below). She m. 1853, 2nd, John EVANS (1810-1865), who went to Chile as Manager for Heatley Evans & Co. (liquidated 1865) & had issue one son (d.infant).

iv) Caterina (1826-1912), m. 1848 at Valparaiso, Dr. Aquinas RIED & had issue (c. below).

b) Adolph Ferdinand FLINDT, b. 1813 at Larenfeld, Denmark, of Hamburg parentage, went to Chile c1832 in the employ of Godefroy & Co., & in 1837 became a partner in Canciani Sobrinos. He was Hanoverian Consul in Valparaiso & Chargé d'Affaires for Brazil. After the firm failed he went to California & d. there 1851. By his wife Maria Teresa CANCIANI (above, iii), he had issue 4 sons & 2 daus, all b. at Valparaiso except the eldest, & all except Julia d.unm., of whom:

i) Enrique (1838-1916), b. at San Vito: a farmer in Chile.

ii) Antonio (1840-1880), in the employ first of Heatley Evans, & later of the Pamilcillo Copper Mines.

iii) Marcos Fernando (1843-1885), sometime lessee of the Juan Fernandez Islands.

iv) John (1845-1889), educated in England (his elder brothers were educated at Hanover), in the employ of Graham Rowe.

v) Julia (1844-1919), who m. 1874 William Lennie MACQUEEN & had issue (d. below). She wrote, 1917, an "Account of how we came to Chile" (which is quoted in her granddau Bea HOWE's book: see IV.3.c), which is the principal authority for paras. a & b.

c) Dr. Aquinas RIED, b. 1810 at Regensburg, Bavaria, the nephew of one of WELLINGTON's

officers, qualified as a surgeon in the U.K. in 1832. He was military surgeon at Norfolk Island, Australia, 1839/42, & was returning to England aboard a man-of-war when she called at Valparaiso, where he stayed & settled. He practiced as a doctor, bought a chemist's shop in Valparaiso that was destroyed in the bombardment by a Spanish squadron 31.3.1865, & d. at Valparaiso 1869. He left a "Diary", published privately c1922 by his grandson Alberto RIED (SILVA). By his wife Caterina CANCIANI (above, a.iv), he had issue 2 surviving sons, Gustavo & Arnaldo, who both m. & left descendants in Chile, many of whom married Chileans of German descent. Descendants of Dr. Aquinas are surnamed RIED, DENTON, FEILMANN, GORDON, HASSE, BRUNNER, RADEMACHER, RICHMOND, SIEBEL & WUNKHAUS.

d) William Lennie MACQUEEN, b. 1832 at Drymen, Co. Stirling, went to Chile 1849 & became Valparaiso Manager of the Banco Nacional de Chile, & d. 1879 at Valparaiso. He was son of William McQUEEN (d. 1855), schoolmaster, of Drymen, whose wife Mary MURDOCK (b. 1799) had maternally a BUCHANAN descent (see IV.22.a). The MACQUEEN Family Bible is in the possession of William Lennie's grandson, Stephen WILLIAMSON. William Lennie (whose brother Archibald (1830-1910), traded with Chile in partnership with George ROSE-INNES: IV.3.ev) had issue by his wife Julia FLINDT (above, b.v) a son & 2 daus:

i) William Archibald (1879-1941), stockbroker, of Vina. He m. Sybil JOSTE (IV.28.b.ii) & had issue a son & 6 daus, all married & with issue. The 23 grandchildren of William Archibald, all resident in Chile or Peru, are surnamed MACQUEEN, BONE, COOPER, HORN, MACGILLIVRAY, MACKENZIE & MELROSE.

ii) Elena (b. 1875) who m. 1900, Anstruther WILLIAMSON & had issue (IV.16.b.i).

iii) Beatrice (1878-1941), who m. Edgar HOWE (a 2xg'g'son of General BUTLER) & had issue (IV.3.c).

11) WHITE descendants: settled before 1837

a) There is a widely-held tradition amongst WHITE descendants that he was a natural son of either King GEORGE IV or King WILLIAM IV. I have heard the story independently from each of four descendants, none related to the others more closely than in the degree of second-cousin. But the story continues that he was surnamed WHITE because his father was, at the time of his birth, Duke of York; which of course neither King was. There must presumably be some original basis for the tradition, and it may be that parentage should have been attributed to their brother Frederick, Duke of YORK (1763-1827). WHITE himself must have been born about 1780/85, and I have not been



able to establish whether he himself settled in Chile. The story involves no suggestion of any connection with Consul ROUSE (see H. v).

- b) WHITE was father of:
- i) Capt. Frederick John WHITE (1816-1876), who d. at Valparaiso, leaving issue (c. below).
  - ii) Fanny, who m. Thomas PATRICKSON (b.1798; d.1837 at Valparaiso), son of Thomas PATRICKSON (b. 1762 at Whitehaven, Cumberland; d. 1819 at Buenos Aires, Argentina) who was (according to a MS Pedigree in the possession of Fanny's great-granddaughter Inez (PATRICKSON de GALLAGHER) 7xg'son of Anthony PATRICKSON, of Caswell, Cumberland, temp. MARY I. Thomas PATRICKSON had issue, by his wife Fanny WHITE, 2 sons & a dau inc:
    - 1) George (1831-1881), who m. a sister of Oriana MILLER (wife of Edward COOPER: IV.26.a) & left issue.
    - 2) Oriana, m. Frederick HARRINGTON & had issue (IV.15.b).
- c) Capt. Frederick John WHITE (above) had issue at least 2 sons (who do not appear to have left descendants) & 4 daus, of whom:
- i) Maud Valerie, was a musical composer.
  - ii) ---, m. Dr. George COOPER (brother of Edward; see b.ii.1 above) & had issue (IV.26.b).
  - iii) Annie (1848-1932), who m. John COMPTON (1840-1919), of Valparaiso, & had issue 5 sons & 2 daus, of whom 3 sons left issue. One of John's grandsons was Sir Edmund COMPTON (b. 1906) who in 1959 was Third Secretary, Treasury (Who's Who). Descendants of John are surnamed COMPTON, CARTWRIGHT, DAVIES, GRAY, OLHABERRY & PRAIN.

## 12) BRAUN, settled c1840.

Elias BRAUN, b. in Poland, settled c1840 at Punta Arenas, where he founded the S.E.T.F. (see J.iv) ("Journey to the World's End", 1939 by H. MIELCHE). Of his sons:

- 1) Mayer m. Ruby PAGE (OXLEY) & had issue (IV.4.b.iii).
- 2) Juan was father of Hector, who m. Teresa LYON (EDWARDS) (IV.8.d.iv).

## 13) OXLEY, settled before 1844

- a) Samuel Potter OXLEY, b.1804, settled at Valparaiso before 1844 & d. there 1872. By his wife Margaret (1820-1886), he had issue at least 6 sons & 4 daus, of which children 5 married & at least 4 left descendants, inc:
- i) Charles Walter (1850-1901), who m. Teresa KENDALL (MACKAY) (IV.18.a) & had issue 3 sons & a dau Maud (1877-1949) who m. Charles FELL (1876-1917: b. in Chile, son of Francis FELL, who was b.1848 at Ambleside, Cumberland & d.1889 at Valparaiso) & had issue inc. Cecil FELL (b.1906), Asst. General

Manager of the Corporacion de Ventas de Salitre.

- ii) Rosa (1859-1924), who m. Enrique PAGE & had issue ~~(below)~~ (IV.4.b.iii).
  - iii) Minna (d.1938), who m. Arthur Henry PRICE & had issue (below).
- b) Arthur Henry PRICE (1850-1916) was son of Thomas PRICE (1817-1865), Lt.-Governor of Dominica, son of Sir Rose PRICE (1768-1834), 1st Bart. of Trengwainton (see Burke's Peerage), by his wife Elizabeth dau of Charles LAMBART, of Beau Parc, Co. Meath, who had a royal descent from Isabel, Countess of ESSEX & Eu (see Ruvigny, Essex, Tables II, XI & XV & p.217). Elizabeth LAMBART's first-cousin (maternally through the DUTTON family) the Hon. Anne COKE (dau of "Coke of Holkham") m. the 1st Viscount ANSON, great-nephew of Commodore George ANSON (see F.iv).
- c) Arthur Henry PRICE had issue by his wife Minna OXLEY (a. above) 5 sons & 2 daus (see Burke's Peerage) inc:
- i) Arthur Douglas (1873-1951), of Valparaiso who m. 1901, Wilhelmina ('Minna') CLAUDE (d.1955: sister of Frederick CLAUDE (d.1958), partner in the Schwager Coal Mines, see K.i), & had issue 4 daus, whose descendants are surnamed CHEETHAM, GUBBINS, MUNOZ, NECOCHEA, PASCHAL & NECOCHEA.
  - ii) Samuel Percy (1878-1952), who m. 1912, Anita MACKAY (IV.18.b) & had issue 3 sons & 3 daus, whose descendants are surnamed PRICE, BYRNE, CHEEKE, HIDALGO, SEYLER & YRIBERRY.
  - iii) Lilford (1886-1961), who (d.s.p.) m. 1911, Eveleen dau of Alexander FINN (who was British Consul-General in Valparaiso 1909/12).
  - iv) Pearl (d.1951), who m.1908, as his 1st wife, Archibald BALFOUR & had issue (IV.21.a).

## 14) SALKELD, settled (in Peru) before 1846

- a) Frederick SALKELD, b. in London, settled at Tacna, Peru, before 1846, had issue 3 daus:
- i) Victoria, who m. Carlos PIVIDAL (IV.3.a).
  - ii) Elisa (1846-1913), who m. Dr. Olaf PAGE, of Valparaiso, & had issue (IV.4.b.iii).
  - iii) Maria Ana (d. 1911) who m. Simon YRIBERRY (see K.iv) & had issue 4 sons & 2 daus, inc:
    - 1) Simon Federico, who m. Doris GIBSON (who was related to Carlos GIBSON, sometime Vice-President of Peru) & left descendants in Peru.
    - 2) Federico Guillermo (d. 1941), see below.
- b) Federico Guillermo YRIBERRY (above) settled in Valparaiso & m. Lilian CANNON (dau of Dr. Richard CANNON, from Ireland, who had settled in Chile) & had issue 2 sons



& a dau Mary who m. Edward ('Roy') WOODWARD (later a Director of Cia. de Cigarros Souza Cruz, in Brazil) & had issue 3 sons & 2 daus inc. John WOODWARD who m. 1960, Angela MACNAGHTEN (3xg'dau, of Sir Francis Workman MACNAGHTEN, 1st Bart: see Burke's Peerage).

15) HARRINGTON, settled before c1850

- a) Daniel HARRINGTON, an officer in the Royal Navy, who served under NELSON, was the father of Frederick (b. below) & Fanny (c. below), who both resided in Chile.
- b) Frederick HARRINGTON m. Oriana PATRICKSON (WHITE) (IV.11.b.ii) & had issue 3 sons & 2 daus, (4 of whom married & left descendants in Chile, Peru & England) inc:
  - i) Edmund, who m. Elena PASCAL (VALDES) (IV.24.b) & had issue.
  - ii) Dora Beatrice (d. 1946), who m. 1891, Sir Brian Henry Mullenex GRAYSON (1865-1951), 1st Bart, of Ravenspoint & had issue 12 children (see Burke's Peerage).
 Frederick's descendants (besides those of GRAYSON descent) are surnamed: HARRINGTON, POLLEN, ROBERTSON & RUSSI.
- c) Fanny HARRINGTON (1826-1919) m. 1st, William ROBERTSON (d. 1864: son of William Parish ROBERTSON, see H.ii) & had issue 3 sons & 2 daus, inc. William Parish ROBERTSON (1856-1925), of Valparaiso, who m. Elvira PASCAL (VALDES) (IV.24.b), & had issue. Fanny m. 2nd Rev. Gerald Hyde SMITH & had issue a son. Fanny's descendants, mostly resident in England, are surnamed ROBERTSON, HALLOWES, STUBBS & SCRYMGEOUR.

16) WILLIAMSON, trading with Chile since 1852, & occasionally resident since then

- a) The record of this family is drawn from Burke's Peerage (art. "Baron Forbes") & from the works cited in para. K.ii. Whilst Lord Forbes' family is obviously not a settler family, many members of the family (starting with Stephen WILLIAMSON, the founder of the firm) have resided occasionally in Chile, some were born there, and two collateral branches are connected by various marriages with the Anglo-Chilean Community.
- b) Archibald WILLIAMSON (1787-1847), ship-owner, of Anstruther, Co. Fife, m. a sister of Alexander LAWSON (1807-1892), linen manufacturer, of King's Kettle, Co. Fife, & had issue inc:
  - i) Stephen (1827-1903), who founded 'S. Williamson & Co.' in 1851 (in partnership with Alexander BALFOUR, IV.21, & David DUNCAN, see iv below; the original capital guaranteed by Alexander LAWSON, above). He resided in Chile 1852/58 & 1861/65, and took an active part in the promotion of Community organizations (see K. ii). His son

Archibald (1860-1931) was created 1st Baron Forbes in 1922, and he & his descendants have continued to direct the affairs of the Balfour Williamson group of companies.

Stephen m. 1859, Annie GUTHRIE (d. 1922) & had issue 7 sons & a dau. inc. (besides Lord Forbes, above):

1) Anstruther (1867-1919), a partner in the firm, who m. 1900, Elena MACQUEEN (IV.10.d) & had issue 3 sons & 4 daus, of whom the 3rd son, William Henry, also a partner & sometime resident in Santiago, m. Margaret MORRISON (IV.20) & had issue.

2) Charles (1871-1921), who m. 1897, Quenalda CLEGG (B.L.G. art. "CLEGG of Plas Llanfair"), who m. 2nd, Sir Thomas ROYDEN, 1st Baron Royden (IV.34).

ii) John, a partner in Williamson Milligan & Co., trading to the River Plate.

iii) Archibald, resident in Buenos Aires 1861.

iv) Catherine, who m. 1855 at Valparaiso, David DUNCAN (1831-1886), her brother's partner. In 1863 he left the partnership & founded the house of Duncan Fox, (see K.ii). They had issue inc: 1) Alexander, M.P. for Barrow, whose son Sir James Alexander Lawson DUNCAN (b. 1899) was created 1st Bart. of Jordanstone in 1957.

2) Harold Cumming (d. 1928), who m. Alice MACKAY (AREY) (IV.18.c) & had issue.

3) Isabel Jane (1855-1954), who m. as his 2nd wife, Thomas WOODSEND, a partner in Duncan Fox (uncle of Frederick EVANS (WOODSEND) (1883-1959), a director of Duncan Fox & of S.E.T.F., who m. Nessa INGLIS, IV.21.b).

17) WATSON, settled before 1853

- a) Charles Horsfall WATSON, who settled in Chile before 1853, married twice. By his 1st wife, Elizabeth CLARK (b. 1827; d. 1867 at Valparaiso), he had issue 4 sons & 3 daus (b. below). By his 2nd wife, he had further issue a son & a dau (c. below).
- b) Of the first family:
  - i) George, was father of Charles WATSON, of Lima, Peru, where his descendants reside. Charles m. Rosita dau of Gustavo HAWES, of Panama, & sister of Lily HAWES who m. 1919, Alaric LEVETT-SCRIVENER (b. 1886: went to Chile 1905 & was a partner in Gibbs & Co. 1911/29; see B.L.G. art. "LEVETT-SCRIVENER of Sibton Abbey").
  - ii) Agnes Sanderson (b. 1850; d. 1934 at Valparaiso), who m. Alfred BUSHELL, of Valparaiso (1849-1910) & had issue inc. a son Geoffrey (d. 1955) who m. Carmela LYON (IV.8.d.i).
  - iii) Mary (b. 1851: d. 1936 at Valparaiso), who m. George RABY (b. 1839; d. 1906 at Valparaiso, & had issue 6 sons & 2 daus, of whom 5 children married & left



descendants surnamed (besides those mentioned below) RABY, GORMAN, JONES (of the family firm Jorje Jones y Cia, see K.iv), PAINE & PRIETO. The 2 daus were:

1) Edith (b.1872; d.1925 at Valparaiso), who m.1896, Sir John Digby MURRAY (1867-1938), 12th Bart. of Blackbarony, & had issue (with 2 daus) a son Sir Kenelm Bold MURRAY (b.1898; d.1959 in Chile), 13th Bart. (who d.unm. when the title passed to his cousin, resident in Argentina: see Burke's Peerage).

2) Winifred, D.B.E., who m. Charles WALBAUM(AREY) (IV.7.b.iv) & had issue 7 children.

iv) Louisa Emily Maude (b.1862; d.1943 at Valparaiso), who m. Patrick Savage YOUNG, C.B.E. (b.1858; d.1926 at Valparaiso) & had issue. He (see B. L.G. of Ireland, art. "CHICHESTER (formerly YOUNG) of Gulgorm Castle) was brother of George Charles YOUNG (1876-1939) who m. Henrietta, sister of Arthur LIVINGSTONE (1873-1952), who m. Kathrine sister of John Seaton MORRICE (IV.28.c).

c) Of the second family:

i) Frank (b. c1880; d.1953 at Lima, Peru) was sometime British Vice-Consul at Iquique. He m. & left issue.

ii) Amy, who m. Arthur Lindsay PRAIN (IV.3.Note) & had issue a son, Sir Ronald PRAIN O.B.E. (b.1907), Chairman of the Anglo-Metal Co. (Who's Who).

18) MACKAY, settled before c1855

a) Thomas MACKAY, from Spean Bridge, near Fort William, Inverness, settled in Chile before c1855. He m. a sister of John POWDITCH (1826-1904), who in turn m. Marianne (d.1887 at Valparaiso), sister of Thomas MACKAY & had issue (d. below). Another sister (of Thomas & Marianne) m. ---- KENDALL & had issue a dau Teresa (1854-1941) who m. Charles Walter OXLEY & had issue (IV.13.a). Thomas MACKAY had issue, by his wife --- POWDITCH, at least 3 sons, Thomas (b. below), Robert (c. below) & Brownlow, who m. Rosa BIGGS (IV.7.b.i) & left numerous descendants.

b) Thomas MACKAY(POWDITCH)(above) m. Rosa GUTIERREZ & had issue 2 sons & 5 daus:

i) Alfred (d.1913), who m. his second-cousin Lilian CUMMING(POWDITCH) & had issue.

ii) Thomas (d.1959), of Villa Alemana, who m. Phyllis CUMMING (sister of Lilian, above) & had issue.

iii) Emma (b. c 1880), who m. Dr. Luis RAWSON & had issue 5 daus who all married & left descendants surnamed GARCIA (IV.8.d.iii), GOMEZ, HORN, NAYLOR, OLIVA & PEAKE.

iv) Juanita, who m. Dr. John MINFORD & had issue.

v) Rosa, who m.1913, James McDOWALL

(d.1957) & left descendants surnamed McDOWALL & HUTCHINSON.

vi) Anita (d.1952), who m. 1912, Samuel Percy PRICE & had issue (IV.13.c.ii).

vii) Caroline, who m.1912, Wilfred COOPER (MILLER)(IV.26.a.iii) & had issue.

c) Robert MACKAY(POWDITCH) (a. above) m. Sara AREY(BIGGS)(b. 1852)(IV.7.b.iv) & left descendants through his dau Alice who m. Harold DUNCAN(WILLIAMSON) (IV.16.b.iv).

d) John POWDITCH (a. above) had issue by his wife Marianne MACKAY at least 4 sons & 4 daus, of whom at least 3 children married & left descendants, mostly resident in Chile, surnamed POWDITCH, BARKLEY-SMITH, CUMMING, EVANS, FRALEIGH, MACKAY, PEAKE, RITTER, SHEARMAN, STANTON & STEVENS.

19) LIVINGSTON, settled 1857

a) William LIVINGSTON, b.1815, settled in Chile 1857, & d. 1875 at Valparaiso. He was an architect & builder, & lost his timber-yard in a great fire that burned down a large part of Valparaiso in 1869. By his wife Margaret WEBSTER (1818-1894), he had surviving issue a son & 4 daus:

i) Alex (1845-1901), who had issue 2 daus & left descendants surnamed TURNER.

ii) Margaret Webster (b.1847), who m. John KING & had issue (below).

iii) Catherine (1850-1908), who m. John McPHERSON (1844-1899) & had issue inc. a dau Catherine (1876-1935), who m. as his 1st wife, William Lazonby MORRISON (IV.20.a) & had issue.

iv) A dau who m. James A. PETTIE, who was the first Manager of Williamson Balfour's Iquique office 1882/84. They had issue 2 sons & 4 daus & their descendants are surnamed PETTIE, ASTORECA, BENNETT, BLACKBURN, BROWN & MURDOCH.

v) A dau who m. Wrayford CLAMPIT (1842-1884), whose descendants surnamed DURLAC are returned to Scotland

b) John KING (1833-1921) was b. at Lochwinnoch, Ayrshire, a 3xg'g'son of James KING. He settled in Chile in 1862, when he took out a party of railwaymen from Glasgow to work on the Chilean State Railways (see K.i), & he became Engineer-Manager of the Carrizal Railway. (see "John KING. The story of his Ancestry, Career & Descendants", by George A. KING, published privately 1958).

By his wife Margaret Webster LIVINGSTON (above), he had issue 7 sons & 8 daus. In all 10 children married & 8 had issue, totalling 24 grandchildren. Of the descendants of this marriage; those still resident in Chile are surnamed KING, BARRETT, HARDY, MARTIN & ROPER; & those returned to the U. K. are surnamed KING, ANTONY, DOUBLET, GILBEY, GRAHAM, BROADBENT, JAMES, JOSTE (IV.28.b.i), NOCK & REED.



20) MORRISON, settled before 1857

- a) John S. MORRISON (1834-1907) settled in Chile before 1857 & founded the firm of Morrison & Co. He m. before 1863, Isabella DENHOLM (b.1837 in Scotland; d.1904 at Valparaíso), who was the first Mistress of MacKay's School (see K.ii). They had issue at least 5 sons & 2 daus inc:
- i) Daniel (the eldest), a partner in the firm, m. Helen SANDERSON (1873-1928) & had issue 2 sons & 2 daus, of whom Cyril m. Doreen McAULIFFE (MARTINEZ) (IV.27.a) & had issue.
  - ii) William Lazonby (1875-1947), who m. Catherine McPHERSON (LIVINGSTON) (IV.19.a) & had issue.
  - iii) Frank (d.1964), a partner, who m. Daisy SIMES (d.1954) & had issue a son & 2 daus:
    - 1) Ian, a partner, who sold the remaining family interest in Morrison & Co. in 1963.
    - 2) Margaret, who m. William WILLIAMSON (& had issue. IV.16.b.i).
    - 3) Kathleen, who m. Jack CROKER (JACKSON) (IV.3.e.vii) & had issue.
- b) Isabella DENHOLM (above) had a niece Elsie DENHOLM (d.1935 at Valparaíso) who m. as his 1st wife, Ralph Crosby ROGERS (RALPH) (d.1954: son of Ralph ROGERS, see J.i), Director of the Valparaíso Paper Chase Club, & had issue 3 daus, leaving descendants surnamed COOPER & McLEAN.

21) BALFOUR, trading with Chile since 1852, & occasionally resident since 1860.

- a) Alexander BALFOUR (1824-1886), b. at Leven, Scotland, one of the three original partners in 'S. Williamson & Co.' (see K.ii), resided in Chile 1860/63 & 1866/68. He took an active part in the formation of Community organizations (see K.ii). He m.1864, Janet ROXBURGH (d.1923) & had issue 4 sons & 4 daus, inc. Archibald Roxburgh BALFOUR (1883-1958), a partner in Williamson Balfour. He went to Chile in 1906 & m. 1st 1908 (div. 1935) Pearl PRICE (OXLEY) (IV.13.c), & m. 2nd c1940, Lily COOPER (CROHARE) (IV.26.b) & had issue by both wives. (see B.L.G. art. "BALFOUR of Dawyck").
- b) Alexander BALFOUR was (see B.L.G. art. quoted) 4xg'g'son of John BALFOUR (living 1655) of Midelfudie, nr Dairsie, Co. Fife. A similar descent, but apparently garbled in the earlier generations, is given in "The SHEPHERD Family Tree" (1600-1932) (copy in the possession of the EVANS family of Chile), which also shows John BALFOUR (b. 1730, of Dron & Cameron), younger brother (Burke's art. numbers him as elder bro.) of James (the g'g'father of Alexander), as grandfather of Janet BALFOUR who m. Andrew INGLIS (living 1843). Their grandson Rev. William Balfour INGLIS (1859-1923) was for 23 years Minister of the Union Church, Valparaíso, & his dau Nessa m. Frederick EVANS (see IV.16.b.iv) & had issue.

22) BUCHANAN, settled before 1865

- a) The "Genealogy of William George BUCHANAN, Laird of Alairinsh" was prepared in the Lyon Office in 1936 by Henry M. PATON, later Curator of Historical Records in H.M. General Register Office, Edinburgh. The early generations in this genealogy coincide with the account given in B.L.G. art. "MURRAY-BUCHANAN of Leny" but there are important differences temp. XIVth & XVth centuries. The most important is that Sir Walter BUCHANAN (d.1423) & his wife Isabel STEWART (great-granddau of King ROBERT II) are not shown (as in B.L.G.) as the parents of Patrick (14th Laird) & & Thomas (ancestor of the BUCHANANs of Carbeth), these two brothers being recorded in the "Genealogy" as nephews of Sir Walter. Next, the BUCHANANs of Drummakill are shown in the "Genealogy" as descended from the above-mentioned Thomas (& not from another Thomas, stated in B.L.G. to have been son of the above-mentioned Patrick) who (living 1461 & 1496), of Gartincabor, had 3 sons of whom the second, Thomas, had the lands of Carbeth, & the eldest, Robert, settled at Drummakill. Robert BUCHANAN (living 1482) was grandfather of George (1506-1582), Tutor to King JAMES VI. An elder brother of George, Thomas, of Drummakill (from whom a descent not shown in the "Genealogy", was claimed by Grizel BUCHANAN who m.1798. Rev. Archibald MURDOCK, of Kilmarnock, & had issue a dau Mary who m. 1827, William McQUEEN, see IV.10.d), was 6xg'g'father of George BUCHANAN (below). One of George's second-cousins was John Young BUCHANAN (b.1944), a scientist with the 'Challenger' expedition to the Antarctic 1872/76 (E.B.).
- b) George BUCHANAN (above), was b.1830 at Drymen, settled in Chile before 1865 & founded the firm of Buchanan Jones (see K. iv), & d.1880 at Valparaíso. He m.1864, Sofia Mercedes LEESE y BAEZA (1837-1915) & had issue 4 sons & 3 daus, all except the youngest b. at Valparaíso. The eldest son William George (1865-1939), for whom the above "Genealogy" was prepared, purchased the Isle of Alairinsh 1933, & d.s.p. 1939 in London. The second son, George Elliot (b.1867), a partner in the firm, became a Chilean Senator, m. before 1912, as his 2nd wife, Luisa VALDES (IV.24.c) & had issue 2 sons & 5 daus. Of the children of George BUCHANAN & Sofia LEESE, 5 married & had issue, leaving descendants surnamed BUCHANAN, ANQUITA, BALLARESQUE, BARROILHET, CRAIG, DYSON, GRAY, HALL, HARRISON, HOWARD, LARRAIN, LESSER, PARGA & SOROLLA.
- 23) BOURCHIER, settled before 1865
- a) Hugh Plunkett BOURCHIER (1836-1885) settled in Chile before 1865 & d. at Valparaíso. By his wife Sofia BROWNE (b.1843; d.1916 at Valparaíso), he had issue at least 2 sons



- & 2 daus inc. George (b. below) & Annie (c. below) & Humphrey (1884-1949: whose grandchildren are surnamed SHARMAN).
- b) George F. BOURCHIER (above) was a partner of Edgar HOWE (IV.3.c). He m. Fanny EDMONDSON (1876-1949) & had issue (besides a son. unm) 2 daus:
- i) Frances, who m. Kenneth PARKES (d.1936; a partner in Price Waterhouse) & had issue.
  - ii) Constance (1902-1930), who m. 1929, as his 1st wife, Hon. William ATKIN (now of Rio de Janeiro: son of Lord Justice ATKIN (d.1944), 1st & only Baron Atkin of Aberdovey: see J.ii), & had issue.
- c) Annie BOURCHIER (above) (1865-1919), d. at Valparaiso, who m. Carl August RODEWALD (1857-1934) & had issue inc. a dau Mary who m. Herbert Lionel RABY (WATSON) (IV.17.b.iii).
- 24) PASCAL, settled before 1867
- a) This family, of French origin, is closely connected by marriage with the Anglo-Chilean Community. The story told in the family is that Dr. Gaston PASCAL, of Bayonne, France, took ship for Chile but by some mistake never explained he arrived in China instead. Later he visited Chile, after his son Gaston Pedro had settled there (which he did before 1867). He m. Leonor VALDES(ARDILES) (see c. below) & had issue 5 sons & 4 daus, of whom all (except one son) married & had issue, producing a total of 32 grandchildren.
- b) Of the PASCAL(VALDES) family:
- i) Gaston m. Elvira LYON (1876-1964) (IV.8.d.iii) & had issue 4 children of whom the youngest, Gaston, m. Laura sister of Salvador ALLENDE (candidate for the Presidency of Chile at the 1964 elections: see M.ii).
  - ii) Ricardo (d.1932) was father of Hernan (d.1958) who m. Maria Teresa sister of Luis GUEVARA (who was Intendente of Valparaiso in 1958).
  - iii) Leonora (b.1867) m. Alfonso VALLEBONA & had issue 5 children of whom the eldest, Humberto, m. Adriana DEL RIO(MOREL) (niece of Clara (DEL RIO de) LYON, & a 2xg'g'dau of Paul Hinckley DELANO: IV.4.c). Leonora was still living 1963.
  - iv) Elena (b.1869) m. Edmund HARRINGTON (IV.15). She was still living 1963.
  - v) Elvira (1871-1950) m. William Parish ROBERTSON (IV.15).
  - vi) Celia (1873-1957) m. William BEAUSIRE (IV.25).
- c) Leonor VALDES (a. above) was sister of Cesar VALDES(ARDILES), whose dau Luisa m. George BUCHANAN (IV.22.b). Cesar & Leonor were first-cousins of --- ARDILES, who m. Henri CROHARE & had issue inc. a dau Irene (d.1962) who m. Maxwell COOPER & had issue (IV.26.b).
- 25) BEAUSIRE, settled (in Peru) before 1868
- a) The authority for this family information is the "BEAUSIRE Family Tree", compiled 1955 by Robert Stewart BEAUSIRE & printed privately. Robert BEAUSIRE (1806-1884), cashier of the Royal Insurance Co. at Liverpool, was son of Joseph DE BEAUSIRE (1771-1845), Field-Marshal of Artillery (who fled to England during the French Revolution 1789/99), who was 7xg'g'son of Pierre BEAUSIRE, of Neufchatel-en-Brave, Normandy, c1440. Joseph's mother, Anne Antoinette DE GOUSSAUD, claimed descent from Pierre D'ARC, Chevalier du Lys, brother of Joan of Arc.
- b) Robert BEAUSIRE (above), of Liverpool, was twice married. By his 2nd wife, he had (with other descendants in England) a grandson Robert (b.1886), of Chile, who m. Evelyn JACKSON(PRAIN)(IV.3.e.ii) & had issue inc. a son Robert Stewart (who compiled the Family Tree). By his 1st wife, Robert had issue 2 sons & 3 daus, of whom:
- i) Robert (1831-1879) settled before 1868 at Lima Peru, & founded Beausire & Co. He m. & had issue (c. below).
  - ii) Joseph (1833-1907), of Liverpool, in partnership with his brother Robert. He had issue (in England) 4 sons & 6 daus inc. Clara Constance, C.B.E. (b.1871) (Who's Who).
- c) Robert BEAUSIRE (b.i above), of Lima, m. & had issue 3 sons & a dau inc:
- i) William (1865-1921), who m. Celia PASCAL (IV.24.b) & left issue resident in Chile.
  - ii) Rosa Frances (b.1868 at Lima, Peru; d.1920 at Vina del Mar, Chile), who m.1886 at Lima, George Cough GUBBINS (1857-1929) & had issue (d. below). He was b. at Limerick (probably descended from a cadet branch of the family of GUBBINS of Kilfrush) & went to Peru in the employ of Graham Rowe. His half-brother, Henry GUBBINS was for many years Sporting Editor of "The Standard" of Buenos Aires, Argentina (where other members of this family also settled).
- d) George G. GUBBINS & his wife Rosa BEAUSIRE (c. above) had issue 9 sons & 4 daus, all b. at Lima. The family went to Chile in 1911 & settled at Valparaiso. All the children (except 2 sons d. inf.) married & had issue, producing a total of 35 grandchildren, nearly all resident in Chile (& the eldest himself a grandfather in 1963). Of this family:
- i) Edgar, of Santiago, formed the firm 'Agencias Graham', in succession to that of Graham Rowe.
  - ii) George (1891-1937), of Valparaiso, m. Mary BROWNE (granddau of Edmundo BROWNE, who d.1871 at Valparaiso), & had issue 4 sons & 2 daus inc. Alexander (d.1952) who m. 1951, Veronica MUNOZ(PRICE)(IV.13.c.i) & had issue.



- iii) Blakeney (d.1961), of Santiago, m. Gabriella CORNISH(SIMPSON) & had issue. She was granddau. of Vice-Admiral Juan SIMPSON(SEARLE) (1850-1928), who was son of Robert Winthrop SIMPSON (1798-1877), b. in Hampshire (descended from John WINTHROP, 1587-1649, 1st Governor of Massachusetts), entered the Chilean Navy 1821 & became Vice-Admiral & Intendente of Valparaiso 1851 (biographical notice in S.P.M. 1912).

- ~~Chubbins~~  
iv) Rosita (b.1887), m. 1910, Alfred COOPER(MILLER) & had issue (IV.26.a).  
v) Eileen, m. Duncan NEWTON (d.1949), Valparaiso Manager of the Bank of London, & had issue an only dau Audrey, who m. 1952, Denis STURROCK (ARMSTRONG), a grandson of Roberto STURROCK & Sara BIGGS (IV.7.b.i).

The many descendants of George GUBBINS & Rosa BEAUSIRE are surnamed (besides GUBBINS & those mentioned in iv/v above) BALBONTIN, CRUZAT, FRIAS, LARAIN, STEEL & VIAL.

## 26 COOPER, settled before 1869

- a) Edward COOPER, of Reading, Berks. (brother of George, b. below, & of Henry and Horace, c. below), settled in Chile & founded the firm of Cooper & Co., millers, at Concepcion before 1869, in which year the Molino de la Fe (for which mill Cooper & Co. were agents) was purchased by Williamson Balfour (see "Heirs of Great Adventure", para. K.ii). The firm of Cooper & Co. was dissolved in 1899. Edward COOPER m. Oriana MILLER (sister of Mrs George PATRICKSON, IV.11.b.ii) & had issue 13 surviving children, of whom 10 married & 8 are known to have had issue, producing a total of over 30 grandchildren mostly resident in Chile. Of this family:
- i) Edward (c1870-1956), British Consul at Concepcion for over 50 years, m. Ethel MONK & had issue, their grandchildren being surnamed COOPER & LEET.
- ii) Alfred (d. 1957), m. 1910, Rosita GUBBINS(BEAUSIRE)(IV.25.d.iv) & had issue 9 children whose descendants are surnamed COOPER, COOK, McDOWALL, MARDONES, MATTHEWS & SHENTON.
- iii) Wilfred, farmer, of Arquenco, Temuco (noted for its cheeses), m. 1912 at Concepcion, Caroline MACKAY (GUTIERREZ) (IV.18.b) & had issue 7 children inc. Dr. Lionel Wilfred ('Gee') COOPER (1920-1956), who served in the R.A.M.C. 1939/45 & d. at Valparaiso of infantile paralysis contracted from a patient. Dr. L. W. Cooper m. 1949, Gillian MACQUEEN (JOSTE) (IV.10.d.i) & left issue.

Other grandchildren of Wilfred are surnamed COOPER, CAMPBELL & McCROSTIE.

Other COOPER(MILLER) descendants are surnamed COOPER, MONROE, MOYNA, POMEROY & YOUNG.

- b) Dr. George COOPER (brother of Edward, a. above) was in the service of the P.S. N.C. & retired in Chile (see "Young", p. 76). He m. a dau of Capt. Frederick John WHITE (IV.11.c), & had issue 5 sons & 3 daus whose descendants, surnamed COOPER BALFOUR & HARRINGTON, are mostly resident in Peru. Of this family, Maxwell Dennison COOPER(WHITE) (d. 1912 at Iquique) m. Irene CROHARE(ARDILES) (IV.24.c) & had issue inc. Lily, who m. as his 2nd wife, Archibald BALFOUR (IV.21.a).
- c) Henry COOPER (brother of Edward, a. above) settled in Valparaiso before 1874, married & had issue at least 5 sons & 3 daus inc:
- i) Dr. Frederick, of Iquique, who m. Juanita JACKSON (IV.3.e.vi) & had issue.
- ii) 'Chattie', who m. 1901, Alfred STERRY, & was British women's singles tennis champion 7 times between 1895 & 1908 (E.B.).
- iii) Jessie Maud, who m. her first-cousin Brig. Archibald Samuel COOPER (b. 1871: son of Horace COOPER, J.P. of Marlborough), who was General Representative in Peru of the Peruvian Corporation 1919/31 (Who's Who).

## 27) McAULIFFE, settled 1869

- a) The first of this family settled in Chile in 1869, and was father of Thomas McAULIFFE (d.1955 at Panama), who m. --- MARTINEZ (b. in Spain & brought to Chile aged 5 years) & had issue 2 sons & 5 daus, of whom the younger son, Brian, m. 1953, Moira HARDY (SALMONDE) (dau of Wilfred HARDY (McPHERSON), IV.30) & had issue.
- b) John Jeremiah McAULIFFE (first-cousin of Thomas, above) also settled in Chile & owned a shipping line. He m. --- BOWDEN & had issue 4 sons & 6 daus, of whom the eldest son, Barry Claude, of Coquimbo, m. 1933 at Vina, Mary Louise sister of Revel DICK (IV.29.c.ii) & had issue.
- c) Descendants of the family, mostly resident in Chile are surnamed: in the (MARTINEZ) branch, McAULIFFE, COMBER, MORRISON & NICHOLLS: & in the (BOWDEN) branch, McAULIFFE, MORGAN, NORTON, PRICE, SUSY & TAYLOR.

## 28) FOX descendants: contacts with Chile since c1864, settled 1870

- a) Thomas FOX, b. 1815 at York, d. 1886 at Birkenhead, Master Mariner, was Master of the "Star of the Sea" 1863/65 on a voyage to East Indies, South Pacific & Brazil (see "Lloyds Captains Register 1869"), during



which he probably touched at Chilean Ports. He claimed descent from John FOXE (1516-1587) the martyrologist.

By his wife Ann LOXTON (b. 1827 at Writhlington, Co. Somerset; d. 1892 at Birkenhead) he had issue 4 sons & 3 daus, of whom:

- i) Frederick, b. c1851, went to Chile c1873 in the nitrate trade, & was drowned off Caldera 1877, s.p.
  - ii) Alfred, b. c1853, Master Mariner, resided in Chile c1880/1905, retired to England & d. c1927 s.p.
  - iii) Emily Jane, b. 1857 at Birkenhead, d. 1929 at Vina del Mar. She m. 1889 at Valparaiso, Elias John JOSTE & had issue (below).
- b) Elias John JOSTE, b. 1846 at Grouville, Jersey, C.I., was a grandson of Etienne JOSTE (b. 1767 in Les Grisons, Switzerland; settled at St. Helier, Jersey, 1793 & naturalised an Englishman 1821) by his wife Jeanne LE BAS (who was descended through the families of LE GROS & LANGLOIS from that of LEMPRIERE, Seigneurs of Rozel, Jersey). Elias John first touched at a West Coast port (Callao, Peru) during an 18-month circumnavigation 1868/69 in the "Nagasaki", 1200 tons. He settled at Valparaiso in 1870 & served with the P.S.N.C. (see K.i), becoming Marine Superintendent: & was Manager on the West Coast for the Gulf Line 1886/1925. He d. 1934 at Vina del Mar, & left a MS "Narrative" and Diary 1878/9. By his wife Emily Jane FOX (above), he had issue 2 sons & 3 daus, all b. at Valparaiso, of whom:
- i) Edgar (younger son) m. Dorothy GRAHAM (KING) (a granddau of John KING, IV.19.b) & had issue. He retired to Yelverton, co Devon, c1930 with his family.
  - ii) Sybil m. William Archibald MACQUEEN & had issue (IV.10.d).
  - iii) Doris, m. 1st, 1915, John Seaton MORRICE (d. 1917) & had issue an only dau (c. below), & m. 2nd, 1919, Fraser Lynn DOBREE (b. 1880 at West Tilbury, Essex) who went to Chile 1901 for Gibbs & Co. & became a partner 1907/47. He was a grandson of Rev. John Gale DOBREE (1796-1879) who had his "Pedigree compiled from Records in the College of Arms, London, 14.7.1835, by Thomas W. KING, Rouge Dragon". Rev. John Gale was 6xg'g'son of Jean D'AUBRAY, who settled 1559 in Guernsey, C.I. (see B.L.G. art. "DOBREE of the Priory"). Fraser Lynn's mother, Harriet MOOR (1846-1933) was niece of Charlotte MOOR (1804-1878), wife of William Page WOOD, 1st Baron Batherley (1801-1881), Lord Chancellor 1868/72: & the MOOR Pedigree is given in "Crisp's Visitations" 1897.
- c) John Seaton MORRICE, b. 1886 at Oxton, Cheshire, went to Chile c1910 for Wessel

Duval, & d. 1917 at Valparaiso. He was the younger son of Andrew Webster MORRICE (1840-1908) by his wife Edith Mary Leonora (late TYRELL formerly) RAIKES (1851-1935). A.W. MORRICE & his brother-in-law T.H. Vaughan ANTONY (whose son Charles m. 1913, Margaret KING (LIVINGSTON), IV.19.b) were partners in the firm of Henry Bath & Co., metal brokers, of Birkenhead (the firm that bought the "Great Eastern" in 1887), trading with Chile.

A.W. MORRICE was grandson of Capt. John Edward MORRICE (living 1840), of Aberdeen, for whom a descent was claimed from John MORRICE (c1670-1730) of Peterculter, who was supposed descended from the MORRICE family of Werrington (see "A Collection of MORICE and MORRICE Biographies with Genealogical Trees", by W.C. MORICE, 1923), Edith M.L. RAIKES was dau of Major-General Thomas RAIKES, C. B. (1822-1880) and the pedigree of the family is given in B.L.G. art. "RAIKES of Treberfydd". The RAIKES family provides remote connections (see Geneagraph) with George CANNING (h.i), Admiral BYRON (F.v) & the WODEHOUSE family (IV.32). Maj.-General RAIKES (who was 8xg'g'son of Johanna RAKYS, d. 1507, of Stillingfleet, Co. York) was son of Thomas RAIKES (1790-1866) (whose 2nd wife, Elizabeth LUTWIDGE, was aunt of "Lewis Carroll", the author of "Alice in Wonderland": see Ruvigny, Clarence, p. 120) by his 1st wife Elizabeth ARMSTRONG (d. 1824), whose pedigree is recorded in Burke's Commoners (Vol. 4, p. 347, art. "ARMSTRONG of Garry Castle").

- d) John Seaton MORRICE had issue, by his wife Doris JOSTE (b. above) an only dau Patricia, who m. 1st, 1936 (div. 1948) James Gough GUBBINS (BEAUSIRE) (IV.25.d) & had issue. She m. 2nd, 1951 at Vina, L. C. DERRICK-JEHU (b. 1919 in London: worked in Chile 1949/51 for Gibbs y Cia: 3xg'g'son of Thomas JEHU (d. 1801) of LlanfairCaereinion, Co. Montgomery, who was probably 4xg'g'son of JEHUGH ap Richard (Will 1646. pr. 1647), carpenter & joiner, of that town), the compiler of this paper, & had further issue.

29) BLAIR, settled before 1873

- a) The "Pedigree of BLAIR, of Balthayock, Co. Perth; Cookston & Craighill, Co. Angus; and of Chile, South America" was compiled c1950 by R.S. BOUMPHREY (whose wife Naomi HOUSDEN (BLAIR) was a granddau of John BLAIR (b. below). John BLAIR (b. below) was g'g'son of Rev. David BLAIR, Minister of Brechin, Co. Angus (1701-1769), who was son of Alexander (of Dundee), younger son of John (of Balmyle), younger son of Sir Thomas BLAIR (d. 1652) of Balthayock. Sir Thomas was g'g'son of Alexander BLAIR (d. 1603), by his wife Elizabeth dau of Sir Lawrence MERCER of Aldie (see B.L.G. art. "MERCER of Huntingtower", from whom Prime Minister Sir Alec DOUGLAS-HOME



is descended (through the mother of the 1st Earl of Home). Alexander BLAIR (d.1603) was grandson of Alexander (living 1493), of Balthayock, by his wife Janet GRAY, who was dau of Andrew, 2nd Lord GRAY (a 2xg'g'son of King ROBERT III of Scotland: see Geneagraph).

- b) John BLAIR, b. 1846 at Brighton, Sussex, settled in Chile as a nitrate merchant before 1873, & d. at Iquique. He m.1873 at Valparaiso, Amy (1855-1923) dau of James LANDBOROUGH (1820-1865), sheep-farmer, of Queensland, Australia, by his wife Georgina sister of Joseph SOTHERS (IV.3.b).

- c) John BLAIR & Amy LANDBOROUGH had issue 5 sons & 4 daus, of whom 6 children married & had issue, producing a total of 19 grandchildren. Of this family:

- i) David, C.B.E., Commander of the Chilean Order of Merit, b.1876 at Valparaiso, joined Gibbs & Co. 1900 & became a partner 1911/47, & d.1958 at Santiago. He m.1903 at Iquique, Isabel KIRKWOOD(NOVILLO)(1876-1962: a first-cousin of Pedro POKLEPOVIC, IV.4.b.iii), & had issue 6 children, of whom Elizabeth m. 1926, Admiral Emmanuel HOLGER (d.1963), twice Chilean Minister of the Interior, & had issue.

- ii) Edmund Sillem, b.1883 at Iquique, a manager in Gibbs & Co. 1919/31, m. 1908, his first-cousin Ethel BODE (LANDBOROUGH)(1882-1953) & had issue 4 children of whom Nancy m.1935 at Santiago, D. Revel DICK, O.B.E., (West Coast Manager of P.S.N.C. & 1939/45 Press Attaché at the British Embassy, Santiago) & had issue. Revel DICK was b. in Chile, great-grandson (maternally) of Alexander SMITH (b. 1820 at Aberdeen; d.1906 at Valparaiso), who settled in Chile before 1858: & he was grandson of Dr. David Crawford DICK (d.1890 at Torre Pelice, Torino, Italy) by his wife Louise REVEL (d. 1900), of Torre Pelice, descendant of a Huguenot family settled in Italy, & great-aunt of Adriano OLIVETTI (head of the firm of typewriter manufacturers).

- iii) Jane Bell, m. 1925, Herbert Cecil SMITH, C.B.E. (b. 1893), Chief Conservator of Forests, Burma (Who's Who).

### 30) HARDY, settled 1879

- a) John William HARDY, b. 1849 at Greenock (son of John HARDY, shipmaster), settled in Chile 1879 & founded 1903 the firm of Hardy & Co. He m. Annie McPHERSON (b.1856 at Greenock; d.1943 at Valparaiso) & d.1933 at Valparaiso, having had issue 6 sons, of whom 4 married & 3 left issue, producing a total of 11 grandchildren. Of this family:

- i) John Fergus m. 1912 Dora KING (LIVINGSTON)(IV.19.b) & had issue

inc. an elder dau Leslie who m. Rex DOUBLET (Bank of London Manager at Buenos Aires until 1953, bibliophil & an authority on South Americana, & had issue.

Isabel

- ii) Wilfrid (d. 1959 at Vina) m. Beatrice SALMONDE & had issue.

- iii) Cyril m. Violet GRAHAM(KING) (a granddau of John KING, IV.19.b) & had issue.

- iv) Alan Ewen (d.s.p. 1961 at Vina) m. Sybil LYON(RENTOUL)(a granddau of William LYON, IV.8.d.ii).

- b) John William's elder brother, James HARDY, was Valparaiso Superintendent of the P.S. N.C.: his descendants returned to Scotland. USA

### 31) LANCE, settled before c1880

--- LANCE, b. c1850 in Australia, settled in Chile before c1880 & was a bank manager at Iquique, married & had issue 4 daus:

- i) Gertrude, who m. Ross LOWE: their descendants, surnamed LOWE, CASTAGLI & MARTINEAU, reside in England.

- ii) Daisy, who m. Archibald MOIR (d.1954 at Valparaiso) & had issue inc. a dau Joy who m. Alex McKay, partner in McKay & Co., Biscuit manufacturers.

- iii) Charlotte, who m. Dr. Gordon FOWLER & had issue a son & 3 daus inc. Phyllis who m. 1946, as his 3rd wife, Oliver BONHAM-CARTER (b.1902: see B. L. G. art. "LUBBOCK (formerly BONHAM-CARTER) of Adhurst St. Mary"), Director of the Latin-American Division, Ministry of Information 1939/45. (He was nephew of Frederick BONHAM-CARTER, whose wife, Dorothy LUBBOCK, was aunt of Mark LUBBOCK, see IV.3.c).

- iv) Dolly, who m. Arthur Spencer ISAACSON & had issue:

1) Robert Spencer, C.M.G. (b.1907), appointed British Minister to Switzerland, 1964 (Who's Who), who m.1938, Margaret dau of Sir Rowland HODGE, 1st Bart.

2) Beatrice, who m. Charles MUNOZ (brother-in-law of Violet PRICE (CLAUDE), see IV.13.c.i) & had issue.

### 32) WODEHOUSE, settled c1887

- a) James Hay WODEHOUSE (1824-1911), Consul-General in the Sandwich Islands, later British Minister Resident in the Hawaiian Islands, retired in Chile. He was of a cadet branch of the family of the Earl of Kimberley, being son of Ven. Charles Nourse WODEHOUSE (1790-1870), who was nephew of John, 1st Baron WODEHOUSE (1741-1834: whose wife, Sophia BERKELEY, was first-cousin of Sophia TREVANION, wife of Admiral BYRON (F.v), see Burke's Dormant & Extinct Peerages, art. "Barons BERKELEY of Stratton"). James Hay's mother, Lady Dulcibella HAY (1793-1885:



great-aunt of the 1st Duke of Fife), had a royal descent from Anne, Duchess of EXETER (see Ruvigny, Exeter, Tables II, XLVII & LXVI).

- b) James Hay WODEHOUSE (above) m.1861, Annette MASSEY (d.1929) & had issue 4 sons & 4 daus, of whom 7 children married & left descendants resident in Chile, Hawaii, U.S.A. & U.K. (for full details of whom, see Burke's Peerage). Of this family:
- i) Guy Armine (1863-1926) m.1894, Elisa MILLIE (aunt of William MILLIE, an authority on Chilean ornithology) & had issue 5 sons & a dau inc:
- 1) James, who m. Helen dau of Sir John Digby MURRAY, 12th Bart. (IV. 17.b.iii).
  - 2) Lionel, of Vina, who m. Ruby PRAIN(WALLACE), dau of Frederick PRAIN (see IV.3. Note).
- ii) Annette Maud (1865-1935), who m. 1st 1887, Robert Spears LAMBERT (d. 1902), of Culipran (a farm in the north of Chile, purchased in 1870 by his grandfather, a Frenchman, naturalised British, who came to Chile in the nitrate trade), & had issue inc. a son C. Joseph LAMBERT who published 1952 "Sweet Waters", a book describing farm life at Culipran.
- iii) Leila Bernice (1877-1948), who m. Charles Francis RABY(WATSON)(IV. 17.b.iii) & had issue.

### 33) HANCKEL, JENKINS, LUCIE-SMITH, LE FEUVRE

- a) James Allan Stuart HANCKEL (b.1876-1961), Manager of the Borax Co. at Antofagasta, was the 7th child of Allan Stuart HANCKEL (b. 1830 at Charleston, U.S.A.; d.1894 at Formby, Co. Lancs.), by his wife, Susan Marion WOODS, granddau of George WOODS (1781-1870), of Giggleswick, Co. York, whose descendants are recorded in a printed (single-sheet) "Pedigree of the George WOODS families", apparently compiled 1918. Allan Stuart was youngest son of Rev. Christian HANCKEL (who was son of Dr. Michael HANCKEL, of Hamburg, who emigrated to Philadelphia ?c1790), by his wife Anne STUART, granddau of Francis STUART. Francis STUART (who emigrated to South Carolina 1746) was younger son of John STUART, advocate, who was younger son of Alexander, 5th Lord Blantyre (which descent is recorded in a copy of a Pedigree, in the possession of Phyllis dau of J.A.S. HANCKEL, the original of which would appear to have been compiled by HANCKEL cousins in U.S.A. c1890).
- b) James A.S. HANCKEL (above) m. 1904 (& had issue 3 daus by) Ruth HUSON (a descendant of Jeremy BENTHAM (1748-1832), the philosopher), whose sister m. --- JOHN, whose sister m. --- JENKINS & had issue inc. a dau Trice JENKINS, who m. Philip CLARKE, partner in Gibbs

y Cia. 1948/53. Philip CLARKE was second cousin of William CLARKE(BARCELO)(d. 1964), of Jamaica, whose wife Gladys DAVIES was sister in law of Ruth COMPTON sister of Sir Edmund COMPTON (V.11.c.iii). Philip CLARKE's dau Estelle CLARKE (JENKINS) m. Arthur son of Arthur HESKETT (1880-1953: Manager of the Antofagasta-Bolivia Railway) & brother of Elizabeth HESKETT, who m. Reginald LUCIE-SMITH.

- c) Reginald LUCIE-SMITH (above) was son, by the 2nd marriage, of Sir Alfred van W. LUCIE-SMITH (b.1854), President of the West Indian Court of Appeal, 1920, who was 4xg'g'son of Francis SMITH (Will pr.1711) of Barbados (see "The Pedigree of the LUCIE-SMITH family, of Barbados", printed (single-sheet). Sir Alfred's great-aunt, Georgina LUCIE-SMITH (1804-1875) m. Rev. Philip GUILLE, Rector of St Martin, Jersey, C.I. (see Pedigree quoted, & PAYNE's Armorial, below).
- d) Jane GUILLE (sister of Rev. Philip GUILLE c. above) m. Philip LE FEUVRE (b.1795), of La Hougue, St. Peter, Jersey, C.I., elder brother of George William LE FEUVRE, of Les Niesmes, St. Peter, Jersey, whose grandson (see copy of "Armorial of Jersey", by J. Bertrand PAYNE, 1864, with MS annotations, in the possession of Margaret POCOCK, of Les Niesmes, below) Col. Alfred George LE FEUVRE (d.1958 at Toronto, Canada) was General Manager of the Antofagasta-Bolivia Railway. His dau Margaret (now of Les Niesmes) m. at Iquique, H. Raymond S. POCOCK (later, 1948/53, General Manager for Brazil, Shell Petroleum Co.), who wrote a (hitherto unpublished) "Conquest of Chile". He was 3xg'g'son of William POCOCK (1750-1835), Freeman of the City of London, & master carpenter, & probably of a collateral branch of the extinct family of POCOCK, Bart. (see MS pedigree in his possession).

### 34) ROYDEN, Bart. & GIBSON-CRAIG-CARMICHAEL, Bart.

Sir John ROYDEN (b.1907), 4th Bart. of Frankby (nephew of 1st Baron ROYDEN, see IV.16.b.i.2), Order of Merit of Chile, a Director of Duncan Fox & Co., was sometime resident in Chile c1945. His son Christopher m.1961, Diana GOODHART who (see B.L.G. art. "BEAUMONT of Whitley Beaumont") was 2xg'g'dau of Sir William GIBSON-CARMICHAEL (1797-1878), 2nd Bart. of Riccarton, whose g'g'son, Sir Archibald GIBSON-CRAIG-CARMICHAEL (b.1917), 7th Bart. of Riccarton, is resident in Santiago. Sir Archibald m.1941, Rosemary dau of George Duncan CREW (see Burke's Peerage), by his wife Ada, owner & headmistress of Colegio Dupalastair (see M.iv).

### 35) GARVIN

James Francis GARVIN, b.1854 at Elkhart, Indiana, U.S.A., m. 1884, at Trenton,



Missouri, Emma Frances GOODALE (b. 1861, at Marash, Turkey; d.1944 at Long Beach, California), settled in Chile 1884 as medical missionaries, & he d.1923 at Valparaiso. Emma was dau of Alvin Bannister GOODALE (1829-1907), medical missionary in Turkey, by his wife Mary LINSLEY (1831-1919), who was niece of Judge Ashley SAMPSON, of Rochester, N.Y., a member of the New York Legislature & on the committee to meet LAFAYETTE. The genealogy of "The GARVIN Family in Chile" was compiled 1955 (printed in booklet form) by James Francis' children, Norman & Mary (who m. 1917, Col. William Alfred EDDY, later U.S. Minister to Saudi Arabia). James Francis GARVIN & his wife had issue 9 children, all (except the youngest) b. in Chile (where some of their descendants continue to reside, though most have returned to the U.S.A.), inc. (besides Norman & Mary, above) John Trumbull (1892-1943), who m.1920, Margaret Gertrude ROGERS (a first-cousin of Ralph C. ROGERS, IV.20,b) & had issue, resident in Chile.

#### 36) KENRICK

Sir George KENRICK, K.B.E., b. in Australia (claimed descent from Archbishop CRANMER), settled in Chile & founded the firm of Kenrick & Co. He m. Amy BELL (d.1935 at Valparaiso), & d.1939 at Valparaiso having had issue:

- i) Cranmer, director of the family firm, who m. Carmela LYON (HIDALGO),

granddau of James LYON (IV.8.d.i), & had issue.

- ii) Margaret, who m.1923, Brian BLOOD (b.1889: see B.L.G. of Ireland, art. "BLOOD of Ballykilty"), who was in Chile 1914/45, first with Duncan Fox, later with Kenrick & Co., & was President of the British Chamber of Commerce in Chile 1936/41.
- iii) Amy, who m. 1928, Stanley GUDGEON B C.B.E. (b. 1896 at Rio de Janeiro), British Ambassador to the Dominican Republic 1951/54 (Who's Who).

#### 37) GOLDSMITH

L.I. CRAWFORD, of Santiago, Manager of I.C.I., wrote c1930 a novel about Anglo-Chileans, "In the Admiral's Wake". He m. Helen FRASER (GOLDSMITH, a first-cousin of --- FLOTO (GOLDSMITH), who m. John C. BYRNE (d.1955) & had issue inc. James BYRNE, who m. Carmen PRICE (MACKAY) (IV.13.c.ii) & had issue.

#### 38) TUDOR

Peter HARDY (SALMONDE) (a grandson of John William HARDY, IV.30) m.1954 at Vina Anderley dau of Gwen TUDOR, of Santiago Manager of Cia. Chilena de Explosivos, whose sister m. --- PRATT, of Buenos Aires brother of William Henry PRATT (1877-1963), better known as "Boris Karloff", the film actor of horrific parts & impersonator of Frankenstein's monster).

