

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

IRELAND

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.

April 1, 1964

Our Charts and accompanying notes owe a great deal to this book. The author not only carried out a very difficult task of research but did far more by putting life into the barren statistics of a family history.

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 descendant 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 days of 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 fascinating 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 additional expense is not justified.

POINTS OF INTEREST

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

The three immigrant Wallace brothers, John, David and Samuel settled here in 1793.

BELMONT COUNTY, OHIO. David Wallace I moved into this new area, as one of the earliest pioneers about 1800

A. ---- 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.

He apparently established his home on this section, but he also bought and sold a number of other large parcels of land.

THE JOHN McCLENAHANS immigrated to the United States in 1812, stopping first at the home of Samuel Wallace at Robinson Run, Pa. and then moved to Ohio where under the guidance and sponsorship of David Wallace they lived successively at New Athens, Ohio
On Wheeling Creek, near Shepherdstown
Near Fairview, Ohio
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 April 1, 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.

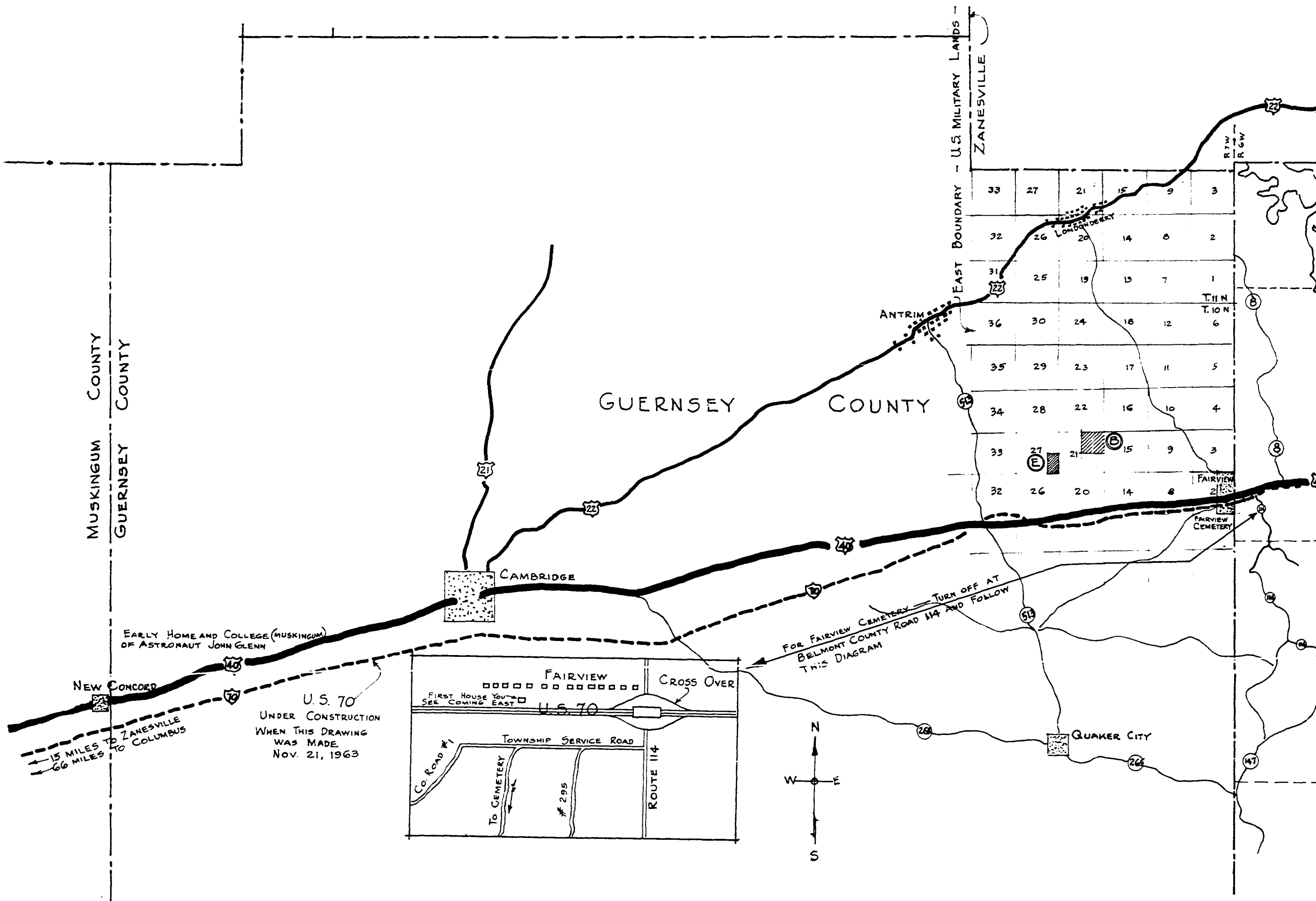
Thomas Wallace raised his family here. On March 20, 1867, he and his wife Jane sold the same two parcels.

FAIRVIEW, OHIO. The center of development of the younger generation of the David Wallace I and John McClenahan I families. "It was strictly pioneer life. The country was new, and its whole physical, intellectual and moral life was in the

FAIRVIEW C

ANTRIM, CH

(8)



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making. A hard and worthy life it was, that of carving 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 town was laid out in 1914. In 1921 the Fairview congregation of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church was organized.

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.

David Wallace I is buried here; also his sister Nancy Mary Hastings, David's son John and wife, Jane McClenahan Wallace, other Wallaces, McClenahans, Pauls, Lemons and Rosses.

ANTRIM, OHIO Home and burial ground of the James Hastings Wallaces, (son of David I).

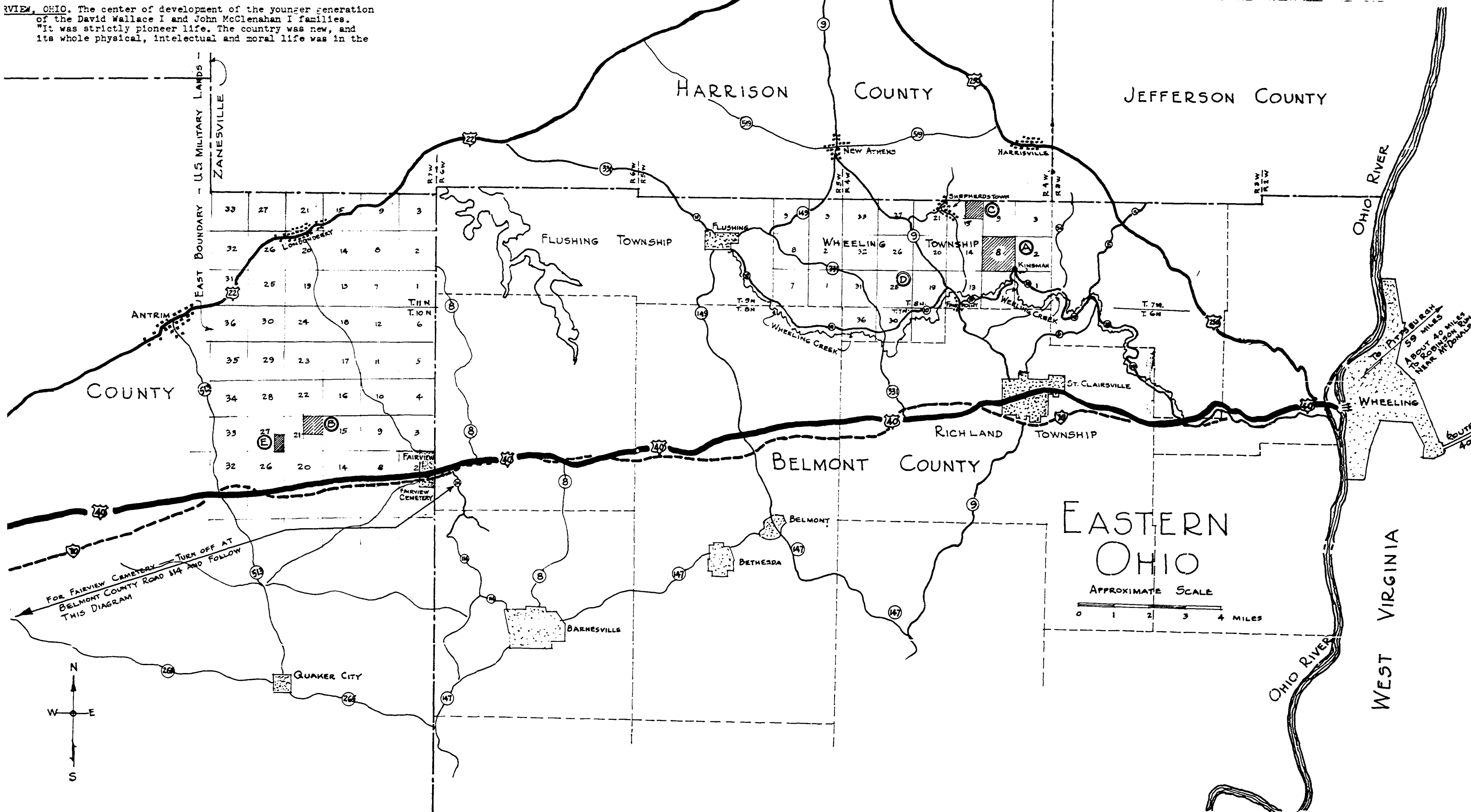
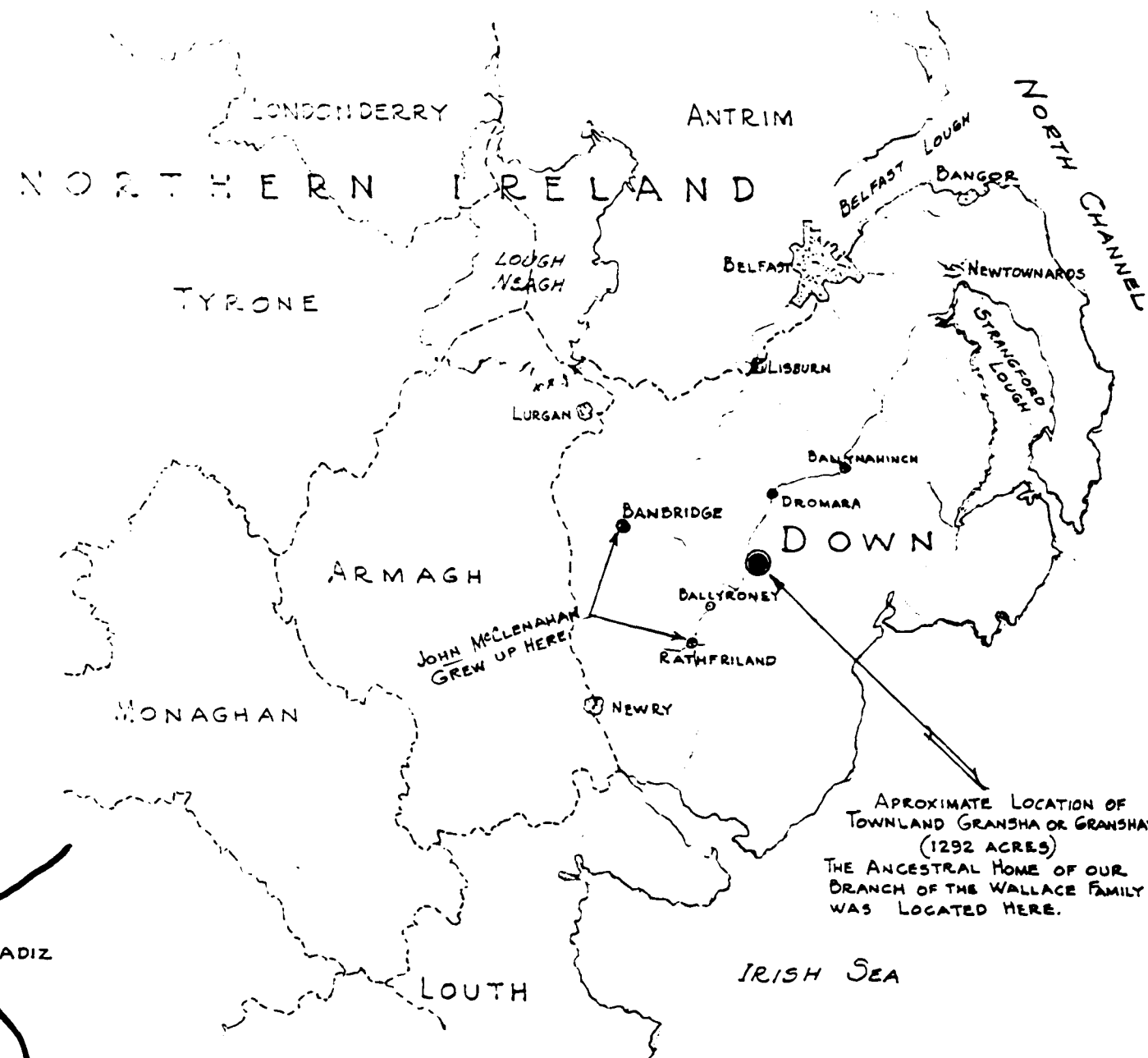


CHART A

From "The John McClenahan Folk"
Page 49
By John McClenahan Henderson
1912

This review, together with the appended genealogical record, suggests various reflections.

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 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 grateful memory are more than a century old.

LINE 1

WALLACE

WALLACE
THE SCOTTISH SOLDIER

OUR KINSMAN'S ANCESTRY REACHES BACK THROUGH A CLEARLY 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.

MC 113-114

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."

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 been taken from an older building near the same site and built into the larger and more recent house. He further said that his father, John Wallace, and his grandfather James Wallace, were 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).

Written by McClenahan Hastings Wallace, (Mac Wallace)
Son of Dr. David Alexander Wallace.

"Gransha, Granshaw, or at an early date, Granchogh:

A townland of about 1292 acres in Dromara parish in the central part of County Down. A townland is a subdivision of a rural parish."

Ulster-Scot Historical Society,
Belfast, Ireland

McCLENAHAN

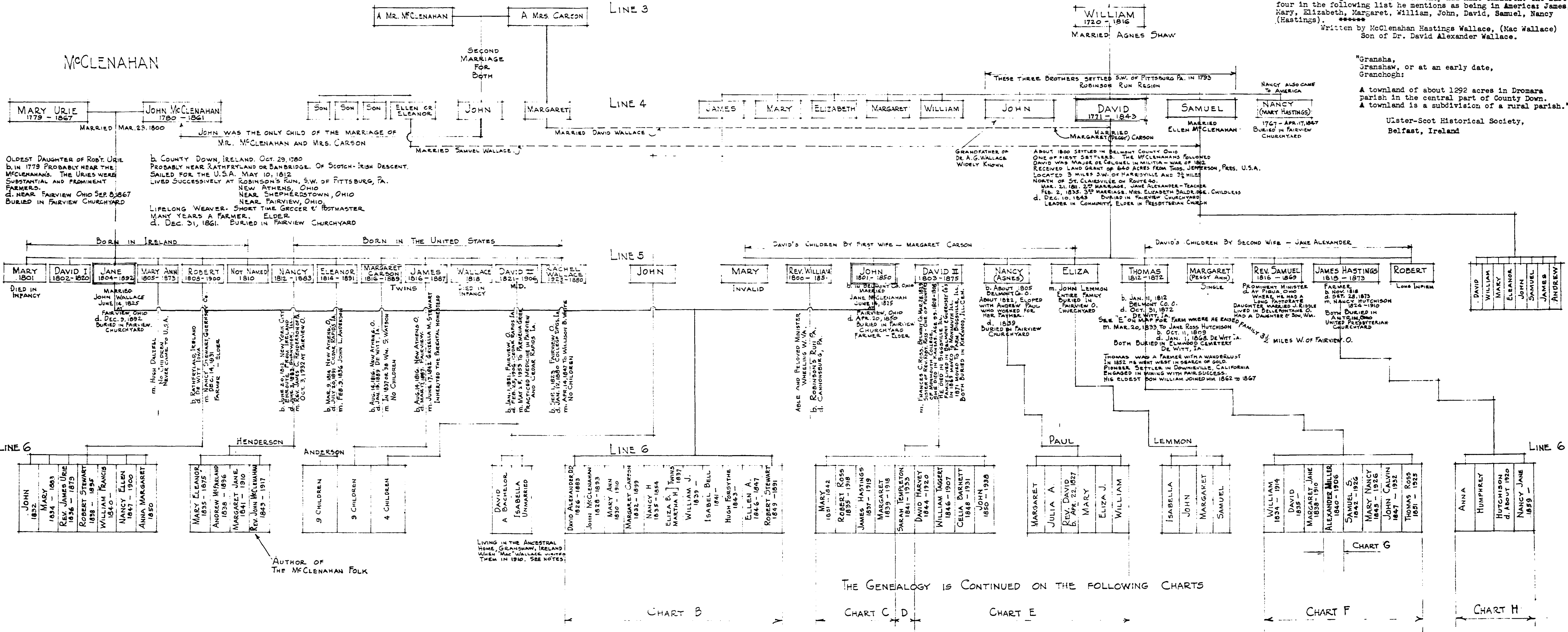


CHART H



CHART C

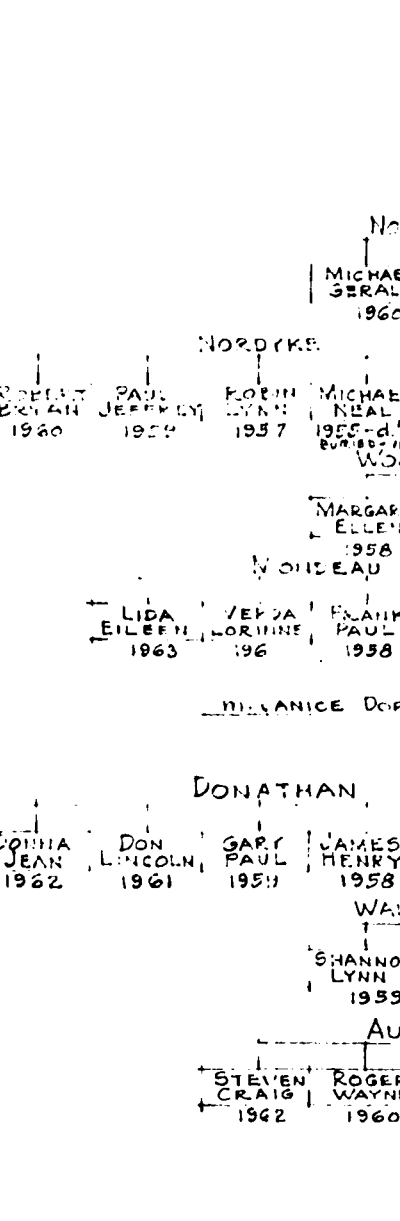
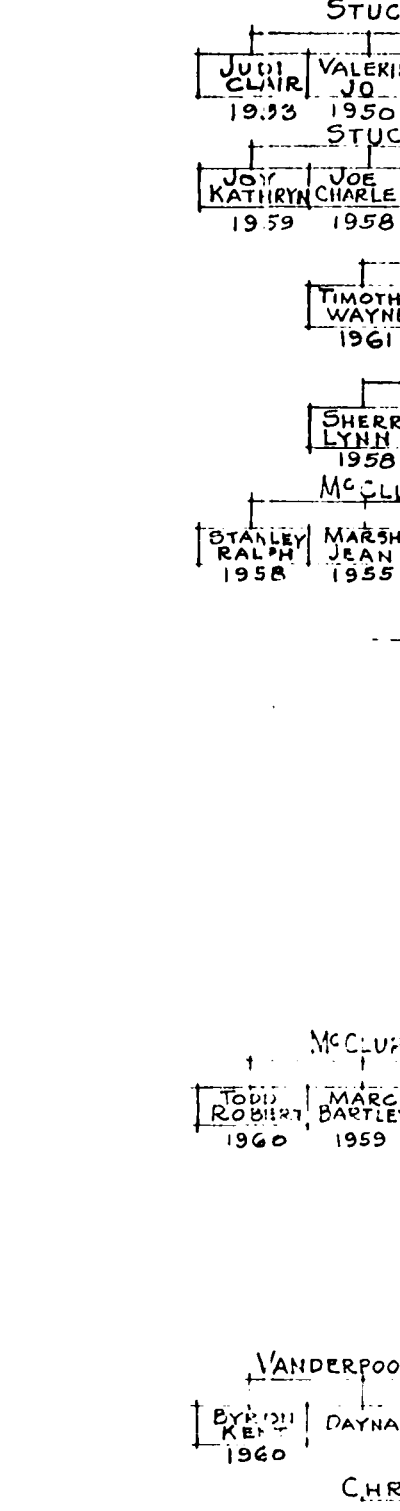
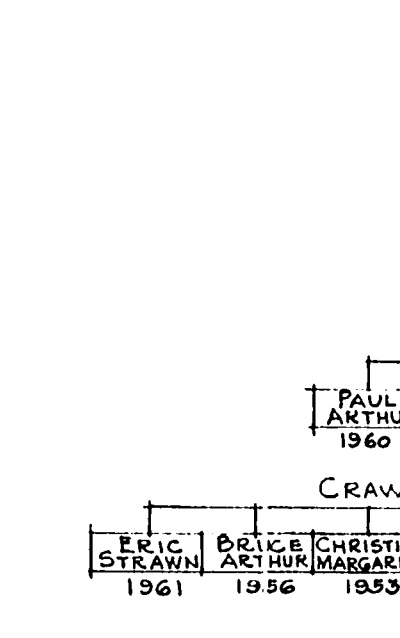
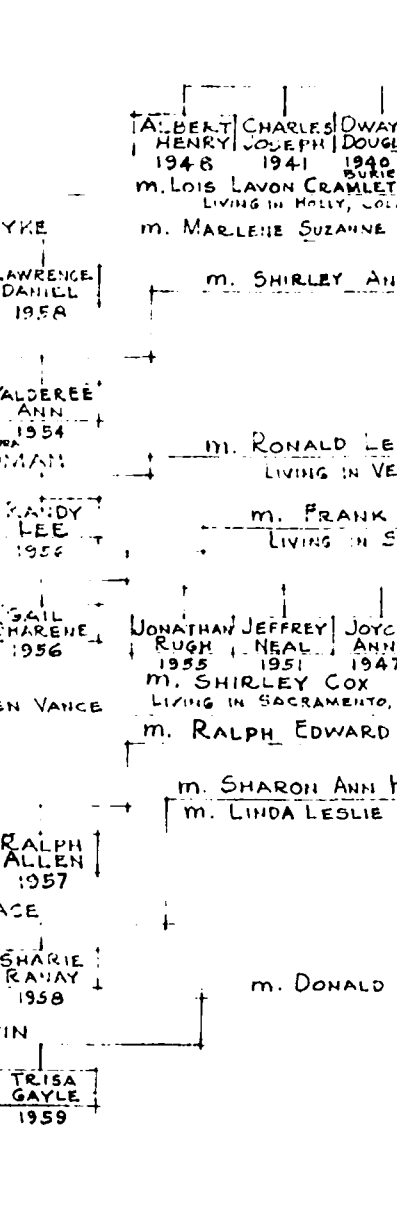
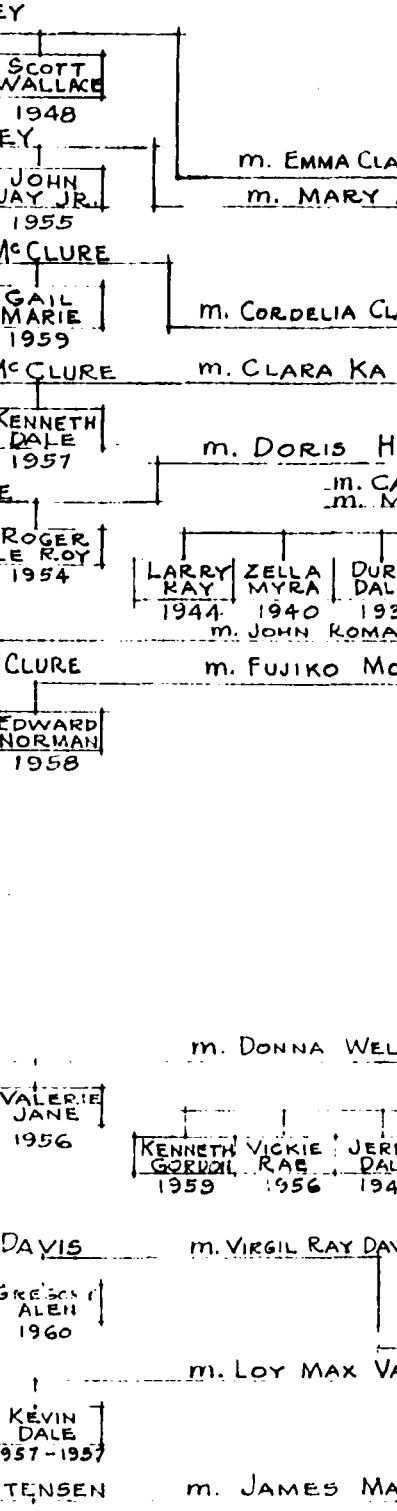
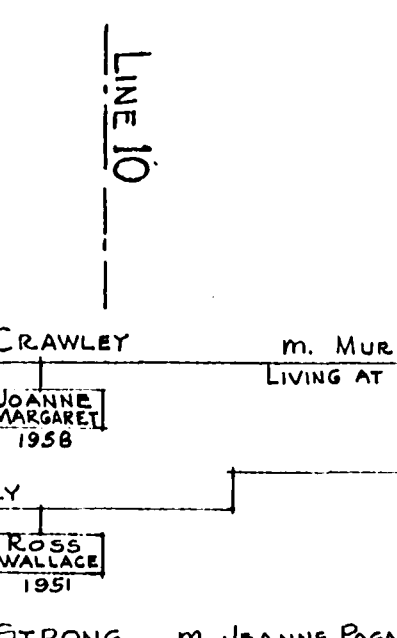
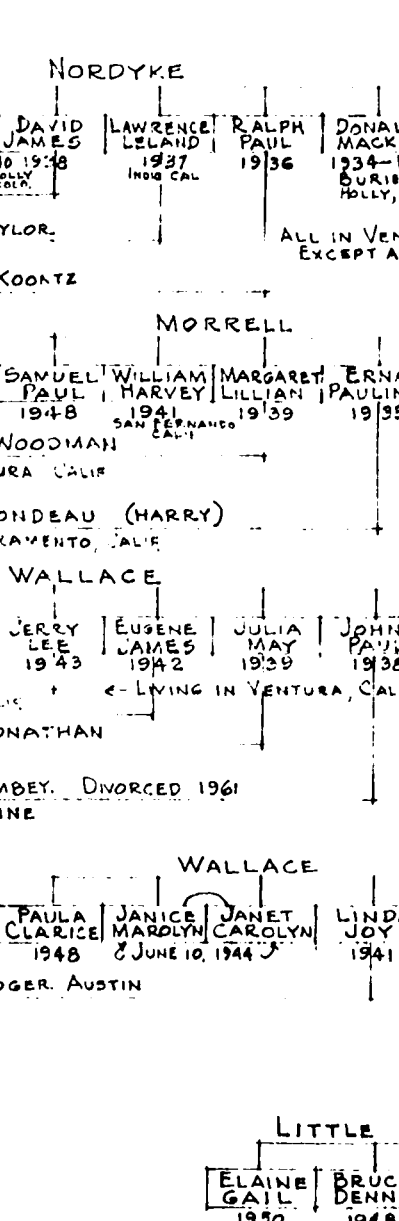
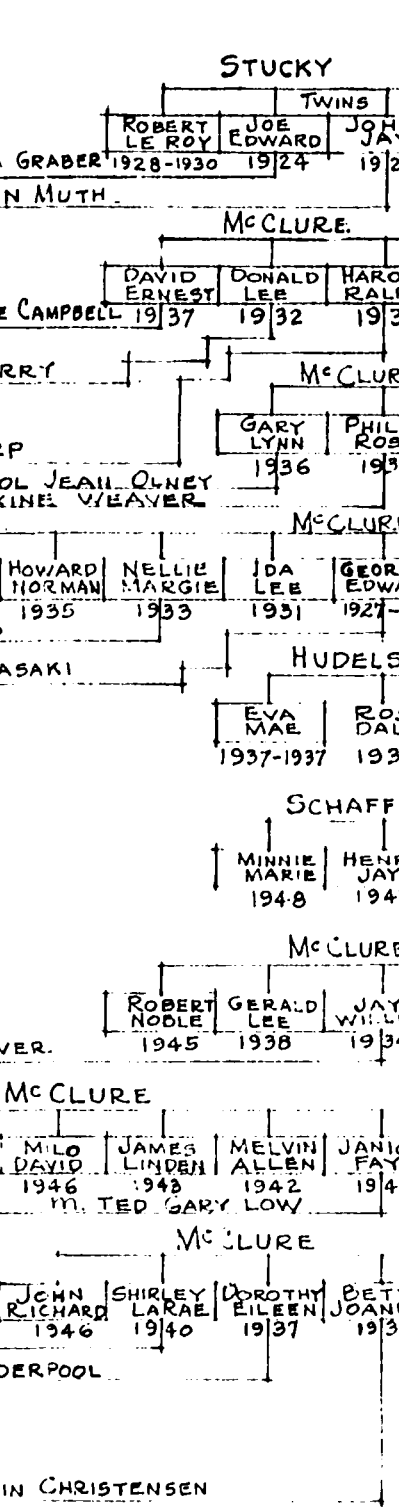
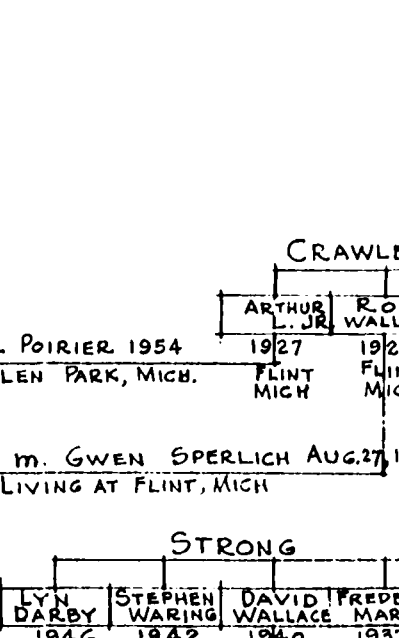
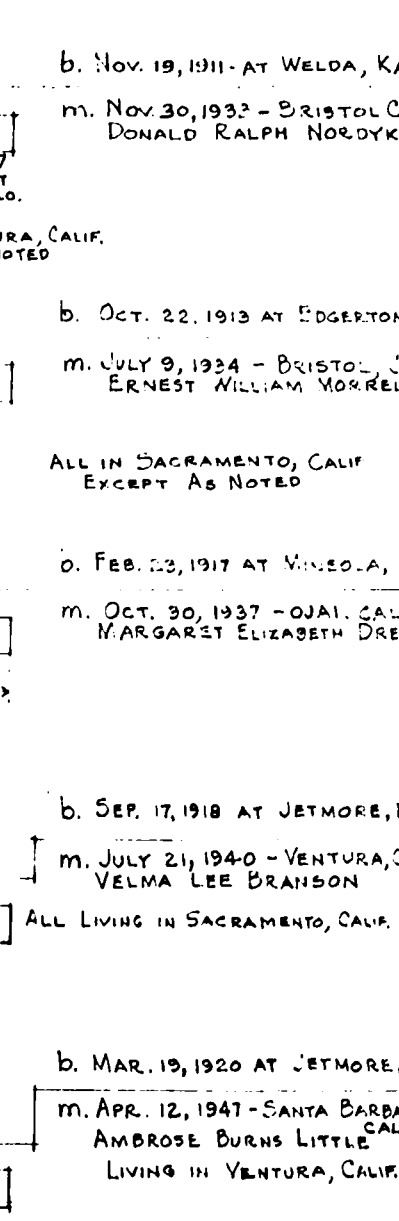
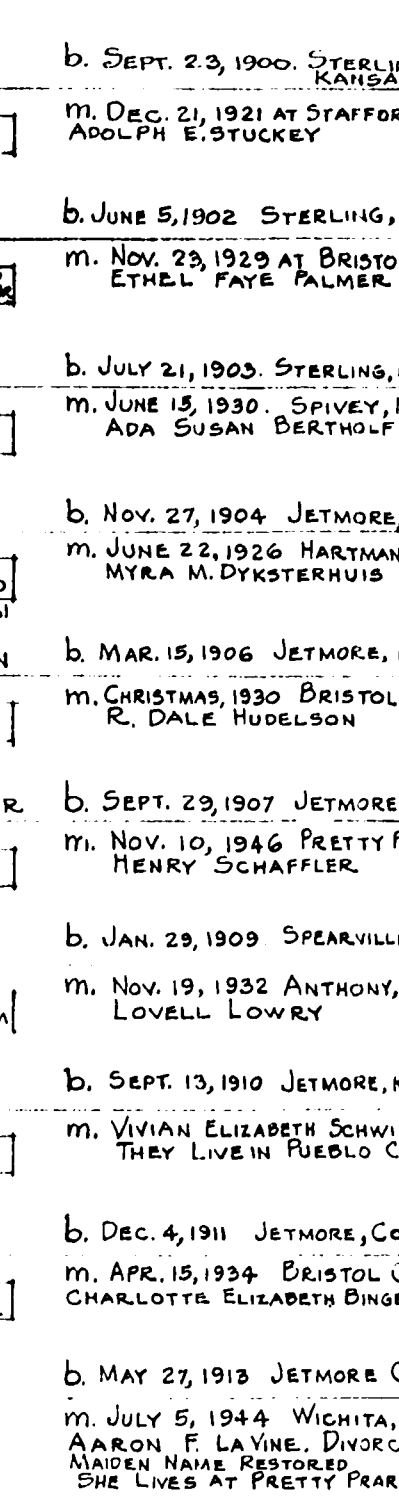
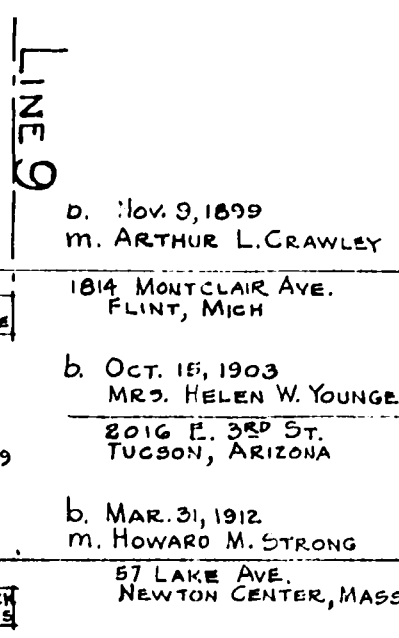
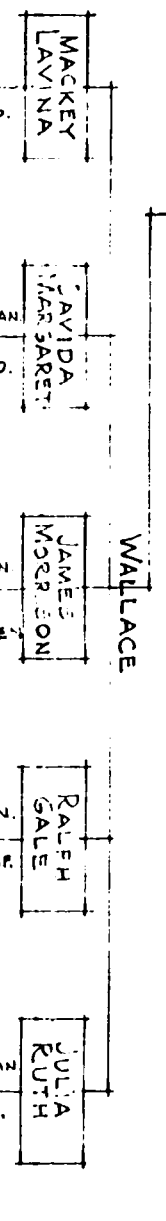
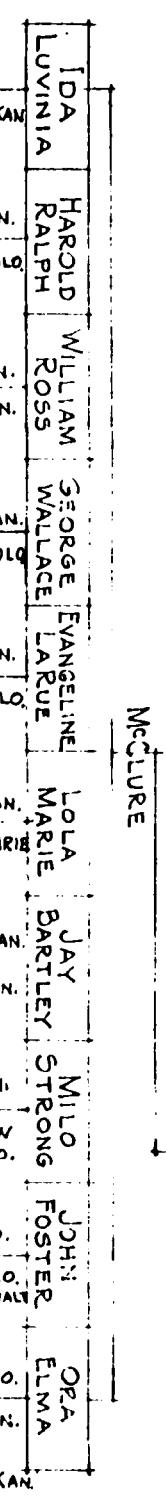
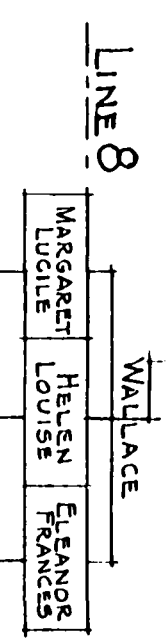
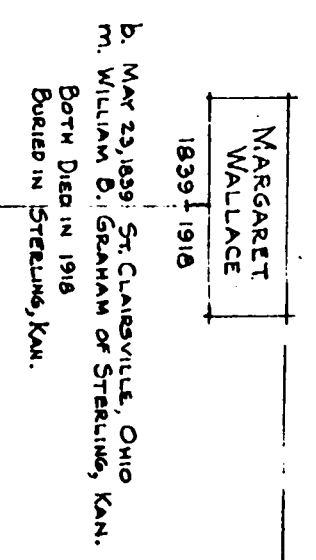
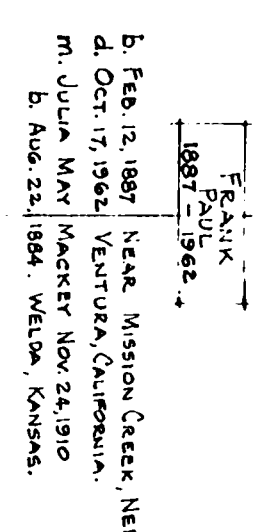
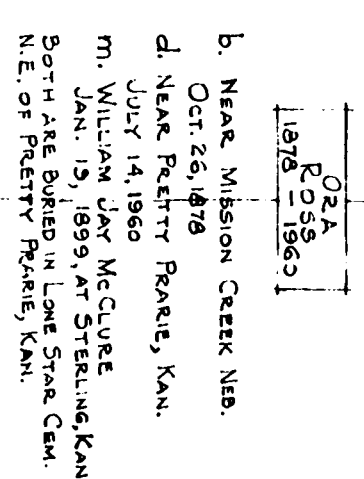
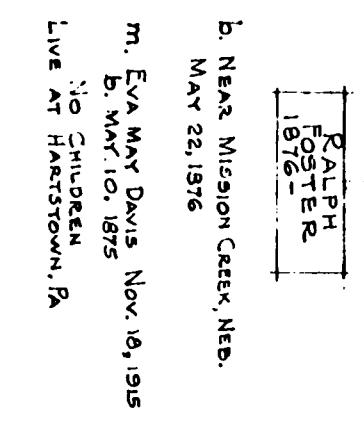
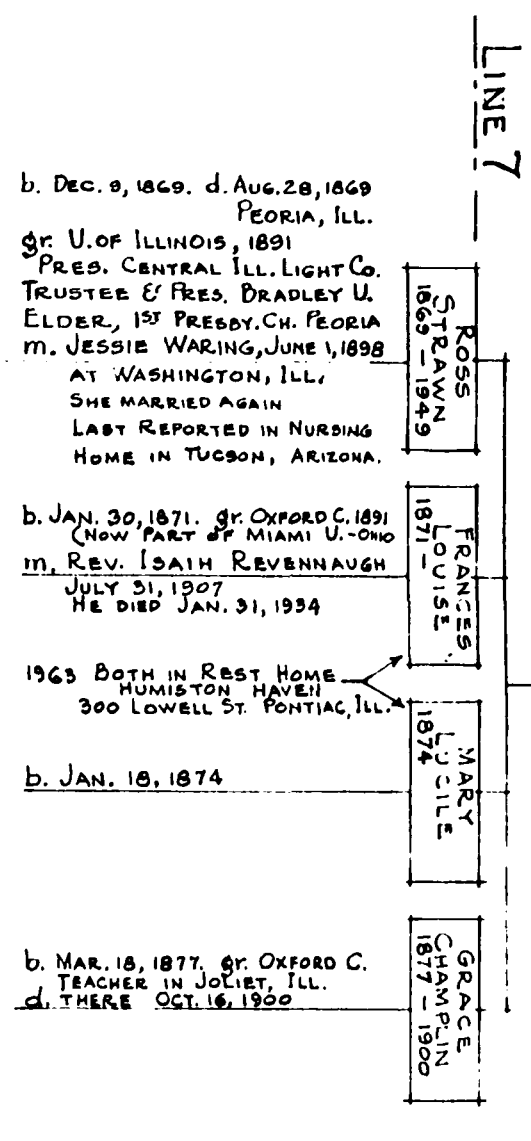
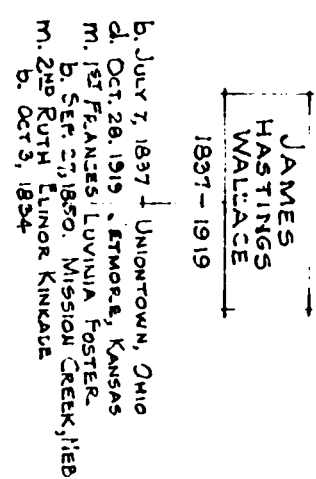
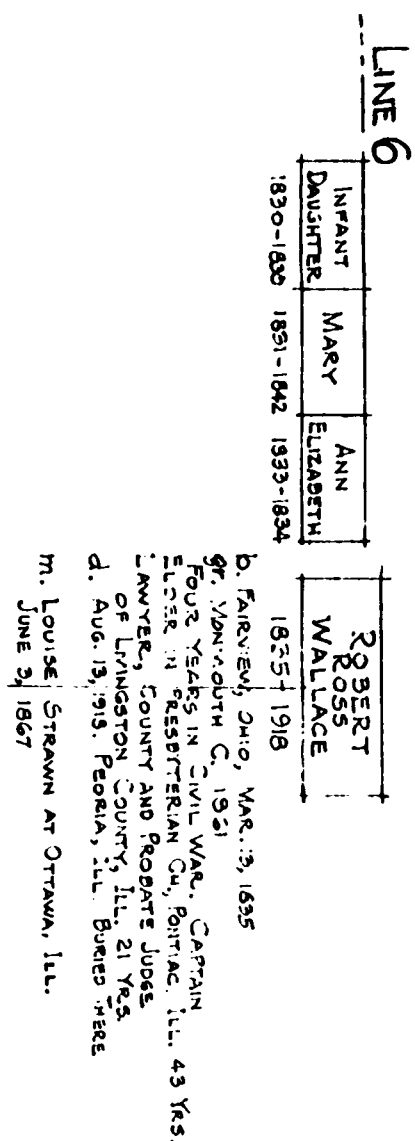


CHART E

LINE 6

LINE 6

LINE 7

LINE 7

LINE-8

LINE 8

LINE 9

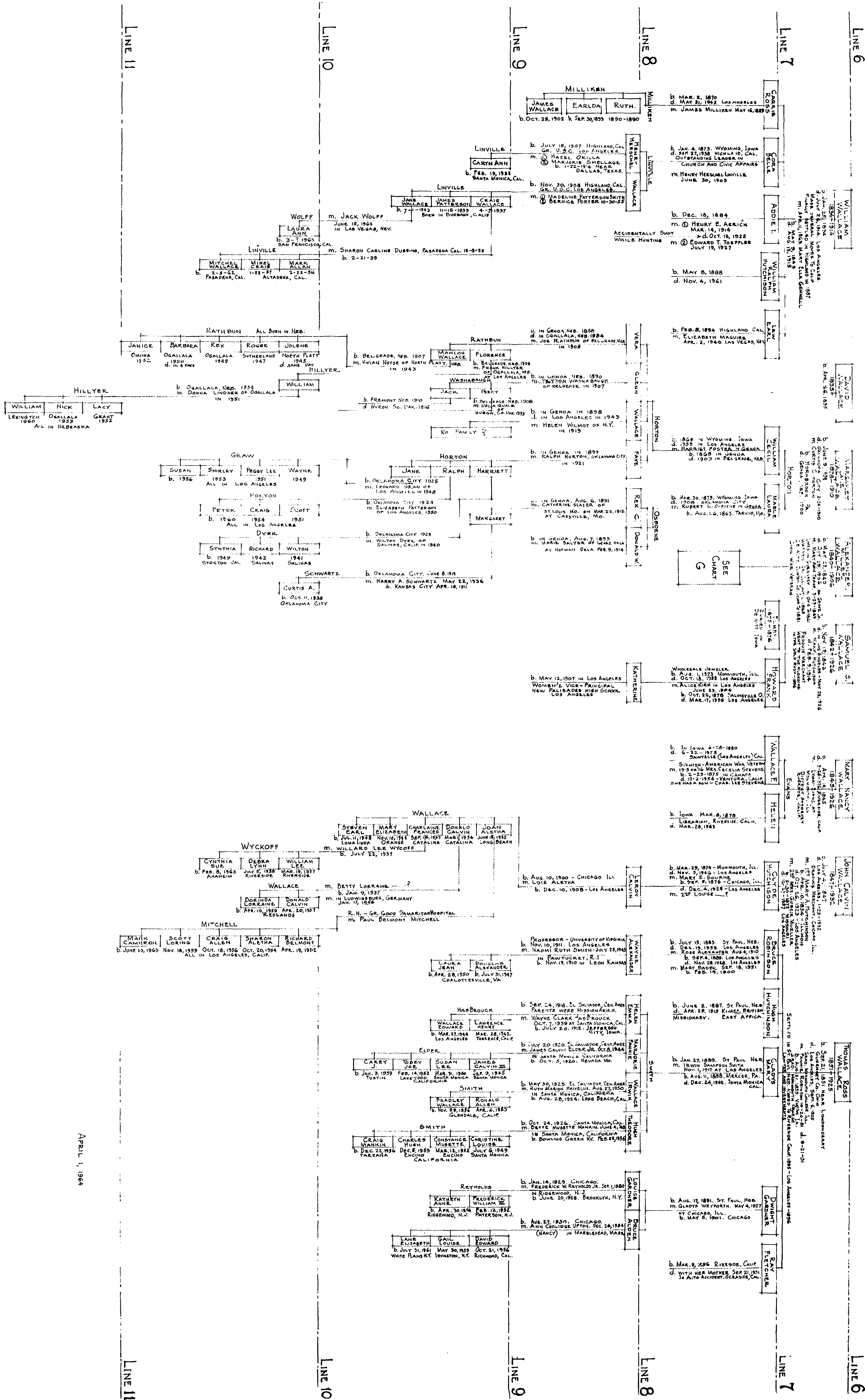
LINE 9

LINE 10

LINE 10

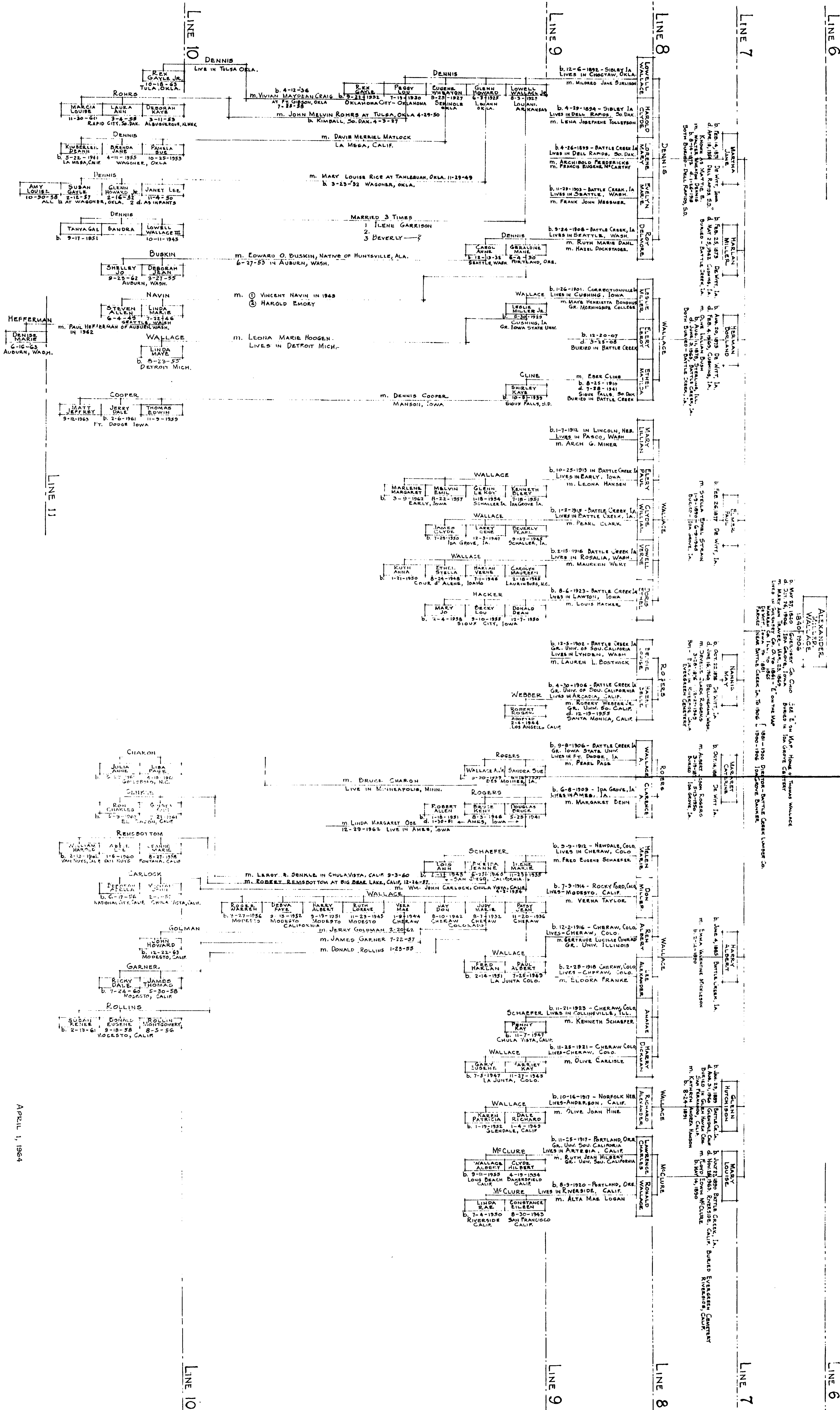
NOVEMBER 21, 1963

CHART F



APRIL 1, 1964

Chart G



INTRODUCTION

CONCERNING THE ORIGIN AND EARLY PROGENITORS OF THE WALLACE FAMILIES

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; and 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

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

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, 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 1275. 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

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 revered 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 Elderside 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

The family of Auchincruive, or Haccenecrow, 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 1268. This Richard had two sons, Alan and Richard. This Sir Alan Wallace witnessed a charter, and Richard, his brother, probably, witnessed a charter in 1262. 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 in 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.

It is not till about the close of the fifteenth century that we begin to find dates attaching to personal history. Up to this

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 important dates of births and marriages of early years, and, what was still more to be desired, to find clues 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

When James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England, was well seated on his throne, he was not unmindful of his Scotch friends. In 1606 he made a large grant of land in County Down to Hugh Montgomery, and in 1610 a large grant in Antrim to James Hamilton. To these new "principalities," as we might call them, a great tide of Scotch settlers poured in, and they carried their religious views with them. This was

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

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 all the Scotch-Irish families in this country. This long sojourn in Ireland wrought in corruption of the Scotch-Irish by intermarriages with the native Irish; for religious antagonism between the two peoples kept them entirely separated in all their social relations, and these antagonisms were 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, the

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 probably 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

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.

Use these charts as background, and

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

We engaged the services of the Ulster-Scot Historical Society, Belfast, Northern 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.

WALLACE FAMILIES

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

Having given all that is known of the early generations of the families of Riccarton, Auchincruive, Elderslie, and Craigie, we have considered the foundations from which more than forty other families have sprung. To continue the enumeration of families, therefore, would become burdensome and carry us beyond the purpose of this Introduction. The inheritance of estates under the laws of primogeniture may have been well suited to the condition of society in the thirteenth century, but it was not an unmixed evil, for it compelled the younger sons of the titled and wealthy to strike out for themselves, and in making their own way in the world, they developed whatever was in them. These younger sons of the Wallaces distributed themselves wherever their fancy led—in all employments, pursuits, and professions. From these younger sons came the great merchants, great sailors, great scholars, great teachers, great warriors, and great divines. Many of them fell in battle for their country, and not a few died at the stake for their religious convictions.

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 important dates of births and marriages of early years, and, what was still more to be desired, to find clues 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

Scotland 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.

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

house and the members of their families who went over to Ireland. I employed an assistant, and we spent several days over these old records, copying out every entry with the name of Wallace, and the summing-up showed no date of birth earlier than 1654; and just one man, Archibald Wallace, who had returned to Tundestage, Ireland, 1839.

In passing to the Antrim side of the channel, I found the parish records among the Presbyterian churches were a very rare possession, and none older than about 1795. 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 parish 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 much undigested information; but I have never met a Scotch-Irish man, 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 Ireland. 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 parents 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 found on the Irish side of the channel.

When James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England, was well seated on his throne, he was not unmindful of his Scotch friends. In 1606 he made a large grant of land in County Down to Hugh Montgomery, and in 1610 a large grant in Antrim to James Hamilton. To these new "principalities," as we might call them, a great tide of Scotch settlers poured in, and they carried their religious views with them. This was

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 parish still bears that name. He had two sons whose identity has been maintained—Philip and Richard *ad.* Philip was living in 1221, but Richard *ad.* succeeded to the paternal estate.

Richard 2d had two sons—Adam and Richard 3d. Adam succeeded to the Riccarton estate, and Richard 3d obtained the lands of Auchincruive in 1508.

Adam had two sons—Adam 2d and Malcolm; the former inherited Riccarton, and the latter obtained the lands of Elderslie in Renfrewshire. This Adam 2d 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, August 23, 1705, 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 1713. 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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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 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 younger are mentioned, and in 1668 Robert Wallace is named. In 1654 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 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 Claneboe, 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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But there are two small vaults,—one with a fireplace in it,—and it is well 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 well-defined embankment overgrown with grass and other vegetation, that seemed to cover the ruins of a wall that was the natural defence of the castle. The lines were straight and seemed to be put at two feet in length, and the angles were sharp angles. An hour's work would determine what these embankments are, 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 Auchincruive, or Hackencrow, as it is generally 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.

have always signalized their devotion to freedom, religion, and education. It is not boasting, but a conceded truth, that of all the races that have contributed to the building-up of this great nation, 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 naming and placing of about twenty-six successive ancestors in the right male line before we reached "Sir Richard the Welshman." To do this, at the present time, is 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 woefully 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

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 Wallacea 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.

