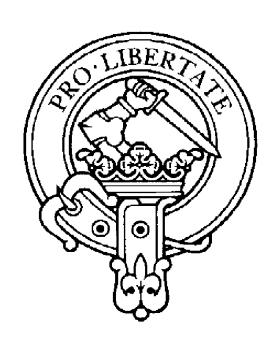# Clan Wallace Society

Researching Wallace Family Genealogy

Change Control Page

The Clan Wallace Society (CWS) Handbook for Researching Wallace Family Genealogy was developed by the Director of Special Projects in March 2009 to provide guidelines to members on how to independently research their own family genealogies.

This page should be used to track all changes made to this document such as the date of changes, name of the author, and a brief description of changes made. The change page should be kept current so that the history of all changes can be tracked.

1)   Original Date: March 2009

          Author: Wayne Jones, Director of Special Projects

2)   Revision Date:
          Author:
          Section(s):
          Page Number(s):
          Summary of Change(s):

          a.
          b.
          c.

Title Page

Document Name: Clan Wallace Society
Researching Wallace Family Genealogy

Publication Date: March 2009

Revision Date:

Author: Wayne Jones, Director of Special Projects

Major Contributions: Dixie K. McCaskill Lewis, FSA Scot (Dec'd)
Clan MacLeod Society USA

Cecilia Fabos-Becker, Council Member,
Clan Wallace Society

Historical Consultant: Marcus J. Wallace, Past President
Clan Wallace Society

Purpose

Pursuant to its Articles of Incorporation, the purposes for which the Corporation was organized are Educational...Clan Wallace Society "shall never engage in specific genealogical research for its members or other persons.

However, the Charter does not prohibit the Society from providing guidance to members on how to conduct their own research. Therefore, this Handbook was written to assist members to independently research their genealogy.

To maintain centralized management, quality, and content of this Handbook, suggestions for changes or additions to the Handbook must be sent to the Executive Vice President and the President.

No changes are to be made to this document without the expressed permission and approval of the Executive Vice President and the President.

Disclaimer

All references to fees and/or costs were current on the publication date of this document. All such fees and costs are subject to change over time. Readers should check with providers of Internet and genealogy research services to ensure estimated fees and costs include current pricing.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDICES

I.   INTRODUCTION

This document is a compilation of information obtained from many sources, the majority of which came from two people with extensive experience in genealogy. One of the sources has a collegiate background in history and anthropology, and places a high value on primary, and reliable secondary source records. Therefore, it is felt that the guidance presented will be beneficial for independent tracing of Wallace family history and make it less complicated. It is a methodical and exacting science that will yield results when taken in steps.

II.   INITIAL RESEARCH

The initial step in a genealogy trace is to conduct research within the immediate family. Strive to obtain full names, or at least first names and middle initials of relatives. Determine the spelling of the surname being traced. Do not trace more than one surname at a time. Do not continue a secondary surname beyond the basic "married into" category.

- Assemble the names of all living relatives from both sides of the family.
- Request grandparents, uncles, and aunts to provide names of deceased relatives.
- Check with relatives and inquire as to whether there are any surviving family bibles.
- If there is no family bible, and relatives have lived in a particular county or region for an extended period of time, check local church records. In particular, Mormon, Mennonite, Amish, Quaker, and Presbyterian Churches.
- Always work backwards from yourself.

Use a separate notebook for these allied families. If other than Wallace, Wallis, Walys, Waleis, Wallayis, Walls, etc., make a list of all the different ways a surname can be spelled, and first names can be spelled (i.e. Margret, Margaret, Marguerette and Margurite). Also make a list of nicknames (i.e. Elizabeth is Betty, Betsy, Beth, Liz Liza, Libby, etc.). This should be done for all surnames if not Wallace oriented. Spellings of surnames can be found on most Clan Society Websites. Appendix "B" contains a list of Wallace Spellings.

A.   INTERVIEW RELATIVES

If writing to relatives, devise a simple form outline similar to a Family Group Record. Include a self-addressed stamp when writing. Record the conversation if it is an oral interview.

The relative being questioned may say they don't know the answer. Use knowledge of history and ask pertinent questions, i.e., was he in World War II? This will reveal clues about dates for further research. If this is the case, the man was probably born in the early 1920's.

Don't forget to ask personal questions such as "What school did you go to?" "Was there an epidemic in your area around a specific time period?" "What was your mother like?" 'Is there a published genealogy within the family?" If an address is known of a relative who is deceased, address a letter to Occupant. The present resident of a house may know the family, or know someone who does.

The next step is to have a separate sheet of paper for each person on this chart. Two generations can be recorded on a Family Group Record depicted in Appendix "F".

B.   DEVELOP GENEALOGY CHARTS

A Pedigree or Ancestral Chart is a basic map. Fill it in to the best of your knowledge, then, take a good look at it to identify gaps. Guess at ages and places if you must. Use a numbering system to keep family lines in order, because it may help identify someone later. This is particularly useful when there are lots of Johns with a wife, Mary, who has no surname. Unless there are plans to publish a family genealogy, this system is recommended because of its simplicity. If families are known, a Family Group Sheet can be filled out for two generations (father-son). (Copies of these charts can be found on the **www.clanwallace.org** Website linked from this Handbook, or online at **RootsWeb.com.**)

If it is clear as to whom spouses and/or parents are, use the Family Group Record. If a family is not known, use a separate sheet of paper or Ancestral Chart for each person's name. Use a similar numbering system as is used on a Pedigree Chart. Assign the man #1, and each of his children #2, #3, etc. Next, consider person #2 (son or child of). On his sheet, write "son of #1, and the name(s) for #1. Number his children with the next number. If a person older than #1 is discovered later, or there is a need to add additional children, renumber or give this person the next consecutive number. Do not give a number to those who married into the main line being researched. By using this system and keeping an index of all added members, cross generation searches and retrievals can be conducted.

C.   ORGANIZATION

If families are unknown, search only one surname at a time and keep information organized on a Source Summary Form (*). These guidelines can be used:

- Arrange individual sheets alphabetically.
- Fill in the "Name of Source" column to transcribe location source.
- Separate forms as "Positive Sources" and "Pending Sources" in a filing system/folder.
- Keep a written list of Positive and Negative sources with notations. Use the Research Extract Form to cross reference sources (*).

Using these forms will help eliminate redundant research and backtracking. Record everything disclosed regarding surnames researched, because it may be useful later. If the source is too lengthy, excerpt it or make a copy. Keep a good bibliography on each source regardless of which form it is recorded.

*   All forms are available at **RootsWeb.com**.

III.   HISTORY

Ancestor's lives were shaped by events of their time, so it is necessary to know general historical events of importance such as wars, famines, epidemics, and natural disasters.   The history for all-ancestral nations and State and county histories is also needed. This knowledge will result in clues as to where to look for information.

Emigration and trade followed navigable (or navigable most of the year) rivers until railroads were built, and ethnic composition and frontiers underwent profound changes because of the American Revolution. Large numbers of Colonists were loyal to England and 40-50,000 went to Nova Scotia,

New Brunswick, and Montreal, Canada. Except for the Revolutionary time, Canadian history would generally be the same as British history.

Technology did not exist to drill deep-water wells until the mid-20th century. Farms with shallow wells were rapidly wiped out during droughts that lasted more than one year, and also during the locust years until the late 19th century.

The years of major disasters, like the 1812-13 earthquake, the cholera epidemic years, etc., require attention. Large groups of people suddenly disappeared during these events or moved if they survived.

If it is fairly certain that ancestors lived in a particular county and they can't be found under the usual spelling of the surname, try another spelling. There were no spelling rules in the 18th century, and in certain States that were frequently afflicted by highly contagious and fatal epidemics, such as cholera (between the 1830's and 1870's). Since literate people (records clerks, preachers, doctors and teachers) were often among the first to die, literacy declined, and people often spelled names how they sounded. They didn't always check spellings with the person whose name was being recorded. This is also true of census records. Many areas, a town or county literally employed less literate and unreliable sources to take censes. The census taker would sometimes interview a neighbor if the family were absent.

IV.   GEOGRAPHY

State lines and county lines often changed course and new counties were formed from old counties, making it necessary to have maps for various periods in time. For example, colonial maps show that South Carolina reached from the Atlantic all the way across the continent to the Pacific. Where did ancestors live in colonial times, and where would they be living now?

Towns were built and disappeared. Access a Gazetteer for information on communities and towns. Some towns were born because of a gold rush or a large group of ethnic immigrants. Some ceased because a tornado obliterated the town or everyone died from an epidemic. An old edition atlas of the United States (U.S.) Hammond Family Atlas (Doubleday) shows clear county lines and has legible titles. It has the county seats and largest towns, enough to place most people when finding locations on records.

It is also important to know the geography of the land ancestors emigrated from. Without knowing this, sources of records will be unknown. This information can be obtained from archives. Check with local archives for the dates States entered the Union. In addition, some American territory was once Canadian, such as the current States of Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois (1783), Maine (1842), and Washington and Oregon (1846).

V.   GENERAL RESEARCH TIPS

After initial research has been conducted within the family, and it is found that there is no published family genealogy, it is time to begin the next step of research. Following is a list of research tips.

- Make concise notes with bibliography and where the source was found.
- Make a biographical profile of each individual. This brings a family to life and provides new insight into ancestors that might give a clue for further research.

- Arrive at the archives with the pedigree chart(s) or a concise list of things needing research.
- Before searching, ask the librarian/archivist what indexes are available, and read them first. This may save innumerable hours of research time. (Women may be omitted from indexes.)
- Since indexes may not be strictly alphabetical and may be combined, make sure spelling variations are not missed by referring to the Surnames List on **RootsWeb.com**, and the list of Wallace Spellings in Appendix "B".
- Read the introductions to records: census, indexes, lineage charts, published genealogies, etc.
- Check the following county records:

  o Birth and Death Certificates
  o Census Records and Reports
  o Will, Probate, and Estate Records
  o Deeds, Plats, and Land Grants
  o Published Family Genealogies
  o Marriage and Divorce Records (County)
  o Adoption Records
  o Military Records
  o Immigrate Passenger Lists
  o General Court Records
  o Miscellaneous Records and Locations
  o Inheritance Lawsuit Records (many civil records were this type)
  o Newspaper Obituaries
  o Cemetery (headstones and church/cemetery records of burials)

- Church Records
- Pension Records

Xerox whatever is available and needed. Get a good Genealogy software program such as PAF from the LDS Church (free). It automatically assigns a number to each individual. Also review issues of the Highlander magazine for articles on genealogy.

A.   BIRTH AND DEATH RECORDS

Official recordings of birth and death records vary by State. Prior to the required date of recording, northern or New England records were recorded by town clerks, ministers, and sometimes by county courts. Contact the Department of Health or Vital Statistics in the capitol of the State of interest, and/or inquire with the State archives as to whether there are, or were, town clerks.

Death certificates will generally give the person's birth date and place, and parent names. This will automatically point back another generation and can result in locating the parents of someone born early as 1820. Birth records would not include this person or any of his descendants for about four generations. Other notations of birth, death and christening may be on microfiche with the Mormon Church Library's International Genealogical Index (IGI) file.

B.   CENSUS RECORDS AND REPORTS

The U.S. Federal Census is conducted every ten years in even years (i.e., 1810, 1820 etc.) Begin with 1930, which is the most recent census available online for a fee at **Ancestry.com.** In Great Britain and Canada, the census is conducted in odd years (i.e. 1841, 1851, etc). Communities or States often took census separately, so check with local archives. Later censuses are 'indexed' in a

Soundex. This means all names that sound alike are grouped together. It gives the location of a person so microfilm can be accessed to complete information.

Census exists from 1790 by county, so where ancestors lived must be identified. It is very important to first use the census index to save time and effort. The 1790 census for Virginia, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, New Jersey and Tennessee were destroyed during the War of 1812. Rely on tax lists or other court documents for these States.

The census prior to 1850 lists only head of household and groups of people by number and gender. Analyzing complete data and making comparisons with those listed in the earlier census can often result in finding ancestors. The 1840 census asks about military pensioners, and the 1870 census lists all persons together regardless of race, so use caution. Starting in 1850, the census records list the first names of the wives and children. Focus on the age ranges in the earlier records. Combined with various types of county records, those age ranges are sometimes exactly what is needed to place individuals in a family with several branches, and if within the same county, in the correct branch.

Census records can often show family ties for people who lived near their kin. They also married persons they knew, and with travel usually difficult, they knew primarily those in the same community. Mortality Schedules are also important. They do not seem to be available after 1860. They were done at the same time as a census.

Census forms carry the following information:

- 1800-10: Free white males and females (by age groups), and slaves
- 1820: Free white males and females (by age groups), foreigners not naturalized, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, free colored, and slaves
- 1830-40: Free white males and females (by smaller age groups), slaves, free colored, and foreigners not naturalized. The 1840 addresses military pensioners.
- 1850 and 1860: Page of census, dwelling number and family number. Also age, sex, color, occupation, value in real estate, birthplace, married within the year, school within the year, cannot read or write, and date (for each person listed).
- 1870: In addition to questions asked in the 1850 and 1860 census, was the father foreign born, mother foreign born, month married within year, school within year, and voting eligibility?
- 1880: Page, dwelling number, family number, and name. Also color, sex, age prior to June 1, relationship to head of house, single, married, widowed, divorced, married in census year, occupation, cannot read or write, place of birth, place of birth of father, birth place of mother
- 1890: Most of the 1890 census was destroyed by fire.
- 1900: Street, house number, dwelling number, family number, and name. Also relation to head of family, color, sex, month of birth, year of birth, age, marital status, number of years married, mother of how many children, number of children living, place of birth, fathers birth place, mothers birth place, year of immigration to U.S., number of years in U.S., naturalization, type of occupation, months not employed, months attended school, can read/write/speak English, home owned or rented, farm or house, and if home was owned free of mortgage.
- 1910: In addition to 1900 questions, was employer or wage earner self employed (working on their own account), out of work 4/15/1910(?), number of weeks out of work in 1909 or on farm schedule, Civil War veteran, and if blind, deaf and/or dumb?
- 1920: Added to the 1910 questions was the identity of the parent's native tongue.

Census can be reviewed in archives or ordered through libraries and the Mormon Church for a fee. Always refer to an Index first. Rely on other records such as voter registration, tax rolls, court records, deeds, etc.

C.   WILLS AND ESTATE SETTLEMENTS

If someone died without a will, they are said to have died intestate. In this case, there would be an estate settlement. However, ancestors often had nothing or records were lost. Distances to a courthouse and the cost of filing a will were high, so nothing was done. Pay attention to witness signatures if a will did exist. They were often close friends or relatives. This can give a clue for further research. If records are not in the State archives, they will be in county courthouses.

Probate courts also are concerned with guardianship. When a child became 14 years old, they could choose his or her own guardian. Often, in the very early years of this country, a guardian would be appointed for a child even in cases where there was a mother. Be sure to review all papers on file when checking old court documents filed in court jackets.

D.   DEEDS, PLATS, AND LAND GRANTS

Deeds, plats, and land grants will tell where a person came from or where they went. Pay attention to witness signatures. Elderly parents often wrote deeds of support that gave land or property to a child if the child would care for them in their old age. Potential landowners in the Old South would cut blazes on a perimeter of trees surrounding his newly chosen tract of wilderness. They would then go to the land office and obtain a deed.

A plat is a map of the land. It also shows the owners of adjacent land. These were often friends or relatives. A plat can also disclose the general vicinity of where an old homestead was located. These records will either be in State archives or in county courthouses.

Land was granted (given) in early colonial times to settle the country. It was often granted thereafter to help settle the western regions immediately past the Appalachians. Land was also given in lieu of payment for military service.

There were four ways to acquire first title to land: request to take up land, the right to the land, a survey, and a title. Revolutionary War Bounty Land Grants Awarded by State Governments (from Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore) is a master index to approximately 35,000 persons from Connecticut, Massachusetts, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, New York, Maryland and Virginia. The Federal Government gave no bounty land for military service after 1855, but Union veterans of the Civil War received special homestead rights. When searching in New England, know how land was inherited and how personal property was disposed.

E.   PUBLISHED GENEALOGIES

If someone in the family has already traced most of the family and published the findings, take it with a grain of salt. Unless the work has documented and quoted sources, it may only be a tool for further research. Check local libraries. Following is a list of major genealogical libraries:

- Ellen Payne Odom Library, Moultrie GA **www.electricscotland.com/familytree/index.htm**
- The New England Genealogical Library, Boston MA **www.newenglandancestors.org**

- The Los Angeles Public Library **www.lapl.org**
- The New York City Public Library **www.nypl.org/research/chss/lhg/research.html**
- The Charlotte-Mechlenberg Library, Charlotte NC **www.plcmc.lib.nc.us**
- The Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) Library, Washington DC
  www.dar.org.hatsociety;default.html
- Wisconsin State Historical Society, 816 State Street, Madison WI **www.wisconsinhistory.org**
- The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (LDS) Library **www.familysearch.org**
- Allen County Public Library - The Historical Genealogy Collection, Ft. Wayne IN
  www.acpl.lib.in.us

F.   CHURCH RECORDS

Church records existed before census, and often in lieu of the filing of legal documents. Notations were sometimes made by a particular minister and not filed with the church office. These records may simply list who belonged to a church or who left a church, but they will often contain parents, children, and spouses names. At the very least, it will tell when someone lived in a particular place.

Check local and genealogical libraries for published books containing written activities of ministers, or contact the headquarters of the denomination of interest (i.e., Montreat NC is the home of the Presbyterian Church). The Mormon, Mennonite, Amish, and Quaker Churches will also have christening records. Pay close attention to the religious background of ancestors and become educated on religious practices. For example, Quakers traveled and settled together.

G.   MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RECORDS

Marriage records are often indexed three ways, which makes them easier to research. Before law required them to be recorded in courthouses, ministers kept them, and notations were made in family Bibles. Early divorces were granted or not granted by the State legislatures, so their records were kept in court minutes. Later, court clerks kept records. Ancestors did not seek divorces through the courthouse due to the time involved and the high cost. Spouses sometimes simply left.

Use analytical thinking when trying to figure out when and where a divorce might have occurred. For example, if a photo shows a child with their father in a sailor uniform in California in the early 1940s, and in no later photographs, this is a clue that a divorce may have taken place out west.

Investigate Departments of Health and/or Vital Statistics in State capitols of interest. Also check libraries for books published based on minister's notes and excerpts from county court houses. The churches listed above will also have marriage records, and/or banns of marriage records.

H.   ADOPTION RECORDS

Adoptions were not common in early times, but a child living with someone else or being raised by someone else was common. The court would issue guardianship papers to (for example) an uncle, even though the mother may still be alive and raising the children. This was because women had no legal rights until 1920. If research leads in this direction, check county court houses.

I.   PENSION RECORDS

Pensions existed for wars before the days of Social Security. For Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, check DAR books. They contain lineages and are usually available in libraries. Pension applications are on microfilm and are often requested by the widow or a child. More recently, "military action" pensions may be found through the Department of Defense in St. Louis MO, but it is a good idea to contact the nearest National Archives for information.

J.   MILITARY RECORDS

Military records giving genealogical data are scarce. Check with the National Archives first. State archives may also have some records, particularly on the Confederacy, even though these records may be incomplete. Records for World Wars, Korea, and Vietnam veterans are with the Department of Defense, but may or may not be available. Contact the Department of Veterans Affairs, National Cemetery Administration, 810 Vermont Avenue, NW, Washington DC 20420, for information on veterans.

K.   IMMIGRATION AND PASSENGER LISTS

It is unnecessary to find on which ship an ancestor immigrated, but it's an added interesting fact. What can be important is from where the ship departed or where it landed. Prior to the Revolution (1770s), primary ports were New York NY, Philadelphia PA, and Wilmington NC. Before to the opening of Ellis Island in 1855, the State of New York began processing immigrants through the facilities at Castle Garden (Manhattan) NY. Later southern ports of entry also include Beaufort NC, Charleston SC, Savannah GA and New Orleans LA.

Remember that immigration and passenger lists are scarce because it was thought unimportant if they were lost. Also keep in mind that names were spelled as they sounded, thus Wallace could be Walys, Walais, Wallis, or even Wallys. Scottish tacks men made up the bulk of early immigration until the mid 1800s when primarily poorer people began immigrating.

Emigration due to "the Clearances" in 1770 and early 1800s was due to forcible eviction from homes. Tenants moved to the coast to supplement crofts by fishing and sheep farming, because it was more profitable. Small crofts were absorbed into bigger holdings, the Clan system was broken up, and land was confiscated. The Potato Famine of 1845-75 also affected Scots and many immigrated to the U.S. or elsewhere.

There are several books by William Filby (Passenger and Immigration Lists), and by David Dodson (Scottish Immigrants), that may be helpful if they can be found in a local or regional library.

1.   <u>American Migration Routes</u>

In early days of America, inner migrations followed roads:
- Indian trails were widened.
- The King's Highway (later Boston Post Road) originally went from Boston to New York. After 1685, it went from New York to Philadelphia to Norfolk, to Charleston.
- After 1744, the Great Road led west from Philadelphia, then southwest along eastern edge of the Appalachians. Later, it joined the Wilderness Road that passed through the Cumberland Gap on to Louisville.

- The Pittsburg Pike wound through Harrisburg to Ohio River in the early 1800s.
- The National Road extended from Cumberland Maryland to the Indiana territory.
- The Federal Road went from Athens GA to just north of Mobile AL.
- The Erie Canal was opened in 1825, and was a big factor in the early settlement of the Northwest Territory.

Most wagon trains were made up in Independence MO. The first wagon train for Oregon started in 1842. The Oregon Trail went along the south side of the Platte River to Western Wyoming, and then turned northwest to Portland OR and southwest through the High Sierras to California. The first wagon train for California was in 1844. The Santa Fe Trail went south to New Mexico and then over the Old Spanish Trail through the desert to California. By 1870, railroads were carrying people west.

2.   Emigration to North Carolina:

Three hundred and fifty (350) emigrants sailed from Campbelltown in July 1739 to Brunswick NC on the "Thistle". They traveled approximately 90 miles upstream to Cumberland County and settled in area where grants were available (Sandy Hills or upper Cape Fear Valley). The first immigrants were known as the Argyll Colony. Immigrants from the same district in the Highlands settled where their families had settled.

3.   Immigration to Canada:

Before 1850, Scottish Highlanders immigrated to Ontario and then crossed over into the U.S. Since 1862, four million Canadians have immigrated to the States.

4.   Scots-Irish Emigration:

Scots-Irish (Scotch-Irish) were transplanted Lowland Scots who emigrated from Scotland to Ulster North Ireland during the reign of James I in the late 1600s. It was thought that Scots could better control the Irish than the English. Irish land was taken and Irishmen were left landless and destitute.

Scots and Scots-Irish transplanted to Ireland in 1775 due to economic depression, clearances, overpopulation, land hunger, increased rents, disease, and hopes of a better life. They later immigrated (primarily) to the Shenandoah Valley, the North Carolina piedmont, the Northeastern coastal States of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, New Hampshire, Maine, Prince Edward Island, and Pennsylvania. Many settled in the Appalachians and then went west.

The **rootsweb.ancestry.com** provides access to the complete transcription of (Lyman) Chalkley's Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish with detailed summaries of all Augusta County VA county records between (approximately) 1743 and 1830. The three books include decades of records on several adjacent counties carved out of Augusta County, including Rockbridge, Botetourt, and Rockingham Counties; and Pendleton and Greenbrier Counties now in West Virginia.

The Belfast Telegraph and the Public Records Office of Northern Ireland have coordinated to create a website for Irish emigration in the 1800s.

L.   GENERAL COURT RECORDS

Use printed volumes or abstracts of court records before 1800 when researching court records,. After 1800, ask for the index to court cases, then case packet or docket number. Request a copy of indexes or dockets for the surname being researched. Research Orphan's Court records as well.

M.   MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS AND LOCATIONS

1.   The Mormon Church

The Mormon Church Library's International Genealogical Index (IGI) is a list of marriages, deaths, christenings, births, and (sometimes) tax rolls. These records are on microfiche by last name, county, State, and country. Records can be found for ancestors regardless of where they came from; Europe, Australia, etc. It is necessary to work backwards and record everything that seems pertinent. Because there will be many records regarding a surname in a certain area, it is wise to have the librarians make a copy of the microfiche so it can be examined at leisure. Their Family Registry File is a way to contact others in the family line. People send in family histories with addresses. Data is on microfiche and surnames are listed alphabetically regardless of residence. It contains first names, vital statistics about the person, and who can be contacted for further information.

2.   Other

Contact the archives or major public libraries for information on State Historical Commissions. Write them for information on local history, and any genealogical information they maintain. In addition, Genealogical Societies often publish newsletters or have small archives of work done by its members. Following is a list of major State Archives:

- American-Canadian - Manchester, NH
- Federation of Genealogical Societies, Richardson TX
- Irish - St Paul MN
- Jewish - New York NY
- Orphan Train - Springdale AR
- Scandinavian - St Paul MN

Scottish Societies have genealogists who often keep detailed genealogies. The Highlander Magazine provides lists of these societies and where to write or access online. Subscriptions to Genealogical Magazines are also available. They often carry queries from researchers, ads for books and software, and articles about the past and the people who lived then. Genealogical publishers such as Everton in Salt Lake City, or the Genealogical Publishing Company in Baltimore MD, have catalogues from which orders can be placed.

Family Societies also publish newsletters. Going online is a good way to access addresses. Genealogical Societies will also have contact addresses. Also refer to Directory of Family Associations, by Elizabeth Bentley, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore Md.

Historical Societies can be found in Tuscaloosa AL, Fayetteville AR, San Francisco CA, Denver CO, Hartford CT, Savannah GA, Baton Rouge LA, Boston MA, Jackson MS, New York NY, Charleston SC, Nashville TN, Austin TX, and Richmond VA, etc.

Patriotic Societies have lineages that were required for membership. They are sometimes in published book form, but individual societies often require written requests for them. This is where deductive reasoning comes in - how old were ancestors, and might they have fought in a war? Some general addresses include:

- Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington DC
- Descendants of Loyalists and Patriots of the Revolution, Bloomington, MN
- Society of the War of 1812, Mendenhall, PA
- Society of the Mexican War (Aztec Club of 1847), Washington DC
- Sons of Union Veterans, Holt MI
- Daughters of the Confederacy, Richmond, VA
- Sons of the Confederacy, Columbia TN
- Military Order of World Wars, Alexandria VA
- Society of California Pioneers, San Francisco CA
- Sons of the Republic of Texas, Dallas TX
- Mayflower Descendants, Plymouth MA
- Sons and Daughters of Oregon Pioneers, Portland OR
- Sons and Daughters of Pilgrims, Minneapolis MN
- Colonial Dames of America, New York NY
- National Society of Americans of Royal Descent, Roxbury CT
- National Society of Magna Charta Dames, Philadelphia, PA
- Religious Societies: Hugenot Society of America, New York NY
- Archives: National Archives are located in Watham MA, New York NY, Philadelphia PA, Atlanta GA, Chicago IL, Kansas City MO, Denver CO, Ft Worth TX, Seattle WA, Anchorage AK, and Washington D.C.

Computer Clubs also offer genealogical research sources; some have offshoots of Genealogy Clubs.

VI.   ONLINE GENEALOGY ASSISTANCE

The Internet has many sites for genealogy. Just type in genealogy and click. There are virtually hundreds of places to access. It may take many clicks to get to something having substance. Also try typing in a family name, society, or town. Following is a list of genealogical sites:

- **Ancestry.com**: For a fee of $155 per year, access to census records is provided, and much more. A cost $300 will provide access to U.S. and International records. The same service can be obtained on a monthly basis for $12.95 and $24.95 respectively. They also link to Military Records.

- **RootsWeb.com**: Contains free county websites. Click on the U.S. Town/County Database, and the county and State of interest. Especially check out Augusta County VA where tens of thousands of Wallaces passed through in the early to mid 1700's. The site also contains a List of Surnames, Blank Charts and Forms (Ancestral Chart, Pedigree Chart, Research Calendar, Research Extract Chart, and Source Summary Chart), links to the Social Security Death Index and Obituary Daily Times, and access to Civil War Research.

- **USGenWeb.com**: Provides free genealogy websites for research in every county and State, and is committed to free genealogy access for everyone.

- **Cyndislist.com**: Provides more than 100K worldwide links of general Internet sites for all areas of family history and research.

- **Electricscotland.com**: Contains comprehensive information on Scotland, Scots, and people and places of Scots descent with over 10K pages of data.

- **Genuki.org.uk**: Contains the UK and Ireland Genealogical Information Services with links to information about each county.

A free subscription is available to "RootsWeb list groups", which contains surnames and counties in particular States, and has a genforum subscription **genealogy.com** to access the name and location of groups. These are places to find additional information supported by records not yet published or available online.

VII.   SEARCHING ELSEWHERE

<u>Do not</u> order genealogy assistance advertised via postcards or letters sent through the mail. These may be hoaxes. The only redeeming value is there are often lists of individual's names and addresses to which one can write.

Small museums have exhibits that enrich the understanding of a community. The community may also have local history libraries and archives.

Town historians often have older records, and know who should be contacted. However, correspondence may be on file for extended periods of time before someone spots it and responds.

Searching outside the U.S. is very difficult because it has to be done in writing, and most record keepers may not respond. Before writing overseas or hiring a genealogist, it is imperative that optimum information is obtained from the sources listed above, particularly the Mormon and other church files.

Cemeteries can give excellent clues, like roughly hewn fieldstones like those commonly used in the 1700s and early 1800s. Names were usually scratched on the surface of these stones so gently run your fingers over it until something that could be a letter is felt. An example of how to collect more information is to leave a laminated note on the headstone of an ancestor found. Someone may see it and contact you with more information. A good way to read an otherwise illegible tombstone is to shine a flashlight sideways across the headstone. This will require darkness or a cover over the stone in daylight.

Obituaries can be ordered from libraries in areas where ancestors died. Pay for copying and postage and give a donation to the library. In addition, directories have been published in some cities since the 1700s. They can help locate families. Generally access these through a local library.

VIII. CANADIAN RECORDS

Contact the Archives in Ottawa, Ontario for a limited search. Birth, marriage and death records can be ordered from the Canadian Department of Public Health. Call phone information, or access the Internet online for addresses in different areas of Canada.

The Archives have data relating to United Empire Loyalists. These are colonial citizens who were loyal to England during the Revolution. There are also records of Loyalist claims for losses during this war. Keep in mind that many Scots fought on this side for fear of loosing to Britain again. Canadian military records were not kept until after 1900, but there are some records from 1812.

If the Archives cannot provide addresses of genealogical societies, the Ontario Genealogical Society at Box 66, Station 0, Toronto, Ontario M4T 2L7, might be able to provide assistance.

Following are sources of Canadian birth, marriage and death records:

- Registrar of Vital Stats, Dept of Health, St. Johns Newfoundland
- Registrar General, Dept of Public Health, Halifax, Nova Scotia
- Division of Vital Stats, Dept of Health, Charlottetown, PEI
- Registrar General, Dept of Health, Fredericton, New Brunswick
- Registrar General, Population Register, Dept of Social Affairs, Quebec, Quebec
- Deputy Registrar General, MacDonald Block, Queens Park, Toronto, Ontario

IX.   SCOTTISH RECORDS

Compulsory registration of vital statistics began in 1855. The Registrar General in Edinburgh, Scotland, has custody of these records, but might not provide assistance. The Registrar House has records of every vital statistic since that time. However, do not go to Scotland expecting to just walk in and search. Conduct all research at home first to save valuable time needed to explore Scotland.

Old Parochial Records were in existence before 1855. People had to pay to have a record recorded, so they are incomplete. The Registrar House has lists of them, and the Mormon Church has extracted many of those. It is possible that other listed churches may have done the same.

The Scots Ancestry Research Society, 3 Albany St, Edinburgh EH1 3PY, may conduct searches. (Appendix "C" contains a list of Family History Societies of Scotland.)

The Grand Lodge of Scotland Museum and Library in Edinburgh contains a most unusual archive with records from 1599.

Early history of the Ayrshire Wallaces can be found in The History of Ayrshire, by James Patterson. These two volumes are available at Google books online. Look in the table of contents for Craigie and Failford, depending upon which pops up first. If they are not there, they are in the other volume. The books were published in the late 1800's from the records found in the actual civil registries, etc., in Ayrshire. The records note Wallaces of Failford having acquired lands in the Irish Ulster plantations.

X.   IRISH RECORDS

In Northern Ireland, birth, marriage and death records have been recorded for Protestants since 1845 and for Catholics since 1864. The original certificates are with the General Register Office in Belfast, Ireland. Old Ulster wills are also at the Public Record Office in Belfast. Birth, marriage and death certificates generally go back to 1864 and are in Latin. Contact the Office of Register-General, Custom House, Dublin, and/or the General Register Office, Fermanagh House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast, Ireland.

Irish wills were destroyed by fire in Dublin in 1922, but copies of N. Ireland wills can be ordered from Public Record Office for Northern Ireland at the Law Courts Building, May Street, in Belfast, Ireland. Property records from 1708 can be found at the Registry of Deeds, Henrietta Street, Dublin 1, Ireland.

The National Library of Ireland is part of the Genealogical Office in Dublin. They have their own collection and can be commissioned by mail to make searches. Write The Genealogical Office, Dublin Castle, Dublin 2. Other Irish research addresses include the following:

- Irish-American Genealogy, 1510 Cravens Ave, Torrance CA 90501
- Irish Ancestor, Ms. Rosemary Folliott, Pirton House, Sydenham Villas, Dundrum, Dublin 14
- Irish Genealogical Research Society, Mr. F. Payton, Glenholme, High Oakham Rd, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, England
- The Ulster-Scot Historical Foundation, 66 Balmoral Ave, Belfast
- North Ireland Tourist Board, River House, 48 High St, Belfast

Aid to Irish research can be found in the quarterly publication, Irish American Genealogy out of Torrance, CA. Also write the Irish Genealogical Research Society, Glenholme, High Oakham Road, Mansfield, and Nottinghamshire, England.

Presbyterian records can be obtained from Presbyterian Historical Society Church House, Fisherwick Place, and Belfast, Ireland.

If it is believed that a family came from a particular county or region in Ireland, there are some good online and published resources of Irish records:

- History of the Settlement of the Ulster Plantations

  Google online books has this extensive history that goes into great detail on the grants issued by James I and Charles I, and all but the last of Captain Pennyar's special censes and "inquisitions" conducted for James and his son Charles. Included with the original large grants are the names of persons receiving smaller grants from the holders of the larger grants, and tenants. There are thousands of names of individuals with information as to where they came from, including the parish and county in Scotland, the branch of some families, and some additional connections.

  The Hamilton' extensive account of the Irish Rebellion of 1641 should also be researched. Many Scots families in Ireland were massacred at this time, and most Scots-Irish, including Wallaces, descend from people who survived this rebellion, or who were part of the "great resettlement" ordered by Parliament and James II in 1659/60. According to the census ordered in 1658/59 by Parliament (The Hearth and Poll Census), almost 80% of the settlers of the eastern half and the southwest of Ireland were killed in the combined Rebellion and retribution shortly thereafter, followed by the first Jacobite war in Ireland that included Cromwell's invasion.

- The Conquest of Ireland, by Rev. Hill

  The Irish Genealogy Foundation has this four-volume copy of Rev. Hill's second work that includes Pynnar's (Pennyar's) 1633 census. It is available for sale at a reasonable price at **Irishroots.com**, and is recommended for researching more than one Scots-Irish family. They also have the index to the 1659 census (last names and places only), but another source, **Ancestorstuff.com**, is planning on reprinting the complete census, and will be taking orders.

- The Book of Irish Families Great and Small: All New Master Index

  The Irish Genealogy Foundation also has this book of extracts. It has summarized information on families from the Irish Archives and the "Four Masters" of Irish History.

XI.   HIRING A GENEALOGIST

Make inquiries in the local area as to whether there is anyone who conducts family genealogy research. For Example, Mormon, Mennonite, and Amish folks often conduct genealogy research for a fee. Following are some tips on hiring a genealogist:

- Get a name from the archives, a genealogical society, a patriotic society, or a genealogical publication. There is a list of specialists in family research in the back of <u>Scottish Roots</u>, by James Alwyn.
- Write to the genealogist. Inquire about credentials and fees. Ask about the turnaround time for answers. Enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope.
- Assess what is needed in particular. Do not write asking for a search of too many things at once. One or two items may be sufficient for each request.
- Provide all information collected and needed to conduct the search. If finding the maiden name of an ancestor with marriage date, place, and parent names is required, provide the ancestor's full name, date and place of birth, date and place of death, places lived, parents, and children.
- Structure the request in the form of a questionnaire.
- Contract with the genealogist to do only three to four hours of research at a time, to include a report. If further information is needed, contract for another three or four hours. <u>Do not</u> simply give open-ended permission for searches. It could greatly exceed expected costs. Sometimes a small amount of information can disclose clues for further searching.
- Reports should include places searched, sources checked, and documentation in full for every piece of information discovered. If it doesn't, seek assistance elsewhere.

XII.   GENEALOGY RESEARCH BOOKS

Books that can be used to assist in researching a family's genealogy are listed below. Others are listed in Appendix "D".

- <u>Woods-Wallace Cousin Clues</u>, 1973 *

- <u>The Wallace Collection: Volumes One and Two</u>, 1979 *

* These two books self-published by Ruth Lamar Petracek are group sheets with descriptions of that branch and generation. They are well supported by family Bible records, county and church records, and some cemetery records. They can be found in some research libraries, including Minnesota. They cover Tennessee and Missouri Wallaces but some others are also covered. Mildred Clark Bailey and Opal Wallace McDonald contributed heavily to these books. Grover Cleveland Wallace and Cecilia Fabos-Becker also made contributions.

- <u>Kentucky Genealogy and Biographies:</u> reprinted by McDowell Publishing of Utica, Kentucky. (The McDowell's were related to the Woods of the Woods-Wallaces, and a few later Wallaces.)

  Compiled from the late 1800's histories and biographies, this nine-volume collection contains many well-documented lines of Wallace. Take the earliest "recollections" by those interviewed about great-grandparents with a grain of salt. Most of the data comes directly from family Bibles and the living relatives of persons interviewed. However, some information may be conjectured or believed without substantiation beyond what was in those Bibles, and contradicted by persons who found original contemporary records relating to the persons

described. Before purchasing these volumes, check research libraries for availability such as the Sutro Library in San Francisco CA, the Odom Library in Moultrie GA, and the Church of the Latter Day Saints (LDS) in Salt Lake City UT.

- The (Lyman) Draper Collection, by McDowell Publishing, Utica, Kentucky.

   This collection is also stored at the research libraries listed above, and is another important source where full microfilm records are maintained. Lyman Draper accumulated thousands of primary and secondary eyewitness accounts of people, and events from the late years of the colonies, the Revolution, and the early U.S. frontier expansion period. These records included identification of individuals, spouses and sometimes children, where they lived at various times, accounts of service in the Revolution, and more. The indices are not as detailed as Chalkley's Chronicles, but can be very useful at times. They also identify the reels of microfilm where the complete records may be found by item. One copy of this collection is at the University of Wisconsin, Madison WI, where Lyman Draper was the Librarian until his death in the 1890's. The Library of Congress also has a copy. A third copy was being made for the LDS main library in Salt Lake City UT. These records primarily cover western Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, and the old "Northwest Territory" (Ohio and Indiana).

   In addition, a complete collection of 491 volumes of Draper's manuscripts are maintained at the Wisconsin State Historical Society in Madison WI. The papers primarily cover the period between the French and Indian War and the Ware if 1812 (ca. 1755-1812) and document the "Trans-Allegheny West." It consists of interview notes, copies of archival records, newspaper articles, and original documents given to Draper. The papers are grouped by topic, period, or document type into fifty series, each of which is individually described in ArCat, the Society's manuscript catalog. The entire collection has been microfilmed and is owned by nearly 100 libraries nationwide, but is not yet available online.

- History of the Wallaces: Descendants of Peter Wallace and Martha Woods, by George Selden Wallace.

   Caution should be used when researching this source. He includes the parents of Peter and Martha, but wisely titles it starting with Peter and Martha. His data on the parents of both Peter and Martha may have been guesses. Careful reading of the Borden inheritance law suite records that have been found in Ireland and Scotland since George wrote his book, and collaboration with his son who once looked up the same issue and reveal no sources for those erroneous statements on that parentage.

Appendix "E" contains a discussion by Cecilia Fabos-Becker, Council Member, regarding to the History if the Woods-Wallace Connection.

APPENDIX "A"

GLOSSARY OF GENERAL TERMS

- Archives (National/Federal): Records pertaining to National Activities such as war and census.
- FAQ means frequently asked questions.
- Archives (State): Records of State and local activities such as marriages and court proceedings.
- Bounty Lands (1788-1855): Awarded to encourage enlistments or reward military service. North Carolina gave 640 acres to a private in the Continental Line. Massachusetts' grants were in Maine.
- Claims Court: Common grievances, i.e., unfairness, pensions, etc.
- Deposition: A written statement sworn to under oath in lieu of being on a witness stand.
- Desert Land Act (1877): Gave 640 acres in many western States.
- Docket: A calendar of pending court cases.
- Emigrate means to leave; immigrate means to enter.
- Equity Cases: Probate disputes, estate divisions, divorce, adoptions, property rights, and dissolution of partnerships.
- Headright: Bringing one self or another person to the colonies entitles the importer to a headright of 50 acres of land. Southerners rarely gave headrights.
- Homestead Act (1862): Gave settlers 160 acres for living on the land for 5 years if they were a citizen or intending to be a citizen.
- Judgements: A minute entry with abridgement of the case and its resolution.
- Litigant: The looser in a court trial.
- Measurements: 16 1/2' equals a pole, rod, or perch.
- Mesne Conveyance: Or deeds, property rights, and plats, etc.
- Minutes: Descriptive entries of all actions in court.
- Original Jurisdiction: Authority to begin a case.
- Pleadings: Starting a court action.
- Probate Court: For wills, adoptions, guardianships, marriages, and deaths.
- Public Domain land: Land no one owned. Sold at auction as early as 1787 in NY.
- Land to Finance a Military Road, and for River Improvement (1841-1853): Lands donated to early settlers in Florida, Oregon, Washington, New Mexico and Arizona.
- Tacks Men: In Scotland, they were usually the younger sons or other close relations of the Chief of a Clan. They enjoyed great social prestige, had the same rank as belonged to men of landed property in other parts of Britain, and were called Gentlemen. They had a lease title for land, sometimes continuously for 300 years, were military lieutenants and warriors, acted as bankers, magistrates, and administrators.
- Warrant: Like a deed. Issued to veterans. A warrant could be sold.
- Writ of Summons: A command to appear before the court.
- Photocopy (old): Discolored newspaper clipping on a color machine.

APPENDIX "B"

SPELLINGS OF WALLACE

13th Century Spellings		Early Unusual Spellings	Celtic, Teutonic, Latin, French, and Welsh Variations
Wal'	Wallys	Gales	Gadhel
Walys	Wallyis	Galeis	Gweddol
Walays	Walleys	Galleins	Gallia
Wallays	Wales	Galeys	Galli
Wallang	Walas	Galles	Gaul
Walais	Wallas	Galleius	Galles
Waleis	Wallis	Galeius	Gallois
Walleis	Waless	Uallas	
Waces	Wallaise	Vallance	
Waless	Waleng	Vallibus	
Walency	Walens	Valensis	
Wallass	Walensen	Valace	
Walensi	Walans	Vallace	
Waleyss	Walense	Vallas	
Waleys	Walensis	Valles	
Walois	Wallensis	Valleyis	
Walles	Walace	Valeyns	
Wallayis	Wallace		
Walleyis			

18

APPENDIX "C"

FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES OF SCOTLAND

- The Scottish Genealogy Society - **www.scotsgenealogy.com**
- Scottish Association of Family History Societies - **www.safhs.org.uk**
- Aberdeen and North East Scotland Family History Society - **www.anesfhs.org.uk**
- Alloway and Southern Ayrshire Family History Society - **www.asafhs.co.uk**
- Borders Family History Society - **www.bordersfhs.org.uk**
- Central Scotland Family History Society - **www.csfhs.org.uk**
- Dumfries and Galloway Family History Society - **www.dgfhs.org.uk**
- East Ayrshire Family History Society - **www.eastayrshirefhs.org.uk**
- Fife Family History Society - **www.fifefhs.org**
- Glasgow and West of Scotland Family History Society - **www.gwsfhs.org.uk**
- Highland Family History Society - **www.genuki.org.uk/big/scot/Highland.FHS.home.html**
- Lanarkshire Family History Society - **www.bacam.demon.co.uk/lfhs/**
- Largs and North Ayrshire Family History Society - **www.freeyellow.com/members7/lnafhs/index.html**
- The Midlothian Family History Society - **www.btInternet.com/~mmgene/lfhs/**
- Orkney Family History Society - **www.genuki.org.uk/sch/OKI/ofhs.html/**
- Renfrewshire Family History Society - **www.geocities.com/renfrewshirefhs/**
- Shetland Family History Society - **www.usesrs.zetnet.co.uk/shetland-fhs/**
- Tay Valley Family History Society - **www.tayvalleyfhs.org.uk**
- Troon Ayrshire Family History Society - **www.troonayrshirefhs.org.uk**
- The Ulster-Scots Society of America - **www.ulsterscotssociety.com**

APPENDIX "D"

GENEALOGY RESEARCH BOOKS

- The County Courthouse Book and Genealogist's Address Book, by Elizabeth Petty Bentley

  This book can be purchased at Barnes and Noble stores, and may be available online at a discount. It is impossible to research families of the early 1800's and earlier without knowing when counties were formed, and from which counties that existed earlier. Local or regional historical and genealogical societies often have access to published copies or online record transcriptions, and may do research for a fee.

- Hammond Family Atlas, Doubleday

  This old edition atlas of the U.S. clearly shows county lines and has easy-to-read county titles. It has the county seats and largest towns, enough to place most people when finding locations on records.

- History of Rockbridge County, by Orren Morton

  Morton researched many Rockbridge County records, but it is believed that he didn't check his own notes when the book was typed. Therefore, there may be [major] errors concerning some Wallace lines. Use caution and crosscheck the information with all records found in published transcribed records, books, or online.

- Birth, Marriage and Death: Ritual, Religion and the Life Cycle in Tudor and Stuart, England, by Professor David Cressy of California State University, Oxford University Press, 1997.

  A good book about the cultural traditions of birth, marriage and death, especially those combined with religious rules and outright laws. If the marriage year for a couple and the location are found, a pretty good idea of their birth years will be known.

- Genealogy Via the Internet (by Ralph Roberts), lists many genealogy web pages.

- My History Guidebook and My History is America's History. This is a National Endowment for the Humanities project.

- In Search of Hamish McBagpipes, by Douglas Bruce Goldie. This is a concise guide to Scottish Genealogy that gives tips on research in Scotland.

- Scottish Roots, by Alwyn James

- The Source, by Loretto Szucs and Sandra Luebking

The following research books are listed for information. They are thought by some to be less beneficial and reliable in conducting individual genealogy research. It is not known whether these books are still in print.

- In Search of Scottish Ancestry, by Gerald Hamilton-Edwards, Phillimore and Co. Ltd., Shopwyke Hall, Chichester, Sussex P020 6BQ UK

- Scottish Family History, by Margaret Stuart, Genealogical Publishing Co., 111 Water Street, Baltimore MD 21202

- A Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants, by Donald Whyte, Magna Carta Book Co., 55502 Magnolia Avenue, Baltimore MD 21215

- Sources of Scottish Genealogy and Family History, by Donald J. Steel, Society of Genealogists, 37 Harrington Gardens, London SW7 45X England

- Introducing Scottish Genealogical Research, by Donald Whyte, James Thin Bookstore, 53-59 S Bridge ST, Edinburgh EH1 1YS Scotland

- The Surnames of Scotland: Their Origin, Meaning and History, by Dr. George F. Black, New York Public Library, Fifth Avenue and 41st Street, New York NY 10016

- The Scots Overseas, by Gordon Donaldson (1962), Robert Hale Ltd., Clerkenwell House, Clerkenwell Green London EC1R OHT England

- Irish and Scots-Irish Ancestral Research, by Margaret Dickson Falley, FASG, 999 Michigan Avenue, Evanston IL (1962)

- Scottish Highlanders in America, by J. P. MacLean, Genealogical Publishing Company, 111 Water Street, Baltimore MD 21202

APPENDIX "E"

HISTORY OF THE WOODS-WALLACE CONNECTION
Discussion by Cecilia Fabos-Becker, Council Member

The thousands of Woods and Wallace family trees on **Ancestry.com**, in the "world tree collection," which cite the parents of Peter Wallace as Peter Wallace Sr. and Elizabeth Wood, are inaccurate. His father was Samuel, not Peter, and all the records that list the parents of Martha Woods as Michael Woods and Mary Campbell, are also inaccurate. Her parents were Samuel Woods and Elizabeth Campbell, the brother of Michael and sister of Mary, respectively. Peter Wallace's mother was also a sister of Samuel and Michael Woods. Some lines of Wallaces connected to Woods, and vice-versa, have up to three consecutive generations of first cousin marriages. Others have a mixture of first and second cousin marriages. The Campbells mentioned are Campbells of Auchinbreck and well documented by the "will" of the father of Mary, Elizabeth, Gilbert, etc., who were all in Albemarle and Augusta and adjacent counties in Virginia by the early 1740's. The father of that group was Sir James Campbell, 3rd Baron of Auchinbreck, and their mother was his second wife, Lady Susannah Campbell, a daughter of the then Earl of Cawdor.

The male Wallaces were close relations to each other. According to court records in the famous inheritance lawsuits, they all came to Augusta County VA between 1738 and1745. They were all out of the Failford House, and all brothers and first cousins. The Andrew Wallace line of Cecil, Lancaster, and Chester Counties of Pennsylvania, is close kin to this line. Andrew Wallace was an older brother of Samuel Wallace, the father of William, Andrew, Adam, Samuel, Peter, John, and Susannah, and at least one other daughter, and possibly two or three more. There is evidence of at least one or two more daughters, but there is no consensus on their names.

Both Samuel and Andrew had eldest sons named William. They both also had sons named Adam who died about three years apart in the same area, which initially confused researchers. There is evidence of one more brother to these two men who also had descendants in Pennsylvania who stayed there, (generally) north of the Ohio River. This family left records in Lancaster and Westmoreland Counties. The evidence is at least three brothers arrived between the 1690's and 1720 and their father's name was William. He had land in Ireland but also property in Scotland. His son Samuel was a Sea Captain and merchant mostly out of Liverpool, but apparently also had a home in Glasgow Scotland. There is no record of Samuel having ever lived in Ireland, but it is documented that his older brother Andrew did. Samuel Wallace is the name of the Wallace of the widespread and very old traditional story of the immigrant ancestor who "died at sea." He did die either at sea or just entering the first port on a multi-port cross Atlantic voyage, possibly at Baltimore. His last voyage was in 1726. Most editions of the traditional story said 1724 or 1725 and a few have said 1726, but none later. This is one valid story, just the wrong name of the individual when George Selden Wallace and a few others finally recorded the incident.

History did not become a "social science" with rules of analysis to determine the truth of events and distinctions in categories of records (primary source, secondary, etc.), with clear definitions until nearly the middle of the 20th century. "Family Histories," published before history became a social science, were often worse than general history. They were a hodgepodge of family Bible records

and anecdotes from parents to children, and hearsay vague "memories" with no documented conformation. This data was not always recorded at the time of the event, but sometimes years later.

There was also little knowledge about the changes in ownership of places before their documented times. For example, (poor) Mary Campbell, who married Michael Woods, has often been inaccurately described as "of the Argylls," or " of Breadalbane." The Argylls surfaced when early researchers found records of Mary's Campbells having come from Inveraray. They didn't know that, although the Dukes of Argyll owned it in the 1800's when they were working on their family histories, the Duke had not owned it until some time in the 1740's. It had been the site of a manor house of the Baronets, then Barons of Auchinbreck. The 3rd Baron lost the site as result of his Jacobite efforts on behalf of Bonnie Prince Charlie. Since the direct ancestor of the Duke and Baron three centuries earlier had given the property to the Auchinbreck line ancestor, the senior most direct descendant, the Duke of Argyll, took it back. In 1745 he imprisoned the 3rd Baron of Auchinbreck at Dumbarton Castle for the rest of his life. He died in 1752 and left a will naming his children including Elizabeth and Mary Woods, and a Stuart daughter who also went with her husband to Augusta County.

Where the Wallaces intermarry with Stuarts in the first couple of generations in Augusta and Rockbridge counties in Virginia, they are often again intermarrying with another set of cousins. According to the records of Augusta County VA, the founders of the small city of Lexington VA (the county seat) were Gilbert Campbell, Richard Woods and Peter Wallace (who was the uncle to two in-laws), Peter's wife Martha was Richard's sister, her mother was Gilbert's sister. The first name of the place was "The Forks of the James," and it was a small town by 1760.

The founders and prominent settlers of 1775 met and changed the name to Lexington to honor the Battles of Concord and Lexington. The town hall is built on the foundations of Peter Wallace's house, which then was extensively remodeled or rebuilt as the Ruffner School. Peter had only two of six sons who were in the (Patriots) "Continental Army." His son John eventually became a "Continental" after first serving in the militia on the Virginia-Kentucky frontier. He survived the Revolution. His third son, John, was the inheritor of the house and property and did not want to live there because of his deceased brothers. He passed it on to a niece, the oldest daughter of his sole Revolution serving oldest brother, Samuel, whose family founded the private school. There were more children than those in the will and otherwise described as sons and brothers.

The gaps in the birth years indicate that a few (two or three) additional children probably died as infants. The last child, a daughter, was about 10 years old when the Revolution began, based on her marriage record and after her parents had died. Wills only mention children who survived childhood and were still alive at the time of their parent' death, or whom had married and left children of their own. Also, there were prior to death settlements upon children and they were not always mentioned in wills, particularly oldest sons and older well-dowered daughters. There is a well-documented case of this among one Samuel Wallace line in Augusta County.

APPENDIX "F"

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

Family Group Record

Husband		Code:	
Birth Date:		Place:	
Christening:		Place:	
Death Date:		Place:	
Burial Date:		Place:	
Marriage Date:		Place:	Divorced:
Father:		Code:	
Mother:		Code:	
Wife		Code:	
Birth Date:		Place:	
Christening:		Place:	
Death Date:		Place:	
Burial Date:		Place:	
Marriage Date:		Place:	Divorced:
Father:		Code:	
Mother:		Code:	
Children:	[List each child (living or deceased) in order of birth]		
1. Name:		Code:	
Birth Date:		Place:	
Christening:		Place:	
Death Date:		Place:	
Burial Date:		Place:	
Marriage Date:		Place:	Divorced:
Spouse:		Code:	
2. Name:		Code:	
Birth Date:		Place:	
Christening:		Place:	
Death Date:		Place:	
Burial Date:		Place:	
Marriage Date:		Place:	Divorced:
Spouse		Code:	
3. Name:		Code:	
Birth Date:		Place:	
Christening:		Place:	
Death Date:		Place:	
Burial Date:		Place:	
Marriage Date:		Place:	Divorced:
Spouse:		Code:	
4. Name:		Code:	
Birth Date:		Place:	
Christening:		Place:	
Death Date:		Place:	
Burial Date:		Place:	
Marriage Date:		Place:	Divorced:
Spouse:		Code:	