

A
HISTORY
OF THE
WAUGHS

Part 1



Table of Contents

This version of the book has been divided into separate documents.

The original book was published in 1996 and this version (2006) is an update with corrections and added notes, additional photos and some rearrangement.

Part 1

Introductory Notes
History
The Family Lines
Who's Who?
Thomas Waugh Born 1706
Alexander Waugh DD 1754-1827

Part 2

"Aussie" William Waugh 1750-1854
Jeanette Waugh
Thomas Waugh
John Oxley Waugh
Isabella Johnston Waugh
Alexander William Waugh

Part 3

"Aussie" Alexander Waugh 1814-1894
Isabella Grieve Smith
History of "Aussie Alexander"
Harvey Waugh
William Napier Reeve Waugh
"Will Waugh"
"Manie Waugh"
"Jack Waugh"
"Eva Waugh"
"Laura Waugh"
"Gordon Waugh"

Part 4

Dr. John Neill Waugh
Munro/Waugh Line
The Tasmanian Lines
Evelyn Waugh (The author)

Part 5

The 1996 Family Reunions

Part 6

Appendix 1
A commentary on the book written by James Hay in 1830 about the life of Alexander Waugh DD 1754-1827. The second part details the family history of Alexander's children including that of "Aussie" Alexander. It was written by

Hester Cattley her father was, John Summers Drew. Hester sent the original copy to Rosemary Waugh in 1987. (Rosemary was the great granddaughter of "Aussie" Alexander Waugh).

This section also includes the "Photo Album" that followed the original Appendix 1

Part 7

Appendix 2 & 3
"Aussie" William Waugh 1808-1854
& Frances Thorpe
By Pat Grinter

The John OXLEY Story
By Nancy Fox)

Part 8

Appendix 4
"The Words of Waugh" by Chris Honeyman the grand-daughter of "Aussie" Alexander Waugh 1814-1894. Her father was William Napier Reeve Waugh 1853-1945. This section was compiled by Chris from hand written letters and notes.

Part 9

Final Notes
This section was originally nineteen A3 sheets they represent a detailed record of Waugh Family history. The sheets were produced by Ruth Waugh (the great grand daughter of Alexander Waugh DD 1754-1827) in 1916. The notes were added to by Edith Mary (May) White, the great granddaughter of William (the one we have referred to as "Wealthy William") 1788-1866 and Ann's Harvey.

2006 Update Edition

I have edited this version with the intention that it be separate documents for digital use rather than a printed book. I have been constrained by the original format and kept all of that rather illogical sequence with its series of appendicis. The advantage now is however that anyone can take a section of the notes that relates to their family line and make it into their own publication. The files are in Microsoft Word and pdf format. The photos are jpg and I have supplied them as separate files as well. The filenames of the photos conform to the page numbers from the original book version but I have also added other descriptors in most cases.

There is the occasional blank page and a couple of photos have gone missing. I have added photos and now the quality of them is vastly improved from the original book copies done 10 years ago.

This work has been updated in large part due to the ongoing efforts of Ron Main who has kept the Australian Waugh Society a viable entity a central communication for our disparate clan. For 10 years he has maintained the organisation, sending newsletters and organising gatherings/reunions. In late 2005 he asked me to take over the role as the society “manager” and that has fired me up to keep the newsletters going and to update our family history.

Neville Maloney
15 Colin St
Bangalow 2479
Australia
Ph: 02 66872250
Email: neville@cottonsoft.com.au

Introductory Notes

This book is a history of “The Waughs”. The Waughs in this book all have a common ancestor of **Thomas Waugh 1706-1783** and his wife **Margaret Johnstone**.

From this couple, today (1996) almost 300 years later, there are thousands of family groups who are the direct descendants of them. Making sense of where you fit into the larger Waugh family today is one of the aims of this book. The other aims include preservation of the diverse amount of information that is known and sadly is easily lost, and to offer to anyone who is interested, a chance to read about the history of their family.

The names **William** and **Alexander Waugh** reappear in many generations. This makes some of the study of this family history quite confusing. Many of these Alexanders and Williams have been tagged with identifying names eg: “Aussie” Alexander and “Wealthy” William, to clarify exactly which one is being sited.

There are many people who have provided information, photos and assistance in getting this book together; **Pat Grinter, Joan Lamb, Reeve Waugh** and **Nancy Fox** have provided much. I know they in turn have many sources to be thankful to especially that of **Lucy Rees** and **Richard Waugh**. That is the way it is with family history, much of it is a series of oral stories and unless someone writes it down it becomes lost. There are also those like, **Dr Ian Waugh**, who ventured back to England and Scotland to discover again where the family came from. They bought back documents and photos that provide us with solid historical data. I have tried where possible to acknowledge their efforts

Ruth Waugh produced the detailed hand written sheets from England and **Hester Cattley** the commentary on the Alexander Waugh book. These are detailed works of great interest.

To **Ron Main** goes a special mention. His efforts in contacting members of the various Waugh families and organising the family reunions at Tenterfield and Port Macquarie in 1996, generated the impetus for this book. He entered thousands of names into his computer and printed lists so we had some idea of who was who.

Thanks to my daughter **Reeanna** for entering many names into a genealogy program and getting enough of that done to let me think it was possible keep going. And to my other children **Amber** and **Andrew**, without their assistance while I typed and photographed this work, and without their help at the family reunions no book could have eventuated.

Chris Honeyman’s efforts must be acknowledged. Within this book there is a copy of the “Words Of Waugh” by Chris Honeyman. Chris put together a series of notes and letters, only a limited number were ever printed. Some family members had two or three sets photocopied.

I have included most of Chris’s work, it has been edited and rearranged and it forms an appendix within this book. While much of what Chris put in her book relates specifically to her line of the family, (The “Aussie” Alexander Waugh 1814 to William Napier REEVE Waugh 1853; her father) it makes interesting reading (much of them are reminiscences) and what is said could just as easily apply to their uncles, aunties, and cousins who would be the direct ancestors of many who read this book. There is an interesting section written by the author Evelyn Waugh; and a first hand account of William Napier Reeve Waugh’s meeting with the bushranger Thunderbolt.

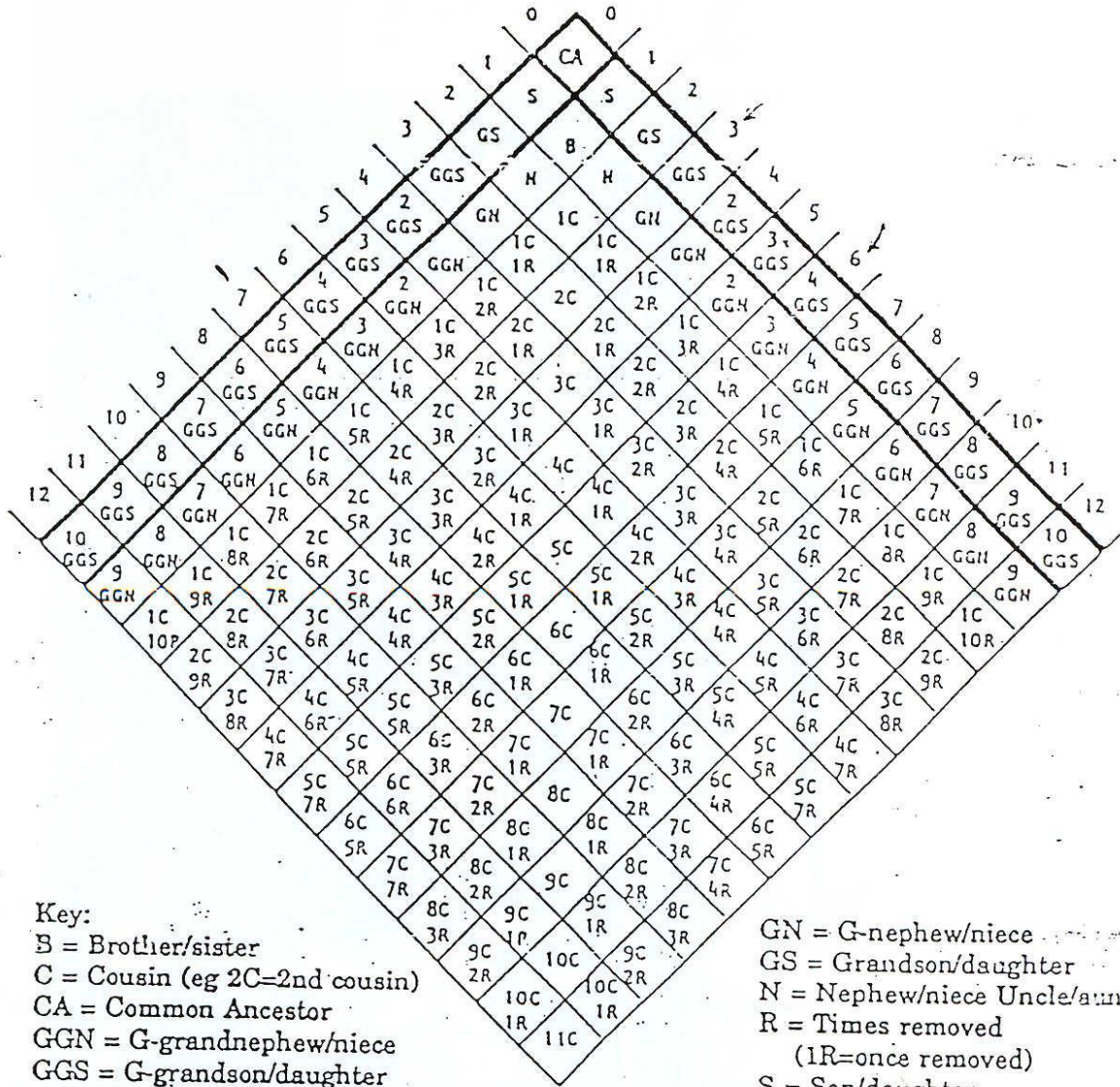
Neville Maloney 1996 (Great-great grandson of “Aussie” William Waugh.)

2006 Update Editon

I have edited this version with the intention that it be separate documents for digital use rather than a printed book. I have been constrained by the original format and kept all of that rather illogical sequence with its series of appendicis. The advantage now is however that anyone can take a section of the notes that relates to their family line and make it into their own publication. The files are in Microsoft Word and pdf format. The photos are jpg and I have supplied them as separate files as well. The filenames of the photos conform with the page numbers from the original book version but I have also added other descriptors in most cases.
Neville Maloney 2006

COUSIN WHO?

Adapted and condensed from the *Clan Campbell Society (USA) Journal*



Key:
 B = Brother/sister
 C = Cousin (eg 2C=2nd cousin)
 CA = Common Ancestor
 GGN = G-grandnephew/niece
 GGS = G-grandson/daughter

GN = G-nephew/niece
 GS = Grandson/daughter
 N = Nephew/niece Uncle/aunt
 R = Times removed
 (1R=once removed)
 S = Son/daughter

Have you ever wondered what is meant by the term, *1st cousin, once removed*? Or exactly who is a second cousin, Dad's 1st cousin or Mum's 1st cousin's children? Well wonder no more, by using the chart above, you can plot exactly how you are related to anyone in your family.

HOW TO USE THE CHART

Note that the two upper columns are heavily outlined; these are the *Common Ancestor (CA)* and his/her descendants. By following columns 1 from each side of the chart until they meet, we enter the B square, showing the sons of the CA

are brothers/sisters. Follow columns 2, they will meet at 1C, indicating that the CA's grandsons are 1st cousins — and so on down — g-grandsons = 2C (2nd cousins).

Example: You want to find the relationship between yourself and a distant relation. You are 8 generations and your relative is 6 generations from the CA. To determine your exact relationship, simply follow column 8 on one side of the chart and column 6 on the other until they meet at 5C 2R, meaning that you are 5th cousins, twice removed.

History

The oldest reliable record of the Waughs that appears to be a direct link to Thomas Waugh 1706-1783 is when Count Robert de Waugh of Roxburgh, Count Thomas de Waugh of Peebles and Count David de Waugh of Lanark, put their signatures to the “Ragmans Roll” at Berwick in either 1292 or 1296. This record was an allegiance pledge to Edward I, who ruled Britain from 1272 to 1307 and is better known to us as Edward Longshanks.

The names of these Counts de Waugh and especially within their title the “of Roxburgh” gives us not only a name but also a location and it is in the same location we find our common ancestor Thomas Waughs grandfather also called Thomas Waugh who was born in 1630, living with his wife Janet Hunter. Their son Adam born 1670 was in turn the father of Thomas who was born in 1706 and died on the Th July 1783. We know little if anything (at the moment) about Adam and his father Thomas 1630, so our story really begins with Thomas from 1706. Dr Ian Waugh has travelled to Scotland and England and provides us with photos of Thomas’s grave and much other information.

Family tradition also recounts the Waugh family name originating from an incident in the 9th century when a Dane, Valdema Waa, killed a farmer and married his daughter. It is recorded that the family Waugh (in its various spellings; Walugh, de Waugh) held the lands of Walugh in Roxburgh Shire (Near Hawick) from the 9th century during the reign of King Alfred (who did have many battles with the Danes and they submitted to him in 897) to the 17th century.

Thomas Waughs 1706-1783 grave in the churchyard of St Michaels at East Gordon, Berwickshire. Scotland.



The Family Lines

Who am I related to, and how? That, is what most people want to know. There are lists and family charts included in later sections of this book, however to interpret them you do need some understanding of the family tree.

There are three distinct family lines from the children of Thomas Waugh 1706 and Margaret Johnstone. They had 3 children **Elizabeth 1740-1809**, **Thomas 1750-1820** and **Alexander 1754-1827**.

Elizabeth married James Hay a minister of religion. Their descendants form a UK branch of the family today of which we have a little information. James Hay was Elizabeth second husband. She was earlier married to John Nisbet

Descendants from the 2 sons, Thomas and Alexander came to Australia to give us 2 separate family lines here and it these lines that this book is about.

Thomas 1750-1820 married Isabella Crosbie and his son William (“Aussie” William) 1808-1854 came to Australia and gives us the Oxley connection line, when he married a daughter of John Oxley.

“Aussie” William Waugh 1808-1854 married Frances Oxley and they had 5 children Jeannette 1838-1921, Thomas 1841-1913, Isabella 1844-1927, John Oxley, 1847-1926 and Alexander William 1850-1907 (my great grandfather). Jeannette did not marry and had no children, so 4 family lines originate from “Aussie” William.

Alexander 1754-1827 married Mary Neill and his grandson Alexander (“Aussie” Alexander) 1814-1894 came to Australia. He was one of 16 children and in turn had 11 children of his own. The descendants of many of his brothers and sisters are largely unknown to us and so there are many spaces to fill in just this one family of the family tree. Three of them (Rev. James Hay Waugh 1797-1885, George Waugh 1801-1873, Elisabeth Waugh 1803-1873) give us **other lines** in Australia, The **Tasmanian** and **Munro** Lines.

“Aussie” Alexander Waugh 1814-1894 with his 11 children gives us 8 family lines. Eliza Annie 1839-1919 the only child from his first marriage to Isabella Grieve Smith. The other 7 lines are from his second marriage to Elizabeth Gallone. They are William Alexander Harvey 1849-1922, William Napier Reeve 1853-1945, William (Will) 1854-1924, Mary 1857-1943, John Neill 1859-1944, Eva Alexandra 1863-1956 and Laura Elizabeth 1865- 1956.

There is another line as well, that of one of “Aussie” Alexanders 16 brothers and sisters, **Dr. John Neill Waugh 1818-1900**. And there is also some fragments of information on other lines

There are many more lines to follow and a lot of Waughs out there who are relatives, and we just don't know it yet.

Who's Who?

It will make this history much easier to follow if you can identify some key individuals. You will be able to use these people as reference points to establish where other people and family lines fit in to the family tree.

Thomas Waugh 1706-1783

He is the common ancestor to all who are covered in this book. He is the great grandfather with varying numbers of "great" to everyone who is a direct descendant.

William Waugh "Aussie" 1808-1854

This William has been tagged "Aussie" because he came to Australia (the name Aussie was not a name he was ever known by but rather it is an identifying tag used within this book to more easily identify him). His marriage to Frances Thorpe (daughter of John Oxley) gives us the connection to the famous explorer. From his children we have what is the "Tenterfield" line.

Alexander Waugh DD 1754-1827

Made famous by his deeds and a book written, in 1830, of his work as a minister of religion. Alexander "DD" was the son of Thomas 1706-1783 and the uncle of "Aussie" William.

William Waugh "Wealthy William" 1788-1866

The son of Alexander DD, William as his tag implies was a rich man. Some of his children came to Australia. The most significant of these in terms of descendants being "Aussie" Alexander below.

Alexander Waugh "Aussie" 1814-1894

The "Port Macquarie" Waughs result from this Alexander. Like "Aussie" William his tag informs us that he came to Australia. His eight children make up large numbers of the descendants in Australia today.

Chris Honeyman 1893-1987 wrote and compiled "Words of Waugh" a large appendix of this book is "Aussie" Alexander's grand daughter

Ron Main 1927- organised the reunions in 1996 and started the lists of descendants he formed the Waugh Family Society of Australia, and is the great grandson of "Aussie" Alexander

Neville Maloney 1953- I compiled and set this book out, and I am the great-great grandson of "Aussie" William Waugh.

This book is only the beginning of gathering the family history. As much of the "British" history that we know is included. Of the present, it only goes as far as the generation of the children of "Aussie" William and "Aussie" Alexander, with mention, in turn, of their children, and only lists of the current generations and the many branches of the family tree they form. There is the occasional exception to this where interesting information is available. I have also extended my line "Aussie" William Waugh " Alexander Waugh " Mary Waugh " Jack Maloney " Neville Maloney to demonstrate how anyone from the many other lines can also continue their branch of the family.

The families of the two “Aussie” Waughs, William and Alexander make up sections 2 & 3. If you refer back or forwards to these people you can more easily understand how you are related to many of the “Waughs” who are the descendants today and the ancestors covered in some of the appendix notes.

“Aussie” Alexander and “Aussie” William. Were first cousins once removed (that means that “Aussie” William was the first cousin of Alexander’s father who was “Wealthy” William).

And again the name “Aussie” is a tag used in this book to identify them, it was not a name they where ever known by.

To date there is no know existing photo of “Aussie” William Waugh.

The children of William and Alexander are listed below.

“Aussie” William Waugh
1808-1854

Jeanette Waugh
Thomas Waugh
John Oxley Waugh
Isabella Johnston Waugh
Alexander William Waugh

“Aussie” Alexander Waugh
(1814-1894)

Isabella Grieve Smith
Harvey Waugh
William Napier Reeve Waugh
"Will Waugh"
"Manie Waugh"
"Jack Waugh"
"Eva Waugh"
"Laura Waugh"
“Gordon Waugh”

Errors & omissions: I know there are going to be errors in dates and spelling of names. I have probably left out important information. And no doubt some of what is here is just plain wrong. For some time we hope to make corrections via the Waugh Society newsletters. Send corrections (quoting page number that needs the fix) through the Society, & please print names and dated clearly..

**INSCRIPTIONS ON THE WAUGH GRAVE, AT THE
CHURCH OF
ST MICHAEL AT GORDON, BERWICKSHIRE,
SCOTLAND**

In memory of
THOMAS WAUGH

Farmer in East Gordon, who died on the Th July, 1783 in the 77th year of his age. And of

MARGARET JOHNSTONE

his wife, who died on the 5th August, 1789, in the 75th year of her age. And of

ELIZABETH

their daughter, wife of James Hay of Galashiels, who died on the 2nd November, 1809 in the 69th year of her age. And of

JAMES HAY

her husband, who died on the 16th December, 1810 in the 72nd year of his age. And of

THOMAS WAUGH

of Larit-Burn in the parish of St Boswells, who died on the Th August, 1820 in the 70th year of his age.

It is to keep up the memory of the modest but genuine moral worth of beloved relations and in grateful return (now alas the only return that can be made) for the inestimable benefits of parental care and tenderness that this stone has been raised by the hand of filial and imperishable affection to the best of fathers and mothers.

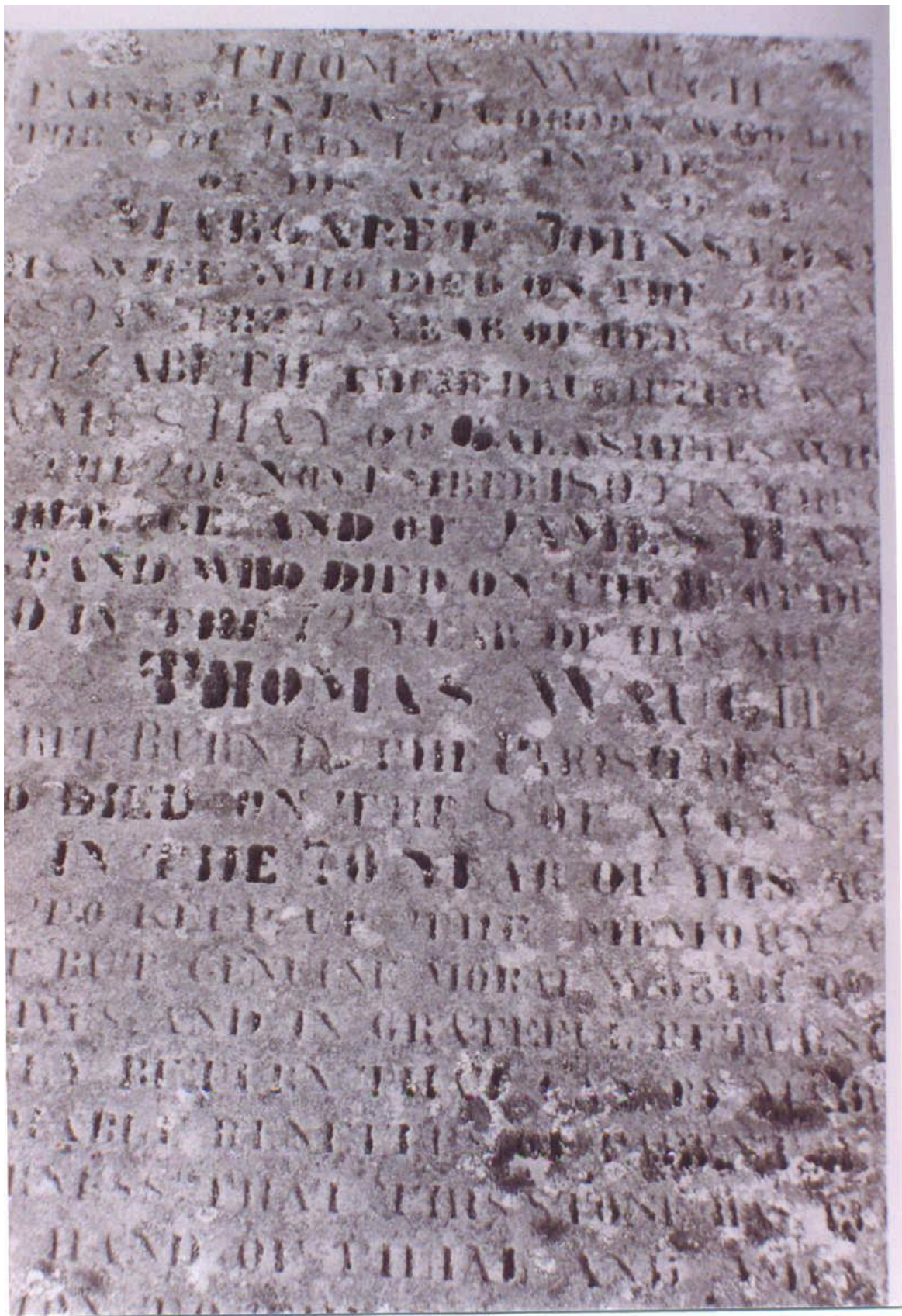
In memory also of
ALEXANDER WAUGH D.D.

Son of the above Thomas Waugh and Margaret Johnstone, who was 46 years the rector of the Scot's Secession church in Wells Street, London, to which he was translated from the charge of the congregation at Newtown, May 1782. He was born at East Gordon, August 16th 1754 and died on December 14th 1827 in London where his body rests in the burial ground of Bunhill fields.

Job 5th Chapter 26 V.. "Thou shalt come to they grave in a full age like as a shock of corn cometh in his season."

(Copied by Rosemary Waugh, of Taloumbi Station, Maclean, NSW, January 1960 and visited by Dr Ian F. Waugh and family 19th August 1973).

The Waugh Grave at Gordon. This is a close-up of the carved inscription (the typed text of it is on a earlier page).



Update Dec 2006

This update is information from Peter Waugh (England). 12/12/2006

Peter is a family member related down the generations by

Thomas Waugh 1706

Alexander Waugh DD 1754 -1827

James Hay Waugh

Alexander Waugh (The Brute)

Arthur Waugh (Publisher)

Alec Waugh (Writer, his brother was Evelyn Waugh the well known author)

Peter Waugh

Peter sent me an email 12/12/2006 indicating an error in our early records.

His note reads:

We don't know when Thomas (married 1652) was born because there are no Parish Records for Gordon earlier than 1650 or so. They were destroyed by the english during the civil war. We are fortunate in that almost the first entry in the earliest surviving record is the marriage in 1652 of Thomas to ISABEL WAITE - by her he had four children - two girls Janet and Isabel - Janet married Alex Johnstone (of the same family as Margaret the mother of Al Waugh DD) and two sons Thomas who must have died young and Adam. In 1674 Thomas married again - this time to Agnes Steele - they produced five children - four girls and another Thomas born in 1679 of whom I know nothing. Adam of the first marriage married 1693 JANET TUNTAR (not Hunter). This is a rare name but mention is to be found in Al Waugh DD's biog of Willy Tuntar. Now the earliest known Waugh in East Gordon was John who in 1624 was declared a rebel for failing to appear before the justices to answer charges arising out of the sacking of Gordon Church. He was described as "in East Gordon" which means he was a tenant and of mature years - he could well be the father of that first Thomas as there was a John Waugh present as a cautioner at that Thomas' wedding in 1652.

This will take some sorting and clarifying to make sense of and getting into a step by step generation by generation list but it does suggest that the information on the next page(s) needs to be altered to take into account the "new" information that Peter has provided.

Future updates will get this clarified.

Neville Maloney Dec 2006

Section 1

Thomas Waugh Born 1706 - Died 6th July 1783

Thomas is the common ancestor that unites the Waughs that this family history is about. We know a little about him and we know the names of his father and grandfather. This grandfather's name was also Thomas he was born in 1630, his wife was Janet Hunter. Their son Adam born 1670 was Thomas's father (we do not know his mother's name). We can assume they were farmers and for now we know nothing else. *(Note update information on the previous page that suggests the preceding paragraph is in need of a serious fix.)* NM Dec 2006

Thomas and his wife Margaret Johnston are known to us through a book written about their son Alexander 1754-1827. The following is taken from a commentary on that book, the full extent of which is included later in later chapters, as are some copies of the pages from the original book.

Thomas and Margaret Waugh are the earliest ancestors of whom we know a little about their lives and characters. For this we have to thank James Hay, their daughter's son, who wrote the Memoirs of his Uncle Alexander, in which there are allusions to the rest of his family.

St Michaels Churchyard, Gordon , Scotland

The Waugh Family grave of Thomas Waugh 1706, his wife Margaret and their children.



Thomas and Margaret were a hardworking, frugal and extremely devout couple, farming their own land around the village of East Gordon. James Hay explains that in those days each farm, or homestead, especially in remote situations, formed a little independent community in themselves, deriving their subsistence almost exclusively from the produce of the farm. The connection between servant and master was more patriarchal than commercial, and every household formed but one society. "They sat together, they are together, they often wrought together; and after the labours of the day were finished, they assembled together around the blazing fire in the farmer's ha' conversing over the occurrences of the day . . . This familiar intercourse was equally decorous as it was kindly - for decent order and due subordination were strictly maintained."

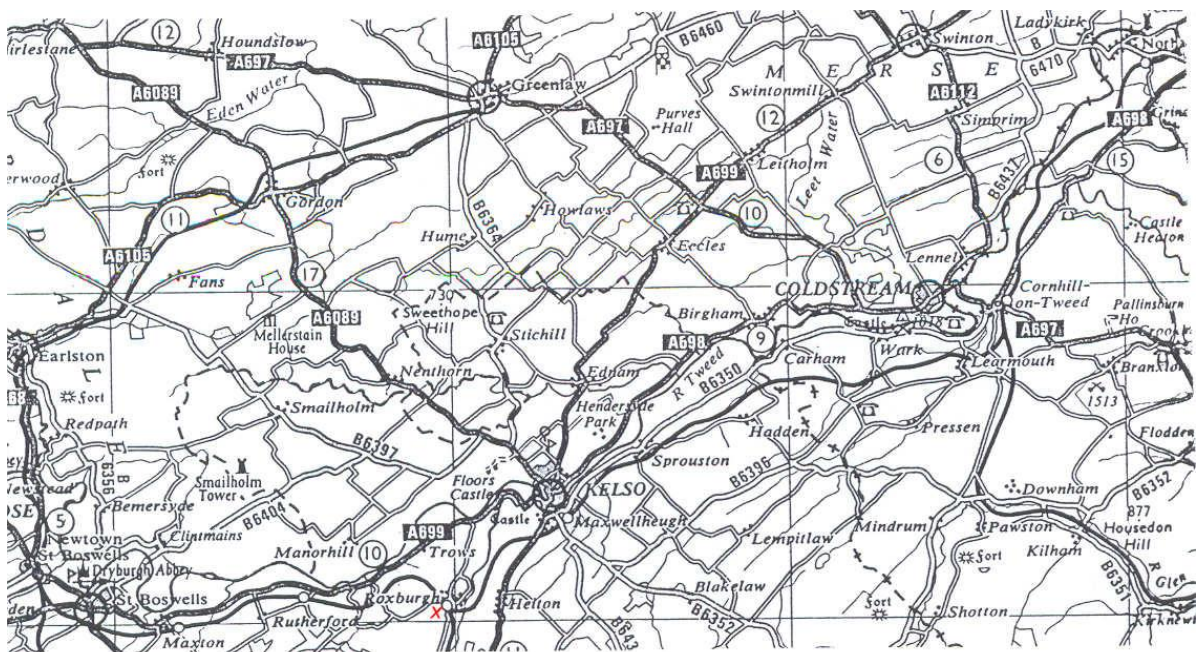
In most of the Scottish farming communities religion played a most prominent part, and certainly this was the case in the Waugh household. There were prayers for everyone before work, and again in the evening after supper. On Sundays everyone went to church in the morning, and after a late dinner would gather round Thomas who would catechise first the children and then the servants. No work was done on the Sabbath except what was strictly necessary, and "nothing was allowed to enter into conversation save subjects of religion."

James Hay assures us that in spite of the religious overtones, the farming community of those days had plenty of time for innocent amusements and entertainment. The work itself was not all that arduous, in fact "they had more leisure to be merry than their descendants."

It was said of Thomas Waugh that he was "an industrious and kind parent, an upright Christian before God, as he was confessedly a just and honest man before the world." He was asked to be an Elder of the Established Church, but refused - partly through modesty, but mostly because he disapproved of some of the activities of the ruling party in the General Assembly. And it was because of this disapproval that he favoured the Secession from the Established Church.

Thomas and lived at East Gordon in Berwickshire, and at some time purchased a farm called CAULDRON BRAE close to the Tweed River near Kelso.

Map of the Region along the English, Scottish border where the Waugh family lived.



The following photos are of the Waugh family grave, and Churchyard at Gordon. Included in the photo below is Dr Ian Waugh born 1925 a Great, Great, Great Grandson of Thomas Waugh 1706.



The children of Thomas Waugh and Margaret Johnston

They had 3 children Elizabeth 1740-1809, Thomas 1750-1820 and Alexander 1754-1827

Elizabeth Margaret Waugh 1740-1809

Elizabeth married twice she married her second husband in 1776, the Rev. James Hay. It is their son James Hay Jr. who provides us with an insight of the family via his book Memoir of the Rev. Alexander Waugh DD

Thomas Waugh 1750-1820

Thomas Married Isabella Crosbie and they had a farm called LEARRTBURN (or spelt Larritburn, Laretburn) near St Boswells. (Refer to previous map)

It is from this Thomas that the "Aussie" William 1808-1854 line of the family originates (William was their son. He married Frances Thorpe, the daughter of John Oxley).

The following is again from James Hay in his book The Memoir of Alexander Waugh DD written in 1830.

The oldest son, Thomas, was born about ten years later than Elizabeth in 1750, and succeeded his father on the farm. James Hay's description of his Uncle Thomas suggests that he was perhaps rather a difficult individual. "Thomas was a man of acute and vigorous intellect, of simple manners and of unbending integrity." His friends apparently complained that he was too unbending in his old-fashioned religious beliefs and his opinion of world affairs, but even so "he was esteemed and respected by all who knew him for his pious, upright and benevolent character." James Hay adds, however, "the peculiarities of his manner, though numerous, were perfectly harmless and inoffensive; and, under a rough exterior, he possessed much kindness of heart."

In later years, through hard work and good management he was able to buy a valuable farm on the banks of the Tweed, where in the midst of his family he died in 1820.

A Document, the Sasine (the Will), of Thomas Waugh 1750-1820

This information comes from a letter sent to Dr Ian F Waugh and the first two paragraphs here are about the research that was done on his behalf; they explain where the copy of the "will" was found.

The old parochial registers of Gordon, St Boswells and it's Neighbouring parishes of Merton, Maxton, And Ancrum, Bowden were searched, between 1791 and 1800, for the marriage of Thomas Waugh and Isabella Crosbie, but this was not found to be recorded in any of these parishes.

The particular register of Sasines for Berwickshire and Roxburghshire were next searched for a sasine concerning William Waugh, between 1825 and 1840, but no relevant entry was found to have been recorded. However, the following sasine was found, concerning his fathers trustees, which might be of any interest, and the following Genealogical information was noted, thus-

Sasine in favour of Mrs Isa Crosby or Waugh and other Trustees of ye late Thomas Waugh.

"At Kelso the sixth day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty two between the hours of ten and eleven forenoon. The instrument of Sasine after written was presented by William Smith writer in Kelso to be recorded in the partikular register of sasines reversiones etc kept for the shires of Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles.

In presence of me Notory Public and of the witnesses after named and designed and here to with me subscribing coompeared personally upon the ground of the subjects after described. Andrew Thomson son of William Thomson, innkeeper Saint Boswells Green near Lessudden as Procurator and Attorney for and in name and behalf of Mrs Isabella Crosbie or Waugh widow of deceased Thomas Waugh of Laretburn, the Reverend Doctor Alexander Waugh of Salisbury Place Saint Marylebone London. John Waugh merchant in Berwick upon Tweed, Alexander Hay corn merchant in Dalkeith, William Crosbie residing in Darnick near Melrose, Robert Crosbie tailor, cowgate, Edinburgh and Alexander Crosbie residing and Maisondiew near Kelso trustees nominated and appointed by the trust Disposition and Settlement.....

That the same was granted by the said Thomas Waugh in trust only for the uses and ends and purposes and with and under the provisions conditions reservations power and faculty therein mentioned vizt, in the first place for payment and satisfaction of all the just and lawful debts which might be resting and owing by him at the time of his death and of his death bed and funeral expenses with the necessary charges and expenses of executing the Trust which expenses should be sufficiently liquidated by the accounts of the said acting trustee.....

Secondly he appointed his said Trustees to deliver over to the said Isabella Crosbie his spouse the whole of the household furniture including silver plate bed and table linen belonging to him at the time of his death to be used and possessed by her during her lifetime and at her decease to be divided among the following six of his children namely Isabella, Margaret, Janet, Alexander, Elizabeth and William Waugh or survivor of them equally amongst them. Thirdly he directed and appointed his said trustees to make payment out of his said Trust funds to the said Isabella.

Isabella Crosbie his wife of a free yearly annuity of £40 sterling for her own use and behoof during her life and also to make payment taken of a free yearly annuity of Thirty Pounds Sterling for the support and maintenance of John Waugh his eldest surviving son and the like annuity of Thirty Pounds Sterling for the support and maintenance of Alison Waugh his daughter during their respective lives.

And after the death of his said spouse be appointed the said several annuities thereby provided to the said John and Alison Waugh to be applied for their support and maintenance by the direction of his said Trustees and upon the sale of his lands of Laretburn taking place he appointed his said trustees to set apart out of the price thereof the principal sum of two thousand Pound Sterling or such other sum as might be requisite so as the interest thereof might be sufficient for answering the said several annuities and to lay out the said principal sum on proper security taken to the said Trustees themselves for the use and behoof of his said spouse and two children above named in liferent respectively so far as regards the interest thereof and for the use and behoof of the said Isabella, Margaret, Janet, Alexander, Elizabeth and William Waugh his other children, or survivor of them, equally among them. Fourthly he appointed his said trustees to make payment out of the proceeds of his said Trust estate of the sum of £300 Sterling of provision to each of his said sic children Isabella, Margaret, Janet, Alexander, Elizabeth and William Waugh which provision were to bear interest from the first term of Whitsunday or Martinmas after his

death and to be payable as follows - vizt. The provisions to his said two sons were to be laid out on proper security for their behoof.....

until they respectively attain the age of twenty four years when his said Trustees are thereby authorised to make payment of such part of the said provisions to his said sons for fitting them out or setting them up in business or otherwise as his said Trustees in their sound discretion might judge.....and the remainder or their said provisions should be payable upon their respectively attaining the age of thirty years complete or sooner if his said Trustees thought proper.....and behoof thereby recommending to his said daughters to continue to live in family with their mother until their respective marriages and at a distance of one year thereafter their said provisions should be payable but with power to his said trustees in case they should judge it proper instead of paying over the said provisions to all or any of her said daughters to lay out and the behoof of their lawful children in such a way and manner as the said Trustees may judge proper and exclusive of the jus maritii of the husbands to whom they might be married.....

In witness whereof I have subscribed these presents written upon this and the ten proceeding pages of stamped paper by Ebenezer Mitchell Clerk to George Wilson writer in Edinburgh at Lareturn the 22nd May 1820 before these witnesses Walter Balmer and William Hamilton both weavers in Lessudden.....

(The following note was included on the bottom of the original typed sheets and relates to continuing searches for information regarding the family history.)

The Retours of Heirs was next searched, between 1820 and 1840, and the following entry was found:

"Alexander Waugh at Lareturn, to his father Thomas Waugh of Lareturn Heir in General. Dated 14th June 1830."

The 1841 Census Schedules for St Boswells were next consulted and the following entry was found:

*"Address: Lessudden
Isabella Waugh, aged 70, independent means, not born in the county of Roxburgh."*

The 1851 Census Schedules for St Boswells were also consulted, but Isabella Waugh was not found to be living there at this date and it was, therefore, assumed that she had died prior to the date of compulsory registration.

The investigation was accordingly here concluded as earlier research had not been requested, and I hope that the information found will prove to be of interest to you.

Photographs (and negatives) of the tombstones in Gordon have been ordered, but are not yet to hand. This is a large table stone and, for the best result, particularly good light is necessary, the photographs and negatives will therefore, be forwarded under separate cover, in the course of the next few weeks.

The expenses to date, which include fees paid to the Registrar-General for access to the records have amounted to Eight Pounds Sterling, leaving a balance of £14.95 in your favour. The photographs and airmail postage on them still have to be paid, and an appropriate refund will, therefore, be sent to you, together with these.

FAMILY GROUP SHEET for Thomas Waugh

11APR

Husband		Wife	
Name:	Thomas Waugh	Isabella Crosbie	
b.	1750 Scotland	1771	
d.	1820 St Boswells Scot.	184? St Boswells?	
m.			
Father:	Thomas Waugh		
Mother:	Margaret Johnston		
Children			
1. (F)	Margaret Waugh	b. 179? St Boswells	d. 18??
	m.		
2. (F)	Isabella Waugh	b. 1796 St Boswells	d. 18??
	m.		
3. (M)	John Waugh	b.01JAN1798 St Boswells	d. 18??
	m.		
4. (F)	Janet Waugh	b.15JUN1801 St Boswells	d.
	m.		
5. (M)	Alexander Waugh	b.25JAN1803 St Boswells	d. 18??
	m.		
6. (F)	Elizabeth Waugh	b.08MAY1806 St Boswells	d. 18??
	m.Robert Bernard		
7. (M)	William Waugh	b.07FEB1808 St Boswells	d. JAN1854 Newcastle
	m.Frances Thorpe (Oxley)	30OCT1837 Maitland NSW	
8. (F)	Alison Waugh	b.16AUG1810 St Boswells	d.
	m.		

Alexander Waugh DD 1754-1827

The third child of Thomas and Margaret. He married Mary Neill, and his life is detailed in the before-mentioned book *Memoirs of the Rev. Alexander Waugh DD* written by his nephew James Hay in 1830. The following is a commentary on that book that comes from England written earlier this century

Alexander, was born in 1754. Apparently, with many farmers in Scotland, it was quite usual to bring up one of their sons to a learned profession, and it was decided that Alexander should go into the Ministry. His parents were comparatively comfortably off, and so he was able to receive a rather fuller education than many young men who were intended for the Ministry at that time.

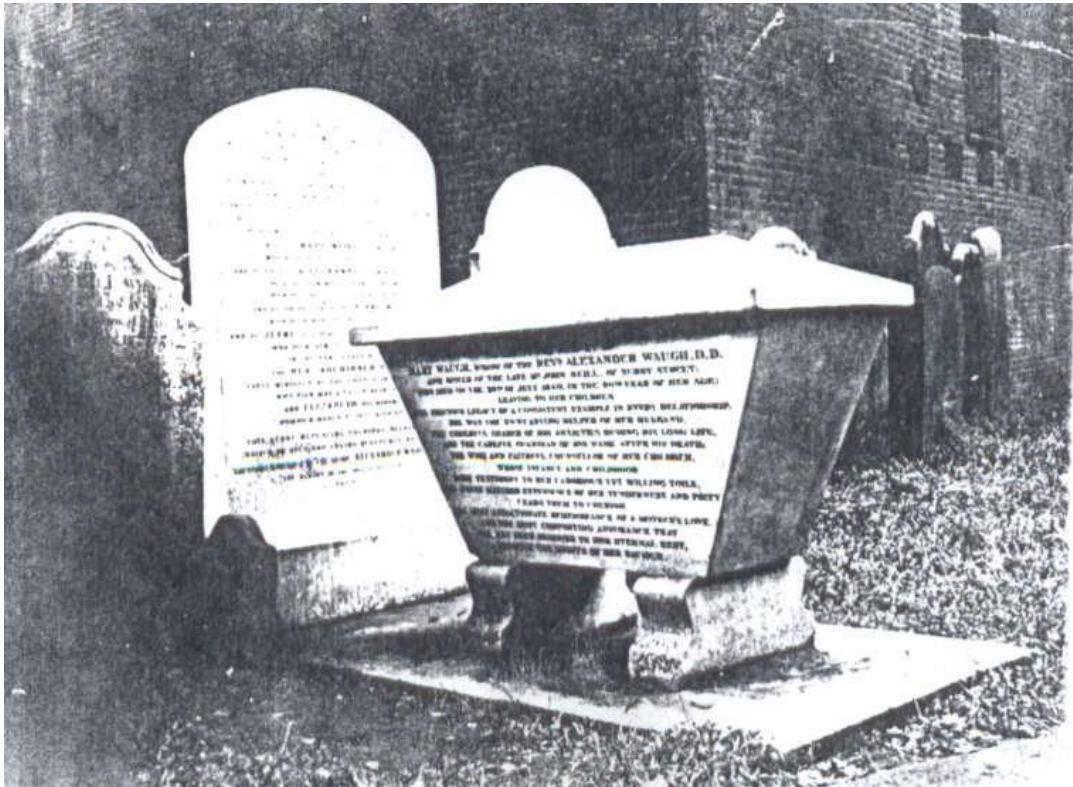


Photo of the Grave of Alexander Waugh DD

Alexander fully justified his parents' hopes and expectations, and became a well-known preacher and much loved and respected Pastor in a large London parish. His devotion and gratitude to his parents remained with him all his days. Towards the end of his life, Alexander wrote of his father "I owe everything, under God, to his piety and affection. By the former he was led to

devote me to God in the service of His son; and by the latter to lay out a considerable part of his substance for my education for that service."

Unfortunately for Alexander's descendants we are told very little about his private life, and even his public life is rather obscured by long pious extracts and quotations from letters and sermons and flowery descriptions and dissertations - even so, Alexander emerges through it all as an admirable and lovable person.

In the conclusion of the Memoirs the compilers are afraid lest their readers think it has been their wish to represent Alexander as "a faultless character, and to represent him as free from the imperfections which cleave to the best in this scene of mortality." But the only fault they could find was that possibly "he was soft when firmness, nay, severity were imperiously required, and

that he was more liberal in praise on some occasions than was due; but where this may have been the case, it arose from the uncommon kindness of his spirit."

At first it would appear that Alexander, as well as being almost without faults, was at the same time almost without humour, but as the Memoirs progress it becomes apparent that this is not entirely the case. In his letters and diary there is the occasional mild joke, but it is because he is described by several friends as being such good company that we can be fairly sure that he could be both amusing and amused. This is not to suggest that Alexander was a great humourist, and even if he had been it would be very unlikely that James Hay and Bruce Belfrage would draw attention to the fact.

However, they tell us that Alexander "took a great delight in the society of his friends, and possessed uncommon powers of conversation. . . he had a vast fund of anecdote, which he knew how to introduce with the happiest effect and a considerable measure of pleasantry." He never made anyone's deficiencies the "subject of his jests . . . but referred to circumstances and scenes the details of which degraded none, while it amused all". They add that Alexander had "a happy talent of interposing a jocular anecdote to terminate a debate that was kindling irritation".

Alexander's kind and conciliatory temperament are mentioned again and again by his friends and family, as well as his total disapproval of evil-speaking, scandal or gossip or any other form of unkindness.

As with his brother and sister, religion played a large part in Alexander's childhood, but there was plenty of time for enjoyment, too. He was a clever and lively child who loved being out of doors and helping his father on the farm, and from an early age he much appreciated the beauty and the wildlife of that part of Scotland. The brothers were totally different in their conception of the beautiful countryside in which they lived. To the practical Thomas it only provided a means of livelihood, whereas in Alexander it stirred his imagination and laid the foundation of the great love he always felt for Scotland and which remained with him all his life. He was an adventurous boy - in later life he looked back with horror at the risks he took when collecting birds' eggs. On one occasion he would have drowned in a peat bog had not Thomas come to his rescue.

Alexander was educated at the local school until he was nearly twelve. The Scottish parochial schools were well known for their sound teaching of the Three Rs and also for the emphasis given to the learning of the Scriptures and doctrines of the Established Church. The fees were so small that education was available to even the poorest families - a shilling a quarter for reading; one and sixpence for reading, writing and arithmetic, and a half-crown for Latin and Greek.

When Alexander was twelve he entered the Grammar School at Earlstoun in Berwickshire. For a Grammar School it was small, but it had the advantage of being near Gordon, with a good headmaster who had the welfare of his pupils at heart.

The scenery was wild and beautiful which appealed to Alexander, and in later years he likened the village of Earlstoun to Goldsmith's Deserted Village - "Goldsmith's minister, school master and publican were the minister, schoolmaster and publican of Earlstoun when I first knew it". The advantage of being near Gordon was manifested one winter when Alexander developed smallpox. He wrote - "My dear father, on being sent for, came himself and brought me to East Gordon behind him on horseback, in the midst of the snow, which lay a foot deep on the ground". Fortunately, he had few spots, and was not disfigured.

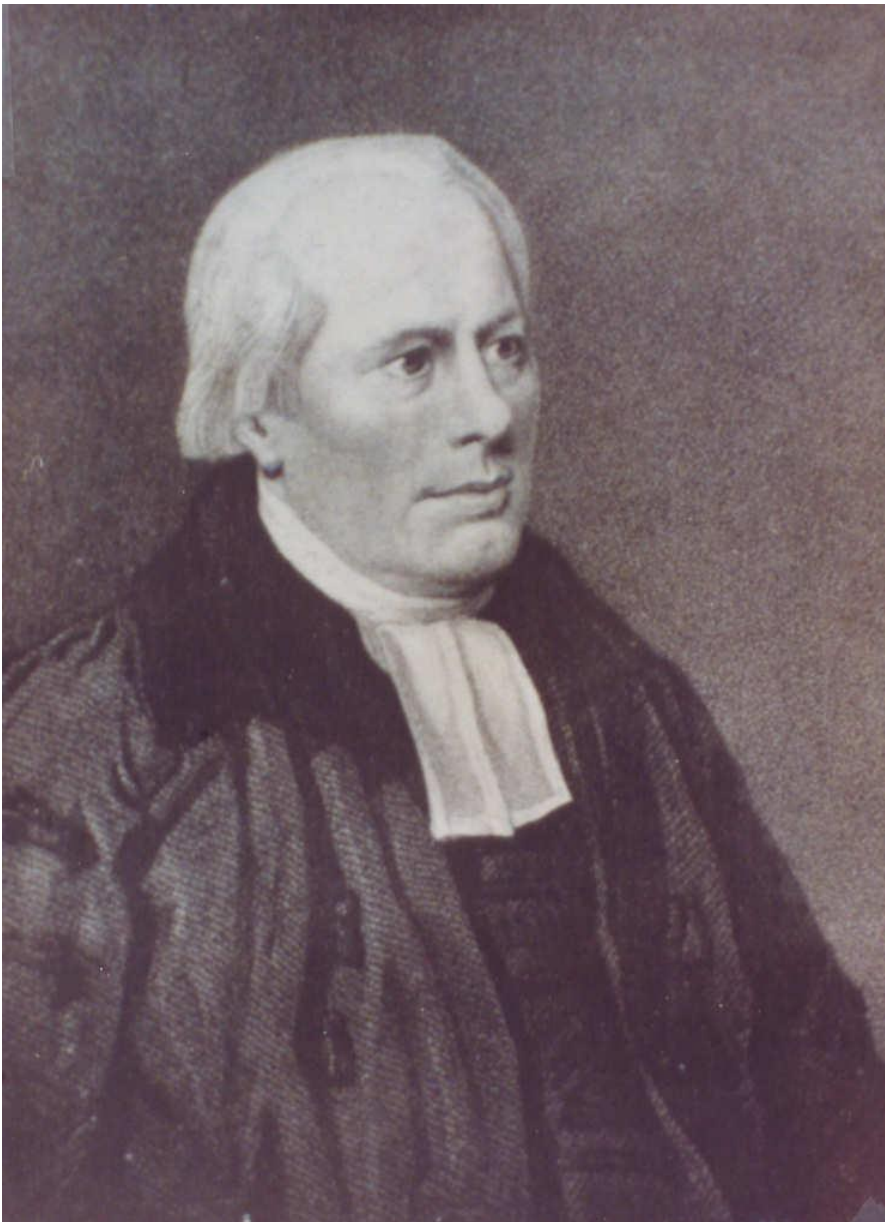
A school fellow at Earlstoun remembered Alexander well, and years later he wrote, "Alexander was a lively active boy at school, and the leader of all frolics. It was impossible to detain him at

home in the mornings; he was often out before sunrise". He used to visit Gaitheugh, about two miles away where there was a steep ravine, well known as a good cover for foxes. When questioned on his return at breakfast time his answer generally was "I have been seeing foxy and hearing the linnets". It was at Gaitheugh that one morning he fell from a tree when climbing for a kite's nest, and being alone he lay for some time unconscious. "In the midst of all his rambles and frolics, he was the best scholar at school, especially in Latin, and equal to any of the other boys in Greek".

In remembering his schooldays Alexander wrote, "At the earlier season of the year, we were accustomed to rise very soon also, for the important business of drawing our finishing-lines, which had been set overnight in the Leander".

There were sad times, too. Alexander's great friend at school, John Anderson, died of consumption. John's sister died ten days later, and Alexander helped to lower her coffin into the grave.

Alexander Waugh DD 1754-1827



At sixteen Alexander joined the Secession Congregation at Stitchell where his father worshipped. He also used to attend a religious society which met in the house of an Elder of the Secession Church in East Gordon, and even then he was "noted for his singularly appropriate and interesting manner of expressing himself in prayer".

The Secession Church was a body of Presbyterians who seceded from the Church of Scotland in 1733. James Hay, in an appendix to Alexander Waugh's Memoirs says that the chief reasons for Secession were "the sufferance of error without adequate censure, the settling of ministers by patronage even in reclaiming congregations, the neglect or relaxation of

discipline, the restraint of ministerial freedom in testifying against mal-administration, and the refusal of the prevailing party to be reclaimed".

About this time Alexander's parents left East Gordon and moved to a nearby farm at Cauldron Brae, and in 1770 Alexander entered the University of Edinburgh where he studied for four years. None of his own papers of this period have survived, but there are various earnest and pious letters from his friends and tutors to "dearest Sandy".

Obviously he was just as popular and pleasant at University as he had been at school. One of his friends, years later, wrote an account of Alexander at University and afterwards at Divinity Hall. He speaks of Alexander's "great anxiety to acquire knowledge, his open and unsuspecting character and kindness of heart. His amusements were always innocent, though lively; and this proceeded solely from an exuberant flow of animal spirits and never from insensibility to what others felt".

Another friend at University wrote, "He had an utter aversion to everything harsh and censorious in treating the character of the absent. His mind seemed always bent on forbearance and forgiveness in speaking of such persons as were known to us both".

Having finished his studies in Edinburgh, Alexander went on to study theology at Haddington Hall under the Reverend John Brown. In 1777 he went to the University of Aberdeen where he continued his studies in divinity and moral philosophy, in 1778 he received his degree of A.M.

Another of his friends writes, "He was at this period, on account of his prepossessing appearance, his constant cheerfulness, his affability to all, his talents in conversation, and his kindness of heart displayed in innumerable benevolent actions, the most universally beloved person I have ever known. His presence diffused a spirit of gladness; and all gloom, quarrelling, selfishness and meanness were banished wherever he appeared".

All the same, at about this time Alexander began to have doubts as to his ability to become a practising minister. James Hay says "he was doubtful of his ability to make useful discourses, and apprehensive that he should never attain to respectability as a preacher; and the more he reflected on the deep and awful responsibility of the Christian ministry, his mind was involved in deeper uneasiness and perplexity It required every encouragement on the part of his friends, supported by weighty arguments and motives, to prevail with him to receive license as a preacher of the Gospel". However, Alexander overcame his diffidence and received his license from the Presbytery of Edinburgh at Dunse on June 28th 1779.

A complete copy of this commentary is included as appendix 1. It includes details on the family of Alexander and his wife Mary Neill.

This book resulted from the interest generated by Ron Main and his organising of the reunions in 1996 in Tenterfield and Port Macquarie.

Since then more members of the family have been reunited and recently in 2006 a new line was added to our lists of known family lines.

The family of Alexander Waugh 1803 (yes another Alexander) this was the brother of “Aussie” William Waugh (they can be located in the family list of Thomas Waugh a few pages back).

Some descendants of this Alexander are in America.

The next 3 pages are photocopies of pages from the book Memoir of the Rev Alexander Waugh D.D by James Hay. These are copies from the 3rd Edition suggesting that the book had fairly wide circulation numbers. It is from this book that we know about the family in the 1700’s.

MEMOIR

OF THE

REV. ALEXANDER WAUGH, D.D.

CHAPTER I.

Parentage of Alexander Waugh. Character and mode of life of Scottish husbandmen of olden times. Change of manners. His parents and their family. Education of Alexander for the ministry. His early days. Earlston. Parochial Schools. Stitcheil. Rev. George Coventry. Course of University education prescribed by the Secession Church. Prosecution of his studies at Edinburgh—at Haddington, under the Rev. John Brown—and at Aberdeen, under Doctors Campbell and Beattie. Misgivings respecting his fitness for the ministry. Receives license, and proves highly acceptable as a preacher. Rise of Wells Street congregation, London. Rev. Arch. Hall. Ordination and settlement of Mr Waugh at Newtown. Competing calls from London and Edinburgh, and his final appointment to the charge of the Wells Street congregation.

ALEXANDER WAUGH was born on the 16th of August, 1754, at East Gordon, a small village in the parish of Gordon, Berwickshire. Thomas Waugh and Margaret Johnstone, his parents, belonged to the class of small farmers, who for some centuries were the cultivators of the soil throughout every part of Scotland; and who, being generally considered by their landlords as the hereditary feudatories of their families, were accustomed to succeed each other from father to son, with nearly as little variation as the proprietors themselves.

This valuable order of husbandmen, who constituted a very considerable proportion of the population, was, at this period, of the third generation in descent from the Covenanters, who

lived towards the latter end of the seventeenth century; to whom their country owes a deep debt of gratitude, for their pious zeal, their patient sufferings, and their severe, long-protracted, and ultimately successful struggle with a despotic and persecuting government. Like their ancestors, whose memory they warmly cherished and venerated, besides being zealous Presbyterians, they were distinguished by frugal habits, simple manners, and an ardent regard for evangelical doctrines. In addition to a regular and exemplary attendance on the public ordinances of divine worship, they faithfully performed the exercises of devotion in their families, and laboured, with patriarchal diligence, to instil into the minds of their children and domestics the principles of sound doctrine and a holy life. The strict and regular observance of the duties of family religion, appears to have been one chief cause of the high eminence in scriptural knowledge, in sobriety of manners, as well as in every domestic virtue, for which the northern part of Great Britain was then justly celebrated.

The patriarchal simplicity of manners which, about the middle of last century, so especially characterized Scottish husbandmen, was calculated, in a high degree, to foster deep affections, and a sober but manly earnestness both of principle and deportment; and it may be fairly stated as one of the happy privileges of the Secession Church, that so large a number of its ministers have sprung from this virtuous and valuable order of men. On this latter account, as well as with a more immediate reference to the subject of the present memoir, we shall endeavour to give a brief description of the mode of life and household discipline of a Scottish farmer of former days. It is a sketch from early recollections of scenes long gone by—

“ When old simplicity was yet in prime ;
For now among our glens the faithful fail,
Forgetful of their sires in olden time :
That gray-haired race is gone, of look sublime,
Calm in demeanour, courteous, and sincere ;
Yet stern when duty called them, as their clime,
When it flings off the autumnal foliage sere,
And shakes the shuddering woods with solemn voice severe.”

The habitation of a Scottish husbandman in the southern counties, sixty or seventy years ago, was generally a plain, substantial building, holding a middle rank between the residences of the inferior gentry and the humble cottages of the labouring peasantry. The farm-house, with the small windows of its second story often projecting through the thatched roof, occupied, for the most part, the one side of a quadrangle, in which the young cattle were folded; the other three sides being enclosed and sheltered by the barns, stables, and other farm offices. A kitchen-garden, stocked with the common potherbs then in use, and sometimes with a few fruit-trees, extended on one side, sheltered perhaps by a hedge of boortree or elder, and often skirted by a few aged forest-trees; while the low, thatched dwellings of the hinds and cottars stood at a little distance, each with its small cabbage-garden, or *kail-yard*, behind, and its stack of peat, or turf fuel, in front.

An upland farm, of the common average size, extended to about four or five hundred acres, partly arable and partly pastoral, and usually employed three or four ploughs; and the master's household, exclusive of his own family, consisted of six or seven unmarried servants, male and female. The married servants,—namely, a head shepherd, and a *hind* or two (as the married ploughmen were termed),—occupied cottages apart; as likewise did the *cottars*, who were rather a sort of farm retainers than servants, being bound only to give the master, in lieu of rent, their services in hay-time and harvest, and at other stated periods. The whole, however, especially in remote situations, formed a sort of little independent community in themselves, deriving their subsistence almost exclusively from the produce of the farm. The master's household alone usually amounted to fifteen or twenty souls; and the whole population of the farm, or *onstead*, to double or treble that number;—a number considerably greater, perhaps, than will now be commonly found on a farm of the same extent,—but maintained with much frugality, and always industriously occupied, though not oppressed with labour.

PREFACE

TO

THE FIRST EDITION.

THE Memoir now presented to the public was prepared by two of Dr WAUGH's friends resident in Scotland. Its object is to delineate a character richly marked by the image of Christ, to record the leading incidents of a life devoted to goodness, and to present an example whose excellence demands that imitation to which its beauty allures.

The facts detailed are such as fell under the observation of the writers, or were communicated to them from respectable sources. Among the persons whose valuable communications have enriched this Work, justice and gratitude require that the Rev. GEORGE BURDER of Fetter Lane, the Rev. GEORGE COLLISON of Hackney, the Rev. Dr MORRISON of Brompton, the Rev. Dr PHILIP of the Cape, and A. CHALMERS, Esq. of London, should be especially mentioned. The thanks of the compilers are also due to THOMAS PRINGLE, Esq., Secretary to the Anti-slavery Society, not only for his able editorial superintendence of the Work during its progress through the press, but also for some most judicious alterations and additions, which his frequent and recent intercourse with the members of Dr WAUGH's family has enabled him to introduce.

The letters inserted in this Memoir will be found peculiarly interesting, from the views which they give of Divine truth and duty, the scenes they describe, the

iv

PREFACE.

incidents they detail, and the qualities of heart which they so delightfully exhibit. Other specimens of Dr WAUGH's talent for letter-writing, fully equal to any of these could have been given : but that which charms in friendship cannot in all cases be rendered interesting or suitable for the public.

For the deficiencies of this Work the candid will find an apology in the distance of the writers from the scenes of Dr WAUGH's life, and in the impossibility of doing full justice to services so extensive and to qualities so various. To the good of all parties it is affectionately dedicated, for he was the common friend of the pious of every name ; and at the feet of that Saviour it is laid, to whose grace their venerable friend ascribed so piously all that he did and all that he enjoyed, and in whose service he was faithful to the death.

JAMES HAY, A. M. Kinross.

HENRY BELFRAGE, D. D. Falkirk.

March 1, 1830.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

IN presenting a Second Edition of this Work, the writers cannot repress the expression of their high gratification at the favourable manner in which the public has been pleased to receive the *First*; the rapid sale of which evidences the deep interest felt by the wise and good in the memory of Dr WAUGH, and excites the hope of the extending influence of his spirit and example.

In this Edition will be found some additional letters and anecdotes, illustrative of the combined cheerfulness and piety of his character, and some further passages from his pulpit discourses, exhibiting more fully the light, beauty, and fervour of his teaching as a master in Israel.

He heard them all repeat their Catechism, and the younger ones a hymn which he had given them to learn. To the older ones he gave a question from Scripture history, to be answered in writing by the next meeting. He advised them to make their answers simple, and as much in Scripture language as they could, that he might see they had sought in the Bible for their knowledge. This plan he found particularly beneficial, and often expressed his surprise and pleasure at the answers they brought him. His manner to them was most tender and kind; so that instead of seeking to escape from their lessons, they looked forward to the day of meeting him with great delight, and felt disappointed if any thing prevented his attendance.* He was always particularly anxious to keep this monthly engagement with the children; insomuch that, when in health, no state of the weather, although he resided a mile and a half from the chapel, ever detained him from it,—nor indeed from the performance of any other ministerial service in his own chapel, whether he was at home during the day, or out upon other duties, or in social family parties.† The last time he met them he was unusually pleased; he himself went and opened the door, patted them each on the head as they passed, and told them to continue good children, and to be sure to read their Bible.

* At six o'clock on the same evenings he met his Session; and at seven the monthly prayer-meeting was held.

† Every Tuesday evening during the winter months, he

He was in the habit, twice in the year, of providing a little collation of fruit for the younger children in the vestry, and of distributing it among them with his own hands, accompanied with expressions of parental caution or encouragement to each, suitable to their several capacities and characters. This is noticed merely as a slight trait indicative of his pastoral benevolence.

‡ Since the removal of Dr Waugh, the ministers supplying the pulpit in Wells Street have occasionally resumed the above department of pastoral duty, and have expressed their gratification at the most interesting evidences given by these young children of the uncommon pains which must have been bestowed on their instruction in divine things by their late minister.

met in the vestry, for two hours, the young unmarried men of his congregation. He read and explained to them the Confession of Faith, after which he conversed on general subjects, and advised them what books to read.* In this part of my dear father's duty he always felt great delight, and expressed much satisfaction at the respectful and most affectionate conduct of the young men to him. He would often say, when returning home, 'Well, my dear, I should be happy to-night, for I have had a delightful evening with my good lads, who I am sure may be called the flower of London.'"

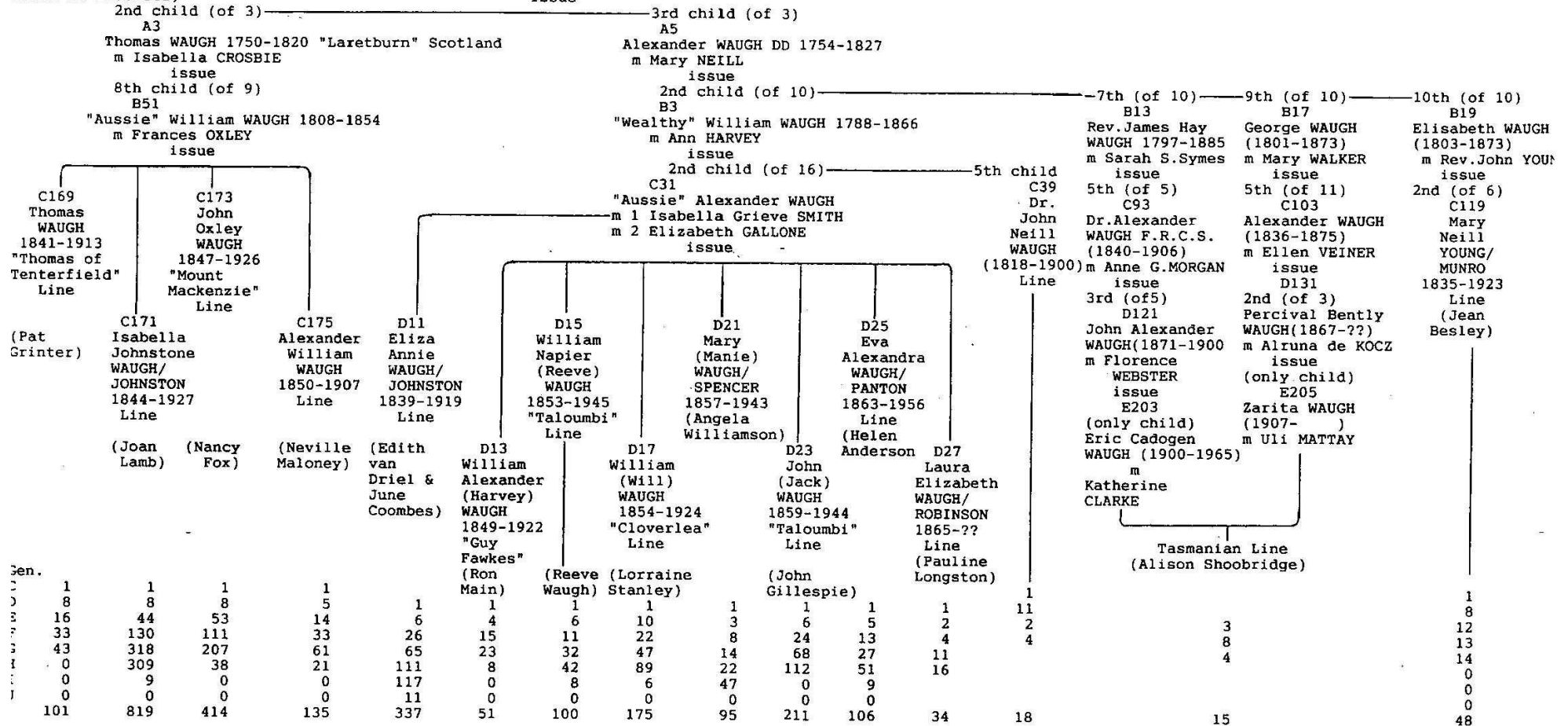
His mode of addressing the young men on these occasions, and of stimulating them to virtuous conduct by stirring up their generous affections, is well illustrated in the following extract of a letter from an esteemed correspondent, who was one of his hearers from an early period, and is now one of the trustees of Wells Street congregation:—

"I may truly say, and ought gratefully to feel, that I have been the ward of Providence; and in no circumstance has this been more apparent to my mind, than in my having been, at an early period of my life, brought under the ministry of Dr Waugh. It would, indeed, be difficult for any person, not similarly situated, duly to estimate the benefit accruing from the instructive advice and the high-toned and animating example of such a teacher, to an inexperienced youth, far from a father's house, and thrown as a stranger amidst the vast population and numberless temptations of such a place as London. I may thankfully say, that whatever may attach to my matured character, of correctness in conduct as a member of civil society, of integrity as a tradesman, of filial affection as a son, of filling with competent propriety the relative duties of husband, of father, or of friend, ought to be ascribed, in a paramount degree, to the invaluable instructions and guidance of my late beloved pastor and friend.

* Among other means adopted for improving the minds of the rising generation, and beneficially occupying their leisure hours, was the institution of a congregational library in Wells Street, in the selection of which Dr Waugh was always consulted.

Issue No.5
 26/06/96 by Ron Main.
 Program Name "TREE"
 (Co-ordinaters
 shown in brackets)

ORIGIN OF THE 15 "LINES" AT THE 2 "WAUGH" REUNIONS
 TENTERFIELD 20th & 21st APRIL 1996 & PORT MACQUARIE 11th & 12th MAY 1996
 Thomas WAUGH 1706-1783 (Owned and farmed "Caldron Brae"
 m Margaret JOHNSTONE Berwickshire Scotland
 issue



Total for "Aussie" William = 1469
 Total for Alexander DD = 1190
 Overall Total = 2,659
 Numbers of identified Direct Descendants as at 12/04/96)