

## **THE QUEST FOR WATTIES NEACH**

Compiled by Tom Kirkpatrick, April 30, 2014

### **INTRODUCTION**

I have traced my lineage to the Kirkpatrick's of Closeburn and Kirkmichael through the immigrant, Thomas Kirkpatrick (b 1702, Watties Neach, Dumfriesshire), son of Alexander Kirkpatrick (b 1670, Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire). Siblings include Alexander Kirkpatrick (b 1697, Watties Neach, Dumfriesshire), Isabella Kirkpatrick (b 1698, Watties Neach, Dumfriesshire), James Kirkpatrick (b 1700, Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire), Andrew Kirkpatrick (b 1706, Watties Neach, Dumfriesshire), John Kirkpatrick (b 1715, Scotland), and Mary Kirkpatrick (b 1727, Argyleshire). For a complete genealogy of my Kirkpatrick heritage dating from 345 A.D., see Appendix A.

In 2010, my son Matt Kirkpatrick and granddaughter Allison Kirkpatrick were looking for the story of our Kirkpatrick ancestor's coming to America from Scotland when they came across this link to a GenForum website:

<http://genforum.genealogy.com/kirkpatrick/messages/3128.html>

On this website they found our story, the story of the Kirkpatrick's going back to Scotland, including our immigrant ancestor Thomas, and the story of Thomas and four brothers coming to America. Here is the story:

Thomas Kirkpatrick came to the U.S. during the year 1738 from near Dumfries, Scotland via Ireland. When England and Scotland merged, it was all wrong for the Kirkpatricks in their present location. In fact, their enemies were on all sides. There were 5 brothers that crossed the Irish Sea in an open boat to Ireland presumably in great haste between sun down and sun up. Here records are lost for some time and 3 brothers were not included in the records from that time. Two of the brothers came to America. One of these brothers was named Thomas. Thomas presumably married an Irish girl during his sojourn in Ireland because his son Samuel was born in the same year they arrived in the U.S. Samuel grew up in Virginia, married and moved to Bourbon Co. Kentucky then to Adams Co. Ohio in 1798. Among other children, they had a son born in 1769 named Adam.

Eventually, Thomas and John settled in Augusta County, Virginia, Alexander and Andrew in Somerset County, New Jersey, and James in South Carolina.

Thomas and John left Ireland on the ship Walpoole (or Walpole) and were part of the 65 immigrants that were reported on this ship, which settled in an area that was then part of Augusta County, Virginia called Beverly Manor landing on August 23, 1738. This

area was set aside to be settled by immigrants so that it could be protected from the French and Indians, as described on these two websites:

<http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/Scotch-Irish/2002-11/1038257957>

<http://www.ulstervirginia.com/ulsterscotsvirginia.asp>

For information on the life and times of Thomas and John as early settlers in Augusta County, Virginia, including facts and events, land acquisitions, and estate records, here is a link:

[http://www.werelate.org/wiki/Person:Thomas\\_Kirkpatrick\\_\(16\)](http://www.werelate.org/wiki/Person:Thomas_Kirkpatrick_(16))

An account of Alexander and Andrew's passage from Ireland and resettlement in Somerset County, New Jersey is recorded in an article by Rev. Oscar M. Voorhees in the Somerset County Historical Quarterly, Vol. III - 1914, titled "The Kirkpatrick Family of Somerset County," pp. 268-274. Here is a link to this article:

<http://books.google.com/books?id=Wc5AQAAMAAJ&pg=PA269&lpg=PA269&dq=watties+beach,+dumfriesshire,+scotland&source=bl&ots=Aw6DlouC2J&sig=ZZ9FA6SICVAsKCnFw7QXOJqHHmw&hl=en&sa=X&ei=DEkAU9W9HcTboASzpYG4DQ&ved=0CE4Q6AEwBA#v=onepage&q=watties%20beach%20dumfriesshire%20scotland&f=false>

Page 269 recounts the passage from Belfast to America by the Alexander and Andrew Kirkpatrick families as told by Alexander's great grandson, the Honorable Walter Kirkpatrick:

The Somerset county pioneer was Alexander Kirkpatrick, who was born in Watties Neach, Dumfriesshire, and removed to Belfast, Ireland, after his marriage, probably about 1725. Liberty of conscience and additional religious advantages are given as the reasons for the removal. In the Spring of 1736 he embarked from Belfast for America with his wife, Elizabeth, three sons, and two daughters. His brother Andrew also accompanied him, who, later, settled in Sussex County. The passage proved to be stormy and tedious, occupying thirteen weeks. Passengers and crew were nearly starved. The landing was finally made at New Castle, Delaware, where they had for their first meal a supply of field corn, which seemed in their hunger the sweetest food they had ever tasted.

The party crossed the Delaware at Philadelphia, and wandered up through New Jersey until they came to Bound Brook, and thence on foot over the mountains, following the Indian trail, until they came to a spring along the stream soon

thereafter called Mine Brook. Here they built a log house and prepared to stay.

## **WATTIES NEACH**

From genealogical research, we've learned that Thomas and several siblings were born in Watties Neach, Scotland. But where is Watties Neach?

For decades, Kirkpatrick researchers have tried to find Watties Neach. The break in this elusive effort came in 2005 through an email from a Scot, William Conbhall, to Kirkpatrick researcher John Kirkpatrick. Here's the link:

<http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/KIRKPATRICK/2006-05/1147224865>

Here is how Will solved the mystery of Watties Neach:

I have attached a word document with a section of the OS map for Dumfriesshire showing Wallace's House. As you may see it is located within a coniferous plantation and it consists in reality of mounds and fragments of embankments of a fortified dwelling. There is little to see there, however it is in the correct vicinity for the Kirkpatrick family, I have Kirkpatrick ancestors myself from Closeburn and environs and there is a recorded association between Wallace's House and the Kirkpatricks.

Records which might be useful would be in the Registers of Scotland rather than New Register House. Registers of Scotland and the Scottish Records Office next door to New Register House in Edinburgh hold legal and land records for Scotland but it is expensive to search, I still have an online account with them, (I worked for many years as a solicitors precognitions officer which is a Scots term for a private investigator) but the type of search you might want to conduct would be better done by a person at Edinburgh rather than a person at a keyboard.

The land is now owned by the Forestry Commission or Forest Enterprise which is their pretentious new name.

I know the site rather well as I used to work for the Scottish Office Civil Service per Historic Scotland and inspected that site several times.

Old Scots hand writing has some similarity to Old German Sutterland Script which I am fluent in and when I write Wallace's House it could be read as Watties Neach, but someone trying to figure it out. As the "l" doesn't have a loop and "a" looks a bit like "ie."

The attachment to which Will refers is an Ordinance Survey (OS) Landranger map of

Nithsdale & Annandale. A scanned copy of the section showing the location of Wallace's House Fort may be found in Appendix B (look closely in the upper center of the map). You'll also find a view of the site and surrounding area in Appendix B.

In preparation for our upcoming trip to Ireland and Scotland, May 15-June 5, 2014, I did a Google search for Torthorwald, one of the places we plan to visit because of family history there. In a Wikipedia link, I found reference to "the united Parish of Kirkmichael, Tinswald, and Torthorwald." Thinking it was a reference to a geographic or administrative region, I was surprised to discover an actual parish Church of Scotland website: <http://www.kttchurch.org.uk>

On this website I found a treasure trove of information I heretofore did not know existed, including a reference in the website's Profiles & History to this 1834 story, compiled by Rev. Hugh Dobie, of Wallace's Tower and the same OS map of Wallace's House Fort:

The story is that, in 1297, Wallace occupied the fort with a small band whilst contemplating the capture of Lochmaben castle then held in the English interest by Graystock, an English officer and Sir Hugh Moreland. In a minor engagement Wallace met and slew Moreland with five of his followers; the spot is marked by a large stone called the "sax corses". This reverse so infuriated Graystock that, after receiving reinforcements from England that officer attacked Wallace in his fortlet, but Wallace contrived to escape and in his turn received reinforcements from the companies of Sir John Graham and Sir Roger Kirkpatrick. The Scots turned on their pursuers at Knockwood and the English leader, Graystock, fell mortally wounded, whereupon the English turned and fled. Wallace did not follow far in pursuit but rode fast to Lochmaben castle, which was in no position to deny his entry. Hardly had Wallace taken the castle when "bands of broken men, footsore and wounded," from the engagement at Knockwood asked for admission at the gates "only, however, to share the fate of their comrades who had been encountered in the field the day before." (A fuller account can be found in McDowall's History of Dumfries)

So, I contacted the Kirkmichael, Tinswald, and Torthorwald church, and began an email correspondence with John Rogerson, website administrator. John was intrigued by my interest in Wallace's Tower as the birthplace of my immigrant ancestor Thomas Kirkpatrick. Consequently, he sent me a link to a Canmore website of the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments & Construction of Scotland that has a detailed description of this site, including an interactive map showing Wallace's House Fort. Here's the link:

<http://canmore.rcahms.gov.uk/en/site/66416/details/wallace+s+house>

Here is the Canmore description of this site:

**Alternative Names** Burrance Bridge

**Site Type** [FORT](#)  
**Canmore ID** 66416  
**Site Number** NY09SW 2  
**NGR** NY 0344 9084  
**Council** DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY  
**Parish** KIRKMICHAEL (NITHSDALE)  
**Former Region** DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY  
**Former District** NITHSDALE  
**Former County** DUMFRIES-SHIRE  
**Datum** OSGB36 - NGR

Here are the archaeological notes for Wallace's House:

NY09SW 2 0344 9084.

(NY 0341 9085) Wallace's House (NAT).  
 Earthwork (NR).

A massive trenched rampart, 150ft long, forms the W side of a promontory fort bisectionally 180ft. William Wallace, planning the capture of Lochmaben Castle in 1297, is said to have kept 16 men here. Traditionally Wallace's Tower (H Dobie, NSA, 1841) or Wallace's House  
 RCAHMS 1920

A promontory fort, measuring internally c. 58.0m N-S by c. 56.0m, defended on the W by a massive earth-and-stone rampart, and a natural gully. Elsewhere steep river cliffs provide adequate protection, and no artificial defences exist. The entrance, at the N of the rampart, is approached by a constructed pathway. The interior has been forestry-ploughed, but not planted. On the W, immediately behind the rampart, is a rectangular house foundation measuring internally 7.5m N-S by 4.5m within an earth and stone bank up to 1.5m wide and 0.4m high with entrance on the E side.

The name 'Wallace's House' was confirmed.

Published survey (25") revised: sketch plan & section

Visited by OS (D W R) 11 October 1972

NY 0344 9084. Wallace's House (name confirmed) (information from Head Forester, Forest of Ae, Ae.) is as described in the previous field report.

Surveyed at 1:10 000.

Visited by OS (T R G) 30 August 1977.

### **Books and References**

**NSA** (1834-1845) The new statistical account of Scotland by the ministers of the respective parishes under the superintendence of a committee of the society for

the benefit of the sons and daughters of the clergy, 15v Edinburgh Page(s):  
Vol 4, 69 Held at RCAHMS B.2.2.STA

**RCAHMS** (1920) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical  
Monuments and Constructions of Scotland. Seventh report with inventory of  
monuments and constructions in the county of Dumfries, Edinburgh  
Page(s): 126-7, No. 358 Held at RCAHMS A.1.1.INV(7)

From the RCAHMS reference, I found a more detailed description of this site from this link:

<https://ia700304.us.archive.org/27/items/seventhreportwit00scotuoft/seventhreportwit00scotuoft.pdf>

In entry No. 358 on pp. 126-127 of this *Seventh Report with Inventory of Monuments and Constructions in the County of Dumfries, Edinburgh, 1920*, is this description of a defensive construction, the fort, "Wallace's House," Kirkland Hill, Burrance Bridge:

The fort that bears this name is situated on the eastern slope of Kirkland Hill, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile to the west-north-west of Burrance bridge and at an elevation of 600 feet. It is a remarkable example of a promontory fort, being placed on a tongue of elevated ground between two ravines where they open on a larger glen. Down the ravines flow two burns, some 40 to 50 feet below the level of the fort, which, after their confluence, rush down the deeply-wooded glen to join the Garrel Burn, a quarter of a mile away.

The fort has a triangular enceinte, its base being formed on the west by a massive rampart and covering trench of unusual width and depth, and its sides by the edges of the ravines. The rampart takes a slightly curving line from bank to bank across the promontory rising steeply on the interior to a height of 8 feet and being scarped at an angle of 40 degrees to the floor of the trench in front. The trench, which has, no doubt, been formed from natural hollows falling away to the banks on either side, has been deepened and fashioned, so that at the centre, whence it declines with increasing depth to north and south, it has a depth of some 15 feet below the crest of the scarp and some 12 feet below that of the counterscarp. At this central point, where it is also narrowest, it has a breadth of 50 feet.

From the higher ground to the west a hollow leads down into the central point of the trench, also, probably, a natural feature utilized as a road, and from the end of it a narrow track leads obliquely across the scarp and past the end of the rampart into the interior. Directly behind the rampart, at its highest point, are the foundations, some 4 feet broad, of an oblong structure with rounded angles, which is formed of earth and boulders and measures interiorly 25 feet by 13 feet, with an entrance in the east wall. The sides of the fort do not seem to have borne any

rampart above the steep banks, both ravines opposite being also very steep. The interior from the base of the rampart to the point measures bisectionally 180 feet, while the base behind the rampart has a length of 150 feet, where it is comparatively level, and to the extreme edge of the steepest slope on the north side of 180 feet. The sides of the glens are all richly wooded with oak and birch, and over the tree-tops the fort looks out across Annandale and a great extent of rich champaign. [xxxiii. S.W. 23 August 1912]

A 2013 archeological survey and report for Forestry Commission Scotland describes current day Wallace's House Fort in great detail and includes pictures of the site (see Appendix C). A draft report, "Archaeological Measured Survey of Wallace's House Fort, Dumfries, Galloway," includes this summary:

- . This report presents the results of a topographical survey of the surviving earthworks at Wallace's House Fort located near Kirkmichael, 16km north-east of Dumfries in Galloway at NGR NY 0344 9084. A detailed archaeological measured survey was undertaken at the site in late June 2013. These works were undertaken on behalf of Forestry Commission Scotland by Rubicon Heritage Services Ltd. The site, situated on the edge of the Forest of Ae, is currently managed by Forestry Commission Scotland. The purpose of the survey was to provide an enhanced baseline record of the upstanding remains at the site, and to inform future conversation and management of the monument. Results from this assessment recorded the nature and extent of earthworks as well as the wider landscape context of the upstanding archaeological remains.

The report describes the site this way:

Wallace's House Fort comprises a Late-Prehistoric defended promontory fort enclosed by a large bank with a partly-natural external fosse. The internal area of the enclosure slopes gently downward to the east and north and is largely clear of vegetation. The precipitous slopes of the promontory form natural defenses on the northern eastern and southern sides of the fort. The enclosing earthen bank measures approximately 7-7.5m in width and up to 2.65m in height measured internally. The bank curves in a general north-south direction for a total length of 59.5m, and is slightly flattened at the crest, particularly toward the southern end. The northern end of the earthen bank slopes to ground level where there is an original entrance to the site measuring approximately 3.5m in width. The external fosse measures up to 11.5m in width at its widest point and is formed by a partly-natural, partly-anthropogenic gully. The internal bank material was probably excavating from this natural gully, further accentuating the natural defenses of the site. The enclosure measures c.42m east-west from the base of the enclosing bank to the eastern edge of the promontory. The total enclosed area is approximately 3510m<sup>2</sup>. The RCAHMS recorded 'a rectangular house foundation measuring internally 7.5m N-S by 4.5m within an earth and stone bank up to 1.5m wide and

0.4m high with entrance on the E side' immediately inside the enclosing bank during a visit to the site 1972. However, no internal features could be identified during the topographical survey.

The report concludes with this interpretation and discussion:

The morphology of Wallace's House Fort, and the historical record associated with the site suggests that this monument represents a Late-Prehistoric promontory fort that was re-used for defensive purposes in at least the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Promontory forts are defined typologically as sites where a ditch and bank complex was constructed across the narrow isthmus of a natural headland. This act of segregation formed a space surrounded on three sides by a steep precipices, and on one side by the complex itself. Promontory forts are found in Scotland, Ireland, the Isle of Man, Wales, Cornwall and Brittany. Although their dating is problematic, current research indicates most to date to the Iron Age. They are present on a wide range of natural headlands and display much variety in the form and use of the enclosed area.

Given the excellent preservation of the enclosing ramparts at Wallace's Fort, it is possible that the site was maintained and in use as a habitation site into the early medieval period. The historical record for the site notes the temporary re-use of the site in the 13<sup>th</sup> century as a place of defense. The rectangular house foundation identified by the RCAHMS in 1972, and the tentative evidence from Bartholomew's half-inch to the mile maps of Scotland (1899-1905) would suggest that at least one substantial internal structure was present within the fort. However, this structure, and no further internal structures could not be identified during the topographical survey.

The landscape setting of the monument demonstrates an emphasis on defense. The fort is defended on three sides by the precipitous slopes of the promontory, and on its fourth side by the substantial bank and external fosse. The external fosse is formed from a partly-natural gully. It is possible that the internal bank was constructed by excavating this natural gully further, and accentuating the natural defenses of the landscape.

John Kirkpatrick believes that this site truly is Watties Neach based on William Conbhall's evidence. In an email with John, I received this assessment and conclusion:

I am sure that you are familiar with the Decades old search of the location "Watties Neach" and everyone seems to have been told basically the same thing, that it does not exist in Dumfriesshire. Williams relaying of the belief that Watties Neach was a mis-read Scots scripting of Wallaces House was very compelling to me, especially with the location of the Fortified Dwelling berm and ruins being near



Kirkmichael, where the 'Second seat of the Kirkpatrick's' was located makes it even more compelling.

Now, here's my quandary: how could the family of Thomas Kirkpatrick and three of his siblings (Alexander b 1697, Isabella b 1698, and Andrew b 1706 all born in Watties Neach) live in a 25' by 13' house? From other sources I've learned that William Wallace housed 16 of his men there in 1297, but it doesn't seem plausible that my ancestors lived in such a small house.

In an email to John Kirkpatrick, I posed my quandary, and then received this intriguing reply:

On the size of the fortified dwelling, I don't believe that the structure was intended as a dwelling, but as a place of temporary security. I think there were other dwellings that would have been abandoned and the 'fort' was a shelter from attack. All of the family would not have lived in that shelter, and the name Wallaces House does not mean only that fortified structure, but the area around it. For example, Closeburn was the name of the castle and main family seat, but the whole area around the castle where others of the family that did not have the hereditary claim on the small castle keep and great house, lived in the Closeburn surrounds which became known as Closeburn Parish and anchored by the Kirk across the road.

John's theory about the feasibility of our Thomas and family living in the vicinity is not something that I had considered heretofore. He points out that Wallace's House could be region rather than just a fortified site. However, I wondered what evidence John has that Wallace's House was considered a region around the fortified structure?

Here is his follow up reply:

My surmising of the 'community' of Wallaces House is based upon a couple of brothers who contacted me just after Will sent me the info on Wallaces House stated that was the norm. A stronghold would be constructed, whether it be a berm near ravines or a Castle, for a form of protection from the Reivers on the borders and there would be cottages and/or larger homes built nearby seeking protection of the fortification.

## **THE KNOCK**

I have learned from Kirkpatrick researcher Tom Caulley that there is evidence supporting the existence of a community or hamlet of cottages and buildings in the vicinity of Wallace's House. Mindful that Alexander's father was George of Knock, he points out that there was a settlement of Knock located just over 1/3 mile to the northeast of

Wallace's House. Appendix B includes a map of this settlement area. You can also see the location of this site on Google Earth using these coordinates: 55.2025 -3.519. Find Wallace's House at 55.2025 -3.519.

There is a Canmore website that has a detailed description of this site, including an interactive map showing The Knock. Here's the link:

<http://canmore.rcahms.gov.uk/en/site/66417/details/the+knock/>

Here is the Canmore description of The Knock:

**Alternative Names** Burrancehill Cottages; Courance Reservoir  
**Site Type** CULTIVATION REMAINS, FARMSTEAD  
**Canmore ID** 66417  
**Site Number** NY09SW 3  
**NGR** NY 0394 9118  
**Council** DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY  
**Parish** KIRKMICHAEL (NITHSDALE)  
**Former Region** DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY  
**Former District** NITHSDALE  
**Former County** DUMFRIES-SHIRE  
**Datum** OSGB36 – NGR

Here are the archaeological notes for The Knock:

NY09SW 3 0394 9118.

A stepped series of cottage foundations and gardens seen as turf mounds and ridges along the slope W of Courance reservoir can be identified as the hamlet of Knock, abandoned during the 18th c.  
 A E Truckell 1959

Air photographs suggest an area centred NY 041911.  
 Visible on air photographs RAF 541 A 524 F20: 4284-5

NY 0394 9118. The scant remains of the hamlet of Knock (name confirmed) (Mr Grant, Burrance, Dumfriesshire) are situated on the level top of a gentle grassy ridge. They comprise the turf-covered foundations of seven rectangular buildings, the largest being 12.5 m by 5.0 m over walling spread to 1.3 m and 0.4 m high. There is evidence of rig and furrow cultivation on sloping land to the south of the village.

Surveyed at 1:10 000.

Visited by OS (T R G) 30 August 1977

## Books and References

**Truckell, A E** (1959a) 'Maggiemant Knowe', *Discovery Excav Scot*  
Page(s): 23

While the Canmore website describes and maps the hamlet of Knock, Google Earth offers an aerial view of the same landscape, as may be seen in the photos found in Appendix D.

## MAGGIEMAUT'S KNOWE

On the eastern side of the settlement of Knock, there is another site of interest: Maggiemaut's Knowe earthworks. A Canmore website has a detailed description of this site, including an interactive map of this location, at this link: <http://canmore.rcahms.gov.uk/en/site/66420/details/maggiemaut+s+knowe/&biblio=mor e#books>

Here is the Canmore description of this site:

**Alternative Names** Maggiemant; Maggiemont  
**Site Type** [EARTHWORK](#)  
**Canmore ID** 66420  
**Site Number** NY09SW 6  
**NGR** NY 0454 9140  
**Council** DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY  
**Parish** KIRKMICHAEL (NITHSDALE)  
**Former Region** DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY  
**Former District** NITHSDALE  
**Former County** DUMFRIES-SHIRE **Datum**  
OSGB36 - NGR

Here are the archeological notes for Maggiemaut's Knowe:

[NY09SW6](#) 0454 9140

(NY 0465 9148) Maggiemaut's Knowe (NAT).  
OS 6" map, 1972

A scarped, ditched and walled hillock with the outline of a rectangular building visible on its flattish top. 'The site may represent a hitherto unidentified knight's fee known to be somewhere in the district.' Maggiemant.  
(Visible on air photograph RAF 541/A/524 13/5/50 F20 4285-6). A  
E Truckell 1959.

Maggiemont.

Third Stat Account (A E Truckell) 1962

NY 0454 9140. Situated on a steep-sided hillock are the remains of an earthwork measuring internally 60.5m N-S by 32.5m E-W. It is defined by a scarp, crowned by a terrace, 02.5m wide, except on the S, where there are the apparent remains of a robbed stone wall. At the foot of the scarp on the N is a small stretch of ditch. No certain entrance is visible. In the SE a break in the scarp leads to a hollow area which may have resulted from quarrying. The interior is featureless. There is no evidence to support a medieval date for this site, but the situation is ideal for a IA fort. However, the fragmentary remains preclude positive identification, and are perhaps more suggestive of an unfinished work. Surveyed at 1:2500. Sketch plan

Visited by OS (D W R) 19 October 1972

Maggiemaut's Knowe (name confirmed) (Mr Grant, Burrance, Dumfries) is as described in the previous field report.

Surveyed at 1:10 000.

Visited by OS (T R G) 30 August 1977.

### **Books and References**

**Feachem, R W** (1956a) 'Iron Age and early medieval monuments in Galloway and Dumfriesshire', *Trans Dumfriesshire Galloway Natur Hist Antiq Soc*, 3rd, vol.33 Page(s): 65

**TSA** (1962a) The third statistical account of Scotland: the county of Dumfries, in Houston, G Glasgow

Page(s): 37 Held at RCAHMS B.2.2.STA

**Truckell, A E** (1959b) 'Whitestones and Gledenholm Moors', *Discovery Excav Scot*

Page(s): 22-3

While the Canmore website describes and maps the Maggiemaut Knowe site, Google Earth offers an aerial view of the same landscape, as may be seen in the photos found in Appendix D.

### **CONCLUSION**

The Quest for Watties Neach is leading us home – home to Wallace's House Fort and to The Knock on Saturday, May 24, 2014.

On that day we will visit Garvald Graveyard where the great grandfather of our immigrant ancestor Thomas, William Kirkpatrick of Kirkmichael, is known to have been buried on June 9, 1688. In all likelihood George Kirkpatrick of Knock, Alexander Kirkpatrick of Nithsdale, and Isabella Kirkpatrick of Watties Neach are also buried there.

Then we will visit Wallace's House Fort, from which we will see the lands of The Knock a scant 1/3 mile away.

Harestanes Windfarm now leases part of the Ae Forest, including the Wallace's House Fort site. For assistance in visiting this active wind farm construction site, I contacted Forestry Commission Scotland Civil Servant Terry Burgess at the Dumfries and Borders Forest District, Ae Village, Parkgate, Dumfries; Harestanes Windfarm Liaison Officer Brendan Armstrong, and Assistant Project Manager for Windfarm Operators Tony Gannon. They have granted us permission to use a newly constructed/upgraded road all the way to the site and use of their car park.

Landowner Roger Grant from Burrance of Courance has welcomed us to visit the remnant ruins of The Knock, Burrancehill Cottage, Courancehill, and Maggiemaut's Knowe Earthworks.

This is our ancestral home, the land of William of Kirkmichael, George of Knock, and Alexander of Nithsdale. It is where Thomas and his siblings were born and raised, the land from which he and four brothers fled to Belfast in an open boat and then immigrated to Augusta County, Virginia, to Somerset County, New Jersey, and to South Carolina.

It will be a grand visit to Watties Neach and to our Scottish homeland.

### **NOTE**

I have kept intact the original spelling, grammar, and sentence construction of my source material for sake of authenticity.

### **CONTACT INFORMATION**

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## APPENDIX A

### Family Lineage – 345 A.D. to 2014

NOTE: I have traced my Kirkpatrick heritage back 56 generations, from my son Matthew Scott Kirkpatrick (b 1969, Bellevue, WA), Portland attorney and grandson Shane Conner Kirkpatrick (b 1998, Portland, OR), Portland high school student to Flavius Afanius Syragrius (b 345 A.D., Rome, Italy), Roman senator.

I have used three source materials:

1. 11 generations to Thomas Kirkpatrick (1702) from research by my brother Edwin Alan Kirkpatrick on the familysearch.org website:

<https://familysearch.org/tree/#view=tree&person=K8RD-9FZ&section=pedigree>

2. 18 more generations to Ivone Elliot Kirkpatrick (1141) from Kirkpatrick researcher Rita Pawly from her website

<http://gw.geneanet.org/rpawly?lang=en;pz=bernita+jo;nz=sturm;ocz=0;p=thomas;n=kirkpatrick;oc=3>

3. 27 more generations to Flavius Afanius Syragrius (345 A.D.) from the research work of William Supernaw found on Kirkpatrick researcher Tom Caulley's website:

<http://www.caulleyscorner.com/WSFList.html>

Here, then, is my lineage from grandson Shane to Roman senator Flavius.

1. Shane Conner Kirkpatrick b 1998 Portland OR, living
2. Matthew Scott Kirkpatrick b 1969 Bellevue WA, living
3. Thomas Grant Kirkpatrick b 1942 Eugene OR, living
4. Howard William Kirkpatrick b 1911 Stanton IA, d 2000 Lincoln City OR
5. Thomas DeForest Kirkpatrick b 1881 Promise City IA, d 1963 Portland OR
6. Thomas William Kirkpatrick b 1857 Adams OH, d 1945 Corydon IA
7. Adam C Kirkpatrick b 1826 Adams OH, d 1885 Adams OH
8. Joseph Kirkpatrick b 1799 Adams OH, d 1880 Adams OH

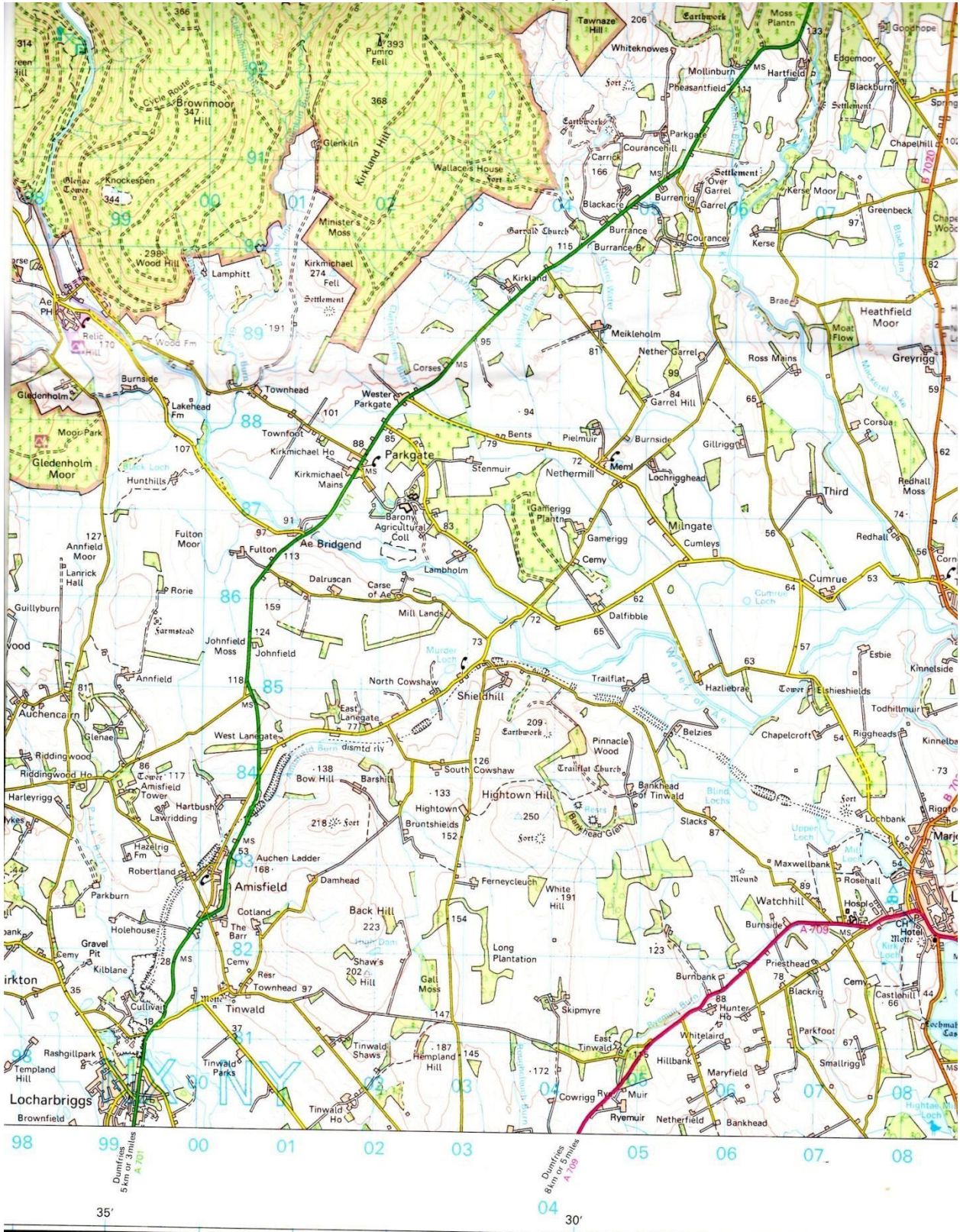
9. Adam Kirkpatrick b 1772 Rockbridge, VA, d 1854 Adams OH
10. Samuel Kirkpatrick b 1739 Augusta VA, d 1814 Adams OH
11. Thomas Kirkpatrick b 1702 Watties Neach/Wallace's House, Dumfriesshire Scotland, d 1783 Rockbridge County VA.
12. Alexander Kirkpatrick b 1670 Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire, d. 1758 Dumfriesshire (?)
13. George Kirkpatrick b 1650 Knock, Kirkmichael Parish, d 1686 Dumfriesshire
14. Sir William Kirkpatrick b 1620 Kirkmichael, Ayrshire, d 1688 Kirkmichael, Ayrshire
15. Sir Alexander Kirkpatrick b 1585 Kirkmichael, Dumfriesshire, d 1622 Kirkmichael, Ayrshire
16. Laird William Kirkpatrick b 1545 Kirkmichael, Ayrshire, d 1587 Scotland
17. Sir Alexander Laird Kirkpatrick b 1510 Dumfriesshire, d 1542 Closeburn Castle, Dumfriesshire
18. Sir Roger Kirkpatrick b 1480 Closeburn, Dumfriesshire, d 1584 West Lothian, Scotland
19. Stephen Lord Closeburn Kirkpatrick b 1455 Closeburn, Dumfriesshire, d Scotland
20. Alexander Baron of Kirkmichael Kirkpatrick b 1435 Kirkmichael, Ayrshire, d 1488 Kirkmichael, Ayrshire
21. Sir Roger Lord Closeburn Kirkpatrick b 1387 Torthorwald Castle, Dumfriesshire, d 1457 Caerlaverock Castle, Dumfriesshire
22. Sir Winfred Kirkpatrick b 1340 Closeburn, Dumfriesshire, d Scotland
23. Sir Roger Kirkpatrick b 1310 Closeburn, Dumfriesshire, d 1357 Caerlaverock Castle, Dumfriesshire
24. Sir Roger Kirkpatrick b 1276 Closeburn, Dumfriesshire, d 1314 Caerlaverock Castle, Dumfriesshire
25. Lord Stephen Kirkpatrick b 1246 Closeburn, Dumfriesshire, d 1278 Closeburn, Dumfriesshire
26. Lord Adam Kirkpatrick b 1221 Closeburn, Dumfriesshire, d Closeburn, Dumfriesshire

27. Ivone Elliott Kirkpatrick b 1196 Closeburn, Dumfriesshire, d 1232 Scotland
28. William Kirkpatrick b 1171 Closeburn, Dumfriesshire, d 1187? Scotland
29. Ivone Elliott Kirkpatrick b 1141 Closeburn, Dumfriesshire, d 1232 Closeburn, Dumfriesshire
30. Euphemia de Bruce (wife of Ivone de Kirkpatrick) b 1200, d ?
31. Euphemia Aumale (mother of Euphemia, wife of Robert de Brus) b ?, d ?
32. Enguerrand (or Ingleran) of Aumale (father of Euphemia) b 1100, d 1179
33. Stephen of Aumale Count of Aumale b 1070, d 1127
34. Odo IV (Eudes II of Troyes), France b ?, d 1115
35. Stephen II Count of Troyes & Adele b ?, d ?
36. Eudes le Champenois, Odo II Count of Blois b 983, d 1037
37. Odo (Eudes) I Count of Blois b 950, d 996
38. Luitgarde of Vermandois (mother of Odo, wife of Theobald I of Blois) b 914, d 978
39. Herbert II Count of Vermandois and Count of Troyes b 884, d 943
40. Herbert I Count of Vermandois, Lord of Senlis, of Peronne, and of Saint Quentin b 848/850, d 907
41. Pepin of Vermandois b 815, d ?
42. Bernard King of Italy b 797, d 818
43. Pepin King of Italy b 773, d 810
44. (Charles the Great) Charlemagne, Holy Roman Emperor b 747, d 814
45. Pepin the Short of Herstal, Francia (Belgium), King of the Franks b 714, d 768
46. Charles "The Hammer" Martel of Herstal, Francia, Mayor of the Palace and Duke of the Franks b 688, d 741

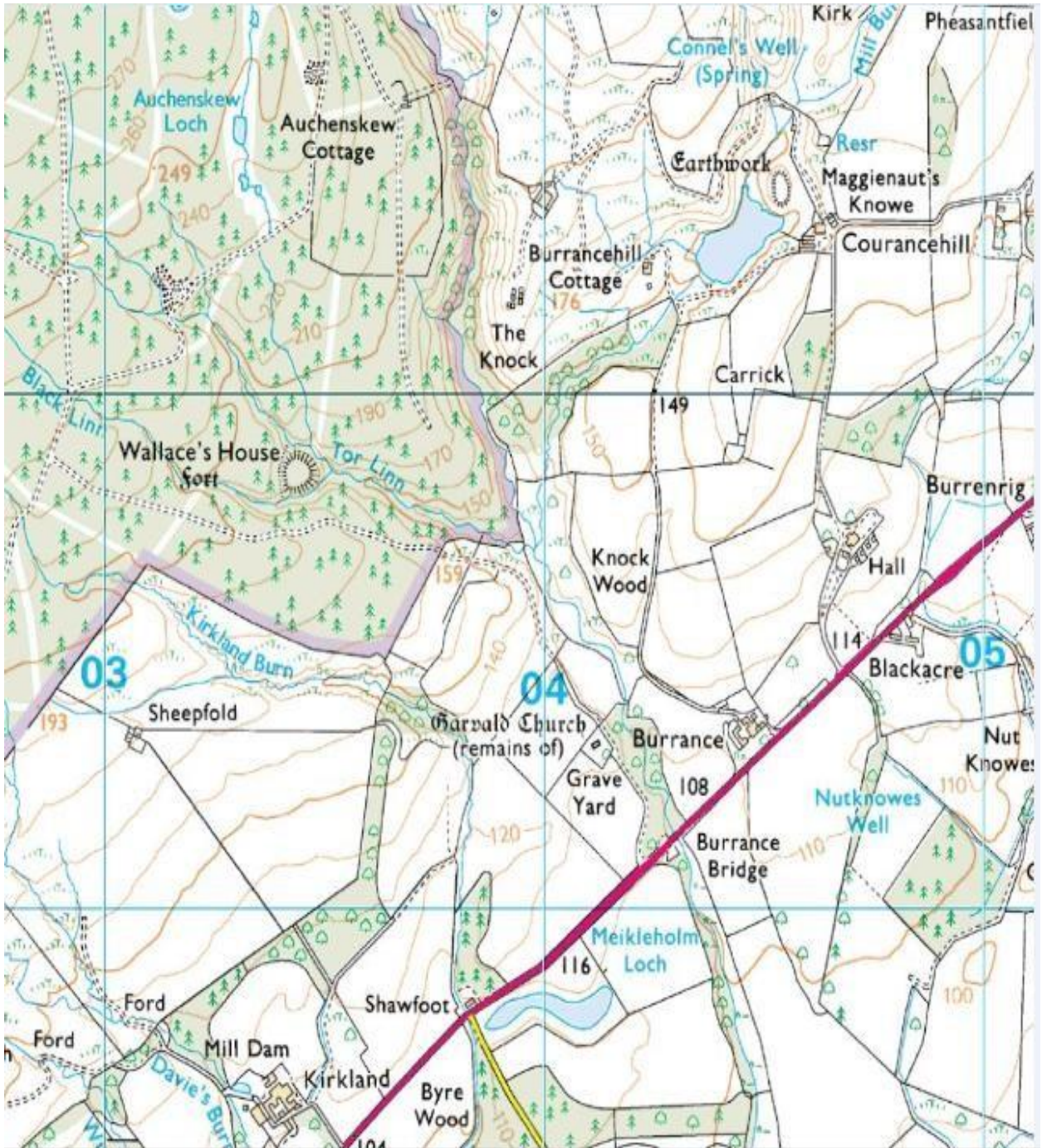


47. Pepin the Middle of Herstal, Francia, Mayor Palace of Austrasia b 635, d 714
48. Saint Begge (mother of Pepin the Middle, wife of Ansegisael, Duke of Austrasia)
49. Saint Itta (mother of Begge, wife of Pepin of Landen) b. 592, d 652
50. Arnoald Bishop of Metz b 560, d 611
51. Ansbertus Gallo-Roman Senator b 520, d 570 or 611
52. Ferreolus Senator of Narbonne b 470, d ?
53. Tontantius Ferrolus Roman Senator of Narbonne b 440, d after 517
54. Tonantius Ferreolus b 410, d 475
55. Syragria (mother of Tonantius and wife of Ferreolus) b 390, d ?
56. Flavius Afranius Syragrius Roman Senator b 345, d ?

### APPENDIX B Wallace's House Fort in upper center



### Wallace's House Fort and Surrounding Area



## APPENDIX C



View of the interior with the enclosing bank in the background (facing south-west)



View of the interior (facing east-north-east)



View of the enclosing bank (facing south)



View of the enclosing bank (facing south-east)

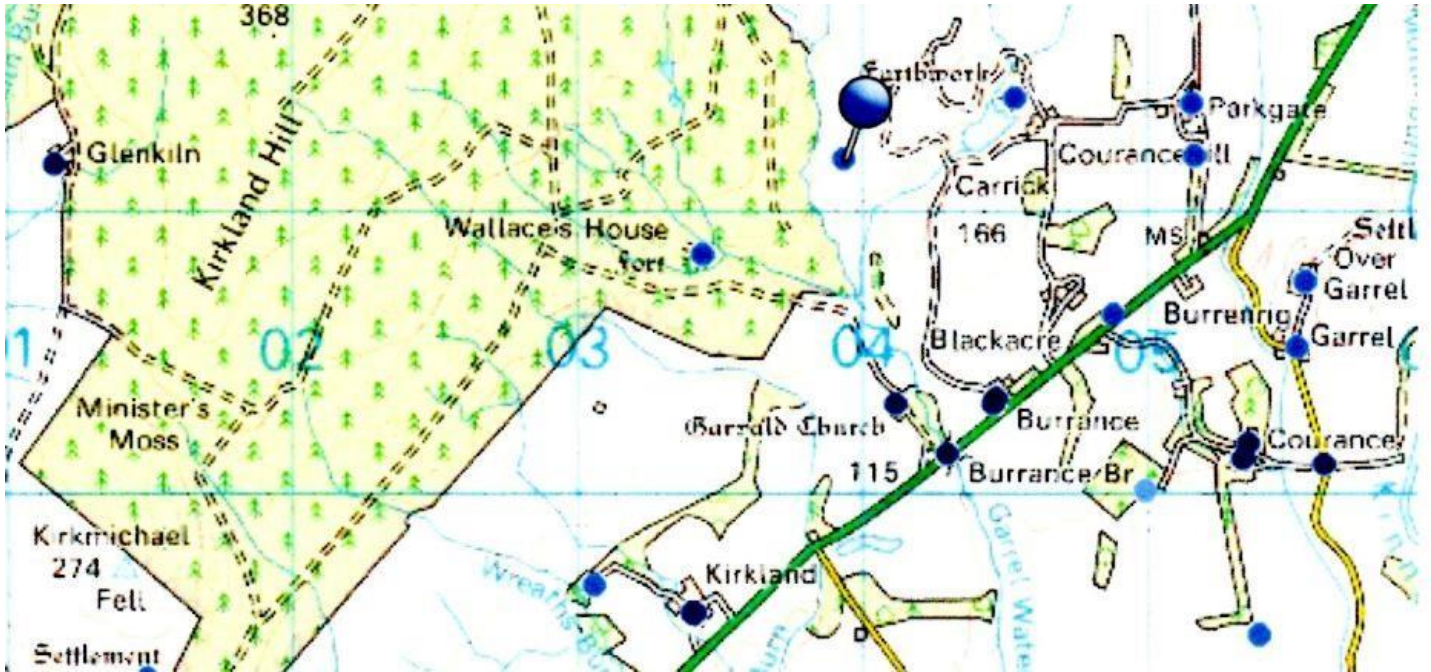


View of the southwest from Wallace's House Fort



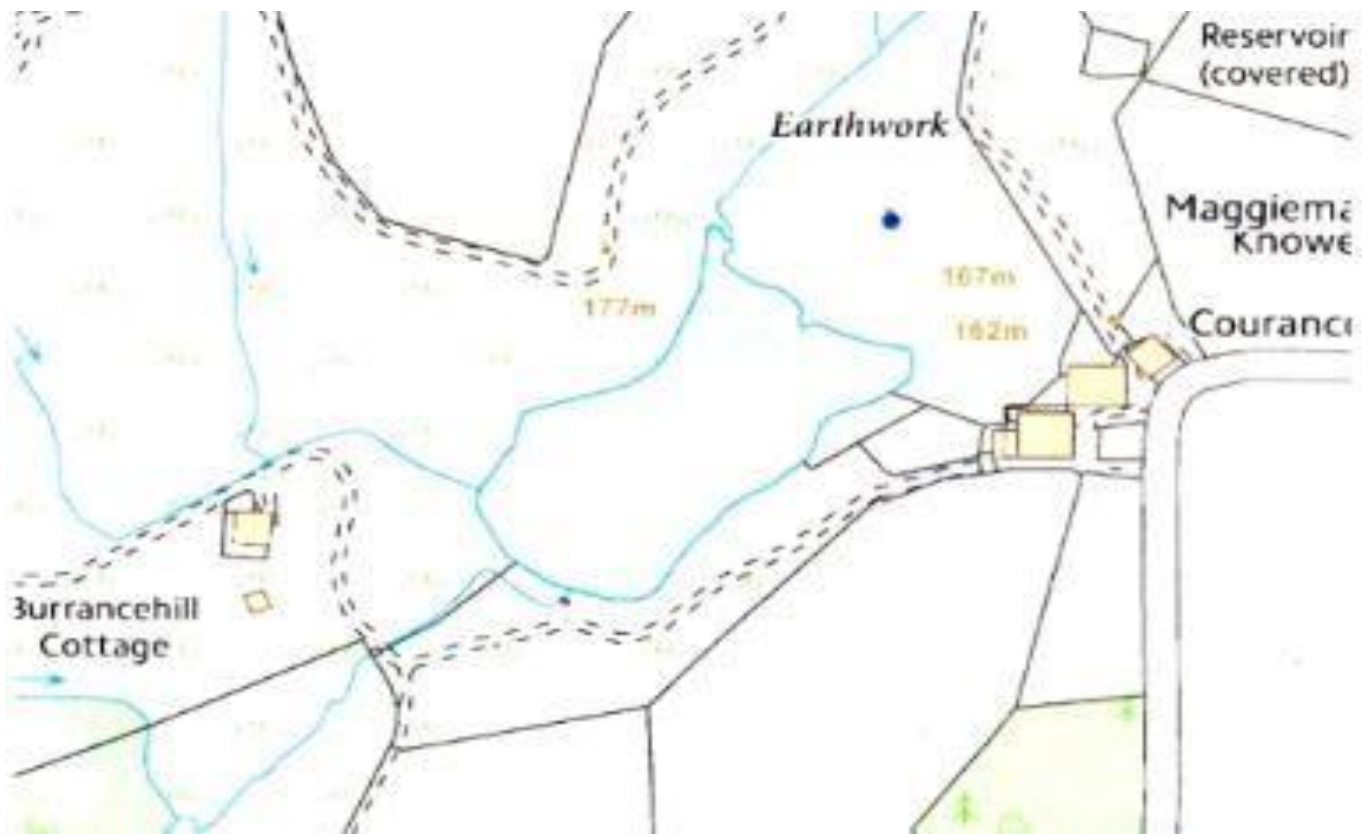
Overview of Wallace's House Fort (facing north)

APPENDIX D



The large blue pin in the top map is the same as the yellow pin near the top middle of the lower map (The Knock). The yellow pin on the left side of the Google Map is Wallace's House (Fort)





The Knock was a settlement, or hamlet, as shown in the map above. The same Burrancehill Cottage and Courancehill sites above are evident in the aerial photo below.

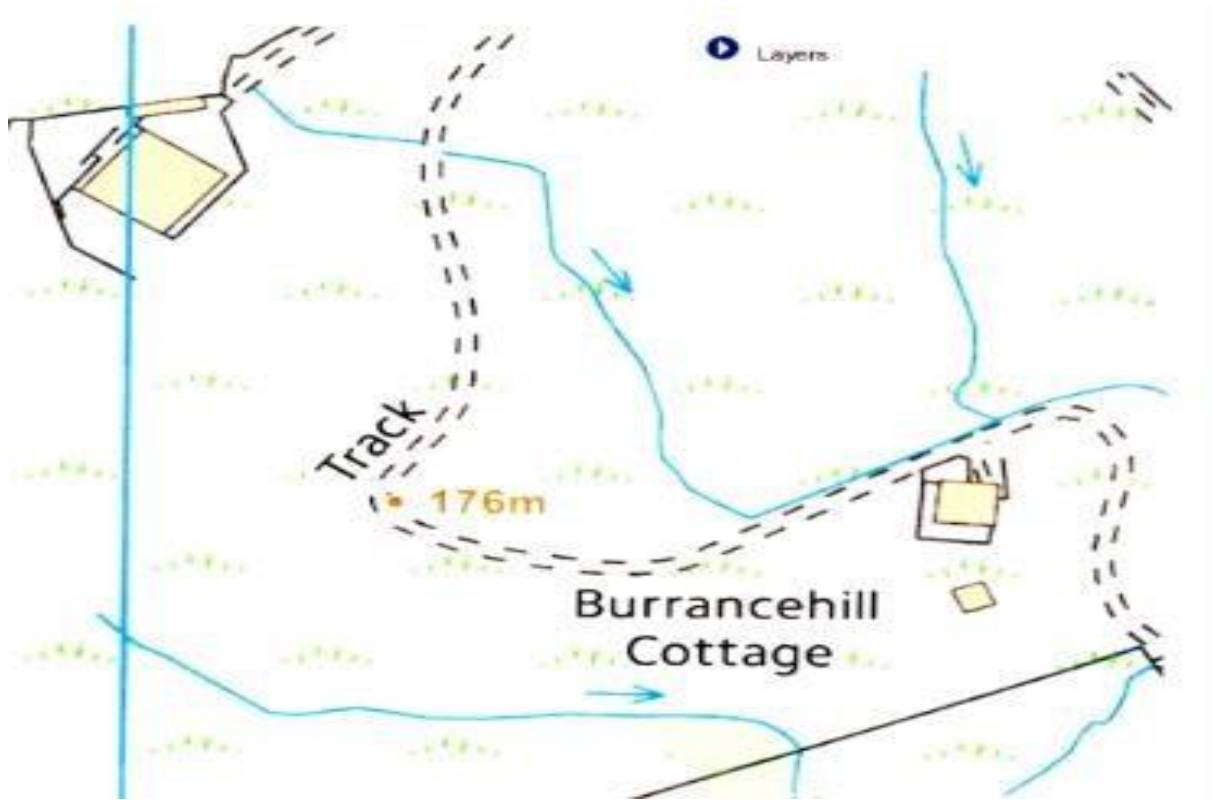


Google earth

feet 500  
meters 100







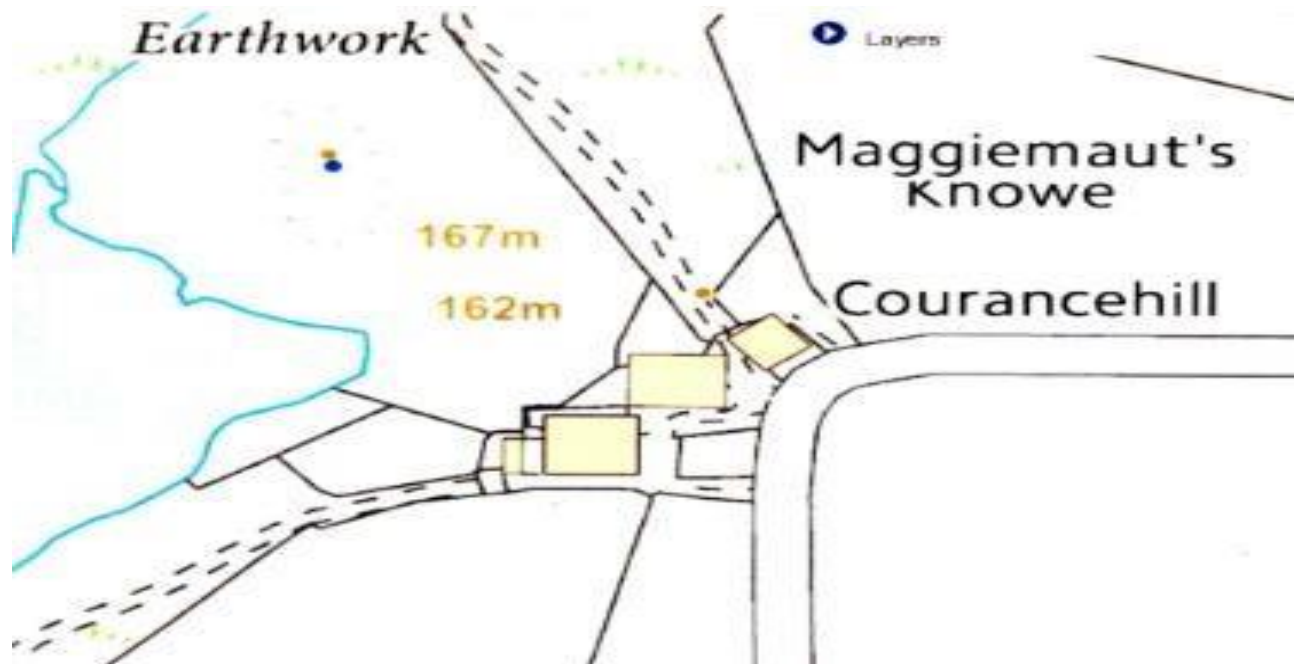
A map of Burrancehill Cottage in the hamlet of Knock is shown above, and the same location and building configuration are shown in the aerial photo below.



Google earth

feet 300  
meters 90





Rectangular buildings at Courancehill and Maggiemaut's Knowe are shown above. The aerial view of these locations is shown below. Evidence of furrow cultivation is seen in the fields to the right below, much as in earlier times.



Google earth

feet  
meters

