After vacationing in England with my parents & siblings in 1996, I became interested in my Wallace Genealogy. We visited Scotland, including Stirling Castle & the William Wallace Monument (Braveheart). I bought Wallace Family souvenirs. For several years my Wallace Genealogy research hit a wall with my Great… Grandfather, Warren Wallace, born in NC in 1785, died in Hardin County, TN in 1845. I finally purchased a three month membership to Ancestry. This program allowed me to break through the NC wall & quickly trace the genealogy to the first Wallaces in Scotland about 1117 AD. I produced several versions of this genealogy, following different rabbit trails for each version. Then I became skeptical of Ancestr.com. I thought Ancestry was allowing most researchers to trace their roots to famous relatives, just to sell memberships. So, I purchased the classic Wallace Genealogy, “The Book of Wallace” by Charles Rogers originally published in 1889. I purchased other current Wallace genealogies: “Beyond Braveheart” by C. Robert Wolfe & Douglas R. Wolfe, published in 2003, Wallace Genealogical Data by J. Montgomery Seaver, & “Wallace Family in America” by James Phillips. These resources were used along with Ancestry to support my genealogy. After comparing these genealogies, I quickly learned that few genealogies are 100% certain. The parentage of Braveheart is still in dispute after all these years of research. So, here is my research as of 2013. I still have many rabbit trails to follow when time & interest allows. More research of the early Wallaces in North Carolina is of special interest. There are errors no doubt, but most Wallaces have roots to the same early Scotsmen. If you discover new information, please share with me. My genealogy presentation is in ascending chronological order rather than descending order. This will allow the story to unfold chronologically. Historical information is inserted to help understand the environment of these early relatives. Resource links are provided to allow for further study if you are interested.


Since this study is about the Wallace family, (those with Wallace as their surname) I started with surname information: A surname is a name added to a given name and is part of a personal name. In many cases, a surname is a family name. In the western hemisphere, it is commonly synonymous with "last name" and is usually placed at the end of a person's given name. In Spain and most Hispanophone and Lusophone countries, two last names (or surnames) are used. In Hungary, along with China, Korea, Japan & in many other East Asian countries, the family name is placed before a person’s given name. The style of having both a family name (surname) and a given name (forename or “Christian” name) is far from universal. In many countries it is common for ordinary people to have only one name or mononym. Name etymologists classify European surnames under five categories, depending on their origin: given name, occupational name, location name, nickname, and ornamental name. Surnames were uncommon prior to the 12th century, and still somewhat rare into the 13th. Most European surnames were originally occupational or locational, and served to distinguish one person from another if they happened to live near one another. In the United States, 1,712 surnames cover 50% of the population, and about 1% of the population has the surname Smith, which is also the most frequent English name and an occupational name (“metal worker”), a contraction, for instance, of blacksmith or ironsmith, among others. According to some estimates, 85% of China's population shares just 100 surnames. In the US there are 63,736 phone book entries with the surname Wallace and approximately 229,679 persons with this name. Thus, the surname Wallace is the 96th most frequent name in the US. People with this surname live in all 50 states. Most occurrences are in Texas: 5,819. Other states with lots of occurrences are California (5,186), Florida (3,755), New York (2,867), North Carolina (2,763), Georgia (2,565), and Tennessee (2,548).

Scottish History: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Scotland

The recorded history of Scotland begins with the arrival of the Roman Empire in Britain, when the Romans established the Roman province of Britannia in the southern part of Great Britain, as far north as Hadrian's Wall. To the north was territory not governed by the Romans — Caledonia, by name. Its people were the Picts. During the 5th to 8th centuries, Scotland was invaded by Gaels (Scott) from Ireland, the Anglo-Saxons from the continent and the Norse from Scandinavia. The Kingdom of Scotland was established in the 9th century. Because of the geographical orientation of Scotland and its strong reliance on trade routes by sea, the kingdom held close links in the south and east with the countries surrounding the Baltic Sea, and through Ireland with France and the continent of Europe. Wars of Scottish Independence were fought in the late 13th and early 14th centuries as Scotland passed back and forth between the House of Balliol and the House of Bruce. The Battle of Stirling Bridge, led by Sir William Wallace, was one of these wars. Scotland's ultimate victory in the Wars of Independence under David II confirmed Scotland as a fully independent and sovereign kingdom. When David II died without issue, his nephew Robert II established the House of Stuart, which would rule Scotland uncontested for the next three centuries. James VI, Stuart king of Scotland, would also inherit the throne of England in 1567, and the Stuart kings and queens would rule both independent kingdoms.
until the Act of Union in 1707 merged the two kingdoms into a new state, the Kingdom of Great Britain, after 1801 known as the United Kingdom. During the 16th century, Scotland underwent a Protestant Reformation that created a predominately Calvinist national kirk (church), which was strongly Presbyterian in outlook. This severely reduced the powers of bishops. In 1559 John Knox returned from ministering in Geneva to lead the Calvinist reformation in Scotland. Queen Anne, a Catholic, was the last Stuart monarch, ruling until 1714. Since 1714, the succession of the British monarchs of the houses of Hanover and Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (Windsor) has been due to their descent from James VI and I of the House of Stuart. During the Scottish Enlightenment and Industrial Revolution, Scotland became one of the commercial, intellectual and industrial powerhouses of Europe. Its industrial decline following the Second World War was particularly acute, but in recent decades the country has enjoyed something of a cultural and economic renaissance, fueled in part by a resurgent financial services sector, the proceeds of North Sea oil & gas, and latterly a devolved parliament.

Most of my Wallace relatives lived in Ayrshire in southeast Scotland

Feudalism & Manors in Scotland during the Middle Ages
http://www.britainexpress.com/History/Feudalism_and_Medieval_life.htm

After centuries of foreign invaders, the need for protection was the driving force for feudalism. Feudalism in practice meant that the country was not governed by the king but by individual lords, or barons, who administered their own estates, dispensed their own justice, minted their own money, levied taxes and tolls, and demanded military service from vassals. Usually the lords could field greater armies than the king. In theory the king was the chief feudal lord, but in reality the individual lords were supreme in their own territory. Many kings were little more than figurehead rulers.

Manors, not villages, were the economic and social units of life in the early Middle Ages. A manor consisted of a manor house, one or more villages, and up to several thousand acres of land divided into meadow, pasture, forest, and cultivated fields. The fields were further divided into strips; 1/3 for the lord of the manor, less for the church, and the remainder for the peasants and serfs. This land was shared out so that each person had an equal share of good and poor. At least half the work week was spent on the land belonging to the lord and the church. Time might also be spent doing maintenance and on special projects such as clearing land, cutting firewood, and building roads and bridges. The rest of the time the villagers were free to work their own land.
In Marriages during Medieval times, women didn't have a choice as to who they would marry and, most of the time, women didn't even know the man before they wed. However, men were sometimes able to choose their bride. Marriage back then was not based on love; most marriages were political arrangements. Husbands and wives were generally strangers until they first met. If love was involved at all, it came after the couple had been married. Even if love did not develop through marriage, the couple generally developed a friendship of some sort. The arrangement of marriage was done by the children's parents. In the middle ages, children were married at a young age. Girls were as young as 12 when they married, and boys as young as 17. The arrangement of the marriage was based on monetary worth. The family of the girl who was to be married gives a dowry, or donation, to the boy she is to marry. The dowry goes with her at the time of the marriage and stays with the boy forever. Women frequently died during childbirth. About half of the children died before reaching adulthood.

Throughout this genealogy notice, the Wallace men married well. Several of these marriages were to the nobility: Stewarts, Lindseys, & Crawfords.


The Wallace family first came to Scotland with a Norman family in the 11th century. King David was eager to extend the benefits of Norman influence & gave grants to the nobles of the south. Among them was Walter Fitzallan, who the Scottish king appointed his Steward in 1136. One of Fitzallan's followers was Richard Wallace from Oswestry who came north to try and improve his fortunes. Oswestry is on the Welsh border so it is possible that the name Wallace may be a corruption of Le Waleis meaning the "Welshman". Fitzallan received from King David lands in Ayrshire & so it was here that his follower Richard Wallace settled. Richard Wallace was granted his own estate in Kyle, where it is claimed that his name is still remembered in the place name of the village of Riccarton.

The following Genealogy is primarily taken from my research on Ancestry.com and “The Book of Wallace”. Excerpts from “The Book of Wallace” are placed after some descendants. This classic Wallace genealogy by Charles Rogers was published in 1889. It deals with the genealogy of the early Wallace Family in Scotland. The book is written in 19th Century English & is difficult to understand. The book traces the Wallaces by land ownership. Multi-land ownership was common, therefore some descendants will be referenced in multiple locations. Dates may not always sync with dates from Ancestry.com research.

Definitions of old English terms used in “The Book of Wallace”:
Charter: Anglo-Saxon Charters are documents from the early medieval period in Britain which typically make a grant of land or record a privilege.
Count (male) or Countess (female): a title in European countries for a noble of varying status, but historically deemed to convey an approximate rank intermediate between the highest and lowest titles of nobility
Earl: a member of the nobility. The title is Anglo-Saxon, and meant "chieftain", particularly a chieftain set to rule a territory in a king's stead. In later medieval Britain, it became the equivalent of the continental count (in England in the earlier period, it was more akin to duke).
Sir: first documented in English in 1297, as title of honor of a knight or baronet
Lady: the wife of a knight
Lord or Laird: generally been applied to the owner of an estate, sometimes by the owner himself or, more commonly, by those living and working on the estate. It is a description rather than a title.
Lord High Chancellor: a senior and important functionary in the government. He is the second highest ranking of the Great Officers of State, ranking after only the Lord High Steward. The Lord Chancellor is appointed by the Sovereign.
Pound: unit of currency in Great Britain as the value of a pound (weight) of silver
Merk: Scottish coin valued at 2/3 of a pound
Barony: a historical subdivision of a county.
Shire: the original term for what is usually known as a county.
Vicar: In Anglican churches, a vicar is one type of parish priest.
Genealogical Path from Richard Wallense 1117AD in Scotland to James Wallace 2013
Nashville, TN. For the most part, only relevant family members are recorded in this genealogy

Generation 1

1. **RICHARD WALLENSE** was born in 1117 in Ayr, Ayrshire, Scotland. He died in 1208 in Ayr, Ayrshire, Scotland. He married **EMMA DEGRAINSBY**. She was born in Grainsby, Lincolnshire, England. She died in 1226 in Lincolnshire, England.

   Richard Wallense and Emma DeGrainsby had the following child:

2. i. **RICHARD WALLENSE** was born in 1143 in Ayr, Clackmannanshire, Scotland.

Generation 2

2. **RICHARD WALLENSE** was born in 1143 in Ayr, Clackmannanshire, Scotland. He died in 1204 in Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland. He married **HODIERNE DELUCERNE** in 1169 in Ayr, Clackmannanshire, Scotland. She was born in 1150 in Wormleighton, Warwickshire, England. She died on 05 Jan 1215 in Ayrshire, Scotland.

   Richard Wallense and Hodierne DeLucerne had the following child:

3. i. **RICHARD WALLACE** was born in 1172 in Ayr, Ayrshire, Scotland.

Excerpt from “The Book of Wallace”

**Walls of Riccarton**

Richard Wallense obtained lands on the northern verge of Kyle Stewart, which he named after himself, Richardtoun, and afterwards became Riccarton. The parish of Riccarton, which still exists, embraces an area from east to west of eight, and from north to south of three miles. At the parish church the hamlet of Riccarton borders the hillock of Yardside, where stood a small castle which formed the residence of the Wallace family. The site is denoted by several aged trees on the right side of the turnpike road leading from Kilmarnock towards the south at a spot about one mile distant from the burgh. Richard Wallace had two sons, Philip and Richard.

Generation 3

3. **RICHARD WALLACE** was born in 1172 in Ayr, Ayrshire, Scotland. He died after 1214 in Ayr, Ayrshire, Scotland. He married **MARGARET BUCKINGHAM**. She was born in 1176 in Ayr, Renfrewshire, Scotland. She died on 01 Feb 1221 in Ayr, Ayrshire, Scotland.

   Richard Wallace and Margaret Buckingham had the following child:

4. i. **ADAM WALLACE** was born in Elderslie, Renfrewshire, Scotland.

Excerpt from “The Book of Wallace”

**Walls of Riccarton**

Philip de Wallace is witness to a charter whereby, about the years 1211-14, William the Lion confirms to the Abbey of Paisley various grants made by Walter the Steward to Richard Wallace the younger succeeded to the paternal estate. He had two sons, Adam and Richard. The latter obtained the lands of Hackencrow or Auchincruive.

Generation 4

4. **ADAM WALLACE** was born in Elderslie, Renfrewshire, Scotland. He died in 1249 in Elderslie, Renfrewshire, Scotland. He married **MARGARET COUNTESS CARRICK STEWART (the Royal House of Stewart)**. She was born in 1206 in Dundonald, Ayrshire, Scotland. She died in 1267 in Whittingham, East Lothian, Scotland.

   Adam Wallace and Margaret Countess Carrick Stewart had the following child:

5. i. **SIR ALAN MALCOLM WALLACE LORD OF ELDERSLIE, FATHER OF WILLIAM WALLACE** was born on 1249 Lord of Elderslie in Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland.
Excerpt from “The Book of Wallace”

Wallaces of Riccarton

Adam, the elder son, succeeded to Riccarton. In 1239 he is witness to a charter whereby Walter, son of Alan, Steward of Scotland, conveys to the Abbey of Paisley the churches of Dundonald, Sanquhar, and Register of Paisley. Adam Walleis, in 1241, witnesses a charter whereby Sir David Hay, for the salvation of the soul of King William, and of his own father and mother, grants one net on the water of Tay to the monks of Cupar. In 1246 he is witness to a charter by which the second Walter the Steward conveys to the church of Paisley the possessions of the canons and nuns of Simpringham. Adam Wallace of Riccarton had two sons, Adam and Malcolm; the elder succeeding to Riccarton—the younger obtaining the lands of Elderslie in Renfrewshire. In 1296 Adam de Waleys (of Riccarton) acknowledged the authority of Edward I. by accepting the usual oath.


The House of Stewart, or Stuart, is a European royal house. Founded by Robert II of Scotland, the Stewarts first became monarchs of the Kingdom of Scotland during the late 14th century, and subsequently held the position of the Kings of England, Ireland, and Great Britain. Their patrilineal ancestors (from Brittany) had held the office of High Steward of Scotland since the 12th century, after arriving by way of Norman England. The dynasty inherited further territory by the 17th century which covered the entire British Isles, including the Kingdom of England and Kingdom of Ireland, also maintaining a claim to the Kingdom of France.

In total, nine Stewart monarchs ruled just Scotland from 1371 until 1603. After this there was a Union of the Crowns under James VI & I who had become the senior genealogical claimant to The Crown holdings of the extinct House of Tudor. Thus there were six Stewart monarchs who ruled both England and Scotland as well as Ireland (although the later Stuart era was interrupted by an interregnum lasting from 1649–1660, as a result of the Wars of the Three Kingdoms). Additionally, at the foundation of the Kingdom of Great Britain after the Acts of Union, which politically united England and Scotland, the first monarch was Anne, Queen of Great Britain. After her death, all the holdings passed to the House of Hanover, under the terms of the Act of Settlement 1701.

During the reign of the Stewarts, Scotland developed from a relatively poor and feudal country into a prosperous, fairly modern and centralized state. They ruled during a time in European history of transition from the Middle Ages to the Renaissance. Monarchs such as James IV were known for sponsoring exponents of the Northern Renaissance such as the poet Robert Henryson, and others. After the Stewarts gained control of all of Great Britain, the arts and sciences continued to develop; many of William Shakespeare's best known plays were authored during the Jacobean era, while institutions such as the Royal Society and Royal Mail were established during the reign of Charles II.

Generation 5

5. SIR ALAN MALCOLM WALLACE LORD OF ELDERSLIE, FATHER OF WILLIAM WALLACE was born on 1249 Lord of Elderslie in Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland. He was hanged for treason by King Edward I of England on 23 Aug 1305 in Loudoun, Ayrshire Scotland. He married LADY MARGARET DE CRAUFURD in 1265 in Castle Elderslie, Renfrewshire, Scotland. She was born in 1251 in Loudoun, Ayrshire, Scotland. She died in 1273 in Loudoun, Ayrshire, Scotland.

Sir Alan Malcolm Wallace and Lady Margaret De Craufurd had the following child:

6. i. JOHN "BROTHER TO BRAVEHEART" WALLACE was born in 1273 in Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland.
Excerpt from “The Book of Wallace”

Wallaces of Riccarton

During the reign of David II Malcolm Wallace of Riccarton had a charter of lands in the Sheriffdom of Dumfries, resigned by Marjory Fleming, described as “foster-sister” to the King and Countess of Wigtoun, the lands being forfeited by Robert Colvill. Malcolm Wallace was succeeded by Sir John Wallace, knight.

Wallaces of Elderslie

Of two sons born to Adam Wallace of Riccarton prior to the middle of the thirteenth century, Malcolm, the younger, received as his inheritance the five-pound lands of Elderslie in the shire of Renfrew, also the five-merk lands of Auchinboithie in the county of Ayr. Malcolm Wallace of Elderslie married Margaret, daughter of Sir Hugh Craufurd of Corsbie, and brother of Sir Reginald-Craufurd, sheriff of Ayr. Of the marriage were born two sons, Malcolm and William (Braveheart). Malcolm Wallace of Elderslie died without issue, and the estates of Elderslie and Auchinboithie reverted to the house of Riccarton... Towards the close of the reign of Robert III., the lands were inherited by a younger branch of Wallace of Craigie...

Generation 6

6. JOHN "BROTHER TO BRAVEHEART" WALLACE was born in 1273 in Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland. He died in 1307 in London, Middlesex, England. He married (1) MARION HEIRESS LAMINGTON BRADFUTE CORNELIA in Apr 1297 in St Kentigerns Church, Lanarkshire, Scotland. She was born in 1276 in Lamington, Ayrshire, Scotland. She died in May 1297 in Lanarkshire, Scotland. He married (2) LADY MARY ALMOUR in 1300 in Ayr, Ayrshire, Scotland. She was born in 1278 in Elderslie, Renfrewshire, Scotland. She died in 1310 in Ayr, Ayrshire, Scotland.

John "Brother to Braveheart" Wallace and Lady Mary Almour had the following child:

7 i. SIR JOHN 1ST EARL OF CRAIGE WALLACE was born in 1301 in Renfrewshire, Scotland.


Sir William Wallace was a Scottish knight and landowner who became one of the main leaders during the Wars of Scottish Independence. Along with Andrew Moray, Wallace defeated an English army at the Battle of Stirling Bridge in 1297, and was Guardian of Scotland, serving until his defeat at the Battle of Falkirk. In 1305, Wallace was captured in Robroyston near Glasgow and handed over to King Edward I of England, who had him hanged, drawn, and quartered for high treason and crimes against English civilians. Since his death, Wallace has obtained an iconic status far beyond his homeland. He is the protagonist of the 15th century epic poem The Acts and Deeds of Sir William Wallace, Knight of Elderslie, by Blind Harry. Wallace is also the subject of literary works by Sir Walter Scott and Jane Porter and the Academy Award winning epic film Braveheart. Although he was a minor member of the Scottish nobility, little is known for certain of William Wallace's family history. The early members of the family are recorded as holding estates at Riccarton, Tarbolton, and Auchincruive in Kyle, and Stenton in Haddingtonshire. They were vassals of James Stewart, 5th High Steward of Scotland as their lands fell within his territory. Tradition has his father's name as Malcolm Wallace with brothers Malcolm & John. More info: http://www.bbc.co.uk/scotland/history/portal/article/wallace

Generation 7

7. SIR JOHN 1ST EARL OF CRAIGE WALLACE was born in 1301 in Renfrewshire, Scotland. He died after 1373 in Ayrshire, Scotland. He married LADY MARGARET COUNTESS OF CRAIGIE LINDSAY in 1330 in Scotland. She was born in 1310 in Craigie Castle, Ayrshire, Scotland. She died after 1373.

Sir John 1st Earl of Craige Wallace and Margaret De Linsey had the following child:

8 i. SIR MALCOME THOMAS WALLACE was born in 1331 in Ayrshire, Scotland.

Excerpt from “The Book of Wallace”

Wallaces of Riccarton

As John Walays, lord of Riccarton, he received from David II. the office of the Sergandrie of Carrick. He is one of the witnesses to a charter of Maldouen, third Earl of Lennox, circa 1348-51. His name as witness is appended to an instrument, by which, about 1366, Robert the Steward, afterwards Robert II., granted to Sir
Hugh de Eglinton the office of bailie. In 1368 he witnessed the confirmation by John Stewart, Earl of Carrick, of a charter, whereby John de Grame of Tarbolton confirmed a grant, made by himself, of the patronage of the church of Tarbolton to the minister of Failford. On the 16th October 1369, he witnessed a letter of bailiery by Robert the Steward, and Earl of Strathern, with consent of his eldest son John Stewart, Earl of Carrick, to Allan of Lauder, over his lands in Berwickshire. From David II., Sir John Wallace, in a charter dated at Edinburgh, 26th January 1370, received the lands of Murletter (Murthill) in the shire of Forfar, with the superiority of the lands of the late Sir John de Kinros, knight; which lands and superiority belonged to Sir John de Lindesay of Thurston, and were by him resigned to the king. This charter was granted on a finding by a court of the king's tenants of Forfarshire, held under the sheriff at Perth, on the 21st July 1360, that Sir John de Lilldesay's writs of the lands of Murthill were totally burned in the monastery of Fail; also that Sir John held these lands of the king in capite for the service of a Bowman, and three suits yearly at the court of the sheriff of Forfar. In or subsequent to February 1371, Sir John Wallace of Riccarton received from Robert II. a charter of the lands of Thurrystoun, in the barony of Innerwick and shire of Edinburgh; also of annual rents of twenty merks out of the lands of Thornylee, in the barony of Renfrew, and of eight merks out of the lands of Ingliston, in the barony of Durnisdeir; also of the lands of Rytre, in the earldom of Buchan and shire of Aberdeen, on the resignation of Sir John de Lindesay of Cragy. In 1373 Sir John pledged himself to secure the succession of the crown to the sons of Robert II. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph de Eglinton, by his wife Elizabeth de Ardrossan, but without issue. Secondly, he espoused Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir John de Lindesay of Craigie, with issue an only son John. John Wallace succeeded to his father's lands of Riccarton, and to the maternal estates of Craigie and others; he became the first of Craigie-Wallace.

Wallaces of Craigie

Walter de Lindsay of Thurston, in the county of Haddington, was in 1291 appointed by Robert Bruce one of the referees whom Edward required him to nominate in connection with the competition for the throne. In 1292 he was visited at his manor by Edward. In the words of Rymer, "Capella. Walter de Lindsay, in quo tunc dictus dominus, rex hospitabatur." Owner of the estate of Thurston, he also possessed the lands of Craigie, in the county of Ayr, and was sheriff and coroner of the shire. Among his other possessions were the lands of Rattray in Buchan, and the lands of Durisdeer in Dumfries-shire. His only child, Margaret, became second wife of Sir John Wallace of Riccarton, when it was arranged that the arms of the two families should be incorporated. Accordingly the arms of Wallace, a white lion rampant, in a blue field, were quartered with a chequer representing Lindsay of Craigie. The descendants of the united families, it was further ruled, should he known as of Craigie-Wallace; in reality the future style was of Craigie only. To Sir John Wallace and Margaret Lindsay, spouses, was born a son, John. As" Sir John Wallace" he had a charter of the lands of Thurston, in the barony of Innerwick; also of twenty merks of annual-rent out of the lands of Thornton, in the barony of Renfrew, and eight merks of annual-rent out of the lands of Ingliston, in the barony of Durisdeer and county of Dumfries; together with the lands of Retre (Rattray) in the earldom of Lord Lindsey. Prior to 1390 Sir John Wallace witnessed a charter confirming grants of various lands in Kyle, executed by John Stewart, Earl of Carrick, afterwards Robert II. ....

Generation 8

8. SIR MALCOME THOMAS WALLACE was born in 1331 in Ayrshire, Scotland. He died in 1413 in Ayrshire, Scotland. He married ELIZABETH STEWART (the Royal House of Stewart) in 1347. She was born in 1331 in Ayrshire, Scotland. She died after 1413 in Ayrshire, Scotland.

Sir Malcome Thomas Wallace and Elizabeth Stewart had the following child:

9. i. GEORGE WALLACE was born in Ayrshire, Scotland.

Excerpt from “The Book of Wallace”

Wallaces of Elderslie

On the 28th August 1413, the Regent Albany granted to Thomas Wallace, the lands of Auchenbothe.

Black Death: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Dead

The Black Death was one of the most devastating pandemics in human history, peaking in Europe between 1348 and 1350, and killing between 75 million and 200 million people (40% of the population).
Generation 9

9. **GEORGE WALLACE** was born in Ayrshire, Scotland. He died in Ayrshire, Scotland. He married **MARY LYONS** in Ayrshire, Scotland. She was born in Ayrshire, Scotland. She died in Ayrshire, Scotland.

   George Wallace and Mary Lyons had the following child:

   10. i. **PATRICK WALLACE** was born in Ayrshire, Scotland.

Generation 10

10. **PATRICK WALLACE** was born in Ayrshire, Scotland. He died after 1502 in Ayrshire, Scotland. He married **CATHERINE GRAHAM** in Kilbarchan, Ayr, Scotland. She was born in Ayrshire, Scotland. She died in Ayrshire, Scotland.

   Patrick Wallace and Catherine Graham had the following child:

   11. i. **WILLIAM WALLACE** was born in Ayrshire, Scotland.

Excerpt from “The Book of Wallace”

**Wallaces of Elderslie**

On the 24th March 1499-1500, in presence of Hugh and William Wallace, brothers of the laird of Craigie, and other witnesses, **George Wallace** of Elderslie resigned into the hands of John Wallace of Craigie, as superior, in favour of **Patrick** his son, the lands of Elderslie, reserving to himself and **Katherine Graham**, his spouse, the frank tenement of the same during their respective lives. Accordingly John Wallace of Craige granted a charter in favour of Patrick Wallace, son and apparent heir to his dearest ernie [uncle] George Wallace of Elderslie in terms of the resignation, - the witnesses being the same. This charter is dated the 3rd February 1499-1500, and is confirmed under the Great Sea on the 5th March following. On the 23d July 1502, Patrick Wallace got assign of the lands of Penbraid in the earldom of Carrick, on the resignation thereof in the hands of the superior, by George Wallace his father.

Generation 11

11. **WILLIAM WALLACE** was born in Ayrshire, Scotland. He died in 1440 in Scotland. He married **JANET SCHAW** in 1416 in Ayrshire, Scotland. She died in Ayrshire, Scotland. (see bio in quotes from “The Book of Wallace” below)

    William 'Wallace and Janet Schaw had the following child:

    12. i. **HUGH WALLACE** was born in 1419 in Scotland

Generation 12

12. **HUGH WALLACE** was born in 1419 in Scotland. He died in Scotland. He married **ISOBEL SANDILLAND** in 1438 in Scotland. She was born in 1419 in Scotland. She died in 1445 in Scotland.

    Hugh Wallace and Isobel Sandilland had the following child:

    13. i. **JOHN WALLACE** was born in 1441 in Scotland.

Generation 13

13. **JOHN WALLACE** was born in 1441 in Scotland. He died in 1532 in Scotland. He married **CATHERINE CUNNINGHAM** in 1460 in Scotland. She was born in 1441 in Scotland. She died in Scotland.

    John Wallace and Catherine Cunningham had the following child:

    14. i. **WILLIAM WALLACE** was born in 1463 in Scotland.

Excerpt from “The Book of Wallace”

**Wallaces of Elderslie**
In the lands of Elderslie, Patrick Wallace was succeeded by his son John, who to his inheritance added the lands of Elienton (Helington), of which he and his wife Catherine Cunningham had a charter in 1530. John Wallace of Elderslie was succeeded by his son William. In his will dated 19th March 1549, and confirmed 8th April 1551, William Wallace of Elderslie names as his executors his wife "Janet Schaw," and "William Wallace, whom the testator describes as "my heir," and William Wallace, whom he names as "my son"; probably a clerical error for grandson. William Wallace, son of William Wallace and Janet Schaw, had, in 1554, from his superior, William Wallace of Craige, a charter of the lands of Elderslie; while in 1583 he was confirmed in the lands of Helington, and in 1597 in the lands of Rysewaeth and Windymill. He died in May 1599. In his "latter will," which is dated at Elderslie on the 14th May 1599, he names as executors his sons James, Gabriel, and John; and as "oversmen" John Wallace, elder, and John Wallace, younger, of Craige…

---

**Generation 14**

14. William Wallace was born in 1463 in Scotland. He died in 1532 in Scotland. He married Catherine Crawford in 1482 in Scotland. She was born in 1463 in Kilbourne, Scotland. She died in 1522 in Scotland.

   William Wallace and Catherine Crawford had the following child:

   15. i. Thomas Wallace was born in 1485 in Scotland.

---

**Generation 15**

15. Thomas Wallace was born in 1485 in Scotland. He died in 1515 in Scotland. He married Elizabeth Murdock in 1504 in Scotland. She was born in 1485 in Scotland. She died in 1514.

   Thomas Wallace and Elizabeth Murdock had the following child:

   16. i. William Wallace was born in 1511 in Craige, Ayrshire, Scotland.

---

**Generation 16**

16. William Wallace was born in 1511 in Craige, Ayrshire, Scotland. He died in 1532 in Craige, Ayrshire, Scotland. He married Jean Chalmers between 1528-1559. She was born in 1512 in Scotland. She died in 1534.

   William Wallace and Jean Chalmers had the following child:

   17. i. John Wallace was born in 1529 in Symington, Ayrshire, Scotland.

---

Excerpt from “The Book of Wallace”

**Wallaces of Helington**

Prior to May 1599, William Wallace of Elderslie, in view of his son and apparent heir, William Wallace, being about to marry Jean Chalmer, daughter of James Chalmer of Gaitgirth, consented to give her, in life rent, in the lands of Helington

---

**Generation 17**

17. John Wallace was born in 1529 in Symington, Ayrshire, Scotland. He died in 1567 in Scotland. He married Margaret Hamilton in 1550 in Scotland. She was born in 1538 in Scotland. She died in 1567 in Scotland.

   John Wallace and Margaret Hamilton had the following child:

   18. i. William Wallace was born in 1564 in Ayr, Ayrshire, Scotland.

---

**Generation 18**

18. William Wallace was born in 1564 in Ayr, Ayrshire, Scotland. He died in 1616 in Scotland. He married Margaret Craufurd Stewart in 1609 in Scotland. She was born in 1569 in Scotland. She died in 1616 in Scotland.

   William Wallace and Margaret Craufurd Stewart had the following child:

   19. i. William Wallace V was born in 1612 in Ayr, Ayrshire, Scotland.
Generation 19

19. **WILLIAM WALLACE** was born in 1612 in Ayr, Ayrshire, Scotland. He died on 12 Apr 1667 in Sewalltoune Dundonnald, Stirling, Scotland. He married **Margaret Gillispie** in 1631 in Scotland. She was born in 1618 in Scotland. She died in 1644 in Scotland.

William Wallace and Margaret Gillispie had the following child:
20. i. **WILLIAM WALLACE** was born in 1640 in Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

Generation 20

20. **WILLIAM WALLACE** was born in 1640 in Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland. He died in 1726 in Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland. He married **Madelene Turner** in 1658 in Scotland. She was born in 1642 in Scotland. She died in 1659 in Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

William Wallace and Madelene Turner had the following child:
21. i. **LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR JOHN WALLACE** was born in 1659 in Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

Generation 21

21. **LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR JOHN WALLACE** was born in 1659 in Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland. He died on 09 Jan 1726 in Pennsylvania, United States. He married **Jean MacKenede Kennedy** in 1679 in Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland. She was born in 1661 in Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland. She died in 1767 in Pennsylvania, United States.

Lord High Chancellor John Wallace and Jean MacKenede Kennedy had the following child:
22. i. **THOMAS WALLACE** was born in 1690 in Ayrshire, Renfrewshire.

Excerpt from “The Book of Wallace"

**walls of elderslie**

On the 20th May 1678, **John Wallace** of Neilstonside, eldest son of **William Wallace** merchant in Glasgow, obtained assign of the lands, proceeding on a charter in his favour by Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie. In reference to the Neilstonside family, Mr. George Crawfurd writes in 1710: "South of the Church of Neilstoun lie the house and lands of Neilstouns, of which lands I have seen a charter, granted by John, Earl of Lenox, to John Maxwell of Stainly, and Agnes Lyle, his spouse, in 1522 ; but these lands came afterwards to the Stewarts, and by marriage of Margaret, daughter and sole heir of Hugh Stewart, came to William Wallace of the family of Eldersly, whose son is John Wallace, now of Neilstounside, heir and representative of the ancient family of Eldersly" (Crawfurd's History of Renfrewshire, Paisley, 1818, 4to, p. 41). Temporarily the lands of Elderslie were in the possession of Hugh Wallace of Ingliston. On the 5th August 1705, Hugh Wallace, and his son Thomas, advocate, (in virtue of the faculty reserved to them by Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie," granted a disposition of the lands of Elderslie in favour of John Wallace, eldest son of **William Wallace**, merchant in Glasgow, brother of **John Wallace** of Neilstonside, and to Jean Kennedy, spouse of the first mentioned, conjunctly with him in Fee and Life rent, in discharge of the principal sum of £20,000 scots provided to her by marriage contract. John Wallace of Elderslie died in January 1728…

**Jean Kennedy**

"Wallace Family Genealogy" 1961, Revised and Brought up to date by Mrs. Glen E. Rush pg. 8. Taken from the Wallace Family Genealogy (1961) John was born in Glasgow in 1659. He must have lived there for some years as in 1684 we find him to be Lord High-Chancellor of that section. In 1679 he had married Miss Jean Kennedy, history tells us she was a beauty and an heiress. Paintings of her were said in 1961 to still be found in many of the Art Galleries of Scotland. The beauty of the Wallace women can probably be traced to this grandmother of the 17th century.
3.1% of the U.S. population is estimated to have Scottish ancestry. According to the American Community Survey in 2008, 4.8 million Americans self-reported Scottish ancestry, 1.7% of the total US population. Another 4.3 million self-reported Scotch-Irish ancestry, for a total of 9.2 million Americans self-reporting some kind of Scottish descent. According to the American Community Survey in 2008 data, Americans self-reporting Scottish ancestry made up an estimated 1.9% of the total U.S. population. Self-reported Scottish and Scotch-Irish ancestry represented 3.1% of the U.S. population in 2008.

22. **THOMAS WALLACE** was born in 1690 in Ayrshire, Renfrewshire, Scotland. He died on 28 Oct 1750 in Chowan, North Carolina, USA. He married **ELIZABETH ROUNDTREE** in 1715 in Nansemond, Virginia, USA. She was born in 1691 in Chowan, North Carolina, USA. She died in Oct 1750 in Chowan, North Carolina, USA.

   Thomas Wallace and Elizabeth Rountree had the following child:

   23. **JOHN G. WALLACE** was born in 1734 in Chowan, North Carolina, USA.

Excerpt from “The Book of Wallace”

**Wallaces of Cairnhill**

Robert Wallace of Cairnhill died in 1712. During the preceding year he sold his estate of Cairnhill to his relative, Thomas Wallace, merchant, Glasgow, younger brother of John Wallace of Elderslie. As his sons died without male issue, and his brother, John Wallace of Elderslie, had no male issue, Thomas Wallace became representative of the houses of Elderslie and Cairnhill. Thomas Wallace of Cairnhill married, in 1710, Lilia, daughter of William Cunningham of Craigends by his wife, a daughter of Sir James Colquhoun, Baronet of Luss. In his marriage contract executed on the 11th August 1710, he provides £72,000 Scots out of his personal estate, and 10,000 merks of his wife’s dowry, for his wife’s life rent use, so as to produce an annuity of 2500 merks. Of the marriage were born eight sons, William, John, Hugh, James, Robert, Thomas, Alexander, and Michael; also five daughters, Anna, Christian, Magdalene, Elizabeth, and Margaret. The last married John Wilson, merchant, Glasgow. Thomas Wallace died in 1748; he bequeathed 51,000 merks among his ten surviving children, apart from his eldest son and heir. William, eldest son of Thomas Wallace of Cairnhill, born on the 8th June 1711, was baptized at Craigend House, in the parish of Kilbarchan, on the second day after birth, the witnesses being Alexander Cunningham, younger of Craigend, and Sir John Houston of that Ilk. As “William Wallace, younger of Cairnhill,” he was, on the 1st August 1733, admitted a burgess of the burgh of Ayr, along with James Macrae, Esquire, Governor of Madras, who, born in the locality of poor parents, had amassed in India a vast fortune.

**Scottish Migration to America:** [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scottish_American](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scottish_American)

The earliest Scottish communities in America were formed by traders and planters rather than farmer settlers. The hub of Scottish commercial activity in the colonial period was Virginia. Regular contacts began with the transportation of indentured servants to the colony from Scotland, including prisoners taken in the Wars of the Three Kingdoms. By the 1670s Glasgow was the main outlet for Virginian tobacco, in open defiance of English restrictions on colonial trade; in return the colony received Scottish manufacture goods, immigrants and ideas. In the 1670s and 1680s Presbyterian Dissenters fled persecution by the Royalist privy council in Edinburgh to settle in South Carolina and New Jersey, where they retained their distinctive Scottish culture.

Scottish-American trade was finally regularised by the Act of Union in 1707. Population growth and the commercialization of agriculture in Scotland led to mass emigration to America after the French and Indian War, a conflict which had also seen the first use of Scottish Highland regiments as Indian fighters. More than 50,000 Scots, principally from the west coast of Scotland, settled in the Thirteen Colonies between 1763 and 1776, the majority of these in their own communities in the South, especially North Carolina, although Scottish individuals and families also began to appear as professionals and artisans in every American town. Scots arriving in Florida and the Gulf Coast traded extensively with Native Americans.

The number of Americans of Scottish descent today is estimated to be 20 to 25 million (up to 8.3% of the total US population), and Scots-Irish, 27 to 30 million (up to 10% of the total US population), the subgroups overlapping and not always distinguishable because of their shared ancestral surnames. In the 2000 Census, 4.8 million Americans self-reported Scottish ancestry, 1.7% of the total US population. Another 4.3 million self-reported Scotch-Irish ancestry, for a total of 9.2 million Americans self-reporting some kind of Scottish descent. According to the American Community Survey in 2008 data, Americans self-reporting Scottish ancestry made up an estimated 1.9% of the total U.S. population. Self-reported Scottish and Scotch-Irish ancestry represented 3.1% of the U.S. population in 2008.
Generation 23

23. JOHN G. WALLACE was born in 1734 in Chowan, North Carolina. He died on 01 Dec 1771 in Chowan, North Carolina. He married ELIZABETH CLANTON. She was born in 1727 in Wilkes, North Carolina. She died in 1774 in Picardie, France.

John G. Wallace and Elizabeth Clanton had the following child:
24 i. WILLIAM WALLACE was born on 11 Aug 1768 in Chowan, North Carolina.

Generation 24

24. WILLIAM WALLACE was born on 11 Aug 1768 in Chowan, North Carolina. He died on 12 Jul 1851 in Monroe, Tennessee. He married (1) TEMPERANCE TEMPY SHEARMAN on 26 Jun 1795 in Caswell, North Carolina. She was born in 1772 in Orange, North Carolina. She died on 23 Sep 1855 in Monroe, Tennessee. He married (2) CHRISTAIN BEVINS on 20 Nov 1792 in Chowan, North Carolina. She was born in 1774 in North Carolina. She died in 1820 in Gates, North Carolina.

William Wallace and Christain Bevins had the following child:
25 i. WARREN WALLACE was born in 1785 in North Carolina.

Generation 25

25 WARREN WALLACE was born in 1785 in North Carolina. He died in 1845 in Hardin, Tennessee. He married MORNING ROGERS. She was born in 1797. She died in 1861.

Warren Wallace and Morning Rogers had the following child:
26 i. JAMES WALLACE was born in 1817 in NC.

Generation 26

26. JAMES WALLACE was born in 1817 in NC. He died in 1874 in Hardin, Tennessee. He married MATILDA. She was born in 1825 in MS. She died after 1870.

James Wallace and Matilda had the following children:
   i. MINERVA J WALLACE was born in Feb 1849 in Tennessee.
   27 ii. WARREN FRANKLIN WALLACE was born on 05 Feb 1851 in Hardin County, Tennessee
   iii. LUCINDA KATHERINE WALLACE was born on 01 Jan 1853 in Hardin County, Tennessee. She died on 28 Jun 1920 in Memphis, Shelby, Tennessee,

Migration to Tennessee: http://www.tn.gov/sos/bluebook/05-06/40-history.pdf

Once the threat of Indian warfare had subsided, the pace of settlement and growth in Tennessee quickened. A brisk business in public lands arose from the continued issue of North Carolina military warrants, which Tennessee agreed to honor with grants within its boundaries. After 1806, the state also began to dispose of its public domain by selling off unclaimed land for a nominal fee. Cheap public land and the circulation of so many old claims had the desired effect of attracting settlers from the East. Even more favorable for immigration were the various cessions of Indian land negotiated between 1798 and 1806. Treaties signed with the Cherokee and Chickasaw during that period resulted in the acquisition of much of south-central Tennessee and most of the Cumberland Plateau, finally removing the Indian barrier between the eastern counties and the Cumberland settlements. Tennessee now had jurisdiction over contiguous territory from east to west, which made it easier for westward travelers to reach Middle Tennessee. With so much fresh land—some of it quite fertile—opening for settlement, the state experienced a very rapid rate of population growth. Between 1790 and 1830, Tennessee’s growth rate exceeded that of the nation, as each successive Indian treaty opened up a new frontier. Between 1790 and 1800 the state’s populace tripled. It grew 250% from 1800 to 1810, increasing from 85,000 to 250,000 during the first fourteen years of statehood alone. By 1810, too, Middle Tennessee had moved ahead of the eastern section in population. With the opening of former Indian lands, and the heavy migration into the state, the period from 1806 to 1819 was one of prosperity and rapid development in Tennessee. Thirty-six of Tennessee’s 95 counties were formed between 1796 and 1819. Raw, isolated settlements developed quickly into busy county seats, and the formerly beleaguered outpost of Nashville grew into one of the leading cities of the Upper South. Still, with 80 percent of its people engaged in agriculture, Tennessee retained an overwhelmingly rural character. Although most farmers worked simply to
supply the food needs of their families, income could be made from selling certain “cash crops.” Cotton and tobacco were commercial crops from the beginning. They were profitable, easily transported, and could be worked on large farms, or plantations, with slave labor. Tennessee farmers also converted corn, the state’s most important crop, into meal, whiskey, or (by feeding it to hogs) cured pork and shipped it by keelboat or flatboat to Natchez and New Orleans. Land-locked as they were and plagued by poor roads, early Tennesseans relied mainly on rivers to move their crops to market.

Generation 27

27. WARREN FRANKLIN WALLACE was born on 05 Feb 1851 in Hardin County, Tennessee. He died on 11 Jun 1927 in Lexington, Henderson, Tennessee (Buried at Beech River Cemetery, Lexington, Henderson Co, TN). He married (1) E C OUTLAW on 29 Sep 1875 in Hardin County, Tennessee. He married (2) EMALINE CUNNINGHAM on 13 Jun 1885 in Hardin County, Tennessee. She was born about 1866 in Tennessee. He married (3) AMANDA J HOLLY on 29 Oct 1888 in Hardin, Tennessee. She was born on 13 Mar 1868 in Tennessee. She died on 06 Mar 1936 in Decatur Co, Tennessee, (buried Corinthis Cemetery).

Warren Franklin Wallace and Amanda J Holly had the following children:

i. JAMES HENRY WELLS WALLACE was born on 01 Apr 1890 in Henderson, Tennessee.

ii. MAGGIE ELIZABETH WALLACE was born on 21 Sep 1894 in Decatur County, Tennessee. She died on 08 Sep 1990 in Nashville, Tennessee.

iii. CHARLES LESTER WALLACE was born on 20 Jul 1898 in Tennessee. He died on 10 Oct 1944 in Jackson, Madison, Tennessee (Ebenezer Cemetery).

iv. VESTER GILBERT WALLACE was born on 29 Sep 1900 in Tennessee. He died on 21 Jun 1978 in Pompano Beach, Broward, Florida

Generation 28

28. JAMES HENRY WELLS WALLACE was born on 01 Apr 1890 in Henderson, Tennessee. He died on 18 Jan 1959 in Nashville, Davidson, Tennessee. He married ALLIE ISANNA ROBBINS on 17 Aug 1911 in Decatur Co, Tennessee. She was born on 01 Feb 1884 in Decatur County, Tennessee. She died on 23 Nov 1963 in Nashville, Davidson, Tennessee.

James Henry Wells Wallace and Allie Isanna Robbins had the following children:

i. THOMAS CLEATUS WALLACE was born on 22 Jul 1912 in Decatur County, Tennessee. He died on 03 Dec. 1970 in Jackson, Tennessee.

ii. JAMES ONELL WALLACE, SR. was born on 08 Oct 1915 in Decatur County, Tennessee. He died on 28 Apr 2005 in Nashville, Tennessee.

iii. GLENN C WALLACE was born on 24 Dec 1917 in Decatur County, Tennessee. He died on 03 Oct 2008 in Jackson, Tennessee.

iv. NAOMI C WALLACE was born on 14 Apr 1919 in Jackson, Tennessee. She died on 19 Jul 2003 in Nashville, Tennessee.

v. VAUGHNCILLE WALLACE was born on 14 Apr 1925 in Jackson, Tennessee. She died on 03 Oct 1980 in Henderson, Tennessee

The Bemis story is important to the recent Wallace family history because the job that J. W. Wallace got at the Bemis Bag Company changed their family life from that of a poor sharecropper living in a rustic cabin to that of a city family living in a modern house (1930s style).

Bemis TN: http://tennesseeencyclopedia.net/bemis

Developed by the Jackson Fibre Company (a division of the Bemis Brothers Bag Company) beginning in 1900, the town of Bemis rose from the cotton fields of Madison County as a model company town created by the vision of Judson Moss Bemis (1833-1926) and his son, Albert Farwell Bemis (1870-1936). Though the elder Bemis was interested in building a model manufacturing community as early as 1865, it was his son Albert Bemis, following his graduation from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (M.I.T.) in 1893 with a degree in civil engineering, who created a model town, with the help of his college contemporaries and the resources of M.I.T.
Judson Moss Bemis founded his St. Louis company in 1865, producing cotton bagging and jute sacks for sale. By the 1890s the Bemis Brothers Bag Company had become one of the first American packing companies and one of the nation's earliest multinational corporations. Postwar southern industrialization encouraged the Bemis company to develop a new manufacturing plant in Tennessee. Bemis wanted a mill in the center of a major cotton growing region with its own gin so that the company could buy cotton directly from the farmer and avoid the costs of brokers' fees, ginning, compressing, and shipment. With the new mill located on the Illinois Central Railroad line, the Bemis company anticipated no additional costs beyond shipment of the final product. The strategy proved enormously successful; the company followed this initial experiment with the construction of another bagging mill in 1917 at Bemiston, Alabama.

Within a year a three-hundred-acre site in the open fields of Madison County was transformed into the town of Bemis. Along with the mill, sixty to seventy-five houses for mill workers rose to the north in an area called "Old Bemis." Unlike most company towns, Bemis intended for his site to become a corporate-sponsored experiment in town planning and the development of affordable housing for American workers.

The development pattern of Old Bemis gave the town the appearance of a community that had grown over time, rather than the indifferent sameness of mill villages throughout the nation. Bemis designed several "neighborhoods" around the industrial core, constructing a variety of house forms set on wide, tree-lined streets. The first neighborhoods, known as Old Bemis and Bicycle Hill, were built at the same time as the industrial facilities, in 1900 and 1903 respectively. An area of segregated housing for the town's small population of African American workers arose on Congo Street (now Butler Street) in 1903-5. As the company grew, other housing areas were added, each with site plans and house styles noticeably different from the original neighborhoods.

The basic house forms used in the earliest Bemis neighborhoods derived from familiar southern house types and included shotguns, double shotguns, cubical cottages, L-plan cottages, and hall-and-parlor cottages. The staff of Lockwood, Greene and Company, one of the South's oldest and largest industrial engineering firms, prepared at least one of these plans. The Bemis Company Engineering Department, headed by Albert Farwell Bemis, conducted the original site planning and was assisted by M.I.T. graduates employed directly by Bemis or as consultants.

The original building program included community facilities to support the town. Bemis had its own company farm, company stores, post office, hotel, boarding house, rail depot, schools, playgrounds, churches, auditorium, YMCA building, swimming pool, parks, bath house, and six-hole golf course. Unlike most company towns, the choice of residence remained with the employee and never became an obligation of employment. Regular jitney and train service provided adequate transportation to off-site residences.

The second major building program began in 1919 and lasted until 1921, producing the Silver Circle neighborhood and several prominent buildings. For this work, the Bemis Company hired the Housing Company of Boston, a town-planning and design firm created by Albert Farwell Bemis in 1918. In a notable change of procedure, a local architect, Reuben A. Heavner (b. 1875), designed the final residential area, West Bemis (called Ragtown), in 1926.

The Bemis Company's congenial relationship with its workers lasted more than a half-century; the Bemis mill closed only once for a brief strike in the 1950s. Diminishing profits resulted in the privatization of the town's housing stock in 1965, and houses sold on the basis of seniority to mill employees through a company-sponsored financing plan.
Generation 29

29. JAMES O. WALLACE SR. was born on 10 Aug 1915 in Decatur County, Tennessee. He died on 28 Apr 2005 in Nashville, Davidson, Tennessee. He married MARY MARTHA HARDWICK. She was born on 31 May 1924 in Dyer County, Tennessee. She is living. (see bio at jowallace.com)

James O. Wallace Sr. and Mary Martha Hardwick had the following children:
  i. JAMES O WALLACE, JR was born on 14 Sep 1944 in Nashville, TN
  ii. MARGARET JANE WALLACE was born on 27 Sep 1947 in Nashville, TN.
  iii. JOHN H WALLACE was born on 03 Jul 1951 in Jackson, Madison, TN
  iv. JEFFREY W WALLACE was born on 21 Sep 1952 in St Louis, St Louis, MO.
  v. ROSEMARY K WALLACE was born on 23 Sep 1957 in Oak Ridge, TN.
  vi. JOSEPH G. WALLACE was born on 04 Feb 1961 in Nashville, Davidson, TN

Note: An extensive bio of J O Wallace, Sr. is located at jowallace.com

Generation 30

30. JAMES WALLACE JR. was born on 14 Sep 1944 in Nashville, Davidson, Tennessee. He married BEVERLY A O’BANNON. She was born on 13 Aug 1948 in St Louis, St Louis, Missouri.

James Wallace Jr. and Beverly A O’Brien had the following children:
  i. STEPHANIE G WALLACE was born on 14 Nov 1973 Nashville, TN
  ii. BART G. WALLACE was born on 09 Aug 1969 in Oak Ridge, Anderson, TN.

Wallaces of note in USA but not in my descendant tree
Excerpt from “The Book of Wallace”

General James Wallace, son of Robert and Mary Wallace, was born in 1750 on the Swatara in Hanover township, Lancaster, now Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. During the struggle for Independence he served under Washington, first as a private soldier, and afterwards as an officer. When the county of Dauphin was formed, he act as county commissioner from 1799 to 1801, and he was member of the House of Representatives from 1806 to 1810. He represented the same district in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth Congresses. General Wallace died at his residence in Hanover on the 15th of December 1823.

David Wallace (April 24, 1799 – September 4, 1859) was the sixth Governor of the US state of Indiana. The Panic of 1837 occurred just before his election and the previous administration, which he had been part of, had taken on a large public debt. During his term the state entered a severe financial crisis that crippled the state’s internal improvement projects. He advocated several measures to delay the inevitable insolvency of the state. Because of his connection to the internal improvement platform, his party refused to nominate him to run for a second term. The situation continued to deteriorate rapidly and led to state bankruptcy in his successor's term. After his term as governor, he became a congressman, then chairman of the Indiana Whig party before becoming a state judge, a position he held until his death.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lew_Wallace
“Lew” Wallace (April 10, 1827 – February 15, 1905) was an American lawyer, Union general in the American Civil War, territorial governor and statesman, politician and author. Wallace served as governor of the New Mexico Territory at the time of the Lincoln and worked to bring an end to the fighting. Of his novels and biographies, he is best known for his historical novel Ben-Hur: A Tale of the Christ (1880), a bestselling book since its publication, and called "the most influential Christian book of the nineteenth century." It has been adapted four times for films.

Henry Agard Wallace (October 7, 1888 – November 18, 1965) was the 33rd Vice President of the United States (1941–1945), the Secretary of Agriculture (1933–1940), and the Secretary of Commerce (1945–1946). In the 1948 presidential election, Wallace was the nominee of the Progressive Party.

Scottish Reformation: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Covenanter

The Covenanters are so named because in a series of bands or covenants they bound themselves to maintain the Presbyterian doctrine and policy as the sole form of religion of their country. The first "godly band" of the Lords of the Congregation and their followers is dated December 1557; but more important is the...
covenant of 1581, drawn up by John Craig in consequence of the strenuous efforts Roman Catholics were making to regain their hold upon Scotland, and called the King's Confession or National Covenant. Based on the Confession of Faith of 1560, this document denounced the Pope and the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church in no measured terms. It was adopted by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, signed by King James VI and his household, and enjoined on persons of all ranks and classes, and was subscribed to again in 1590 and 1596.

**Martyrs: Excerpt from “The Book of Wallace”**

**Adam Wallace in 1550**

Adam Wallace, one of the Pre-Reformation martyrs, belonged to the district of the monastery. Admitted a student of Glasgow College in 1536, he soon afterwards became known to those zealous Protestant Reformers, John Cockburn of Ormiston and his wife, Alison Sandilands. Though more remarkable for his religious zeal than for any extensive scholarship, he was appointed tutor at Ormiston, in succession to John Knox; he was already husband of Beatrice Livingstone, who also experienced the protection of the Ormiston family. When Cockburn was forfeited and exiled, his tutor also became an object of persecution. At the instance of Archbishop Hamilton, the latter was, on a charge of heresy, arrested at Winton Castle, near Haddington. Conducted to Edinburgh, he was subjected to trial in the Blackfriars' monastery in presence of the Regent, the Duke of Chatelherault, the Justice-General, the Earl of Argyle, and the Earls of Angus, Huntly, and Glencairn, and several bishops. Adam Wallace was burned on the Castle-hill of Edinburgh in the summer of 1550. Between the months of July and September 1550, James Dalyell, one of the masters of work, received the sum of £2, 17s. 4d., "quick he deburs it in preparing of one scaffold at the time of the accusation of Wallace." Fox, the martyrologist, has presented a narrative of Wallace's trial and execution which, in some details, differs from that of Knox. Fox represents that the prisoner on being asked his name answered Adam Wallace, whereupon the prothonotary said he had another name," which he granted, and said he was commonly called Feane." Next, on being asked where he was born, he answered, "Within two miles of Fayle in Kyle." In his account of the execution Fox writes: "Being beside the fire he lifted up his eye to heaven twice or thrice, and said to the people: Let it not offend you, that I suffer the death this day, for the truths sake, for the disciple is not above his master. Then was the Prouost angry that he spoke. Then looked he to heaven again, and said, They will not let me speak. The cord being about his neck, the fire was lighted, and so departed he to God constantly and with good countenance to our sights."

**John Wallace in 1685**

Among the martyrs of the Covenant was John Wallace, who, on the 2d March 1685, was, by order of Captain Bruce, shot dead on Lockenhit Moor, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. He is, with two fellow-sufferers, commemorated at the scene of his death by a gravestone, which was suitably restored in 1823, In honour of Wallace and his companions, a handsome monument was erected at Lockenhit in 1843.

**Wallaces of note from the UK, but not in my descendant tree**

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clan_Wallace

During the centuries that followed, the Wallace family continued to leave its marks, cultural and political, on Scotland and on Europe. In the 15th century, General John Wallace commanded Scotland's armies to victory over England at the Battle of Sark. Among those who joined him were the forces of George Douglas from the powerful Douglas family.

The Battle of Sark (alternatively called the Battle of Lochmaben Stone) was fought between England and Scotland in October 1448. A large battle, it was the first significant Scottish victory over the English in over half a century, following the Battle of Otterburn of 1388. It placed the Scots in a position of strength against the English for over a decade, until Edward IV ascended the English throne, and it brought Clan Douglas to greater prominence in Scotland.

The Wallaces of Cragie from who the senior branch of the clan is descended obtained their estate during the early 17th century, through the marriage to the heiress of Sir John Lindsay of Cragie.

A contemporary Wallace, James Wallace served as a Captain under General Robert Monro when he occupied Huntly Castle of the Clan Gordon in 1640. Another contemporary Wallace, Sir Hugh Wallace, celebrated Cavalier, raised the regiment for King Charles Stuart during the Puritan revolution of Oliver Cromwell.

In 1669 Hugh Wallace of Cragie was one of the Scottish nobility who was created a Baron of Nova Scotia under Sir William Alexander of Menstreis’s scheme to promote that part of Canada as a Scottish colony.
Also in the 17th century, mathematician John Wallis was the first to deal with the concept of infinity mathematically and paved the way for the development of calculus and binomial theorem in his 1657 work *Arithmetica Infinitorum*.

In the 19th century, eminent naturalist and author, Alfred Russel Wallace, developed his own theories on evolution, based on his studies of flora and fauna in South America and in the East Indies, independently of Charles Darwin. Both theories were published simultaneously in 1858. Thomas Wallace served as the vice-president of the British Board of Trade, who in 1821, cut the duties long imposed on Baltic timber; the act herald the end of the mercantile system that had existed since England had first established colonies. Sociologist Graham Wallis was an early leader of the Fabian Society, along with George Bernard Shaw, an organization which promoted the peaceful and democratic "permeation of (British) politics with socialist and collectivist ideas." Sir Richard Wallace was a great collector of painting, sculpture and furniture; primarily 18th century French. He bequeathed his collections to the people of Britain; upon his death in 1897 they became known as the National Wallace Collection.


James Robert Wallace, Baron Wallace of Tankerness, PC, QC (born 25 August 1954), is a British politician, currently a life peer in the House of Lords and the Advocate General for Scotland. He was formerly Leader of the Scottish Liberal Democrats, Member of Parliament (MP) for Orkney and Shetland, Member of the Scottish Parliament (MSP) for Orkney and the first Deputy First Minister of Scotland in the Scottish Executive.


Craigie Castle in the old Barony of Craigie, is a ruined fortification situated about 4 miles (6.4 km) southeast of Kilmarnock and 1 mile (1.6 km) southeast of Craigie village, in the Parish of Craigie, South Ayrshire, Scotland. The parish, including part of the ancient Barnwell or Barnwell[1] parish, was united to Riccarton until 1647. The castle lies about 1.25 miles (2 km) west-south-west of Craigie church. Craigie Castle was originally built for the Lynedsay or Lindsay clan. The castle passed to John Wallace of Riccarton through marriage about 1371 as the last heir was a daughter. This line of the Ayrshire Wallaces then lived at Craigie Castle until they moved to Newton Castle in Ayr in 1588. Craigie Castle was then left to fall into ruin.

The Wallaces of Craigie

John Wallace of Riccarton in the reign of David II had a charter of lands of Moorlecere in Forfarshire and was styled 'Wallayis of Richardtoun'.

John Wallace was Lieutenant-General to James II, and fought at the Battle of Sark in 1447, killing the English General Magnus with his own hands. John was injured on the battlefield and died of his wounds at Craigie Castle about three months later.

In the second half of the 15th century the Wallace family had Blind Harry write his poem *The Wallace*, which recorded the story of Sir William Wallace, albeit 150 years after his death.

An Adam Wallace was Comptroller of the Household of James III in 1468. John Wallace was killed at the Battle of Flodden in 1513; his brother Adam inherited and became oversmen of Prestwick in addition to Bailie of Kyle Stewart. In 1515 he was made alderman of Ayr and controlled the Royal Burgh for a decade.

In 1559 Sir John Wallace accompanied the Earl of Glencairn, the Lords Boyd and Ochiltree, the Sheriff of Ayr, the Laird of Cessnock and others, with a body of 2500 men to Perth in support of the Covenanters or reformers.

Sir William Wallace commanded a cavalry under James VII (James II of England) and went into exile in France with him. He was at the Battle of Killiecrankie and died circa 1700; his brother succeeded to the estates, much impoverished by Sir William's adherence to the Jacobite cause.

The Wallaces of Craigie became hereditary Bailies of Kyle Stewart and as such were the chief local representatives of the Crown. In 1489 John Wallace obtained a lease to mine coal near Kingcase in Prestwick.

In 1527 Gilbert Kennedy, 2nd Earl of Cassillis was ambushed and murdered on the sand dunes at Prestwick. Adam Wallace was implicated in this essentially Campbell inspired feud, as his wife, Dame Isabelle, was said to have planned the assassination. The controversy resulted in a loss of prestige and influence.

Sir Hugh Wallace was a supporter of the Royalist cause of Charles I and II, for which his estate was sequestered and only returned when Charles II came to the throne. Sir Hugh had raised a regiment of foot at
his own expense, resulting in great debts, sale of lands and in 1626 the disposal of the heritable Kyle bailieship to the Crown for £10,000 Scots. Sir Hugh Wallace, the laird referred to below, was knighted by **Charles I** and in 1669 Charles II conferred a **Baronetcy** upon him. All his sons predeceased him and Thomas, a grandnephew inherited. He was most liberal in his ideas, fought with **Montrose** at the **Battle of Philiphaugh** and died about 1650.

In 1770 Sir Thomas Wallace died and the baronetcy was inherited by his grandson Thomas Dunlop, who sold off the estate of Craigie in 1783, moved to England and died within three years. He adopted the name Wallace, his mother being Frances Anne Wallace of Dunlop, Sir Thomas’s daughter and sole heir; his father was John Dunlop of that Ilk. His son was Major-General Sir John Alexander Wallace who fought in India, Egypt, Spain and France and died in 1857.

The Wallaces married into a number of local aristocratic families, notably the Campbells of Loudoun and the Blairs of Blair. At Blair Castle above a door are the armorial bearings of the Blairs Of Blair and the Wallaces of Craigie, dated 1617. Bryce Blair married Annabel Wallace.

In the 1560s the Wallace family acquired **Fail Monastery**, however it was later granted to Walter Whytford and passed out of their hands.

**The Legend of the fall of the Wallaces of Craigie**

The Lairds of Craigie are said to have cared little for the religious discipline of the **Presbyterians**, and the Laird of Craigie, Sir Hugh Wallace, allowed his tenants or servants to work on Sundays, and he himself traveled openly upon the Sabbath day. The other local ministers of the places involved wrote to the Laird’s local minister, Mr. Inglish, about such open and scandalous breaches of the Sabbath.

The Laird ignored the ministers’ advice and when in church he actually threw his sword at the minister, the sword sticking in the wood at the back of the pulpit. The minister recovered and told the Laird that God will reduce your great stone house to a pile of stones and no one will be able to repair it; and your son, of whom you have great hopes, will die a fool. Before long the castle was in need of repair, and when the stonemasons started work a great part of it fell down and had almost buried them all. The story may have a grain of truth as Sir Hugh, as stated, was an ardent supporter of the **Episcopalian** sentiments of Charles I and II and was no friend of the Presbyterians.

**Newton on Ayr Castle**

The Wallaces constructed this castle (previously known as Sanquhar) circa the 15th century, however it became the property of Sir William Hamilton, Provost of Ayr; having been granted it in 1539 by the King. John Wallace of Craigie with forty others forcefully regained it in 1559; they were forced eventually to return it to the Hamiltons, however in 1558 the Wallaces confirmed their ownership and moved in shortly after. The castle was severely damaged in a storm in 1701 and was finally demolished in the second half of the 18th century. Nothing of the tower now remains.
Craigie Castle 4 miles southeast of Kilmarnock was originally built for the Lindsay Clan. The castle passed to John Wallace of Riccarton through marriage about 1371. This line of the Wallace's then lived at Craigie Castle until they moved to Newton Castle/Ayr in 1588. Craigie Castle was then left to fall into ruin.

Descendants of Sir William Wallace were also Sir Duncan Wallace (Sheriff of Ayr) who had the main tower of Sundrum Castle built in the 1300s. Sundrum Castle served as a hotel for some time before being divided into apartments, some of which can now be rented for holidays.

1730s, Craigie House in Ayr was built as a replacement residence for Sir Thomas Wallace of Newton Castle/Ayr, nothing of Newton Castle remains.

The tower of Carnell Castle 6 miles northeast of Ayr was built for the Wallace's in the 1500s. Carnell Castle is now run as an exclusive hotel offering shooting, fishing and golf packages.

1888, Captain Henry Wallace of Busbie and Cloncaird Castle (12 miles south of Ayr at the small village of Kirmichael) established himself as chief of the name. Cloncaird Castle has recently been bought by an Ayr businessman who intends using the castle as the family home.