GENEALOGY

OF THE

WALLACE FAMILY

OF GRANSHA, COUNTY DOWN
NORTHERN IRELAND

BEGINNING WITH
THE SCOTTISH SOLDIER
OF THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE

1690

THROUGH 4 GENERATIONS IN

RELAND

AND 6 GENERATIONS IN THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
1964

IN APPRECIATION

For many years, Lawrence C. McClure has given nearly every spare moment to the collection of data for these charts. He has travelled across the country, using every vacation, checking libraries, court houses, cemeteries and newspaper files.

Little by little he has added new names to his list of those who could furnish data to round out the story. Many of you have helped and have been working on your part of the family for a long time. He has maintained a continuing stream of correspondence with all those who could help, and has visited many members of the big family all over the country.

We should all be grateful to everyone who has contributed to the development of the genealogy and we hope that they will feel well repaid for the time and effort.

As one of this large group of participants, this word is written to express our appreciation to Lawrence for his tireless devotion in carrying out the project.

One of the family, Dwight G. Wallace 1408 Lee Court, Lake Worth, Florida.

Lawrence insists that this note be inserted:

Behind scenes the past three years, Dwight G. Wallace has diligently and ably charted the data all have sent. We are indeed most grateful for the long devoted hours of work.

Lawrence C. McClure 11975 E. 187th St., Artesia, California.

The McClenahans and our Wallace family lived in neighboring towns in Ireland. Two marriages there were followed by close association during the pioneer days in America where the marriage of John Wallace and Jane McClenahan united the families for several generations.

The purpose of this book was to present the story of the McClenahan family and most of its pages are centered in that objective. However, the author is more than generous in his recognition and appreciation of the part contributed by the Wallaces. On page 2 he makes this comment,

"Two Wallace brothers, Samuel and David, married half sisters, Ellen McClenahan and Margaret Carson. The large descendent stocks of both are well and favorably known in this country, and it is no disparagement to the worthy stock descended from Samuel Wallace and Ellen McClenahan to say that the stock descended from David Wallace and Margaret Carson, including such as Rev. Dr. William Wallace, farmer John Wallace, Rev. Dr. David Paul, Rev. Dr. David Wallace, Miss Eliza B. Wallace, etc., has made much the larger record."

The entire interesting story presents life in the early daysof our family as vividly and reliably as though it was written primarily for the Wallaces. It is suggested that those who desire to live through those early days of our ancestors in a brief facinating story, get ahold of a copy of this book.

It is on file at the Genealogical Section of the Library of Congress, the New York Public Library, and probably at a number of other public, college, and Presbyterian Seminary libraries.

The Library of Congress will reproduce the loose sheets with facing pages printed in one 2 page spread, printed on one side only, for \$11.27 including mailing. They will not do any binding. If several copies are ordered at one time there is a slight saving due to the higher cost of printing the first few sheets of any particular order.

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There are a dozen pages of portraits and pictures in the book which do not reproduce well in the above process but it costs \$ 2.65 per page to reproduce these by a separate method. The

RCHINSON RUN. S.W. of Pittsburgh, Pa., between the towns of McDonald and Cakdale, about 40 miles from Wheeling, W. Va.,

Section of land S. W. of Harrisville, Sec. 8, T 8N, R4W,

THE JOHN McCLENAHANS Immigrated to the United States in 1912, stopping first at the home of Samuel Wallace at Robinson Run, Pa. and then moved to Chio where under the guidance and sponsorship of David Wallace they lived successively at

New Athens, Ohio
On Wheeling Creek, near Shepherdstown
Near Fairview, Chio
then probably returned again to New Athens
and finally again to Fairview.

B. --- The N.E. 1/4 of Section 21, T 10, R7, 159.70 acres in Guernsey County on land grant by the President of the U.S. to David Wallace, July 16,1819 at a price of \$638.80. Part of this quarter section was deeded by David Wallace to John McClenahan on Aprill, 1821, and recorded on April 3, 1835.

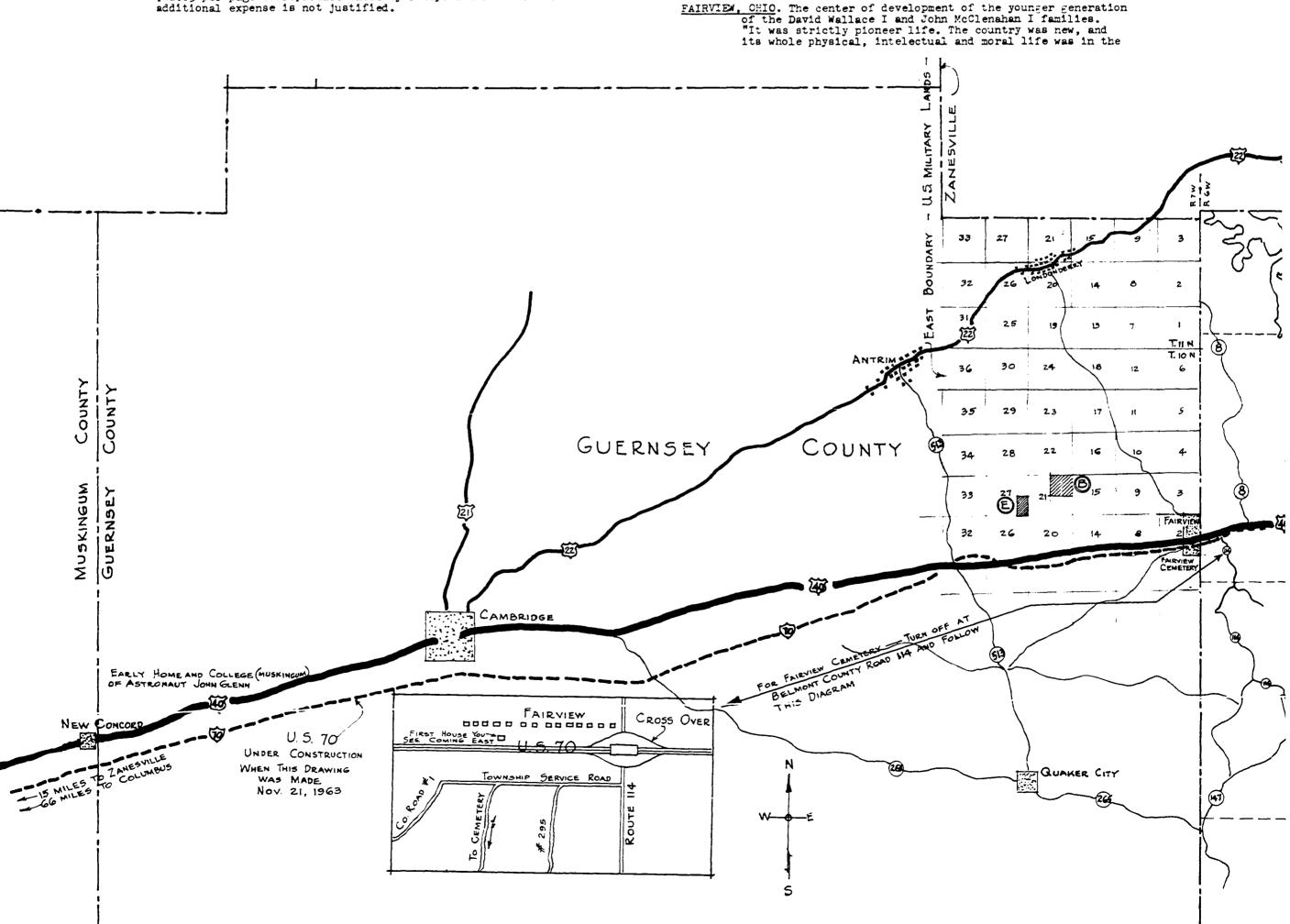
C. --- The N.E. 1/4 of Section 15, T 8, R4W, 160.29 acres, patent issued to David and Agnes Wallace. Belmont County.

D. --- 144 acres in Section 25, T 8, R4W, Belmont County transferred on April 14, 1847 to David Wallace II and Frances C. Wallace, his wife, of Guernsey County.

E. --- The E. 1/2 of the S.E. 1/4 of Section 27, T 10, R7, 83 acres (also 6 acres in the N.E. 1/4 of the adjoining Section 21), Guernsey County; Purchased by Thomas Wallace, son of David I, April 3, 1839.

Thomas Wallace raised his family here. On March 20, 1867, he and his wife Jane sold the same two parcels.

PCINTS OF INTEREST shown on the right hand edge of the map. The three immigrant Wallace brothers, John, David and Samuel settled here in 1793. BELMONT COUNTY, CHIC. David Wallace I moved into this new area, as one of the earliest pioneers about 1800 FAIRVIEW (640 acres in Belmont County "granted to David Wallace by Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States of America by patent" December 30, 1807. He apparently established his home on this section, but he also bought and sold a number of other large parcels of ANTRIM



PCINTS OF INTEREST

INSON RUN. S.W. of Pittsburgh, Fa., between the towns of McDonald and Cakdale, about 40 miles from Wheeling, W. Va., shown on the right hand edge of the map.

making. A hard and worthy life it was, that of carving ONDO!! DERRY ANTRIM new farms out of the great woods and carving a worthy civilization out of the raw and mixed material, and bravely they went at it." (J. Mc. Folk) The three immigrant Wallace brothers, John, David and JR. The town was laid out in 1914. In 1821 the Fairview Samuel settled here in 1793. congregation of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian MCNT CCUNTY, CHIC. David Wallace I moved into this new area, Church was organized. as one of the earliest pioneers about 1800 LOUGH FAIRVIEW CEMETERY. Many of the family are buried here, on a hill south of the turnpike. The old church has been removed but the churchyard is being maintained. S Newtownakos NEAGH Section of land S. W. of Harrisville, Sec. 8, T 8N, R4W, 640 acres in Belmont County "granted to David Wallace by Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States of America by patent" December 30, 1807. TYRONE David Wallace I is buried here; also his sister Mancy Mary Hastings, David's son John and wife, Jane McClenahan Wallace, other Wallaces, McClenahans, He apparently established his home on this section, but he also bought and sold a number of other large parcels of Pauls, Lemons and Rosses. ANTRIM, CIIC Home and burial ground of the James Hastings Wallaces, (son of David I). JCHN McCLENAHANS Immigrated to the United States in 1912,
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"It was strictly pioneer life. The country was new, and its whole physical, intelectual and moral life was in the COUNTY HARRISON JEFFERSON COUNTY NEW ATHENS RIVER ß FLUSHING TOWNSHIP WHEELING 32 25 THN T. 10 N 30 36 29 23 COUNTY WHEELING RICHLAND TOWNSHIP BELMONT COUNTY LASTERN BETHESDA APPROXIMATE SCALE QUAKER CITY

CHART WALLACE From "The John McClenahan Folk LINE 1 WALLACE Page 49 By John McClenahan Henderson THE SCOTTISH SOLDIER This review, together with the appended genealogical record, suggests various reflections. OUR KINSMAN'S ANCESTRY REACHES BACK THROUGH A CLEARLY In the month of May, 1910, the writer made a visit to his ancestral home in Ireland. In Gransha, County Down, about eight miles from Ballynahinch, and four from Ballyrony, he found a stone cottage, or farmhouse, with this inscription on the corner stone, "Built by John Wallace in the year of our Lord, 1742 by the hand of S. Bigham." One of the first is the long-time obligation of the McClenahans to the Wallaces. The immigrant family came first, as we have seen, to Samuel Wallace's, in western Pennsylvania, suggesting the likelihood of kindly correspondence farther back; then, quite likely by the influence of David Wallace, to within a few miles of the latter's home in Ohio; then, probably by the same kindness, to the latter's immediate neighborhood, near Wheeling Creek. The older Wallaces, like their posterity, were men of affairs - David Wallace, it is said, a militia colonel. Our student patriarch was not and was chaperoned not a little by them. And ever since the DEFINED LINE TO THE LATER GROMWELL ERA, WHEN A WALLACE CAME FROM SCOTLAND AS A SOLDIER OF WILLIAM OF ORANGE, TO IRELAND, FIGHTING IN THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE (JULY 11, 1690) AND RECEIVING GRANT OF LANDS IN GRANSHAW, COUNTY DOWN. Residing in this house at the time was a Mr. David Wallace, a bachelor and his unmarried sister Isabella. On inquiring about the corner stone, Mr. Wallace informed the writer that it had arch was not and was chaperoned not a little by them. And ever since the union of the two families by the marrying of John Wallace to Jane McClenahan the executive resources of the new Wallace family have been at the service of their McClenahan kindred, as indeed of everybody else. Our reasons for LINE 2 been taken from an older building near the same site and built JOHN into the larger and more recent house. He further said that his father, John Wallace, and his grandfather James Wallace, were grateful memory are margethan a century old. born in the old stone cottage, then partly in ruins. So far back as there was any record or tradition, he said, his family had lived on that farm William Wallace resided in the stone cottage mentioned above and was the son, or possibly the grandson of John Wallace who built the house. William was born in County Down, Ireland in 1720 and died there in 1816. From his will made in 1810 we learn that his wife was Agnes Shaw and that they had nine children. The last four in the following list he mentions as being in America: James, Mary, Elizabeth, Margaret, William, John, David, Samuel, Nancy (Hastings). WILLIAM 1 .____ LINE 3 A MR. MCLENAHAN A MRS. CAREON 1720 - 1816 Written by McClenahan Hastings Wallace, (Mac Wallace) MARRIED AGNES SHAW Son of Dr. David Alexander Wallace. SECOND MCLENAHAN "Gransha, MARRIAGE Granshaw, or at an early date, FOR Granchogh: Вотн THESE THREE BROTHERS SETTLED S.W. OF PITTSBURG PA. IN 1793
ROBINSON RUN REGION NANCY ALSO CAME A townland of about 1292 acres in Dromara TO AMERICA parish in the central part of County Down. 1 ----LINE 4 NANCY A townland is a subdivision of a rural parish." JOHN MCCLENAHAN ELIZABETH MARGARET WILLIAM DAVID SAMUEL MARY MARY URIE 1779 - 1867 JOHN MARGARET (mary Hastings) 1771 - 1843 Ulster-Scot Historical Society, MARRIED ELLEN MECLENAHAN 1767 - APR.17,1847 MARRIED MAR. 23. 1800 JOHN WAS THE ONLY CHILD OF THE MARRIAGE OF MARRIED DAVID WALLACE Belfast, Ireland MARGARET (PEGGY) CARSON CHURCHYARD MR. MCCLENAHAN AND MRS. CARSON MARRIED SAMUEL WALLAGE ABOUT 1800 SETTLED IN BELMONT COUNTY ONTO
ONE OF FIRST SETTLERS. THE MCCLENAMANS FOLLOWED
DAVID WAS MAJOR OF COLONEL IN MILITIA - WAR OF 1802
RECEIVED LAND GRANT OF 640 ACRES FROM THOS. JEFFERSON, PRES. U.S.A.
LOCATED 3 MILES S.W. OF HARRSYLLE AND 32 MILES
NORTH OF C.C. CANCELLO A. POLICIEL AND 32 MILES GRANDFATHER OF OLDEST DAUGHTER OF ROB'T. URIE b. County Down, IRELAND. Oct. 29, 1780 DR. A.G. WALLACE PROBABLY NEAR RATHERYLAND OR BANBRIDGE. OF SCOTCH- IRISH DESCENT. WIDELY KNOWN b. IN 1779 PROBABLY NEAR THE SAILED FOR THE U.S.A. MAY 10, 1812 LIVED SUCCESSIVELY AT ROBINSON'S RUN, S.W. OF FITTS BURG, PA. NEW ATHENS, OHIO NEAR SHEPHERDSTOWN, OHIO MFCLENAHANS. THE URIES WERE SUBSTANTIAL AND PROMINENT FARMERS. NORTH OF ST. CLAIRSVILLE ON ROUTE 40.

MAR. 21. 1811. 2" MARRIAGE. JANE ALEXANDER - TEACHER

FEB. 2, 1835. 3" MARRIAGE. MRS. ELIZABETH BALDRIDE. CHILDLESS

d. DEC. 10. 1843 DURING IN FAIRVIEW CHURCHYARD

LEADER IN COMMUNITY, ELDER IN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH d. NEAR FAIRVIEW OHIO SEP. 8:1867 NEAR FAIRVIEW, OHIO.

LIFELONG WEAVER- SHORT TIME GROCER & BOSTMASTER BURIED IN FAIRVIEW CHURCHYARD MANY YEARS A FARMER. ELDER d. DEC. 31, 1861. BURIED IN FARVIEW CHURCHYARD BORN IN THE UNITED STATES DAVID'S CHILDREN BY SECOND WIFE - JANE ALEXANDER DAVID'S CHILDREN BY FIRST WIFE - MARGARET CARSON LINE 5 WI FLEANING MARGARET LANGE WALL ACE DAVIDI THOMAS 1812-1872 DAVID I JANE MARY ANN ROBERT 1802-1820 1804-1892 1805-1973 1808-1900 NOT NAMED NANCY ELEANOR CARSON! JAMES WALLACE DAVID WALLACE 1810 1812 - 1883 1814 - 1891 1816 - 1889 1816 - 1887 1818 1821 - 1906 1923 - 1880 JOHN JOHN 1801 - 1850 NANCY (AGNES) MARY REV. WILLIAM ELIZA MARGARET REV. SAMUEL JAMES HASTINGS ROBERT 1818 - 1873 1800 - 185 1803-1875 (PEGGY ANN) 1816 - 1869 m. JOHN LEMMON
ENTIRE FAMILY
BURIED IN
FAIRNIEW O.
CHURCHYARD MARRIED CAL PROMINENT MINISTER
CLAT PIQUA, OMO
WHERE HE HAD A
LONG PASTORATE
DAUGHTER MARRIED J. RIDDLE
LIVED IN DELLEFONTAME O.
HAD A DAUGHTER & SON, WM. FARMER
b. NOV. 1818
d. 967, 28, 1873
m. NANCY HUTCHISON
1824 - 1910
Both Duried in
A MTRIM, OMO
UNITED PRESENTERIAN
CHURCHYARD MD. DIED IN SINGLE DIED IN INFANCY INVALID D. ABOUT 1805 BELMONT CO. O. TWINS MARRIED DELMONT CO. O.

DELMONT CO. O.

DAUGHT

J.

DELMONT CO. O.

DAUGHT

LIVED IV

SEE "E"ON MAP FOR FARM WHERE HE RAISEO

MAD 20 1833 TO JAME ROSS HUTCHISON

MAD 20 1833 TO JAME ROSS HUTCHISON JANE MICLENAHAN
JUNE 14, 1825
FARVIEW, ONIO
d. APR. 20, 1850
BURIED IN FARVIEW
CHURCHYARD
FARMER - ELDER JOHN WALLACE JUNE 14, 1825 ABOUT 1822, ELOPED WITH ANDREW PAUL WHO WORKED FOR HER TATHER. FAIR VIEW, OHIO d. DEC. 9, 1892. BURIED IN FAIRVIEW. CHURCHYARD DEE E ON MAP FOR FARM WHERE HE RAISED

M. MAR. 20, 1833 TO JANE ROSS HUTCHISON

D. OCT. 11, 1809

d. JAN. 1, 1868. DE WITT -A.

BOTH BURIED IN ELMWOOD CEMETERY

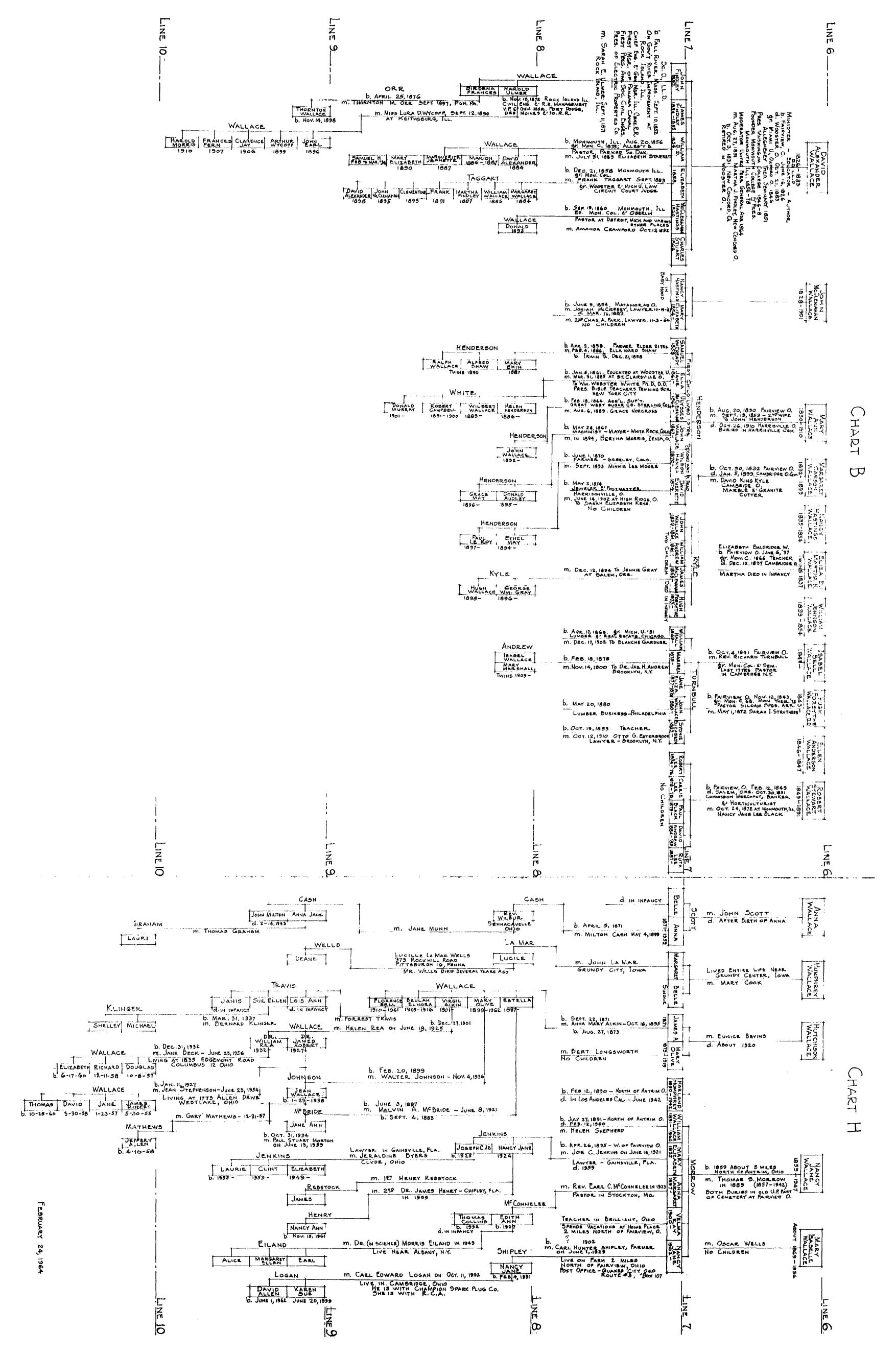
DE WITT, JA.

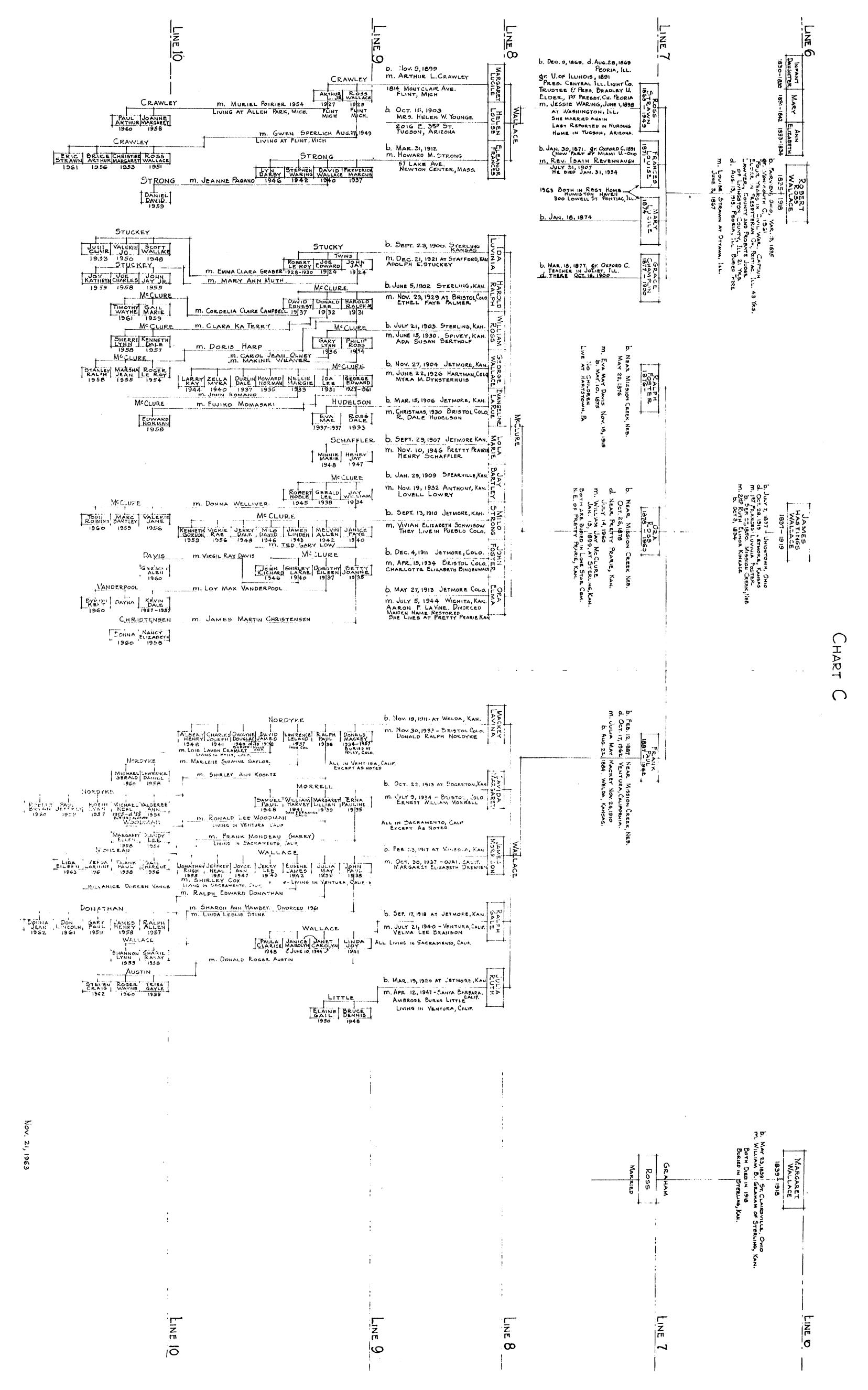
THOMAS WAS A FARMER WITH A WANDERLUST

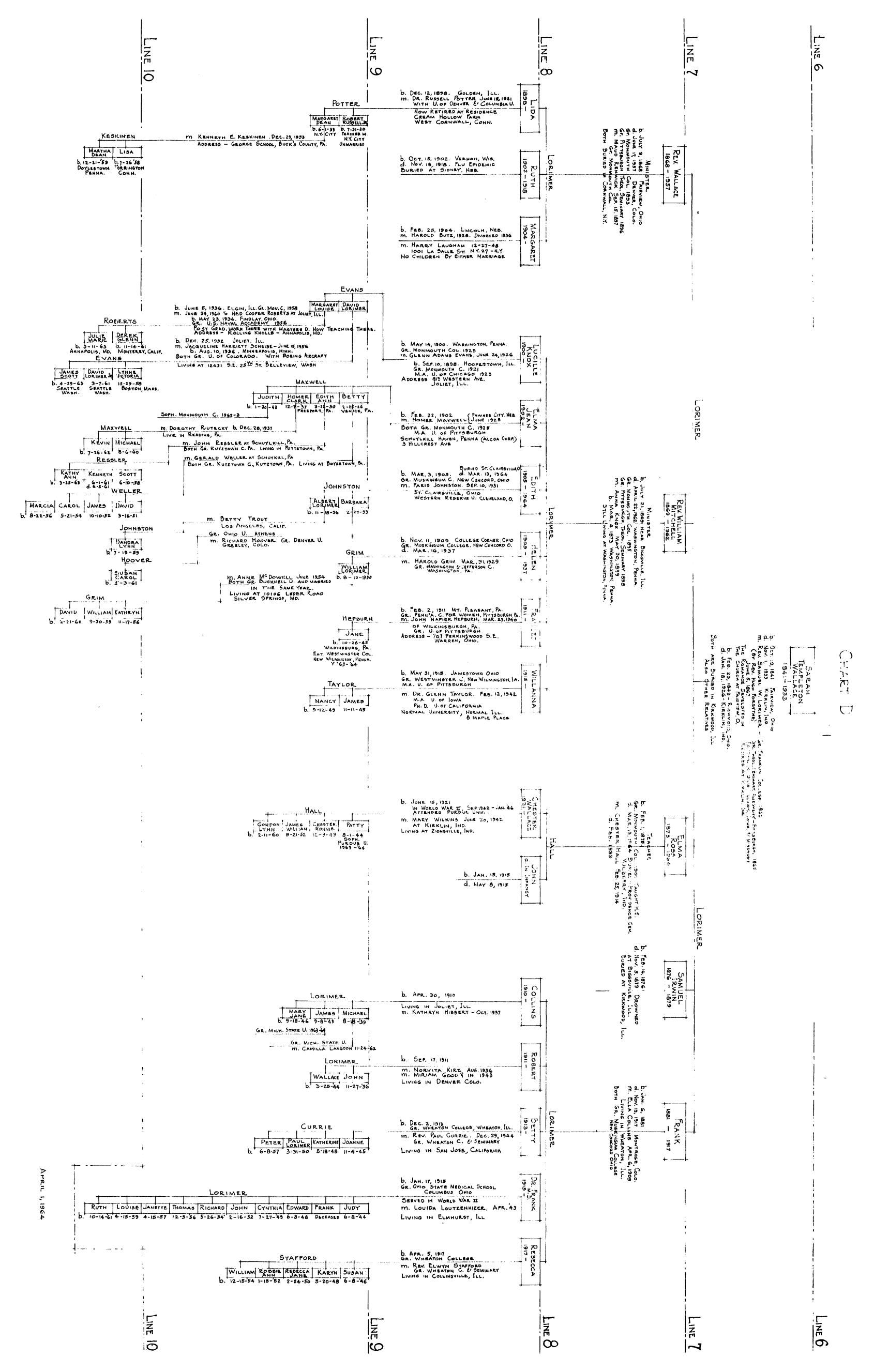
IN 1852 NE WENT WEST IN SEARCH OF GOLD.

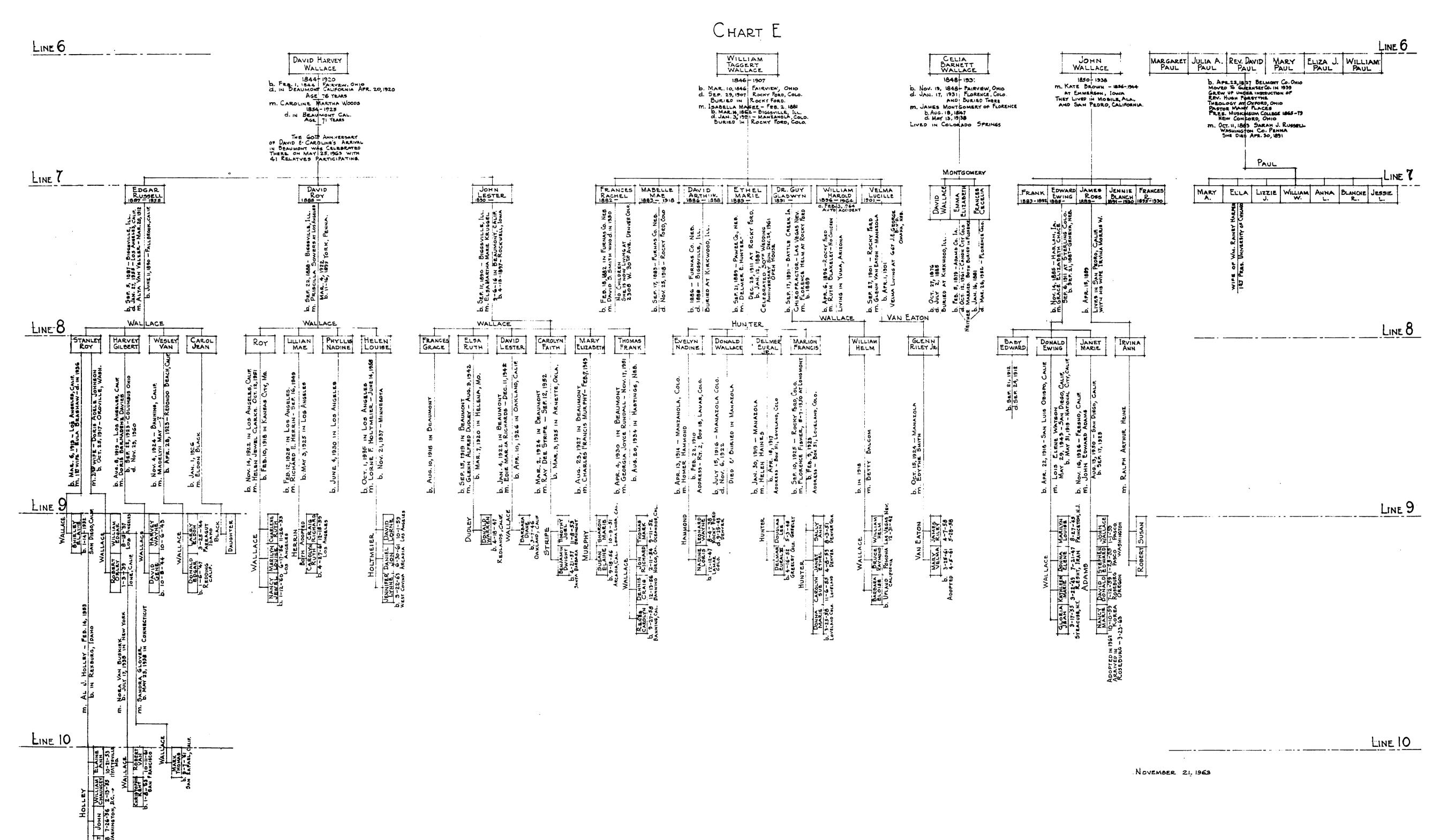
PIONBER SETTLER IN DOWNIEVILLE, CALIFORNIA
ENGAGED IN MINING WITH FAIR SUCCESS.

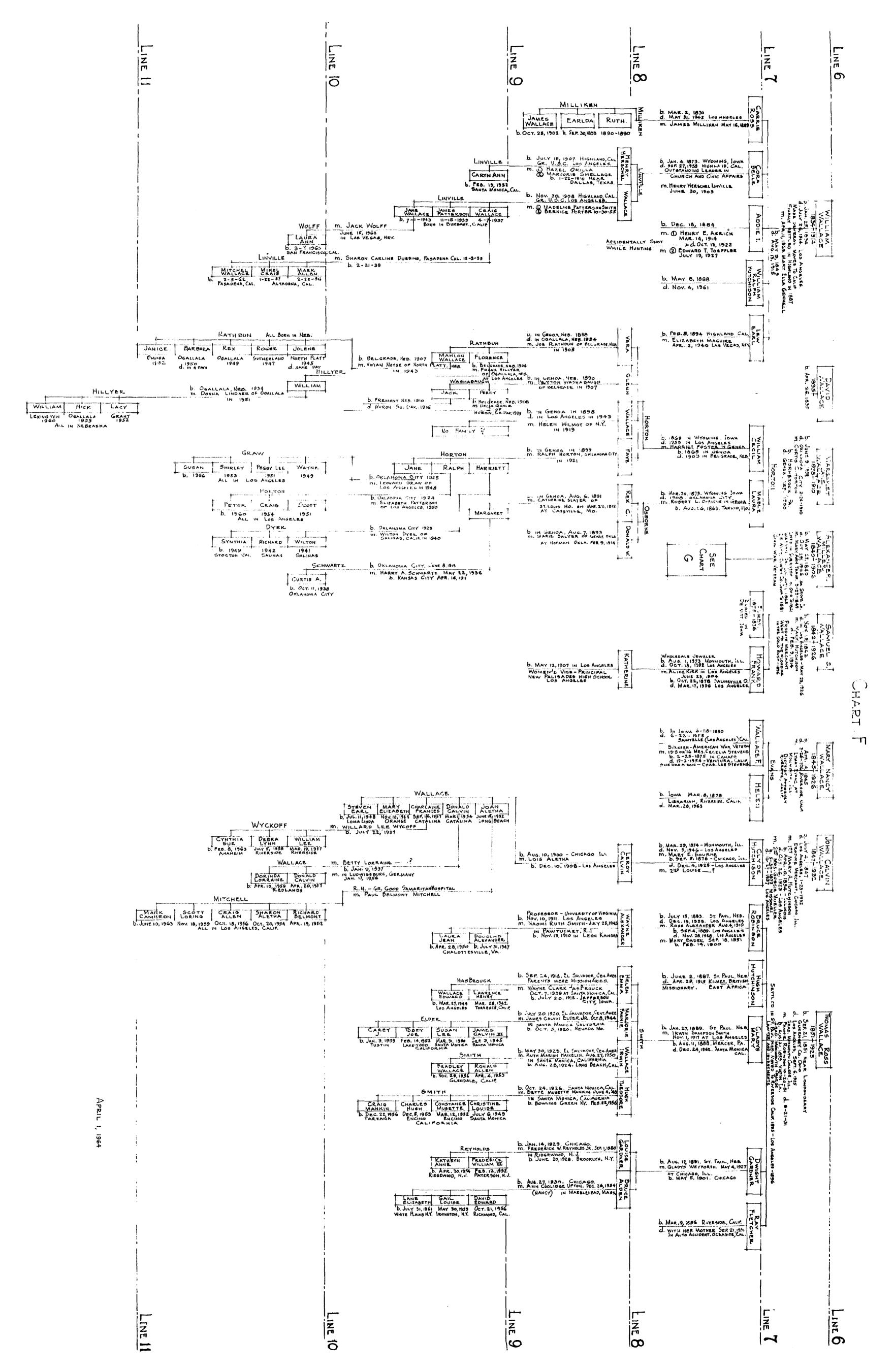
HIS ELDEST SON WILLIAM JOINED HIM 1862 TO 1867 MAR. 9, 1814 NEW ATHENS, O. JULY 20, 1891 CLEDAR RAPIOS IA FEB. 9, 1836 JOHN L. ANDERE d. 1839_ BURIED IN FAIRVIEW The miles W. of Fairview. O. N N S 3 0 a ع: بوت ್ಕ್ ಕಳ್ಳ PAUL LEMMON HENDERSON LINE 6 LINE 6 ANDERSON LIVING IN THE ANCESTRAL HOME, GRANSHAW, TRELAND WHEN "MAC" WALLACE VISITED THEM IN 1810. SEE NOTES CHART G AUTHOR OF THE MCCLENAHAN FOLK THE GENERALOGY IS CONTINUED ON THE FOLLOWING CHARTS CHART H CHART F CHART C D CHART E CHART B











See NCTE on this Introduction in lower right hand corner.

INTRODUCTION

CONCERNING THE ORIGIN AND EARLY PROGENITORS OF THE

WALLACE FAMILIES

Ir is natural and commendable for all people to seek some knowledge of the origin and character of their ancestors, and to-gratify this desire I will give a brief outline that will be of interest to all bearing the name of Wallace, whether hailing directly from Scotland or coming by the way of Ireland. Some learned antiquarians have maintained that the original form of the name was Galleius; that in course of time it was changed to Valance, and then to Wallace. It is possible this may be correct; but the illustrations are drawn from a family with which we have nothing to do. That was an English family, had large possessions in the northeastern counties of England and across the border in Scotland, and were staunch adherents of Edward through all his wars with the Scots. Two of this family were Lord Mayors of London, and they seem to have kept themselves entirely separate and distinct from the Wallaces of the western counties of Scotland.

David I. of Scotland was an educated and enlightened man, far above any of his predecessors and far in advance of his time; and when he came to the throne in 1124, he gathered . about him men of culture and genius, among whom was Walter, the son of a Shropshire baron on the border of Wales named Alan. He made Walter seneschal or steward of his household; he afterward became Lord High Steward of the kingdom, and this office was made hereditary in his family. He was an able man and a shrewd courtier, and he soon became possessed of vast riches and estates. One of his descendants intermarried with a member of the royal family, and from this union came the House of Stewart or Stuart, that proved a curse to both

Scotland and England. I have thus been particular in speaking of the early Stewards, for, as will be seen, the fortunes of

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the early Wallaces were very intimately connected with them, Richard Waleys, or "Richard the Welshman," as the Marquis of Bute interprets it, seems to be a reasonable representation of his nationality, and of the real origin of the name. All historians agree upon the former, and I am not aware that any seriously controvert the latter. Richard of Wales naturally became "Richard Waleys." From the first appearance of this name as witnesses to charters, it has passed through considerably more than twenty variations in its orthography before it settled down to its present form "Wallace." Members of the same family, indeed the same individuals, varied in the spelling

of this name. These variations were not peculiar to any one

family, but were a universal characteristic in all families of

that period. We have no means of determining the date of the birth of our first known Scotch progenitor-Sir Richard,-but events connected with his history seem to place it at the very beginning of the twelfth century, say, 1100-1110. This spans the great period of nearly eight hundred years from then till now, and when we count up the intermediate connections, we will have to enumerate many generations of Wallace progenitors before we reach Sir Richard. Several circumstances seem to indicate that Richard Wallace, and Walter, the first Steward, were about the same age, and that they probably came to Scotland together in search of their fortunes. The earliest authority views them as friends, and gives an incident in their lives that proves it. Walter was in love with a lady in Wales, but her family were bitterly opposed to the marriage, and kept her under restraint. The assistance of his best friend was then invoked, and Richard carried her off by force and placed her safely in the arms of her future husband. Walter was then only a younger son of Alan, a Shropshire baron on the border

From the position of an-adventurer, Walter was successful in winning the confidence of King David I. With great power and honor came great wealth from the King in many estates in different parts of the realm, but especially in the western counties. In all his prosperity Walter divided liberally with

his friend Richard, and in this remarkable friendship the most remarkable feature about it is that it did not terminate with the two originals, but was maintained in healthy and vigorous manifestations through at least six generations of their descendants. At first the Stewarts were the superiors, but many of them fought and fell for the independence of Scotland under the command of Wallace and of Bruce.

Among the first grants to Sir Richard was a tract of land in Ayrshire, eight miles long and three wide, upon which he established himself and reared his family. He named it "Richardstown," which afterward became Riccarton, and the purish still bears that name. He had two sons whose identity has been maintained-Philip and Richard 2d. Philip was living in 1211, but Richard 2d succeeded to the paternal estate.

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Richard 2d had two sons-Adam and Richard 3d. Adam acceeded to the Riccarton estate, and Richard 3d obtained the lands of Auchineruive in 1208.

Adam had two sons-Adam ad and Malcolm; the former inherited Riccarton, and the latter obtained the lands of Elderslie in Renfrewshire. This Adam ad of Riccarton, in 1296, acknowledged the authority of Edward I, of England, and took the usual oath.

Malcolm Wallace married Margaret, daughter of Sir Hugh Crawford of Corsbie, and of this marriage there were born two sons, according to Dr. Rogers-Malcolm and William, the Patriot: but according to the Marquis of Bute there were three sons—Andrew, William, and John—and of these he says: "They all died by the hands of the English—the first on the field, and the last two on the scaffold." William was executed in London, Angust 23, 1305, and his brother John two years later. The sons of Malcolm were educated chiefly by the monks at the Abbey of Paisley, but a short distance from the castle at Elderslie, and when more advanced, William, at least, was sent to Dundee. Lord Bute says he was thoroughly trained in three languages-Latin, French, and his own. For his period he was certainly a well-educated man. The best authorities are agreed that he was born about 1273. He was the son of Malcolm, the son of Adam, the son of Richard 2d, the son of Richard the "Welshman." All these men had been created knights, and were entitled to the style of "Sir." Henry the

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Minstrel tells us Sir William wedded Marson Braidfoot of Lanark, and calls her his "rychtwyss wyff," but does not say also was his "lawful" wife. To this union a daughter was born, and upon reaching maturity abe was married to William Baillie of Heprig—the progenitor of the Baillies of Lamington. If this daughter had been legitimate, she would have inherited the whole Ederalic estate, for all direct heirs had been cut off. There is no intimation that any claim of legitimacy was ever made, and this fact alone settles the whole question; for the estate reverted to the Riccarton family, and about the close of Robert the Third's reign to a younger branch of Wallace of Craigie. John Wallace of Elderslie died 1728, leaving an only child, Helen, born 1712, and in 1733 she married Archibald Campbell, a scion of the noble house of Argyle. Thus, after a period of fully five hundred years, the ownership of Elderslie passed into another name.

Among the earliest books which I devoured with avidity, as a boy, was Miss Jane Porter's "Scottish Chiefs." The motives, the character, and the deeds of the hero set my imagination all aglow. As the years rolled by, I began to look upon this as other romances, containing but little that was true. Upon my first visit to Scotland, therefore, it was a great surprise to me to find that the whole groundwork of the story was true, and that the learned and unlearned, old and young, rich and poor, high and low, still reverenced the memory of Sir William Wallace, after the lapse of six hundred years, as the greatest of all national heroes. On my first pilgrimage to the original home of the Elderslie family, probably built by Sir Malcolm in the thirteenth century, I was disappointed in not finding some more conspicuous remains of the castle or strong manor-house erected with a view to defence, as was the custom of its period. The situation is at the top of a slope from the stream below and is commanding, or was commanding, before we find a factory on the one hand and a railroad on the other. The original structure was still habitable, according to Crauford, in 1710; but that was torn down and its materials were used for the present irregular block, two stories high, with additions made to it, from time to time, as the needs of the occupants seemed to demand. The most pretentious part of it seems to be two or three hundred years old, and in the basement of this

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part there are two small vaults,—one with a fireplace in it, and it is still known as "Wallace's Kitchen." There I discovered the remarkable thickness of the walls, from which antiquarians have concluded that this was part of the foundations of the original castle or manor-house. In the garden there is a very old yew tree, which, tradition says, was planted by Margaret, the mother of Sir William. In studying the premises I found two sides, and part of a third, of what seemed to be a quadrilateral embankment overgrown with grass and other vegetation, that seemed to cover the ruins of a wall that was the outside defence of the castle. The lines were straight and seemed to be 500 or 600 feet in length, and the angles were right angles. An hour's work would determine what these mbankments conceal, and I will commend the point to the local antiquarians. This was all a very dull business to the average tourist or sight-seer, but it was so exceedingly interesting to me that after a period of sixteen years I made another

pilgrimage to the same patriotic Mecca.

The family of Auchineruive, or Hackencrow, as it is generally pronounced, was founded by Richard Wallace 3d, the younger of the two sons of Richard 2d of Riccarton. The charter for this estate from Walter the Steward is dated about the year 1208. This Richard had two sons, Alan and Richard. This Sir Alan Wallace witnessed a charter, and Richard, his brother, probably, witnessed a charter in 1260. The next possessor of Auchineruive was Richard le Wallace, who became prominent as the husband of Eleanora, the Countess of Carrick and stepmother of King Robert the Bruce. This marriage took place after 1304, and they had two sons, William and Robert, who became very prominent in the reigns of Robert I, and David II. In both reigns they received grants from the crown of forfeited estates in different counties, and Sir Robert was made sheriff of Ayr-a great office in those days. His elder son, Sir Duncan Wallace, succeeded his father in this office 1359. He married a sister of the first Earl of Douglas and Mar, but left no children. His younger brother, Robert, was knighted, but he seems to have left no trace behind. Sir Duncan had two sisters, one of whom married Sir Alan Cathcart, and her son, Sir Alan, became the proprietor of Auchincruive and the barony of Sundrum.

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In the reign of David ad (1329-70), Malcolm Wallace was succeeded in the ownership of Riccarton by his son, Sir John Wallace, designated as "Lord of Riccarton," who was born in the first part of the fourteenth century. He married, as his second wife, Margaret, the only child of Sir Walter de Lindsay of Thurston, who was sheriff of Ayr, owned the barony of Craigie, and large estates in the eastern and other portions of the kingdom. In the ante-nuptial arrangements it was agreed that the arms of the two families should be united and that the designation should be "Craigie-Wallace." Of this union an only child-a son-was born and named Sir John Wallace. As between Riccarton and Craigie, the latter was more desirable, at least as a residence. The old Craigie eastle was occupied by the Wallace-Craigie barons from 1371 till 1588, when they erected the new castle, Newton, on the old site, which is still standing. Thus the seat and centre of the family was removed. Sir John Wallace 2d, from his birth, was one of the richest men in all the realm, and the Crown still kept adding to his wealth. He married Lady Margaret Stewart, and of this union two sons were born—Hugh and William. Hugh was a special favorite of King Robert III. (1371-00). He left no children, and was succeeded in the vast estate by his younger brother, William, who married Elizabeth, daughter of James, seventh Earl of Douglass. Of this union were born three sons, John, Hugh, and Adam, and a daughter, Margaret, who became the second wife of Robert, Lord Lyle. Adam, the third son, became the founder of the family of Cairnhill. At the battle of Sark in 1449, between six thousand English and four thousand Scots, Sir John of Craigie displayed the hereditary valor of his house. Of the attacking party, Sir John led the left wing, and by the suddenness of his assault he struck terror among the English and the battle was won-slaying fifteen hundred of the invaders and capturing their three commanders. But Sir John did not long survive his victory; he was carried from the field on a litter, and three months afterward succumbed to his wounds. He left a widow and two sons-William and Thomas. His brother, Hugh, became the administrator of his

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In passing to the Antrim side of the channel, I found that parish records among the Presbyterian charches were a very rare possession, and none older than about 1775. There had been plenty of Presbyterian churches there more than a hundred years before that, but if there had been any records kept, they had been lost or destroyed in the troublous times of conflict between the Romanists and the Protestants. The old hearth money rolls, the lists of electors, and the old wills that are preserved in Dublin, to say nothing of the old gravestones that may be studied in many burying-grounds, furnish muchundigested information; but I have never met a Scotch-Irishman, either in Ireland or this country, who could tell me just when his ancestors crossed over from Scotland, or from what part of Scotland they came. The whole race seems deficient in the genealogical instinct and in the natural desire to know whence they came. In all the New England States of this country, the records kept by the town clerk of each town are older and altogether more complete for genealogical purposes than anything in either Scotland or Izeland. St. Patrick's Channel, separating Ayr from Antrim, only requires a sail of an hour or two to pass from one side to the other, but in a genealogical sense it serves as an impassable gulf between the arents on the one side and their descendants on the other. There may have been a few instances in which this link, crossing the water, may be honestly supplied, but in a general way the Wallaces must be content with perfecting what can be

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the first serious move of the Scots to enter upon and possess the north of Ireland. They increased rapidly, and they soon became the controlling element in many portions of the province. in reso Lord Deputy Strafford urged his master, Charles I., to barrish all the Scots from Ulster, but in 1642 Presbytery was again established. This relief was the result of the arrival of Gen. Monro's army, in which Col. James Wallace was one of the most prominent officers. He was in command of the troops at Carrickfergus for about eight years, and during that period was an Elder in the church at Templepatrick. In 1666 he commanded the army of Covenanters at the battle of Pentland Hills, where his half-armed soldiers, not exceeding 900 in number, were cut to pieces, and he escaped to Holland, where he spent the remainder of his days in Christian work. The earliest family of Wallaces that I have found in Ireland was located at Dunluce. In the will of William Boyd, a large landowner in northern Antrim, dated 1624, he makes a bequest to William Wallace, who was also a witness, and to his son, John, then of man's age. In 1000 John the elder and John the younger are mentioned, and in 1668 Robert Wallace is named. In 1684 Robert of Bushmills made his will, and he probably &

belonged to the same family. The establishment of the Commonwealth under Cromwell no doubt created a feeling of greater security among the Protestants of Ulster, and this naturally increased the flow of emigrants across the channel. As a great Protestant ruler, Cromwell set his heart on the idea of securing uniformity in church nemment as well as uniformity in worshi plishment of this purpose he found the strongest opposition among the Scots of Ulster, who stubbornly and persistently stood by the divine authority of Presbytery, and he concluded that the way to conquer was to "divide the enemy." On May 23, 1653, he issued an order, naming 260 of the most popular Scots of Ulster to be transferred with their families and effects to Munster. Among these 260 names we find Lieut. Samuel Wallace of Six Mile Water, County Antrim, and Lieut, Hugh Wallace of Claneboy, in County Down. The late Dr. Simpson, Librarian of Queens College, Belfast, told me it was known that the ships arrived at Carrickfergus to carry away these "leading Scots," with their families and effects, from Ulster to

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Munster, but for some reason, never disclosed, there was no attempt made to execute the order. If this scheme had been carried out under conditions that were equitable and just, no one can doubt that the south of Ireland to-day would be as

enlightened and prosperous as the north. From the numerical strength of the Scots in Ulster, in the early years of the seventeenth century, as shown by the fact that they then had their churches, their ministers, their merchants, their mechanics, and, indeed, all that was necessary to the complete organization of civilized communities, it seems to be a reasonable and safe conclusion that the great body of the Scots came over and builded homes in Ulster about that time. That this period of migration was more remote than we have generally supposed, becomes still more apparent by the fact that very few, if any, of the families in Uister descended from the Scots, in this generation, have either knowledge or tradition as to when their forebears came over. If they had left Scotland ope hundred or one hundred and fifty years ago, traditions of the event would be met with in almost every family, but when we add another century, at least, the family traditions have died of old age and non-use. There is nothing now to supply knowledge of an event so remote, unless the fact was committed to paper at or about the time of the removal.

A sojourn in Ireland of more than two hundred and fifty years, on our way from Scotland to America, soms to have been a long stop; but that is the real experience of nearly or quite all the Scotch-Irish families in this country. This long by intermarriages with the native Irish; for the religious antagonism between the two peoples kept them entirely separate in all their social relations, and these antagonisms are quietly nurtured till this day. The display of the emblems of the siege of Derry and the battle of the Boyne, even in our own day, always indicates the probability of bloody noses and broken heads. Instead of a retrograde development, as might have been expected, this sojourn, from some cause that would be difficult to explain, seemed to strengthen the self-reliance of the people mentally, morally, and physically. They were thus prepared for the duties which awaited them in this new country, where, from a very early period in our history, they

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have always signalized their devotion to freedom, religion, and education. It is not boasting, but a conceded truth, that of all the races that itavo contributed to the building-up of this great nation, the Scotch-Irish blood stands pre-eminent as the repre-

sentative of the highest type of citizenship and success. The rising generation of Wallaces in Scotland, Ireland, and America can look back over an unbroken line of inheritance, historically established, extending to the middle ages, and covering a period of about eight hundred years. To represent this line of descent in strictly genealogical form would require the naming and placing of about twenty-six successive ancestors in the right male line before we reached "Sir Richard, the Welshman." To do this is, at the present time, impossible; but as the spirit of research and the desire to know what we do not now know is developed from this unpretentious beginning, we have good reason to expect that in some future generation much new and important light will be thrown upon the successive generations of the tribe.

It is a fact greatly to be regretted that pastors of churches in Scotland, Ireland, and America have been so wofully negligent in not keeping careful records of baptisms, births, and marriages in their respective parishes. This complaint cannot be urged against pastors alone, for the whole Scotch-Irish race has been sadly indifferent to the importance of keeping family records. I have met with families of average intelligence where the parents lived to old age and died without leaving behind any record of the births and deaths of their own children. When we get beyond these indifferences and begin to study the laws which govern all animal life, morally, mentally, and physically, in the transmission of inherited qualities, there will be fewer misfit marriages, and as we grow wiser we will

The different branches of the Wallace families are very widely distributed in this country and there are many of them. Some very careful observers have thought they could discover a family resemblance among them, but aside from the prevailing light complexion and blue eyes it is probable the supposed resemblance was suggested by the name. In their religious convictions there seems to be a very marked resemblance, for they generally adhere to the doctrines of their forefathers and,

INTRODUCTION.

with great tenacity, to the Presbyterian Church or to some of its minor divisions, which are the same in doctrine and government. The number of its representatives in the pulpit has always been large, and they have been a mighty element in the enlightenment and uplifting of the masses at home and

There were other families of Wallaces who came to this country from Ireland, long before the family of Robert, of Ballymena, that I would have been glad to embody in this collection, but that would have widened the field of search to such an extent that I could have no reasonable hope of living to complete it. Hence it seemed the part of wisdom to restrict it to the descendants of Robert, trusting and believing it may serve as an object-lesson to younger hands to take up other families and develop their lines to the present generation, intelligently and honestly.

PREPARE YOUR CAN GENERALOGE

These charts on our Wallace Family have reached their practical limitand each succeeding generation has less space in which to record valuble data, such as:

Fresent address Education Eusiness or profession Other interesting comments

Bare statistics on birth, marriage and death are rather dull and much of the excitement of a genealogy is missed. You probably will also desire to develop the history of the families on both the paternal and maternal sides of your immediate family.

The common experience in the preparation of such genealogies is the discovery that the search was started too late, possibly by 50 years, or in some cases as little as 10 years, after the one who could have given the information has passed away.

Use these charts as background, and

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to built a new eneald y of the segments of your own family. It is a facinating hope, and has lasting value, host libraries have renealerical section and many social are within jour reson.

The following excellent guide is also recommended:

Your Family Tree
by
Garland Evens Hopkins, F.I.A.G.

The Dietz Press, Inc., Richmond, Virginia. -1.00 postpaid. the publisher reports that it will be available for a number of pears.

It's brief, practical and easy to follow. Chapter WIII on "Preserving Your Record" cutlines possibly the best and easiest way to compose a genealogy. Recording space is flexible and each person may be given one line or a charter, depending on how much material is justified.

The recommended method can be prepared on the typewriter and any number of copies run off by mimeograph.

Concerning the Crigin and Early Progenitors of THE WALLACE FAMILIES

We have reproduced above, a very interesting study of the origin and early progenitors of the Wallace families of Scotland and Ireland by John H. Wallace as an introduction to his book, "Genealogy of one of the Wallace Families." 1902

After covering the well known historical Wallace families in the early days of Scotland, on page ix above, takes up the problem encountered by all Scotch-Irish families in America who wish to trace their own family back as far as possible.

We engaged the services of the Ulster-Scot Historical Society, Belfast, Morthern Ireland. Upon completion of their search they reported and forwarded some data subsequent to the year 1800 but confirmed the problem of lack of records which is so well described by Mr. Wallace on pages ix through xiv presented above.

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It is natural and commendable for all people to seek some knowledge of the origin and character of their ancestors, and to-gratify this desire I will give a brief outline that will be of interest to all bearing the name of Wallace, whether hailing directly from Scotland or coming by the way of Ireland. Some learned antiquarians have maintained that the original form of the name was Galleius; that in course of time it was changed to Valance, and then to Wallace. It is nomible this may be correct; but the illustrations are drawn from a family with which we have nothing to do. That was an English family, had large possessions in the northeastern counties of England and across the border in Scotland, and were staunch adherents of Edward through all his wars with the Scots. Two of this family were Lord Mayors of London, and they seem to have kept thomselves entirely separate and distinct from the Wallaces of the western counties of Scotland.

David I. of Scotland was an educated and enlightened man, far above any of his predecessors and far in advance of his time; and when he came to the throne in 1124, he gathered about him men of culture and genius, among whom was Walter, the son of a Shropshire baron on the border of Wales named Alan. He made Walter seneschal or steward of his household; he afterward became Lord High Steward of the kingdom, and this office was made hereditary in his family. He was an able man and a shrewd courtier, and he soon became possessed of vast riches and estates. One of his descendants intermarried with a member of the royal family, and from this union came the House of Stewart or Stuart, that proved a curse to both

point we have nothing but the names and locations of individuals signed as witnesses to grants of lands, etc., called charters.

These charters were packed away in private charter chests and never made matters of public record. To this we may add the fact that there are no means of determining the precise dates of these charters or their witnessing. As a matter of course, the younger or less well-known members of families never were called upon to witness charters, and hence their personalities never were known and never can be known. In the four hundled years that rolled away between the birth of "Richard the Welshman" and the close of the fifteenth century, there can be no doubt tilere were hundreds and hundreds of Wallace men whose names, locations, and pursuits can never be found.

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Some years ago a law was enacted requiring all the old parish registers in Scotland to be collected and kept in an office provided for their preservation and safety. From these old registers I had great expectations of being able to find impostant dates of births and marriages of early years, and, what was still more to be desired, to find clews that would enable me to bridge over that little channel between Ayr and Antrim, and to show the family connections between those who remained at

Bootland and England. I have thus been particular in speaking of the early Stewards, for, as will be seen, the fortunes of the early Wallaces were very intimately connected with them,

Richard Waleys, or "Richard the Welshman," as the Marquis of Bute interprets it, seems to be a reasonable representation of his nationality, and of the real origin of the name. All historians agree upon the former, and I am not aware that any seriously controvert the latter. Richard of Wales naturally became "Richard Waleys." From the first appearance of this name as witnesses to charters, it has passed through considerably more than twenty variations in its orthography before it settled down to its present form "Wallace." Members of the same family, indeed the same individuals, varied in the spelling of this name. These variations were not peculiar to any one family, but were a universal characteristic in all families of that period.

We have no means of determining the date of the birth of our first known Scotch progenitor-Sir Richard, --but events connected with his history seem to place it at the vary beginning of the twelfth century, say, 1100-1110. This spans the great period of nearly eight hundred years from then till now, and when we count up the intermediate connections, we will have to enumerate many generations of Wallace progenitors before we reach Sir Richard. Several circumstances seem to indicate that Richard Wallace, and Walter, the first Steward, were about the same age, and that they probably came to Scotland together in search of their fortunes. The earliest authority views them as friends, and gives an incident in their lives that proves it. Walter was in love with a lady in Wales, but her family were bitterly opposed to the marriage, and kept her under restraint. The assistance of his best friend was then invoked, and Richard carried her off by force and placed her safely in the arms of her future husband. Walter was then only a younger son of Alan, a Shropshire baron on the border

From the position of an adventurer, Walter was successful in winning the confidence of King David I. With great power and honor came great wealth from the King in many estates in different parts of the fealm, but especially in the western counties. In all his prosperity Walter divided liberally with

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his friend Richard, and is this remarkable friendship the most remarkable feature about it is that it did not terminate with the two originals, but was maintained in healthy and vigorous manifestations through at least six generations of their descend-

the two originals, but was maintained in healthy and vigorous manifestations through at least six generations of their descendants. At first the Stewarts were the superiors, but many of them fought and fell for the independence of Scotland under the command of Wallace and of Bruce.

Among the first grants to Sir Richard was a tract of land in Ayrshire, eight miles long and three wide, upon which he established himself and reared his family. He named it "Richardstowa," which afterward became Riccarton, and the parish still bears that name. He had two sons whose identity has been maintained—Philip and Richard zd. Philip was living in 1211, but Richard zd succeeded to the paternal estate.

Richard ad had two sons—Adam and Richard ad. Adam succeeded to the Riccarton estate, and Richard ad obtained the lands of Auchineruive in 1808.

Adam had two sons—Adam ad and Malcolm; the former inherited Riccarton, and the latter obtained the lands of Biders-lie in Renfrewshire. This Adam ad of Riccarton, in 1296, acknowledged the authority of Edward I. of England, and took the usual cath

Malcolm Wallace married Margaret, daughter of Sir Hugh Crawford of Corshie, and of this marriage there were born two sons, according to Dr. Rogers-Malcolm and William, the Patriot; but according to the Marquis of Bute there were three sons-Andrew, William, and John-and of these he says: "They all died by the hands of the English—the first on the field, and the last two on the scaffold." William was executed in London, August 23, 1305, and his brother John two years later. The sons of Malcolm were educated chiefly by the monks at the Abbey of Paisley, but a short distance from the castle at Elderslie, and when more advanced, William, at least, was sent to Dundee. Lord Bute says he was thoroughly trained in three languages-Latin, French, and his own. For his period he was certainly a well-educated man. The best authorities are agreed that he was born about 1273. He was the son of Malcolm, the son of Adam, the son of Richard ad, the son of 'Richard the "Welshman." All these men had been created knights, and were entitled to the style of "Sir." Henry the

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second into another same.

Assure the earliest books which I devocted with avidity. as a boy, was Miss Jame Porter's "Scottish Chiefs." The metives, the character, and the doeds of the hero set my imagina tion all aghw. As the years rolled by, I began to look upon this as other romances, containing but little that was true. Upon my first visit to Scotland, therefore, it was a great surprise to meno find that the whole groundwork of the story was true, and that the learned and unlearned, old and young, rich and poor, high and low, still reverenced the memory of Sir William Wallace, after the lapse of six hundred years, as the greatest of all national heroes. On my first pilgrimage to the original home of the Elderslie family, probably built by Sir Malcolm is the thirteenth century, I was disappointed in not finding some more conspicuous remains of the castle or strong manor-house erected with a view to defence, as was the custom of its period. The situation is at the top of a slope from the stream below and is commanding, or was commanding, before we find a factory on the one hand and a railroad on the other. The original structure was still habitable, according to Crauford, in 17 to; but that was torn down and its materials were used for the present irregular block, two stories high, with additions made to it from time to time, as the needs of the occupants seemed to demand. The most pretentious part of it seems to be two or three hundred years old, and in the basement of this pairs shore are two small vanits,—one with a fireplace in it,—and it is still known as "Wallace's Kitchen." There I discoving the researchable thickness of the walls, from which antimake the researchable thickness of the walls, from which antimake the original matte or manor-house. In the garden there is
very aid you tree, which, tradition says, was planted by
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makes makes account, and I will commend the point to the
best satisfactions. This work would be point to the
preside tourist or night-sore, but it was so exceedingly interesting to me that after a period of sixteen years I made another
pilgrimage to the same patriotic Mecca.

The family of Auchineruive, or Hackenerow, as it is gener ally pronounced, was founded by Richard Wallace 3d, the younger of the two sons of Richard ad of Riccarton. The charter for this estate from Walter the Steward is dated about the year 1208. This Richard had two sons, Alan and Richard. This Sir Alan Wallace witnessed a charter, and Richard, his brother, probably, witnessed a charter in 1260. The next possessor of Auchincruive was Richard le Wallace, who became prominent as the husband of Eleanora, the Countess of Carrick and stepmother of King Robert the Bruce. This marriage took place after 1304, and they had two sons. William and Robert. who became very prominent in the reigns of Robert I and David II. In both reigns they received grants from the crown of forfeited estates in different counties, and Sir Robert was made sheriff of Ayr-a great office in those days. His elder son, Sir Duncan Wallace, succeeded his father in this office 1359. He married a sister of the first Earl of Douglas and Mar, but left no children. His younger brother, Robert, was knighted, but he seems to have left no trace behind. Sir Duncan had two sisters one of whom married Sir Alan Cathcart, and her son, Sir Alan, became the proprietor of Auchincruive and the barony of Sundrum.

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belonged to the same family.

the first serious more of the Scots to enter upon and possess the north of Ireland. They increased rapidly, and they soon became the controlling element in many portions of the province. In 1640 Lord Deputy Strafford urged his master, Charles I., to banish all the Scots from Ulster, but in 1642 Presbytery was again established. This relief was the result of the arrival of Gen. Monro's army, in which Col. James Wallace was one of the most prominent officers. He was in command of the troops at Carrickfergus for about eight years, and during that period was an Elder in the church at Templepatrick. In 1666 he commanded the army of Covenanters at the battle of Pentland Hills, where his half-armed soldiers, not exceeding 900 in number, were cut to pieces, and he escaped to Holland; where he spent the remainder of his days in Christian work. The earliest family of Wallaces that I have found in Ireland was located at Dunluce. In the will of William Boyd, a large landowner in northern Antrim, dated 1624, he makes a bequest to William Wallace, who was also a witness, and to his son, John, then of man's age. In 1666 John the elder and John the conner are mentioned, and in 1668 Robert Wallace is named In 1684 Robert of Bushmills made his will, and he probably

The establishment of the Commonwealth under Cromwell no doubt created a feeling of greater security among the Protestants of Ulster, and this naturally increased the flow of emigrants across the channel. As a great Protestant ruler. Cromwell set his heart on the idea of securing uniformity in church government as well as uniformity in worship. To the accomplishment of this purpose he found the strongest opposition among the Scots of Ulster, who stubbornly and persistently stood by the divine authority of Presbytery, and he concluded that the way to conquer was to "divide the enemy." On May 23, 1653, he issued an order, naming 260 of the most popular Scots of Ulster to be transferred with their families and effects to Munster. Among these 260 names we find Lieut. Samuel Wallace of Six Mile Water, County Antrim, and Lieut, Hugh Wallace of Claneboy, in County Down. The late Dr. Simpson Librarian of Queens College, Belfast, told me it was known that the ships arrived at Carrickfergus to carry away these "leading Scots," with their families and effects, from Ulster to INTRODUCTION.

Munster, but for some reason, never disclosed, there was no attempt make to execute the order. If this scheme had been carried out under conditions that were equitable and just, no one can doubt that the south of Ireland to-day would be as an improved and represents as the north.

Prom the numerical strength of the Scots in Ulster, in the early years of the seventeenth century, as shown by the fact that they then had their churches, their ministers, their merchants, their mechanics, and, indeed, all that was necessary to the complete organization of civilized communities, it seems to be a reasonable and safe conclusion that the great body of the Scots came over and builded homes in Ulster about that time. That this period of migration was more remote than we have generally supposed, becomes still more apparent by the Wfact that very few, if any, of the families in Ulster descended from the Scots, in this generation, have either knowledge or radition as to when their forebears came over. If they had left Scotland one hundred or one hundred and fifty years ago, traditions of the event would be met with in almost every family, but when we add another century, at least, the family traditions have died of old age and non-use. There is nothing now to supply knowledge of an event so remote, unless the fact was committed to paper at or about the time of the removal.

A sojourn in Ireland of more than two hundred and fifty years, on our way from Scotland to America, seems to have been a long stop; but that is the real experience of nearly or quite all the Scotch-Irish families in this country. This long sojourn in Ireland wrought no corruption of the Scottish blood by intermarriages with the native Irish; for the religious antagonism between the two peoples kept them entirely separate in all their social relations, and these antagonisms are quietly nurtured till this day. The display of the emblems of the siege of Derry and the battle of the Boyne, even in our own day, always indicates the probability of bloody noses and broken heads. Instead of a retrograde development, as might have been expected, this sojourn, from some cause that would be difficult to explain, seemed to strengthen the self-reliance of the people mentally, morally, and physically. They were thus prepared for the duties which awaited them in this new country, where, from a very early period in our history, they INTRODUCTION.

have always signalised their devotion to freedom, religion, and education. It is not boasting, but a conceded truth, that of all the races that investontributed to the building-up of this great mation, the Scotch-Irish blood stands pre-eminent as the representative of the highest type of citizenship and success.

The rising generation of Wallaces in Scotland, Ireland, and America can look back over an unbroken line of inheritance, historically established, extending to the middle ages, and covering a period of about eight hundred years. To represent this line of descent in strictly genealogical form would require the haming and placing of about twenty-six successive ancestors in the right male line before we reached "Sir Richard, the Welshman." To do this is, at the present time, impossible; but as the spirit of research and the desire to know what we do not now know is developed from this unpretentious beginning, we have good reason to expect that in some future generation much new and important light will be thrown upon the successive generations of the tribe.

It is a fact greatly to be regretted that pastors of churches in Scotland, Ireland, and America have been so wofully negligent in not keeping careful records of baptisms, births, and marriages in their respective parishes. This complaint cannot be urged against pastors alone, for the whole Scotch-Irish race has been sadly indifferent to the importance of keeping family records. I have met with families of average intelligence where the parents lived to old age and died without leaving behind any record of the births and deaths of their own children. When we get beyond these indifferences and begin to study the laws which govern all animal life, morally, mentally, and physically, in the transmission of inherited qualities, there will be fewer misfit marriages, and as we grow wiser we will grow better.

The different branches of the Wallace families are very widely distributed in this country and there are many of them. Some very careful observers have thought they could discover a family resemblance among them, but aside from the prevailing light complexion and blue eyes it is probable the supposed resemblance was suggested by the name. In their religious convictions there seems to be a very marked resemblance, for they generally adhere to the doctrines of their forefathers and,

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with great tenacity, to the Presbyterian Church or to some of its minor divisions, which are the same in doctrine and government. The number of its representatives in the pulpit has always been large, and they have been a mighty element in the enlightenment and uplifting of the masses at home and abroad.

There were other families of Wallaces who came to this country from Ireland, long before the family of Robert of Ballymena, that I would have been glad to embody in this collection, but that would have widened the field of search to such an extent that I could have no reasonable hope of living to complete it. Hence it seemed the part of wisdom to restrict it to the descendants of Robert, trusting and believing it may serve as an object-lesson to younger hands to take up other families and develop their lines to the present generation, intelligently and honestly.