

[See Illustration 1 - General George Wahab, 1752-1808]

*THE ULSTER BRANCH OF THE
FAMILY OF*

WAUCHOPE

WAUHOPE, WAHAB, WAUGHOP, ETC.

WITH NOTES ON THE MAIN SCOTTISH
FAMILY AND ON BRANCHES IN
AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA

EDITED BY

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*from Material collected the late Robert
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and the late Edward
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INTRODUCTION

THE name of Wauchope is well known in Scotland, especially in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. The family has never been a large one, and has held a remarkably uniform social Position from the earliest times. The Wauchopes of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries were not tenants-in-chief of the Crown, as were the greater families such as the Douglas, but held their lands from a baron, while Niddrie, which has been in the possession of the family since the end of the fourteenth century, is one of the smaller estates in Scotland. In Ireland the Wauchopes were substantial but not large landowners, and the same may be said of the early American colonists.

The first records of the name are found in the Border country in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, but no connected history can be traced till Robert III (1390-1406) granted to Gilbert Wauchop a charter of the lands of Niddrie. After this the story is continuous until the present day, with one break, for the estate was forfeited during the disturbances at the end of the sixteenth century, but restored in 1603.

In the second half of the sixteenth century various branches of the family were founded: Stottencleuch, Caikmuir, and Gleghorne; while in the seventeenth century the Don Wauchopes of Edmonston took their origin from the Wauchopes of Niddrie through female inheritance. The Irish branch originated with a certain James [End of Page 7] Wauchope, of the Niddrie family, who settled in County Down at the time of the Plantation of Ulster (1610). Records of his descendants are found in Ulster during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, but the name then disappeared from County Down, though a branch of the family remains in Cavan, while most of the present generation are in England or Scotland, or scattered over the Empire.

The family has produced a few scholars, the first of whom was Robert Wauchope, Archbishop of Armagh in 1543 (see P- 39, Pedigree I, 6). One or two have been valuable public servants, notably Sir John Wauchope, of Niddrie, in the seventeenth century (see P. 50, and Pedigree I*), and Captain Thomas Waughop, of Maryland, America (see p. 144). At least two have been Doctors of Medicine-Gilbert, of the Niddrie family (see p. 60 and Pedigree I, B), and Thomas Wahab, of Drumcarrow (see p. 93). There have been Wauchopes in the Navy-for example, Henry Wahup, who died in H.M.S. *Burlington* in 1713, and Admiral Robert Wauchope (Pedigree I, E), but the chief profession both of the Niddrie family and of the Ulster branch has been the Army.

From General John Wauchope (p. 57, Pedigree I, A), who served in Ireland under Sarsfield and died fighting in Spain in 1693, to Andrew Gilbert (p. 63, Pedigree I, G), killed at Magersfontein, the Wauchopes of Niddrie have been good soldiers. The early Irish settlers were in the armies on one side or the other during the disturbances in the reigns of James II and William III. The next generation were in the Customs service, but in 1769 George Wahab (p. 105 and Pedigree II*) (as the name had come to be spelt in Ireland) entered the Honourable East India Com- [End of Page 8] pany's service as a cadet. He had a distinguished military career, and, following his example, his descendants one after another joined the Madras Army and spent almost their whole lives in India. In America the early colonists showed their military tendency by the militia.

The present generation has fully maintained the tradition. Andrew Wauchope, of the Niddrie family, commanded the Black Watch in the late war and became a General, while of the nine male members of the main Irish branch between the ages of fourteen and sixty at the outbreak of war, seven held commissions in the Regular Army and the remaining two were in the Navy.

In the nineteenth century the Irish branch of the family had diverged so far from the Scottish Wauchopes that the Scottish origin of the name was almost forgotten, especially by those descendants of the County Down family who spelt the name Wahab. In 1836 General Charles Wahab, then Captain and living in Edinburgh, was surprised to learn from Doctor Thomas Wahab, whom he met by chance, that "the family belongs to the County of Down. The original name, was Wauchope, and came over from Scotland" (pp. 118 and 119, p. 93).

This book is the result of researches made by Edward (p. 132, Pedigree II, B), the youngest son of Charles, and his cousin Robert (p. 111, Pedigree II, C) to verify this statement. Many years were spent in gathering material; Robert Wahab made two journeys to Ireland, in 1897 and 1910, and searched the places where traces of the early Wauchopes might be found, interviewing old inhabitants, visiting graveyards, and deciphering documents. He made the acquaintance of those representatives of the family who still lived in [End of Page 9] Ireland, and was courteously helped by Lord Dufferin, General

Montgomery, Major Blackwood Price, and Colonel Nugent, descendants of the owners of the Clanbrassil, Clandeboye, and Savage estates on which the early Wauchope settlers held property (see pp. 69, 70, 75). Charles James Wahab (p. 130, Pedigree II, C) went to Ireland on a similar mission in 1892. Professional searchers were employed to search the records in Ireland and Scotland, and from America Miss A. Eleanor Hull, genealogist, of Baltimore, U.S.A., communicated material concerning settlers in Maryland and Virginia in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Published works bearing on the period were collected by Edward Wahab, who financed the research.

The war of 1914-1918 interrupted the compilation of this book, for which all the materials were ready, and many notes prepared by Robert Wauhope (Wahab) before he rejoined the Army in 1914. He served in Arabia and India till 1919, and meanwhile, in 1917, Edward, his collaborator, died. Robert took up the work again on his return, but died suddenly in 1921; and although it is believed that he left it practically ready for publication, no trace of any complete copy can be found. His son, Robert Stuart, collected and transcribed the notes and drafts of chapters left by his father, together with a memorandum by John Wauhope, of Carnalynch (p. 95), and the notes sent by Miss Eleanor Hull, of Baltimore (see Chapter VIII). He added as appendices copies of deeds and documents, pedigrees, etc. It was evident, however, that the material thus collected was not sufficiently coordinated, and was incomplete at several points. As a book it was in no way worthy of so scholarly and precise a writer as Robert, senior. Robert Stuart's **[End of Page 10]** military duties in India intervened at this stage, and the task devolved on Gladys, daughter of Edward, whose aim has been to incorporate the whole of the material left by Robert, and, wherever the drafts left by him appeared to be final, to retain his own words.

The compilers of this book did not set out to write a complete history of the family; their main purpose was to demonstrate the connexion between the Irish Wahabs, Wauhopes, Wachops, etc., and the Wauchopes of Niddrie, whose story is already known and is therefore here retold but briefly. The subsequent history of the Irish descendants has been compiled from unpublished letters and papers, and is necessarily unequal, since some families have preserved more records than others. Although the family is a small one, it is widely scattered, and a chapter has been added on the colonial branches. Special interest attaches to the American settlers of the seventeenth century, and it may be that some of their descendants will be led to a knowledge of their own origin, and that further research will reveal the identity of the first settlers and show where they came from. Much more remains to be searched out, and the present book can only claim to be a faithful presentation of the material gathered by Robert and Edward so arranged as to make an intelligible story.

Chapter I, on the spelling of the name, was left by Robert partly written. It has been reconstructed and revised.

Chapter II, on the origin of the name and the early history of the family, has been rearranged, and the argument has been more emphasized than in the original draft.

Chapters III and IV contain a sketch, derived from **[End of Page 11]** published sources, of the main Scottish branch of the family. Chapter III has been revised, and the editor has verified the sources and recopied the extracts, adding occasionally such other material as seemed relevant. Chapter IV has been revised in the same way, and has been amplified from the sources acknowledged in the text.

Chapter V traces the history of the first settlers in Ireland and their connexion with the Wauchopes of Niddrie, the links in the chain of evidence being set out in Appendix A. This chapter embodies the results of Robert's research, and a draft for it was found which is incorporated in pp. 68-83. His own words are retained with occasional interpolations from his notes and letters. The introduction and the latter part of the chapter have been amplified from his own material. Copies of documents left by him as notes have been incorporated in the text.

Chapter VI. The first part, on the Wauhopes of Cavan, is derived from John Wauhope's memoir, supplemented by notes and letters left by Robert, who visited him at Carnalynch, and by copies of documents to which references are given. The latter part of the chapter on the Donegal and Tyrone branches is mainly in Robert's words on pp. 96 and 97.

For Chapter VII, on the later generations of the County Down branch of the family, Robert made brief notes which have been enlarged from family papers and traditions. Pedigree II was prepared by him.

In Chapter VIII information communicated by Miss Eleanor Hull on early American settlers has been arranged chronologically and set forth in its present form by the editor, who has been able to verify most

of the sources. A short account of members of the family now in the Colonies has been added. **[End of Page 12]**

The editor would like to thank R. A. Scott Macfie, whose mother was Helen Wahab, for help and advice given on many occasions both to the original compilers and to herself. The book has been greatly improved as a result of his suggestions. **[End of Page 13]**

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THE ULSTER BRANCH OF THE FAMILY OF WAUCHOPE

CHAPTER I

THE SPELLING OF THE NAME

THE spelling of the name has undergone many variations, although the pronunciation, so far as it can be ascertained, hardly alters. No less than fifty-six varieties are recorded in this book (see Appendix B), and this probably does not exhaust the list. The following different spellings were used in Scotland in the early documents, referred to in Chapters II and III (see also Appendix B): -

Waleuhope	1165-1214
Walchope	1214-1249
Wau chop	1247
Waluchop	1247
Walewhope	1249
Walhopp	1251-1269
Wal chop	1263
Wal hop	1278
Wal hope	1300
Walghope	1296

About the year 1390 Gilbert Wauchop, or Wauchope, was granted a charter of the lands of Niddrie by Robert III, and from that time Wauchop and Wauchope have been the usual forms in Scotland, though varieties as Walohop, Walichope, Wachope, **[End of Page 19]** Walcop, Waucop were used in the next century. Variations, moreover, occurred even in the seventeenth century, though the letter *l* is not found after about 1461. Among later examples of varied spelling are the following from the *Narrative of the Contests in Ireland in 1641 and 1690*(I):¹ “Dorilas (Colonel Vaughop), a Scotchman by birth, but zealous enough for the Worship of Rome . . . was the only general officer Sarsfield had to rely on”; and again, “Barbarous and inhuman hath been Wahop’s usage to the poor Irish which lately were shipped from Kerry”.(2) The reference is in both cases to Brigadier-General John Wauchope, nephew of Sir John Wauchope of Niddrie (Pedigree I A). D’Alton gives other variations in use at this time; in a list of officers in Lord Iveagh’s regiment of Infantry Francis Wauchob appears as Lieutenant-Colonel, the name is also spelt Wauchop, and in the Muster Roll for 1690 it is entered as Wahup.(3) In an account of a duel in 1600 the name is spelt both Wauchop and Vauchope (p. 46), and Robert Waccup, Archbishop of Armagh, d. 1551, is so styled in Stuart’s *History of Armagh*.(4) During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries Wauchope became the recognized spelling and is now regarded as correct.

In Ireland the variations were even more numerous, and among the immigrants from Scotland the name appears to have had no settled form. In the Index to the Land Records at the King’s Inn, Dublin, it is given among “Names which admit of different spellings” with the following variations: Wachop, Wauchop, Wauchob, Wahab, Wahop, Waughop.

In Ireland the long *a* is sounded like the vowel in “law”, and the guttural *ch or gh* is softened before certain vowels; hence *auch* or *ough* has the same sound

¹ References will be found at the end of each chapter.

[End of Page 20] as the long *a*, and some of the redundant letters are therefore omitted in many names - for example, Strahan (Strachan, Straughn), Mahan (Maughn).

In original deeds the name is often spelt in two or more ways on the same page, and the same individual used several forms. For instance, the surname of Collin of Kilkeel, son of James, the first settler in Ireland, is spelt in no less than eight different ways (see p. 71 ff.): -

- (1) In the list of those present at a Court Martial in 1642,
Captain Wauchop.
- (2) His own signature appended to the sentence, Collin

Wachub.

(3) In the roll of the "1649 officers", Collin Wachopp.

(4) In an Exchequer bill, 1681, "Wachop v. Maxwell",
Collin Wahop.

(5) In a second Exchequer bill, 1682, Collin Wachop.

(6) In the Subsidy Rolls of 1663, Collin Wachope.

(7) In the Muster Roll of 1632, Collin Waghop.

(8) In the Muster Roll of 1642, Collin Wachap, Captaine.

His brother James (see pp. 75-77) used on some occasions the Scottish form Wauchope which is engraved on his tombstone in the Inch graveyard. In Irish records he is styled Wachap, Wachop, Wachope, etc., like his brother. In the Act of Settlement, 1673, the name is spelt Wachopp on one line and Wachop on the next, and in the Muster Roll of 1632, while Collin's name is given as Waghop, his brother William's is Wahop.

The form Wahab, which appears first in Ireland in a deed dated 1733, was used by the main Irish branch of the family until 1910. It became well known in India at the beginning of the nineteenth century, when six members of the family were in the Honourable [End of Page 21] East India Company's service, five became Generals, and the first, General George Wahab, 1752-1808, gave the name to Wahab's regiments (p. 105). This spelling was abandoned in 1910 by most of the family, who reverted to the more correct forms Wauchope and Wauhope.

Wauhope is now used by the Drumcarrow family in Ireland (p. 94) and by the branch in Australia descended from them (p. 157). The first generations who settled at Drumcarrow spelt the name Wahab, as did their cousins in County Down at that time, or Wahob, a form peculiar to Drumcarrow. Thomas Wahab, M.D., of Drumcarrow, and his descendants retained the spelling Wahab, though his brothers and cousins used Wauhope (pp. 93 ff.).

There are two branches of the family in Donegal and Tyrone - one spells the name in the Scottish fashion, Wauchope, and the other Wauchob.

In the American colonies, where the name is first found about 1650, there are again many variations, though the most usual form was Waughop, and, as in Ireland, one man often used several different spellings. For instance, the surname of Archibald, one of the first of whom we have any record in America, is written in eight different ways (see pp. 137-141): -

Wahoope	1651
Wahopp	1652
Waghop	1676
Waughobb	1681
Wahob	1669
Wawhob	1676
Wayhob	1668
Wohop	1651

Other spellings used by the colonists of Maryland will be found in Appendix B. [End of Page 22]

A study of Appendix B shows that while several forms, e.g. Wauchop, Wauchope, Wachope, were common to Scotland, Ireland, and America, others, such as those employing the final *b*, have been found in Ireland and America and not in Scotland. Wahab, which undoubtedly originated in Ireland, is, however, recorded earlier in America than in any extant document in Ireland. The settlers Charles and George Wahab (1653 and 1655) (p. 154) probably came from Ireland.

The early Scottish Waleuhope, Walichope, etc., are not found later, nor among the settlers in Ireland and America, though Walcope occurs in Ireland in 1673. The initial *V* instead of *W* is found occasionally in Scotland and America, while certain forms, e.g. Waghap, Wachopp, seem to be peculiar to Ireland, and others, e.g. Waughub, Wahoope, to America.

The following pages will show that with all its variations the name is essentially the same, and that even the least similar forms, such as Wahab and Waghop, are directly connected with the Scottish

Wauchope. "What a strange fashion this of changing the name," said General (then Captain) Charles Wahab in 1836, when he learnt that he was of the family of Wauchope of Niddrie.

REFERENCES IN CHAPTER I

1. Camden Society Publications, Vol. XIV: *Narrative illustrative of the Contests in Ireland in 1641 and 1690*, edited by, Thomas Crofton Croker, 1841, p. 99.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 139.
3. D'Alton, *Illustrations historical and genealogical of King James' Irish Army List*. Dublin, 1855, pp. 37 and 908.
4. Stuart, *History of Armagh*. Newry, 1840, pp. 235-6.

[End of Page 23]

CHAPTER II

ORIGIN AND EARLY HISTORY

THE origin of the Wauchope family is lost in antiquity. Mackenzie, in his *Lives of Eminent Scotsmen*, says that the Wauchope family had their first rise in the reign of Malcolm Canmore, about the year 1062, and that they came from France. That they came from France is by no means certain; the name does not appear in the list of foreign settlers, which includes de Lindsays, Douglasses, and Comyns, with all of whom Wauchope family were intimately associated (2), and the first of whom any definite trace has been found was a certain Ada de Waleuhop, who was alive in the reign of William the Lion (1165-1214).(1)

It is supposed that the name is taken, from lands held by the family, but it is possible that the territorial name is derived from the family, as is presumably the case with the places called Wauchope in British Columbia and New South Wales.

Hyslop (3) gives the derivation of the word probably from the Celtic *wagh*, "a den", or perhaps *wau*, indicating the source of a stream, and the Norse *hope*, "a valley". This is doubted by other authorities, who consider that it is unlikely that two sources, viz. Celtic and Norse, would be combined.

Since the name Wauchope is found in no less than three localities in the Lowlands of Scotland, we are at once confronted with the question as to which was originally connected with the family. **[End of Page 24]**

[See Map I – The Scottish Border] [Note: Map II - Northern Ireland, actually found here instead]

First, Wauchope in Eskdale, Dumfriesshire, is a valley which joins that of the Esk near the town of Langholm. There was an ancient parish of Wauchope, now merged in that of Langholm; the castle, known as Wauchope Castle, was built by the Lindsays soon after 1285 on a plateau some thirty feet above the Wauchope Water at its confluence with the Becks Burn; the rock on which the castle stood rose perpendicularly from the river, and its position and strength made it one of the principal strongholds in Eskdale of the formidable Lindsay family. Until a few years ago fragments of the building could be seen.(4) (Map I.) In 1281, Sir John Lindsay, Great Chamberlain to Alexander III, was in possession of the lands of Langholm, and in 1285 he received additional grants in Stapelgortoun and Wauchope, which latter were held by his descendants almost continuously till 1505, when the John Lindsay of that day, for the slaying of Bartholomew Glendonwin, the Sheriff or Bailie of Eskdale, was sentenced to forfeit his life and his lands.(5) It is not known who owned these lands before 1285. The question whether the first Ada de Waleuhope did so or not will be discussed later. Anderson (6) says definitely that the surname is derived from this Wauchope, but we have found no conclusive evidence.

The second Wauchope is a tract of land in Roxburghshire, on the burn of that name, one of the headwaters of the Tweed, which joins the main valley near Hobkirk. It is only five miles from the border, and from its position near the high-road leading south to Liddesdale and the Tyne Valley must have been a place of some importance in the days of border warfare. The site of the old castle is still visible, and in close proximity are the foundations of cottages evidently built under **[end of Page 25]** its walls for protection from the English raiders.(7) (Map 1.)

A connexion between the Wauchope family and this part of Roxburghshire may be traced in the following incidents. In 1278 Edward I (then King of England, Scotland, and Ireland) granted to a certain *John de Walhop* for his long service “thirty librates in the King’s waste lands in Ireland”. The next year the King’s justiciary assigned to John “3 1/2 carucates of land in Ballihaulis, and 1 1/2 carucates in Baliotyre”. In 1282 John de Wallop “prays the King to give him, in order to make his house in Ballimacihores, 1 1/2 carucates with 50 acres of land for knighthood, inbote and housebote in the wood of Glencree, and four Irishmen who had been four years on the land”. Shortly after this John de Walhope died, leaving a widow, Margery, and two daughters, Alienor and Margaret. After their deaths the lands in Balyhawyl, Balytyre, Balyhamund, and Garvath reverted to the King, but in 1300 this property was restored to William de Walhope, brother of John, aged about twenty-seven.(8) Immediately after this, between 1300 and 1307, William prayed the King that “as he was in the vessels burnt in Tweed, the day of the conquest of Berwick, and in the King’s service at Dunbar, and *la bataille de la Vere Chapele* (Falkirk), and the garrison of Berwick and of Mewros with Sir Hugh de Andelaye, and many other journeys, he would do him favour thus. He holds thirty librates of land in the King’s demesnes in Ireland, joining the Castle of Dublin, which he would exchange for twenty librates of land in Scotland.” The petition is endorsed *Non placet regi facere excambium*. The land he asks for in Scotland is called Wileys (?Wolfelee) and Rughope, lying on the marches “between Jeddeworthe Forest, the Abbot [End of Page 26] of Jeddeworthe, and William de Soulis on the other side, and Sir Alexander de Balliol on the fourth side”.(g) It is probably that now known as Wolfelee, but formerly as Wolle or Woollee, Wolhopelee or Wowahoplee (10), which immediately adjoins Wauchope on the Rulewater, and the application seems to imply that William de Walhope already possessed Wauchope and wished to obtain the adjacent lands of Wolfelee. If this suggestion is correct, it would date the connexion of the family with the Roxburgh Wauchope from 1300, or earlier. The property must have passed from the Wauchopes before 1400, for in 1404 the lands of “Wauchopeid in the baronie of Roxburgh by the forfaultrie of John Bour” were granted to John Turnbull.(11) Thus there is some evidence connecting the family with Wauchope in Roxburghshire, but it is not early enough, nor definite enough, to warrant the conclusion that the name was derived from it. Paterson states that the Wauchopes of Niddrie-Merschell, and all of the name, are known to have belonged originally to Roxburghshire, but his evidence does not seem sufficient.(12)

Thirdly, there is a Wauchtoun, or Wauchoptoun, in East Lothian, of which the earliest notice occurs in a charter by Robert II (1371-1390) to William de Lindsay.(13) William Wauchope of Niddrie, writer of manuscript notes in 1700, thought that this property had at one time belonged to his family,(13) but no attempt has ever been made to derive the name from it.

Wauchopedale in Eskdale, Dumfriesshire, and Wauchope in Rulewater, Roxburghshire, have both been claimed by different authorities as the original home of the family. Information concerning the ownership of these lands during the fourteenth century [End of Page 27] is not entirely lacking, but of the previous century almost nothing is known. The facts are as follows:

In the reign of William the Lyon (1165-1214) Ada de Waleuhope witnessed a charter by Symon de Lyndesay to the Abbey of Melrose over lands in molle. Dominus Ada de Waleuhope, evidently the same person, witnessed another charter to the Abbey in the same reign; and Ada de Walchope is witness to a charter in the succeeding reign of Alexander II (1214-1249).(14)

Wauchope as a locality is mentioned in one of the Melrose documents, February 8, 1247, *et eciam pasturam ad octo boues et octo vacas in Wauchop*.(15) Mr. John Lindsay, historian of the Lindsays of Wauchope, stated, in a letter to Colonel Wauhope dated April 2, 1913, that the lands concerned in the first charter were in Roxburghshire, and suggested that Ada may have been a witness because he was freeholder in the same county. On the other hand, the Abbey of Melrose held at this time considerable grants of land and other privileges in Eskdale, and this, together with the coupling of the names of Wauchope and Lindsay, has been held to support the view that the two families were neighbours in the country round Eskdale, where we know that the Lindsays were settled.

We have given reasons for thinking that William Wauchope, or Walhope, possessed land in Rulewater in about 1300, and the next evidence having any territorial bearing occurs in 1388-1389, in which year a charter of the lands of Walchope was confirmed by James, Earl of Douglas, to Alexander de Walchope and to his heirs, whom failing, to Sir Adam de Glendonwyn and his heirs. This Sir Adam was a son of the “Sir Adam Glendonning who was in all times a [End of Page 28] firm and faithful friend of King

Robert Bruce”, and his mother was “a daughter of Walchope of that ilk”.(16) In 1380 Sir Adam Glendonwyn was receiver of the Douglas revenues for Eskdale, and received grants of the lands of Breccallow, i.e. Barntalloch or Stapelgortoun.(17) Douglas’s *Baronage* shows his great-grandson Sir John (*d.* 1503) in possession of Breccallow, Walchope, Watsterker (Westerker), Langholm, etc., all Eskdale baronies.(16) This has been taken as evidence that Wauchope in Eskdale, not Wauchope in Rulewater, is referred to, and the charter, if this were the case, would mark the end of the Eskdale branch of the family.(18)

Since the evidence is scanty and the authorities differ, we must be content with the knowledge that the Wauchopes were originally a Border family dating from, at latest, the end of the twelfth century, and we must admit that we do not know the exact locality in which they were originally settled. The most probable theory is that they were a family in possession of the lands in Roxburghshire, from which they took their name.

A branch of the family evidently left the Border country and became possessed of the lands of Culter in Aberdeenshire, for, according to a transcript of a charter dated 1247, in the charter-chest of Cumming of Culter, these lands were confirmed by Alexander II to Robert Wauchop, son of Alan Wauchop, *nos dedisse concessisse et hac nostra charta confirmasse Roberto de Waluchop filio Alani de Waluchop pro homagio et servicio suo terram de Tulmacboy . . .* (19) *Robertus de Walohop* and *Dominus Robertus de Walichope*, who witness charters all dated prior to 1413 by Alexander Cumming (Comyn), Earl of Buchan, to the Priory of St. Andrews,(19) were probably the same person; and [End of Page 29] again, “Dom. Robertus de Walhopp” witnessed a charter of Malise, Earl of Strathearn, at some date between 1251 and 1269.(20) Alan de Walchop was Keeper of Aboyne Castle and Chamberlain to the Earl of Aboyne in 1291 and to Donald, Earl of Mar, in 1293.(21) In each case his salary was 40m. sterling.

The lands of Culter went with a daughter of Sir Adam Wauchop to Cummin of Inverlachie, from whom, says Nisbet, “is lineally descended Cummin of Culter.”(19) This connexion with the Cummins, who came from Dumfriesshire, may account for Robert and Alan de Walchop being in the service of the Earl of Strathearn and the Earl of Mar, for William, ninth Earl of Mar, married a daughter of William Comyn, Earl of Buchan, and his son Donald, tenth Earl, married a daughter of Malise, Earl of Strathearn.

Other names occur whose connexion with any one branch of the family is uncertain. In the “Lawis of the Merchis betuix Scotland and England”, 1249, the name of Robertus de Walewhope occurs along with Henricus de Brade, Alanus de Newbigging, etc., who evidently belonged to the county of Edinburgh.(22)

John de Walchop, in the county of Inverness, received a grant of 6 marks from the King in 1263.(23) Robert de Walghope signed the Ragman Roll at Aberdeen, July 17, 1296, while Thomas de Walghope, styled tenant of the Bishop of St. Andrews in the county of Edinburgh, signed it at Berwick. A note of Thomas’s seal describes it as a hawk or a raven killing a bird.(24)

Another Thomas de Walchope, or Thome Valchope, seems to have been a person of some consequence; his name appears in the Exchequer Rolls as bailie of the lands of Queen Margaret, wife of David II, in the Sheriffdom of Perth, in 1368. In the next year he [End of Page 30] received a present of £25 13s. 4d. from the King on his marriage. In 1373 Thome Walchop (evidently the same person) was Sheriff or Deputy Sheriff of Perth.(25) In 1378 Robert II granted a pension of 10 marks for life to *Thome de Walchope armigero nostro*, and in 1380 a second grant of 10 marks in consideration of his laudable services.(26) In 1380 Thome de Walchop was auditor of the Earldom of (then held by David, son of Robert II) and provided victuals for a tournament in that year (Thome de Walchoppe).(27) He was awarded an annuity of 20 marks in 1381, and in 1388, at the conclusion of his eighty-seventh year, he was given £40. He died in 1389, and in the expenses of the King’s house at Scone is recorded an item to the executors of *Thome de Walchop, one of the costumars*.(27)

William de Walchope was Constable of Edinburgh in 1382, as appears from an account of work done there by his orders.(28)

The first Wauchope of Niddrie known to history was Gilbert, who had a charter from King Robert III (1390-1406).(29), but Paterson suggests that he may have possessed the property before this, as the name occurs in connexion with the county of Edinburgh as early as 1249 (30) (see p. 30).

The Aberdeenshire lands passed to the Comyns, the Wauchope lands of the Border country to the Glendonwins and Turnbills, and the story of the Wauchopes after the fourteenth century is that of the Wauchopes of Niddrie.

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15. *Ibid.*, p. 236.
16. Douglas, *Baronage of Scotland*, I, Edinburgh, 1798, pp. 234 and 235.
17. Hyslop, *loc. cit.*, p. 261.
18. Armstrong, *History of Liddesdale, Eskdale, Ewesdale, Wauchopedale, and the Debatable Land*. Edinburgh, 1883. Part I, p. 167.
19. Paterson, *loc. cit.*, p. 25. A copy of this Culter charter is among the Niddrie Papers.
20. *Registrum Moraviense*. Edinburgh, 1884, p. 465.
21. *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, II, p. 132, No. 541 and p. 143, No. 603.
22. Paterson, *loc. cit.*, p. 27.
23. *Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*. Edinburgh, 1912, I, p. 13.
24. *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, II, pp. 195, 205, and 555.
25. *Exchequer Rolls*, II, pp. 297-298, 423-424.
26. *Register of Great Seal*, 1306-1424, No. 635.
27. *Exchequer Rolls*, III, pp. 33 and 37, 80, 693, 700.
28. *Ibid.*, p. 210.
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30. Paterson, *loc. cit.*, p. 27.

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CHAPTER III

WAUCHOPES OF NIDDRIE-MERSHELL: FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH CENTURIES

THE property of Niddrie has been in the possession of the Wauchopes, with two short intervals, from about 1390 until the present day. Paterson¹ gives the following description of the use and surroundings: "The Mansion-House of Niddrie-Merschell stands in the vicinity of the ruins of Craigmillar Castle, in the parish of Libberton, and is distant about three and a quarter miles south-east Edinburgh. The barony is not very extensive, but it is compactly situated and the soil is fertile. In charters and other documents it is described as consisting of the 'twa pairt and third pairt' lands of Niddrie-Merschell - these divisions having formed different possessions in remoter times. A small stream, having its source in the Pentland Hills, wins past the house and contributes much to the beauty of the undulating grounds which form the park. It drives the mill of Niddrie as well as those of Brunstain, and empties itself into the Forth at the Magdalene Bridge, bounding the Regality of Musselburgh on the west.

¹ The material for this and the next chapter, unless otherwise stated, is derived from *Scottish Surnames* by James Paterson, Edinburgh, 1866, and from the *History and Genealogy of the Family of Wauchope of Niddrie-Merschell* by the same author, printed in Edinburgh for private circulation in 1858. These works are based almost solely on the charters in the Niddrie charter-chest and on the Public Records. Pedigree I has been compiled from the information in these books.

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“Around the old Mansion-House, which stood on the rising ground east of the rivulet from the present, a hamlet had grown up, called the village of Niddrie. It occupied both sides of the stream, and the public road passed through it. It contained at one time three hundred families, three breweries, and fourteen houses which sold liquor. This village has altogether disappeared, though some of the houses existed until a few years ago. The only hamlets now in the barony are the Mill-town and Whitehill, which latter is chiefly, inhabited by colliers.”

The older part of the present house, including the tower, was built, according to manuscript notes, by Sir John Wauchope, who succeeded about 1632, though the rebuilding may have been begun by Sir John's father, Francis, whose initials, with those his wife, are on one of the south windows, while the initials of Sir John and his wife are on another. The old house was burnt down at the end of the sixteen century and the present building bears the date 1636.

“A chapel, called ‘Capella de Nudry-Merschale’, stood on the north side of the rivulet, at the west end of the present mansion. It was one of the two chapels which, besides the parish kirk, existed in the Parish of Libberton in former times. It was dedicated to God and the Virgin Mary ‘*in honorem sancte crucis*’ and held of the Abbey of Holyrood.” The foundation dates from 1502, when “Archibald Wauchop de Nudry-Merschale, with the consent of his spouse, Euphame Skowgale, made a mortification *ad sustentationem unius capellani in divinis celebrantis, et in perpetuum celebraturi ad magnum altare capelle*”. “The chapel was destroyed by a mob from Edinburgh, after they had demolished the royal chapel at Holyrood House, 1688. Nothing of it now remains save what is used as **[End of Page 34]**

[See Illustration 2 - Niddrie House]

the burying-vault of the family... On a tomb inside, near where the great altar is supposed to have stood, there is the following inscription:

This tome ves biggit be Robert Vauchop of Nydrymarischal, and enteris heir, pp., 1587.”

The date has been read by some authorities as 1387, but Paterson gives good reasons for reading 1587, and considers that it was built by Robert for his father William, who died in this year, as is recorded on a stone slab above the tomb.

With regard to the name of Niddrie, Paterson says: “It would be interesting to learn how the name of Niddrie came to be given to the lands. The word is evidently of the British form of the Celtic, and is sometimes spelled *Nidrof* and *Nidraif* in old documents. The historian of Libberton parish - the Rev. Mr. Whyte - derives it from the Gaelic *Naidh* and *Ri*, which compound word would signify the King's champion . . . The addition of *Merschell*, *Marischal*, or *Marshal* ... to the name, we are told by Sir George Mackenzie, Nisbet, and others, arose from ‘the heads of this family of Wauchop of Niddrie [having been] hereditary Bailies to Keith Lords Marischal, and Marischal-Deputes in Mid-Lothian: from the Lords Marischal they had the lands of Niddry designed Niddry Marischal.’ No doubt Gilbert Wauchope of Niddrie repeatedly held the office of deputy-marshal in the reign of James V, but this is of too recent a date to have much weight. At the same time it seems to have been the traditional belief of the Wauchope family that such was the case.”

The history of the early Wauchopes of Niddrie is not complete owing, to the destruction of the family charters. “The family of Nidrie Marshal”, according **[End of Page 35]** to manuscript notes written by William Wauchope of Niddrie in 1700, “was forfeaulted in James the 2d's time, for making an inroad into England, so that by that means most of the old charters and evidents were lost”. “The estate was again forfeited in Queen Mary's time, the lairds, elder and younger, having espoused her cause; and the house was afterwards burned their neighbours, who were at feud with them - at which time a fatal blow was given to our charters'. The few that were left were afterwards destroyed, when the English came to Scotland in Cromwell's time....”

The first known Wauchope of Niddrie is the Gilbert (I, 8)¹, to whom Robert III (1390-1406) gave a charter of the lands. The charter appears in Robertson's Index and together with most of the charters mentioned in that index has disappeared. Neither the parents nor immediate successors of Gilbert are known.

“Patric de Wachope (I, 7) and Isabel, his spouse, are mentioned in the Acts of the Lords Auditors, November 6, 1470, as pursuing George Lord Setoun ‘for the spolicious and takin of twa oxin of the lands of Grenediks pertaining to the said Isabel.’” There is every reason to suppose that Patric was of Niddrie.

Some of the family were in the service of Louis XI of France in the middle of the fifteenth century; Alexander Walcop appears in a list of Archers of the Guard in 1461, and Jehan Waucoup in a later list, while in 1468 Alexander Wauchope, with several other Scottish gentlemen, was granted letters naturalization.(1)

From Archibald Wauchope of Niddrie (I, 7) who was laird at the end of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth century, the chain of succession is complete and is set out in Pedigree I. Archibald

1 References to Pedigrees.

[End of Page 36] appears in several documents between 1489 and 1507, and added considerably to the family possessions ,acquiring the “crown lands of Pilmuir, ...the two merk land of Gilmerton, . . . and the three husband lands called Boggis”. A dispute with the Hepburns arose out of their rival claims to “two third parts of the lands of Haddingtonshire”, and in 1490 Archibald and his son appeared in a suit against David Hepburn of Wauchtoune. This seems to have ended favourably for Niddrie, for in 1502 his son and heir Gilbert had sasine of the office-houses and part of Houston. In 1502 he founded the Chapel of Niddrie, and “with consent of his spouse, Euphamie Skowgall, granted a charter of mortification of twelve merks yearly . . . together with a house and an acre of land ... and the pasturage of two cows, for the support of a chaplain of the Holyrood altar founded in Niddrie.(2)

Archibald’s son, Gilbert (I, 6), succeeded to the property. He was twice married - first to a certain Isabella, who is mentioned as his “spouse” in a document dated 1489 relating to the Crown lands of Pilmuir, and secondly to Janet Ker, who appears as his wife in two charters in the Niddrie Charter Chest dated 1515 and 1518. He seems to have added to the estate Whytrig, Wallaceflat, Overmosshouses, and Ladyland, and, like his father, he was involved in violent feuds with his neighbours.

In Pitcairn’s *Criminal Trials* for the year 1529 there are several entries under the heading “Deadly feud between the Lairds of Edmonstoun and Niddry-Marischall”. Gilbert Wauchope, with his son Gilbert and others, was convicted of “art and part of Convocation of the lieges upon John Edmonstoune of that ilk”, and John Edmonston apparently retaliated. In the next year James Dundas of that ilk became **[End of Page 37]** assurance for “Gilbert Wauchope of Nudry Marschell, Thomas Wauchope, and their kynne, freyndis, tenentis . . . adherentes, and pairt takaris, unto the IX day of Maij nixt to cum” (April 4, 1530).(3)

The quarrel with the Hepburns of Wauchtoune originating under Archibald about the lands of Houston was rekindled by a mandate from the Pope Paul III in November 1534 confirming to Gilbert Wauchope of Nudry Marschel the lands of Quhitinch and others granted to him by the Abbot of Holyrood in consideration of a yearly rent of “eight merks Scots money and twelve capons . . . in addition to the sum of four merks Scots . . . making together one pound and ten shillings sterling or thereabouts”. Hepburn was in possession and tried to get rid of the intruder, for in January 1534-1535 “Sir Patrick Hepburne, of Wauchtoune, knight, and thirty-four others gave security to underly the law for ‘umbesetting’ the highway to Gilbert Wauchope of Nudry-Marschell, for his slaughter”.(4) After this, in April 1535, a letter of protection was granted by James V in favour of “Gilbert Wauchope, his spouse, their bairns, men, tennents, servants, familiars, and all and sundry their lands, rents, possessions ... steddings ... mires and mosses . . . castles, towers, fortalices . . . granges, pastures, woods . . . fishings, corn, cattle, orchards, yards, movable and immovable . . .”, etc. Sir Patrick Hepburn remained in possession of Quhitinch, and in March 1539 Gilbert issued a summons of eviction. In May, Pope Paul III issued another mandate, which states that a “beloved son, a noble man, Gilbert Wauchope, lord in temporals of the place of Niddriff- marschell, within the diocese of St. Andrews”, had represented to the Pope that some “sons of iniquity of whom he was altogether ignorant, had wickedly **[End of Page 38]** brought many and heavy losses upon the said Gilbert Wauchope . . .” After detailing the crimes of the “sons of iniquity” the Pope decrees that they shall be excommunicated unless satisfaction be made. Gilbert died before 1540 and before these matters were settled. He was active in promoting the Reformation, and frequently filled the office of deputy to the Earl Marischall between 1527 and 1535.

Robert Wauchope (I, 6), the great Archbishop of Armagh, was probably Gilbert’s brother. Although he was almost blind from birth, he was a scholar of distinction, and George Con, in *De Duplici Statu Religionis apud Scotos*, says: “Robert Wauchop, though he did not possess the use of his eyes *oculorum*

usum, yet he had such an excellent genius that by his own merits he acquired all that commonly contributes to the use or splendour of human life.” He was Doctor of Divinity in the University of Paris, and was eight times procurator of the University and “visitor” of all the colleges. He was called to Rome about the year 1535 by the Pope Paul III, and was sent as legate to the Emperor and also to the Court of France. In 1543 he was promoted to the Archbishopric of Armagh, and he seems to have taken his duties seriously, for we are told that he took great pains to instruct the people, whom he found exceedingly ignorant. He often travelled through his diocese, and preached four or five times a week by means of an interpreter. He was present throughout the sittings of the Council of Trent, 1544-1551, and wrote a full account of the proceedings. He died in Paris on his way home in November 1551.

The next laird was another Gilbert (I, 5), third of the name and elder son of the last Gilbert. Like his father, he was a supporter of the Reformation, and is said to have been present at Knox’s first sermon at [End of Page 39] St. Andrews in 1547. He was a member of the Parliament held in Edinburgh in 1560 which established the Reformation. He does not appear to have carried on the feuds of his father, for his sister, Euphame (I, 5), married Sir John Edmonston of Edmonston, and we hear no more of Quhitinch until the time of his son. There are two charters from Queen Mary relating to lands of Niddrie dated 1549 and 1550, and various documents about other properties, Pontadois, Pilmuir, Burnhouses, Corbane, and Whitehill. “Gilbert Wauchope of Nudrye Marscheale” is mentioned in Pitcairn’s *Criminal Trials* as being on the assizes of John Somerville of Camnethane, tried for oppression, etc., 1556.(5) He married Alisone Hamilton, daughter of Hamilton of Innerwick, and they had eight children. He died in 1571, his wife being sole executrix of his will, and left £3,054 2s. 8d. Scots, including his goods, stock, corn, etc., and debts owing.

In the next generation (I, 4) various branches of the family were founded: William, the eldest son, succeeded to the Niddrie property; Gilbert, the second son, was the first of the Stottencleuch Wauchopes; from John, styled “Baillie of Niddrie”, the Ulster branch of the family arose (see Chapter V); Adam, who became an advocate, settled at Cakemuir in Berwickshire, which was the home of his descendants till the end of the eighteenth century¹; George, a merchant and bailie in Edinburgh, acquired Cleghorne in Haddingtonshire.

William, the laird of Niddrie, is not mentioned in connexion with any of the feuds of the time, though

1 Cakemuir Castle is a fine specimen of the sixteenth-century Scottish keep; it is situated near Tynehead, at the north-west extremity of the Lammermuir hills. It was in the possession of Gilbert Wauchope of Niddrie as early as 1525. (See article by Sir James Balfour Paul in the *Weekly Scotsman* of May 5, 1928.)

[End of Page 40] he had a protection from Queen Mary dated 1555. His first wife was Anne, daughter of Hepburn of Wauchtoun, so that the old dispute was presumably at last peacefully healed. He is designed “of Houston”, and there are charters in the Niddrie chest showing that he owned these debated lands. There is also a document dated 1563 investing him in the property of Quhitinch, which gave so much trouble to his grandfather. His second wife, married in 1560, was Margaret, widow of Sir James Dundas of Dundas, daughter of Sir James Sandilands of Calder and sister of the first Lord Torphichen. In 1556 William had to find surety to “underly the law at the next Aire of Edinburgh ... for breaking the Acts of Parliament in slaying wild fowl (game) with ‘culveringis’ and ‘pistolettis’”. In 1577 he was one of the assize on the trial of “Johnne Sempill of Beltreis” for treason, and in 1581-1582 he was on the assize of George Hume of Spott tried for the murder of Henry Darnley.(6) There are various charters for land in his favour: “Quhitinch, or Ahammer, Houstoun, Cauldcottis, and, the Coals of Wormet. He died in 1587, and his tomb in the vault of Niddrie erected by his son (see p. 35) bears this inscription:

Haer lyes ane honorabil man William Wauchop of Nidre Merschell quha deceisit the VI day of Februar 1587.

Robert (I, 3), son of William Wauchope and Anne Hepburn, became Laird of Niddrie. George (I, 3), who was probably Robert’s; brother or half-brother, was sent to France as a youth for his education, and showed great promise, becoming one of the few scholars of the family and professor of civil law at Caen in Normandy. In 1595, at the age of twenty-five, he published *A Treatise Concerning the Ancient People* [End of Page 41] *of Rome*, and three years later another work on Roman laws and customs.

Robert the Laird was a zealous supporter of Queen Mary, and was involved in the troubles of this violent time. With his son Archibald (I, 2) he is mentioned in a “charge aganis personis denunceit rebellis”, June 12, 1587. He is next heard of in 1591, when “Upon the 13th of Januar the Laird of Craigmillar intended divorcement before the Commissars of Edinburgh against his wife, for adulterie

committed with the Laird of Niddrie".(7) In 1592 he had a narrow escape. Calderwood relates it thus: "Upon the first of July, at even, the Laird of Nidrie with two of his brethren, the Laird of Samuelston, with his brother, Alexander Abercummie and two Hepburnes lying sleeping in the medow of Lesmahago, wearied after the last road, were taken by the Lord Hammiltoun, and putt in the Castle of Drephan, the Captan wherof was his sonne Sir Johne. He came post himself to the king to advertise him but intreated the king for their lives, becaus he had promised so to doe at their talking. The king would not grant him his petition but sent Carmichael to receive them. Before Carmichael came, the Lord Hammilton's base sonne Sir John sett them at liberty and fled also himself." In September of the same year Niddrie is mentioned with others as being "set at liberty" so he may have been recaptured.(7) In 1593 he had a respite for nine years for "airt and pairt in the slaughter of John Edmonstoun and in the mutilation of George Davidson and for all other crimes and offences . . . treason excepted." Birrell wrote in his diary, November 7, 1592: "Hes Maiestie did receive againe the Laird of Nidrie in his favor, and restorit him to his former dignity and estait."(8) His house and land, however, [End of Page 42] became forfeit and passed to the Edmonstons for a few years.

Robert had married in 1558 Margaret Dundas, daughter of his stepmother. He had two children by this marriage, Archibald and Mary. Secondly, he married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, widow of William, Earl of Menteith, and of Edward Crichton of Sanquhar, by whom he had two sons, William and George (I, 2).

Archibald (I, 2), the heir, who died before his father, was a wild and turbulent character. As early as 1580, when he must have been quite a young man, he was responsible for the slaughter of Gilbert Home by his servant Joseph Reidpath. In 1590 the kinsmen and friends of Home gave him, on payment of five hundred pounds, a remission "for the unhappy chance and slaughter of the said umquhile Gilbert Home" . . . since, as the deed goes on to say, "the said Gilbert, efter contemptiuoun of wordis be accident wes slane and seing it happinit of na set purpos, forthocht, felony, malice, or uther creweltie, bot be chance".(9) On May 13, 1588, "Archebald Wauchop of Nudrie, younger", with others was "dilatit of the slauchteris" of James and Johnne Giffert and Robert Caise committed in July 1587, and of Johnne Edmeistoun in March 1588.(10) In 1589, in Calderwood's graphic words, "Upon the 12th of May, Archibald Wauchop, young Laird of Niddrie, lying in Robert Peacoakes hous at the Bridge-end, in waite for the Laird of Edmistoun, was besett by Edmistoun, who was advertised, and gathered his freinds. Some cryed for fire; others better advised, to advertise the king. The drumme was beatin betweene sevin and eight at night in Edinburgh. The inhabitants, and other gentlemen and noblemen, were charged to come incontinent to [End of Page 43] the King's loodging. The King cometh to the Burrow Mure, and directed an herald to charge Niddrie to come out of the hous to him under paine of treason. He cometh furth with his companie, is brought to Edinburgh and wairded in the Tolbuith. The day following he was brought furth to thole an assize, for the slaughter of the Laird of Shirefhall and his brother Johne Giffard. . . . The matter was continued till the nixt day. Then he and his complices were brought furth again out of the prisoun hous to thole an assize, but some of his friends were upon the assize. The dittay being read and the assize enclosed, tyme was protracted, that noblemen might have leasure and travell for pardoun. No pardoun being granted, at least professed, the Judge sitting in judgment, and about a thowsand persouns in the Tolbuith, waiting upon the event, the candles were putt forth about ellevin houres at night, and Nidrie and his complices escaped out at the windowes of the Tolbuith. Sir James Sandilands, Tutor of Calder, the cheefe man that assisted him to break waird, was soone after familiar againe with the king, in his owne chamber. But God in his justice, notwithstanding, pursued Nidrie, till he came to an unhappie end."(II)

Calderwood also records that the young Laird of Niddrie, during the King's absence in Denmark in 1590, "killed a gentleman depending on the Abbot of Holyrudhous, becaus he reproved him for striking of an officer of arms".(II) Archibald Wauchope was concerned in the attack on the Palace of Holyrood in December 1591, when Bothwell and four others with fifty followers broke in at night to attack Maitland the Chancellor, who escaped. Eight were arrested next day, but Archibald escaped; he was, however, forfeited along with the Earl of Bothwell [End of Page 44] and his companions. In 1592 a warrant was issued for his arrest as an "assister of Bothwell".(12)

Shortly before his death he was denounced rebel for failing to appear before the King and Council to answer certain treasonable practices against His Majesty's person and estate.(12)

Some time between 1594 and 1596 he came to a violent end. He broke his neck in Skinner's Close, Edinburgh, when trying to escape by a storm-window "while his enemies were already in great number at his door, with design to murder or take him prisoner" (MSS. Notes, dated 1700). The manuscript notes say of him that he never rode without a great following of horsemen, whom he maintained and gave to every man a piece of land as a gratuity while they were in his service. The estate was forfeited "because he followed Queen Mary and possibly, having some power at that time, satisfied his own bold humour in disobliging his neighbours".

Archibald had married in 1584 Rachel, daughter of Sir James M'Gill of Rankeillor, knight, and widow of George Stewart of Rosyth. He was a Papist and under attainder when in 1592 his wife petitioned Parliament for an aliment on the ground that "she and her bairns were reduced to want from his orrie leving heis being all consumit in his vane uses and ungodly fantasies".(13)

The whole family were at this time ;involved in deeds of violence. William and George (I, 2) Wauchope, half-brothers to Archibald, were "dilaitit of airt and pairt of the slauchter of umq^{le} David Edmestoun of Wowimet", committed in January 1596. William was banished for this offence in 1603.(14) "Gilbert Wauchope in Goddiscroft, brother of Williame Wauchope (I, 3) of Stoddinleuch", was set upon on a Sunday in August 1608 and was [End of Page 45] "crewallie and schamefullie murdreist, under silence and cloud of nycht, haifing nather sword, quhingar nor na other kind of wapponis to defend him selff, be Williame Nisbett in Newtownleis and his compliceis".(15) William (I, 3) Wauchope, son of John, Bailie of Niddrie was sentenced to "be tane to the mercat croce of Edinburgh and thair his heid to be strukkin fra his body" for the slaughter of "Johnne Symson messenger in Edinburgh", November 16, 1602.(16) Adam (I, 3), son of Adam of Caikmuir, came under the law in connexion with the raid of Dumfries in 1587.(17)

The case of James (I, 3), one of the sons of "George Wauchop of Gleghorne", who was killed in a duel in 1600 by "Robert Auchmowtie, cherugeane" (surgeon), is of some historical interest, as it is the earliest instance recorded of the death sentence being passed for manslaughter in a duel where nothing unfair was proved - the "Baillie of Niddrie's sons" were seconds for their cousin, James Wauchope.

The accusation states: "Robert Auchmowtie cherugean, burges of Edinburgh, ye ar indytit and accusit, ffor samekill as ye, haifing consavit ane deidlie hatrent and malice aganis umq^{le} James Vauchope, sone to George Vauchope of Gleghorne, merchand burges of Edinburgh, laitliey, upoune the XIX day of Apryle lastbypast tuke on the Singular-combat with the said umq^{le} James but [= without] licence of our soverane lord, and provokit him thairto, that he upoune the morne thairefter, being the tuentie day of the said moneth, and the Sabboth day, suld meit yow, bodin [= provided] with sword and gantillet upoune St. Leonardis Craigis . . . their to fecht with you the Singular-combat for certaine iniurious wordis fallin out betuix you and him: Lyke as ye, upoune the said [End of Page 46] XX day of Apryle, being the Sabboth day, airtie in the morning, betuix fyve and sax houris, accompaneit with utheris your complices, . . . awaittit upoune the said umq^{le} James cuming to you; quha, . . . ye and your complices foirsaidis sett upoune the said umq^{le} James and maist schamefullie and crewallie, with swordis, straik him in the face and upoune the head, and gaif him foure bludie woundis thairon; and thairby . . . slew the said umq^{le} James Vauchope, upoune set purpois provisione and fourthocht felonye."

In defence of Auchmowttie it was stated that James, at the time of the duel and for some years before, "was the Kingis rebell, putt to the horne for noncompearance, to ansuer to his Maiestie and the Counsall for the treasonabill resett, intertinnement and intercommoning of umq^{le} Archibald Wauchop, sumtyme apperand of Nudry-Merschall, than standand under process of fforfaultour".(18) Auchmowttie was, however, sentenced to death. He nearly escaped by corroding one of the prison bars with vitriol, but was caught and beheaded.(19)

Thus the sixteenth century was brought to a stormy close. Robert, the Laird of Niddrie, died before 1601; Archibald, his wild son, died earlier. The estate was forfeited and in the hands of the Edmonstons, the traditional enemies of the Wauchopes. The house, which was at that time "of long standing and capable to lodge 100 strangers", was burnt down by the enemies of the family about the time of Archibald's death.

REFERENCES IN CHAPTER III

1. Francisque-Michel, *Les Écossais en France*, Vol. I, p. 266.

2. *Register of the Great Seal of Scotland, 1424-1513*. Edinburgh, 1882, No. 2695.

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3. Pitcairn, *Criminal Trials*. Edinburgh, 1833, Vol. I, Part I, pp. 143 and 145.
4. Pitcairn, *loc. cit.*, p. 169.
5. Pitcairn, *loc. cit.*, I, p. 388.
6. Pitcairn, *loc. cit.*, Vol. I, Part II, pp. 72 and 107; Part I, p. 395.
7. Calderwood, *The History of the Kirk of Scotland*, Ed. Thomson, Edinburgh. Woodrow Society, 1842, Vol. V, pp. 117, 169, 170, 174.
8. Pitcairn, *loc. cit.*, Vol. I, Part II, p. 358. Extract from Birrel's Diary.
9. Deed of remission in Niddrie Charter Chest quoted by Paterson.
10. Pitcairn, *loc. cit.*, Vol. I, Part II, p. 168.
11. Calderwood, *loc. cit.*, pp. 56, 57, 71.
12. Pitcairn, *loc. cit.*, Vol. I, Part II, pp. 281, 305.
13. Calderwood, *loc. cit.*, p. 169.
14. Pitcairn, *loc. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 52, 403, 410.
15. Pitcairn, *loc. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 562.
16. Pitcairn, *loc. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 402.
17. Pitcairn, *loc. cit.*, Vol. I, Part II, p. 156.
18. Pitcairn, *loc. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 112 to 124.
19. Pitcairn, *loc. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 113.

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CHAPTER IV
THE WAUCHOPES OF NIDDRIE FROM 1600 TO THE PRESENT TIME

AT the end of the sixteenth century the family fortunes were at their lowest ebb. Archibald (I, 2),¹ the young laird, was dead before 1598, in which year he is mentioned as *umquhile* Archibald Wauchope.(I) His father was advanced in years and under forfeiture, and in 1597 Andrew Edmonston of Edmonston, hereditary enemy of the Wauchopes, was granted a Crown charter of the barony of Niddrie Merschell and of Gilmerton. A year or two later Sir James Sandilands of Slamanno acquired the estate.

In 1603, however, Archibald's son Francis (I, 1), the disinherited heir, was restored and rehabilitated by a letter of James VI, addressed "to our right trustie and wel-beloved Counsellor Sir David Murray of Gosperd, Knight, our Comptroller". The estate was not formally handed over by Sir James Sandilands till 1608, and the restitution of the House of Niddrie was confirmed by Act of Parliament in 1609. The family manuscript notes² record that "after Sir Archibald's forfaulture, Sir Francis, his son, to get back the estate, married Secretary Sandilands' daughter, and engaged for him and his friend's cautioner to the value of 200,000 merks, which distressed him so as he was

1. The numbers refer to Pedigree I.
2. Quoted by Paterson, *Wauchope of Niddrie Merschell*.

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forced to quit the country". Archibald does not appear to have been knighted, but Francis was knighted before 1612, for in a document of that date he is styled "Francis, now Sir Francis". Sir James Sandilands apparently retained some rights over the property, probably owing to the pecuniary difficulties of Francis, until 1631, when he signed a charter resigning all claims to Niddrie Merschell.

Francis, according to the account in the manuscript notes, "went to Holland, where he lived very privately as a soldier. The lady stayed in the Wester House [close to Niddrie] living rneanly, and much upon the good offices of kind tennants, and a certain merchant in Edinburgh called Red, who managed the fortune, and compounded with creditors for Sir Francis's behoof, furnishing of his own to the most pressing. Things going something better, Sir Francis came over from Holland but dyed by the way coming down to Scotland, at Holy Island. He dyed Catholick, having been converted while he was abroad."

Sir Francis and his lady, Jean Sandilands, had, says Paterson, seven children: he gives an account of three sons - Sir John, the eldest, who succeeded, Francis, a captain in the army, and William, merchant burges of Edinburgh (I, *).

“Sir John Wauchope of Niddrie-Merschell was a person of great prudence and sagacity and managed to restore the broken fortunes of the family,” while at the same time he took an active part in public affairs. “He succeeded his father, Sir Francis, probably about 1632, in which year he had a charter from Charles I of the lands and barony of Niddrie-Merschell ... ratified by Act of Parliament in 1641.” He was knighted by Charles I when he visited Scotland in 1633. During the subsequent conflicts Sir John, who was a convinced **[End of Page 50]** Presbyterian, took the side of the Covenant. He was a Member of Parliament in 1641, and between 1641 and 1645 was a member of several Commissions and of the Committee of Estates. In 1645 he was one of those invited to accompany the Earl of Argyle in his expedition against Montrose to “bear witness to the wonders he purposed to perform in that expedition”, and at Inverlochy Sir John Wauchope with Sir James Rollo of Duncrub, Archibald. Sydeserf, bailie of Edinburgh, and Mr. Mungo Law, a minister, were his companions in the boat from which he watched the fight against the Macdonalds and the defeat of his men.(2)

Sir John was an Elder of the Church, and was appointed by the General Assembly in 1648 to be a member of their Commission. In 1649 he was one of the Commissioners for putting the kingdom in a state of defence and a member of the “Commission for the Plantation of Kirks”.

Although his convictions caused him to take the opposite side, he retained his early friendship with the Duke of Lauderdale, and looked after his estates and family when Lauderdale was forced by the persecution of the Church to remain out of the country. Sir John, as appears from a letter written to him by Lauderdale in 1649, deeply lamented the divisions of the time and strove for a “happy conjunction betwixt the King and his people in Scotland”, and in 1650, when invitations were made to the King “for his coming home to the government of his Kingdome, Sir John Wauchope and Sir John Smith, to testify their cheerfulness in that affair, did, when other means failed and wer obstructed, freelie advance out of their own fortunes several sums of money for defraying the expense in that employment”.(3) He seems to have taken no part in public **[End of Page 51]** affairs under Cromwell, and was perhaps a Royalist at heart - at any rate, he and his lady were present in London at the Coronation of Charles II and probably had an audience of His Majesty. In 1663 he was again a member of the Scottish Parliament and one of the Commission for the Plantation of Kirks; he was also a justice of the peace. In 1669 he was one of the Commissioners appointed for settling the restored estates of Argyle, and in 1678 he was a member of the Convention of Estates.

During this active public life he managed the Niddrie property with great prudence, and more than repaired the damage it had sustained by the forfeiture and his father’s obligations. The family manuscript notes say: “Sir John, by his frugal way of living, pay’d the 200,000 merks of cautionry, either by selling of land (viz. Pilmour, Revelrig, and Berney, in West Lothian, and the Cold-coats, now belonging to Edmiston), or by the effects of the rest of the estate. . . . It was he that built this present house, and cover’d the tower head with copper, which the English tirmed and carried off with them.” He married in 1642 Anna, daughter of Sir Andrew Hamilton of Redhouse, next brother to Thomas, Earl of Haddington, by whom he had four children, the eldest being Andrew, the heir. After her death he married in 1652 Dame Jeane Ker, relict of Sir John Ker of Lochtour, and had a son, James.

Sir John died in 1682, and by his will dated 1665 he ordained his “corps to be buried in [his] awine buriall place in Niddrie Chapell”. Before his death he had by a regular disposition conveyed the estate to his son and heir, Andrew.

Andrew (I, A), unlike his Presbyterian father, was a Roman Catholic, and during his father’s lifetime, by **[End of Page 52]** an order dated 1672, was instructed to give up his eldest son into the charge of the elder lord, so that he might be educated as a Protestant. The parents were forbidden to have any intercourse with their child except in the presence of the Presbyterian tutor, into whose charge he was to be put. Times changed, however, and in the reign of James VII, in 1686, the Laird of Niddrie was admitted a Privy Councillor.

When he succeeded to Niddrie in 1682 Andrew carried on his father’s prudent and successful management; he developed the coalfields on the estate, as we learn from a book containing an account of the expenditure between 1696 and 1700, which sets forth such items as the following: “For marking on the sink, a gallon of aill 16s.”, “Sinking 9 fathome of the holl, at 6^{lib} the fathom, £54”, “To Roben Henderson for 10 darg at the coall mynd at 10s. ye day, £5”; “A wife for carieing the picks too and fra the smiddie 15 dayes, £3.” The coal-mines of Womett and Cauldcottis mentioned in various charters in the

sixteenth century had been disposed of to Edmonston by Sir John Wauchope, and this was evidently a new work.

Andrew seems to have been a good man of business, for we read that Andrew Wauchope of Niddrie, George Hamilton of Binnie, Sir Robert Mylne of Barnton, and Sir James Calder of Moorton were in partnership from 1686 to 1688 and farmed the customs and foreign excise, a practice then common in Scotland. Niddrie was appointed chairman and manager with £500 sterling yearly as salary. As another proof of his business capacity there is in the Niddrie charter chest "an acknowledgment to the town of Dundee for the receipt of ten thousand merks and 'ane thousand pund Scots' in payment to account of ten thousand merks **[End of Page 53]** principal and interest which he had lent to the burgh". This document is dated 1698.

He had several vexatious lawsuits due to claims on the estates, in all of which he was successful. The first was the claim of his half-brother, James, to the estates of Lochtour¹ through his mother, Jeane Ker. The second also arose in connexion with Lochtour and the claims of John and Rachael Ker, heirs of that family. These lands had been purchased in 1661 by Sir John, who had previously paid debts for the Kers, as relatives of his second wife, and had given bonds over the property to assist them in their increasing pecuniary difficulties. A third law process began in 1691 in connexion with the estate of Robert Sandilands, a minor, for whom the Laird of Niddrie was trustee.

Lastly, among the family papers there are many legal documents referring to the entail of the estate. Alexander (I, B), Andrew's eldest then surviving son, died in 1705, and William, the next heir, was a Roman Catholic and therefore prohibited by the Act of 1700 from succeeding. This was, however, circumvented by a bond dated 1710 in favour of William.

Andrew Wauchope died in February 1711. His wife, Margaret Gilmour, died in 1705. She was the eldest daughter of Sir John Gilmour of Craigmillar, President of the Court of Session, and the marriage took place in 1656. They had nineteen children, born between October 16, 1657, and January 9, 1684 (I, B): there were nine sons, of whom only three were living at Andrew's death - William, James, and Gilbert; three daughters were also alive - Barbara, Elizabeth, and Agnes.

¹ These are the estates of Yetholm in Roxburghshire still in the possession of the family.

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Early in the seventeenth century the Wauchopes of Edmonston branched off from the Niddrie family. John (I, A), brother of Andrew and second son of Sir John, married Anne, daughter of James Raith of Edmonston, heiress of the estate, for which he had a Crown charter dated June 9, 1671. King Charles I, who was in Scotland in 1633, was present at his christening, and took from his own neck and placed round that of the child a beautiful gold and enamel chain, which is still in the possession of the family.

John became an advocate, and in 1682 was appointed a Lord of Session, when he took the judicial title of Lord Edmonston. He appears to have been a man of masculine mind and independent temperament, and it is recorded in Lord Fountainhall's notes that on one occasion he severely reprov'd that formidable personage, Graham of Claverhouse, for having spoken rudely to the Chancellor in court. He opposed King James VII on the question of the penal statutes, and voted against a scheme for educating the young Marquis of Montrose in the Roman Catholic faith, and notwithstanding the great influence of his brother, the Laird of Niddrie, who was a Papist, was removed from the Bench in 1688. After the Revolution those in the Administration were so thoroughly convinced of his integrity of character and knowledge of the law, that they offered to reinstate him on the Bench, but he declined the offer. He died in 1709.

His elder son, John, succeeded to the estate, but he and his brother Andrew dying without issue, the estate devolved on their eldest sister, who was the wife of Patrick Don of Altenburn. Her eldest son, John Don, when he succeeded to the Edmonston estates, took the name of Wauchope, and was the first of the **[End of Page 55]** Don Wauchopes. He died without issue in 1732, and was succeeded by his brother James, who also assumed the name of Wauchope. He married in 1733 Christian, daughter of Sir John Inglis, Bart., of Cramond, and his successors have remained in possession of Edmonston to the present time.

[See Pedigree to Show the Origin of the Don Wauchopes of Edmonston]

Although Sir John Wauchope was a Covenanter and John of Edmondston also a Presbyterian, several members of the family were Catholics, including Andrew the Laird, and more than one fought for King James at the Revolution. James Wauchope (I, A), half-brother of Andrew, joined Dundee and probably the [End of Page 56] fought at Killiecrankie in 1689. His name is among those charged to appear before the Committee of Estates, May 15, 1689, "to answer for their treasonable ryseing in armes and joyning with the Viscount of Dundie, a declared rebel".

John and Francis (I, A), nephews of Sir John, being the sons of his brother Francis, were distinguished Jacobite soldiers. Both served in King James's Irish army (1684-1691)(4), and the name of Colonel Wauchope occurs as a passenger in the *Furieux* in the list given by Marshal d'Estrées of those who sailed from Brest with King James in March 1689. General John Wauchope was one of the principal officers under Sarsfield, and was in command at Cavan when Wolseley defeated the Jacobite forces and took the town. Wauchope held the castle, but Wolseley destroyed the magazine before leaving the town.(5) General Wauchope defended East Athlone in 1691 with much credit, and, after the second siege and fall of Limerick and the surrender of James's army, he, with Sarsfield, negotiated the truce and terms of capitulation. By the treaty most of the Irish troops were permitted to leave Ireland and pass into the French service.(6) Both brothers went to France with the Irish Brigade - John in command of the third division and Francis as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Queen's Regiment of Guards in the fourth division under Simon Luttrell as Colonel. The Irish Brigade saw service in Flanders and in Catalonia. At the Battle of Marsaglia in Piedmont on October 4, 1693, John Wauchope commanded a brigade of infantry composed of the regiments of the Queen and Limerick occupying the centre of Marshal Catinet's army, and was killed at the head of his brigade. Three times he led the charge against the enemy's centre, and was three times [End of Page 57] repulsed, but after four hours' fighting, chiefly with bayonets, the enemy retired.(7)

Francis was wounded at Cremona in 1702, after which he was granted the brevet rank of Colonel.(8) He was in one of the Pretender's ships captured in the Firth of Forth by Sir George Byng on March 13, 1708, and, together with about twenty other Jacobites, was sent to the Tower.(g) In 1715 he became Colonel; of the regiment of Bourke, of which he had previously been Lieutenant-Colonel.(8) He died, Governor of Kayleart in Sardinia, in the service of Spain.

Meanwhile, William, (I, B) Wauchope succeeded to the Niddrie estates in February 1711, on the death of his father, Andrew. He was the seventh son and the seventeenth child of his parents, and was probably educated with a view to one of the learned professions. He is said to have shown great promise, and spent some time in Holland for the completion of his education, matriculating at Leyden, and there is in existence a memorandum book of his expenses in Holland in 1698 and 1699, from which it appears that his brother James was also in Holland during part of his stay. The following are among the entries quoted by Paterson: "For renewing my name in the University books, at the meeting of the new Rector, 2s. and 1s. to the beddall, 18st."; "For a bottle of the Q. of Hungary's water, 10st."; "Being the first day of Lent, for dinner, 9st. 7d." "For tracing my hat with gold thread, 13st." "To a ship-wrecked Scotsman, 3st." At the Anatomy Hall, etc. . . . 5st. 6d." "At the Tennis, Court, 5st. 4d." In 1700 he wrote the manuscript notes of the family, from which, following Paterson, quotations have been made. He was not strong, and often speaks of his ill health in letters written to Charles Menzies between 1708 and 1711. The following. [End of Page 58] example, quoted by Paterson, is dated January, 20, 1710: "Dear Charlie, Since your meeting is uncertain (a hen dang the pen out of my hand e'en now, and blew out the candle) I'm not sure of my being with you either, if Dr. Pitcairn come out, as perhaps he may to-morrow, and as you'd hear from himself and determine accordingly. His patient will be soon be (I hope) very well after a great risk, and your orders about his horse shall be obeyed. . . . You must needs think of three trysts or meetings - I'm probably to keep one and no more."

He married in 1705 Margaret, eldest daughter of Gilbert Menzies of Pitfoddles, and died rather suddenly on June 18, 1711, in his thirty-fourth year. His wife had died in the previous April, and their only son, Andrew (I, C), was five years old at his father's death. Five Protestants and five Papists had been nominated as tutors by William before his death. The names were "Sir William Baird of Newbyth, and John Baird, younger thereof; John Wauchop of Edmiston; Andrew Wauchop, his brother-german, and John Don of Altenburn", the Protestants. "Charles, Earl of Traquair; James Wauchop, merchant in

Edinburgh; Mr. Gilbert Wauchop, Doctor of Medicine, my brother-german; Margaret Irving; Lady Pitfoddels, my mother-in-law; William Menzies of Pitfoddels, my brother-in-law”, Papists. James (I, B), uncle of the young Laird, who resided at Niddrie, was the natural guardian, but was, on account of his religion, legally incompetent, so Andrew was taken to Edmonston, where he was brought up by John Wauchope of Edmonston.

An interesting pamphlet setting forth the Respondent’s case in a lawsuit “To be heard at the Bar of the House of Lords on Friday, the 10th Day of June, [End of Page 59] 1735”, gives a few details about this young man. The Appellants were Gilbert Wauchope (I, B), Doctor of Medicine, and Agnes, his sister (uncle and aunt of Andrew); the Respondent, Andrew Wauchope of Niddrie, Esquire (I C) (his cousin and successor). From this document it appears that in 1721 Andrew, son of William, had “attained the age of fourteen years, and, being then at Eaton School, [intended] to go abroad for his Improvement and better Education”. He made his will at Utrecht in 1722, and named his uncle James, the respondent’s father, his executor and universal legatee (James was presumptive heir to the estate), and by a codicil directed James to pay to Gilbert the Doctor and Barbara (I, B), one of his aunts, each £300. From this legacy arose the lawsuit.

Andrew was killed in a duel in Italy at the age of nineteen, and was buried at Padua in 1726.

Dr. Gilbert Wauchope was in Rotterdam in 1710, and in 1711, in accordance with his late father’s wish “to send his youngest son, Doctor Gilbert, to London for his accomplishment”, he went to London provided by his brother William with a horse and “10 guineas to defray his charges on the road”. He also had bills on the Laird for £20, £30, and £40, but William died two weeks later and the bills became invalid.¹

Gilbert was in correspondence with Sir Hans Sloane. Copies of several of his letters, preserved among the Sloane Papers at the British Museum, will be found in Appendix C. The first, written from Rotterdam on November 14, 1710, was sent to Sir Hans Sloane in London by the hand of a common friend, Gotfried, together with a small box which Gilbert had been prevented by private business from delivering himself.

In the second, dated August 14, 1712, from London,

1 Family Papers quoted by Paterson.

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he refers to an “historical conference” between them, and offers his help in various ways in connexion with the museum of the Royal Society, of which Sir Hans Sloane was Secretary.¹

The third is dated “Friday, 2 o’clock”, and asks for Sir Hans Sloane’s influence to save a friend, Ensign Dalbyn, from the consequences of “some disrespectful words said to have been uttered by him in a Coffeehouse against the Government”.

Another, written in March 1713-14, concerns “an eminent drugster at Rouen in Normandy”, who wishes to trade with a “substantiall and understanding drugster” in England. The next letter is undated, and offers to send dispatches by a gentleman travelling to Montpellier. There is also among the Caryll Correspondence a letter to John Caryll, Esq., of Lady Holt, by Midhurst, concerning a book which had belonged to “Our late Queen Mary of blessed memory”, which Gilbert had been entrusted to deliver.

The next Laird, who succeeded in 1726 at the age of fourteen to the estates of Niddrie and Locktour, was Andrew Wauchope (I, C), son of James, and first-cousin to the lately deceased Andrew. Later (1733) he acquired the lands of Frogden and Blacklawes. He married Helen, daughter of the Hon. Sir Andrew Home of Kimmerghame in 1734. She died at Bath in 1780. After a long, and so far as we know uneventful, life, Andrew died in 1784.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, Andrew (I, D), born about 1736.(10) This Andrew joined the 1st Dragoon Guards as a cornet in 1755 and fought at Minden in 1759. He became Lieutenant in 1763 and

¹ These two letters are in Latin, and the editor is indebted to Miss Higginbotham, and through her to Professor Baxter, for elucidating them and restoring corruptions in the text.

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Captain in 1796. He was still living in 1822, when George IV visited Scotland, and is mentioned in Scott’s ballad *Carle, Now the King’s Come*:

Come, stately Niddrie, auld and true, Girt with the sword that Minden knew; We have
o'er few such lairds as you . . .

He married in 1776¹ Alicia, daughter of William Baird of Newbyth, and sister of Sir David Baird, the hero of Seringapatam. He had five sons and four daughters (I, E). The eldest son, Andrew, was killed at the Battle of the Pyrenees in 1813 in command of the 20th Foot, and the second son, William, inherited the property.

William was in the Army and became a Lieutenant-Colonel. He married in 1817 Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Baird of Newbyth. They had a son and a daughter. William built the north-east wing of the house, and employed the celebrated Hugh Miller as mason, who, although then quite a lad (II), is said to have carved some of the beautiful chimneys.

Andrew (I, F), the son, succeeded to the property in 1826, being then a minor. He was for a time an officer in the Dragoons, but after his marriage in 1840 to Frances Maria, daughter of Henry Lloyd of Lloydsborough, Co. Tipperary, he settled at Niddrie and made the improvement of the park and gardens his lifelong work and hobby. His health had been permanently impaired by an accident when hunting with the Berwickshire hounds, and he spent two years with his family at Grafenberg, in Austrian Silesia, in 1851-2 in the hope of benefit from the waters. He died in 1874, at the age of fifty-six. He had four children (I, G):

¹ So Paterson, Baird, *loc. cit.*, 1786.

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of whom William, the elder son (born in 1841), inherited the property.

William was a Major in the Inniskilling Dragoons, and was at one time Master of the Stirling and Linlithgowshire Foxhounds. In 1881 he contracted an incurable malady, from which he died in 1882. He had no children, and was succeeded by his brother, Andrew Gilbert (I, G),¹ whose death at Magersfontein in command of the Highland Brigade in 1899 caused almost personal sorrow throughout Scotland and widespread grief wherever his name was known.

He was born in 1846, and was educated for the Navy at Stubbington House and in the *Britannia*. He was appointed to the *St. George* as a midshipman, but at the age of sixteen he obtained his discharge from the Navy in order to qualify for the Army. Three years later he was gazetted to the 42nd Royal Highlanders (the Black Watch). His great reputation in the Army was founded on his efficiency and energy as a regimental officer. He was made adjutant to the 42nd Highlanders in 1870, exceptionally early in his career, and afterwards commanded the 2nd Battalion. Under him the regiment reached that high pitch of excellency which can only be obtained when the commander is loved and trusted personally by every man. He was a diligent student of his profession, and was noted for his coolness and judgment as a commander. He took part in the Ashanti Wars in 1873 and 1874, where he commanded Russell's Native Regiment, in the Transvaal campaign of 1881, and in the Egyptian campaign of 1882. In 1884 he commanded a company of his own regiment in the Nile Expedition for the relief of

¹ See biographies by Sir George Douglas and William Baird - the former published by Hodder & Stoughton, London, 1904; and the latter by Oliphant Anderson & Ferrier, London, 1907.

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Gordon at Khartoum, and in the Sudan War of 1898 he commanded a brigade under Kitchener, and took a leading part in the Victory of Omdurman. This was the only war in which he served without being wounded. The story of his part in the South African War and of his death in command of the Highland Brigade is well known. Sir George Douglas says of him: "Thus, at the head of his troops, in the performance of his duty, died one of the bravest and truest of soldiers, one of the most perfect characters, and one of the best-loved men of his time."

His military career, though it was first in his thoughts, did not absorb his whole life. He was for two years (1878-9) District Commissioner of Papho in Cyprus during the British military occupation, and was so successful and just an administrator that the inhabitants, says Dr. Wisely, looked upon him as an angel from Heaven. He stood twice for Parliament as Conservative candidate - for Midlothian in 1892 and for

South Edinburgh in 1899. In the former election he opposed Mr. Gladstone, who had had a majority of 4,631 in 1885 and had been returned unopposed in 1886, so that Wauchope's candidature was regarded as a forlorn hope. He, however, reduced Mr. Gladstone's majority to 690.

When at home he took a great interest in local affairs, both at Niddrie and at Yetholm, and was a liberal supporter of village activities. He was a member of the Liberton School Board and the Parish Council. In 1899 he received the honorary degree of Doctor Laws of the University of Edinburgh. He was deeply religious, and was Elder in the parish church of Liberton, and a prominent member of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

He married in 1882 Miss Elythea Erskine, **[End of Page 64]** daughter of Sir Thomas Erskine of Cambo. She died fourteen months later giving birth to twin sons. Both children caught scarlet fever at the age of three - the elder, a particularly intelligent child, died, while the younger was left a helpless invalid.

In 1893 he married Miss Jean Muir, daughter of Sir William Muir, Principal of Edinburgh University, who has the life rent of the property. Andrew's nephew, Edward Dayrolles Desmoulins, third son of his sister, Lady Ventry, is the heir to the estate.(I 2)

The history of the main family of Wauchopes having been briefly recorded up to the present time, it is not the purpose of these notes to trace all the various branches which originated in the sixteenth century and remained in Scotland (see p. 4o), but to follow the fortunes of the descendants of John Wauchope,¹ Bailie of Niddrie, who settled in Ireland, and have sent their sons to distant parts of the Empire.

1 Pedigrees I, 4, and II, 5.

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CHAPTER V

THE WAUCHOPES IN IRELAND

THE closing years of the sixteenth century were times of turmoil and strife in Scotland, and when the union with England deprived the Scottish gentlemen of their only employment, war, many went abroad to serve in one or other of the Continental armies. A large brigade of Scots was in the service of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, and in 1607 Captain Gilbert Wauchope (Pedigree II, 4) levied a company of gentlemen, among whom was his brother John, to join this service.

The Plantation of Ulster in 1610 afforded another outlet for many younger sons of Scottish families and among them to Captain Gilbert's brother, James, who became the founder of the Irish branch of the family. He was the second son of John Wauchope, styled Bailie of Niddrie,¹ uncle of Robert the Laird. William, the elder brother of James, was beheaded for murder in 1602 (p. 46), and James himself was probably one of the seconds in the duel in which his cousin of Cleghorn was killed (p. 46). In 1598 he married Helen, daughter of William Maxwell of Newlands (Pedigree III), and became involved the feuds of the Maxwell family in addition to those of the Wauchopes. His wife was widow of William Craig of Jaktown, and a cousin of Sir James Maxwell of Calderwood, who was closely connected with the

¹ See p. 33, and Pedigrees I, 4 and II, 5.

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Hamiltons of Innerwick, for both he and his father, Sir John, had married daughters of that house. James Wauchope was also connected with the Hamiltons, his grandmother being Alison Hamilton of Innerwick (p. 40).

Helen apparently married James Wauchope to escape the attentions of John Hamilton of Newlands, who "come under silence of nicht accompaneid with a certaine nowmer of men, to hir house in Jaktown ... and thair perforce and violentlie revissit and tuke hir away to the Craig of Blantyre quhair he detentit hir in captivitie be the space of aucht or ten dayis". James Maxwell, her brother, rescued her, and "feiring the lyke violence to have bene of new attempted ... for preventing and disappointing thairof", she married James Wauchope. The picturesque account of this incident from which quotations have been made occurs in a complaint made by Helen and James Wauchope, when Helen, with her brother James Maxwell, was charged to appear before the Presbytery of Hamilton.(1) They refused to appear, and Helen made a spirited defence, saying that "efter hir captivitie and restraint" with John Hamilton she "releveit himself be hir awin moyane furth of his poware", that John "sould nevir have hir hairt nor gude will and thairfor [she] besocht him [her brother] for the favour of God and brotherlie luiff he bure to hir, that he wald transport hir furth of the Cuntrey". Her brother, James Maxwell, being "movit thairwith ... transportit hir to Eist Lowthiane". Helen and James Wauchope and James Maxwell further complained that John Hamilton, "finding himself disapointit and imputing the caus of hir delivery. . . to said James Maxwell, ... has therefore consavit ane haitrent and malice againis the saidis complenaris intending to procure their [End of Page 67] schame and inconvenient be all meanis". However, in the same year (1598) the feud was compounded. Sir John Hamilton of Lettrick stood surety for his son and the Hamilton party, while John Wauchope, Bailie of Niddrie, father of James, gave a bond for 300 merks on behalf of James and Helen Wauchope "not to harm Gawin Hamilton in Newlands, Johne Hamilton his son, or Hew Hamilton in Rudelawis".(2)

James Wauchope was soon involved in another Maxwell feud, that between Sir James Maxwell of Calderwood and Patrick Maxwell of Newark (on the Clyde near Glasgow); the former was supported by his kinsmen the Hamiltons of Stanehouse, the Maxwells of Newlands, Alexander Lindsay of Dunrod, and James Wauchope, while the Laird of Newark's supporters were Sir James Cunningham of Glengarnock, Walter Leckie of that ilk, and others.(3) An incident in the feud was the slaughter of Alexander Lecky in 1601 by Lindsay of Dunrod; both parties were bound over to keep the peace, and ordered to subscribe new assurances from time to time, until in 1620 "Sir James Maxwell of Calderwood knt., Wm. Maxwell of Newlandis, James, Jn. and James Maxwellis, his sons, Alex^r Lyndsay of Dunrod, and James Wauchope in the Airdis" were ordered to underlie the law for the slaughter- of Alexander Leckie of that ilk, committed in September 1601.(4) Nothing further appears in the public records regarding this case, but it supplies an important link in the family history, for the designation of James Wauchope, as "in the

Airdis”, shows that he was then in Ireland, in the Ards, where he and his successors are found until the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The Ards, or Ardis, was a colony founded in 1571 by Sir Thomas Smith, principal Secretary of State to **[End of Page 68]**

[See Map II – Northern Ireland] [Note: Map I – The Scottish Border, actually found here instead]

Edward VI and Queen Elizabeth, in the north of Co. Down, in a part of the country called Clandeboye. The settlement of Scotsmen in North Down began in 1606, James Hamilton and Hugh Montgomery having in the previous year obtained a grant from James I of the districts of Clandeboye and the Ards, which had formerly belonged to the Irish Chieftain Con O'Neal, on the condition that they should introduce within the next five years colonists from the lowlands of Scotland in sufficient numbers to occupy the country effectively.(5) The Plantation of Ulster in 1610 and the following years brought a further great influx of Scotsmen, and among those who obtained grants of land were Sir Alexander Hamilton (of Innerwick), his cousin Sir James Maxwell of Calderwood, and James Cunningham (of Glengarnock), with all of whom James Wauchope had been connected in Scotland;(6) in fact, nearly all the names associated with his in the Acts of Caution noted above appear among the Ulster Settlers at this period.

The name of James Wauchope (spelt Wachop) first appears in a Patent of Denization dated 1617, in which a grant is made to the persons named in it “Scotchmen by birth that they be freed from the yoke of the servitude of the Scotch or Irish nation, and enjoy all the rights and privileges of English subjects”.(7) He was probably in Ireland several years earlier, for many of those whose names appear in these patents, nearly all dated in 1617 or 1618, had undoubtedly been in the country long before. In this patent he is described as “of Ballygraffan”, a townland in the Clandeboye Estate of James Hamilton, afterwards Earl of Clandeboye; while in the Chancery inquisition of Co. Down for the years 1630-1631 is recorded a lease dating from 1624 in which he is described as “of Granagh”, **[End of Page 69]** also on the Hamilton property.(8) The extract runs as follows:

A.D. 1630-31. . . Redmond Fitzsimons per factum suum gerentem datum 20 aug. 1624 demisit *Jacobo Wachopp* de Granagh, in cognatione predicti et assignationibus tres partes dictae medietatis villae et terrae de Carrowdrissagh pro termino 13 annorum, per alium factum gerentem datum 28 Oct. 1625 demisit praedicto Jacobo Wachopp et assignationibus suis, dictas medietates ville et terrae de Carrowdrissagh pro termino 31 annorum:

and refers to a lease of the townlands of Carrowdrissagh in the Savage Estate near Portaferry, where his sons, as will be seen later, held leasehold property for many years (see Map II). There is no other record of him or his wife, but there is little doubt that they settled down among their Hamilton and Maxwell kinsmen for the rest of their lives, and that all the Wauchopes who are subsequently found in Co. Down were their direct descendants. James died probably, before 1640, leaving three sons, Collin, William, and James, who are all shown in the Subsidy Rolls for 1663 as residents in Co. Down:¹ “Collin Wachope, Esq., of Kilkeel”, in the Lordship of Newry and Mourne, was taxed on land the sum of £3 10s.; “William Wachope of Ballyclander”, in the parish of Ballee, barony of Lecale, was taxed on goods £6 6s.; and “James Wachope of Drumaghlish”, in the parish of Magheradrall, Barony of Kinalearty, was taxed on goods £3 10s.(9)

1 Proof by will or other documents is lacking, but the facts that Collin, William, and James held the same properties and appear together in Muster Rolls, and also their close connexion with the Maxwells, make it extremely probable that they were sons of James, the original settler. See also Appendix A.

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FIRST GENERATION (II, 3).

1. “*Collin Waghop*”¹ is shown in the Muster Roll of the County of Down for 1632 in the Barony of Great Ardes, his arms being “sword and pike”.(10) In 1642 he was a Captain in Sir James Montgomery’s regiment, and appears in the Muster Roll (11) for that year as “Captaine Collin Wachap”, in command of a company mustered at Bishops Court. James Wachap (his brother) was a corporal in his company. The regiment was one of those formed for the defence of the Protestant colonists at the outbreak of the Irish rebellion; the manner in which those regiments were raised is this described in the Montgomery

MSS.(12): “As for the Gentlemen of the better sort who had lands or estates in the Ardes, he gave them commissions, charging them to raise a quota of their tenants to serve in their companys, and he proceeded accordingly with the subalterns whom he choosed out of fee farmers or other substantiall men.” The regiment was scarcely raised when it was actively engaged in suppressing the revolt of the Native Irish in Lecale and Iveagh, who were assisted by the more disciplined forces of Phelim O’Neill. It was also engaged at the Battle of Benburb in 1646, and, together with Lord Clandeboye’s, the Lord of Ardes’, and Lord Conway’s, and six of the Scottish regiments under Major-General R. Monroe, suffered defeat from Owen Roe O’Neill. “The Scottish Army that day (Benburb) were but six regiments, consisting of about 500 apiece, viz. 3,000 men. For of the regiments come out of Scotland (which, indeed, were but the scum of that country excepting officers, who were generally accomplished

¹ The spelling is that of the earliest record, and this plan is adopted in an cases.

[End of Page 71]

and, indeed, very musical and liberal) there went back to Scotland 4 Regiments to assist Argyle against Mount Rose.”(13) In that disastrous engagement Sir James Montgomery’s regiment is said to have been the only one to retreat in good order.

An account is on record of a court martial, or “Court of Warre houlden by the Chief officers of Sir James Montgomery at Portaferry”, in March 1642, for the trial of Sergeant Walter Kyle, accused of killing Lieutenant William Baird. The list of those present includes “Captain Wauchop”, but Collin signed his name to the sentence as “Collin Wachub”.(14) This is the first instance we have found of the change of the final consonant from *p* to *b*, which was commonly adopted later by the Irish branch of the family.

His name appeared as Captain Collin Wachopp among the ’49 officers(15) who were serving in 1649 and afterwards received grants of land in payment of their services during the rebellion. The sums due to him were as follows: In Roll 1-10, £165, and “in part of one other debenture £691 12s. 2d.”; and in Roll 11-10, £700, a total of £1,556 12s. 2d., a large sum in those days, and Collin received in 1666 grants of land in Co. Limerick, which he sold to Lieutenant George Evans, ancestor of Lord Carbery. The disposal of this land led to a lawsuit with the executors of Collin Maxwell, a captain in the same regiment, who had negotiated the claims of Collin Wauchope together with his own. Exchequer bills dated November 10, 1681, and February 27, 1682, give an account of the case.¹ In the first, “Colin Wahop, Gent., v. James Maxwell”, “Collin Wahop of Kilkeel, Co. Down, Gent., states that he, being in 1649 and for several years before a Captain in His Majesty’s Forces in

¹ Copied by Miss Thrift in the Dublin Records Office.

[End of Page 72]

Ireland, upon which account he and the other ’49 officers having stated their arrears to the sum of £1,562 4s. 2d.,¹ of which he had sold to Captain John Bayley and Capt. Richard Price the sum of £600 ... as to the £962 remaining your Orator trusted to one Captain Collin Maxwell, lately deceased [in 1678], to obtain satisfaction for the same . . .” and he complains that James Maxwell, the heir and executor of Collin Maxwell, “though often requested, refuses to make your Orator any satisfaction for his proportion of . . . arrears sold by . . . Collin” [Maxwell]. James Maxwell replied at some length, in the second bill, “James Maxwell, Gent., v. Collin Wachop”, dated February 1682, his point being that neither Collin Wauchope nor his son George, who had a “great hand” in the management of the sale, had made any demand on Collin Maxwell for the debt, though they had ample opportunity of doing so during his lifetime and just before his death.

“Sometime before his death” [in 1678] Collin Maxwell, “finding himself growing weak and his strength beginning to fail . . . went to Finabrogh in Co. Down to take his last leave of his relatives, and there where he at large discoursed his affairs, and of his debts among the rest, . . . he never mentioned anything he owed the same Collin Wachop, which could not be out of any forgetfulness, for from thence he went to said Collin Wachop’s house with no other design but to visit him and take his leave of him; and though he stayed there several days, yet your Supplt. believes said Collin Wachop never made any demand to him of any debt due to him . . . and going home he sickened of the sickness whereof lie died ... whereof

¹ This sum does not exactly tally with that iii the Roll of the ’49 officers. See above, p. 72.

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all his friends and relations had notice, and amongst them the said Collin Wachop; in which time said Cn. Maxwell . . . made his last will and testament, and therein made a schedule and list of all his debts . . . and was so far from forgetting said Cn. Wachop that he left him by said will a legacy of £10.”

Collin seems to have migrated from the Ards to the south of Co. Down after the rebellion, for he is described in the Subsidy Roll of 1663 as Collin Wachope, Esq., of Kilkeel in the lordship of Mourne (see p. 70), and in the lawsuit just mentioned he is styled “of Kilkeel”. The Wauchope family was connected with Kilkeel for the next two generations, as will be seen later (see Map II).

Collin left an only son, George (II, 2), while Anna (II, 2) Wauchope, who married about 1661 John Blackwood of Ballyleidy, from whom the Marquis of Dufferin descends, was most probably his daughter. Both a son and a daughter of John Blackwood and Anna Wauchope married into the Hamilton family(16), and the fact that George Wachop had many dealings with the Hamiltons strengthens the probability that George and Anna were brother and sister.

George Wachop was the only son of Collin Wachop of Kilkeel, as we learn from the lawsuit Maxwell v. Wachop mentioned on page 72. He appears to have been a business man of some capacity, for in the pleadings it is stated that Collin Maxwell “used [his] aid” in ascertaining the arrears of pay due and that George “was very careful of the said concern and very well understood the same”. Also he had a “great hand in the management” of the disposal of the lands granted to his father and Collin Maxwell. He is no doubt the “George Wachop or Wachup of Bangor” (both spellings appear in these deeds) who figures, together [End of Page 74] with James Hamilton of Ballygilbert, as third party in a number of important leases granted by lord Clanbrassil in 1671. He himself had, in 1672, the lease of Creigivan in the parish of Holywood(17), and sold it to Dr. Hugh Kennedy of Belfast in 1673. He seems to have left Ireland before 1682, for in the pleading in his father’s lawsuit, in which he would have been an important witness, if available, these words occur: “Further that said George stayed many years in this Kingdom after the conclusion of said affair.” A George Wachop is found in Virginia in 1678 (see p. 154), but he probably migrated in 1655, whereas George of Bangor was engaged in transactions for his father and Collin Maxwell in 1666, and was, as we have just seen, still in Ireland for some years afterwards, certainly in 1673, and probably in 1678.

2. *William Wahop* (II, 3), who appears in the Muster Roll of Co. Down, 1632, among the tenants of the Lord Bishop of Down and of Mr. Patrick Savage and Rowland Savage, was probably the second son of James and the brother of Collin. While Collin’s arms were sword and pike, William is entered with “sword only”(18) (*cf.* p. 71). William Waghop is also shown in an old rental of the Savage Estate of Portaferry among the tenants in 1641(19), probably therefore he was still in occupation of the Carrowdrissagh townland, leased to his father in 1624 (see p. 70). He appears again in the Subsidy Roll of 1663 as William Wachope of Ballyclander in the parish of Ballee and Barony of Lecale, Co. Down (*cf.* p. 70).

3. *James Wachap* (II, 3) (c. 1616-1678) was evidently younger than Collin and William, and was [End of Page 75] not old enough to appear in the Muster Roll of 1632, which includes all men capable of bearing arms between the ages of sixteen and sixty. He would, therefore, have been born later than 1615.

His name first appears in 1642 in the Muster Roll of Sir James Montgomery’s regiment as Corporal James Wachap in Captain Collin Wachap’s company (see p. 71); and again among the ’49 officers as Jas. Wachop.(20) For his service in the war he was in 1673 confirmed in the possession of Dromaliske (Drumaghlish), in the Barony of Kinalearty, Co. Down, containing “Three hundred and Nynety acres, three roods and twenty-three perches English Statute measure at a yearly rent of £2 11. 8.”(21) (Map II). The Act of Settlement in which his rights are confirmed stated that James Wachop¹ was in possession in May 1659, and in the census of 1659 in the Royal Irish Academy “James Whatope gent” appears among the ten inhabitants of Drumaghlish, and again, in the Book of Survey and Distribution in the Royal Irish Academy, Jas. Walthop appears under the heading of “Dromliske”, July 7, 1668.(22) He appears in the Subsidy Roll of 1663 as James Wachope of Drumaghlish in the Barony of Kinalearty (see p. 70), and he seems to have lived there most of his life, though he also held leasehold property from the Savages near Portaferry.

He probably married three times; by his first marriage before 1650 he had two sons, James and John (II, 2). His second wife was Margaret, daughter of Henry Maxwell, Esq., of Finnabrogue, son of Rev.

Robert Maxwell, Dean of Armagh, and nephew of Sir James Maxwell of Calderwood. James's mother was a Maxwell, and this marriage continues the relationship between the two families (Pedigree III).

1 The name is also spelt "Wachopp" in this document.

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Margaret died in June 1662, aged twenty-four. Her tombstone in the Inch graveyard near Downpatrick bears the following inscription:

Heare-under lyeth the boddy of Margaret Wauchope ye wife of James Wauchop of Drumaghlis ye daughter of Henry Maxwell of ye Ince. She died ye 27th June 1662 and in ye 24th yeare of her age, and with her lyeth her sone Hen: Wauchope who died in the seventh yeare of his age.¹

Besides Henry she left a son, William (p. 78), and two daughters, Grace (p. 79) and Elenor (p. 80) (II, 2). James married again in December 1664 Jane, daughter of Hugh Coghran, Esq., of Ardwhin, Co. Down, and by her had at least one son, Hugh. James died in 1678, and his widow married Hugh Coghran of Wood Grange, Lecale, Co. Down, presumably her cousin.(23)

SECOND GENERATION (II, 2).

1. *James Wauhohp* (born 1650, died 1741) is believed to have been the eldest son of James of Drumaghlish, for he is shown in the Crown Rentals of 1706 as the holder of that estate, but he probably sold or transferred it to his brother William soon after that year, for, according to the traditions of the Drumcarrow family he lived in Mourne until shortly before his death (see p. 88). He was buried in the old burial-ground of Gallon, Killinkere, Co. Cavan, where his son William, the first of the Drumcarrow family, had then settled. On his tombstone is the inscription: "This tomb was Erected by William Wauhohp of Drumcarrow to the memory of his Father James Wauhohp who departed this Life April ye 9th. 1741,

1 Copied by Edward Parkinson. There is also a copy in the Dufferin Estate Office, Belfast.

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in the 91 year of his age."¹ An account of his descendants will be found in Chapter VI.

2. *John Wachobb*. Nothing is known of him except the record in the Presbyterian baptismal and marriage book at Lisburn, Co. Down, of his marriage in 1691 with Margaret Gibson, and the birth in 1695 of a son, whose name is left blank in the register. He may have been son of William (II, 3) of Balyclander and nephew of James.

3. *Henry Wauchope* died at the age of seven and was buried at Inch (see p. 77).

4. *William Wahop* (born about 1658, died 1733) married about 1690 or 1695 Margaret Remon or Raymond of Cranfield, Kilkeel. He was granted a faculty as Notary Public in 1683.(24) He must have acquired the Drumaghlish Estate after 1706 from his brother James (see p. 77) and sold it to his brother-in-law, the Rev. James Hamilton, soon afterwards, as the latter mentions the transaction in his will dated 1711 and proved in 1713(25): "as for the towne and land of Dromaghlish als Dromalisk in the Barony of Kinaleagherty and county of Downe, which I bought from my Bro' in law William Wachob for three hundred pounds. . . ."

William later lived at Kilkeel in Mourne, the home of his wife and of his uncle Collin, where five of his children were buried between 1718 and 1724. A tombstone in the old churchyard records their names:

Here lyeth ye Body of John Wahope who departed this life Sept. ye 12. 1718 in ye 19 year of his age as also ye body of

1 Copied by Colonel R. A. Wahab in 1910.

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James Wahope who departed this Life April ye 15. 1719 aged 22 year. Here lyeth ye body of Hugh Wahope who departed this life June ye 22. 1722 in ye 21 year of his age and ye body of Ann Wahope who departed this life January ye 15. 1724 in ye 21 year of her age. Here lyeth ye body of Mary Wahope who departed this life Feb. ye 15. 1724 aged 7 year. Children of William Wahope and Margaret Reman his wife.¹

Cranfield, at the northern side of the entrance to Carlingford Lough, was at that time an important Customs station, and William is believed to have been employed in the Customs there; his three surviving sons, Joshua, Thomas, and George (II, 1), were all in the Customs at ports farther south - Balbriggan, Skerries, and Portraine (Map II).

William and two of his sons, Joshua and Thomas, appear in an Exchequer bill of July 9, 1733(24), as defendants in a suit brought by Thomas Gaddis regarding the lease of the town and lands of Cranfield. In

the pleadings it is stated that Caleb Rimon, alias Raymond, was uncle to Joshua Wahab (the first time this spelling appears), and that Joshua and Thomas were brothers; also that William died between July 1733 and the January following, when their reply was filed. The Cranfield property was held jointly by Caleb Raymond and William Wahab, and continued in the joint possession of his widow, who was evidently Caleb's sister. This bill also shows that the relations with the Hamilton family continued, the lease having been granted to Thomas Gaddis in 1724 in trust for Joshua Wahab by Hans Hamilton, Esq., of the city of Dublin, and of Newcastle, Co. Down.

5. *Grace*, whose mother was Margaret Maxwell (See p. 76), married John, second son of Robert

1 Copied by the sexton, Old Kilkeel Churchyard.

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Drury of Callow, Roscommon, son of Thomas Drury of Laughlin, Co. Carlow, and grandson of Edmond Drury of Horton in Buckinghamshire. Sir William Drury, brother to Edmond Drury, was Lord President of Munster in 1576 and Lord Deputy of Ireland in 1578. The funeral entry of Robert Drury(26), who died in 1673 aged sixty-three years, and was buried with his wife in the Abbey of Cloonshanvoyle in Co. Roscommon, gives among the list of his children "John, 2nd son and heyre now of Hawsted, als Callow aforesaid, who took to wife Grace, daughter of James Walcope [Wauchope] and of Margaret Maxwell of Dromanelis [Drumaghlish] and Finebroge in ye County Downe and had issue 4 sons and 4 daughters, (viz.,) 2 Johns, 2 Williams; Valeria, Henrietta, Jeane, and Mary but all dyed young. William 3rd son died ye 19th April, 1680."

6. *Elenor*, born about 1660, married Rev. James Hamilton, Rector of Knock Breda and Dundonell, Co. Down. He is described in his will as "of Ballygraffan", the place where James Wauchope originally settled on his first coming to Ireland. He died in 1713, and in his will(25), dated 1711, he makes certain conditions regarding Drumaghlish, which he states he had purchased from his brother-in-law, William Wachob. He appointed his wife, "Elinor Hamilton *als* Wachob", and his cousin, "Henry Maxwell of Finabrooge", to be executors, and the last-named to be "Guardian to my son to sett and let the lands I have left to him. . . ." There must have been a relationship between him and his wife, for she was also cousin of Henry Maxwell, both of them being grandchildren of Henry Maxwell, (the elder) (Pedigree III).

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7. *Hugh Waghop*, born about 1665, is described as "a powerful man in King James time".(23) He appears as defendant in an action brought in 1692 by his mother Jean or Jane, widow of James Waghop of Drumaghlish, with regard to some leasehold property called Balifonner, which she asserts had been acquired, as her jointure. Hugh is said to have taken "advantage of the times in the beginning of the late troubles" [the Revolution of 1688] to evict the tenants of his stepfather, Hugh Coghnan. At this time (November 1688) he made a journey to Scotland to obtain the deeds of the property from his maternal grandfather, whose name also was Hugh Coghnan (23) (see p. 77).

Nothing further is known of Hugh Waghop, but the Christian name, Hugh, which appears in the Wauchope family in later generations probably comes from him.

8. *Miss Waughop*, "a Scotch lady", who married about 1690 (Pedigree IV) William Moore of Cranfield, from whom descend the Moores of Kilkeel, may have been the daughter of James, or Collin, or William. Several inter-marriages took place in succeeding generations between the Moores and the Wauchope, the latest being in 1851, that of Jack Moore of Moore Lodge, Kilkeel, and Elizabeth, daughter of Joshua Wauchope of Drumcarrow, the parents of Mr. Hunter Moore of Newry (Pedigree IV).

THIRD GENERATION (II, 1).

The three surviving sons of William of Kilkeel, and Margaret Raymond, or Remon, were all in the Customs service. **[End of Page 81]**

1. *Joshua Wahop* was probably born in 1698, and was in H.M. Customs at Skerries, being described as a "Tyde Surveyor". His name appears in a Deed of Lease of the townlands of Aughnaluby and Brackenhagh, about a mile to the north of Kilkeel, in 1732, between Robert Nedham of Newry and William Moore, James Moore, and Charles Moore of Ballynhattin, and, Joshua Wahop of Skerries.(27)

Joshua and his wife Elizabeth had two children, James and Margaret (II, *). Margaret married in 1750 Joshua Moore of Moran, Co. Down (28) (Pedigree IV). James died unmarried in 1756, and administration of his goods was granted to "Margaret Moore otherwise Wahab (wife of Joshua Moore of

Moran . . .) [his] natural and lawful sister and next of kin". The grant was signed by Joshua Moore, George Wahab, and James Seed, March 19, 1756.(29) Both James and Margaret are mentioned in a deed dated 1756 concerning the transference of the Aughnaluby and Brackenhagh property of the late Joshua Wahab to Joshua Moore, his son-in-law. From this document we learn that after Joshua's death his widow married John Duff of Skerries.(30)

Joshua's clear and concise will runs as follows:

"In the name of God, amen, I Joshua Wahab now of the town of Gallaway (*sic*), gentleman, being weak in body but of sound disposing mind and memory, do make this my last will and Testament in manner and form following:

"Imprim: I bequeath my soul into the hands of him that gave it, hoping for salvation thro' the merrits of my Blessed Redeemer, my body to be buried in such order and such depency as John Disney, Esq., Collector of Gallway (*sic*) shall think fit, and as to such worldly **[End of Page 82]** substance either real or personal as I am possessed of or entitled unto, I leave and bequeath unto my well beloved wife Elizabeth Wahab, and my two children, James and Margaret, to be equally divided between them, share and share alike, and the distribution to be made by my Executors to my said children, at such seasonable times as my Executors shall think proper, first paying all my legal and just debts.

"Item: My will is that in case any of my said children or wife should dye before such distribution be made, then shall the portion of such of them so dying devolve to ye Survivor or Survivors of my said children, share and share alike.

"Item: I appoint Henry Cottingham Esq., and Ambrose Wheeler, Harmer, Exors to this my last will and Testament.

"Witness my hand and seal this 12th day of October, 1737

Robert Westicoat

Napper Gifford

Robert McMullen

Notary Public.

JOSHUA WAHAB.

Will proved Nov. 3rd, 1738."

2. *Thomas Wahab*¹ was born in 1700. He lived at Balbriggan and Skerries and, like his brothers, was "in the Customs service. His name appears in the Dublin Collectors' Accounts for 1740, his quarterly salary as a coast officer being £8 15s. (31)

He married about 1734 Letitia Stewart² of Skerries (1708-1793), and had four children (II,*)

1 Information, except as otherwise stated, is from a note by his grandson Charles (see p. 118 ff.).

2 The name is thus spelt on the tombstone of the Stewarts in the Skerries churchyard. Charles Wahab spells it "Stuart," and adds "of the Royal Family of Scotland as she used to say".

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He used often to go over from the coast to visit his cousins at Drumcarrow, Co. Cavan (see Chapter VI), where he was known as the "Commodore", and stories of him have been handed down and preserved by this branch of the family. The following anecdote was related by John Wauhope (Pedigree V*) to his grandson John (V, B), who tells it in these words: "The house they were in was beset by a mob.... The Commodore took hold of an ash chair, put his foot on it and tore it asunder, and, handing one leg to my grandfather, armed himself with the other. They sallied out and quickly cleared a passage for themselves." After his wife's death in 1793 he went to live at Drumcarrow and died there in 1795. He was buried in the Killinkere churchyard, but the tomb believed to be his has no inscription (cf. p. 119). It is next that of James Wauhop (see p. 77). An old man called Edward Patey told John Wauhope of Carnalynch (see p. 95) that he was at the funeral of the Commodore.

Letitia Wahab, his wife, was buried at Skerries, next to her relatives, the Stewarts (see p. 83 and footnote). Her grandson George (p. 104) erected a tombstone to her memory and to that of his father, Williarn (see p. 104). The inscription on the stone is:

A.D. 1822. This tomb was erected by Colonel George Wahab in memory of his father William Wahab who departed this life on the 9th day of April 1788 in the 43rd year of his age. Also to the memory of his grandmother Letitia Wahab who died the 18th July 1793 aged 86 years.

3. *George Wahab* was also “Tide Surveyor” at King’s End, near Skerries; he was probably younger than Thomas, for his salary was smaller, as appears from the Salary Bills about 1740. His pay was £7 10s. [End of Page 84] quarterly(32), while Thomas’s was £8 15s. (see p. 83). His work was not without danger and excitement, for in 1741 he presented a petition wherein he “most humbly sheweth that on the 15th ult. about 12 at night the Petitioner with the Boatmen was ordered to Portrairie by Mr. Weston on an information, where the Pet^r with said Boatmen made a seizure of 9 Trusses of Tobacco for His Majesty’s use. That a great number of People came down upon y^r Petitioner and assistants and with great violence assaulted them by throwing stones, by which your Pet^r was greatly bruised, and the seizure rescued by the mobb.

“That during the assault by the mob which continued upwards of an hour, y^r Pet^r being armed with a case of pistols, one in your Pet^r’s hand, the other in his pocket, a stone thrown by one of the mob struck y^r Pet^r’s pocket in which the pistol was, and occasioned it to go off, by which your Pet^{nr} was obliged in a few days to apply to a surgeon, under whose care y^r Pet^{nr} has remained in Town upwards of three weeks past.”

He was awarded as compensation for his wound the sum of £9 8s. 5d., according to the following account:

	£	s.	d.
To Mr. Sherlock, Surgeon	3	8	3
To the Apothecary, diet, brandy	4	16	5
To 4 weeks’ lodging at 2 shillings per week	0	8	0
To a nurse keeper at 4 shillings per week	0	16	9

George was living in 1756, when he signed a bill for the administration of the property of his nephew James (see p. 8 2). His name does not appear in the Customs House records later than 1762. The records before this have not been thoroughly searched, and [End of Page 85] we have no evidence to show the date of his retirement or death.

This branch of the family is now represented by descendants of his brother Thomas, who will appear in Chapter VII.

REFERENCES IN CHAPTER V

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2. *Ibid.*, pp. 708, 709.
3. *Register of Privy Council of Scotland*, Vol. VIII, p. 436.
4. Pitcairn, *Criminal Trials*. Edinburgh, 1833, Vol. 111, p. 493.
5. *Hamilton MSS*. Ed. T. K. Lowry. Belfast, 1867, pp. 22, 25, and *Montgomery MSS*. Belfast, 1830, pp. 32, 37 ff.
6. Harrison, *The Scot in Ulster*. Edinburgh, 1888, pp. 17 19.
7. *Patents of Denization*, Pat. 15, James I, X, 26, P. 339.
8. *Inquisitionum in Officio Cancellariae Hiberniae asservatarium Repertorium*, Vol. II, 1829, No. 20, Car. I.
9. *Subsidy Rolls 1663 Co. Down*. 4, 2, 9, 29, Public Records, Dublin.
10. *British Museum Additional MSS*. 4770. Fol. 252-253.
11. Muster Roll for 1642 in Public Records Office, London.
12. *The Montgomery Manuscripts*. Belfast, 1830, p. 158.
13. *Irish Warr of 1641-1653 by a British Officer of the Regiment of Sir .John Clottworthy*, p. 49. (In the library of the Royal United Services Institution.)
14. *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. VIII, pp. 62-69.
15. Records of Ireland - Index nominum to the Adjudications in favour of the (1649) Officers, County Down. 15th Report, pp. 635-636. Dublin Office of Chief Remembrancer of Exchequer. See also O’Hart, J. *Irish Landed Gentry*. Dublin, 1887, p. 409.
16. Burke. *Peerage*, 1917. S.V. Dufferin and Ava.
17. *Record of the Rolls*, Public Records, Four Courts, Dublin, Deeds 14, 15, 18, 20, 25.
18. British Museum Additional MSS. 4770, Fol. 263/4, p. 281.
19. Armstrong, *The Savage Family in Ulster*. London, 1906, p. 128.
20. Records of Ireland, *loc. cit.*, Supplement to 8th Report, p. 295, and 15th Report, p. 431.
21. Act of Settlement XXVI, Car. II, enrolled 8 July, 1673.
22. Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, Vol. XXIV, 191. 1.14. See also O’Hart, *loc. cit.*, pp. 422 and 468.

[End of Page 86]

23. Chancery Bill dated 5 December, 1692. Hugh Coghran and wife v. Hugh Waghop, Patrick Savage, Adam McCormike, John Savage. Public Records, Dublin.

24. Public Records Office, Four Courts, Dublin.
25. Dublin Records, No. 68, 86, 47, 116.
26. Funeral entries. Ed. W. Fitzgerald, College of Arms, Dublin Castle, p. 346 694. Published in series of 18 vols. Original manuscript. British Museum. Additional MSS. 4820, p.175.
27. Public Records, Dublin 72. 100. 49926.
28. Marriage Licence, 24 December, 1750. Dublin Grant Book 1749-1757, p. 98.
29. Prerogative Grant, 1756. 1753-1756, p. 122. Dublin Records.
30. Memorial of Deeds of Lease and Release, 184-131. 122329. Dublin Records.
31. Dublin Customs House Records. Auditor-General's Collection. 6E.12.9. 1741.
32. Customs House Records, Dublin. Establishment for quarter ending 25th March, 1741.
33. Customs House Records, Dublin.

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CHAPTER VI

THE WAUCHOPES IN CAVAN,¹ DONEGAL, AND TYRONE

TWO branches of the family remain in Ireland - one in Cavan and one on the borders of Donegal and Tyrone.

1. THE WAUCHOPES OF CAVAN.

The Cavan family migrated from Co. Down in the eighteenth century and are descended from James Wauhopp (Pedigree II, 2) (1650-1741) (p. 77). The family tradition relates that James's son William (V, 1) possessed a small mountain estate near Kilkeel, and was in the habit of making periodical expeditions to the West of Ireland to buy sheep. On one of these expeditions he met and married Margaret Hunter of Ballyjamesduff, and finally settled at Drumcarrow, near Bailieborough, Co. Cavan, where his descendants were still living in 1911 (see Map II).

William (c. 1705 to c. 1780) (who spelt his name Wauchop, and also Wahab and Wahob) had four sons, George, James, Edward, and John (V*), of whom George, the eldest, and John, the youngest, married sisters named Gibson. These two held the whole of the Drumcarrow Townland between them.

¹ Most of the material for the account of the Cavan family is taken from the reminiscences of Mr. John Wauchope, of Carnalynch, written at the request of Colonel Robert Wahab in 1911. Other sources are given in the appended notes.

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The two other sons, James and Edward, occupied farms at Drumallaght, a few miles farther north.

Four deeds recording legal transactions concerning parts of the Drumcarrow property between William and his sons are in the Dublin Records. The first, dated May 24th, 1763, is the memorial of a lease of 92 acres, 2 roods, 34 perches of the Drumcarrow property demised by James Wahab to Owen and Peter Clark for sixteen years "at the yearly rent of 6s. an acre, together with sixpence a pound receivers fees and also the yearly duties that should conic out of the said lands". James reserved the right to pass through the land at two places. The deed is signed by Peter Clark and witnessed by William Wahab of Drumcarrow, farmer, and Patrick Clark of Drumcarrow, labourer. It was registered May 20th, 1768.(1) The second, dated July 25th, 1770, registered on November 3rd, 1773, concerns the same part of the Drumcarrow property in the parish of Killivan, and records the sale for £73 by James, Edward, and John Wahab to John Moore of Ballynhattin, Co. Down. The witnesses are James Hunter of Co. Cavan, William Moore, Charles Moore, and Elizabeth Moore, all of Ballyvey, Co. Down.(2) These Moores are evidently of the family into which Margaret Wahab married in 1750 (See p. 82 and Pedigree IV).

The third, dated April 24th, 1771, and registered August 22nd, 1776, is the memorial of a deed of lease by which Edward Wahab of Drummallaught, parish of Killancaire, leased to William Wahab of Drumcarrow the property of Aughnaclaffin for thirty-one years at a yearly rental of £4 7s. 6d. Witnessed by James Hunter of Lisinalisky, Co. Cavan, farmer, John Wahab and James Wahab of Drumcarrow, and Edward King of Dublin.(3)

[End of Page 89]

The fourth is an indenture made May 1, 1773, which "witnesseth that the said William Wahob, or Edward Wahob . . . doth demise, grant, set and to farm let unto the said George Wahob that part of

Drumcarra now held by Edward Wahob . . . being ajoyning that part of the Lands of Drumcarra held by the said George Wahob. . .”(4)

Farming in Ireland at this time seems to have had its difficulties, for James Wahab of Drumalaght made a petition in 1769 to the Privy Council of Ireland showing that “in the Dead time of the night some evil minded Person or Persons entered into the lands of Drumalaght ... and then and there cut the Tails of eighty Heifers and Bullocks . . . to the great Damages” of the petitioner, who “has just reason to be in dread and fear of his Life as well as of the Lives of his cattle”.(5)

James and Edward, perhaps, on account of these or similar difficulties, went to America and settled near Pittsburg.

George, the eldest son of William, was a quiet and peaceful farmer, who died at a good old age. He had four sons - John, Isaiah, Colin, and Edward (V, A). Of his sons (i) John and (ii) Isaiah nothing is known.

(iii) Colin, the third son, a member of the Yeoman Cavalry, was a wild character full of practical jokes. It is recorded that on one occasion, when on military duty, he was returning with a party who had provided the escort for the King’s Messenger. They stayed to refresh themselves, and, returning late, wandered off the road, and broke in upon a dancing party. They captured the fiddler and brought him before the Colonel. The Colonel, the Marquess of Headford, let the man go, and ordered Colin to send the fiddle by the speediest messenger he could find. Colin tied the **[End of Page 90]** instrument to the Colonel’s dog and started him off to his master’s quarters, replying, when the Colonel summoned him in a rage, that the dog was the first and speediest messenger he could find.

Colin got into debt, and is said to have died in gaol. His funeral procession was seen by many people, but it was rumoured that Colin was not buried in the coffin, but was let out at a back gate of the gaol by his brother-in-law, the Governor. His family certainly left the country soon after. One of his financial transactions is recorded in a bond of warrant which was issued in 1811, by which Colin Wahab of Drumcarrow was bound to pay one hundred and nineteen pounds nineteen shillings to George Wahab, probably his father.(6)

(iv) Edward, brother of Colin, was killed by a bull about 1840; he had several sons (V, B) - one, George, was blind, and died at Drumcarrow; another, Joshua, served in the Honourable East India Company’s cavalry, and afterwards went to California, where he has many descendants. The other three sons - John, William, and Edward - emigrated to Australia (p. 157).

John (V, *) (c. 1750-1833), the fourth son of William, who with his brother George inherited Drumcarrow, was a shrewd man of business, well educated for his times and calling, and a lover of learning. His house, Drumcarrow Lodge, was open to the young men attending the Latin School at Baillieborough. He was a tall, handsome man of great physical strength; it is recorded that on one occasion an officer set a pugilist in his company at him. John gave him “a slap on the jaw with the back of his open hand which smashed it completely”.

His grandson writes that, “assisted by his excellent wife [Margaret Gibson] he brought up ten children, **[End of Page 91]** educated them, gave large portions to his five daughters, and made professional men of two sons and provided farms for the other three, with abundant capital to work them”. He was over eighty when he died in 1833. He had five sons (V, A).

1. James was killed in 1793, out of revenge for the part he took in a fight at Petersville, about six miles from Baillieborough. At this time the land question led to violent encounters between Catholics and Protestants. Irish Catholics who had been deprived of their lands by Protestant settlers now seized the opportunity of leases falling due to regain their former holdings by paying the increased price demanded by landlords. The ousted settlers formed bands of discontented men, called “The Peep o’ Day Boys”, who went about at night and fixed notices on the doors of Roman Catholic houses, such as “Fire and fagot”, “Go to Hell or Connaught”. Massacres, murders, and other crimes were committed by both parties. The “battle of Petersville” was an encounter between a detachment of soldiers who had made prisoners in Meath, and the Catholic Protective Society or “Defenders”, who attempted to rescue them. James Wauhope and his cousin Edward were among the Protestants who came out armed to assist the military. They afterwards entertained a party of soldiers at Drumcarrow and held a torchlight procession. James was thought to have killed a man who ran out from an outhouse during the fighting, but who was, it is believed, shot by a sentry. The man’s friends killed James in revenge some years afterwards.

2. Hugh died unmarried at the age of sixty-four in 1841. He had a prosperous farm, but lived simply in a small house, dispensing, however, liberal hospitality to his nephews and nieces. **[End of Page 92]**

3. Thomas Wahab, M.D. (1780-1839), was the third son of John. He entered the Army as assistant-surgeon in the 98th Prince of Wales Regiment of Foot in 1811. He was placed on half-pay on reduction of the establishment in 1818. In 1830 he was appointed surgeon to the 37th Regiment, and served with it till his death in 1839.

He was interested in the family history, and knew that he was descended from the Scottish family of Wauchope. In 1836 he met one of his Co. Down cousins, Charles Wahab, then Captain in the Madras Army (p. 118 and II, A), who made the following entry in his diary on the page for January 1, 1836:

Dr. Wahab, H.M. 37th Foot, informed me that his grandfather and our grandfather were first-cousins. They were County of Down people, of a place called Mourne, Killkill, in that County. The original name was Wauhope or Wauchope of Scotch original. The above two persons, and his father, were buried at Killinkare, County of Cavan.' (See p. 77 and p. 119.)

The relationship is shown on p. 94 (cf. Pedigrees II and V).

He appears to have been a spendthrift and left many debts, but he was popular at Drumcarrow, and when he came home on leave the neighbourhood was entertained with escapades which were talked of for months afterwards. He also gave medical aid to all who needed it, and Drumcarrow Lodge was crowded each morning with patients, who repayed him with gifts of the country produce, such as webs of fine linen, crocks of butter, kegs of whisky.

He married Anne Charlotte McWilliams of Co. Tyrone, and died at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1839, at the age of fifty-nine (7), leaving three sons and three daughters (V, B). **[End of Page 93]**

(1) John Robert, his eldest son, was a brilliant and lively young man, who became an Army surgeon like his father, but died soon after receiving his commission. He is buried at Bompton.

(2) William H. Wahab (1822-1893) of Granard, Co. Longford, inherited the farm of his uncle Hugh, together with a good deal of his money. He lived there peacefully till his death.

(3) Hugh Somers (1824-1838)

4. Joshua (V, A), the fourth son of John, was born in 1782. He survived his brothers and succeeded to the Drumcarrow property. It appears that it was he and his younger brother who first used the spelling "Wauhope", which is inscribed on his tombstone. He was a big man of stern, commanding appearance, famed as a cudgel-player. He improved Drumcarrow, planted trees, and cultivated the flower and vegetable gardens.

See p. 93]

[See Pedigree of JAMES WACHOP of Drumaghlish (1616-1678)]

[End of Page 94]

He was generous to the poor, good-humoured, though fierce with his tenants, and kept open house for his relatives and friends.

He died in 1850 and is buried in the Baillieborough graveyard with his wife Margaret, who died in 1831. He left one son and two daughters (V, B), Mary Anne, who married Charles Parr, and Elizabeth, who in 1851 married Jack Moore of Moore Lodge, Kilkeel (Pedigree IV).

John Wauhope, only son of Joshua, was born in 1833, and was brought up at Drumcarrow, but the lease expired four years before Joshua's death, and the property seems to have passed to Charles Parr, his son-in-law. At the time of Joshua's death Carnalynch was the only leased land he held. John, his son, then quite young, inherited this, and, as there was no house upon it, he built the present house and farm-buildings about half a mile from Drumcarrow Lodge. After his marriage he left the farm in charge of a servant, joined a speculating building firm in London, and lived for five or six years at Wanstead, Essex. He spent some time in America, where most of his family settled, but he and his wife returned to Carnalynch, where they were living with their youngest daughter, Helen, in 1911, when Colonel Robert Wahab was engaged in tracing the family history in Ireland and visited him.

John was proud of the family name and took a great interest in these researches. He wrote, at Robert's request, a memorandum which has been drawn upon freely for this chapter.

5. William Wauhope (V, A), the youngest son of John and Margaret Gibson, was destined for the Church. He studied at the University of Glasgow under Professor James Mylne, graduated M.A. in 1809, and became Presbyterian minister of the Second Leesby **[End of Page 95]** Church at Ballymena in 1812,

remaining there till his death in 1837. He was a “courtly, highly educated man, standing six feet two, and was greatly loved by his congregation”.

He married Jane Adams, who died within a short time of his own death, leaving one child, John, aged twelve. The boy was brought up at Drumcarrow, the house of his uncle Joshua, until 1841, when he died. He was a clever, witty lad, and promised to be the most brilliant member of this branch of the family had he lived.

2. THE WAUCHOPES OF DONEGAL AND TYRONE.

A branch of the Wauchope family has been settled in Donegal and Tyrone in the Finn Valley since the middle of the seventeenth century, and is still represented in Castlefinn and Kinkitt, near Strabane (Map II). The ancestors of these families came to Ireland quite independently of the Co. Down branch, and they seem never to have had any connexion with them. The first definite reference to them dates from 1663, when James Waghob held the lands of Fyfin in the Manor of Castlefinn jointly with Andrew Gamble and John Wilson. The lease dated from May 1, 1663, the yearly rent being £8 2s.(8) James Wachobe, most probably the same man, is also shown in the Hearth Money Rolls for Donoughmore in Castlefinn in 1665(9). He paid a tax of 2s. for one hearth. The family tradition is that they descend from three brothers who came to Ireland as “Cromwellian Soldiers” and settled in the locality after the Revolutionary wars. The Muster Roll of the Scots Army 1642(9) under General Munro contains several the name: Captain Robert Wauchope, commanding [End of Page 96] a company in General Munro’s regiment, mustered at Carrickfergus, September 9, 1642; Patricke Wauchope, a private in Captain Andrew Leslie’s Company; Robert Wauchope, a private in Captain James Wallace’s Company of the same regiment; and James Waghob, in Captain Robert Hamilton’s Company of Sir Robert Stewart’s regiment, mustered at Raphoe, Donegal, in 1642. It is possible that the ancestor or ancestors of the Donegal Wauchopes are among these, and the last-named may, therefore, be the same James Wauchope who is shown in the Hearth Money Rolls in 1665 and as tenant in Castlefinn in 1663.

In 1682 William Waghob appears in a lawsuit relating to arrears of pay due to Sir Robert Stewart and his son George Stewart as ’49 officers. William Waghob is plaintiff as guardian of Robert Stewart, son of George and grandson of Sir Robert, who were both dead at the time of the legal proceedings.(10) William Waghob may be the son of James Waghob who served in Sir Robert Stewart’s regiment.

Nothing is known of these Wauchopes before they came to Ireland, but they must have come from Scotland, as they were all in General Munro’s Army, and they must have been kinsmen of the Niddrie family, though their place in the pedigree has not been determined.

Records of them in Ireland are fragmentary, but various deeds and documents have been found which show that the family remained in the neighbourhood of Castlefinn throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. For instance, “Andrew Wachup of Cairnadore in the Manor of Castlefinn” is mentioned in the memorial of a deed of lease dated November 17, [End of Page 97] 1750, together with Robert, Nathaniel, and Andrew, his fifth, sixth, and seventh sons.(11)

“William Wachup of Castlefinn”, who married Jennett Smith, daughter of Adam Smith of Claudy, Co. Tyrone, made a marriage settlement in 1754(12).

Administration of the verbal will of Samuel Waughob of Kinkitt, Co. Tyrone, farmer, was granted in 1765. The will provided for the division of the property of Kinkitt between his two sons Mathew and Charles, and for the “remainder of his estates” to be divided between his widow and three unmarried daughters, Isabella, Sarah, and Ellinor. It was spoken to his brother Charles in the presence of two witnesses. The will of his brother James mentions three other brothers - John, William, and Andrew - and a sister “Augnis”, and is dated 1769. It reads as follows:

I JAMES WAUGHOB of Fyfinn do this 25th. March 1769 make this my last Will. I bequeath to my brother William £3. 2. 3., to my Brother John £5. 0. 0., to my Sister Augnis £5. 0. 0., to my brother Samuel £5. 0. 0., to my brother Andrew £5. 0. 0., as for my wife Rachel Stevenson and children I allow them to live together for 12 years and then if my wife pleases she is to have one room in the house and a milk cow. I bequeath to my daughter Lovey £22. 15. 0. as also £20. to a child about to be born, but if it should die or my daughter Lovey should die the deceased one’s fortune is to be divided between my other two children. I bequeath to my son Isaac all the rest of my lands, goods and chattels in Fyfinn. I make Andrew Stevenson in the Parish of Raphoe Co. Donegal and John Waughob of the Parish of Urney executors of this my will.

Signed JAMES WAUGHOB.

Witnesses: Andrew McIntyre.
William Wachob.
James Wachob.

Not proved.

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From these two wills we can construct the following table of this family:

[See Pedigree of Donegal Wauchopes]

Alexander Wachope, living at Cullenswood, near Dublin, who died in 1799, was evidently of this branch of the family, for he left property to his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Leney, of Ballyarle, Co. Donegal, and to “my very good friend, Dr. William Leney, apothecary, of Castlefin . . . on account of the very great esteem I always bore him”. This will is signed Alex. Wachope, but not witnessed; a note is appended stating that David Lawrence of Dublin “maketh oath on the Holy **[End of Page 99]** Evangelists” that it is in the handwriting of Alexander Wachope.

The will of Andrew Wauchop (1818) of Castlefinn gives a good deal of information about his family. It runs as follows:

I ANDREW WAUCHOP of Castlefin Senior do make this my last Will. I bequeath to my well beloved Wife ISABELLA WAUCHOP my right title and interest in the house in which I now dwell, together with the fields called the Shell Hill. I leave her also my chattels and household furniture. After her death all the above property to devolve to CHARLES WAUCHOP son to Andrew Wauchop of the High Ault, and if he does not live to enjoy it, the same shall devolve to the said Charles Wauchop’s brother ANDREW. I bequeath to ROBERT COWDAN the tenement that he now possesses during his own, his wife’s and Son Andrew’s life. I bequeath to Andrew Wauchop of TRUSK in the Parish of Donaghmore the yearly rent of ROBERT COWDAN’S holding. I bequeath to the said ANDREW WAUCHOP of Trusk £10. 0. 0; I bequeath to Charles Wauchop, son of Andrew Wauchop of the High Ault, £20. 0. 0; I leave to his brother Andrew £20. 0. 0; I bequeath to ISABELLA COOPER, Wife to JOHN COOPER of the Ault £20. 0. 0; I bequeath to Andrew Wauchop Junior of Castlefin £10. 0. 0; together with a bond containing £34. 2. 6., I bequeath to Robert Wauchop’s Wife of Killdowney £10 0. 0; I bequeath to Andrew Cowdan, Robert Cowdan’s Son, £10 0. 0; I bequeath to Sidney McGranahan, Wife to Alexander McGranahan deceased, £10. 0. 0; I bequeath to William Stevenson of Burnside £15. 0. 0; All the remainder I leave to Andrew Wauchop of the Ault. I appoint John Campbell of Gortin in the Parish of Lifford Farmer, and Andrew Wauchop of the High Ault executors of this my will.

Signed 12th. August 1816.

ANDREW WAUCHOP.

Witnesses:

(*Seal*)

James McNaught,
James McCowan,
Patrick Neale.

[End of Page 100]

Probate granted to Andrew Wauchop of the Ault in the Parish of Urney, Co. Donegal, 25th March, 1818.

Two bonds of Administration refer to later members of the family in the parish of Urney; in 1846 Samuel Wachob of Kinkitt and two others entered into a bond to administer the goods of Charles Wachob, deceased; and in 1857, Samuel having died, William Boak, Francis James Porter, and Robert Allen signed a bond to administer his goods.

There are at present two representatives of the Donegal Wauchopes. One is Mr. James Wauchope of Trusk House, Ballybofey. This is the Trusk mentioned in the will of Andrew Wauchope of Castlefinn, 1818 (p. 100), and it is believed that it was used as a hunting resort by his ancestors. Mr. James Wauchope’s brothers went to America, and three of his sons are in Australia, three in Canada, and one was living at home in 1911.

The other member of the family is Mr. John Taggart Wauchob of Kinkitt, Strabane, Tyrone. His forefathers were settled there for generations, and at the beginning of the nineteenth century owned the whole townland between various families. The name is spelt “Wauchob”, and is so inscribed on a tombstone in the family burying-ground at Urney, dated early in the eighteenth century. Mr. Wauchob and his sisters are the descendants of a Wauchob who migrated to Newtown Stewart, about five miles from Strabane. They are the only representatives of the name in Tyrone.

REFERENCES IN CHAPTER VI

1. Dublin Records. Four Courts of Dublin, 258, 242, 170809.

2. *Ibid.*, 298, 409, 197867.
3. *Ibid.*, 313, 387, 209246.
4. *Ibid.*, Indenture 1773.

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5. Dublin Records, 10198A, Carton 270.
6. Dublin Records.
7. *Gentleman's Magazine*, Jan: 1840. Obituary Notice.
8. Chancery Bill, 3rd March, 1700, Wm. Lord Visct. Mountjoy v. Robert Elliott, John Browne, John Sim, John Homes, Wm. Hamilton, Andw. Gamble, John Wilson, *Jas. Waghopp*, Michael Stevenson, Robert Saunders and Letitia, his wife. Ans. of Waghop and Wilson, 6th June 1701, and other answers. Dublin Records Office.
9. Public Records Office, London.
10. Chancery Bill, 7 April, 1682. Katherine Stewart, widow, Robert Stewart by Wm. Waghop, his guardian, v. Arthur Lord Viscount Granard, Oliver Berkley, etc. Dublin Record Office.
11. Dublin Records, 153, 242, 102572.
12. *Ibid.*, 206, 356, 136366.

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[See Illustration 3 - Mary Wahab, 1735-1819]

CHAPTER VII¹

THE DESCENDANTS OF THE CO. DOWN FAMILY

THOMAS WAHAB (II, 1) (1700-1795) of Balbriggan, “the Commodore” (see pp. 83,84), is a link between the Wahabs of Co. Down (Chap. V) and the Wauhopes of Co. Cavan (Chap. VI). He was born at Kilkeel (Co. Down) and died at Drumcarrow (Co. Cavan). His working life as a coast officer was passed at Balbriggan (Co. Dublin), and he married Letitia Stewart of Skerries, a mile or two south of Balbriggan, where his brothers Joshua and George were in the Customs Service.

He had four children - Mary, William, Elizabeth, and George.

I. THE FAMILY OF THOMAS WAHAB OF BALBRIGGAN (II, *).

1. Mary (1735-1819) married, first, the Rev. Ralph Caird, or Card, of Dublin. Portraits of her and her husband are reproduced. She had brown eyes and hair, straight nose, fine eyebrows, and rounded chin. She is represented with a quiet, rather anxious expression. She wears a blue satin dress, with pearls in her hair and draping her bodice.

Her husband had a handsome, refined face with a

1. The dates given in this chapter can be verified from existing registers Army Lists, etc. They are supplemented by memories of living descendants

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fresh complexion. He wears a white wig, black gown, and clerical bands. He died in 1766, and in his will left £800 to “be applied for the use and advantage of William Wahab and George Wahab, children of Thomas Wahab of Balbriggan [brothers of his wife], towards putting them out to business” and advancing them in the world. William at the time of his brother-in-law’s death was twenty-one years of age, and George fourteen, but it appears that the legacy only reverted to them if their sister, Mrs. Caird, died within ten years of her husband, so that they had to start their career without it. He also mentioned his wife’s sister Elizabeth and her parents, Thomas and Letitia Wahab.

After the death of her first husband, Mary married her cousin, James Hill, and lived in Moore Street, Dublin; she died in 1819, aged eighty-four, and in her will left bequests to five of the children of her “late dear brother, George Wahab, who died in the East Indies”, and to “Margaret Delaney” (II, A), daughter of her brother William.

2. *William* (1745-1788) followed his father’s profession and entered the Customs Service at Skerries, where he seems to have lived till his death in 1788. His grave is next to that of the Stewarts, his mother’s family, in the Skerries churchyard (see p. 84). He married about 1776 and had five children (II, A).

(i) His eldest son George (1775-1843) became Major-General in the Honourable East India Company’s Service. He lived at Blackrock, Co. Dublin, where he died in 1843. He set up a stone in the Skerries churchyard to the memory of his father and grandmother (p. 84). He was married three times, and had three daughters and one son by his second wife, Frances Charteris (see Pedigree II, A and B). This son, William Lancelot (1830-1856), entered the

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[See Illustration 4 – The Rev. Ralph Card, Married to Mary Wahab, September 21, 1755]

service of the Honourable East India Company, and was Lieutenant at the time of his death at the age of twenty-six. He married Constance Houston, but had no children.

(ii) James (1777-1807), the second son of William, Lieutenant in the 68th Durham Regiment, served in the West Indies and died unmarried.

(iii) Margaret (1779-1838), William’s elder daughter, became Mrs. Delaney. (iv) Lancelot, died young, and (v) Mary, married Lieutenant Clare.

3. *Elizabeth* married in 1776 Edward Keggan of Dublin. She is mentioned after her brothers in the will of her brother-in-law, Ralph Card.

4. *George* was born in 1752 at Balbriggan and educated in Dublin. He joined the Honourable East India Company's service as a cadet in 1769, becoming Lieutenant, Madras Army, in 1770. He served in the army commanded by Sir Eyre Coote throughout the first Mysore War of 1782 against Hyder Ali. The regiment, the 14th Madras Native Infantry, of which he was at this time Adjutant, still bears his name.

In 1790 he commanded the 14th Madras Native Infantry Regiment as a Captain during the campaign against Tippu Sultan. He distinguished himself by the capture of several of the hill forts in the Mysore country, and was present at the siege and capture of Seringapatam, where Tippu Sultan surrendered.¹ Subsequently he became Colonel of the 17th Regiment, afterwards the 33rd Madras Native Infantry, and to this regiment also he gave the name of Wahab.²

1 Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Wilson, *History of the Madras Army*, Government Press, Madras, 1882, vol. ii, pp. 212 and 193.

2 The regiments of the old Indian Army, besides their number, had generally a name, either that of the officer who originally raised the regiment, or of some distinguished officer who was identified with it. In the Indian Army List the heading is:

[Continued on p. 106.]

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He attained the rank of General in 1808, and died while in command of the Guntoor Division in the same year.

He married in 1776 Catherine, daughter of Henry Brooke, of the Madras Civil Service, Member of Council in 1771, and one of the Provisional Government which deposed the Governor, Lord Pigott. It is believed that she was related to the family of Sir James Brooke, who afterwards became Rajah of Sarawak.

The following inscription is on George's tombstone in St. Mary's cemetery, Madras:

20th December, 1808. George Wahab, Major-General, aged 55 years, forty of which he passed in the service of his country. He entered the Madras Army in 1769, and served throughout the Mysore campaign, under Cornwallis. He married Miss Catherine Brooke, 25th October, 1776, who died at Palancottah, 26th November, 1814.¹

From George Wahab and Catherine Brooke are descended the present generation of this branch of the family, there being no male descendants of William now living. As befits the descendants of the man who gave his name to Wahab's regiments, a remarkable number have served in the Army, and especially in the Indian Army. George may be said to have founded the military tradition of the family. His four sons

Continued from p. 105.]

"Fourteenth Regiment Native Infantry, Wahab - Late 2nd Battn. 6th Regt. N.I., raised at Vellore in 1775.

"Thirty-third Regiment Native Infantry, Wahab - Late 1st Battn. 7th Regt. N.I., raised at Guntoor."

The Madras Regiments have been reconstituted, and the 14th M.N.I. is now the 74th Punjabis, and the 33rd has become the 93rd Burma Infantry, but in the Indian Army List the old name "Wabab" is still given them - probably there is no one in those regiments now who knows why. - (Note by R. A. W.)

1 These dates do not exactly agree with those given by Charles Wahab (see p. 122).

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(II, A) - George Lancelot (1782-1846), James (1783-1842), Henry (1788-1830), and Charles (1802-1871) - were all in the service of the Honourable East India Company. The Army List for 1821 contains the names of five Wahabs among the officers serving under the Presidency of Fort St. George - these four brothers and George, their first-cousin (see p. 104). George appears in the list as Lieutenant-Colonel in the 21st Native Infantry, 2nd Battalion, and was in Europe on furlough. George Lancelot, in the 2nd Battalion 17th Native Infantry, had the rank of Major. James, also in the 17th Native Infantry, was a Captain, and commanded the 6th extra battalion at Masulipatam. Henry, of the 19th Native Infantry, was Captain. Charles was an Ensign in the 2nd Battalion of the 5th Native Infantry.

All except Henry, who died a Major at the age of forty-two, rose to the rank of General.

II. THE FAMILY OF GEORGE WAHAB AND CATHERINE BROOKE (II, A).

1. *George Lancelot* (1782-1846) entered the Madras Army in 1799 and became General in 1838. He took part in the Polygar War. He married Julia Anne, daughter of Captain John Hewson, of the 89th Regiment, and had four sons and two daughters (II, B).

(i) His eldest son, George Arthur (1821-1913), served for some years in the Police in the Straits Settlements, and subsequently in the London Police. He married Charlotte Cook and had five children (II, C), of whom one only, Kate, is now alive.

(ii) John Henry (1823-1842).

(iii) The third, Charles William (1828-1913),

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was educated at Merchiston Castle, Edinburgh, entered the Honourable East India Company's service in 1846 as Lieutenant in the Bombay Native Infantry and rose to the rank of Major-General. In 1857 he was invalided home, and was posted in 1858 to the 106th Fusiliers. He was transferred in 1860 to the Public Works Department, Bombay, and after serving in it for several years was appointed second-in-command of the 15th Bombay Native Infantry. He commanded the 8th Bombay Native Infantry between 1875 and 1880, when he retired. He lived in Edinburgh and its neighbourhood until he went to Flower Hill, Crieff, his home for the last twenty years of his life. He married, first, Kate, daughter of Charles Cowan, of Penicuik, Midlothian. She died in 1887 without issue. His second wife was Annie, daughter of Sir James Bourdillion, who survives him. He left four children (II, C).

(a) Charles Lancelot, born 1890, educated at Merchiston Castle, Edinburgh, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, entered the 1st Northamptonshire Regiment in 1911. He served in France as machine-gun officer to his regiment from August 12, 1914, until April 1915. After recovering from his second severe wound (he was wounded first at the Battle of the Aisne, September 1914), he joined the General Staff at Gallipoli in September 1915. He was again wounded and, on recovery, served in Egypt, and in 1917 joined the Royal Air Force. He was engaged in night-flying in Home Defence till the Armistice, when he was transferred to North Russia, where he was mentioned in dispatches. He retired in 1920 and settled in Southern Rhodesia; in 1925 he married Beatrice Fox, and has one child, Cecilia June, 1927.

(b) James Bourdillion, born 1891, was educated at Merchiston Castle. He joined the 2nd Middlesex

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[See Illustration 5 – Attack Upon the Enemy's Stockades Commanded by Major James Wahab, May 28, 1824]

Regiment in 1914, and was killed in the assault on Neuve Chapelle on March 11, 1915.

(e) Joyce, born 1895, was educated at Cheltenham College. During the war she served in the Military Intelligence Department of the War Office, and afterwards with the Ministry of Shipping, Admiralty. She married in 1917 Alfred Dreydel and has one child.

(d) Olivia (Mercy), born 1897, was educated at Cheltenham College. She served with the Women's Legion during the War, and for a year after the Armistice was driving for the Flying Corps No. 4 Stores Department. She married in 1923 Peter Bree, Indian Civil Service, and has one son and one daughter.

2. *James* (II, A), second son of George Wahab and Catherine Brooke, born in 1783, entered the Honourable East India Company's service in 1800, rising to the rank of Major-General in 1841. In 1819, as a Major, he was appointed to the command of the 6th Extra Battalion of the Madras Native Infantry, and was commended by the Government for his zeal in disciplining it.

He served in the Burma War of 1824, being detached by Sir Archibald Campbell with a part of his force against the Isle of Negrais, which he took without opposition, and he commanded the column of attack in the assault on the Pagoda Point Stockade, Rangoon¹. He was mentioned in dispatches and received the order of C.B. the following year. Sir Archibald Campbell, in a general order, July 9, 1824, expressed his "great pleasure in returning thanks to Major Wahab and the details of 3rd, 10th, and 17th M.N.I., who formed the column of attack under his own observation yesterday, for their steady and soldier-like conduct in the assault of the Pagoda Point Stockade".

¹ Wilson, *loc. cit.*, Vol. iv, p. 297.

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There is a series of interesting pictures depicting this campaign. One of them, entitled "Attack upon the enemy's stockades commanded by Major Wahab, May 28, 1824", is reproduced opposite p. 109.

In September 1837 he was appointed to command the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, and was Resident at Hyderabad in 1838. He died in 1842 at Ootacamund, Neilgherry Hills, while still in this command.

On his monument in St. Stephen's Church graveyard, Ootacamund, is the following inscription:

27th February, 1842. Major-General James Wahab, C.B., of the Madras Army, aged 57 Years.¹ He was a kind and affectionate father, a generous husband, a gallant and zealous soldier, who was actively employed in all the principal campaigns during a Service of 42 years, and received approbation and favour from the Government he had so well served. This monument is erected as a tribute of affection by his widow Louisa.

Louisa, whom he married in 1807, was a daughter of General Armand Nicholas Lasalle (or Lascelles), who was serving in St. Dominique as Général de Brigade in 1803-1804, and, after returning to France, was sent to Pondicherry in command of the French forces there. She died at Bangalore, January 20, 1860.

James had three sons (II, B) - James George, William, and Henry John - all of whom were in the Army; two daughters - Charlotte, who married Captain Philip Chambers, Madras Army, and left a son, Charles, also in the Indian Army, and Louisa, who married Captain R. Keith Watt. Six other children of James died young (II, B).

(i) James George, born in 1808, entered the Madras Army in 1827, and became Lieutenant in the 40th Madras Native Infantry. He married Miss C,

¹ See footnote on p. 106.

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Tscerpel, and had one daughter, Clara, who married Colonel Stoddard.

He was shot in 1831 by a native soldier, and was buried at Trichinopoly. His tombstone in St. John's Church cemetery records the incident:

5th December, 1831. Lieutenant James George Wahab, of the 40th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, who was wantonly shot by a Sepoy of his company, whilst the regiment was at ball practice, in the Presence of the Officer commanding the Division, on 5th December, 1831, aged 23 years and 5 months.

(ii) William Morrison, born in 1810, entered the Honourable East India Company's service in 1828, served in the 44th Madras Infantry, and became a Captain. He died in 1846, leaving a daughter, Matilda, who married, first, Captain Laurie and, second, Colonel MacDonald.

(iii) Henry John, born 1818 at Cannanore. Educated at the Rev. D. C. de la Fosse's school, Richmond, joined 94th Regiment in 1840, was promoted Captain in 1854, and became Paymaster in the same year. In 1870 he was transferred to the 21st R.S.F., and subsequently to the 48th Regiment. He retired in 1885, and died at Great Warley, Essex, in March 1897. He married in 1853 Lydia Maria, daughter of the Rev. John Hands, and had one son and four daughters (II, C).

(a) His son, Robert Alexander, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., R.E., was a distinguished soldier, a scholar, and a man of singular modesty and charm. He compiled the notes on which this history is based, and in conjunction with Edward Wahab of Coldings, Loughton, traced the connexion of his own family with the Wauchopes of Niddrie.

He was born in 1855 at Monkstown, Co. **[End of Page 111]** Dublin, and educated at Durham School, where he acquired his love of the classics. He passed into Woolwich at the age of sixteen, and entered the Royal Engineers in 1873. He was promoted Captain in 1885, Major in 1895, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1895, and Colonel in 1899.¹

He won a high reputation in India as an explorer and surveyor of the mountainous frontier regions, and Sir Thomas Holdich wrote of him as "a maker of maps".

In 1875 he joined the Madras Sappers and Miners, and two years later he served with the expedition that was sent to suppress the Pumpa rebellion. In 1878 he served in Afghanistan with the Peshawar Valley field force as an assistant field engineer. Six weeks after the Peace of Gandamak was signed the British Resident at Kabul and his staff were murdered, and a British Indian army again invaded Afghanistan. In this campaign (1879-1880) Robert served with the force that advanced on Kabul under General Roberts, and in 1881 was attached to a military expedition against the Marsud-Waziris.

After serving for eighteen months in the Military Works Service at Lahore and Meerut, he was appointed to the Survey of India in 1883, and attached as assistant surveyor to Sir Robert Sandeman's mission through West and South Baluchistan. In 1884 Sir Robert Sandeman commanded an expedition to

explore the Zhob Valley between Baluchistan and the Punjab frontier. Robert was in charge of the survey party, and, in spite of opposition from the Zhibis, made valuable observations and maps of the country, which was hitherto geographically unknown. He remained

1 This account is abridged from the memoir by Colonel Sir S.G. Burrard, K.C.S.I., F.R.S. Reprinted from the *Royal Engineers' Journal*, March 1922.

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[See Illustration 6 – Colonel R.A. Wauhope, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E.]

in Baluchistan surveying various areas, and at this time invented his “Height Indicator”, which is now recognized as an essential part of the equipment of a topographical surveyor.

He played a leading part in the surveys carried out during campaigns on the Punjab frontier, and in 1888 accompanied an expedition for exploring Southern Waziristan, and later in the same year went in charge of the survey party on the Black Mountain campaign and made useful maps of the hills on the east bank of the Indus. His observations provided the clue for the identification established by Sir Aurel Stein in 1926 of the Rock of Aornos, the famous stronghold taken by Alexander the Great.

Early in 1891 he accompanied the Miranzai field force, which operated from Kohat, against the tribes occupying the outer hills between the Kurram and Khyber Passes, and in the summer, serving with the Hazara field force, extended the surveys which he had made on the Indus during the Black Mountain expedition of 1888.

In 1894 he was chief survey officer to the mission for demarcating the Durand boundary line on the frontier between India and Afghanistan, where it ran through Waziristan. The setting up of the boundary pillars was carried out under difficulties: caused, on the one hand, by the opposition of the Waziris (in a night attack on the camp at Wana heavy casualties were inflicted on the party and Captain Macaulay, R.E., was killed); and, on the other hand, by the mountainous nature of the country.

In 1895 he was appointed to the Pamir Commission under General Gerard, with Colonel Holdich (now Sir Thomas Holdich) as chief survey officer. Sir Thomas Holdich has recorded that “the success of **[End of Page 113]** the Pamir Triangulation of 1895 was due to Wauhope’s capacity for climbing great heights rapidly, and to the promptness with which he observed rounds of angles from the summits. No one but a highly experienced surveyor could have made this connexion between the triangulations of India and Russia.”

At the end of this year Robert was survey officer to the commission under Colonel Holdich to settle the boundary between Persia and Baluchistan. He returned to Simla in March 1896 in tragic circumstances. His wife, Catherine Mary Ward, married in 1884, was riding near Simla when her horse took fright and leapt over a cliff: she was severely injured and died a week later.

In 1897 he took part in the Tirah campaign against the frontier tribes of the Afridi and Orakzai, as chief assistant to Colonel Holdich; and in 1898, on the retirement of Colonel Holdich, he served as chief survey officer with the field force. After the conclusion of the campaign he remained in charge of the frontier party until 1900, and carried out surveys on both banks of the Indus in the hills above Burer and Huzara.

In 1901 Robert was transferred to Aden with orders to extend the maps of the hinterland into the interior, and in 1902 he was appointed Chief British Commissioner to settle the boundary with a Turkish commission. His duties became political and diplomatic, and the next two years were spent in endless negotiations and disappointments. The Arab sheikhs opposed the Turkish claims sometimes by argument, and more often by warlike attacks. The Arab tribes also fought among themselves, and the Turks were powerless to restore order. Agreements between them were broken again and again. The surveyors were continually being molested, their cairns and pillars pulled down, and **[End of Page 114]** their camel men forced in wrong directions. Besides these disturbances on the spot delays were caused by having to refer questions to London or Simla; at last, however, in 1904 the boundary was settled, the pillars built, and the treaty and maps signed.

Robert retired from the Army in 1905, and lived at Alverstoke with his daughter Eileen until 1914. During this time he wrote the article on Arabia for the 11th edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and joined the Royal Geographical Society’s Committee, as the representative of the India Office, for the revision of the spelling of geographical names.

On the outbreak of war with Germany in 1914 he rejoined the Army, and was at first appointed to the Ordnance Survey at Shrewsbury and Edinburgh; but when the garrison at Aden was attacked by Turkish forces he offered his services to the India Office, and in July 1915 returned to Aden as political and military Intelligence Officer for South-West Arabia. There was continual skirmishing between the British forces and the Turks, and, in order to get into communication with the Arab sheikhs who dwelt in the rear of the Turkish position, and were thus cut off from the land side, he made many journeys up and down the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea. He also visited the Island of Kamaran, two hundred miles north of Perim, and used the opportunity to take observations of certain peaks inland in the hope of elucidating the conflicting evidence of explorers concerning the hills of Arabia; he believed that two high mountains shown upon the maps on the authority of different travellers were really one and the same, and subsequently, when he was revising the map of Arabia in the Survey of India Drawing Office, by moving the two explorers' routes of **[End of Page 115]** nearer together in latitude, he was able to convert their two separate mountains into one.

In 1916 the Surveyor-General of India asked for his services, and for the next two and a half years he worked at map-compilation and map-drawing in the Survey Office at Dehra Dun. He brought Hunter's map of Arabia and of the Persian Gulf up-to-date, and he compiled some excellent maps of South-West Arabia. His knowledge of languages enabled him to revise the spellings of geographical names, and he wrote two pamphlets for the use of map-makers - one dealing with the languages of Western Asia (Arabic, Persian, Turkish), and the other dealing with the Mongolian languages (Tibetan and Chinese). The senior Indian draughtsman at Dehra Dun has written: "During Colonel Wauhope's re-employment in the survey of India he once again won the admiration of all those seeking advice on geographical matters, of which he possessed a vast knowledge; he was himself a neat draughtsman, and the maps produced under his direction are monuments to his ability."

He remained with the Survey of India until peace was declared with Germany, and finally retired from the Government service in 1919. He returned to his home at Alverstoke, but eighteen months later died suddenly (on January 23, 1921) of heart failure at Morgins in the Alps. An appreciation of his life's work in *The Times* closed with the words: "His many friends recognize a certain sad fitness about his end amidst the snows and peaks of Switzerland."

He was mentioned in dispatches many times. He received medals for the Afghan War, for the Punjab Frontier, and for the Tirah Campaign, and five additional clasps. In 1895 he was made a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, and in 1899 a Brevet Colonel. In 1896 he **[End of Page 116]** was awarded the C.I.E. for his services on the Pamir Commission, and in 1904 the C.B. and the C.M.G. for his service on the Arabian Boundary Commission.

He left two children - *Eileen May* and Robert Stuart (11, D).

(1) *Eileen May*, born in 1885, was educated at the Royal School, Bath. She managed her father's house from his retirement in 1905 until the outbreak of the war in 1914. She then served with the Gosport Voluntary Aid Detachment (1914-1915), and in the Hospital Complémentaire 64, near Toulouse (1915-1919). She was awarded the decoration of Palmes Argentées de la Croix Rouge and two British war medals.

In 1925 she joined St. Mary's Mission, Quambu, East Griqualand, and in 1928 married the Rev. Hugh Pringle of that Mission.

(2) *Robert Stuart*, O.B.E. (Major), born in 1887, was educated at Wellington College and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He entered the 128th Pioneers, Indian Army, in 1906, and joined the Survey of India in 1910. In 1912 he served in the Miri-Mihuri Expedition, and from 1914 to 1921 served with the Royal Engineers on the North-West Frontier, taking part in the Mahsud campaigns of 1917 and 1920 and the Afghan War of 1919. He received the medal with three bars and was awarded the O.B.E. In 1921 he rejoined the Survey of India. He married in 1915 Mary O'Grady and has two children - John, 1916, and Joan, 1918 (II, E).

(b) Of the four daughters of Henry John Wahab and Lydia Hands: one died young; two, Henrietta Emily (born 1857) and Kate Evelyn (born 1872), entered the Society of the Sisters of Bethany, Lloyd Square, London. Henrietta was elected Sister Superior **[End of Page 117]** in charge of the Orphanage of the Society at Bournemouth in 1912. The third, Lydia Edith (1869), married John Herbert Mathews in 1895. Two of her sons - Hugh and Cecil - were killed in action in the war of 1914-1918.

(3) Henry (II, A), 1788-1830, third son of George Wahab and Catherine Brooke, was a Major in the Honourable East India Company's service in the 37th Madras Native Infantry. He married Beatta Towel in 1829, but had no children.

(4) Charles (II, A) (1802-1871) was educated at Reading, joined the Honourable East India Company's service as a cadet in 1819, and became Major-General in 1859. He served with the 5th, 10th, 30th, and 45th Madras Native Infantry regiments, and was Colonel of the 27th Madras Native Infantry in 1847. He took part in the two Burmese wars. In 1825 he received the medal with clasp for the Battle of Ava, and in 1852-1853 the medal and clasp for Pegu.

He was commandant of Trichinopoly in 1856-1859, and received the following appreciation of his services on his promotion in 1859 to the rank of Major-General:

Extract from D.O. by Major-General R. Budd,
Commanding Southern Division.
Hd. Qrt., Trichinopoly,
18th August, 1859,

No. 399.

Whilst the Officer Commanding the Division congratulates Brigadier Wahab on his promotion as notified in the Fort Saint George Gazette of the 16th instant, he cannot refrain from expressing his unfeigned regret at the loss of his valuable Services in the command of this important station, the duties of which he has discharged in the most considerate and kindly

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[See Illustration 7 – Captain Charles Wahab at the Time of His Marriage, 1836]

spirit, and at the same time maintained discipline and upheld the best interests of the Public Service. The Major-General is well aware of the affectionate esteem and respect in which the Brigadier is held by all ranks who have the privilege of serving under his orders, and he takes leave to proffer his own with their united heartfelt aspirations (*sic*) for Major-General Wahab's future prosperity and the happiness of every member of his family.

(True extract.)

H. RIGGS, Captain,
Acting D.A.A. Genl. C.D.¹

He met Dr. Thomas Wahab (see p. 93), of the Drumcarrow family, and writes on May 18, 1836, to Janet Cowan, to whom he was engaged:

“To-day we dine with General Ashe - and the next day a Doctor Wahab, Surgeon in His Majesty's 37th Foot, dines with us. He says his grandfather and my grandfather were first-cousins - they and his father lie buried in the Family Vault in a Town in the County of Cavan, Ireland - that the family belongs to the County of Down-the original name was Wauchope, and came over from Scotland, and many other matters regarding the family that I knew nothing of, he told me. It was my Grandfather that changed the name, but why he could not say - What a strange fashion, of changing the name.”

He himself compiled a “Family Register”, which has been drawn upon freely for this chapter. An extract is given on pages 122-123.

He gives the following table of reasons for the names of his children (II, B):

1. Charles, called after his father.
2. Janet Catherine, called after her mother and her paternal and maternal grandmothers.

¹ Manuscript found with Charles Wahab's papers.

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3. George Duncan, called after his paternal and maternal grandfathers.
4. Matilda, called after her aunt, Mrs. Matilda Droz.
5. Charlotte Elizabeth, called after her aunt Charlotte, Mrs. James Cowan, and her cousin, Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson.
6. Helen, called after her aunt Helen, Mrs. Madden.
7. Edward, called after his cousin, Edward Beauman of Furness, near Naas, Co. Kildare.
8. Emma Louisa, called after her aunts, Mrs. Emma Tulloch and Mrs. Louisa Wahab.
9. Letitia Stuart, called after her great-grandmama.

He married in June 1836 Janet, second daughter of Duncan Cowan, of Moray House, Edinburgh. The brief notes of his diary for 1835 record a journey in Ireland and the events which led to his engagement.

On returning from India in September he went to Dublin, then to Drogheda. From Drogheda to Belfast he travelled by coach “outside” for the sum of 11s. He came by steamer from Belfast to Glasgow, and travelled again outside the coach from Glasgow to Edinburgh. He notes: “Sat next a relative of the Cowans”. This was (according to a note by his son Edward) his first introduction to the Cowan family, and on October 6th he “called on Mr. Cowan”. On October 17th and 23rd, November 7th, 21st, 24th, and 26th, he “dined at Mr. Cowan’s”. On December 3rd he notes “Miss Janet Cowan’s birthday”. An exercise-book containing religious meditations, and extracts from sermons, written by Janet in and before 1835, is extant. Interspersed are a few brief notes of family and personal happenings; for instance, in 1835, “24 Nov. Marjery Simpsons daughter born”, 28th, “Lost my brooch while in Sir George Clarkes grounds.” Among them is an entry in blacker ink, evidently added later: **[End of Page 120]** “17th October, Charles and I met for the first time”. Charles kept a diary at the end of this book, at long intervals, till August 1842. It begins with the following dispassionate entry:

1836, June 16th. Th. At ½ past 8 p.m. married by the Revd. John Bruce of the new north church in the presence of Papa, Marjory, Helen, Charlotte, Mrs. Alexr. Cowan Moray House, Duncan and John who was “best man” After the ceremony we went out to Kalet mile (?).

The honeymoon was spent in the Highlands and in Ireland. The following entries give an idea of the writer’s detached manner, and of travelling at that date:

20th Mon. At 7 A.M. set off for the Trossachs went in the passage boat down Loch Katerine. It was very cold and Janet’s hands were quite benumbed. A large party of Americans were in the boat. They secured to themselves all the ponies but we were not disappointed that we had to walk to Inversnaid five miles. Here we went on board the steamer wh. first took us up and then down the Loch to Balloch, whence we went by coach to Dumbarton and by steamer up the Clyde to Glasgow. Stayed at the Black Bull Inn, a dirty, disagreeable one.

The next day they sailed for Belfast. While in Ireland they visited Dublin “and were very kindly received by Cousin George and his wife” [probably George, son of Wm. of Skerries (II, A) and p. 104)]. They visited Edward Beauman at Furness, Joe Stock at Naas, and Harry Stock at Coolmine.

On 2nd Sat. . . . The steamer started at ½ past five for Liverpool, it was rather rough but we went very rapidly and 3rd Sunday at 4 this morning arrived safe. We got to Henry Simpsons at six and found them all in bed. Mr. McCorguodale

[End of Page 121]

[See County Down Family, Part 1]

[End of Page 122]

[See Illustration 8 – Janet Cowan, Wife of Captain Charles Wahab, 1836]

[See County Down Family, Part 2]

[End of Page 123]

came and let us in. Morning service we attended Mr. McNeil’s church his text Ps. cxvi. 13, in the evening we went and heard Mr. Jones.

In August (16th) they sailed for London in the steamer *Royal William*, and arrived at St. Katharine’s Dock in the evening of the 18th. On the 27th they went to Brighton by the “Blue” (coach), “outside 10s.”, to visit the Thompsons at Rottingdean. The journey took from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. On August 31st:

We left London this afternoon, Matilda, Helen and James Cowan accompanied us in the steamer to Gravesend, we reached the *Alfred* on board of which we had taken our Passage to Madras, about 6 p.m. the above three left us at ten to return home.

Sept. 1st. Weighed Anchor. The wind fair by 8 p.m. Got as far as Deal where the Pilot anchored during the night.

2nd Fri. The wind quite against us. after working all day obliged to return to Deal for the night. . . .

3rd. Sat. Made another start wind still foul - got round South Foreland and in the evening anchored off Dover. Wind fair at 7 started again.

4th Sun. Continued sailing all day. Wind getting foul and the weather becoming very black and threatening, the Pilot ran us into Portsmouth anchored at Spithead at 6 p.m.

5th Mon. Wind foul. Janet, self and Miss Jacob went ashore and crossed over in steamer to Ryde called on Genl. Ash and Mr. McTaggart. We dined with the good old General and in eveng. returned to ship.

6th Tues. Blew very hard all day no communication with the shore.

At last, on the 11th, they got out of the Channel, and on the 20th passed Madeira.

On October 8th he notes:

[End of Page 124]

Yesterday a very suspicious vessel came quite near us at night, came up again near us during last night - another to-day also. Most likely Slavers and Pirates.

On Friday, October 30th, after a voyage of two months, they anchored in Madras Roads at 3 p.m.

That is the last entry for 1836; in 1837 and 1838 he made occasional brief entries. He records his journeys to join his regiment, but gives no details of his military life. He notes the births of his children, underlining the entries:

28th. Wed. [March 1837] At ¼ Past 5 this morning Charlie was born;

their baptisms, e.g.:

July 15 [1838] Lords Day. Janet Catherine baptised by Reyd. Mr. Bowie, in the vestry of the Scotch Kirk after morning service;

their illnesses:

Dec. 21st [1837]. Removed to Newtown for change of air for Charlie and to be next door to Dr. Preston. Charlie was sent home at the age of two.

Feb. 6th. Wed. [1839] Janet took Charlie on board last evening. He sailed this morning on board the *Duke of Argyle* in charge of Mrs. Peppercorn whose cabin he shared. He has a nice female servant Mrs. Sullivan. . . .

In 1839 he makes the following consecutive entries:

March 7th. Recd. orders to hold the Regiment in readiness to march in any direction.

11th. Had a letter from Grant who says we are not likely to move.

In April and May weather extremely hot, therm^f 102 in shade.

[End of Page 125]

May 4th. Janet's nurse stung by a scorpion in consequence of wh. we began to wean her.

On July 25th he writes: "Taken very ill with fever, had leeches applied to my head a day or two after and bled at the arm. . . ."

Aug. 27th. The Regiment marched from Cuddapah to join the Force under General Wilson collecting at Adoni. We were relieved yesterday by the 48th N.I. Janet and the other ladies remained behind.

There was a good deal of sickness in the regiment, and he records the first of a series of attacks for which he was eventually invalided home:

Aug. 27. Encamped at Rodamore about 25 miles from Kurnool. the General kept the Force here nearly a month to the great disappointment of everyone. Sickness broke out and several died of cholera, among the rest Capt. Lewis, the Adjt-Genl. and Brigadier Bell commanding 1st Brigade of Infty.

Oct. 12th. Taken sick with violent spasms in my stomach. It was said by the doctor to be cholera, but the symptoms were not like it. Grant attended me the whole day most kindly. Remained in the sick report for ten days.

In November:

Nov. 4th. M. Hobart and I left Kurnool for Cuddapah. I on leave for two months.

7th. Th. Arrived at Cuddapah this morning, found Janet and little janettie quite well and felt thankful to God that we were permitted to meet once again.

In January 1840 Charles rejoined his regiment at Kurnool, where it formed the garrison of the Fort. He was ill the whole of this year with recurrent attacks of "spasms"; in July was sent to Madras, where the children janettie and George Duncan had fever and cholera. **[End of Page 126]**

In August they went to the Neilgherry Hills, in October to Chiltore and Bangalore and Mysore, where they visited the "missionaries of both the London and Baptist societies, and one day we dined with the Resident-Stoker".

In November they were at Ootacamund, where they remained till January 1841, when a particularly severe attack of the pain "determined Dr. Birch to send me home without loss of time".

He gives the following account of a tedious voyage:

Having made our preparations & taken our Passage on board the John Fleming we embarked in the middle of the day of the 10th Feby. [1841] & sailed the same evening. We had a rather slow & tedious passage of two months to the Cape. It was rather boisterous weather the latter part.

April 8th. This morning we anchored in Table Bay our dear Friend Dobbs came off for us in the evening & took us out to his House at Newlands. We remained a fortnight at the Cape enjoying the society of our Xten friends which was a very agreeable break in our dull monotonous voyage.

17th. This afternoon went on board and sailed in the evening.

May 4th. Early this morning came in sight of St. Helena and anchored about seven. After breakfast Janet & I went ashore leaving the childn & Nancy [the nurse] on board. Col. Hodson sent us an invitation to his House - we got a coach & went there to dinner. Capt. Rose also dined there. In the evening we returned to the ship & sailed about dusk.

10th. Passed the Island of Ascension but did not see it.

26th Wednesday. About five P.M Matilda was born in lat. North 11. 16 & west Long 33. 4. . . . Not having a sufficient supply of food for the little babe we gave her arrowroot.

June 12th. Passed the Western Isles but not in sight.

June 21st. Yesterday evening we entered the Channel & to-day about noon after a most splendid run came off Dungeness Point, took on board a Pilot and about three anchored off Deal. After dinner went ashore at Ramsgate to tea. This day seven
[End of Page 127]

years landed at Portsmouth when I came home from India in 1834 & this day (or on 22nd) twenty one years ago landed at Madras on going out into the Service.

22nd. Went by steamer to London where we arrived about 3 P.M. went to lodgings in No. 14, Harper Street, Red Lion Square. Charlotte came in the evening she had been waiting for us in London for some time.

26th. Left London in steamer this evening at 10.

29th. Arrived at Granton Pier about 8 P.M. . . .

He was "taken very ill" again on July 16th, and writes no more that year.

In 1842 he remained in and about Edinburgh, attending "a course of lectures on chemistry by Mr. Wm. Read" in February, March, and April.

The diary ends in August.

Charles recovered his health, and after forty-one years' service in India retired and lived in Edinburgh. He was a pious and gentle character, and, although a keen soldier, was a reader and a student. He had books on astronomy and navigation sent out to India in 1836, and, as we have seen, attended lectures when at home on leave. His personal wants were simple, and his account books show considerable sums spent on charities and missions.

He had nine children, six of whom were born in, India, one at Penicuik, Midlothian, one in Edinburgh, and one at sea. The family consisted of three sons, and six daughters (II, B).

(i) Charles James (1837-1882), the eldest son of General Charles Wahab, was born at Masulipatam, and at the age of two was sent home to Scotland and brought up by his aunt, Miss Cowan. He was educated at Blair Lodge and the Edinburgh Academy, proceeded to the University of Edinburgh, and afterwards entered the office of Mr. Thomas Stevenson, Civil **[End of Page 128]** Engineer, Edinburgh. He lived at Penicuik from 1859-1874 and was responsible as engineer for various undertakings in the neighbourhood, including the water supply of Penicuik. He was Captain in the Volunteers, and took a great interest in all matters connected with the social welfare of the place.

In 1874 he went to England, where he lived till 1881, when he joined Archibald Colquhoun, executive engineer to the British Burma Provincial Branch, Public Works Department, India, on an expedition promoted by the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce to investigate the trade routes between Burma and China. The party, consisting of Mr. Colquhoun and Charles Wahab, with a Chinese interpreter, ten porters, and one or two servants, traversed the base of the peninsula from east to west from the banks of

the Si Kiang, near Canton, to those of the Irrawaddy at Bhamo. The countries of Southern China and Upper Burma through which the explorers passed were largely unknown to Europeans since the days of Marco Polo. The journey took four months, from March 15 to July 15, 1882, and was full of adventures and hardships, but was successful both as regards the original purpose of exploring trade routes and from a geographical point of view. The results were published by the London Chamber of Commerce in a supplement to their *Journal*, and Mr. Colquhoun read a paper before the Royal Geographical Society, while a lively account, illustrated by Charles Wahab's sketches, appeared in the *Graphic*. Charles Wahab was taken ill during the last stages of the journey down the Irrawaddy between Bhamo and Rangoon, and though he recovered somewhat in hospital at Calcutta, he relapsed on the voyage home and died in the Red Sea. **[End of Page 129]**

He married in 1866 Jessie Pope, and had one son, Charles James.

(a) *Charles James* (II, C) (1867-1924), Captain. He was educated at Loretto and Caius College, Cambridge, and joined the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, becoming Captain in 1900. He had retired in 1891, but remained in the Reserve of Officers. He served in the South African War with the Imperial Yeomanry, and in 1901 joined the Cape Police for a time. In the war of 1914-1918 he rejoined as a Major in the 10th Battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, was wounded in 1915 and invalided home, and afterwards did civil work for the War Office.

He married Caroline Williams in 1894, and when he died in 1924 left a daughter, Janet (II, d), who married in 1917 C. J. Dickenson of the Royal Flying Corps, and has three children.

(ii) *Janet Catherine* (1838-1879), the Janettie of the diary, married (1863) John McDairmid, lived in Edinburgh, and had two children.

(iii) *George Duncan*, second son and third child of General Charles Wahab, was born in 1839 at Cuddapah, India. He was educated at Blair Lodge, Scotland. In 1859 he joined the 20th Regiment Foot (Lancashire Fusiliers) as an Ensign. He passed the whole of his service with the regiment, and after commanding the 2nd Battalion for six years retired in 1890 with the rank of Colonel.

He married in 1881 Cora Boothby, daughter of Captain Boothby, R.N.

He died at Godalming, Surrey, in 1898, leaving three sons, George Boothby, James Charles, and John, and one daughter, Catherine (II, C). **[End of Page 130]**

(a) *George Boothby*, D.S.O., Lieutenant-Colonel, born in 1882 on H.M. Transport *Serapis* in the Red Sea, was educated at Charterhouse and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and joined the 1st Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers in 1900, being transferred to York and Lancashire Regiment in 1908.

He served with the 1st Chinese Regiment 1903-1906, and with the Egyptian Army 1906-1916, and saw active service in 1912 (Bier and Annak Patrols) and 1913 (Zeraf Patrol), for which he received the medal with two clasps. In 1911 he received the 4th Class Order of the Mejedieh, conferred by the Khedive for services in connexion with the administration of the Nuer Tribe. For his services in Egypt and the Sudan 1914-1916 he received the 4th Class Order of the Nile, conferred by the Khedive of Egypt. From 1916 till the Armistice he commanded his battalion on the Western Front, and in 1919 in the Army of the Rhine. He was wounded three times, mentioned in dispatches three times, was awarded the D.S.O., and in 1919 was promoted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. He retired in 1921.

In 1919 he married Violet Adelaide Crawshay (*née* Mamen), widow of Captain M. Crawshay, 5th Dragoon Guards, and has two children - Violet Alison, 1921, and George Duncan, 1924 (II, D).

(b) *James Charles*, Commander, R. N. was born in India in 1884, and educated at Charterhouse and in *H.M.S. Britannia*. He became a Midshipman in 1901, and was employed for several years before the war in submarines. During the war of 1914-1918 he was for some time in the North Sea engaged in anti-submarine work, but was also at the Dardanelles and took part in the first landing. He retired with the rank of Commander in 1922. In 1911 he married Kathleen Gilmour. **[End of Page 131]**

(c) *Catherine* was born at Godalming in 1895, and educated at the Royal School for Officers' Daughters, Bath. She served during the war as a V.A.D., and subsequently in the F.A.N.Y., remaining in Belgium and France with this Corps after the Armistice. Later, she entered the Convent of Our Lady of the Cénacle, France.

(d) *John*, twin brother to Catherine, died in 1907 at the age of twelve.

(iv) *Matilda*, born 1841 at sea, died 1899. Married about 1860 John Nation (General Sir John Louis Nation, K.C.B.). They had four children.

(v) *Charlotte Elizabeth* (1843-1906) was unmarried, and maintained in the family home, 38, Royal Terrace, Edinburgh, the hospitable traditions of her parents.

(vi) *Helen* (1844-1896) married John William Macfie of Dreghorn, afterwards living at Rowton Hall, near Chester. They had ten children.

(vii) *Edward* (1847-1917), the youngest son of General Charles Wahab, was born in Edinburgh. He was lame from childhood, but in spite of this was a keen sportsman, a good shot, and rode to hounds. He was interested in Scottish history, and made a collection of books relating to Mary Queen of Scots, which is now in Queen Mary's Library, St. Andrews. He was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. To his zeal in tracing the family pedigree, in co-operation with his cousin Robert, is due the making of this book.

He was educated at the High School, Edinburgh, at the Grange School, then occupying Dreghorn Castle, and at Edinburgh University. Since he was **[End of Page 132]**

[See Illustration 9 – Edward Wahab at the Age of 9 Years, 1858]

prevented from entering the Army by his lameness, he wished to become an Army surgeon, and for a time “walked the hospitals”. His health, however, obliged him to break off his studies, and he was ordered a sea voyage. He went to the Cape in the capacity of purser and assistant surgeon in one of Messrs. Donald Currie's ships.

About 1866 he entered the office of Messrs. Duncan Fox & Co. in Liverpool, and remained until in 1874 he went to the Argentine Republic, intending to open a business house in Rosario. Before he could do so his capital was lost by the speculations of his partner at home and the scheme was abandoned. He then joined the firm of Messrs. Alexander Laurie & Co., tea growers. He was for a few years in their office in Calcutta, and was later attached to the London office of the firm. He became director of many companies, and although he retired from Messrs. Alexander Laurie & Co. about 1904, he was at the time of his death chairman of the Makum (Assam) Tea Company and Dejoon Tea Company, the British India Tea Company, and the Jaipur Tea Company. He was also director of the Jhanzi and Jokai tea companies and the Eastern Produce Estates Company.

He was devoted to country pursuits and to the improvement of his home, Goldings Manor, Loughton, and his beautiful garden. He took a great interest in farming, and especially in horses, which he bred and trained and drove in tandem, unicorn, and other unusual teams.

He married in 1888 Mary Alice, daughter of Alfred Wilson of Sevenoaks, and left four children (II, C).

(a) *Gladys Mary*, B.Sc., St. Andrews, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), born **[End of Page 133]** in 1889, was educated at St. Leonards School, St. Andrews, at Lausanne and at St. Andrews University. At the outbreak of war she served as a V.A.D. until 1916, when she went to St. Andrews to study medicine; in 1918 she entered the London Hospital as the first woman student. After holding appointments at the London Hospital, the Hospital for Children, Great Ormond Street, and at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, she joined a practice at Brighton; she holds the appointments of Assistant Physician to the New Sussex Hospital for Women and Children, and Medical Officer to the Brighton Division of St. John's Ambulance Brigade.

(b) *Kathleen*, born in 1882, was educated at St. Leonards School, St. Andrews, Lausanne, and the London School of Economics. After serving as a V.A.D. in England 1914-1915, she joined the Hôpital Complémentaire No. 64 near Toulouse, and was awarded the Palmes Argentées de la Croix Rouge and the two British war medals. In 1918 she entered the Intelligence Department of the War Office. After the war, having taken the academic diploma in Social Service and Administration, she became secretary to the Consultative Committee of Women's Organizations, lecturer in economics to the Beckenham Working Women's College, and tutorial lecturer for the Workers' Educational Association. She married in 1924 John Christian MacIver, of the Home Office, and has a daughter (1926) and a son (1928).

(c) *Charles Edward*, M.C., Captain R.A., born 1896, educated at Tonbridge School and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant Royal Field Artillery in 1914, and **[End of Page 134]** joined the 41st Brigade R.F.A., British Expeditionary Force, in November 1914. He was wounded at the Battle of Aubers Ridge in May 1915, and after his recovery served in Egypt,

returning to France in March 1916 in time to take part in the Battle of the Somme. He remained on the Western Front, except for three months (December 1917-March 1918), when he served in Italy until the Armistice. From April 1917 onwards he commanded the 400th Battery R.F.A., taking part in the Battles of Arras and Vimy Ridge, and was on the Cambrai Sector in the final battle, August-November 1918. After the German Retreat he marched with his battery to Cologne by road, and remained in the Army of Occupation till in 1920 he was appointed to the Inter-Allied Military Commission of Control, on which he served for two and a half years. He was mentioned in dispatches (1917) and awarded the Military Cross (1919). He went to India as Captain, 14th Field Brigade, R.A., in 1923, and in 1925 was posted Adjutant to the 7th Field Brigade, R.A.

He married in 1920 Elaine Margaret Armstrong-Jones, daughter of Sir Robert Armstrong-Jones, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., and has two children - Anne Margaret (1924) and John Edward Robert (1927) (II, D).

(d) *Colin*, Lieutenant-Commander, R.N., born 1900, was educated at Stubbington House, and joined the Royal Navy as a Cadet in 1913. He passed, through the Royal Naval Colleges at Osborne and Dartmouth, and went to sea as a Midshipman in H.M.S. *Royal Sovereign* in January 1917. He was present at the surrender of the German Fleet, and in 1919-1920 took part in operations against the Bolshevik Army in the **[End of Page 135]** Black Sea and Sea of Azov in H.M.S. *Tomahawk*. After serving in the Atlantic Fleet he was appointed in 1924 to H.M.S. *Hawkins*, the flagship on the China Station, and took part in the naval operations during the civil disturbances at Shanghai and Nanking. In 1926 he was appointed to H.M.S. *Impregnable*, training ship for boys, and in 1928 to H.M.S. *London*.

(viii) *Louisa*, 1850-1920, married in 1882 George Harry Gordon of Elgin, and had three daughters.

(ix) *Letitia* (1853-1906) married Morden Rigg and lived at Newton Cottage, near Chester.

This brings to an end the story of the descendants of that James Wauchope, a cadet of the House of Niddrie, who migrated to Ireland in 1610. None now lives in Co. Down, the original home. One branch remained in Ireland, in Co. Cavan; another returned to Edinburgh after long service in India, having forgotten in the intervening two centuries that they came from Niddrie. **[End of Page 136]**

CHAPTER VIII

THE WAUCHOPES IN THE COLONIES

ALTHOUGH it has not been possible to trace the origin in Scotland or Ireland of the first Wauchope settlers in the Colonies, it is nevertheless almost certain that they belonged to the Niddrie family.

The name first appears in America about the middle of the seventeenth century, and is usually spelt “Waghop”, though many variations of the spelling occur there as in Ireland about the same date.

ARCHIBALD WAGHOP, WAHOOPE, WOHOP, ETC.

The earliest settler of whom there is a record is Archibald Wahoope, who was “transported” by Mr. Robert Fountaine of Lower Norfolk Co., Virginia, as appears from a list in Greer’s *Early Virginian Immigrants* 1623-1666¹(1); the exact date is not here given, but in another part of the same book it is recorded that Arch. Wohop was brought in to Lower Norfolk in 1651 by John Martin and Lancaster Lovett, and in a register of “head rights”² in the County Court of

1 References, see p. 157.

2 These grants of land were called “head rights”, fifty acres being given for each person brought in or “transported” to the colony “to inhabit”. Often young men of position and good family went under the head of “servants” with a relation or friend who was willing to pay the expenses of the voyage as a price for the land. A certain John Sinith, for instance, took in his second “cargo” of adventurers “nine tailors”, many of whom had aristocratic names.

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Lower Norfolk for 1651 his name occurs in a “certificate granted to Job Chandler for 300 acres for transportation of six persons”, one of these being “Archibald Wahoope”.(2) He therefore went to Virginia between 1623 and 1651, and about the year 1651 he appears to have migrated to Maryland with Job Chandler, who was a friend of Governor Stone, and in 1651 was appointed Receiver-General of Maryland and member of Council. Job Chandler probably took Archibald with him from Virginia to Maryland, for in 1652 he demanded 1,200 acres of land, 400 by assignment of Governor Stone and 800 for the transportation of himself, Ann his wife, Ann his daughter, and six servants, one of whom was Archibald Wahoope.(3) It is not clear from this reference between what places the “transportation” took place, but the “incoming of one Archibald Waghop” to Maryland is noted in *Early Maryland Settlers*, 1633-1680.(5) Although the name is spelt differently in these extracts, it is probable that they all refer to the same person who came to Virginia between 1623 and 1651, and thereafter went to Maryland, where he settled at Port Tobacco, Charles County. He was evidently a man of some position and means, and he was among those who advanced money for the public services of Maryland. In June 1676 an Act was passed for the repayment of

two hundred ninty three thousand three hundred and two pounds of tobacco expended laid out and disbursed by the Upper and Lower houses by the present Generall Assembly and by Severall other the good people of the Province for the Publick good of the same.¹

1 Tobacco was the current coin of the country.

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In the list of those to be reimbursed is “Archibald Waghop”, to whom 1,110 pounds of tobacco are due.¹ Later in the same year “Archable Wawhob” was again reimbursed with tobacco.(4) He owned land in Charles County, for on “June 3rd, 1663, Archibald Waghop enters these rights, viz.: Thomas Pawlett - Ralph Green - Thomas Ward - Elizabeth Spittle - Thomas and himself warrant to Surveyor-General to lay out for Archibald Waghop 300 acres returnable 3rd of December next”(5), and in 1682 he gave the half of 400 acres called “Planters delight” to Philip and Elizabeth Hoskins.(6) His “overseer”, Thomas Elder, was involved in an attempted rebellion or religious disturbance in 1681. The following list of persons who were to join the troop of the ringleader, Lieutenant George Godfrey, after church at Port Tobacco Creek on a certain day occurs in a letter from William Chandler to Lord Baltimore dated August 5, 1681. Archibald himself does not seem to have been implicated:

Thomas Abbot, Godfryes Overseer; Thom: Elder, Archibald Waughobbs Overseer; Edw^d Hodson, Richard Hodgesons Overseer; Nicholas Bede, housekeeper but poore; James Morgan, Lemaires Overseer; Tho. Colebourne, Corp^{ll} to Major Wheeler.(7)

Archibald appears to have married twice, first Jane Leah, sister of Jacob Leah. This we learn from the will of Alexander Simpson, of Charles County, dated 1669, who left 120 acres each to Margaret and Elizabeth, daughters of Archibald and Jane Wahob,

1 His name comes next to that of Captain James Neale, one of the four loyal friends of Charles I, who stood close to him at his execution. It is said that to each of the four Charles gave a ring, and that the ring given to Captain James Neale is still in the possession of his descendants in Lower Maryland.

[End of Page 139]

Margaret being his god-daughter. In case of their death the land was to go to their mother, who was made executrix. Jacob Leah, brother of Jane Wahob, is mentioned.(11) Jane, wife of Arch. Wayhob, is mentioned in the will of Robert Perkins of Port Tobacco, 1668.(12) His second wife, Elizabeth, survived him, and later married William Smith of Charles County. In settling her second husband's estate in 1699 she gave account of some of Archibald's possessions, and in the same year in an "additional account" made by Chaborne Lomax, her surviving executor, the name of Elizabeth Smith appeared as having been executrix of Archibald Vauhob.(9)

The will of "Archibald Wahob of Port Tobacco, Charles County," dated December 1, 1683, was probated on March 10, 1684. In this he bequeathed to his wife Elizabeth, executrix, and a possible unborn child, a plantation of 100 acres and 200 acres at Tranjemy. To his daughter Margaret, wife of John Lemare, the plantation if his wife died without other issue. To his daughter Elizabeth, wife of Philip Hoskins, "the other tract of land aforesaid," also in the event of the death of his wife without issue. He also named his grand-daughters Benedicta and Jane Hoskins.(8)

The inventory of Archibald's goods included such articles as: One silver bowl, one silver tankard, six silver spoons, one small silver "dramm" cup, one "old- time candlestick", etc.(10)

So far as is known Archibald had no son, and the name in his branch became extinct with him. There is no evidence to connect him with the Scottish or the Irish family. The name Archibald was common in the Niddrie family, and he or his father may have emigrated to Virginia during the disturbed times which drove **[End of Page 140]** James, son of the Bailie of Niddrie, to Ireland a few years earlier (see Chapters IV and V).

JOHN WAUGHOP, 1631-1677.

Among the *Early Maryland Settlers*, 1633-1680(5), John Waughop is mentioned a little earlier than Archibald. The date is not given, but that he was in Maryland as early as 1653 is proved by his signature "John Wahob", as witness to the will of Thos. Buswell of St. Mary's County in that year.(13)

He was associated with William Stone, who was made Governor of Maryland in 1648 (see p. 138). Stone, a Virginian, had promised Lord Baltimore to bring into Maryland a large number of settlers, and in the year that he was appointed Governor "he conducted the removal of a party of Nonconformists from Virginia to Maryland". Although we have no record of John Waughop in Virginia, it is possible that he, like Archibald, was settled in Virginia before he went to Maryland, and in the following document Stone is called "Captain" and not "Governor", which indicates that John Waghop was associated with Stone before the latter became Governor:

Sept. 11th. 1658. John Waghop who hath married the relict of John Goss demands land upon the rights of the said Goss entered ultimo Augusti 1654 and fifty acres more for his time of service to Captain William Stone in all two hundred and fifty acres. Warrant to Surveyor to lay out for John Waghop one hundred acres returnable 11 March next.(14)

John Waghop married then, in 1658 or before, the widow of John Goss or Gosse, one of those who came with him to Maryland, and for whom he received head rights according to the extract: **[End of Page 141]**

Sept. 10, 1663, John Waghop demands land for transporting himself, John Gosse and Joan his wife, Frances their daughter, and John Smith anno 59 and further demands land for Edward Tyler transported anno 57 Ann Barties and Edward Lewis 61 Joane Geeke 62 Joane Roberts 63 James Addick, Wm. Addick, Grace and Joane Addick 58. Also by assignement from Thomas Hinton for his own and his wife's right, transported in 62 in all 800 acres, and demands warrant.

The result was a

Warrant to Surveyor General to lay out for John Waghop 800 acres of land returnable 10 March next.(15)

Some light is thrown on the financial customs of his day by a curious lawsuit, in which John Waughop sued Andrew Watson in 1654 for "Three barrells of Corne or satisfaction" in the Court of Testamentary Proceedings. "The defendant by his Attorney [Edmond Lindsey] allegeth that the plaintiff had of him 2

Sides of Bacon for which he demandeth 200 l. Tob”. But wanting proof, “It is Ordered that the hearing be respited till the Next Court”.(16) On May 30th of the same year (1654) his name occurs in the following connexion in the Court of Testamentary Business: “Witnesseth these presents that I Henry ffox doe confesse & acknowledge that I have received satisfaction of Thomas Cornwalles for all the Judgm^{ts} and Bills hereunder written viz ... A Bill of John Waughop for Tob and Caske six hundred and eighty . . .”(17) Again, in 1673, John Wahob had a suit about a servant against the “Sheriff of St. Maries”.(18)

In 1675 John Waghop was appointed overseer of the will of George Mackail, St. Mary’s County, (19) and in the same year John Beale, Calvert County, left his son under the guardianship of his godfathers, George [End of Page 142] Mackall and John Wawhub.(20) Thus he had interests outside his own county, and this appears also in his will, for he left to his daughter Rebecca 800 acres, “Piney Point”, in Pocomoke, Somerset County, when she should be of age, at fifteen years.

The will of John Waughop of Piney Point, St. Mary’s County, is the earliest of the name on record at Annapolis, and is dated 1677, probated March 18, 1677-8. His wife Anne (Joana) was made executrix, and was to receive half of the plantation called Piney Point in St. Mary’s County. His son Thomas inherited the residue of the plantation at eighteen years of age. His grandson, Thomas Hatton, and the child (unnamed) of Henry Hyde, deceased, were to inherit the property if the testator’s children died without issue, and to Anne Mountford he left personalty.(21)

He left a son, Thomas, under the age of eighteen, and a daughter, Rebecca, under fifteen, both mentioned in the will, and three other daughters: Elizabeth, married to Thomas Hatton (who was secretary of the Province and one of Governor Stone’s Council), Margaret, who probably died between 1675 and 1677; and Frances, widow of Henry Hyde. Rebecca afterwards (1694) married James Jones of Northumberland County, Virginia (Pedigree VI).

Thomas Hatton mentioned in his will, dated 1675 (22), his brother-in-law Thomas Wahop, his own wife Elizabeth, and his sisters-in-law Margaret, who was not mentioned in her father’s will (1677), and Rebecca. Henry Hyde’s will (23) (dated 1675) named John Wachope, his father-in-law, overseer of his affairs, and bequeathed to his daughter Ann “*personalty, the gift of her grandparents John and Joan Wachope*”. He mentioned another daughter, Margaret, and his wife, Frances. [End of Page 143]

Thomas Waughop (1660-1701), the son of John, became one of the most important men of his day in Maryland. We learn from his father’s will that he was not yet eighteen years of age in 1677, but in 1678 he had a lawsuit about a servant (24), so that his eighteenth birthday was probably in that year, otherwise he would not have been of age to undertake legal proceedings.

Thomas was a member of the Assembly or House of Burgesses from 1689 till 1700, and represented St. Mary’s City. The House sat at St. Mary’s till 1696, when it was moved to the “Porte of Anapolis”. The earliest record of him in the *Journal* of the Assembly is as follows: “For regulating the affairs civil in the city of St. Maries Mr. Thos. Waughop 1689.”(26) In 1695 he is cited among the “Common Councilmen”(27), and in the same year “Captain Waughop with Major Maxwell and Mr. fferry were deputed to carry up a bill to his Majesty’s honourable Council”.(28) His absence is recorded on many occasions.(30) Sometimes a reason is given. For example, on April 30, 1696, “not being yett arrived to Town”(29), and in the *Journal* of the proceedings of the Assembly, the following note appears on October 27, 1698: “Information was given this house that Capt. Thomas Waughop of the Delegates for the city of St. Mary’s was sick of the Gripes”.(31) He was absent for the whole of that Session which began on October 24th, and was not in his place again until June 30, 1699. We may suppose that this illness kept him at home, for although his name was noted among the absent at each meeting, he was not censured when, - on November 11, 1698, other members were.(32)

In 1696 the House of Burgesses “voted and resolved . . . that all Absent Members not appearing in the [End of Page 144] house at the tyme appointed nor Sending any reasonable excuse shall be sent for by Messenger and shall pay such Charges as this house shall thinke reasonable to allow the sd messenger . . . and pay such fyne as this house shall impose . . . or otherwise Stand committed to Custody of the Sergt. at Arms untill Satisfaction be made. . . .”

A warrant was then issued to the Serjeant-at-Arms to send “messengers . . . to take into Custody and bring before the house Capt. Thomas Waughop, Capt. John Bayne, Mr. Edward Boothby, Major James Maxwell and Col. St. Leidger Codd, members of this house who have not appeared according to prorogation, there to answer their contempt therein”.(33) Shortly after this Captain Waughop and his

companions in absence were censured - each in the "Some of 100 pounds of tobacco", which the House ordered to be paid to the poor of the different counties they represented. The culprits tendered their reasonable excuses, "which were not accepted" - and the 100 pounds of tobacco was forfeited.(35)

In spite of this penalty, Captain Waughop and others were again absent, and the Serjeant-at-Arms was called to bring them before the House, and they were ordered into "Custody untill they pay their fees".(34)

Allowances were paid to delegates for their attendance, and the following record is dated May 21, 1695: "Allowed Capt. Thomas Waughop one of the Delegates of the City of St. Maries for his attendance in Assembly in february 1694, 3 dayes at 140 l. tob. [Pounds of tobacco] p.d. 420 l. tob. and Six dayes itinerant charges at 80 l. tob. p. day 480 and 14 dayes attendance in Assembly in May 1695 at 140 l. tob. p. day and the 21st of the said month 1690 l. tob. [End of Page 145] and six dayes itinerant charges at 80 l. tob. p. day, 480 l. tob. in all 3,350 l. tobacco."(36)

His appointment as Commissioner of the Peace is to be found in the *Proceedings* of the Council of Maryland for 1694, May 12th: "Ordered that Commission of the Peace and for Tryeall of Causes in St. Maries County be renewed ading [sic] Capt. Thomas Waughop" and two others "to the said Commission . . . and that the three first persons therein nominated be of the Quorum".(37)

Again, on May 16, 1694: ". . . Ordered that a Court of Admiralty Commission be Prepared for Tryeall of a Prize ship taken by . . . Capt. Hurie from the ffrench, constituteing and appointing Mr. John Watson, Mr. John Lowe, Mr. Samell Watkins, Capt. Edward Greenhalgh and Capt. Thomas Waughop Commissioners and Justices for the said End and purpose . . ." (38)

Thomas is first entitled Captain early in 1694 in an article called "An account of the Guifts [Gifts] of the severall Burgesses of the house, for and towards the building the free schools: Captain Tho. Waughop, 800 pounds of Tobacco.(39) He also appears in a list of "Military officers in St. Maries County", July 30, 1694:

Major John Campbell
Capt. Thomas Waughop) of Troopes of horse.
Capt. John Bayne)

Capt. John Dent) of ffoot.
Capt. Edward Greenhalgh)

A Colonell wanting.(41)

At this time Thomas, besides being a member of the Assembly and Commissioner for St. Mary's, was also one of the three Coroners.(40) On September 27, [End of Page 146] 1694, the Council considered "the appointing a day for interring the Bodies of the late Governor Copley and his Lady whereupon it was ordered that the s'd Solemnity should be performed on the ffifth day of October next and that notice be given to Major Campbell, Captain Wauhohp and Capt. Greenhalgh to be present with their Troope and Companys".(42) In 1696, July 10th, he was Justice for St. Mary's and one of the five gentlemen of the Quorum (43), and in the same year he stood bondsman for George Muschamp, Collector of His Majesty's Customs.(44)

The indignation aroused by the plot of Sir George Barclay to murder William III at Richmond in 1696 is recorded in the *Proceedings* of the Council:

An acc^t of the Severall persons within the province of Maryland, th^t signed to the Association Address presented to his sacred Ma^{ty} upon the News here Arrived of the horrible intended Conspiracy ag^t his Royall p'son.

This Address, which begins "Dread Sovereign Tis the Remoteness of our habitations and not the less fervency of our affections which makes Us (perhaps) later then others in Addressing yo^r Ma^{ty}", was presented by the Council that was convened on December 2, 1696, and bears the signatures of almost every man in Maryland holding office at the time. The name of Thomas Waughop appears twice-first in the list of "Civill Officers and Magistrates etc. of St. Maries County", and again in the list of "Military Officers" from the same county.(45)

During this period he was frequently one of the members who carried messages from the House of Delegates to "his Excellency the Governor and his Majesty's honourable Council"(46), and on, Wednesday, March 16, 1697-8, Captain Waughop and [End of Page 147] eleven others, members of the

House, “are appointed to treat with the Gentlemen of his Ma^{ty}s hon^{ble} Councill, Concerning the Indians and make Reporte to this house”.(47)

The following incident is recorded in the *Calendar of State Papers* in an account of the malpractices of Governor Nicholson of Maryland dated May 26, 1698: “Further articles of crimes and misdemeanours against Gov^r Nicholson. 1st. He makes his chaplain walk bareheaded before him to Church. 2nd. While at Common Prayer at the beginning of the Litany he called Captain Thomas Waughop, member of assembly, rogue and rascal and kicked him out of the Church. 3rd. He goes to receive the Sacrament in a military manner with drums beating, sword by side, and the flag flying on the house where Divine Service is said. . . .”(49)

In April 1698 Thomas was mentioned in evidence before the Council in the case of Philip Clark thus: “Mrs. Mary Vansweeringen . . . being sworn . . . is asked whether she did not hear Mr. Philip Clark say . . . that he would have a Paper wherein the Kings Lawyers have given their opinions burnt under the Gallows by the Common Hangman. . . at her House in St. Marys in presence of Mr. Synnot Captain Waughop and Mr. Harpam but [she] does not know whether Mr. Synnott might take Notice of those words by reason he was much concerned at that time in drink being the day the city Burgess were chosen”.(48) Harpam was called as witness, but not Synnot or Waughop. The last mention of him in a public capacity occurs in 1700 in connexion with the finances of the State, when a Committee was appointed by the House of Assembly “with some gent. of the honoble Councill to assess and apportion the public **[End of Page 148]** Leavy”. The Committee was composed of thirteen representatives of various counties (Thomas represented St. Mary’s City), “who are to have full power to raize and Assess for defraying the Publicks further charge other somes of tob^o not exceeding 6000[0] lbs tob”.(50) On April 29, 1700, he was absent when the House met.(51)

He died in 1701, apparently at the age of forty-one (see p. 144). In the inventories and accounts for 1703 the name of Mrs. Katherine Wahopp appears as administrator of the goods of Thomas Wahopp, or Waughop, of St. Mary’s.(53) She was daughter of John Coutanceau, son of Jacob Coutanceau of Chickcone, Northumberland County, Virginia. Her mother “Mrs. Cou lance” is mentioned in the inventory of Thomas, while William Coutanceau Wauhope is named as kindred in the inventory of Thomas’s son James (see p. 151). After the death of Thomas, Katherine married Thomas Palmer, as appears from the Rent Rolls of St. Mary’s County for 1707, where Thomas Palmer is said to be possessed of 750 acres of Piney Point “by his marr[iage with] the widow Waughop”.¹ (54) He died in 1709, while Katherine lived till 1728.(52)

Captain Thomas had three sons - John, James, and Thomas; and two daughters - Katherine, who married William Kennedy, and Ann (Pedigree VI) (52, see also p. 153).

1. Major John Waughop of Northumberland County, Virginia, to whom one or two references have been found, may be this son.

¹ Piney Point, “patented August 20th, 1649”, consisted of 1,500 acres, of which 750 were possessed in 1707 by Hannah Harpam. The property is scribed as “bounding on Pokomoke River and Herring Creek”.(54)

[End of Page 149]

In 1728 “Capt. John Waughop” was a vestryman of St. Stephen’s Parish, Northumberland County.(56) In January 1736 he was a witness to the marriage of John Cannady of Maryland to Katherine Heale, according to the following record in the marriage bonds of Lancaster County:

“Order Corotoman Jan. 5th, 1736-7 to the clerk from your humble servant and comrade John Waughope, enclosing consents of John and Joseph Heales to the above marriage”.(57) In November of the same year he was administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Keene of Lancaster County(58), while in 1750 Elizabeth Waughope of Northumberland County signed a deed to her son, Newton Keene.(59)

John Waughop was one of the Justices for the County of Northumberland who in 1745 were censured by the House of Burgesses for “refusing to certify . . . a certain Proposition to them presented, at a Court of Claims . . .”.(60) In 1748 a resolution came before the House of Burgesses for “establishing . . . warehouses at Ferry-Neck . . . near the mouth of Coan River . . . on the Land of Major John Waughop . . .”.(61), and in 1753 there was a fire in this very warehouse, which then belonged to Elizabeth Waughop and contained tobacco.(63)

Westmorland, Northumberland, and Lancaster counties adjoin and occupy that part of Virginia separated from Southern Maryland and St. Mary's City by the Potomac River; there is nothing, therefore, improbable in supposing that the John Waughop of all these references was the son of Captain Thomas Waughop of St. Mary's; that he administered the estate of the late Mr. Keen, or Keene, and afterwards married his widow Elizabeth, becoming stepfather to Newton Keene; that his death occurred between 1748 [**End of Page 150**] and 1753 may be inferred from the two notes on the warehouse.

2. James, brother of John, was Commissioner of the Peace for St. Mary's 1736-1749(64), and Burgess 1736-1744.(65) His name is spelt "Wauhop" in the Commission records, but is indexed as "Waughop".

James died in 1750. The short notice of him in the "Inventories" gives this date and the names of two of his kindred, Wm. Coutanceau Wauhope and Thomas Pal. Waughop (66) (see p. 149).

The name of his son Thomas P. [Palmer] Waughop appears in the Census of Maryland in 1790 as a "householder". In his household were:

Free white males of 16 years and upwards, including heads of families, 2.

Free white males under 16, 0.

Free white females, including heads of families, 4.

All other free persons, 0.

Slaves, 34.(67)

3. Thomas, third son of Captain Thomas Waughop, followed his father as delegate for St. Mary's in the Lower House of Assembly. His name first appears in the Archives in 1716 as "Delegate for St. Mary's County Mr. Thomas Wayhop".(68) In this Session "Col. Scott and Mr. Waughop brought up a bill repealing the Act against striking of Fish".(69) He was an active member between 1716 and 1719, and with others was often deputed to carry messages to the Upper House.(70) The name is spelt "Waghop, Wayhop, Wahup, Waghup, Waughob," and is indexed as "Waughop".

On May 15, 1719, a "Petition of the inhabitants of St. Mary's County complaining of an undue [**End of Page 151**] Election of Mr. Thos. Waughop, a member returned for St. Mary's County, was read, referred to the Committee of Elections and Privileges to examine the Allegations therein mentioned and to make Report thereof to the House". May 18, 1719: "Upon Mature deliberation had on the Evidence declared in Reference to the petition to us referred we conceive that the facts therein alledged against Thomas Waughop are only Suggestions and find that the said Waughop is a Delegate duely Elected".(71) He was again elected in 1720, and was of the quorum in 1726, 1727, and 1732.(72)

He died in 1735, and in April of that year the election of a new member was ordered "in the room of Thomas Waughop".(73) His will is dated April 11, 1735, and runs as follows:(74)

In the name of God Amen. I Thomas Waughop of St. Mary's County Gent. being sick and weak of Body but in perfect sence to dispose what it has pleased God to bless me with do hereby make my Testam' and last Will Revoking and declaring all others heretofore made to be void.

Imprimis I leave my Soul to God trusting through the in finite Merits of my blessed Saviour to obtain Remission of my Sins and my body to the Earth to be Decently Interred.

Item, I give to my Daughters Joanna Anne and Katherine and Elizabeth Waughop all my Tract of Land called Piney Point except what I have heretofore given to my Daughter Mary to them and to their Heirs forever, being Protestants, but if any of my said Daughters or their Heirs should Profess the Religion of the church of Rome they to take no Benefit by this Devise but the part of such Roman Catholick to Vest in the Heirs of the other of my aforementioned Daughters being Protestants and their Heirs under the same Qualification of being Protestants forever.

I give to my grandson John Waughop a cow and a calf.

Item I give to my Daughter Mary Gayther a cow and calf. [**End of Page 152**]

Item I give unto my wife Katherine Waughop one third part of my personal estate.

Item all the rest of my Personal estate I give unto my four Daughters Joanna Anne Katherine and Elizabeth Waughop and will that my loving brother John Waughop have the care possession and tuition of my three Daughters Katherine Anne and Elizabeth with their estate and I earnestly entreat my said dear brother to take the said charge upon him.

Item I nominate and appoint my said wife tnd brothers James and John Waughop to be the executors of this my last Will and Testament.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this iith. day of April 1735.

THOMAS WAUGHOP.

Signed scaled published and Declared in presence of us

(Seal)

Just. Jordan
Philip Key
Henry Hawkins.

The Plantation of Piney Point (or part of it), inherited by his father from his grandfather (see p. 143), probably came into his possession on the death of his mother, whose second husband held it in 1707 (see p. 149).

Piney Point in Somerset County, surveyed for his grandfather, John Waughop, in 1663, was in the possession of Thomas Waughop, "orphant", in 1723 (74^A), and was no doubt left to him by his aunt, Rebecca (see p. 143). The following reference to other property occurs in the Chancery records of Annapolis:

"St. Mary's Co. 1711. Sept. 17. On the oath of twelve good lawfull men 20 acres laid out for Thomas Waughop to build a mill", etc. (25)

In the Inventories there are two notices of Thomas Waughop, Junior, of St. Mary's: the first dated 1733 [**End of Page 153**] names Elizabeth as executor, and as "kindred" Thos. Waughop and Jane Waughop.(75)

The second names Catherine, his wife, as executor, and as nearest of kin Mary Gaither and Ann Chisney and Jan (?Jane) Waughop.(76) His wife then was named Catherine or Katherine, and his children were Joanna, Anne (Mrs. Chisney), Katherine, Elizabeth, Mary married to Mr. Gaither, and a son, probably the Thomas mentioned in the inventories, whose son John inherited by the will of his grandfather a cow and a calf. Jane Waughop mentioned in the inventories was probably the wife of Thomas, the son (Pedigree VI).

A Charles Wahab and George Wahab, who was also called Wachop, were transported by Richard Jones into Virginia about 1655. Charles in 1653, when 100 acres were awarded in Virginia as head rights to "Richard Joans" for transporting Charles Hades and Charles Wahab(78), and George in 1655.(77)

George Wachop signed in 1678 a document in connexion with a "Survey of His Majesty's Magazine at Virginia; by virtue of an Order from Herbert Jeffreys, Governor, of 16th. Jan. last (signed by Edward Rous, James Archer, George Wachop, Thomas Needler, and William Morris. Feb. 8th, 1678)".(79)

The spelling of the name "Wahab" and "Wachop", both forms used by the branch of the family in Co. Down, suggest the surmise that George and Charles came from Ireland, particularly as it is the first time either spelling is found in America, but it has not been possible to identify them (cf. p. 75).

The name of James Wachup occurs in a list, dated April 2, 1751, of Scottish and Irish Presbyterian [**End of Page 154**] inhabitants of Prince Edward County, Virginia, who signed a deed conveying a piece of land to be used as a burial-ground.(80) Most of those who signed the petition had come under the leadership of John Caldwell from Pennsylvania in 1735. There is no evidence to show whether James Wachop came with Caldwell or was already settled in Virginia.

After about the middle of the eighteenth century the Waughops do not seem to have taken part in public affairs, but one or two isolated instances of the name occur - for instance, Henry "Wachop or Wauchope" of Charles County, merchant, is mentioned in the Land Records of Charles County. In 1751 he sold the land called "Hardy's Purchase".(81)

In 1758 Joseph Waughub was paid twelve shillings for provisions given to the Militia of Augusta County.(82)

The will of James Wahab of Curriluch County is dated October 15, 1772, and was probated March 25, 1774, at Hallaras Banks. He left to his daughters Sarah and Barbara a legacy of negroes; to his sons John, James, and William land. The witnesses were Joseph Williams, George Price, and Andrew Donaldson.(83)

Finally on July 28th, 1801, Samuel Wachope was married to Rachel Davies in Baltimore County.(84)

This account is not exhaustive, but enough has perhaps been said to show that the Wauchopes were active colonists and to stimulate further search by those interested. It has not been possible to trace these families to the present day.

There are various branches of the family now in the Colonies. First, the Wauchopes in Australia, who claim to be in the direct line of Niddrie.¹ The original

¹ From account received from Andrew R. D. Wauchope of Sydney.

[End of Page 155] settler was Captain John Wauchope, who is believed to have been the son of an admiral in the British Navy. In 1836 he brought out convicts to Hobart in the transport *Providence*. In 1838 he went with his family to South Australia in the *Glenswilley*, left the sea, and settled as a farmer at O'Hallorans Hill. He had five sons and two daughters. John Wylie, the eldest, was born in Glasgow in 1823, and was brought to Australia at the age of fifteen, when his father emigrated. He helped his father with the farm at O'Hallorans Hill, and later went to North Australia, where he was not so prosperous. He was for two years with Mr. Charles Todd's (afterwards Sir Charles Todd) party, laying the overland telegraph from Darwin. He had two sons, John and George, and was living in Adelaide in 1917 at the age of ninety-four.

The other sons of Captain John Wauchope were George, William, Andrew, and Patrick, or Peter as he was called. He had two daughters, Ann or Annie and Eliza.

Andrew was born at Granton, Scotland, in 1832, and was six years old when he was taken to Australia in the *Glenswilley* by his father. He went to sea as a boy, and remained at sea till he retired from the Victorian Pilot Service in 1873. He fought in the first New Zealand War in 1844, and took part in the defeat of the Chinese pirates in 1846 - sixty-four British against nearly four hundred pirates. In 1850 he ran a great race in the *Benares* with the first cargo of tea against the American clipper *Aurora*, beating her by two days and fourteen hours.

In 1852, he was connected with the building of the first Victorian Pilot Service Lighthouse, as Captain of the *Corsair*, with the first Governor and Captain Caught. In 1861 he took the first lifeboat to sea, and **[End of Page 156]** retired in 1873. He had six sons and four daughters (see Pedigree VII). One of his grandsons, Andrew, now living at Sydney, came over with the Australian contingent during the war of 1914-1918.

Another branch of the family living in Australia spells the name "Wauhope". They are descended from those members of the Drumcarrow family who emigrated in the first half of the nineteenth century (see Pedigree V, B, and p. 91). There were three brothers - William, Edward, and John - and it is believed that from John this family is descended according to the accompanying Pedigree VIII. Miss Maggie Adair Wauchope of this family came to England in 1912, and visited Niddrie and various members of the family.

An earlier generation of the Drumcarrow family, James and Edward, sons of William and Margaret Hunter (see p. 90 and Pedigree V, *), emigrated to Pittsburg, America; while Joshua, of the same generation as the Australian settlers from Drumcarrow, went to California, where he has numerous descendants. He was for a time in the Bengal Cavalry, and returned to Ireland and married before going out to California (p. 91, and Pedigree VIII).

Finally, from Donegal the brothers of Mr. James Wauchope of Trusk went to America, three of his sons to Australia, and three to Canada (p. 101).

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 28. *Ibid.*, Vol. XIX, p. 255.
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 36. *Ibid.*, Vol. XIX, p. 205.
 37. *Ibid.*, Vol. XX, p. 64.
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 50. *Archives of Maryland*, Vol. XXIV, p. 85.
 51. *Ibid.*, Vol. XXIV, p. 40.
 52. Johnson, Christopher. *William and Mary Quarterly*, Virginia. Vol. XXII, No. 4, p. 272.
 53. *Archives of Maryland, Inventories and Accounts*, 1703, 24, p. 6
 54. *Rent Rolls of St. Mary's County*. Maryland Historical Society, 1707, Vol. XXIV, p. 18.
 55. *Archives of Maryland, Inventories and Accounts*, 1735, Book XLV, p. 300.
 56. Meade, *Old Virginia Churches*, Vol. II, p. 468.
 57. *William and Mary Quarterly*, Vol. VI, p. 106.
 58. *Ibid.*, p. 108.
 59. *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. I, p. 473.
 60. *Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia*, ed. McIlwaine, Richmond, Virginia, MCMIX, pp. 188, 189, 197.
 61. *Ibid.*, pp. 269, 270, 274, 299. **[No. 62 is missing]**
 63. Hening, W., *The Statutes at large of Virginia*, Richmond, 1819-20, Vol. VII, pp. 51-2.
 64. *Commission Records, 1726-86*, Maryland Historical Society, pp. 36, 47, 61, 63, 66, 73, 75, 81.
 65. Johnson, *loc. cit.* Also *Maryland Lower House Journal*, 1741. Maryland Historical Society, pp. 199 and 411.
 66. *Inventories and Accounts, loc. cit.*, Book XLV, p. 300.
 67. *Census of Maryland*, 1790, p. 106.
 68. *Archives of Maryland, loc. cit.*, Vol. XXX, p. 359.
 69. *Ibid.*, Vol. XXX, p. 462.
 70. *Ibid.*, Vol. XXXIII, pp. 53, 94, 178, 201, 222, 225, 252, 257, 271, 342, 365, 425, 431, 565; Vol. XXX, pp. 477, 480, 520, 529, 538, 552, 591.
 71. *Ibid.*, Vol. XXXIII, pp. 374 and 386.
 72. *Commission Records, 1726-86, loc. cit.*, pp. 1, 6, 12, 21, 32.
 73. *Ibid.*, April 15, 1735.
 74. Land Records Office, Annapolis, L. 21, f. 370, d. 1735.
 - 74A. *Rent Rolls of Somerset County for 1723*, Maryland Historical Society, p. 52.

75. *Inventories and Accounts, loc. cit.*, Vol. XVII, p. 169.

76. *Ibid.*, Vol. XXI, pp. 99-101.

77. Greer, *Early Virginian Immigrants*.

[End of Page 159]

78. *New England, Historical and Genealogical Register*, L. 47, p. 196.

79. *Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, 1677-1680*, London, 1896, No. 597.

80. *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, loc. cit.*, Vol. XVIII, p. 41.

81. *Land Records of Charles County*, Vol. II, p. 469.

82. Hening, *loc. cit.*, Vol. VII, p. 199.

83. *Abstracts of North Carolina Wills*, Maryland Historical Society, pp. 388-389.

84. *Maryland Marriagn*, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, p. 138.

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APPENDIX A

SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE FOR THE LINKS IN THE PEDIGREE

I. JAMES WAUCHOPE, ORIGINAL SETTLER.

I. Marriage of James Wauchope, son of the Bailie of Niddrie to Helen Maxwell, p. 66.

II. Helen Maxwell, daughter of William Maxwell of Newlands, p. 66.

III. 1607-1610. Feud between Sir James Maxwell of Calderwood and Patrick Maxwell of Newark. James Wauchope, with his father-in-law William Maxwell and his brother-in-law James, were on the side of Sir James Maxwell of Calderwood, p. 68.

IV. 1620. Continuation of the same feud. James Wauchope described as "in the Ardis", p. 68.

V. Patent of Denization granted to James Wachop, 1617, p. 69.

II. FIRST GENERATION.

Collin, William, and James. There is no direct evidence that they were sons of James, nor that they were brothers.

Indirect Evidence-

I. (a) They are the only Wauchopes of this generation found in Co. Down.

(b) There is no record of their coming from Scotland. Collin was settled in the Barony of Great Ardes in 1632, when the first Muster Roll was made, p. 71; while William in this Roll is shown as a **[End of Page 161]** tenant of the Savages and Fitzsimons, from whom James held leasehold property in 1624, pp. 70 and 75.

II. James, Junr., who does not appear in the Muster Roll of 1632, probably because he was too young, is shown as a Corporal in Collin's regiment in 1642, p. 76, while in 1641 William is still a tenant of the Savages, p. 75.

III. In 1663 all three are shown in the Subsidy Rolls of Co. Down, James Wachope holding the property of Drumaghlish, p. 70.

IV. Collin and James were connected with the Maxwells. Collin Wahop and Collin Maxwell were associated in obtaining satisfaction for their arrears of pay as "49" Officers, pp. 72-74. James married a Maxwell, p. 76.

III. SECOND GENERATION.

The children of James of Drumaghlish.

I. James, 1650-1741. Shown in the Crown Rentals as holder of Drumaghlish in 1706, p. 77, whereas the first James of Drumaghlish died in 1678, p. 77.

II. John. No evidence of parentage. May have been nephew of James and son of William.

III. Henry, pp. 77 and 78.

IV. William owned the property of Drumaghlish for a time between 1706 and 1711, but sold it to his brother-in-law James Hamilton, p. 78. He lived later at Kilkeel, Mourne, where Collin of the previous generation, his uncle, had lived, pp. 74 and 78.

The connexion with Maxwells continues. His brother-in-law James Hamilton was cousin of Henry Maxwell of Finnabrogue. James Hamilton came from Ballygraffan, the original settlement of James Wauchope, pp. 69, 76, and 80. **[End of Page 162]**

- V. Grace. Daughter of James, p. 80
- VI. Eleanor. Sister to William, p. 80.
- VII. Hugh. Son of James Wauchope by Jean Coghnan, p. 81.
- VIII. Daughter who married William Moore of Cranfield. No evidence that she was daughter of James.

IV. THIRD GENERATION.

The sons of William of Kilkeel- Joshua, Thomas, and George. Joshua and Thomas were brothers, p. 79. Margaret Remon is described as the widow of William Wahab and Caleb Remon (presumably brother of Margaret Remon) as uncle of Joshua, p. 79. Therefore Joshua and Thomas were sons of William. George Wahab. Is not mentioned as son of William, nor as brother of Joshua and Thomas.

Indirect Evidence-

- (a) George was in the Dublin Customs Service and rather junior to Thomas, p. 84.
- (b) George Wahab signed a prerogative grant of administration, of goods of James, son of Joshua, in 1756 (Joshua had died in 1738). James died intestate and his sister Margaret, wife of Joshua Moore, was next of kin, p. 82. **[End of Page 163]**

APPENDIX B

VARIOUS SPELLINGS OF THE NAME

The country and earliest date at which each form of the name is found is indicated, and a reference given to the page in this book where the source will be found.

The list is arranged in alphabetical order.

	SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.		AMERICA.	
	Date.	Page.	Date.	Page.	Date.	Page.
Valchope ...	1368	30	-	-	-	-
Vauchop ...	1587	35	-	-	-	-
Vauchope ...	1600	46	-	-	-	-
Vaughop ...	1690	20	-	-	-	-
Vauhop ...	-	-	-	-	1699	140
Waccup ...	1551	20	-	-	-	-
Wachap ...	-	-	1642	71	-	-
Wachob ...	-	-	1711	80	-	-
Wachobb ...	-	-	1691	78	-	-
Wachobe ...	-	-	1665	96	-	-
Wachop ¹ ...	1560	-	1617	69	1678	154
Wachope ...	1470	36	1663	70	1675	143
Wachopp ...	-	-	1624	70	-	-
Wachub ...	-	-	1642	72	-	-
Wachup ...	-	-	1671	74	1751	154
Waghop ...	-	-	1632	70	1658	141
Waghup ...	-	-	-	-	1716-1719	151
Wahab ...	c. 1835	140	1733	79	1653	154
Wahob ...	-	-	1773	90	1653	141
Wahoope ...	-	-	-	-	1651	138
Wahop ...	1690	20	1632	75	-	-
Wahope ...	-	-	1718	78	-	-
Wahopp ...	-	-	-	-	1652	138
Wahup ² ...	1690	20	-	-	1716-1719	151

¹ See Douglas, *Peerage of Scotland*, Edinburgh, 1764, p. 670.

2 Wahup seems also to have been used in England; e.g. William Wahup of the parish of St. James', Westminster, and George Wahup, 1709. -*Correspondence Memoranda*, Vol. I, Records Department, P. J. D. [End of Page 164]

VARIOUS SPELLINGS OF THE NAME-*continued*

	SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.		AMERICA.	
	Date.	Page.	Date.	Page.	Date.	Page.
Walchop ...	1263	30	-	-	-	-
Walchope ...	1214-1249	28	-	-	-	-
Walchoppe ...	1380	31	-	-	-	-
Walcop ...	1461	36	-	-	-	-
Walcope ...	-	-	1673	80	-	-
Waleuhop ...	1165-1214	28	-	-	-	-
Waleuhope ...	1165-1214	28	-	-	-	-
Walewhope ...	1249	30	-	-	-	-
Walghope ...	1296	30	-	-	-	-
Walhop ...	1278	26	-	-	-	-
Walhope ...	1300	26	-	-	-	-
Walhopp ...	1251-1269	30	-	-	-	-
Walichope ...	before 1413	29	-	-	-	-
Wallop ...	1282	26	-	-	-	-
Walohop ...	before 1413	29	-	-	-	-
Waluchop ...	1247	29	-	-	-	-
Wauchob ...	1684-1691	20	early 18th cent.	101	-	-
Wauchop ...	1247	28	1642	72	1751	155
Wauchope ...	1390	36	1662	77	1751	155
Waucoup ...	c. 1470	36	-	-	-	-
Waughob ...	-	-	1769	98	1633-1680	141
Waughobb ...	-	-	-	-	1681	139
Waughop ...	1690	81	1690	81	1654	142
Waughope ...	-	-	-	-	1736-1737	150
Waughub ...	-	-	-	-	1758	155
Wauhob ...	-	-	1741	77	1694	147
Wauhope ...	-	-	after 1782	94	1703	149
Wawhob ...	-	-	-	-	1676	139
Wawhub ...	-	-	-	-	1675	143
Wayhob ...	-	-	-	-	1668	140
Wayhop ...	-	-	-	-	1716	151
Wohop ...	-	-	-	-	1651	131

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