

AUSTRALIAN WAUGH FAMILY SOCIETY

Newsletter #11 2012

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Dear Fellow Members,

Information that needs a timely decision is a family reunion by a line of the family in Bathurst 30th & 31st March, Easter 2013. See notes and contacts for the event later in the newsletter. Details also on the AWFS website.

Some tidying up from the newsletter last year Peter Honeyman had provided a detailed story about Holman Hunt (and incidentally there was a Pre-Raphaelites Exhibition in London earlier this year with Holman Hunt prominent in the publicity) he still continues on his research on that issue however he has asked about another aspect of the family history.

Peter has asked me about The "Waugh Silver". He has 2 punch ladles (spoons) and he wonders if anyone else in the family has any more. The ones he has came to Australia with "Aussie" Alexander Waugh.

Here is the puzzle. What and where was the Palladium Club? And does the second quote simply relate to getting drunk?
19/12/11

The spoons Peter has are engraved

The Palladium Club

To their comrade

AW

21 July 1838.



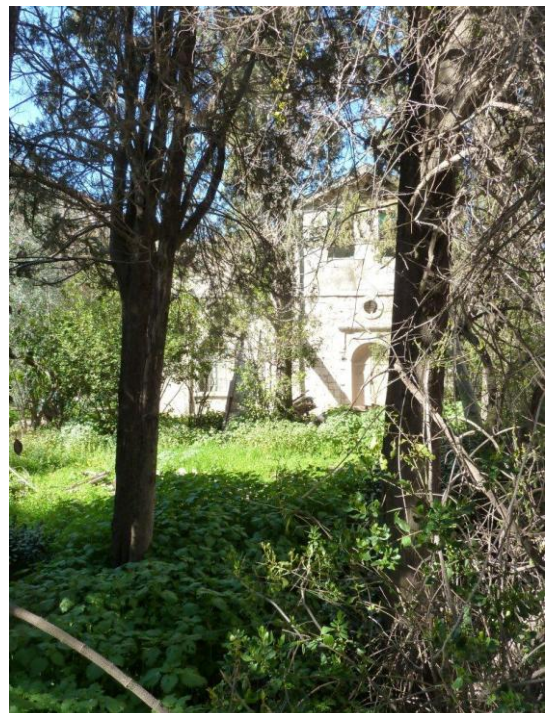
Who last beside his chair shall fall

He is the King among us all

The following also about the Holman Hunt House, an email from Jen Ross Brown (nee Waugh) - Wentworth Falls, NSW

I was fascinated by the story from Peter Honeyman in the November 2011 Newsletter and had friends who spend a number of months in Jerusalem each year, I had them visit and take photos of Holman Hunt House. It seems the house is very dilapidated, though, there seemed to be a number of workmen around. My friend thought perhaps the small building just inside the gateway could possibly have been William Holman Hunts studio. The main house is at the back of the block. Fascinating stuff indeed.

Later Jen received further information from her friends.





After finding the home of Holman Hunt, which was very disappointing for us to find it in such a mess, I found another better memory of him in Jerusalem. About half way between the centres of Jerusalem and Bethlehem, in a place now on the edge of a southern suburb of Jerusalem and not far from where we live, there is a very nice area dedicated to his memory. It is a stone bench facing Bethlehem and the Judean desert situated just outside a Greek Monastery. There is also a plaque in the garden. The spot is about 7 km from his home, which was virtually in the centre of

Jerusalem.

The bench and garden are built on a mound higher than the surrounding area and appears to be maintained by the monastery. On the bench is the following inscription, the first part from the Bible.

"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul. And thy neighbour as thyself.

This seat is placed here in memory of William Holman-Hunt, painter in Jerusalem 1854-1902, by his wife Edith, with the permission of the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate, Jerusalem." It appears that this was his favourite spot to sit to get the inspiration for his Biblical paintings.



John Oxley Memorial at Mt Ommaney (Brisbane)

Now closer to home (for most of us) from Noela Joyce 30/2/12

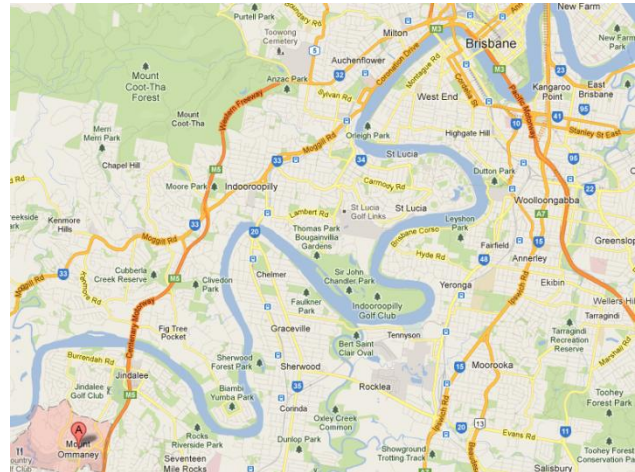
After many months of research by the local historical society it was decided to erect a memorial to John Oxley in the Centenary suburbs. A site was chosen on the banks of the Brisbane River where he camped on 3rd December 1823. Whilst camped there he climbed and named "Green Hill" which is now known as Mt Ommaney.

Exactly 188 years to the day, on the 3rd December 2011, a ceremony was held to unveil the plaque and local groups and dignitaries attended. My mother

and family were also invited and it was a great pleasure to have four generations, descendants of John Oxley, to attend the celebration.

For those unfamiliar with the area click on this link for a map of Mt Ommaney.

<http://maps.google.com.au/maps?q=mt+ommaney&hl=en&ll=-27.532325,153.00127&spn=0.141109,0.28616&hnear=Mt+Ommaney+Queensland&gl=au&t=m&z=13>



Below: 4 generations of Waugh/Oxley of family: back row (l to r) Michael Foote, Verna Waugh, Noela Joyce, Lalande Foote
front row (l to r) Hennessy, Harrison & Ayrton Cochrane
(these kids are the 5xgreat grandsons of John Oxley)



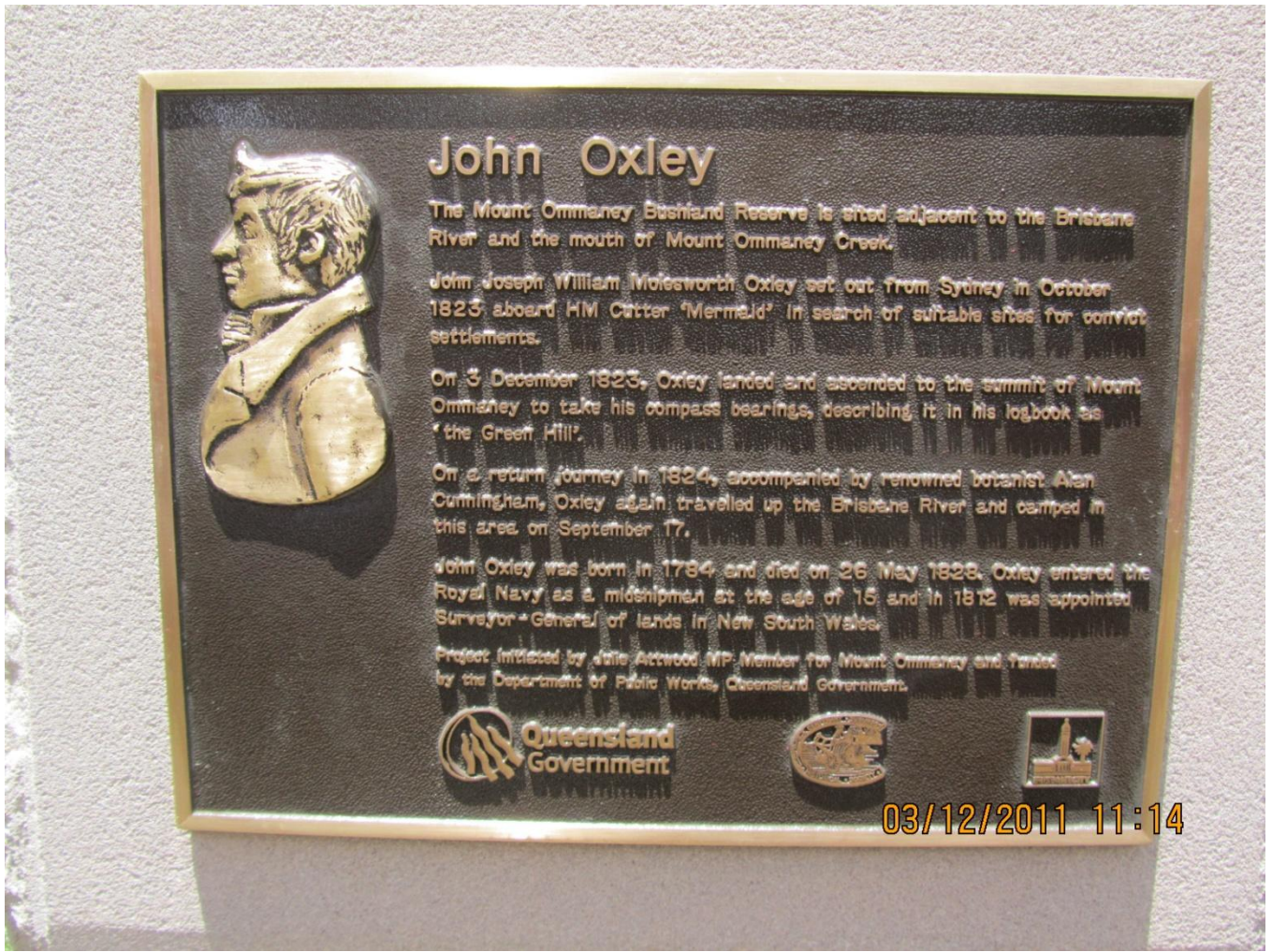
A GLIMPSE OF THE HISTORY OF CENTENARY SUBURBS AND SURROUNDS

EARLY LOCAL HISTORY (1823 – 1859)

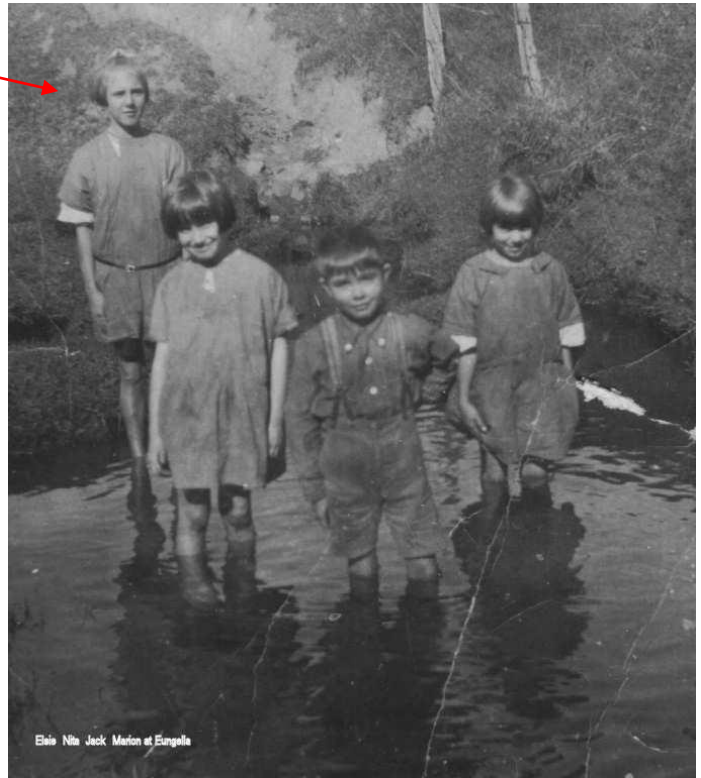
Before European settlement, the Brisbane area was the habitat of the Jagara and Turrbal aboriginal tribes. Their territory is reported to have stretched west to Gatton and it is thought that the Centenary area belonged to the Yerongpan clan.

1823 - John Oxley explored the Brisbane River in an endeavour to find land suitable for a penal settlement. The journey upriver led to the naming of Mermaid Reach (downstream of the Centenary Highway Bridge). Further association with the area was made on the return trip when he camped at "Green Hill", now known as Mt Ommaney. Passing through the reaches of what is now the Centenary area, Oxley recorded:

"the scenery was particularly beautiful; the country on the banks alternately hilly and level but not flooded; the soil of the finest description of Brush wood land on which grew timber of great magnitude; of various species, some of which were unknown to us, amongst others, a magnificent species of pine was in great abundance." (Araucaria cunninghamii: Hoop Pine).



Elsie Dawes celebrated her 100th birthday on 16th of July 2012



The following list are the ancestors of Elsie.

Number 48 in the list Thomas Waugh is the common ancestor to all of who make up the AWFS

1. **Elsie Isobel Maloney, b. 16 Jul 1912.**

She married Toby Dawes, 1937, b. 3 Sep 1908, d. 7 Jul 1999 in Murwillumbah.

Parents

2. **John Maloney**, b. 29 Aug 1876 in Grafton, d. 25 May 1922 in Ballina. He married Mary Jeanette Waugh, 15 Mar 1905.
3. **Mary Jeanette Waugh**, b. 13 Nov 1882 in Grafton, d. 5 Apr 1948 in Murwillumbah.

Grandparents

4. Martin Maloney, b. 21 Oct 1834 in Youghal Ireland, d. 17 Dec 1900 in Grafton. He married (1) Ellen White, 1862 in Sydney, b. 1838 in Ireland, d. 05 May 1864 in Eatonsville near Grafton. He married (2) Harriett Morgan, 15 Aug 1867 in Grafton, b. 27 Mar 1849 in Raymond Terrace, d. 2 Dec 1923 in Murwillumbah.
5. Harriett Morgan, b. 27 Mar 1849 in Raymond Terrace, d. 2 Dec 1923 in Murwillumbah.
6. **Alexander William Waugh**, b. 1850 in Raymond Terrace, d. 31 Jul 1907 in Airly (Capertee). He married Eliza Dargue, 1878.
7. Eliza Dargue, b. 31 Mar 1856 in Liverpool England, d. 26 Dec 1927 in Grafton.

Great-Grandparents

8. Michael Moloney, b. in Ireland. He married Ellen Cavanagh, 11 Feb 1823 in Coomeallen.
9. Ellen Cavanagh.
10. Joseph Morgan, b. 1811 in Bristol Eng., d. 14 Feb 1881 in Grafton. He married Mary Meskell, 1844 in Raymond Terrace.
11. Mary Meskell, b. 28 Aug 1828 in Clonmell Tipp. Ireland, d. 14 Feb 1900 in Grafton N.S.W.
12. **William Waugh** (Aussie), b. 7 Feb 1808 in St Boswells, d. JAN 1854 in Newcastle. He married Frances Oxley Thorpe, 30 Oct 1837 in Maitland NSW.
13. Frances Oxley Thorpe, b. 19 Jan 1815 in Sydney, d. 21 Nov 1891 in Tenterfield.
14. Joseph Dargue, b. 1826 in Colby Westmoreland, d. 1912 in Grafton. He married Sarah Ann Shaw, 1853 in Lancashire, E
15. Sarah Ann Shaw, b. 1831 in Yorkshire England, d. 26 Apr 1902 in Grafton.

Great-Great-Grandparents

20. David Morgan. He married Mary Lush.
21. Mary Lush, b. 1761 in Bridport, Dorset, England, d. 26 Jan 1840 in West St, Warminster, Wiltshire, England.
22. John Meskell, b. 1803 in Tipperary, Ireland, d. 25 Feb 1866 in Grafton, NSW. He married Mary Caesar, 1826 in St John's Cathedral, Cashel, Tipperary, Ireland.

23. Mary Caesar, b. 1807 in Tipperary, d. 15 May 1883 in Orara River (near Grafton) NSW.
24. **Thomas Waugh**, b. 1750 in Scotland, d. 1820 in St Boswells Scot. He married Isabella Crosbie.
25. Isabella Crosbie, b. 1771, d. 184? in St Boswells?.
26. John Joseph William Molesworth Oxley, b. 1783 in Kirkham Abbey, d. 26 May 1828 in Sydney. He married (1) Charlotte Jane Thorpe, b. 1794 in Leatherhead, Surrey, England, d. 25 Nov 1828 in Hunters Hill, Sydney. He married (2) Emma Norton, 31 Oct 1921 in Sydney St Philip's, b. 1798, d. 1885.
27. Charlotte Jane Thorpe, b. 1794 in Leatherhead, Surrey, England, d. 25 Nov 1828 in Hunters Hill, Sydney. She married (1) John Joseph William Molesworth Oxley, b. 1783 in Kirkham Abbey, d. 26 May 1828 in Sydney. She married (2) John Anderson, 27 May 1818 in Sydney (St Phillips), b. 1792, d. in Sydney?.
28. Joseph Dargue Snr., b. 1761 in Eng., d. 18?? in Eng. He married Anne.
29. Anne, b. 1761 in Eng., d. 18?? in Eng.
30. Philip Shaw. He married Elizabeth Shaw.
31. Elizabeth Shaw.

3rd Great-Grandparents (only Waugh line from here on)

48. **Thomas Waugh**, b. 1706, d. 6 Jul 1783 in St Boswells. He married Margaret Johnston.
49. Margaret Johnston, b. 1714, d. 1789.
52. John Oxley Snr, b. 29 Jun 1760 in Kirkham Abbey, d. in Yorkshire. He married Isabella Molesworth, 9 Jan 1783 in Eng.
53. Isabella Molesworth, b. 1761, d. 1 Oct 1795 in Canterbury Eng.

4th Great-Grandparents

96. **Adam Waugh**, b. 1670. He married Janet Tuntar, 13 Jun 1693.
97. Janet Tuntar.
98. Alexander Johnston, b. 16??. He married Elizabeth Waugh.
99. **Elizabeth Waugh**, b. 16??.

5th Great-Grandparents

192. **Thomas Waugh**, b. 1630 in Scotland. He married (1) Isabel Waite, 1652 in Gordon. He married (2) Agnes Steele.
193. Isabel Waite.

6th Great-Grandparents

384. **John Waugh**, b. 16??.



▲
Elsie with 3 or her children and 10 of her nephews and nieces. July 2012

Elsie with six of her seven sisters and her brother at a wedding in 1966.

Johnston/Waugh Family Reunion – Easter 30th & 31st March 2013 in Bathurst

The observant may note the Johnston & Waugh relationships in Elsie's 3rd & 4th Great Grandparents and I think it is the same Johnston line that later married into the Waughs in Australia so the reunion is a potential for all the Waugh family as well.

*The reunion is for the family of **William Johnston 1776-1854 & Isabella Cunningham 1795-1888**. (Now follow this carefully) Their son Thomas Danver Johnston marries Isabella Johnstone Waugh (1844 – 1927). She is the daughter of "Aussie" William Waugh. Her brothers and sisters are Thomas Waugh (1841–1913), John Oxley Waugh (1847-1926), Alexander William Waugh (1850-1907). The latter is my line of the family. (Neville)*

More information about this reunion is available from those below and also on the AWFS website <http://www.cottonsoft.com.au/waugh/>

General Information: **Margaret Bottom** – Ph. 02 6721 0 541 OR email: byronspares42@hotmail.com

General Information/Family Tree: **Lyn Johnston** – Ph. 02 4981 1192 OR email: lyn@resetdsl.net.au

Plaque Information: **Jean Gillies** – Ph. 02 6628 0295 OR email: d.a.j.gillies@gmail.com

Registration & Payment Advice: Judy Henderson – Ph. 02 6655 4237 OR email: judy.henderson@tpg.com.au

Both pictures below are of *Isabella Johnstone Waugh (1844 – 1927)*.



This research is about my great grandmother Elizabeth Gallon (born 4th November, 1824)^{2,3,4} who became the 2nd wife of “Aussie” Alexander Waugh (1814-1894).^{1,2,7} My curiosity about Elizabeth’s ancestry was kindled when I read about Alexander Waugh’s family in the Australian Waugh Family Society (AWFS) book, ‘A History of the Waughs’¹ (“the book”) and I noted that very little is known about her. The book indicates that Elizabeth was born about 1820 and in one instance she is referred to as an innkeeper's daughter and in another she is described as the daughter of a weaver.^{1A}



Armed only with this scant information I set out to research Elizabeth’s heritage. I searched the 1841 UK census⁶ for Elizabeth’s future husband, Alexander Waugh and found him, a farmer, aged 25 with his 2 year old daughter Eliza (Annie) living at North Earle just a few km from Wooler, Northumberland UK. His first wife Isabella Grieve Smith was not on the census as she had died the year before on 10th March 1840.^{1A, 2}

In the same census I found an Elizabeth Gallon age 15 living at Maiden Knowe, Wooler, with John Gallon 50yrs, innkeeper, Ann Gallon 40yrs, Margaret 13yrs, John 11yrs and Harriet Ann 9yrs.⁶ The 1841 UK census was taken on 6th June which would make Elizabeth 16 years old but in this census the age was rounded down to the nearest 5 years for people over 15 years old.

Later I found the original baptism register entry for an Elizabeth Gallon’s on a Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints microfilm.⁴ She was born on 4th November 1824 and baptised on 28th November 1824 by Rev William Haigh at the Parish Church in Wooler, Northumberland UK. It also shows that Elizabeth was the 2nd daughter of John Gallon, a weaver, native of Ilderton and his wife Ann, daughter of John Smith, native of Eglington.⁴ (Both Ilderton

and Eglington are a just few km from Wooler).

My next quest was to see if any of the Australian Waugh family knew anything about our Elizabeth Gallon. While I continued with the research, my niece Laura contacted some of Elizabeth’s descendants from the AWFS to ask if they had any information about her in their old family records.

Elizabeth’s birth details were provided by two sources and matched what I had found in the LDS baptism record:

1. The Waugh ‘Family Register’² which was compiled from information recorded in “Aussie” Alexander Waugh’s bible. It shows Elizabeth’s birth date as 4th November 1824. It also states that she was born in Wooler,

Northumberland and was baptised by Rev. W Haigh.

2. Mary (Manie) Waugh's birthday book³ which shows Elizabeth Waugh's birthday as 4th November.

As to the references in the book about Elizabeth's father being a weaver and innkeeper, both appear to be correct.

John Gallon was recorded as weaver on four of his children's baptisms,^{4,5} then he was recorded as a linen weaver and shop keeper.^{10A} It appears that John Gallon and his wife Ann (nee Smith) took over the Anchor Inn in Maiden Knowe, Wooler in 1831 after the licensee^{10B,11} Anthony Smith died.⁵ As evidence of this, John Gallon was recorded as an innkeeper on the baptism record of his last child Harriet Ann in 1831.⁵ John was also recorded in the 1841 and 1851 censuses⁶ as innkeeper living at Maiden Knowe, Wooler with his wife Ann and children. In 1855, some three years after John died,¹² his widow Ann Gallon is recorded as innkeeper of the Anchor Inn at Wooler.¹⁴ In the 1861 census Ann Gallon is recorded as innkeeper at the Anchor Inn.⁶

As well as being a weaver, shop keeper and innkeeper, John Gallon was also a Warden⁵ at the Wooler Parish Church so the Gallons were quite clearly entrepreneurial and responsible members of the community. The Anchor Inn was also the venue for the County Court¹² which was held every alternate month as well as the venue for the annual community ball¹² so it was no doubt quite a respectable establishment.



“Aussie” Alexander Waugh 1814-1894

Perhaps Alexander and Elizabeth met at one of the annual balls at the Anchor Inn or maybe Elizabeth's mother Ann Smith

(c1797-1866) was somehow related to Alexander's first wife Isabella Grieve Smith (1819-1840)^{1A}. I also wonder if there was any relationship to Anthony Smith (c1765-1831) the former licensee of the Anchor Inn^{10B, 11} but so far I haven't managed to establish any connections.

Elizabeth married Alexander Waugh (1814-1894) in Gretna Hall, Gretna, Dumfries, (now Dumfriesshire) Scotland where the laws of the day allowed marriages by declaration to be performed at a moment's notice. They were married on 12th November 1847⁷ by John Linton, the proprietor of Gretna Hall and their marriage was recorded in the Dumfries parish records.

Elizabeth and Alexander's Gretna Hall marriage certificate shows that Elizabeth was from Wooler, Northumberland and Alexander was from Belford, Northumberland. I have sourced and included a copy of their marriage certificate which shows that Elizabeth signed her surname as 'Gallon' without the 'E'. Some records

incorrectly show her surname as Gallone, the 'E' was probably added by a transcriber as a result of a flourish that looks like an E on the end of her surname on their marriage certificate.

While the idea of marrying at Gretna Green conjures up images of runaway couples being married 'over the anvil' by a blacksmith, in fact marriage ceremonies performed at Gretna Hall were for quite a high class of clientele, including the gentry of England and noblemen and aristocrats of Europe. Marriages are still conducted at Gretna Hall today in the very same room that Alexander and Elizabeth were married in.

We will probably never know for certain why Alexander and Elizabeth married at Gretna Hall in Scotland but there were a number of factors which could have influenced their decision. Elizabeth's grandfather William Gallon had died¹² a month earlier on 11th October and it would have been insensitive to have a big family wedding so close to his death. In 1847 England was in an economic depression and Alexander was no longer

Alexander WAUGH & Elizabeth GALLON's Marriage Certificate



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farming at North Earle at the time of his marriage to Elizabeth.⁷ The economic depression would no doubt have impacted on the Gallon's business as well so a simple wedding in Scotland may have seemed a sensible choice.

As a result a decision was made that Alexander and his family should emigrate to Australia. Elizabeth, Alexander and eight year old Eliza (Annie) departed from London on 17th June 1848 as unassisted passengers on the barque 'Eliza Moore'. They arrived in Port Jackson, Sydney, Australia, on 25th October 1848.^{8,9} Note: They are indexed as Mr & Mrs Vaugh & daughter on the 'Eliza Moore' passenger list⁸ however, 'The Sydney Morning Herald'⁹ shipping intelligence reports the name Waugh correctly. The book states that they arrived on the 'Woolner Castle'^{1A} on 28th October 1848 but I could find no vessel of that name. The closest match is the 'Walmer Castle' arriving in Port Jackson on 30th December 1848 with Alexander's brother Dr John Neill Waugh onboard.^{1B,8}

For a short time after arriving in Australia, Elizabeth and Alexander lived in the Hunter Valley, NSW, Australia, where Alexander worked on a rural property, Berry Estate, owned by John Eales. They subsequently operated boarding schools

known as the Academy and the Beach House at Port Macquarie on the mid north coast of NSW. No doubt Elizabeth's experience at the inn would have helped to make this a successful business. In 1856 they left Port Macquarie and over the following years Alexander was a school teacher in Walcha and owned properties at

Walcha, the Upper Manning River and the Barwon River where they grew produce and raised livestock for market.^{1A}

Elizabeth and Alexander had at least ten children in Australia, of whom eight survived to adulthood, thus Elizabeth became the matriarch of the large Australian family featured in the book, 'A History of the Waughs'.^{1A} Elizabeth died on 4th June 1896 at Waverley, NSW Australia. Her death certificate¹³ contains a number of errors as they often do when grieving families complete the registration forms. It states that her parents were William Gallon and Elizabeth (unknown) but they were actually her grandparents.^{4, 5, 6}

The death record also incorrectly shows that she was born in Newcastle Upon Tyne, England. I found that Elizabeth's mother Ann Gallon (nee Smith) moved from Wooler to Newcastle Upon Tyne, Northumberland⁶ sometime after 1861 and lived there with her son John and daughter Margaret until her death in 1866¹² so this could explain why the family thought that Elizabeth was born in Newcastle. The certificate also shows that Elizabeth was married in Wooler, which is incorrect,⁷ however it does indicate that the family knew Elizabeth had some connection to Wooler.

The death certificate also states that Elizabeth was buried on 8th June 1896 in the Church of England section of the Waverley Cemetery in Sydney NSW, Australia, however the book states that she was buried with her husband Alexander Waugh at Frederickton cemetery,^{1A} and her name also appears on the headstone. If anyone knows for certain where she was buried would they kindly let me know?

Included below a chart of our Elizabeth's ancestors. I can supply a more detailed chart and more research at a later date to anyone who is interested.

I'd like to thank all those people who have kindly given their time and information to assist me with this project. If anyone has any information to add this research I would be very pleased to hear from them.

Jan Miller (nee Waugh) Nov, 2012 - email: janlmiller@optusnet.com.au

Great granddaughter of Alexander Waugh and Elizabeth Gallon

Granddaughter of William "Will" Waugh and Rosa Spencer

Elizabeth Gallon's ancestors:

1-William Gallon, bc1723-1767.

+Isabel Brown, bc1723-1800, married 22 Jun 1762.

/--2-William Gallon, bc1765-1847.

+Elizabeth Lisle, bc1766-1840, married 8 Feb 1789. (father: John Lisle, mother: possibly Margery Moore)

/--3-John Gallon, bc1789-1852

+Ann Smith bc1797-1866, married 26 Feb 1822. (father: John Smith, mother: Mary possibly Mitchell)

/--4-Elizabeth Gallon, 1824-1896.

+Alexander Waugh, 1814-1894, married, 12 Nov 1847.

Source citations:

1. 'A History of the Waughs', Australian Waugh Family Society book - digital copy - www.cottonsoft.com.au/waugh
(A)WaughBOOK Pt3.pdf (B)WaughBOOKPt6App1.pdf page 27
2. 'Family Register' compiled from information written in "Aussie" Alexander Waugh's bible - a transcript courtesy of Yolande James and images courtesy of Angela Williamson and the AWFS.
3. Mary Waugh's birthday book - Mary (Manie) was Elizabeth's daughter - a transcript courtesy of Angela Williamson.
4. Birth and baptism records from the registers of the Parish Church, Wooler - Church of the LDS microfilm #991797.
5. 'Diocese of Durham Bishops Transcriptions (Northumberland, England), Birth, Baptism, Marriage, Death and Burial', Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, online images, Family Search - www.familysearch.org.
6. UK Census - ancestry.com & www.findmypast.co.uk
7. Marriage certificate and marriage register entry for Alexander Waugh and Elizabeth Gallon - Dumfries and Galloway Libraries Information and Archives, Ewart Library, Dumfries, Dumfriesshire, UK.
8. 'Eliza Moore' - passenger list - Mariners & Ships in Australian waters - mariners.records.nsw.gov.au. Indexed as Mr & Mrs VAUGH & daughter. (also NSW Unassisted passenger lists - Ancestry - www.ancestry.com)
9. 'Eliza Moore' - 'Shipping Intelligence' - 'The Sydney Morning Herald' 26th Oct 1848. Trove online digital newspapers -

trove.nla.gov.au. Refer: Mr. and Mrs. Waugh and daughter.

10. 'History, Directory and Gazetteer of the counties of Durham and Northumberland UK, 1827' by W. Parson and W. White, Wooler (A) page 489 (B) page 490- online images, Google Books - books.google.com.au
 11. "Part 1, Pigot and Co.'s National Commercial Directory for 1828-29, Cheshire... Northumberland, UK"; page 624 Historical Directories, online images, (www.historicaldirectories.org)
 12. 'The Newcastle Courant', Newcastle Upon Tyne, Northumberland, UK, 'Gale 19th Century British Newspapers', online images, National Library of Australia - eResources- www.nla.gov.au. (requires NLA membership)
 13. NSW BDM Reg Australia – Elizabeth Waugh death certificate transcription ref. 1896/8338 www.bdm.nsw.gov.au
 14. 'History, Topography & Directory of Northumberland, 1855', 'Wooler Directory' by William Whellan & Co. page 689, Historical Directories - online images - www.historicaldirectories.org
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The information below is from **Caroline Gaden** 28/11/11

Dedication of the Gillespie Memorial and unveiling of the plaque and Party to celebrate the 60th birthday of Susan and Barbara Gaden at Glengallan, Warwick on Saturday 11 June 2011.

A history of the Gillespie family of Glengallan/ Glengallen

We are here to celebrate the GILLESPIE family of Glengallan but we have to include the WAUGH side too as Alexander **Gillespie** was married to Keena **Waugh**.

The Gillespies are a Sept or family within the Macpherson clan of Scotland but actually originated, way back, in Ireland. Macpherson means "son of the parson." Gillespie means "the bishop's servant". Their behavior, quite frankly, was not very Christian. The territory of this Scottish clan was in the area inland from Aberdeen in what is today the Cairngorms National Park. In the 1300s the Macphersons were given their land by Robert the Bruce as a reward for expelling the Comyns family from the district.ⁱ They were men who raided far and wide. In the time of Robert Bruce, in 1322, they were as far south as Pickering in Yorkshire (my home town), having moved south along the old droving routeⁱⁱ.

The people of the Vale of Pickering, from the River Seven to the west and the sea to the east, purchased immunity for 300 marks, half to be paid at Candlemass (2 Februaryⁱⁱⁱ) and the other half at Trinity (8 weeks after Easter^{iv}). Three men, at the request of the whole Pickering community, surrendered to Robert Bruce on 17 October 1322 to stay as hostages in Berwick Castle until the money was paid. The Scots honoured the arrangement and all the towns, hamlets, manors, land and tenements were preserved from any damage through the time of the ransom.^v The Pickering folk took the opportunity to replace the wooden palisade of the castle with a great outer wall of stone.^{vi}

These Scots were a feisty lot. The Macpherson, Davidson and Macintosh families continually bickered, scrapped and fought over who was entitled to be known as the "Great Chief of the old Clan Chattan". There were disputes in the courts going back to 1609. We know milling was a family occupation from early times. In 1660 the Macintoshes started to build a mill which would affect one downstream which was owned by the Macphersons. Battle lines were drawn; opposing clans faced each other across the site of the half built mill. This day the Macintosh clan withdrew and the Macphersons then pulled the offending mill down.

Perhaps the Gillespie family had enough of the fighting. They moved south where they would have met up with the Waughs. The families had much in common, living in the southernmost counties of Scotland, the border counties, the Lowlands. Ancestors of both families are buried in Berwickshire to the east, but also in the western counties of Dumfries and Roxburgh. The Waughs also had family on both sides of the border. Their name means "foreigner."

From 1200 onwards the people who lived here, people known as the **Border Reivers**, had also continuously fought each other. The English raided the Scots, the Scottish raided the English. The

Reivers also feuded between themselves, Scot pillaged Scot, Englishmen robbed Englishmen, Scots helped English raiders to harry the north line, Englishmen aided and abetted Scottish inroads.

Robbery, blackmail, arson, murder, kidnap and extortion were a constant part of the social system. No man who lived between the Pennines in the south and the Scottish uplands could go to sleep secure; no cattle could be left unguarded; no women unprotected. The narrow hill land between England and Scotland was dominated by lance and sword, the steel bonnets and mail shirts told their own stories.

For over 400 years the Borderers had borne the brunt of the battle for supremacy between the English and Scots. It was the dividing line *between these two of the most energetic, aggressive, talented and formidable nations in human history*. It was not until the reign of Elizabeth I, starting in 1558, that some sort of peace settled over this area. For people to keep body and soul together over the generations they had to cope with hardships, they had to endure, they had to learn the art of survival. ^{vii}

The Waugh and Gillespie families would have known each of other in Scotland. We know the Waughs were farmers and famers grow barley and wheat and also need water for livestock. The Gillespies were flour millers, and to mill their barley and wheat they too had to live near running water to turn the mill wheel.

I have no doubt that, in peaceful times, the young Waughs and Gillespies would have become skillful fishermen, expert at catching trout by tickling them (called ginniling or guddling in Scotland^{viii}); this required patience, stillness, the ability to tolerate freezing cold water with no tell-tale rod and line on show. They would have been knowledgeable poachers of salmon from the local Rivers, the Liddle and Tweed, rivers still well known for their excellent fishing. They would have learned spying techniques to know just where the bailiff (gamekeeper) was doing his rounds; they would have watched the tadpoles mature into frogs, caught glimpses of the kingfishers, disturbed the moorhen on her nest. They would have tracked animals in the winter snow; learned to set a snare to catch a rabbit for dinner; known which stump of wood stored the honey, they would have watched the tawny owl on her branch and the bats leaving their loft as the sun set, they'd know the location of the grouse and pigeon nests as well as the ancient barrows or burial mounds; they would have been comforted by the hoot of the barn owl, spooked by the eerie screams of the vixen returning to her den, they would have caught hares with their dogs, gone ratting with their terriers, played conkers with nuts from horse-chestnut trees, feasted on wild brambles, elderberries and hazelnuts, brought primroses, catkins and buttercups home for their mothers and, in the long twilight of summer evenings, they would have enjoyed watching the antics of young otters, badgers, squirrels, hedgehogs and foxes.

Did the families also use the barley and wheat for the Scottish delight of whisky. Around 1780, there were 8 legal distilleries and 400 illegal ones in Scotland... did the Gillespie or Waugh clan run one of them? We know that from 1780 a number of legal distilleries had been founded and quickly became the heart of the economic life in the Lowlands. Their production waste was used to feed cattle, and the distilleries were rapidly considered as essential to local agriculture. But a tax in 1794 put an end to their prosperity, the Lowland Licence Act,^{ix} required the Lowland distilleries to cease trading for one year, with catastrophic consequences on the local economy. (There are only three Lowland distilleries left, Auchentoshan, Bladnoch and Glenkinchie.)

What effect did this tax have on the two families? We know three of George Gillespie's children, brought up in the hard times of the 1790s, migrated to America. They were prepared to look for pastures new.

William Waugh decided on Australia, arriving in 1833 on "The Drummore." His cousin, another William Waugh, was a corn factor in London and two of his sons, John Neill and Alexander migrated to Australia, Alexander (Keena's ancestor) came in 1848 in "Woolner Castle". ^x Was this part of an Assisted Immigration Scheme? From 1831–1860 over 18,000 people came to Australia *every year* as Assisted Immigrants.^{xi}

It was a later generation of Gillespies, George's grandsons George and John who came to Australia in 1853... why Australia rather than follow their uncles and aunt to America? Were they also Assisted

Migrants, or hoping for luck with the gold rush in Australia? I suspect the latter, they could see bright prospects, they were prepared to work hard for it. They knew they could cope with hardships, they could endure, they could be survivors.

And so the flour milling business was successfully established in Australia and the family also branched out... farming at Glengallan was to be one of those branches but, sadly, it was unsuccessful. Perhaps they did not do their homework sufficiently well, as Glengallan already had a checkered history.

As early as 2 February 1870 John Deuchar, grazier of Glengallan, had filed for insolvency.^{xii} But by 19 March the Glengallan creek was so swollen with water that the bridge was not visible and the Allora coach passengers had to spend an uncomfortable night sitting up in the coach.^{xiii} The property was then taken over by the Marshalls but in January 1873 the land at Glengallan was thought to be *worthless* as “*Mr Marshall would not have allowed it to become forfeit for non-payment of rent.*”^{xiv}

But just a few months later, in June 1873, Glengallan had the appearance of a large sea following local floods.^{xv} The cycle of drought and flooding rain continued over the years.

In July 1899 the Government purchased the land for closer settlement, and it was thrown open for selection, with 33 out of 30 blocks being applied for.^{xvi} (Did S.A. Register get it wrong...should that be 30 out of 33?)

Still things did not bode well for the property. In October 1903 the Sydney Morning Herald reported “The offer of sale of the Glengallan Estate to the Government stands good till the end of the month. Although no decision has been arrived at, it is probable that the purchase will be made.”

The government did in fact buy the property for £86,600^{xvii}. In 1904 George and Alexander Gillespie, in partnership with their mother Clara, bought part of Glengallan, the homestead block of between 1250 and 2000 acres plus an additional 482 acres.^{xviii} George soon left claiming there was nothing in it for them,^{xix} Alex and his mother stayed on and both had to file for insolvency.^{xx} I have put a few newspaper reports of the court hearings on the board over by the door. Alex stayed on to manage Glengallan for the new owner until his untimely death in April 1927 and the family left the property for the last time.

I'd like to end with a poem, one I think is most appropriate. By a bush poet called Dal, it is called **HARD TIMES** and was written around the turbulent time of the Gillespie family being at Glengallan.^{xxi}

He is referring a cotton flour-bag with the Gillespie 'Logo' on display.

HARD TIMES

When *Gillespie's Anchor Roller's* shining through your cotton shirt
When *Gillespie's Anchor Roller's* on your knee,
When *Gillespie's flour bag linen* is the most important part
Of the trousers which when new were dungaree.
When the women folk are patching & a-saving all they know
With a cheerful smiling face o'er all that hurt,
But a fellow doesn't seem to take a labour-giver's eye
With *Gillespie's Anchor Roller* on his shirt.

When you've left the place you're known in, with but very little cash,
Struck for better with your children and your wife,
Why they said the place was booming when we set the sail for here
You could get a job as quick as saying “knife.”
But you've used what little money that you had when first you came,
And supplies are getting lower every day,
You have asked for “tick” so often that when this consignment's done
You are doubtful as to what Grocer'll say.

And of course he's very civil, “mister” here and “mister” there,
This to chaps of inexperience sounds warm,
But to those who understand it, it's a very different thing
For they know it's but the “calm” before the “storm”.

When the horse hair stuffing's bulging in a very homely style
From the saddle you have counter-lined yourself,
You were thinking as you did it, it would last till times improved
And in consequence you'd save the bit of "pelf."
When you try to sell your neddy, of a pretty decent stamp
And the stuff that she is made of isn't waste,
But they bid for half her value, while the Squatter's nags are rushed
And to stand amongst such "mongrels" she's disgraced,
But you mustn't be downhearted you must keep your spirits up,
You can swear by all the coin you might have had,
Tho' perhaps you mightn't know it you can wager pretty strong
If the "Women" are not worse they're just as bad.

But they never even grumble and they always make the best
Of everything (although it's hard to do).
But the brave are not forgotten and you get a job at last
And from that a fellow mostly worries through.
But it all goes in a lifetime, it's experience at worst
Gives to all your whims and vanities the sack.
And while you live and labour you will **not** despise the man
With *Gillespie's Anchor Roller* on his back.

1905 By Donald (Dal)

ⁱ George Eyre Todd, *Highland Clans of Scotland*, 1923.

ⁱⁱ Shirley Toulson, *The Drovers*, Shire Album 45, Shire Publications and *Rob Roy* by Sir Walter Scott.

ⁱⁱⁱ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presentation_of_Jesus_at_the_Temple>

^{iv} <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trinity_Sunday>

^v Gordon Home, *The evolution of an English Town*, London, JM Dent, 1905. P 107-8.

^{vi} Keith Snowden, *Pickering through the Ages*, Castleden Publications, 1988.

^{vii} George MacDonald Fraser, *The Steel Bonnets, the story of the Anglo-Scottish Border Reivers*, Barrie and Jenkins Ltd, 1971, (or London, Pan, 1974).

^{viii} <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trout_tickling>

^{ix} http://www.whisky-distilleries.info/HistoireEntre1788et1823_EN.shtml

^x Neville Malony (compiler), *A History of the Waughs*, 1996.

^{xi} Price, Charles (1987). "Chapter 1: Immigration and Ethnic Origin". In Wray Vamplew (ed.). *Australians: Historical Statistics*. Broadway, New South Wales, Australia: Fairfax, Syme & Weldon Associates. pp. pages 2–22.

^{xii} Sydney Morning Herald 2 Feb 1870.

^{xiii} The Queenslander 19 March 1870

^{xiv} Brisbane Courier 17 Jan 1873.

^{xv} Brisbane Courier 24 June 1873.

^{xvi} South Australian Register 13 July 1899.

^{xvii} Sydney Morning Herald, 20 April 1904.

^{xviii} Glengallan Homestead History

<http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/chims/placeDetail.html?siteId=14782>

^{xix} Brisbane Courier, 19 May, 1911

^{xx} Brisbane Courier, 19 May, 1911 and 20 September 1911.

^{xxi} <http://www.everypoet.net/poetry/blogs/dunc/my_grandpa_s_younger_brother_1886_1919_0>

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All the best for the coming festive season

Remember there is more at <http://www.cottonsoft.com.au/waugh/>

Neville Maloney

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