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HON. MAHLON M. GOWDY.

A Family History

COMPRISING THE SURNAMES OF

GADE-GADIE-GAUDIE-GAWDIE-GAWDY GOWDY-GOUDY-GOUDEY-GOWDEY GAUDEN-GAUDERN—AND THE VARIANT FORMS

FROM A. D. 800 TO A. D. 1919

Compiled From Authentic Public and Private Records; Documents; Parish Registers; Town and County Files; Church Records; Journals; Mortuary Inscriptions and Correspondence; Embracing a Compendium of Family History, Genealogy and Biography Covering a Period of Eight Hundred Years

Supplemented by an Appendix of Gleanings

Containing Many Unclassified Names and Statements
Not Found in the Body of the Book

ILLUSTRATED WITH PORTRAITS, VIEWS OF FAMILY SEATS,
MONUMENTS, CHURCHES, FAC-SIMILES OF ANCIENT
DOCUMENTS, AND HERALDIC INSIGNIA

"Knowledge of an honorable ancestry should be an incentive
to personal emulation."

BY HON. MAHLON M. GOWDY
Providence, R. I. "

And Edited by
REV. G. T. RIDLON, SR.
Portland, Maine

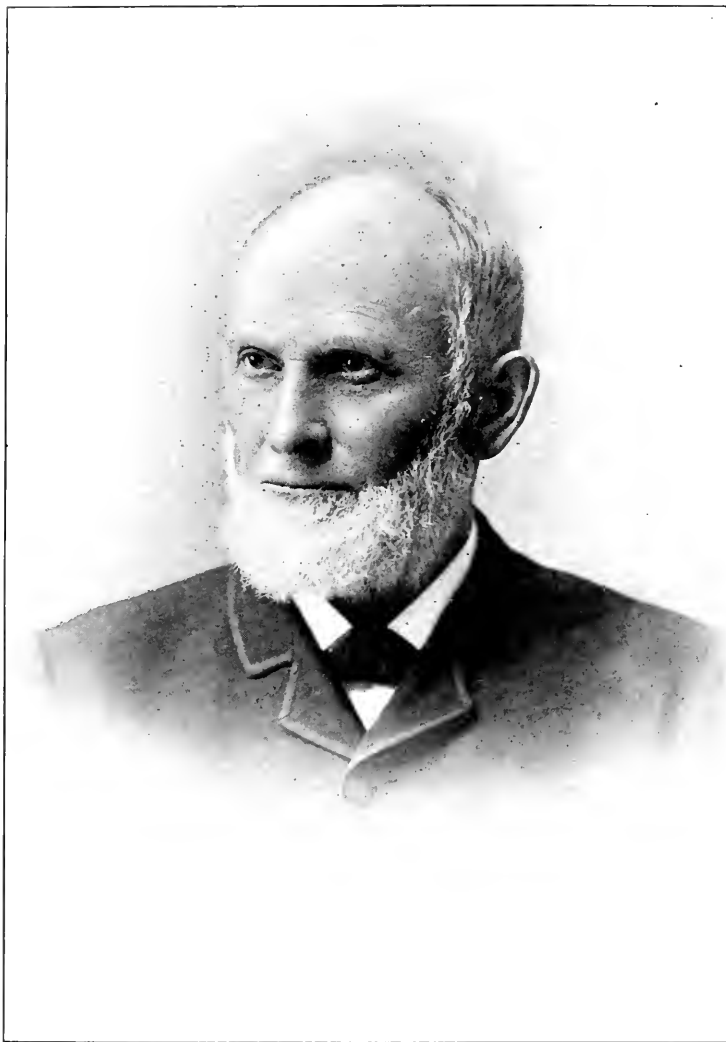
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MYRON F. GOWDY, ESQ.

In Memoriam

In Memory
of

My Late Father

Hon. Myron Hifield Gowdy

This volume is affectionately dedicated

*As an acknowledgment of esteem to him whose
companionship and advice have been
my inspiration through life.*

MAHLON MYRON GOWDY.



Table of Contents.

	Page
TITLE PAGE.....	I
IN MEMORIAM — DEDICATION.....	III
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	IV
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.....	IX
EDITOR'S INTRODUCTION.....	XII
READERS' DIRECTORY.....	XVI
THE ILLUSTRATIONS IN THIS WORK.....	XVIII
COMPENDIUM OF FAMILY HISTORY.....	1
DERIVATION AND MUTATION OF SURNAME.....	27
THE FAMILY HERALDRY.....	30
THE GAWDY FAMILIES IN ENGLAND.....	35
FRAGMENTS.....	57
A GAWDY PEDIGREE.....	58
CALENDAR OF DEEDS.....	59
BARGAIN AND SALES.....	59
INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM.....	60
GAWDY OBITUARY.....	60
GAWDY MARRIAGES.....	60
MEMORIAL OF GAWDY FAMILY IN TEMPLE CHURCH.....	61
ANCIENT WILL.....	62
THE GAWDY CORRESPONDENCE.....	62
FOR THE GAWDY CORRESPONDENCE.....	68
GAWDY MANUSCRIPT IN BRITISH MUSEUM.....	70
A REMARKABLE PEDIGREE.....	71
THE PEDIGREE PROPER.....	72
THE GAWDY WATCH.....	73
HOMES OF THE GAWDYS IN ENGLAND.....	75
HARLESTON.....	76
GAWDY HALL.....	76
MANOR OF COLDHAM.....	77
BASSINGBOURNE MANOR.....	77
MANOR OF WOODHALL.....	78
MANOR OF WEST HERLING.....	78
MANOR OF ASTWICK.....	78
MANOR OF SCOTNETTS.....	79
MANOR OF WOODWARDS.....	79
ASHFIELD MANOR.....	79
FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE.....	79
MANOR OF CROWES HALL.....	83
MANOR OF ABBOTTS HALL.....	85
CLAXTON MANOR.....	86
CLAXTON HALL.....	86
SAXLINGHAM.....	87
MANOR OF THORP HALL.....	88

MANOR OF NETHERHALL.....	88
WALSINGHAM PRIORY MANOR.....	88
SHOULDHAM MANOR.....	89
BIDWILL HALL.....	89
BOND HALL MANOR.....	89
GARBOLDSHAM.....	89
WEST HERLING.....	89
WENHAM PARVA.....	90
THE GAUDEN FAMILY IN ENGLAND.....	91
SAMUEL GAUDEN.....	91
SAMUEL GAUDEN, ESQ.....	92
REV. JOHN GAUDEN.....	92
THE RIGHT REVEREND JOHN GAUDEN.....	92
LUKENOR GAUDEN.....	94
CHARLES GAUDEN.....	94
JOHN GAUDEN.....	95
WILLIAM GAUDEN.....	95
MARY GAUDEN.....	95
ANNIE GAUDEN.....	95
CHESHAM CHURCH, BUCKINGHAM.....	95
WHITE CHURCH, BUCKINGHAM, ENG.....	95
SIR DENNIS GAUDEN, KNT.....	96
CHARLES GAUDEN, ESQ.....	97
CHESHAM COMMON.....	97
SARAH GAUDEN.....	98
SAMUEL GAUDEN.....	98
BENJAMIN GAUDEN.....	98
JONATHAN GAUDEN.....	98
AN INTERESTING PICTURE.....	99
A REMARKABLE GAUDEN DOCUMENT.....	99
WINSTON CUM PULHAM.....	100
WILL OF JOHN GAUDEN.....	101
WILL OF DENNIS GAUDEN.....	104
WILL OF CHARLES GAUDEN.....	104
MARRIAGES.....	105
THE MANOR OF FROYLE.....	105
ADDENDA.....	106
GAWDY-GAUDIN-GAUDENS.....	107
THE GOUDIES IN SHETLAND.....	109
THE BRAEFIELD FAMILY.....	110
ADMIRALTY APPOINTMENT.....	113
WORKS OF GILBERT GOWDY.....	116
GOUDIES IN NEW ZEALAND.....	116
THE GOUDIES OF MONTFIELD.....	117
THE GOUDIES OF SAND.....	117
THE GOUDIES OF SOTRIGARTH, SHETLAND.....	117
GOWDIES OF LERWICK AND DUNDEE.....	118
GOUDIES OF SWINISTER AND OVERLAND.....	118
GOUDIES OF AITHSTING, SHETLAND.....	120
GOUDIES OF TOLLOB, SHETLAND.....	122

A SHETLAND CROFT	123
MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS IN SHETLAND	124
GOUDIES OF SANDWICK, SHETLAND	130
GOUDIES OF WIESDALE, SHETLAND	134
SHETLAND GOUDIES IN CANADA	134
PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS IN SHETLAND	136
THE GOWDIES IN THE ORKNEY ISLES	137
HOMES OF THE ORCADIAN FAMILIES	139
MARRIAGES IN BIRSEY, ORKNEY	139
BAPTISMS IN BIRSEY, ORKNEY	139
BAPTISMS IN OPHIR, ORKNEY	141
MARRIAGES IN OPHIR, ORKNEY	142
PECULIAR CHARACTERS	142
A DOCTOR'S PROMISE	143
THE GAWDIE FAMILY IN AYRSHIRE	145
GOUDIE AND BURNS FAMILIES	145
GOUDIES OF OLD AYR MILL	146
GALSTON PARISH AND RECORDS	146
BIRTHS IN GALSTON PARISH	147
GALSTON MARRIAGES	149
THE POET GOUDIE	150
AND CAN THY BOSOM, ETC.	151
A FAMILY OF CLERGYMEN	152
GRADUATES OF EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY	153
JOHN GOUDIE OF GALSTON	154
GOUDIE-GOLDIE OF ORCHILTREE, SCOTLAND	155
GOUDIE FAMILY IN AYR VILLAGE	158
PRESENTATION TO MR. JOHN GOUDIE	159
DEATH OF "MILLER GOUDIE"	160
THE LATE "MILLER GOUDIE"	161
RECORD OF BIRTHS IN AYRSHIRE, SCOTLAND	163
MARRIAGES IN AYRSHIRE, SCOTLAND	181
DEATHS IN AYRSHIRE, SCOTLAND	188
BIRTHS IN KIRKMICHAEL PARISH	192
MARRIAGES IN KIRKMICHAEL PARISH	197
DEATHS IN KIRKMICHAEL PARISH	200
INSCRIPTIONS ON TOMBSTONES	201
THE NEW CEMETERY, AYR	202
WALLACETOWN BURYING GROUND	203
DALRYMPLE CHURCHYARD	204
MAYBOLE NEW CEMETERY	205
KIRKOSWALD CEMETERY	207
KIRKMICHAEL CHURCHYARD	207
ST. ANDREWS BURYING GROUND, KILMARNOCK	208
RICARTON OLD BURYING GROUND	208
CRAGIE BURYING GROUND	209
ROCHILTREE BURYING GROUND	209
OLD CUMNOCK CEMETERY, AYRSHIRE	209
NEW CUMNOCK CEMETERY, AYRSHIRE	210
APPENDED NOTES	211

GOUDIE-GOLDIE OF CRAIGMORE.....	212
GOUDIE-GOLDIE OF GOLDIELEA.....	216
GOUDIES AND GOUDYS IN AUSTRALIA.....	217
GOUDIES IN NEW ZEALAND.....	218
BURIALS IN GREYFRIARS CHURCHYARD.....	218
COMISERAT, GLASGOW.....	219
MARRIAGES IN EDINBURGH.....	219
ISOBEL GOWDIE, WITCH.....	219
GADE AND VON GOUDY.....	220
GOUDY FAMILIES IN ULSTER, IRELAND.....	222
THE GOWDYS OF NEWTOWNARDS, IRELAND.....	222
SCOTCH-IRISH MINISTERS.....	224
REV. JOHN GOUDY.....	224
REV. ALEXANDER GOUDY.....	224
REV. ROBERT GOUDY.....	224
REV. JAMES GOUDY.....	225
REV. ROBERT GOUDY.....	225
JOHN GOUDY.....	225
REV. ANDREW GOUDY.....	225
REV. ALEXANDER PORTER GOUDY.....	225
TEMPLE PATRICK CHURCHYARD.....	230
THE BALLYSILLAN BRANCH.....	231
SCOTCH-IRISH BRANCH.....	232
CANADIAN FAMILIES.....	234
A QUEBEC SHIPBUILDER.....	235
GOUDIES FROM AYRSHIRE.....	239
GOUDIES FROM MODOCK TOWNSHIP.....	242
GOUDIE-GOLDIE FROM KIRKMICHAEL.....	243
GOUDIE-GOLDIE OF AYR, ONTARIO.....	244
GOUDYS FROM NEWTOWNARDS, IRELAND.....	261
ANOTHER CANADIAN BRANCH.....	264
GOUDIES IN MONTREAL, CANADA.....	265
THE GOUDEY FAMILY IN NOVA SCOTIA.....	266
MAIN-MAINS-MEANS FAMILIES.....	266
GOWDY FAMILY IN CONNECTICUT.....	288
ALEXANDER BRANCH.....	361
GOWDY FAMILY IN CONSTANTIA, N. Y.....	372
GOUDY FAMILY IN BRISTOL, MAINE.....	395
GOUDY FAMILY IN MARBLEHEAD, MASS.....	431
GOUDEY FAMILY IN ROME, NEW YORK.....	449
GOUDEY FAMILY IN ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.....	452
GOUDEY FAMILY IN NEW YORK CITY.....	459
MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.....	463
GOWDY FAMILY IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENN.....	468
GOWDY FAMILY IN CRAWFORD COUNTY, PENN.....	470
THE EARLY FAMILIES IN PENNSYLVANIA.....	476
GOWDY FAMILIES IN XENIA, OHIO.....	480
GOUDY FAMILY IN DALTON, OHIO.....	498
GOWDY FAMILY IN CLARK COUNTY, OHIO.....	510
GOWDY FAMILY IN COLUMBUS, OHIO.....	527

GOUDY FAMILY IN JEROMEVILLE, OHIO.....	530
GOWDY FAMILY OF SUGAR CREEK, OHIO.....	534
GOWDY FAMILY OF GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.....	539
GOWDY FAMILY IN INDIANA AND ILLINOIS.....	541
GOWDY FAMILY OF TENNESSEE AND ILLINOIS.....	549
GOUDY FAMILY, LINN GROVE, IOWA.....	571
VARIOUS BRANCHES FROM IRELAND.....	584
MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS.....	586
UNCLASSIFIED GLEANINGS.....	589
GOWDY FAMILY OF NORTH CAVE, ENG.....	589
ABSTRACTS OF GAWDY WILLS.....	589
REV. EDWARD GAUDEN.....	590
THOMAS GAWDY OF CLAXTON, ENG.....	590
JOAN GOUDRIE OF PITCHCOTE.....	590
HATFIELD-WOODHALL.....	590
GAWDY KNIGHTS.....	590
MUSGRAVE OBITUARIES.....	591
GOUDIES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	591
SOLDIERS IN THE UNION ARMY.....	592
CONNECTICUT FAMILY ADDENDA.....	601
FRAGMENT.....	603
VARIOUS NOTES.....	603
BIOGRAPHY.....	604
ADDENDA, NEW HAMPSHIRE BRANCH.....	605
NORTH CAROLINA FAMILY.....	605



List of Illustrations.

Portraits.

	Page
HON. MAHLON MYRON GOWDY.....	Frontispiece
MYRON FIFIELD GOWDY.....	Facing III
BISHOP JOHN GAUDEN, D.D.....	92
GILBERT GOUDIE, SR.....	112
GILBERT A. GOUDIE.....	113
GILBERT GOUDIE, ESQ.....	115
JAMES MOUAT GOUDIE.....	117
JAMES TOLLOCK GOUDIE.....	117
WILLIAM PAYNE GOUDIE.....	118
SAMUEL GOUDIE.....	118
REV. WILLIAM GOUDIE.....	122
REV. JOHN GAWDIE, "PRINCIPAL GAWDIE".....	152
JOHN GOUDIE, "TERROR OF WHIGS".....	154
FRANZ VON GAUDY.....	221
REV. ALEXANDER P. GOUDY, D.D.....	225
HENRY GOUDY, A.M., D.C.L.....	230
JOHN GOLDIE.....	245
JOHN GOLDIE, ESQ.....	249
JAMES GOLDIE.....	251
JESSIE McEWAN.....	253
MARY E. (McEWAN) ARMSTRONG.....	253
DAVID GOLDIE.....	254
WILLIAM GOLDIE.....	257
HENRY GOWDY.....	310
ELI GOWDY.....	313
TUDOR GOWDY.....	313
MELINDA (HENRY) GOWDY.....	313
EDRICK GOWDY.....	319
MARIA A. (GOWDY) MIXTER.....	344
CHARLES H. GOWDY.....	345
HARRIET A. (THRALL) GOWDY.....	346
SARAH MELINDA (GOWDY) FARNSWORTH.....	349
REVILO T. GOWDY.....	351
HARRY M. GOWDY.....	351
ELLEN SOPHRONIA (GOWDY) FARNSWORTH.....	352
ROBERT GOWDY.....	356
ARTHUR W. GOWDY.....	357
ADDIE M. (CHAPIN) GOWDY.....	357
CYNTHIA M. (COMAN) GOWDY.....	357
HAZEL B. (GOWDY) WRIGHT.....	359
DONALD M. GOWDY.....	359

GRACE B. (GOWDY) (CHAPMAN) NYE.....	359
JENNIE B. (GOWDY) SIMONS.....	380
ETOILE B. SIMONS, PH.D.....	380
DR. AUGUSTUS S. GOWDY.....	381
FAMILY OF FRANKLIN J. GOWDY.....	383
GOWDY (GROUP).....	383
FRANK M. GOWDY, M.D.....	384
FRANKLIN GOWDY.....	388
HERBERT W. GOWDY.....	389
CAPT. JAMES H. GOUDY.....	417
LEWIS A. GOUDY.....	418
DR. JACOB W. P. GOUDY.....	421
JOHN M. GOWDEY.....	439
SARAH M. GOWDEY.....	439
GEORGE C. GOUDEY.....	442
REV. GEORGE E. GOWDY.....	495
THE GOUDY TWINS.....	508
HARRY ("HANK") GOWDY.....	528
HON. FRANK C. GOUDY.....	532
HON. JOHN K. GOWDY.....	537

Residential Views.

STIFFKEY CASTLE.....	51
REDDENHALL MARKET SQUARE.....	75
GAWDY HALL.....	76
FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE, OLD VIEW.....	79
FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE.....	81
FRAMLINGHAM VILLAGE.....	81
"MARK" HOUSE, LONDON.....	97
BRAEFIELD HOUSE, SHETLAND.....	112
HOME OF JAMES MOUAT GOUDIE.....	117
HOME OF WILLIAM PAYNE GOUDIE.....	118
OLD GAUDIE HOUSE, ORKNEY.....	139
OLD GAUDIE HOUSE, ORKNEY, INTERIOR VIEW.....	139
THE "GORE," ONTARIO.....	254
RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM GOLDIE.....	257
HILL GOWDY HOMESTEAD, "TWIN OAKS".....	302
ROBERT GOWDY HOMESTEAD.....	304
HOME OF TUDOR GOWDY.....	314
HOME OF MYRON F. GOWDY, TWO VIEWS.....	347
OLD GOUDY BRIDGE AND MILL.....	395
OLD GOUDY BRIDGE AND RESIDENCE.....	396
AMOS GOUDY HOMESTEAD.....	406
HOME OF JAMES H. GOUDY.....	417
HOME OF DR. JACOB GOUDY.....	421
ROBERT GOWDY HOMESTEAD, XENIA, O.....	491

Miscellaneous.

GAUT MONUMENT.....	2
OLD DERRY CHURCH.....	24
GAWDY ARMS.....	31
GAWDY ACCOUNTS.....	70
GAWDY WATCH.....	73
ST. MARY'S CHURCH, REDDENHALL.....	77
ST. MARY'S CHURCH, INTERIOR VIEW.....	78
OLD CHURCH, CLAPHAM COMMONS.....	97
GAUDEN MONUMENT.....	99
HEADSTONES OF SAMUEL AND ABIAH GOWDY.....	298
HEADSTONES OF ROBERT AND CONTENT GOWDY.....	304
GOWDY MONUMENT.....	348



Editor's Introduction.

A Brief History of This Book.

THE NUMEROUS branches of the family bearing the surname in its variant forms of orthography will find pleasure in learning something definite concerning the history of this work and the causes that obtained during its development, and the result of the undertaking would not appear well-equipped without an attempt to meet this natural desideratum.

On the 21st day of April, 1853, Myron Fifield Gowdy and Harriet Amelia Thrall were united in wedlock. In 1902 their son, Mahlon Myron Gowdy, anticipating the event of the jubilee of this marriage, conceived the idea of compiling a record of the ancestry of his parents to appear in pamphlet form and to be distributed among their friends on that eventful day; but the inscrutable mandate of Nature interposed, and Mr. Gowdy died suddenly on January 30, 1903, a short three months prior to the anticipated gathering of relatives and friends to commemorate the anniversary of the marital union. Disappointed in his first plans, the compiler's thoughts turned to the erection of some permanent monument to honor his father; and knowing that there had been no attempt made for the publication of a history and genealogy of the Gowdy race, and that with the passing away of the present generation much valuable historical data and record-information would be lost beyond recovery, and that with the passing of time there would be a growing curiosity among the descendants to learn something authentic concerning their ancestry, his plans expanded to the publication of this elaborate work as a most suitable memorial to his honored father.

Immediately following his decision he instituted a general inquisition in the form of printed questionnaires which were circulated among all known relatives of the family during the leisure hours when his business activities would admit; and, moreover, he saw the importance of obtaining the services of some person whose experience in this class of research qualified them to prosecute a scientific method of investigation; and through the mediation of his kinsman, Hon. Lewis A. Goudy, of Portland, Me., he formed the acquaintance of the Editor of this work. At the meeting which soon followed, an arrangement was entered into by which an extensive investigation was launched for the purpose of procuring all possible historical information and records relating to the remote ancestors of the race and those branches of the family early planted in the American Colonies; also for the completion of the pedigrees of the families in the United States and British Provinces.

The more than fifty years of research in America and his extensive investigation in Europe while compiling previous books on history and genealogy, had made him familiar with numerous sources of information and qualified him in a peculiar way for the successful prosecution of this project; and his established acquaintance with numerous correspondents of wide knowledge in

foreign fields afforded influence that has been indispensable during his connection with this publication. Immediately on his engagement in the year 1914, the Editor instituted the search through Great Britain and Continental Europe, while the author continued his investigation relating to the American branches; and all data, with the notes and papers, were turned over to the Editor, who completed the work.

While travelling in Europe several years ago and on an excursion to the Shetland Isles the Editor had learned something of the family of Goudie so early settled in that Northern Land, and this resulted in forming the acquaintance of Gilbert Goudie, Esq., of Edinburgh, Scotland, a Shetlander by birth and an antiquary and historian of learning and distinction, and immediately communicated with him concerning the prospective publication and asking him, at the same time, what information he could supply relating to the remote ancestry of the various European branches of the family. This gentleman instantly manifested a deep interest in the genealogical enterprise and forwarded an extensive manuscript comprising the authentic history and many statistics of the far-away progenitors reaching back to the Scandinavian Viking days. In this treatise he alluded briefly to the English branches of the family and others early settled in Scotland.

The acquisition of this remarkable and valuable historical pedigree proved an incentive for a more exhaustive investigation for the purpose of discovering, if possible, more particulars and records relating to the ancient ancestors and the baronial families once so distinguished among the legal celebrities of England. The Editor immediately visited the great libraries in the New England cities and spent weeks at different times in searching through hundreds of great leather-bound tomes of British history. This method proved highly successful and voluminous notes were procured reaching backward to the Norman Conquest; yea, far beyond, into the history of the Norman peoples and to Scandinavian annals and the Sagas. Very full pedigrees and biographies relating to the baronial branches were soon in hand; while the search disclosed other branches once resident in England and Scotland. Meanwhile, the search embraced the wish to find portraits of distinguished representatives of these ancient families along with views of the most stately seats where for generations they had domiciled. This desire was also gratified, and many pictures both personal and residential were procured; some of these having been engraved in copper-plates for the County histories published more than a hundred years ago. This "Editor's Introduction" will not attempt to present a detailed account of the many portraits and residential views discovered and acquired during the years of search; this will be done more at length in another section of the book.

The sources from which information and family statistics were reached are too numerous to be catalogued here. They were almost interminable and discovered in distant lands and made available through persistent effort. Correspondence has been carried on with historians, antiquaries, librarians, recorders, and officials in various departments of life; civil, political, judicial and ecclesiastical. County and parish records in England, Scotland, Ireland, Isle of Man, Orkney, Shetland, and in Scandinavia have been examined, and whenever data relating to the families was discovered, copies and abstracts have been procured. Inquiries were forwarded to the Librarians and Custodians of the Departments of Manuscripts of the British Museum, in London,

and the National Library of France, in Paris. In these institutions valuable data was found and some of it procured. The remarkable and numerous "Gowdy Letters" were learned about in the British Museum and a part of them, in published form, were purchased through the Roxburgh Club in London. Other printed works were found and procured. One of these was the Life of Rev. Alexander Porter Gowdy, D.D., a distinguished Presbyterian minister in Ulster, Ireland; this was presented by his son, Prof. Henry Gowdy, of Oxford College, England, to the author. Another work discovered in Scotland was a book containing mention of the "Contemporaries of Robert Burns" in which there is a very good, old-styled, engraved portrait of John Goudie and several pages devoted to his life and publications.

Research in America has been nearly exhaustive; every source of prospective information having been approached and investigated. This has been a laborious and persistent task and has reached from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast; it has crossed the boundary and protruded itself into the Canadian provinces; yea, it has been pushed overseas to far-away Australasia, the confederal union of the several states in Australia, wherto some of the families had gone many years ago to try their fortunes; being offshoots of the Scottish and Shetlandic stock. Probate, Registry of Deeds, Court Files, Tax-lists, old letters, family Bibles, church records, tombstones, and numberless old documents have been made tributary to this work. But research has not been exhausted and, time being given, it is believed that much more could have been discovered that would have supplemented and enhanced the value of this history. The task is practically endless and no published work of this class was ever perfected. If the search were to be continued indefinitely the present generations of the family would all be dead and their names and records be chiseled in the enduring stone.

The Editor feels that the work he has accomplished should receive some recognition and employs this medium for stating to the family-at-large that he has applied the experience gained in genealogical research and extensive travel in foreign lands faithfully for the promotion of this literary undertaking; indeed, he has become so closely identified with it personally that his enthusiasm has expanded with the progress of his work and the interesting acquisitions of information till he almost feels as if he was a member of the Clan-valiant and invested with some of the red, rushing blood of the Goudie race. However, as he has handled over the manuscripts and observed the imperfection of the pedigrees he has formulated, he is impressed with a sense of dissatisfaction and a desire for more time for the prosecution of the investigation.

In closing this introduction the Editor wishes to give expression to his profound respect for Mahlon M. Gowdy, Esq., his employer, and to recognize his uniform courtesy and business promptitude, and for the many pleasant hours passed in his company. His pressing commercial engagements have prohibited giving the personal attention to the work that was desirable, but he has maintained an unabated interest in its progress and has assumed the entire financial responsibility of its support.

To the many custodians of public institutions who have freely made available the books and documents entrusted to their care, the Editor tenders his grateful acknowledgments. He also remembers with feelings of deep appreciation the kind responses and prompt assistance rendered by many persons who were in no way connected with the families involved. Many of

these individuals have with painstaking devotion searched for information and supplied much that was essential to the success of the undertaking. It would afford the Editor great pleasure also to mention by names the numerous persons of official influence who have rendered valuable aid in the development of the work; but limited space prohibits this attempt.

There are hundreds of persons bearing the family names recorded within this volume, besides those connected by marriage, whom I would cheerfully mention with feelings of profound gratitude, who have been ever ready to contribute any service toward its success; and this statement bears evidence of my appreciation. The names of some of these will appear associated with the genealogy of the families to which they belong.

Especial mention should be made of the printers and proof-readers associated with the Lewiston Journal Press for their painstaking and faithful handling of the manuscripts placed in their hands by the Editor and their infinite patience when changes were necessary for the more euphonious reading of the pages of the book. Without this devotion to the interests of the author and publisher much that is now presentable would have been wanting in the work.

It is fondly hoped that all members of the family-at-large will properly appreciate and be ever grateful to the author who conceived this literary undertaking and who has so generously financed it to its completion at an expense of several thousand dollars for the preservation of the family history.

G. T. RIDLON, SR.

Portland, Me., March 14, 1919.

In a work of this class comprising so many thousands of personal names and dates furnished by nearly as many individuals representing numerous styles of chirography, some of which was insufferable, errors are unavoidable; and many such must remain unknown to the author and his Editor unless discovered and designated by those who are familiar with the history, genealogy and biography of the branches of which they are members; consequently, the compiler respectfully requests all persons into whose hands these volumes fall to observe and report any names, dates or statements in the various pedigrees that are known to be misleading or palpable errors (also any omissions), and all such corrections that are forwarded with proper references to family, page and paragraph will be printed on light-weight paper and inserted between the leaves of a copy of the book kept especially for that purpose. If many such errors or omissions are discovered they will be printed and forwarded to all subscribers to this work. Address

MAHLON M. GOWDY,
19 Dewey Street,
Providence, R. I.



Readers' Directory.

GENEALOGIES and pedigrees are published in nearly as many forms and with as great a variety of classifications as they have authors and compilers. Each writer has his own ideal and composes accordingly. The Editor of this work has examined nearly all of the family histories deposited in the British and American public libraries, comprising very comprehensive arrangements of family pedigrees, but has adopted the present form which differs in several respects from all others. Nearly all such works contain almost numberless repetitions and their detached conditions make it very difficult to trace the connections between them. In seeking to trace any branch of the families recorded in this memorial the reader should first consult the TABLE OF CONTENTS, for there he will find the titles by which each branch of the family is denominated. In most instances the title will represent the town, or district, where the ancestors settled or where a majority of the families resided. Under these captions each family will be classified by generations, beginning with the name of the person heading the list and running down to the youngest children. The various sections will be suitably divided by sub-titles, such as "second generation" and "third generation." Supplementing this heading there will appear a small figure above the type-line called a "superior," which denotes the generation to which this person belongs. The succeeding generations will follow in the regular order. By this arrangement it will be observed that first cousins, being of the same generation, will stand in the same section, but their names and families will be separated in paragraphs.

There will also appear a heavy-faced figure in parenthesis (4) following each person's name, at the head of each paragraph, which denotes the number of persons in that particular branch of the family bearing the same Christian name; in every instance applied to the *first* name of the individual. Thus, Nathaniel⁵ (5), son of Nathaniel⁴ (4), will show that in this family there had appeared four persons of this name before the one first mentioned, and that three generations had been previously recorded. By this simple arrangement there need be no confusion in the identification of any person's name, as in no instance will these names appear associated with the same figures either in parentheses or above the type-line.

The TABLE OF CONTENTS will designate the different branches of the family and the pages where they will be found recorded. There will be an INDEX OF SURNAMES which will contain the names of all who have been intermarried with the families under notice. In wishing to find and trace any person, if the reader can remember the maiden name of a wife, or mother, his search will be facilitated by running down the alphabetical index of surnames till he reaches the one desired; then, by noting the number of the page set against that name, the births, marriages, biographies and deaths of that family will readily be found. Names of families intermarried will be made conspicuous in the index by larger type.

There will appear in the last part of the volume an APPENDIX, containing the record and all that is known of detached and unclassified families. This department of the work will be found important and many who consult it will doubtless recognize their kindred and know where they should have been connected in the body of the work. These fragments, or short sketches, have been gathered from numerous sources and were considered important as preserving the names and statistics of the families represented.

Erratum.

Page 308, bottom. Clarissa E. Hancock, born about 1828, was married January 31, 1854, in Springfield, Mass., by Rev. Samuel Osgood to Marcus Rice.

Page 311. Winthrop Allen, fourth child of Delane, is an error and should be omitted.

Page 316. Daniel Gowdy, Jr., married in Enfield, Conn., not in New Jersey.

Page 337. Martha Alice Gowdy. For **Grogan**, N. Y., say **Crogan**.

Page 337. Add fourth child born March 1, 1876, in Detroit, Mich., died in January, 1910 or 1911.

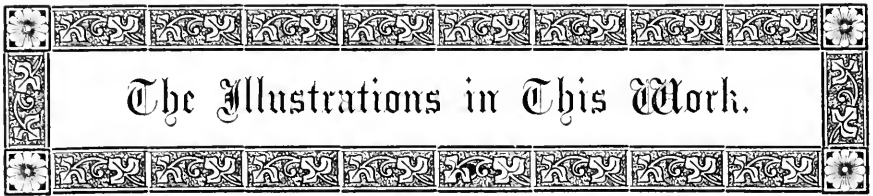
Page 346. Myron F. Gowdy. For Tudor (2) should be Tudor (1).

Page 366. Orasmus Noble Gibbons married Sept. 30, 1880; not 1881.

Page 369. Martin Gowdy Parks died January 5th and not the 3d.

Page 373. John Gowdy. See original sketch, page 300.

Page 415. For Daniel Soule read David Soule.



The Illustrations in This Work.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS found in this family history were procured by persistent search and ingenious expedient; many of them at a heavy cash expense. Portraits representing the remote generations of the family in England and Scotland were rare and difficult to obtain. Those that appear in this book were discovered after patient search through several hundred volumes of English and Scottish publications; some of them were copied from old-fashioned copperplate engravings made more than two hundred years ago. The portrait of Bishop Gauden was found in a history of the county of Norfolk, England, and is supposed to have been copied from his monument in Worcester Cathedral. Three portraits of the Bishop are extant. In his principal work, "Tears and Sighs of the Church of England," there is a very small whole-length portrait. There is also a very rare and curious portrait prefixed to Milton's (Greek) Eikon Basilike, London, 1649.

It was hoped that portraits of some if not all of the members of the English families of Gawdy who were so distinguished as Baronets and Chief-Justices would be found in some English work; but although their biographies have been published they were not, in any edition yet seen, attended by portraits. This seems the more singular when it is known that one of the titled members of the Baronial family was a portrait painter of no mean ability.

There was also indulged the hope that a portrait of Sir Dennis Gauden, Knight, the distinguished Commissary of the British Navy and Sheriff of London, would be found; but although the search has been continued with persistency, no such likeness has been discovered.

The portrait of John Goudie, called by Burns "Terror of the Whigs," was published in a work titled "The Contemporaries of Burns," and has been somewhat modernized and improved by the halftone process. In the original the Essayist was sitting before a large globe.

The portrait of Principal Gawdie of the Edinburgh University was presented by Gilbert Goudie, Esq., of that city. He has also furnished the portrait of his venerable father as well as of several other distinguished representatives of the family. The portrait of Dr. Goudy, the eminent divine of Ireland, was copied from his published biography, a volume of which was presented to the author of this work by his son, Prof. Henry Goudy of Oxford College, England. The portrait of Baron Gaudy, the German poet, was found in a volume of his published books. Protracted search has been projected into every source where there was any hope of finding portraits of the distinguished military officers of Scotch extraction who served with valor in the Prussian army, but the dislocating influences of the World-war now in progress has prohibited the examination of works in foreign libraries, and these desirable illustrations have not been discovered.

Through the kindly intervention of ex-Minister Hon. W. W. Thomas, now of Stockholm, Sweden, search has been instituted with hope of finding in the

extensive collections of rare books in the libraries of that country, or in Christiania, Norway, or Copenhagen, Denmark, portraits of the distinguished persons bearing the names of Gade and Gaud in those countries. We regret to report that the attempt was a failure.

The residential views that appear in this work have been largely copied from old English books. The county history of Norfolk produced two views of Framlingham Castle; another was found in "Gross's Antiquities." The picture of Framlingham Village and Castle was derived from a work on the Cities and Towns of England, the title of which was not recorded. The originals from which many of these views were copied were but coarse wood engravings made more than a hundred years ago and were not as attractive as could be desired; however, they represent the houses fairly well and greatly enhance the value of the books.

It may be worthy of mention in this connection that the view of Gawdy Hall, the only ancient residence of the Baronial family now standing, was considered to be a *sine qua non* for this family history; consequently extraordinary means were employed to discover and procure such a picture. Every work on Norfolk, in which county the ancient seat is located, was examined with discriminating care, but without avail. Again it was thought likely that a view of such a well-known baronial seat would be found in some work devoted especially to such illustrations, and a search covering numerous books of this class was carefully gone through with the same fruitless result. Investigation was instituted in the British Museum, that almost exhaustless repository of rare books and pictures, but the search proved abortive. When these expedients had all failed it was thought that a view might have been published in some magazine, and hundreds of volumes of English serials were turned leaf by leaf without the discovery of the desired view. At length the Librarian of the Norwich City Library was communicated with and his influence used to aid in procuring a photograph of the seat as it now appears, but it is understood that the proprietor "curtly refused" to have the view made. When all of these means had proved unavailing the good offices of the Lord-Mayor of Norwich, England, were solicited, but the result has not been reported. At last the American agency of B. F. Stevens & Brown in London was employed to take up the search, and they soon found in a bookstore the two card-views from which the illustrations appearing in the family history were copied and enlarged. Excelsior!

Nearly exhaustive search has been prosecuted in England for some kind of a picture of the Mansion erected by Sir Dennis Gauden intended for his brother, the Bishop, if appointed to Winchester, on Clapham Common, a suburb of London, but without the desired result. The view of this Common as it appears in this work may possibly comprise this residence, as it was engraved about the time the mansion was dismantled, but it is not certain. This copy was made, with that of the ancient Clapham Church, from a work on the Cities and Towns of England, the title not recorded.

The reproduction of a view of the ancient and remarkable monument in the Isle of Man sculptured by Gaut was procured from a gentleman in that country, P. M. C. Kermodé, F. S. A., of Ramsey, the greatest authority on Runic crosses and antiquarian matters in the Isle of Man.

The fac-simile of the "Gawdy Correspondence" and the Title Page of the "Account of Household Expenses," were produced from the originals by the rotograph process. Considering the remote time when this writing was done these fac-similes are of great interest and appropriate for publication in this work.

Views of Stiffkey Hall, the seat of the Bacon-Gawdys, and of Mark House, the residence of Charles Gauden, Esq., of London, were copied from a work on the old family seats of the English gentry found in the Atheneum Library in Hartford, Conn.



Compendium of Family History

COVERING A PERIOD OF 800 YEARS.

The origin and distribution of the races of mankind present a subject that invites the attention of the general historian, and when the survey is more particularly directed toward those families from whom we derive our personal existence, to discover their origin, follow their migrations, and analyze the formative elements that have developed and moulded their characters, our interest is naturally stimulated and the desire to obtain all the information available intensified. The irrevocable laws of heredity have reproduced in us many physical and mental characteristics that were inherent in the ancestors from whom our families sprung; and it should be a pleasing diversion from the wearing activities of commercial and political life to look backward to the period of time when our earliest progenitors lived and to familiarize ourselves with the events that transpired contemporary with their history; to project our research to the distant fountain-head and follow downward the current of lineal descent, observing in our mental investigation the tributary influences that have affected the physical and intellectual peculiarities that were conspicuous in every generation and in every branch bearing the name.

During the course of human events there appeared upon the stage of action the progenitors of a family under a distinctive title that has, by the evolutions of time, assumed variant forms, but in the remote beginning of their history was found in the simple name of "Gade"; and, from this initial appellation it has developed into a variety of etymological fashions until we have made record of about twenty different spellings. The object of this literary undertaking is to trace from its source the origin of this family of every generation and branch and into every land to which they have gone; and the results of the compiler's research will be interwoven in chronological order of record and rhetorical sequence as a succinct and intelligible history worthy of the reader's attention. With this end in view the author of the work has found it necessary to investigate the earliest history of the Scandinavian races and familiarize himself with the conditions of the country where they settled, and the customs of the times in which they lived; to consider the forces that have stamped indelibly upon the descendants those unmistakable traits and habits that were conspicuous in every generation and cadet of the ancient sept; to pause in the pathway of this survey and contemplate the lives of individuals who have figured prominently in the events that have occurred during the period of their migrations and vicissitudes, all of which will be conserved within the pages of this memorial.

In the present case there have appeared very fortunate circumstances, quite unusual circumstances, to contribute to the acquisition of knowledge concerning the remote history of this family. The research was begun far back in the dim semi-historical Eddas and Sagas produced by the Norse peoples and was supplemented by the enduring records carved in tables of stone; in the runic inscriptions found in ancient Scandinavian monuments; and it is a singular incident that one of the earliest known sculptors of the race should become the intelligent medium of transmitting the name of the ancestors to his descendants by the application of his art and leave chiseled in the enduring memorials of stone the unmistakable record of his name and employment. This man was a Norseman who had early

removed to the Isle of Man in the Irish Sea and as a member of that pioneer colony from the Viking-Land he became the recorder in stone of the earliest events in their history. For centuries there stood in the town or parish of Kirk Michael a stone monument beautifully carved with ornamental braids and links and inscribed in the runic characters in vogue at the time, his own and his contemporaries' names, for after finishing the sculptures relating to others he subjoined the statement that "Gaut carved this as all others in Man."

From a study of the ancient Norse literature supplemented by that of the archaeological discoveries now on exhibition in the museums of Christiania, Stockholm, and Copenhagen, we are enabled to reproduce the lives of the most remote progenitors of the families from whom the Gauts and Gades descended. There, fragments of the clothing worn by them are still preserved; there, are many articles to prove their skill in the handling of iron and the precious metals; there, are remains that illustrate their domestic economy and home life; indeed, we may form reliable mental pictures of this race of people as they went down to the sea in ships; as they went forth in their bold excursions after booty; as they invaded the coasts of nearly every country in Europe; as they returned to their homes laden with the trophies of the chase; see them when they had become an agricultural people as they cultivated their "Riggs" of rye and barley upon the hills that rose above the shining waters of the deep bays where they established their places of abode.

At the period when we are introduced to this people we find them either Vikings or the retainers of the Sea-kings. The inhabitants of Norway were at that time assembled into communities under the government of petty rulers acting independently of each other and with no attempt to form a confederation. These Vikings established themselves upon the shores of the fiords and under the protecting shoulders of the towering mountains near the coast and lived in great halls built of the timber from the almost interminable forests that covered the land. In these "Royal Houses" there were high seats, heavy tables, looms for the weaving of servants, and on the timber walls shields, battle-axes, and swords were displayed. Sometimes a neighboring Viking would be guest at the table and together with his host would feast on a roast pig with dessert of wild cherries, and entertained meanwhile by the recitation of the Scald who rehearsed the deeds of valour performed by their ancestors. The houses of the retainers, or vassals, of these sea-kings were built on some table-rock near the waterfront and not distant from the Viking Hall.

These subjects of petty royalty were subservient to the wish and will of their overlord and were ready at a moment's warning to embark with him on any adventure that he might suggest. They shared in the dangers of those bold excursions and were partakers of the spoils of achievement on their return to their homes. The houses inhabited by the servitors were long, low-posted, broad-gabled, timber-built places of abode, warmed by great wood-fires kindled upon broad stones laid down in the center of the rooms. There were no chimneys and the smoke coiled in blue spirals through an opening in the roof. The plenishing was rude, heavy and home-hewed. Weapons for the chase, harpoons for the sea-hunt, coils of cordage and reels wound with many fathoms of fish-line were suspended upon the walls. The indoor life of these Norse families was very primitive and crude, but perhaps not more so than in many of the homes of their descendants in the Shetland Isles of to-day; indeed, the same rude interior, the same fashion of furniture, the same arrangements for fires and cooking, the same accessories on the walls, the



GAUT MONUMENT.

same simplicity of domestic habits and manner of every-day life, seem to have been perpetuated in hundreds of the homes of the peasantry still to be found in these North Sea Islands. The building materials are different, but all the essential features of life are nearly the same. The "Quern," or hand-mill, for grinding the rye and barley meal was in use among the Norse ancestors and may still be seen in the lowly homes of the crofters and fishermen at the present time. The clothing of the families during the faraway period was home-spun and home-woven; it was cut and seamed by the hands of the wives and mothers from the wool of the flock and the flax of the field. In the earliest period they were clad in the skins of animals taken in the chase during the cold of winter. The cooking was done then as to-day in the Shetlander's cottage. The kettles were suspended upon sooty chains hanging from the roof; the fires were then of wood but burned upon the stone hearth just as the peat fires burn in the crofters' home in many Shetland neighborhoods now. An abundance of wholesome food was taken from the sea in the wild fowl and finny tribes. Crusty oat-scones were baked on forged griddles over the coals then as they are now baked over the bank of peat coals by many a Shetland lassie.

When Harold the "Fair-hair" had subdued the many petty kings in Norway and had formed a confederation of the population, those who refused to be subjugated or absorbed in the general mass under this autocratic and imperious government were driven from their homes to seek their fortunes in other lands; and these exiles turned the prows of their long galley-boats toward the shores of the western isles where they established settlements; hence the inhabitation of the Shetlands and Orcaades by the refugees of the Scandinavian race. And we are not to lose sight of the fact that in this running survey of the movements and history of these Norsemen we are following the migrations of the ancestors of the Goudie and Gawdy family.

Governed by a knowledge of the foregoing facts and to gratify the instinctive desire inherent in all families to know their origin and the events that impelled them in their migrations and distribution in the countries where they established homes, the compiler has deemed it appropriate in an epitomized form to produce a compendium of history embracing the whole period of their existence from the earliest known mention of the name to the present time.

The remote ancestors of this branch of the ancient Aryan race removed from the shores of the German Ocean and established themselves on the northern peninsula now comprising Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Denmark. This Teutonic people were invested with exhaustless energy and restless activity, and their insatiate passion for adventure impelled them to undertake those daring excursions that served to contribute their rich, red, rushing blood as a vital property into many lands and among many races. They were dreamers of countries yet unknown and were probably impelled to their sea-roaming by the hope of booty and the discovery of new sources of livelihood. The vast forests that then covered the rugged mountains of these north lands abounded with wild game and the deep and long fiords that intersected the country teemed with fowl and fish. During such visits these adventurers evidently discovered the exhaustless deposits of iron with which the soil was underlaid, so necessary for the forging of weapons to be used in the chase and for the rude instruments of husbandry adapted to the primitive methods employed by them during the early stages of their settlement. The country afforded every inducement for the establishment of a race of people in a semi-civilized state.

Of the character and conditions of these pioneer colonizers of the Scandinavian country we have but little definite knowledge, till they had passed from a nomadic to a residential and agricultural state. The personal appearance and characteristics of the three branches of the Norse race, the Norwegians, the Swedes, and the Danes, were the same. Broad-shouldered, deep-chested, long-limbed with slender waists, their forms told of strength and endurance. They were a blond people and were described by a modern writer as having eyes "as blue as the azure canopy and hair as yellow as the dawn." Among them a dark complexion was considered to be the mark of an alien race and was looked upon with suspicion and disrespect; hence, any that were not fair-born were not well-born and were neglected and exposed that they might die; thus the undesirable were weeded out and blond became the standard and popular complexion.

The ordinary dress of the Norsemen as worn by both sexes was nearly the same. A short kirtle girded at the waist served for a coat or gown; an armless cloak completed the raiment of the men. Their feet were protected by heavy "rivlins" fastened with thongs about the ankles. The underclothing was of homespun linen; the outer garments were of wool dyed black, or blue, or red; the latter the most highly prized. When dressed for war the chiefs wore shirts of mail and for defence carried long shields covered with leather having an iron rim and bosse. Their weapons were the sword, the spear, and the battle-axe. Their ships were long, half-decked galleys propelled by sails and oars. Amidships where the rowers sat, the hull was low to give the oars free play. The bow and stern were high and terminated with the figure-head and tail of some beast—the dragon being the most commonly represented; and thus these singular ships from a distance had the appearance of some dreadful monster with open jaws moving over the sea. The sails in earlier times were made from the skins of animals taken in the chase, but were afterwards hand-woven of coarse linen gay with stripes of blue, green and red. The elevated prows of these "Dragon-Ships" served for a standing-place for the warriors. On the stern-deck were the chiefs in command, and behind them the helmsman who steered the ship, his gear inscribed with runes to charm away evil and secure good luck. When in action the rowers were protected by plank bulwarks. A gangway extended all around the ship from which the seamen boarded an enemy's ship.

The sturdy frames and muscular vigor of these Norsemen equipped them in a peculiar way for the conditions of existence and future destiny. The daily struggle for a livelihood in an inhospitable country and climate invested them with constitutional hardihood and contempt of danger. They possessed unyielding independence and a haughty mien; indeed they exhibited in their conquests and frequent warfare a cold-blooded ferocity. However, while tracing the movements and excursions of this race we are impressed with the constant evidence of their versatility and adaptability. Wherever they planted their feet they readily adjusted themselves to the conditions existing in the countries whither they went. They were discoverers, conquerors and colonizers, but were not originators. They soon adopted the language, religion, and customs of the inhabitants where they sat down, and stimulated and developed the industrial, political and educational institutions existing in the lands to which they migrated. Their natural activity and energy gave impetus to every movement for the advancement of literature and art. They quickly became the leading spirits and their presence deeply affected the inhabitants with whom they came in contact; they fostered improvements and perfected everything with which they were identified.

Impelled by the increase of the population and the scarcity of food in a country of limited resources, and by a restless spirit of activity and inherent love of adventure, conjoined with the hope of obtaining rich booty, these bold sea-rovers, called Vikings by reason of their living on the shores of the vics and voes; i.e. the bays and fiords, they turned the prows of their long sea galleys toward England, Scotland, Ireland, and the western Isles as early as 780 A.D., but passing their invasion and settlement in these countries, I shall for obvious reasons direct my attention more particularly to the more formidable excursions and investments of Rollo the "Ganger", afterwards the Duke of Normandy, who received his title because of his gigantic proportions which constituted him too heavy a burden for the small horses then in use. History assures us that this Viking Chief entered the river Seine in France A.D. 876 with as many as seven hundred galleys and forty thousand followers. Invading and overrunning the country he compelled the king to cede to him the whole Province of Normandy (since so-called) a territory enriched with great fertility of soil and that was soon brought into a state of remarkable fruitfulness by the new settlers. However, although these Northmen adjusted themselves to unfamiliar environments, and adopted many of the prevailing customs of the French people, they did not forfeit their inheritance of character, but from generation to generation exhibited the peculiarities stamped upon them by their Scandinavian ancestors. They were sturdy of build, intelligent and full of energy; they were warm-hearted and patriotic; they were ambitious and progressive, but time and change of conditions could not subdue their restless nature and passion for adventure; they had visions of wonderful possibilities in other lands and were ever ready to force their heroism into the scale and risk the consequences of a new enterprise.

After receiving this extensive and rich concession of territory, Rollo divided the Province into counties and departments and distributed the lands among his followers who had assumed the dangers of his adventure and were instrumental in the achievement of his success. In his adopted country he exhibited the most distinguishing characteristics of his race in his ability as an organizer, his promotion of the enterprises already established, and the paternal influence he exerted over his people; and thus the fame of the dreaded sea-rover was exchanged for that of the titled legislator and protector of his countrymen. He lived for five years after resigning in favor of his son, rounding out a life of more than four-score years comprising a history of remarkable events and startling deeds of wide contrasts which resulted in changes that contributed many pages to the history of Europe. He was the progenitor of a long line of kings and illustrious personages, and his blood flows onward in the veins of the English people, asserting itself in innumerable channels and giving character to the principles and conduct of thousands of the rulers and inhabitants of the country.

Here we are tempted to epitomize the history of events that occurred between the death of Rollo and William the Conqueror who was one of the most remarkable characters whose name appears among those of the famous men recorded on the historic page; a man in whom all the heroic attributes of his Scandinavian progenitors were duplicated and concentrated. In the army raised by him for the invasion of England were the representatives of many Norman families whose descendants have figured conspicuously in the government of the country over which he became the ruler. The currents of blood transmitted from the ancient Norsemen to the settlers in Normandy were communicated to those who established places of residence in England following the Conquest. It should be con-

stantly borne in mind by the reader that in producing an outline of the history of the race from which the family under notice sprung, the compiler has been tracing the movements of the faraway ancestors of this people, for among those who were in the Conqueror's train and who afterwards acquired estates in England were persons named Gade, Gaude, Gauden or Gawda to whom the various branches of the family in Britain are indebted for their existence and titles; the mutations thereof having resulted from the removal from one nation to another and the consequent changes from one language to another; sometimes, possibly, from personal fancy or to distinguish the various branches of the family. The appearance of the surname among the Norsemen as already mentioned in its primitive form and its reappearance in Normandy during the early history of that country, where it has been perpetuated till the present, affords sufficient proof of the derivation and antiquity of the English and Scottish branches of the family.

It has been stated elsewhere that the first recorded head of the baronial families of Gawdy in England was a prisoner from France and that he was naturalized and settled in Suffolk, and by a careful examination of reliable historic authorities concerning the remote inhabitants of the English shires the compiler has found that the family of Gawdy and of Gauden were early intermarried with other Normans who had come into the country soon after the Conquest, and that there were evidently representatives of the family there a considerable time before the appearance of Sir Breuse Gawdey the knight in 1352. This man having derived his surname from an intermarriage with this distinguished house of Norman nationality so illustrious afterwards both in England and in Scotland, affords sufficient evidence of their social standing. The two families were represented in William's army at the battle of Hastings and were rewarded with grants of land in England; they were associated before leaving Normandy, were found together immediately after their settlement in England, and continued their intercourse after the removal to Scotland. The relations between the families of Breuse and Gauden and the association of the Gawdys with both, points to the commingling of blood in all of these families.

From the earliest Norman history it was ascertained that the ancestors of the English branches of the Gawdy and Gauden family were at one time dwelling in their Chateaux surrounded by extensive territorial possessions and maintained a style of living commensurate with their social standing and wealth: that they were from a very early period of Norman history prominently identified with the political, military and ecclesiastical affairs of the country, and were subsequently distinguished for their ability in literature and art. During modern times these families, bearing the names Gaudy and Gauden, have attained positions of great eminence in the political, military and social interests in Normandy where they were honored by their sovereigns and compatriots by placing them in positions of responsibility during long terms of office in which they acquitted themselves of their trust with satisfaction and honor. The reader is referred to the biographical section of this work for proof of the foregoing statements.

It is a well-known fact that many of the followers of the Conqueror to whom he granted lands in England returned to Normandy and reoccupied their delightful homes in that sunny land; but they continued their intercourse with their kindred without interruption and were frequently found passing from one country to the other. Some of these bestowed their newly acquired lands upon their sons who became permanent residents in England. This may have been the case with the Gawdys and Gaudens.

By perusing our historical survey it will be found that the families of Gawdy and Gauden maintained their prestige unimpaired after their settlement in England. They were connected by marriage with many of the lordly houses there for generations and occupied an elevated position in the social fabric of the country. Almost immediately after their establishment upon their estates they were honored by knighthood and acted a conspicuous part in the political, judicial and religious movements of the time. In the sacred system of the country they were exalted to its higher offices and in the legal profession they were elevated to the King's Bench and sat as commissioners at some of the most important tribunals of their day. Some of them were knighted by their sovereigns and received the baronial title. Many representatives of the family were called to Parliament and filled important positions in the Government for several terms. Some of them had their names recorded in the annals of literature and art.

The heads of the baronial branches of the family in England acquired extensive landed estates, erected mansions of elegance and maintained a style of living on an equal plane with their titled neighbors. Adding to their original homesteads many of the environing manors these baronets and chief justices laid out broad ornamental parks which they embellished with rare foliage and flowers that diffused their shade and fragrance over the grounds. Long, meandering avenues extended through these domains, while refreshing fountains and chaste statuary were placed at attractive positions here and there to invite admiration and enhance the beauty of the scene. Their seats were stately, spacious and commanding; they were furnished in a style appropriate to the wealth and social standing of their owners, and within their walls were entertained many persons of distinction and high official honors. These families availed themselves of the best educational advantages of the times; their sons were placed under the most efficient tutors who fitted them for their university courses and they were graduated with many honors in the classes where they acquired their diplomas. The daughters were instructed in all the arts and recreations suitable for their sex and were young ladies of refinement and culture. The best horses to be found, of breeds adapted to the saddle and carriage, were in the Gawdy stable. Vehicles and panoply of the most luxurious qualities were provided and grooms were employed to keep all in readiness for immediate use. Each young lady was taught the equestrian art and was provided with a palfrey of her own. Among the pastimes of the day none were more popular than the sports of the chase and hawking. The Gawdy correspondence proves that the family indulged in these diversions; they had their hounds and both ladies and gentlemen rode to them. These were gala days when by appointment the Gentry with their ladies assembled at some stated place accompanied by their "dog-whips" and packs of hounds to participate in the popular sport of hunting. Here were seen the finest "mounts" that the competitive rivalry could produce and the costumes worn were of the most brilliant and attractive kind. The men were clad in jackets of velvet, close fitting and bespangled with buttons of silver; the ladies in graceful habits surmounted with plumed hats. When all were ready, at the blast of the hunter's horn, the hounds were slipped from their leash and away the party rode with dashing gaiety after the bellowing pack. With shout, jest, and banter they hailed each other and rode recklessly over the hills and moors exulting in their skill of horsemanship and speed; they leaped the ditches and hedges with great contempt of danger and boasted of their chivalry. In the performance of these dare-devil feats accidents were of frequent occurrence and many a Gawdy was thrown from his horse to become the subject of railery. When

the day was done and the sport ended the hunting party found themselves far from home, but in the most hilarious spirit rode leisurely along the highways, the lady highest in rank wearing the brush of the captured fox upon her hat.

At the period when the Gawdy-Gauden families flourished upon the crest of the social wave, hawking was a favorite sport among the gentry, and those of whom we write were no exception to the rule. A word sometimes serves as a key that opens treasuries of information; thus in the "Gawdy Correspondence" we find the authority for our statement concerning the sports of hunting and hawking practised by the family. It is there announced that Sir Bassingbourne Gawdy was possessed of "two good sling hawks" and a skilful falconer; and "a very strong lusty falcon too full of mettle for a woodland country." The sport of Hawking, sometimes called "Falconry", is of very ancient origin, having been traced to a period before the Christian era. In Britain the practice was coeval with the dawn of history. In the celebrated Bayeux tapestry Harald is represented with a hawk on his hand. An attempt has been made in England to restore the sport and this experiment has been attended with increasing success. The term is applied to the training of certain falcon tribes to the pursuit and capture of birds on the wing, and a servant called the "Falconer" was employed for the express purpose of managing the sport. The amusement was engaged in with the greatest enthusiasm and called together large assemblies of people from the country-sides to witness the aerial chase. These falcons were remarkably intelligent and exhibited great sagacity in their exploits. They were bred with skill and trained with the utmost care. There were competitive "falconings" and heavy wagers laid between the owners of some of the choice birds. Following this preamble by way of introduction and instruction in a backward vision we shall fancy the appearance of the Gawdy families when indulging in the amusement of "Falconry". Sir Bassingbourne will be present on the field with his "sling hawks", or his "lusty falcon", attended by his expert falconer and surrounded by his retainers, family, and competing sportsmen. The trained birds in chains and hoods are ready for the "Zeppelin raid", and like a flash of light they dash through the air. The herons and pigeons see the approach of their enemy and their pitiful screams are borne upon the breeze to the ears of the spectators. The falconer blows his shrill whistle and the pursuit is on. Great excitement prevails amid the assembled throng of witnesses. Sir Bassingbourne views the chase with eagerness and shouts when the falcon has caught his prey. And thus the sport goes on till scores of dead birds lie upon the field as trophies of the winged chase; an example of cruel amusement for the gratification of the sporting propensities of the aristocratic representatives of the family whose history we are recording for the delectation of a widely scattered and inquisitive posterity.

We shall now invite the reader's attention to a scene in retrospect in which one of the most eminent members of the English branch of the Gawdy family conspicuously figured as a spectacle in one of the most notorious tribunals of which history has preserved an account. This was the occasion of the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots, at Fotheringay Castle on the 14th of October, 1586. The great hall of the castle had been fitted up for the trial and in the morning at 9 o'clock the Queen, who had languished there by the unmerciful decree of Queen Elizabeth her cousin, for fifteen years, entered the hall dressed in black velvet, with a veil of white lawn thrown over her. After bowing to the assembled lords she exclaimed, "Alas! here are many counsellors; yet there is not one for me". Around a table placed in the centre of the room sat the commissioners by whom she was to be

tried. After the usual formalities of a court of justice, Francis Gawdy as Judge of the Queen's Bench, dressed in long flowing robes of black and under a great powdered wig, rose to his feet and with impressive gravity began to read the charges that had been preferred against Mary; and as he was proceeding he was several times interrupted by her denying the accusations in the batch of forgeries he was holding in his hands. Never in the history of court procedure was the account of a greater farce than was witnessed at this mock trial. Mary was brought before a board of commissioners prejudiced against her and who were predetermined to condemn her to death; she had no one to defend her and was completely at the mercy of her enemies. There was no semblance of justice administered during the trial and the judges found no reason for hesitation in their condemnation, and finally Francis Gawdy gave judgment against her in the Star Chamber in London. Historians have preserved a vivid description of the scene in the great hall at Fotheringay and some personal mention respecting those who composed the assembly there on the occasion of the trial, but we must be contented with a brief notice of the transaction in its relation to the history of the family we are recording.

Turning our attention from a consideration of those common pastimes of the Gawdy families and their contemporaries, which has required no elasticity of the imagination to illuminate, the picture may now dissolve upon the screen of fancy and give place to one of more serious lights and shades as we contemplate through the cameric powers of the mind the austere "Father in God", Bishop Gauden, dressed in his sacerdotal robes and ministering at his cathedral altars. Here we may behold that "learned and ingenious divine" standing at his reading desk with dignified mien and saintly solemnity and hear him as he recites the ritual with melodious intonations while the interim is filled with holy chant by his vested choir. Stern of visage, grave of countenance and with articulate monotone he delivers his profound discourse. From this scene in the sacred fane we may accompany the bishop to the assembly of his synod of ministers where he presides with self-conscious dignity over the deliberations of the subordinate counsel and guides and controls their weighty discussions with graceful decorum into channels of wisdom and prudence as becometh the solemnity of the occasion. Acknowledging their bishop's supremacy by reverential courtesy, his ministers address him as their spiritual lord and render obedience to his imperious mandate when his conference is adjourned. Leaving the Synodical counsel chamber we will attend the great ecclesiastic to his audience with royalty and overhear through the responsive centuries that have intervened his conversation with the King; an interview that perhaps involved the promise of his appointment to the See of Winchester which he so much desired and the anticipation of which led to the erection of the elegant mansion on Clapham Common by his knighted brother, Sir Dennis Gauden, intended for his occupancy when the coveted prize should be secured; but we know that "the best laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft agley" and the aspiring bishop was obliged to submit to the disappointment of refusal and accept the less desirable appointment and enthronement at Worcester. It has been assumed by authors of ability that as the result of this disappointment Bishop Gauden wrote his "Eikon Basilike" which became the cause of a long, heated and caustic controversy respecting its authenticity. Be this as it may, he soon closed his professional career without the expected occupancy of the great mansion built by his brother and it was finally dismantled and removed to give place for more important buildings.

THE GAWDIES IN SCOTLAND. Branches of the Gawdie-Goudie family so early planted in Scotland seem to have come through different channels; some from Norway through Shetland; others from Normandy through England. We have had occasion hitherto to mention the intermarriages between the families of Bruise and Gawdy and the frequent allusion in the ancient documents to their affiliation soon after the Conquest; and we find them associating and allied after the settlement in England and living in the same neighborhood after their removal to Scotland. These mutual relations continued for so many years and in so many lands indicates the intermingling of blood through numerous generations; and this tie of relationship was evidently the cause of the existence of the Gawdie families in Ayrshire, Dumfriesshire, and Kirkcubrightshire, where they appeared as early as 1450. The family of Bruise (Bruce) lived at Carrick in Ayrshire as neighbors to the Gawdies, but the latter seem to have been a quiet, peace-loving people who preferred to devote their attention to the more humble pursuits of life rather than to those entanglements in which their kinsmen became involved by their political relations. If the Gawdies were less fortunate in the acquisition of wealth and fame than the families of Bruise, De-Haye and De-Soule that removed from England with them, they escaped some of the losses and dishonor that resulted from the political and religious disturbances in which they figured.

The first historical and documentary information concerning the family of Gawdie and Goudie in Scotland places them in the parish of Galston in Ayrshire as millers on a small stream called the Cessnock and celebrated by the poet Burns in his song, "On Cessnock's banks there lives a lass". This picturesque stream takes its source on the Auchmannoch Muir nine hundred and eighty feet above sea-level, runs five miles southwestward along the boundary between Galston and Cragie, and forms a confluence with the river Irvine about three miles from Kilmarnock. The lands through which this river meanders is broken and romantic and is interrupted by many cascades and rapids. Upon its banks dwelt the lassie alluded to in the before-mentioned lines "with sparkling, roguish een." Here, then, the ancestral Gawdies took a lease of the Cragie Mill and established themselves more than four centuries ago; and continued in uninterrupted possession during this long period, the title descending from generation to generation, the passing waters of the stream lulling them to sleep at night and the rumbling mill-wheel making music for them during the day.

This mill was situated in the center of a rich agricultural district from which the country people brought their grain to be reduced into flour and meal; some conveyed it in carts drawn by horses; some packed upon the backs of sturdy ponies, and some upon the shoulders of the men.

At this time, before the advent of the daily newspaper, this old mill constituted the mart around which the surrounding farmers foregathered to discuss the religious and political questions of the day; and it was a picturesque scene when groups of these rough-clad, opinionated yeomen assembled and in their "braid Scotch" dialect entered into such heated debates as excited the populace at the period. Meanwhile the Goudies were feeling the warm meal within the mill and calling each one in his turn to take his sack, minus the "multures".

A locality that was the established home of one family for four hundred years and from which sons and daughters went forth to engage in the various pursuits of life and to propagate their race and leave the imprint of their influence upon the people with whom they associated, is worthy of more than a passing notice. Such an extended residence of a family in the same place, and the perpetuation of

the same employment by them, is very unusual if not unequalled, in the annals of any country, unless in the case of some old titled family upon an entailed estate.

In a cursory survey covering the period of these four centuries when the Gawdie family lived at Cragie Mill on the Cessnock, we shall find that those were seasons of startling events and revolutionary struggles; times of political strife and religious persecution, and that the location of their residence was within the very vortex of these exciting experiences; and this fact authorizes us to state that the Gawdie family could scarcely have avoided the results of these turbulent events; indeed the traditions of their descendants have preserved an account of the sufferings through which these families passed during the days that tried men's souls. However, we must now pass to notice the fact that during these eventful centuries the ancient parent stock had produced numerous branches that were planted in other parts of Scotland, Ireland, and in lands beyond the seas; and that from this fountain-head, as well as from its branches, men of distinction and great usefulness have risen whose honored names stand engraven on the tablets of history. Some of these were prominent in the learned professions while others were conspicuous as military commanders. Others descended from these humble millers were skilled craftsmen and sturdy yeomen who acted a noble part in the settlement and development of new lands and stamped the seal of their character upon the generations with whom they affiliated.

At the time when these ancestors of the Gawdies removed from England to Scotland, history informs us that the peasantry lived in a very primitive condition; and there is no reason for believing that these families enjoyed any advantages superior to their neighbors. To quote from an early writer: "The commonality are poor and uneducated. Their houses are built without lime and in the villages are roofed with turf. A cow's hide supplies the place of a door. The towns are unwallled. The inhabitants cultivate but few sorts of grain, but have abundance of flesh and fish. Bread is a dainty. The men are small of stature and the women comely and prone to the pleasures of love. The horses are mostly small, ambling nags and neither currycombs or bridles are in use."

Two centuries later these peasant families had advanced to a more comfortable rural state of existence. They were dwelling in low-walled houses built of stone and laid up with lime-masonry. As was customary, the roofs were thatched with straw. Strong doors and small windows were then afforded. Many of the floors were of earth and the fires were built upon large flat hearthstones in the center of the rooms. Heavy plank-seats were placed against the walls. The beds were permanently fixed and like the berths of a ship. Food was cooked in the most simple manner but wholesome. Nearly all families kept flocks and raised flax and from the wool and "lint", homespun, by the wives and daughters, the clothing was made. Washing was done at the burnside and heavy fabrics beaten with a paddle. The domestic life was simple and pleasant. The music of the spinning-wheel and loom was heard in every home. Every farmer had his shepherd dog who was accorded as good a place in the house as any member of the family.

Surrounded by the wild grandeur of their Lowland homes, composed of mountains and glens and intersected with numerous streams, the Gawdies of Cragie Mill handled the farmers' grain for the "multurees" and pastured their flocks on the environing hills. Mingling with the resounding noise of the revolving millstones was the lowing of kine, the bleating of lambs and the musical tinkle of the sheep-bells. These families were in constant touch with nature and familiar with all her modes; they looked with awe upon the darkened heavens when the elements

were at war and noted the gilding of the evening horizon by the descending sun. Moreover they were a God-fearing people and those who went to the hills with their flocks carried their Bibles with them and seated upon some mossy ledge under an overhanging tree while wrapped in their heavy shepherds' plaid, they perused the sacred volume till they were familiar with all its holy precepts. What wonder then that these men should become devout worshipers of the Infinite! They were priests in their own families and trained their children with careful attention concerning their moral character and deportment. Born in such homes and educated under such restraints these families had stamped upon them the indelible seal of faith; a faith which stood them in good stead amid the suffering for righteousness' sake that was part of the experience of all Presbyterian families living on the Scottish border during those days of distress of body and anguish of mind.

The Gawdie families were among the most strenuous followers of Richard Cameron and many of them probably heard his clarion voice as he preached the doctrine of the Covenant when standing on the hills of Galloway and Ayrshire and became fired with zeal for its defence. When the bloody Claverhouse was turned loose upon the Protestants and the most distressing persecution was begun, some of the families of Gawdie shared the common fate of their brethren and neighbors and were compelled to flee from their homes and dwell among the mountains and glens and in caves and moss-hags like wild animals exposed to all the sufferings of mind and of body imposed by such hardships. Some of the members of the Gawdie families evidently signed the Service Book against the Prelates in 1636 and appended their names to the "Immortal Covenant" in 1638; and undaunted by their enemies they defended the blue banner at Airdmoss and Bothwell Bridge. The blood of this family was represented among those who were imprisoned in the Greyfriars' Churchyard, Edinburgh, for five months with no covering but the blue vault of heaven and no place to rest but among the graves. Some of those surviving were sentenced to banishment and herded in the hole of a ship to be deported to New Jersey, Barbadoes, and Jamaica. These exiles were not permitted to see their friends and some money that was raised for them was withheld. The space in the ship was so small that only those who were ill were permitted to lie down. After a very stormy voyage the ship reached the Orkney Islands during the month of December and was driven by the fury of the tempest upon the coast where it parted amidships and the mast fell upon the rocks. Some of the prisoners having cut a hole through the deck would have escaped but were pushed overboard by the sailors and only 40 out of 2,200 reached the shore alive. The bodies of those washed upon the beach were carried by the humane Orcadian fishermen to an elevated piece of ground called Scarvesting and there buried. For many years these graves of the Covenanters were only marked by rude stones gathered from the hills, but a suitable monument has been erected to designate the spot within recent years.

The drawing up and signing of the National Covenant was the result of an attempt by King Charles I., who was a bigoted Catholic, to force the Episcopal Service Book upon the Protestant population of Scotland, but he failed to apprehend the zeal and temper of the class of people with whom he had to do. This Covenant consisted of a renunciation of the Pope and the Catholic forms of religion and the subscribers thereto bound themselves "before God, His angels and the world" to defend the Presbyterian faith and forms of worship with their fortunes and lives and to resist all innovations whatsoever. On the 6th of March 1638 this parchment covering fifteen square feet was carried to the Greyfriars church-

yard in Edinburgh for signatures; and spread upon a flat tombstone. There were thousands who pressed forward to write their names. With uplifted hands and with tears streaming down their cheeks these Godly people took the most solemn oath to defend their religion, and some, opening the veins in their arms, signed with their blood, supplementing their names with the words "till death". When the principal parchment had been filled to its edges with the names, copies were sent to all the large towns in Scotland for signatures; and venerable men, too infirm with years to walk, were put upon the backs of ponies and thus carried to the places where the Covenant was exposed and with trembling hands appended their names. When Charles I. received the news of this transaction he was astonished and highly indignant; and he immediately sent a commissioner to Scotland who demanded all to renounce the Covenant within six weeks. This mandate the Presbyterians refused to obey and with haste prepared themselves for what they knew would inevitably follow. They were proclaimed rebels and an army raised to subdue them. Following this edict John Graham, known as Claverhouse, was commissioned by the King to suppress the revolting Covenanters and with his deputized emissaries pursued them from parish to parish and from house to house. The Presbyterians were ordered to attend the services held by the Prelates and were forbidden to have worship in their own houses, and when they were driven from their homes they assembled in the fields and forests to engage in their devotions; and when the Sabbaths dawned these saints of the Most High gathered at some appointed place to listen to the clarion voice of Cameron as he earnestly defended their cause and urged them to stand unafraid against their enemies.

When at last the strife out of the religious controversy had been subdued by the bold stroke of William of Orange, some of the Goudie families who had been compelled to expatriate themselves emerged from their wretched dwelling places in the wilderness and came back to their homes, and a writer who was conversant with the existing conditions informs us that some of these wanderers were nearly naked, their hair and beard were unshorn and hung in weird locks over their bodies. The women had grown prematurely old and were clad in filthy and tattered garments. Children born in the mountains and moors were emaciated and dwarfed. Some of the survivors, venerable and patriarchal in appearance, sitting under snowy locks at their firesides related again and again to their grandchildren the experiences of suffering through which they had passed. Some of these had listened to Richard Cameron, the preacher of the Covenant, and were never weary of relating stories of his courage and eloquence in defending the Protestant cause in Scotland; and these descendants were taught to regard the characters of those who had followed this Christian martyr with unbounded veneration. Inspired by this spirit and embracing the same faith, these sons and daughters punctually attended to family worship and taught their children to regard the Bible as the criterion upon which they should mould their characters.

During this prolonged persecution of the Covenanters, eighteen thousand persons suffered death or some form of penal affliction on account of their faith. About two thousand were banished to other lands of which many perished by cruel treatment and shipwreck. Three thousand suffered all the horrors of imprisonment in the most loathsome dungeons while others were subjected to tortures shocking to humanity. Seven thousand went into voluntary exile. Six hundred were killed in encounters with soldiers. Five hundred were put to death in cold blood, and four hundred murdered under the forms of law. Multitudes were reduced to circumstances of the most abject misery, while others perished from

cold, hunger and fatigue when driven to the wilderness to live in caves and dens of the earth. At Airdmoss, a morass in Ayrshire, there was a sharp battle between Cameron and his followers and a detachment of dragoons on July 20th, 1680, and there this intrepid minister and Christian hero fell. At this spot where the strife was the most deadly a monument consisting of a large flat stone was laid down many years ago, and upon this were the names of the Covenanters who fell, and the figures of an open Bible and of a hand grasping a sword. A modern monument has superseded this. The following lines were written concerning this place:

"In the dreams of the night I was wafted away
To the moorland of mist where the Martyrs lay:
Where Cameron's sword and his Bible are seen,
Engraved on the stone where the heather is green."

Scattered through the old churchyards of Ayrshire, Dumfrieshire, Galloway, and Kirkcudbright the graves of the Goudies may be seen; aye, the graves of the family are thickly strewn throughout many of the burial grounds in Scotland, as many as twenty, 1623 and 1696, being found in the Greyfriars Cemetery alone.

THE GOUDY FAMILIES IN IRELAND. In the year 1603, King James commenced the undertaking of planting six counties in Ulster, in the North of Ireland, with his Scottish subjects. He had been successful in crushing the Irish rebellion, had confiscated more than two million acres of land in that province and conceived the idea of sending his own countrymen to colonize the newly acquired territory. For some time, however, the Scotch people did not view this enterprise favorably and the venture threatened to prove abortive. Finally James issued a proclamation in which he announced his "Unspeakable love" for his Scottish subjects and proffered such strong inducements that a few families from the Western Highlands removed to Ulster in 1612. Considering the original lands the King said: "They have now been disburdt of the former rebellious and disobedient inhabitants thereof who in the justice of God, to their shame and confusion, are now overthrown." However, the Highlanders who had made an attempt to settlement "were as restless as waves of the sea around their shores," and did not prove an acceptable class of pioneers; then the Commissioners procured a new list of names of applicants and the King was assured in a letter that the "Inland Scots" (since known as Lowland Scotch) were much superior to the first consignment, being "of better stuff" and coming with "better port."

The conditions of settlement were very strict and the care exercised by the Commissioners great. But a small number of those who had registered as applicants for lands were accepted. As a precaution against imposition deputies were sent into the Lowlands of Scotland to investigate the abilities and financial responsibility of those who had signified their desire to settle in Ulster, and it appears that these deputies had known previously something about those who had applied for lands. Each undertaker was required by his bond and contract to build a large house for his residence and erect around this a bawn for the protection of the

NOTE.—The compiler has employed a scribe to visit every principal churchyard in Ayrshire to search for and make copy of all inscriptions made in memory of the numerous families interred bearing the Goudie name, and this effort has resulted in the acquisition of the long list found in this book. Many of the kindred families of those whose monuments were seen are now residents in Canada and the connection was discovered through the names on the gravestones in the vicinity of their early homes. Many, if not all, of those whose names were copied were descended from the ancient family of Millers so long established at Craigie Mill on the Cessnock in Ayrshire.

cattle. He was to allow timber to his tenants for building purposes for the space of three years, and plant on his land "not less than eight able-bodied men of eighteen years or upwards, born in the inward parts of Scotland." He must have in his castle, or house, muskets, calivers and hand weapons sufficient to arm twenty-four men. He was to hold six hundred and sixty acres in demense and to alienate all of the remainder; was to pay for his allotment of two thousand acres an annual rent of ten pounds, thirty shillings and four pence; was not to alienate or demise any of the lands to "mere Irish" or to others who would not take the oath of supremacy. The undertaker was to be present in person, or by his representative, during the space of five years after the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, 1610, and none of the lands were to be alienated during those years save to his colonists who were to become permanent settlers. Leases were not to be granted for less than twenty-one years, and the Scotch tenants were to be prevented from marrying with or fostering with the Irish natives.

It will be observed by the foregoing that this was to be a select community. It was to be an assembly of pure-blooded Scotch families transplanted, so to speak, into Ireland. This Scotch blood was to be kept uncontaminated and was not to commingle with that of the Celtic inhabitants any more than that of the Hebrews was to commingle with that of the Canaanites. Let the reader here, once for all time, disabuse himself of the idea that has been so long entertained by many that the so-called "Scotch-Irish" were an amalgamated race produced by the inter-marriage between a Scotchman and an Irish woman or vice versa. They were pure-blooded, Scotch-born people who had emigrated to Ulster, Ireland, and were careful to preserve the vital current clear from any foreign tributaries. Macaulay, the eminent historian, says: "They sprung from different stocks. They had different national characteristics as strongly opposed as any two races in Europe. They were in widely different stages of civilization. Between two such populations there could be no sympathy, and centuries of wrong and calamity had engendered a strong prejudice and antipathy. The Celtic race were called Irish and adhered to the church of Rome. On Ireland's soil resided two hundred thousand Colonists proud of their Saxon blood and Protestant faith. There could be no equality between men who lived in comfortable circumstances and houses and those who dwelt in filthy sties, between those who spoke the language employed by philosophers, orators and poets, and men who communicated with each other in a chattering jargon with a brogue at each end of every word, between men who subsisted on bread and those who fed on potatoes."

In removing from Scotland across the channel to Ireland the lowlanders carried their broad Scotch dialect with them and held on to it as a precious legacy; they transmitted it to their children unadulterated and unimpaired. In Ireland they sang Scotland's sacred hymns as sang their Covenanting ancestors in the Lowland glens, and the songs composed by Scottish poets awakened echoes on Ireland's moors. This beautiful Scotch dialect once employed was indestructible; it survived as clear cut for a century in Ulster as when first imported from its original source and was carried from Ireland's shores to the American Colonies without eliminating one of its charming qualities.

The plantation opened in Ulster in 1606 was patronized by James Hamilton and Hugh Montgomery, who represented two of the most distinguished families in the Lowland country. These undertakers invited Scottish emigrants to settle in the County Down, where they occupied the whole district, appropriating the arable lands and leaving the hills to the native Irish. From the "Montgomery

Manuscripts" we learn that the lands around Newtown and Donaghadee, known as the "Great Ards" were almost exclusively settled by families from Ayrshire and Renfrewshire. Some of the pioneers crossed from their old homes into Ulster in 1606. When these planters entered the new possessions they found the lands uncultivated and fallow. The first dwellings erected by them were mere huts built close to the castles and great houses of the land-proprietors for protection. Large flocks of wolves roamed about at night and made havoc of their flocks unless driven into the bawns. And the native Irish, especially those called "Woodkerne," were worse than the wolves.

However, with a nominal rent, their clothing homemade from wool and flax, with horses to ride and cattle to sell, these Scottish settlers soon began to thrive. Wages for a ploughman was only six shillings and eight pence a quarter. A servant maid had ten shillings a year. Laborers received twopence and tradesmen sixpence a day. A good cow was worth one pound, and a horse two pounds. The chief sustenance came from the cattle, the food being milk, butter, and "scurvey-grass." These Colonists drained the swamps, cut down the woods, sowed wheat and planted potatoes. The land after so long a rest brought forth abundantly. Barley was raised and pounded into coarse meal in stone troughs, while other corn was ground in the quern mill which was found in every house. From the very beginning a plot of ground was set apart for flax and the "lint" was properly cured and spun and woven into cloth. The domestic life was quite primitive and rude but moral in all its qualities. These families were in constant communication with their kindred in Scotland, and when the prosperity of the Ulster families was assured others followed to the new plantation and the vacant lands were soon taken up and the settlements increased apace. The woodman's axe rang in the forests and the ploughman turned broad furrows of the fruitful soil. Among these emigrants were members of the Gowdie family from Ayrshire. How early the first families of this name removed from Scotland we do not know, but we have the names of John Gowdy, schoolmaster, and of William Gowdy, who went to Ulster and settled in County Down during the years 1681 and 1688. This last date coincides with the settlement of the Rev. John Goudy, who became a minister for the Presbyterian church at Ballywalter, and may have been the same man.

The history of the Presbyterian church forms an important part of the story of the Scot in Ulster. As the chief period of the struggle between the Protestants and Catholics followed immediately after the Revolution of 1688, it seems probable that the majority of the Gowdie families emigrated to the Ulster plantation about this time. It is patent to all familiar with the history of this section of the country that the very foundation of society in Ulster was Scotch; this was the solid granite on which it rested. In the district of country sixty miles from the Ards, in Down, to the mouth of the Foyle, the dialect of the peasantry proves their Scottish origin. The original settlement of the Scotch in this locality fixed the moral and religious tone of the whole community. In 1715 it was estimated that fifty thousand Scotch families had settled in the Province of Ulster since the Revolution.

The removal of the Gowdies from their old homes in the Scottish Lowlands to the settlements in Ulster was, in many ways, a misfortune. To adopt an old New England proverb it was like "jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire." They escaped from the land of their nativity to avoid religious persecution and oppression only to encounter as malignant hatred in their adopted country. The native Irish,

who had been dispossessed of their prospective inheritance, resorted to the vast forests then covering a great extent of the lands in Ulster and became "Woodkerne," or robbers, who subsisted by blackmail or ransoms paid for the liberty of such as they had carried off belonging to the Scotch families. These Woodkerne were so numerous that they hung upon the skirts of every settlement and infested every neighborhood where the Protestants sat down. They destroyed their harvests, drove off their flocks and cattle, burned their buildings and treated their families with shameful indignity and insult. This persecution was continued for many years and instances could be cited where the Catholic Irish have practiced the same inhuman abuse upon their Protestant neighbors within the last century.

In the year 1640 a conspiracy was set on foot which aimed at the complete extermination of the Protestant population of Ireland, and was so far successful that no less than forty thousand were suddenly massacred in different parts of the country. A contemporary has written: "No condition, no age, no sex, was spared, and death was the slightest infliction by the rebels. All the tortures which wanton cruelty could devise, all the lingering pains of body, the anguish of the mind, and the agonies of despair could not satiate the revenge of the Irish. At length, however, Cromwell avenged the blood of these slaughtered saints and crushed the insurrection.

After the Restoration in the year 1660, James, a brother of King Charles, was appointed Viceroy of Scotland, and being a bigoted Catholic, the Presbyterians became the objects of his hatred and he let loose upon them the dogs of war and drove hundreds of them into exile. Large numbers escaped into Ireland and joined the remnant of their brethren who had preceded them. Still there was no peace for these Protestant families so long as the inhabitants around them were hostile to the principles they held sacred.

Such constancy, steadfastness, and perseverance as was exhibited by the Scotch-Irish people in their endeavor to maintain their foothold upon the soil of their adopted country has seldom, if ever, been known, but all their sufferings and sacrifices did not avail. They held the troops of James in check while they defended the last stronghold of William of Orange in Ireland. At Londonderry and at Boyne-water, in the Logan forces and at Enniskillen, they poured out their blood most freely and endured every hardship for their faith and the protection of their homes, only to meet disappointment under the bloody policy of their enemies.

One writing in the year 1727 says: "Londonderry was besieged nearly half a year (1689) by the army of King James, when he had subdued all Ireland but Derry and a little place hardby. The besieged Presbyterians defended themselves till they were so pinched with hunger that a dog's head was sold cheap enough at half a crown. And yet God sustained these devoted heroes until King William sent them relief by two ships with men and provision from England, at which sight, before the ships had reached the city and landed their men, the besiegers moved their camp and fled to the west of Ireland where, after two hard-fought battles, the Papists were subdued."

To the plantation of Ulster may be traced the awful scenes and events of the ten years' civil war commencing in 1641, the horrors of the revolutionary struggle in 1690, and the reawakening of those horrors in 1798—not to mention the less notable phases of the contest during the intervals between these disastrous eras.

In his address before the Scotch-Irish Congress, the Rev. John S. MacIntosh said of his people: "Peculiar and royal race; yes, that indeed is our race! I shrink not from magnifying my house and blood with deep thanksgiving to God who

made us to differ and sent His great Messenger to fit us for our great earth task, a task as royal as the race itself. I shame me not because of the Lowland thistle and the Ulster gorse, of the Covenanters' banner or the Ulsterman's pike. We Scotch-Irish people are a peculiar people who have left our own broad, distinct mark wherever we have come. To-day we stand out sharply distinguished in a score of points from all other races. These marks, like ourselves, are strong and stubborn. Years do not change them. The passing decades leave them unmodified. Contact with other people and new fashions have never rubbed down the angles nor eliminated any of the elements. Crossing channels or seas, residence in new countries, have left our people as distinct as before. The same methods, the same tough faiths, the same unyielding grit, granite hardness, closemouthed self-repression, clear-cut speech, blunt truthfulness, God-fearing honesty, loyal friendship, defiance of death — these are some of the traits of the Scotch-Irish. These are birthmarks and indelible. They are great soul features. They are principles of four classes; religious, moral, intellectual and political."

In the Lowlander and the Ulsterman the same traits are conspicuous. There is the same racial pride, the same hauteur and self-assertion, the same close mouth, the same firm will. The Scotch expression, "The stout heart for the steek brae" applies to the Scotch-Irish still. And they insist that "We are no Eerish, but Scoatch". All of the old traditions, tales, songs, poetry, heroes and home ways are of the Lowland order. The clan spirit was no less marked in the families of Ulster than in the Scotch neighborhoods of Ayrshire. They were settled where kinsfolk, neighbors, and countrymen might live in communities; where there could exist harmonious faiths, forms of worship, customs, friendships and family ties.

This family likeness is the same the world over. There are the typical face, the rugged form, the pronounced movement, habits of thought, granitic faith, fixed purpose, adherence to principle, strict honesty, rigid truthfulness, undying friendship, unyielding fortitude, fearless heroism, defiance of fate and tranquil resignation to Providence that distinguish the Scotch-Irish people wherever they have settled; and no better blood was ever introduced into any country or community than that which animated the frames and sustained the intellectual faculties of this grand people. In the American Colonies the families who hailed from Ulster exhibited these peculiar features in a remarkable degree. There was the same pride of race, the same lofty adherence to principle, the same hauteur and tenacity of purpose, the same unbending devotion to duty, as were displayed by their Covenanting ancestors among the mountains, moors and glens of Scotland, where amid sufferings indescribable they upheld the banner of the Cross and where many had yielded up their lives upon the altar of devotion to the cause they had espoused.

The moral atmosphere of their homes was unmistakable. The same austere quality of religious faith was manifest. Strict discipline was maintained, unquestioning obedience on the part of children required. They were a God-fearing, bible-reading, psalm-singing people, and every expression of their moral principles bore the stamp of the Calvinistic mint. They were loyal Protestants of the Presbyterian faith and sustained the church, the school and every institution and movement calculated to promote the well being of society. It may be truthfully said of this race that they were conservatively-progressive. They held to old forms when considered essential and were ready to adopt any improvements that did not interfere with their religious code. These families of Gowdy were not yeomen

when they removed to Ireland; they were assigned a certain tract, or "Gort" of land but paid an annual rent for its use. They had exchanged the Udal law of their Norse ancestors for the restrictions of the Feudal system. They were however, tillers of the soil and obtained their livelihood by honest toil. In crossing the channel between Scotland and Ireland, about thirty miles, these families carried with them their customs and methods of husbandry. The traveler visiting the two sections would observe but little change in the architectural features in their buildings or in the appearance of their fields. There were the same long, narrow, lowbrowed cottage forming one side of a square courtyard fronting outward, and flanking this were the cart-houses, tool-sheds, granaries and byres. At one side of the enclosure there would be a broad gateway for the entrance of teams. Within the courtyard, which in later times was paved with "whin-stones," was the well and tall pump. At the rear of the house there were stone slabs upon which the dairy utensils were put out to air and sweeten. The cottage would have two rooms below, the "butt and ben", separated by a narrow hall or passage extending from the front to the back doors. In the early days the butt end of the house would have no floor. In the center a large flat stone would be laid down for the hearth upon which the fires were kindled; in more modern times there were lums for the passage of the smoke.

These Gowdy families in Ulster had flocks and herds, and fields of flax in the "bloe" adorned the hillsides. Every house had its loom and other simple appliances for the dressing of the wool and "lint", and the clothing worn by male and female was homespun, coarse and unshaired. The furnishing of these homes was plain and substantial; everything made for use; nothing for ornament. Their food was homely, wholesome and bone-making. The home life in the domestic circle was simple and regular. The reading of God's word was not neglected; devotions were attended to and grace said at the family board. The children were trained in all that was moral and practical. They availed themselves of such privileges at school as the times afforded and went forth to meet the duties of a strenuous life well equipped for its responsibilities.

MODERN ULSTER HOMES. More attractive rural scenery than exists in the province of Ulster could scarcely be found in the British Isles. The broad undulating lands are divided and bordered by neat walls or green hedges and ornamented here and there with noble trees. The brilliant green of the hillsides is relieved and beautified by fields of flax in "the bloe", and to give a pleasing variety to the landscape the moorlands are adorned with purple heather and golden broom. Extensive bleach-fields covered with long webs of snow-white linen add novelty and attractiveness to the rural scene. Here and there as the traveler passes on his way his thoughts will be diverted from the predominating agricultural character of the country to the days of antiquity by the ivy-grown ruins of some old crumbling castle that raises its stained and stately towers beside the way. When visiting the well cultivated farms in Ulster, one will find the same arrangement of the modern buildings as prevail across the channel in the Scottish Lowlands. The houses that fleck the hillsides and stand by the highways present the same appearance of solidity and homelike comfort, and their arrangement in their relation to the outstanding buildings, are practically the same; enclosing a square space where under the shade of some widespreading tree much of the domestic work is performed. Along the stone benches within this humble courtyard long rows of culinary and dairy tins will be exposed to sun and air for sanitation. Along the

walls without there will be a platoon of nicely trimmed straw stacks that resemble giant bee-skelps. Hereabouts will be found the wife and daughters of the farmer with bare feet and high-tucked skirts, rosy-cheeked, robust and merry-hearted, attending to their dairy work and the preparations for the noon-day meal.

If the visitor should enter the house he would find everything as it would appear in the Lowland farmer's dwelling. In the kitchen the fire will be burning in an open grate with the iron oven at one side. A long shelf at one side, above the dresser and doors, extending the whole length of the room, will be decked out with an array of divers sizes and forms of metal tea-urns and a variety of large figured bowls. The two principal rooms below stairs are still called in Scotch form the "Butt" and "Ben". In the "ben-end" of the house will be found some plain, substantial furniture. The large round table will be supplied with a few books and a number of pictures will adorn the walls. Some ornaments will be displayed on the mantel and brackets, and the windows will be draped with dimity curtains. All will suggest thrift, frugality, simplicity and comfort.

The domestic scene at evening time will be typical of the "Cotter's Saturday Night" as described by the poet Burns. The husbandman has come home from the fields or hills, where he has been cultivating the soil or tending his flocks and herds, and reads his newspaper or some instructive book at the fireside, his shepherd dog lying at his feet. The venerable and demure granddame will be seated in the high-backed resting chair, her stooping shoulders caped and her head enveloped in a voluminous frilled mutch (cap) while she gazes upon the glowing coals in the grate and dreams of other days and scenes. The gude-wife and her contingent of buxom daughters will be busy with the reels and mickle wheels dressing the "lint" (flax) and sing Scotch songs and banter. The closing evening scene will further illustrate the description of the poet, consisting of the reading of a Psalm and the solemn family devotions; then the "guid-nichts" are spoken and all hie away to their places of rest.

"Compared with this how poor religion's pride,
In all the pomp of method and of art,
Where men display, to congregations wide,
Devotion's every grace, except the heart".

The present inhabitants of Ulster are a hardy race, intelligent, conservative and industrious. They cling tenaciously to the faith of their fathers and are slow to accept any new habits of life or methods of work. They are as loyal to the Presbyterian Church as were their Covenanting forefathers among the glens of Scotland. They are simple in their fashions, thoughtful, slow to speak, discreet, prudent and practical. They encourage every institution that is calculated to advance the religious and moral condition of the community in which they live. Schools are supported and their children required to make the most of every educational privilege. The physical appearance of the Ulsterman represents that of his Scottish ancestors. He is sometimes tall and rawboned, but seldom corpulent. His head is rather large, his facial features coarse and rugged. His mouth and chin are broad and his lips full and close-shut. The cheekbones are prominent and the complexion florid. In character he is scrupulously truthful and strictly honest. His word is taken without discount by all who know him. He is not quarrelsome but will contend for his rights and fight for them when necessary.

All of the typical physical and mental characteristics so accurately described in another section of this "Compendium" are now as conspicuously developed as when exhibited one hundred years ago. He is "Scotch-Eerish" to the "barck bane" and no mistake.

GOUDY-GOWDY FAMILIES IN AMERICA. There were secular as well as religious reasons for the extensive emigration of the Scotch-Irish families to the American Colonies. Probably the religious persecution with which these Protestants had been so persistently pursued was the principal motive for leaving Ireland about the time the earliest families came to our shores; but at a later day there were temporal concerns that proved an incentive to these industrious farmers to expatriate themselves from the land where they or their fathers had made an adopted home. The first Undertakers who were instrumental in the plantation of Ulster were required to give bonds not to grant any leases to the Scottish settlers extending more than twenty-one years. Many of these leases had expired or were near maturity, and the land superiors took advantage of the circumstances to advance the rent of the farms; this increasing financial burden was made more obnoxious by a rise in taxation, and the exactions by the government and the landlords made it impossible for the farmers to cultivate the soil with any profit. Those who controlled the land cared nothing for the moral or religious character of the communities and sold the leases of those who had occupied the farms to the Catholic Irish, a class with whom the Protestants did not wish to live as neighbors. These combined unfavorable conditions caused the Presbyterian families to remove to a country where they could have freedom of worship and the privilege of owning the soil on which they lived. But in consequence of the various periods of settlement in the Ulster plantation their leases did not expire during the same years, hence their leaving Ireland coincided with those dates. The beginning of the greatest exodus of the Scotch-Irish was in the year 1680, and as the religious and secular conditions in Ulster became more intolerable the ratio of increase in emigration was rapid. This extensive removal from Ireland to America was one of the most striking features of that country and one which had a marked effect upon the history of the American Colonies, which drew so much of its best blood from the Presbyterians who came from the Ulster plantation. After 1718 about forty-two hundred men and women left the North of Ireland within three years. In 1740, in consequence of the great famine, twelve thousand left annually for the American plantations. From 1771 to 1773 the emigration from Ulster was estimated at thirty thousand, of whom ten thousand were weavers. Thus was the Province drained of the young, the enterprising and most desirable class of its population. They left the land that had been saved by their fathers' swords, and crossed the sea to escape the galling tyranny of the bishops whom England had made the rulers of the country; then they settled in a new and better land where they founded homes, built churches, peopled communities and maintained their religious faith, but here they had to draw the sword to save from England the land they had adopted.

Nearly all of the families removing from Ayrshire to the Province of Ulster in the North of Ireland changed their names from Goudie to Goudy and Gawdy and their descendants have perpetuated these forms of spelling till the present time.

From early records connected with ecclesiastical affairs and from the land records and the vital records we have found numerous forms of spelling the name; among these made note of were the following: Gaut, Gade, Gaud, Gaute, Gaudie,

Gawdie, Gawdy, Gowdy, Goudy, Goudey, Gaudry, Gauden, Gaudern, Gawdern, and Goudin. Some of these spellings were evidently errors by those who handled the pen.

From many corresponding circumstances and harmonious traditions there are reasons for believing that these heads of the American families were not closely related, although descended from a common stock, originally, in Scotland. Had they come from the same district, or neighborhood, in Ireland they would probably have followed the trails of those who preceded them and the clannish spirit so characteristic of this race would have drawn them together in a consolidated community. But though they came over in company with old neighbors and collateral kinsmen, they were widely separated in their places of settlement and are not known to have had any communication with each other.

The traditional elements interwoven with the vital extant statistics lend to the history of these early generations of the several branches of the Goudy and Gowdy families in the American Colonies a feature of uncertainty, a feature found in all traditionary and legendary information that has been transmitted orally by several generations of venerable persons whose memories were defective. All such recitations contained a seed truth and sometime the family history was well known and fresh in the minds of the families who came to our shores; but through the friction of the passing decades these traditionary statements have changed angles and become transformed until, at the present time, they are often very misleading. However, the experienced historian and the genealogist have learned caution by the comparison of "auld wives' fables" told at the hearthstones of bygone generations with the authentic contemporary records and becomes suspicious of any statement that has not been fully sustained by unquestionable documentary proof; and he winnows the chaff of error from the grain of truth without hesitancy, and with unsparing hand deposits each in separate bins. He conserves the residuary traditional matter, however, for what it may be worth, culling therefrom all that tallies with the more authentic records.

It seems somewhat singular that the published lists of emigrants contain but one name of this family; this was Henry Goudy, who had embarked for Bermuda in the West Indies. Probably many of the early lists of the Scotch-Irish emigrants were lost. Among the first known to have come to New England were the Goudys who settled about Dover, Newcastle, and the Isle of Shoals in New Hampshire, whose names appear as early as 1710 and 1715. Amos Goudy, probably from the Newcastle family, appeared in the town York, in Maine, as a landowner in 1722. A James Goudy of New Hampshire was a married man at the time of the French war and was killed at the siege of Louisburg. The records of Boston, Medford, Medfield, Marblehead, Taunton, and Lynn show that families of the name were in those towns as early as 1712. Simon Gowdy, a resident of Boston, must have been born before the dawn of the nineteenth century. James Gowdy and Hill Gowdy were contemporary with this Simon Gowdy and were evidently his kindred. Some of these were married and had children born in the towns mentioned, but finally removed to Connecticut and became the heads of the numerous families there. See biographical sections of this work for more particulars.

Among the pioneers of the American colonies there were no better families than those who came from the north of Ireland. These descendants of the pure-blooded Scotch settlers in the province of Ulster brought with them the same physical and mental characteristics so conspicuous in their experiences when dwelling in the glens and mountains of Scotland. As the Gowdys in America were evidently from

the northern counties of Ireland it seems appropriate for this work to present an epitomized verbal picture of the salient features of the race. The prevailing conditions in Scotland, both political and religious, had produced a peculiar class of people. The conflict of faiths, the contentions for freedom of thought and liberties in forms of worship, the sufferings endured for conscience sake for generations, had developed strong principles and purposes amongst this race. At the time of the plantation of the Scotch pioneers in Ulster one of the principal land-owners said of them that they came with "better port" than the English settlers. They were a select class.

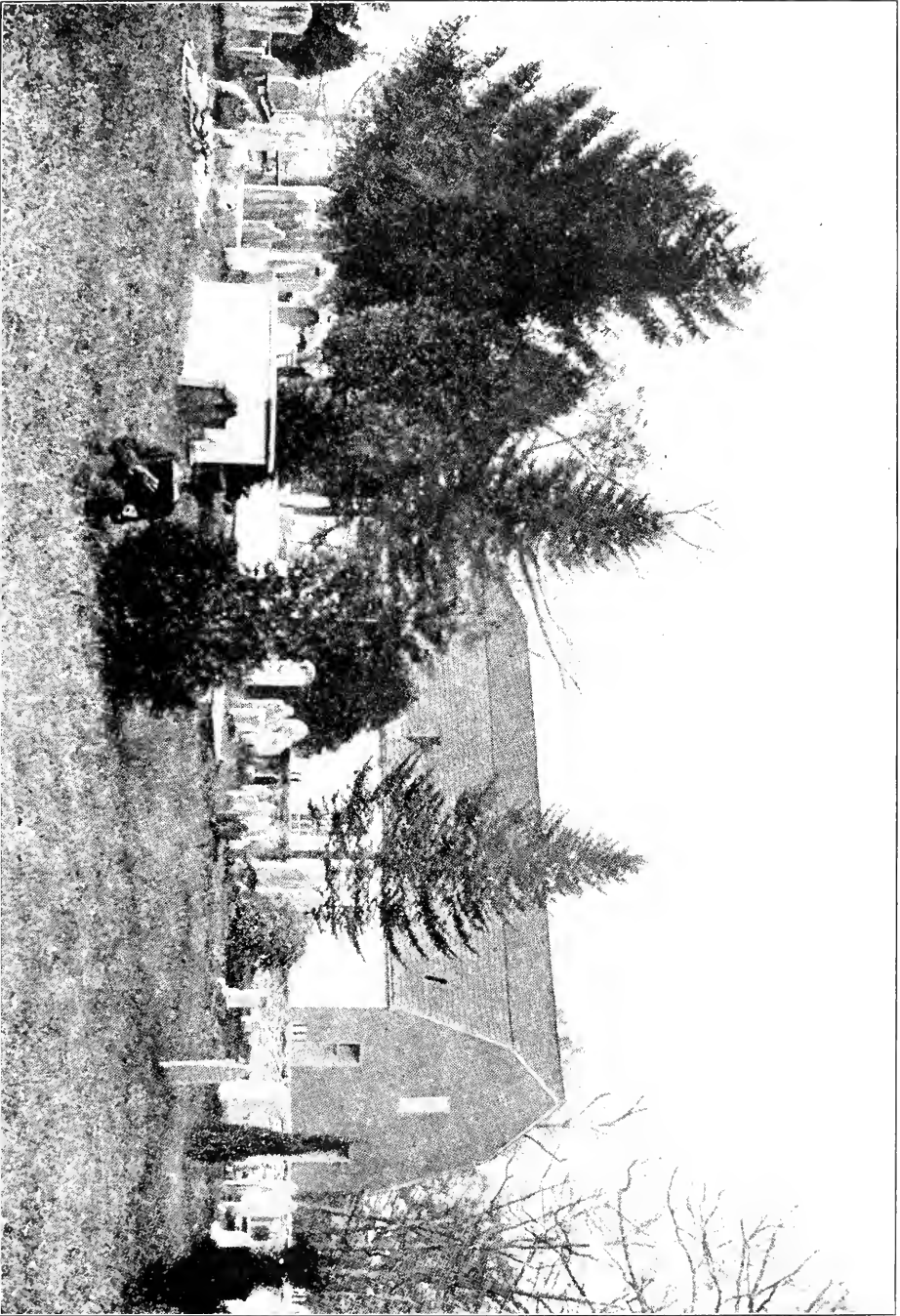
The commissioners in Ulster at the time of settling the country with Scotch families were careful to gratify them in their clannish preferences; that old neighbors and kindred born in Scotland might dwell in communities. From the allotment of the land we find that in the county Armagh the barony of Fewes fell to the Scotch. In county Tyrone the two baronies of Mountjoy and Strabane fell to the Scotch. In county Donegal the baronies of Portlough and Boulagh fell to the Scotch. In county Fermanagh the baronies of Knockninnie and Magheraboy also fell to the Scottish families. This same principle obtained in the American settlements. The Scotch-Irish came as families, churches and communities; they were connected by blood or intermarriages and would not sever the ties that had bound them together in their old homes. There is scarcely an instance known where, among the early emigrants from Ulster, a Scotch-Irish family lived isolated; and it will only be necessary to consult the genealogical sections of this family history to prove that those emigrants were careful to associate themselves in such a collective community that the inherent clannish spirit might be preserved. The surnames of those intermarried with the Goudys show that they formed alliances only with those of their own race.

The pioneer families bearing this name brought with them all of these physical, intellectual and moral features, and when established in their new homes contributed strong and beneficial elements to society in the communities where they sat down. They had to encounter all the conditions of a pioneer settlement in an almost unbroken wilderness when hewing out for themselves and their children the homes they inhabited; they rolled back the forests and opened to the genial sunshine broad fields that were soon covered with billows of golden grain. They assisted in the founding of churches, schools and colleges; they became substantial, progressive and useful citizens, sharing in all of the means necessary for the development of the country and leaving the impress of their moral character upon the generation of their contemporaries. The mothers acquitted themselves of the obligations laid upon them with faithfulness and devotion and sent forth their sons and daughters with the holy benediction of a pure example and prudent counsel. Like their remote Norse ancestors on the shores of the Baltic Sea these pioneer families built their virgin homes in the wilderness of the materials proffered by the treasuries of the forests and hillsides, of timber and stone. and their lives in the new country was one of toil and frugality; they denied themselves the luxuries enjoyed by those who had the advantages of a more advanced community and were content with such wholesome fare as the game in the forests and fruit of the fields afforded; however, when prosperity had crowned their exertions and plenty filled their garner, they provided more pretentious homesteads and furnished them with greater comfort and attractiveness. All of these general statements will be abundantly verified in the personal history and biography of the several families.

Among the New England pioneer families named Gowdy there were examples of industry that took their initiative in the far-away lands from whence the intermediate generations sprung; they were lovers of the sea and hugged its shores; they plied the fisherman's craft as their progenitors had done on the fiords and wicks of Norway and Shetland; they went forth upon the restless waves to receive Neptune's baptism of spume-drift while luring the finny denizens of the deep; they built their houses upon the elevated bluffs overhanging the ocean and gazed from their door-stones upon the white sails that flecked the distant waves. Some of these coming early to the seacoast towns of New Hampshire and Maine, sat down upon the bays and river-mouths, built their fisher-huts, launched their boats and spread their nets upon the rocks to dry. In the towns of Newcastle and Old York; away in the eastern townships, called "the jumping-off-place" these sons of Neptune stimulated by the Viking blood that coursed through their veins plied the piscatorial art and established homes. When means had been acquired they purchased extensive lands farther inland, erected more substantial homes and devoted themselves to agricultural pursuits. Some there were who saw the advantages of the water-powers that bordered their farms and built mills for their own and the accommodation of their neighbors. Scions of these pioneer families soon became prominent members of society and were honored by their compatriots with positions of trust in which they served with devotion to the public weal and the satisfaction of their supporters.

From the year 1680, the Scotch-Irish began to dispose of their lands, leave their homes and embark for the American Colonies. As the conditions in Ulster became intolerable their kindred followed them, the ratio of emigration constantly increasing, until thousands of these Protestant families were scattered along the coast from New England through Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas. Having become settled and a degree of prosperity having been secured by the pioneers of this race, they forwarded letters to those left behind in which the lands, forests, rivers and lakes were described in such glowing colors that early in the nineteenth century several shiploads of Presbyterian families from Ireland were landed on our shores. A typical letter written by the head of an American family to his friends in Ulster lies before me as I write. Among these emigrants came the families of Gowdy, some of whom settled in New England, some in Pennsylvania, and others in the Carolinas.

The stories told around the firesides in the American homes concerning the experiences of persecution and sufferings endured in Scotland and in Ireland deeply impressed the minds of the children from generation to generation, and those traditions were not suffered to die out. In many of the pioneer homes of the Scotch-Irish in the American Colonies the Bible and such books as "The Cloud of Witnesses" and "The Scots Worthies" would lie side by side upon the tables. All of these associations and influences served to foster a love for the Presbyterian Church among the young and they were taught to believe the doctrines of this denomination were the fundamental precepts for the formation of character and conduct. In the new settlements the Presbyterian ministers who preached to the pioneer families were nearly all Scotch or Scotch-Irish; and having been educated in the schools and colleges of their native land were familiar with the history of the times when the Covenanters were driven from their homes to the wilderness; and their sermons were often an echo from those far-away scenes and sights. When the population was limited to clusters of families on the borders of the wilderness the churches were a long distance away and considerable journeys were necessary to



OLD DERRY CHURCH.

reach the places of worship; however these families managed to be present on the Sabbaths and with reverence listened to the gospel.

In our study of the elements of character as exhibited in their various positions in life while we have followed them in all their movements and migrations for a period of eight centuries, we should summarize our estimation of the salient features of the family character about as follows: all the foreign tributaries of blood that have flowed into the veins of these Gowdys have not quenched the ancient fires that burned in the souls of their Viking ancestors; the inherent elements of character so conspicuous in the lives of these sea-rovers have sometimes slumbered like smothered fires only to crop up in all their intensity under such circumstances as fanned them into a flame. The same hardihood, the same heroism, the same contempt of danger, the same restless temperament and inclination to roam; the love of adventure and association with new scenes; the ability to adjust themselves to altered conditions and to develop new institutions; a love for learning and in process of time and events to rise into professional and official positions until they became the leading spirits in the communities where their lot was cast. They have exhibited the same inflexible will power, the same tenacity of purpose, the same adherence to principle, the same thoroughness in preparation and devotion to duty, the same fearlessness in speaking the truth and in the defence of what they believed to be right. Certainly the Gowdys and Goudys have shown great individuality, originality and independence of character. The minority of numbers on the side of a proposition never swayed them from their purpose, and if they stood alone they would win or die in the conflict. The Norse, the Norman, the Englishman, the Scotchman, the Ulsterman and the American—all of these nationalities have blended in the family temperament, but each peculiarity inherited by them during the passing centuries has become so stereotyped in their mental fabrics that each attribute stands out with the same prominence as if it had not been associated with modifying forces. It has been said by one noble-hearted and pronounced old representative of the family, that a Gowdy would be born, would live, would die, and would be buried in a fashion to please himself. We shall leave this statement for the consideration of those who, possessing the Gowdy temperament, can vouch for the truthfulness of the assertion.



Derivation and Mutation of the Surname.

SURNAMES did not come into general use until about the middle of the tenth century when they appeared in Normandy; and at the time of the conquest (1066) they were introduced into England and Scotland. It is a matter of history that many of the Norman adventurers who came over in the army of William the Conqueror had adopted the local names of their seats or chateaus which were preceded by the preposition "de". Also that only a small number of those who were rewarded with lands in England for their services at the battle of Hastings remained in that country; many returned to their estates in Normandy, having bestowed their newly acquired territorial possessions upon their sons who came over and settled on them; then applied their personal names to the seats founded by them in England. When, however, the Norman-French language disappeared from England, in nearly all instances the prefix "de" was discarded and the English substitute "of" adopted — unless retained for euphony.

In Scotland, where surnames did not come into general use till the 12th century and were for a long time variable, they had a different designation for such as had adopted the names of their places of residence, using the title "Of that Ilk".

The assumption of surnames by the common people is everywhere of a later date than that of the gentle families.

Surnames may be divided into several classes; such as personal, mechanical and territorial. The surnames Walker, Springer, Sleeper, Armstrong, Goodman, Longstaff, Lockhart, Douglass, Broadhead, Cruikshanks and Longfellow, were derived from some peculiarity of those to whom they were first applied. The following are some of the mechanical surnames common among the families of the present time. Carpenter, Turner, Wheelwright, Weaver, Webster, Brewer, Boulter, Butler, Wheeler, Gardner and Usher. Among the local surnames we may mention Bowerbank, Fairbank, Burnham, Bradbury, Mansfield, Merryfield, Littlefield and Butterfield.

The reason for the adoption of surnames is obvious. In localities where there were dwelling several individuals bearing the same Christian names it became necessary to apply some distinguishing title to represent each, such as "John the Wheelwright" and "John the Carpenter"; and in time these appellations became fixed surnames for their descendants. This custom of affixing a distinguishing title to a Christian name is as ancient as "Bible-times". Simon surnamed Peter was dwelling with one Simon a tanner by the seaside. John and James were surnamed Boanerges and Judas Iscariot was so-named to distinguish him from another Judas of more honorable reputation. To distinguish two persons bearing the same Christian names locally they were designated as "Williams of Fairbank" or "William of Woodbridge". An individual well-known for his great stature was called Longfellow and his neighbor whose strength of arm was locally known was called "John the Armstrong". A man with bow-legs was known as Samuel the Crookshanks. All of these names finally became fixed as family surnames and were transmitted from father to son and from mother to daughter.

The derivation of the variant forms of the surname by which the families represented in this book have been known, may have had a double origin; or,

different branches of the family brought the title from widely divergent sources into England and Scotland. If we look to Scotland we shall find the word Gowde is defined as a clip or fist; hence among the pioneers of Scottish descent in New England when a man had become offensive and was being punished those who approved of the chastisement shouted "Give him Gowdy". If we should seek in the Low Countries for the derivation of the name we might be told that it was from the town of Gouda where the celebrated cheese was made. We must look, however, across seas to Norway and Denmark for the origin of the family titles that now concern our inquiry. The name in its earlier forms was both local and personal, and was derived from the Norse word "Gade" or "Garde". The word Gard is in English equivalent to Yard, meaning an enclosure; hence "Ostergard" or the Eastern Farm. But there were and now are persons bearing these names. Gilbert Goudie Esq., born in the Shetland Isles and a competent Norse scholar who has investigated the family history, says: "The first form in which, so far as can be gathered, the name Goudie or Goudy is to be found, is in the Scandinavian Gaut or Gaute (later Gjaute) a personal name which gradually became fixed as a surname. In this original form, phonetically, it was long continued, as in the Gawdy families in England, Gadie or Gaudie families in Shetland and Gade in Denmark and Norway. "This gentleman has recently found while visiting in Norway several persons occupying respectable positions named Gade; proving that the ancient orthography is still perpetuated in the old homeland."

The editor of this work through an examination of the early records in the Orkney Islands has found the name spelled as in the Shetlands by the pioneers, "Gadie", but later as "Gawdie" and "Goudie".

Gilbert Goudie also assumes that the first known to have adopted the change from Goudie to Gawdie was Professor John Gawdie of Edinburgh University from 1753 as will be shown afterwards and this form or its equivalent, "Goudie" or "Goudy," is now in almost universal acceptance.

Recent examination of ancient documents relating to the ancestors of the English Baronial families proves that they used the form "Gawdie" and later "Gawdy." It is therefore plausible to assume that Principal Gawdie had investigated the ancestral history of his family and finding the name "Gawdie" in the old documents, adopted that orthography.

Quoting further from Gilbert Goudie: "In the Isle of Man, that strange little almost independent state in the Irish Sea, once the Scandinavian "Kingdom" of Man, the richly sculptured cross at Kirkmichael, presumably of the 9th or 10th century, bears an inscription in Runic characters to the effect that *Gaut* carved it and all the other stones in the island. *Gaut girthi thana auk alla Maun*, and in the Orkneyinga Saga, in a narrative of proceedings in the 12th century, Gaute of Skeggbjarnstadir is introduced as a prominent personage.

Unless in the case of Archbishop Gaute or Gowte of Dromtheim, in Norway (Deeds of 1490-1532) and of Hemming Gadde, Bishop of Lincopine in Sweden, (1504) little more is recorded of the name until the middle of the 16th century when the family of Gawdy of Claxton Hall, Harling, and other properties in the county of Norfolk, is found as one of distinction in England."

NOTE—While visiting in Norway in the year 1914, Gilbert Goudie Esq. of Edinburgh, Scotland, found no less than seventeen persons bearing the family name spelled "Gade". The terminal "E" being accented as a syllable, making the pronunciation "Gad-e". These Norwegian Gades were all filling respectable positions. He also found several persons in Copenhagen, Denmark, belonging to this family using the same orthography. These discoveries prove that the ancient forms of the surname have been perpetuated in the Scandinavian countries.

Continuing, Gilbert Goudie says: "The origin of this Gawdy family in England does not now appear to be known; but looking to what has already been said as to the Norse derivation of the name, it is not improbable that they were representatives of some Norman-French family which may have found its way to British ground in the train of William the Conqueror in the 11th century, or in the time of some of his early successors on the throne of England; or, they may have descended from some one of the original invaders from Scandinavia who, in the Viking Age, or at earlier date, conquered and settled on the east coast of England, where personal names and place names in many instances give unmistakable evidence of a Scandinavian origin".

Recent investigation and search pursued has revealed that the head of the baronial families in England was a Frenchman, or a Norman, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Gascony. He was a knight named Sir Bruise Gawdy. He was naturalized and settled in Suffolk, England, as early as 1352. He married a daughter of William Hammond of Swaffham, Bulbeck, Cambridge. This historical fact is supported by the pedigree on Vellum compiled for Sir Framlingham Gawdy and now preserved in the British Museum. This ancestor of the Gawdy families in England evidently represented the ancient French-Norman house of Gaudin so long distinguished in the official life of France; a family still numerous and respectable in that country.

The transition from Goudie to Goldie was easy. Gold in the Lowland Scotch dialect is invariably called "Goud" or "Gowd" and the modernized form of the surname, Goldie, is still spoken as Goudie. Whether the change of spelling is considered an improvement we cannot say. An example of the spelling and Scotch pronunciation is found in the lines by Burns the poet where he has said,

"The rank is but the guinea stamp,
The man's the Goud for a' that".

BRUISE—BRUESE—BROUSE—BRUCE—BRUS.

This is the surname of an illustrious family of Norman extraction, the English and Scottish branches being descended from Robert de Brus, a Norman knight who accompanied William the Conqueror to England in 1066 and died soon after, leaving a son Adam de Brus who became the ancestor of the Breuses and Bruses of Britain.

It will be seen that the Breuses were associated with the Gawdys and Gaudens both in Suffolk and in Surrey, and also that members of the families of Gawdy and Gauden owned lands in the same parish of Denbenham, Norfolk. Sir Dennis Gauden Knt, acquired the land on Clapham Common, on which he built his mansion of the Breuse family. The Gawdy family at Redenhall were descended maternally from the Breuses in Normandy and were intermarried with them in England in later generations. As the Breuse family were the lords of the Manor of Redenhall, in Denbenham, soon after the Conquest, and as Sir Breuse Gawdy, Knt., derived his first name from them and settled in Redenhall along with them, it seems probable that this Gawdy family inherited some of their lands from the Breuses as their heirs.

These Breuses were possessed of estates in Normandy long after their coming to England and Scotland where they were granted extensive lands. In the absence of any historical evidence to the contrary, I shall assume to say that the Gawdys living in the Border Shires of Scotland migrated from England with their kinsmen the Breuses, and with the Norman families of Le Haye, Comyn and Soulis.

A correspondent writing for the Genealogical Department of the Boston Transcript has produced the following information concerning the Brus, Bruce, Bruise, Brouse families. This article is so comprehensive and evidently based on good authority, that the Editor of this Family History has, with the proper credit, made use of it.

Percy. A correspondent interested in certain Neville and Percy connections with the Beckwith family asks for certain information, which I will attempt to give in part:

Emma who married Hugo de Malebisse, ancestor of the Beckwiths, was daughter of Willam de Percy and Adelaide de Tonbridge (Adeliza de Tunbrigg, according to the "House of Percy"), daughter of Richard third Earl of Clare. He was fourth Baron Percy (born 1112, died 1168) son of William de Percy, third baron (died 1133) and his wife Alice, daughter of Everard, Baron de Ros. He was son of Alan de Percy, second baron (born about 1069, died 1120) and Emma, daughter of Gilbert de Gaunt, Baron of Folkingham, and thus grand-daughter of Baldwin, Count of Flanders, and through him descendant of Alfred the Great. He was son of William de Percy styled "Als-Gernons," first baron, a Norman knight who settled in Yorkshire, 1067, and married Emma de Port, a Saxon Lady, heiress of Semar by Scarborough. The Beckwith family connects with the Percy family too early to have other royal lines.

The connection with the Bruces is more complex and difficult. Genealogists must bear in mind that Bruces are plentiful. "Li sires de Breux" who came to England are said to have been two hundred in number, and forty-three manors in East and West Riding of Yorkshire and fifty-one manors in North Riding were their reward. Robert de Bruce I. (died 1094?) got forty thousand acres and located his seat at Skelton in Cleveland, near Whitby. His son Robert de Bruce II. (born 1078(?), died 1141) got from David I., King of Scotland, a charter for Strath Annan or Annandale in 1124. He married Agnes Pagnel, daughter of Fulk Pagnel of Cherlton, and had two sons, Adam de Bruce, who received Skelton and the other English estates of his father; and Robert de Bruce III. (died 1180?), founder of the Scottish branch, who held Annandale during the reigns of David I., Malcolm IV. and William the Lion. The charter of Annandale was confirmed to him in 1166. This Robert de Bruce III. had two sons: Robert de Bruce IV. (died before 1191), who married, 1183, Isabel, daughter of William the Lion by a daughter of Robert of Avenel. Dying without heirs, he left his estate to his brother, William de Bruce, who held it till his death in 1245, William's son, Robert de Bruce V. (died 1245), married Isabel, second daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, younger brother of William the Lion. He was a powerful noble on account of his royal connections. His son Robert de Bruce VI. (1210-1295,) had the estate of Annandale and added ten knight's fees in England on the death of his mother in 1251. He married, in 1244, Isabel, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, became first chief justice of England in 1268, and left a son, Robert de Bruce VII. (1253-1304), called Earl of Carrick in right of his wife, Margery, Countess of Carrick, daughter of Nigel, second Earl of Carrick by Margery, daughter of Walter the steward of Scotland. This Robert had brothers: Barnard and John, and left children: Robert de Bruce VIII., who became King of Scotland; Isabel, who married Eirik of Norway, in 1293; Edward de Bruce, Lord of Galloway, "King of Ireland," killed at Dundalk, 1318; Thomas; Alexander; Nigel, all three executed in 1307; Mary, Christian, Matilda, Margaret and possibly two others, all married to Scotch nobles and landed men. Robert de Bruce VIII. or Robert I., king of Scotland (born July 11, 1274, died of leprosy at Cardross, June 7, 1329) married first, Isabella, daughter of Donald, Earl of Mar, and had one child, Margery, who married Walter, hereditary steward of Scotland, and had a son, Robert II., king of Scotland, first of the Stuart line of kings; married second, about 1304, Elizabeth de Burgh, a sister of the Earl of Ulster, and had by her, first, John, who died in infancy; David II., who married Johanna, sister of Edward, king of England; Matilda, married Thomas Ysaak, a simple esquire; Margaret, wife of William Earl of Sunderland. He had also illegitimate children: Sir Robert, who fell at Duppelin; Walter, who died before his father; Nigel, steward of Carrick; Margaret, wife of Robert Glen; Elizabeth, wife of Walter Oliphant, and Christian.

Adam de Bruce (died 1161), founder of the Skelton line, had son Adam de Bruce (died 1185), who had a son Peter de Bruce (died 1211), whose son Peter de Bruce (died 1240), according to Nicholas, but "in the Holy Land, 1247," according to the Visitation of Shropshire, married Hellewysa (Eloise) de Lancaster, daughter of William de Lancaster, Baron of Kendall, and had a son Peter and four daughters. When this Peter de Bruce, sheriff of Scarborough, died without heirs the estate went to the four sisters, one of whom, Luca de Bruce, married Marmaduke Thwing.

It must be apparent from this sketch that there is no place for Lady Dame Beckwith, daughter of Sir William Bruce, or Jane, daughter of Sir William Bruce.

The National Directory of Biography says that Lady Beckwith was daughter of William Bruce of Pickering. I am unable to identify this member of the family. As to Jane who married Richard de Percy, it must be noted that this is one of the generations of the Visitations which both Nicholas's Peerage and the History of the House of Percy reject. If such a person as Jane, daughter of Sir William Bruce, existed at all, it must have been of an earlier Sir William than any in the above famous line of Robert, head of the family at the Conquest.

There was however a William de Braose (undoubtedly of the same geographical group, Braose being an English rendering of Breaux). Lord of Braose near Falaise in Normandy, who received states in England at the Conquest. This family located at Brember in Sussex. Of this family Nicholas records William de Braose (living 1075) whose son Philip de Braose was dispossessed of his lands in 1163. His son William de Braose (died 1210) married Maud St. Valerie and had sons: Giles, Bishop of Hereford; Reginald de Braose (died 1221) whose son William de Braose (died 1229) left four daughters as his heirs. I do not find these daughters' names. John de Braose, nephew of Giles, Bishop of Hereford, evidently son of a brother not named by Nicholas, was Lord of Gower and died 1231. His son William de Braose (Brus in the Visitations) married Eva, daughter of William Marshall senior, Earl of Pembroke, and had three sons, William, Peter and Thomas. William de Braose (Brus) (died 1322) left heirs his two daughters: Aliva, wife of John de Mowbray, and Joan, wife of John de Bohun of Midhurst. Peter had sons, Johannes Bruce of Shocklock, County Chester, father of Agnes, wife of Urian St. Piers; and George (died without issue) and William de Braose (Brus) whose son Peter left as heir a daughter Alice, wife of Sir Ralph St. Owen. Thomas de Braose (Brus) succeeded as Lord of Gower, but died in 1361, leaving John (died without issue), Thomas (died young) and Joane (died without issue).

There are a number of Williams in this family and it is difficult to place daughters of a Sir William Bruce without more facts.

A Matilda de Bruce of Brecknock (died 1210) who married Lord Griffith ap Resi is called "*filia Williemi, Domini Bruce*" by the Shropshire Visitations. Because of Brecknock and the Welsh marriage she may be of this Bruce of Gower family.

The Percy family connects with the Bruces at one other point. Isabel, daughter of Adam de Bruce, pretty certainly the second Adam of Skelton, married Henry de Percy, son of Agnes de Percy and Jocelyn de Louvain, and thus descendant of Charlemagne and Alfred the Great. Other questions I cannot answer at present.

J. W. S. A.



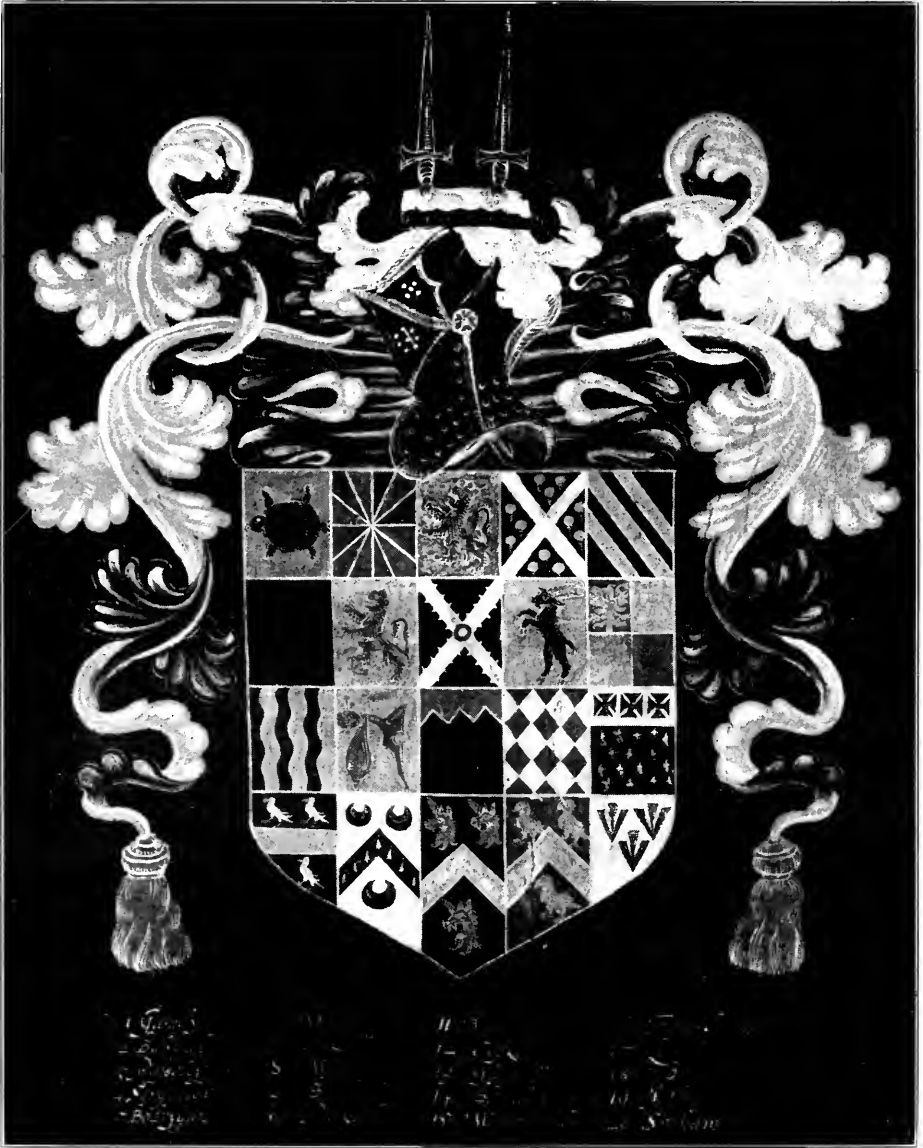
The Family Heraldry.

All ancient nations mentioned in history, wore some kind of defensive armor when engaged in battle; sometimes of leather, of brass, of iron, and of steel. Some of the more noble and distinguished had their coats of mail and their helmets richly ornamented with gold and silver. The sacred historians who wrote the Scriptures were familiar with shields, breastplates and helmets, and Paul admonished his brethren to "put on the whole armor of God". When coats of armor were made from thick leather, they were padded with some elastic material that would deaden the blow of sword or spear. Scale armor was composed of plates of brass, iron, or steel, so formed and joined as to adapt itself to the necessary movements of the soldier's body. Armor originally only covered the head and shoulders, but in the time of William the Conqueror, men of war were clothed from crown to toe in an encasement of plates or rings of steel. In process of time the old knights and chieftains had devices on their shields which represented their prowess and were significant of their family name or places of residence; then a crest was worn on the helmet, well known to the followers of a commander that could be seen in battle and served as ensign. The symbols and devices painted on the shields were of endless variety, "from the highest things celestial to the lowest things terrestrial." Sometimes sur-coats of leather were worn over the polished armor of brass and steel to protect the soldier from the heat of the sun; then the devices painted on the shields were also embroidered on these overgarments, and thus the arms became visible to every beholder when in battle without a standard. From this method of displaying the emblems and armorial bearings, arose the term, *Cole armure*, or coat-of-arms.

Many of the monumental sculptures and effigies in the churches of England represent men dressed in armor, covered with a sur-coat on which are their armorial bearings, exactly corresponding with those on their battle shields. In the middle ages, armorial devices had become so systematised that they formed a language understood by the common people. The learned and the plebeian could read the symbolic picture, which was presented to the eye in a thousand ways till the system was interwoven with the character and teaching of the people-at-large. The noble families decorated their mansions and carriages with armorial insignia; the ancestry of these families was known by the shields in the upper parts of the windows.

The church favored armorial bearings. The old knights took their banners to be blessed by the priests before going to engage in the Crusade wars, and on their return, these trophies, covered with honorable decorative charges, were suspended in the chapel-lofts, and being of a perishable nature, the distinctions were in time permanently displayed in the glass of the windows, the frescoes of the walls, or carved in the stone of the building itself.

In the infancy of the heraldry, every knight assumed such armorial distinction as he pleased, without consulting his sovereign. Animals, plants, imaginary monsters, things artificial, and objects familiar to pilgrims, were adopted; and frequently the object chosen was suggestive of the name of the person or family. These were called by the French "*armes parlantes*" or speaking arms. The Apple-



GAWDY ARMS.

tons had three apples in their shields; the Bells had three bells; the Masons had three trowels; the Watermans had three "millrinds"; the Swans three birds of that species, and the Ryedales, three ears of rye.

As coats-of-arms became more numerous confusion often arose from the use by different knights, of the same symbols; and this confusion was augmented by the practice of feudal chiefs in allowing their followers to bear their arms in battle as a mark of honor. In consequence of this practice many of the coats of arms so closely resembled each other, that it was imperative, for distinction's sake, that some restrictions and regulations should be laid down respecting the character, number, and position of the figures represented on the shields. This necessity led, in course of time, to the development of a regular system of heraldry, and the ancient rules show that the process was going on in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

In England, the assumption of arms by private persons was first restrained by a proclamation from Henry V. which prohibited every one who had not borne arms at Agincourt to assume them, except in virtue of inheritance or a grant from the Crown. To enforce this ruling, herald visitations were instituted, and continued from time to time for several centuries. All persons claiming the right to bear arms were warned to assemble at some stated place in the district, and to bring with them all arms, crests, and pedigrees, for examination by the herald's deputy and present evidence of their genuineness. So strict were the laws relating to coats-of-arms at this time, that a man who had assumed certain armorial bearings without proper authority, lost one of his ears as the penalty.

In the United Kingdom of Great Britain, no person is entitled to bear arms without a hereditary claim by descent, or a grant from the competent authority, this jurisdiction being executed by Herald's College in England, the Lyon Court in Scotland, and the College of Arms in Ireland; and it is illegal to use not only a coat-of-arms, but a crest.

The passion for outward distinctions is so deeply implanted in human nature that in America, where all differences are repudiated, many families known to have been descended from an ancestry who were granted arms, have ornamented their homes with the ancient historic memorials representing the bearings described in the work on heraldry; these devices are becoming more popular every year as the interest in genealogy increases, and are frequently seen on the doors of carriages and printed on stationery. There are no laws to prevent any person from having in his house a picture of the arms and crest borne by his ancestors, and the interest in them is perfectly natural and commendable.

As many who may read this book have not been favored with the opportunity for making themselves familiar with the "language of heraldry", the foregoing comprehensive description will prove of interest and value, and may help them to understand and appreciate more fully the heraldic verbal representation concerning the arms of the family under notice.

Gawdy and Gauden Arms.

SIR THOMAS GAWDY OF HARLESTON.

Quarterly 1 and 4, a tortoise passant Argent and gold, on a fesse Governated gules and argent between three estoiles sable, a demi-lion rampant and two fleur-de-lis counterchanged 3 gyrony of 8, gold and gules.

GAWDY OF HARLESTON.

Quarterly: 1 4. Vert. a Tortoise Argent. 2 and 3 Gyronny of 12 Gold and Azure. Crest—On a Chapeau Gules, turned Ermine, two Swords erect Argent, hilts and pomels Gold.

HARLEAN MANUSCRIPT.

Vert. a Tortoise Argent. Crest—A Wolf passant per pale Argent and Gold.

THOMAS GAWDY OF HARLESTON.

By Baker, Garter-at-Arms, London.

Ornate. On a Fesse Garbony of 4 Gules and Argent, a Demi-Lion between Fleur-de-lis Gold. All between 3 Estoiles Sable. Crest—A lion's paw erect and erased, Argent armed. Azure grasping a lure the top fretty Gold, the line about the paw and ring Gold.

THOMAS GAWDY OF GAWDY HALL.

Confirmation of Arms and Grant of Crest by Sir G. Detick, Garter-at-Arms. 25th Nov., 2d of Elizabeth.

Vert. a Tortoise Argent. Crest a Wolf passant, per pale Argent and Gules.

NOT ASSIGNED.

Vert. a Tortoise passant Argent. Crest—A wreath Argent and Gules. A Chapeau turned up Ermine on which are two Daggers in pale Argent, hilted Gold mantled Gules doubled Argent.

IN PARLOR WINDOWS, BIDWELL HALL.

- 1 FRAMLINGHAM. Argent. A Fesse Gules between three Cornish Crows, proper.
- 2 GAWDY. Impaling Bassingbourne, Gyronny of 12 Gold and Azure. Bassingbourne Gawdy (1593) impaling Framlingham and his quarterings, viz:—
 - i. Lee, Sable, a Chevron Ermine between three Crescents Argent.
 - ii. Bome, Sable, a Chevron Gules between three Unicorns, heads erased Argent.
 - iii. Tiploft. Argent, a Saltire engrailed, Gules.
 - iv. Charleton. Gold a lion rampant, Gules.
 - v. Holland (No description).
 - vi. Inglethorpe. Gules a Cross engrailed, Argent.
 - vii. Bradston. Argent a Canton Azure, a Rose Gold.
 - viii. De-La-Pole., with an Annulet.
 - ix. Framlingham. Impaling Neville and his quarterings.

IN STIFFKEY CHURCH.

There were six colored shields in alabaster, the sixth, Vert a tortoise for Gawdy impaling Bacon.

8. Argent, a Chevron engrailed between three Hurtz each charged with a Lion's gamb erased at the first, Hogan. Vert a Tortoise passant in Fesse Argent, Gawdy.

9. Quarterly, 1 and 4 Gawdy; 2 and 3 Gyronny of 12, Azure and Gold,—Bassingbourne; impaling quarterly, 1 and 4 Argent, a Wyvern displayed Sable between 3 holly leaves Vert.—Onsley.

10. Gawdy, impaling, Gules, two Lions passant in pale Argent, debriused by a bendlet Gold,—L'Estrange.

11. Gawdy impaling Bassingbourne.

12. The same.

13. Gules two Bars and a Chief indented Gold,—Hare; impaling Bassingbourne.

14. Gold on a Fesse of 6 Gules and Argent between three Estoiles of six points

Sable, a demi-lion rampant between three Fleur-de-lis, all counterchanged, Gay; impaling Gawdy.

15. Gules on a Fesse, between 3 Estoiles of six points Argent, as many mullets Sable, Everard; impaling quarterly, Gawdy and Bassingbourne.

FOR WILLIAM GAWDY, CLAXTON.

Monument on the North wall of chancel with three colored shields.

1. (Defaced) Vert, a Tortoise passant Argent with a crest for difference. Gawdy of Claxton.

2. Quarterly;—1 and 4 Gawdy, per fesse Argent and Gules; in a chief two Mullets Sable (Bacon) Gules on a Chief Argent two mullets pierced, Sable.

3. Gawdy.

ON A SLAB IN CANTLY CHANCEL.

Gawdy. Vert. A Tortoise passant argent; impaling a Chevron between three Squirrels sejeant (Lovell) On a Chevron Azure between 3 Squirrels Gules, for Lovell.

ON A SLAB IN LODDON CHURCH.

A Tortoise displayed in Fesse (Gawdy) impaling an Heraldic Tiger passant Gold, manes and tufted Argent. Crest. — A Wolf passant per pale Argent and Gules.

Arms Quartered. (1) Framlingham, (2) Lee, of Sussex-Sable, a chevron Erm. between crescents Argent. (3) Horne-Argent, a chevron Gules, between three unicorns' heads Azure. (4) Neville-Argent, a saltire Gules, a label gabony Argent and Azure. (5) Montacute-Argent, three fusils in force Gules. (6) Mountermer-Or an eagle displayed Vert, beak and legs Gules. (8) Charlton de Powys-Or a lion rampant Gules. (9) Holland-Azure, seme de lis, a lion rampant guardant Argent. (10) Edm. de Wodestocke, Earl of Kent, England—Gules three lions passant-guardant in pale Or within a bordure Argent. (11) Wake-Or two bars Gules in chief three toirteaux Sable. (12) Estoteville-Barry often Argent and Gules, surtout a lion rampant Sable. (13) Friglethorp-Gules, a cross engrailed Argent. (14) Bradstone-Argent, sue canton Gules, a rose Or. (15) De la-Pole-Azure, a fesse between 3 leopards' heads Or, an annulet for difference. (16) Burg-Argent, on a fesse dancette Sable, three bezants. (17) Geoffery-Or a chevron Sable, between 3 goldfinches proper. (18) Sotham-Azure (Sable) three pheons Argent".

The shield is surmounted by his crest, a cornish clough, volant Sable. Beneath the shield:—"Ma Force et Mon Amour Est Au Createur".

At the east end of the tomb is a shield, Framlingham and his quarterings impaling Heigham, viz: Quarterly, 1 and 4 Heigham; 2 and 3 Francys.

At the west end of the tomb is another shield, Framlingham and his quarterings, impaling Barnardston, viz: quarterly 1 and 4 Azure a fesse dancette Ermine, between six cross-crosslets Argent; 2 and 3, Havering, Argent, a lion rampant double queued Gules.

GAUDEN On a slab in Froyle Church, Hampshire. A shield bearing a chevron ermine between three leopards' faces, all within a bordure ermine. Crest, a leopard face ermine crowned. Bishop Gauden's Arms.

GAUDEN ARMS—FRENCH.

GAUDIN D'Or. An pal azure chevron d'or; a la bordure d'azure semee de Besants d'or et d'argent alternes; an franc-quartier brochant des comtes ministres a intereaur; comtie 1818.

GAUDIN En Normandie. D'azure an chevron d'or accompagne de tries Aigles d'argent 2 and 4 an chief de gules, fretted d'argent.

GAUDIN De Gaete. D'or an pal d'azure dierrounne d'or; a bordure d'azure, semee de besants d'or, et d'argent, alternating; an chief de gulessemee de estoiles d'argent.

GAUDIN Pierre Simon. D'azure a la licorne d'or; a la bordure de gules chargee du signe des chevaliers ligio naires.

GAUDIN en Bretagne. D'azure semee de fleur-de-lis d'or an lion de meme, brochante.

GAUDIN De La Grange. D'azure, an lion d'or.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

GAUDIN in Brittany. Azure sprinkled with fleur-de-lis gold, surmounted with a lion of the same.

GAUDIN in Normandy. Azure a chevron gold, with three eagles 2 and 4 in chief gules fretted argent.

GAUDIN de la Grange. Azure a lion gold.

GAUDIN de Gaete. Or in pale azure———Or. A bordure azure semee besants gold and argent alternating; chief gules semee with estoiles argent.

GAUDIN Azure a unicorn or; bordure gules; charged with the emblem of the Knights of the legion.



The Gawdy Families in England.

BARONIAL BRANCHES.

Created 1 July, 1663.

Extinct 10 Nov., 1723.

This ancient and distinguished family was derived from a Scandinavian ancestry early removed from Norway to France and descended maternally from the Norman family of De Bruise, since spelled Bruce, and illustrious both in England and Scotland. The Gawdy family and that of De Bruise were intermarried before leaving France and were frequently allied and affiliated with each other after their settlement in Britain.

Sir Bruise Gawdy or Gawdie, the head of this branch of the family in England, was reputed a French Knight who was taken prisoner at the battle of Gascony and having become naturalized established his residence in Suffolk. He married a daughter of William Hammond of Swaffam, Bulbeck, Cambridge, subsequent to 1352, by whom he had issue that became truly great. Representatives of his posterity appreciating the advantages of education were favored with the means of acquiring its legacy and ornaments. For several generations the sons were fitted for their college courses under the best qualified tutors and sent to the Universities from which they graduated in due season with honors. These scholars continued correspondence with their parents and relatives while in college and the "Gawdy Correspondence" filed in the British Museum throws much light on the customs and fashions of the times which will enhance the value of this family memorial.

For succeeding generations representatives of this family were honored with Knighthood. Several of them were eminent in the legal profession and were elevated to the position of Serjeants-at-Law, Commissioners, and Judges of the King's Bench. Two branches of the family were created Baronets, but after the succession of a few generations failed of male heirs and the baronies became extinct.

There seems to be a link missing from the pedigree between Sir Bruise Gawdy and Sir Robert Gawdy the first, as evidenced by the disparity in dates; and from the appearance of the second Robert Gawdy there has been perplexity and irreconcilability among genealogists when attempting to harmonize the records; and writers of equal authority have assumed with assurance to publish the descent of the family from generation to generation without the documentary evidence upon which to establish their claims. (It is hoped that a copy of the ancient pedigree which has been applied for at the British Museum in London may clear away the obscurity and enable the Editor to present a well-connected descent from Sir Bruise Gawdy down to the extinction of the male lines of the family.)

The Bruise Family. As the blood of the Bruise family commingled with that of the Gawdies for several generations through a number of alliances, it seems very proper to present a comprehensive account of these maternal ancestors. The several lines of descent in this family were derived from one or two Norman barons who accompanied William the Conqueror to England. In a roll of the

NOTE—The editor of the letters of Philip Gawdy has written in his Introduction in the printed volume, "The existing pedigrees of the Gawdy family, especially of the generations preceding the first Bassingbourne Gawdy, are so conflicting, and my attempt to reconcile the differences have been so discouraging, that I offer the table (a tabular pedigree inserted in the volume of letters) without any convincing hope on my own part that I have solved the difficulties with absolute correctness."

Knights who participated in the Conquest mention is made of "li sires de Breaux e due sens des Homez"—the lords of Breaux two hundred men. These "Sires" were believed to have taken their names from the lands of Bruise, Brouse or Breaux (found spelled in 25 different forms) between Cherbourg and Villanges where the understructure of an ancient castle remains. One of the "Sires" who followed William the Conqueror to England was named William de Bruise who became Lord of Brember in Sussex, in which county he had 40 lordships besides 12 lordships in Dorsetshire, and others in Hants and Surrey. "Sire" Robert de Bruise, another Norman baron who assisted in the Conquest, received a princely reward for his services in the grant of 94 manors extending to 40,000 acres in Yorkshire. He died in 1094. Through Adam de Bruise, the son of Robert de Bruise just mentioned who acquired the Yorkshire estates, was descended another Robert de Bruise, of Cleveland, who was a companion in arms with Prince David of Scotland, and was rewarded with the lordship of Annandale. From this representative of the family descended the Kings of Scotland whose history is too well known to have repetition here. The Bruises and their kinsmen the Gawdies removed from England to Scotland contemporaneously and were finally settled in Ayrshire; the former as Earls of Carrick and the latter at Cragie Mill in the parish of Galston. The English branch ended there in co-heirs. Robert de Bruce was born at Turnberry Castle on the coast of Ayr, his mother's residence, July 11, 1224.

1. **Sir Bruise Gawdy**¹, the first known ancestor of this family in England, was a French or Norman Knight taken prisoner at the battle of Gascony, 26 Edward III. (1352-1353) who was naturalized and settled in Suffolk. He was evidently born as early as 1330 and was descended maternally from the ancient and illustrious family of Bruise (afterwards Bruce) whose representative came over at the conquest. This Sir Bruise Gawdy was probably descended paternally from some member of the Scandinavian family of Gade who went to France in the train of Rollo the Ganger and settled in Normandy; and of the same stock as the distinguished families named Gaudin of latter and modern times. He married the daughter of William Hammond of Swaffam, Bulbeck, Cambridge, and was the progenitor of the two baronial families of Claxton and Harleston. He was succeeded by

2. **Sir Robert Gawdy**², descended from Sir Bruise Gawdy but not in the first degree. He was the first known to have settled at Redenhall, county of Norfolk, England, in the year 1433; who married Elizabeth Denholt by whom he had issue.

3. **Robert Gawdy**³ of Redenhall whose wife was Catherine Peak and who died in the year 1467, leaving a son.

The Gawdys of Harleston.

(LINEAGE.)

1. **Thomas Gawdy**¹ (1), 1491, son of Robert and Catherine (Peak) Gawdy³ (1), resident at Harleston, county of Norfolk, was three times married; possibly, four times. One pedigree makes his wife Joan Lenwick, or Lerrick, while in another account the name of first wife was given as Elizabeth without her other name or reference of parentage. The second wife was named Rose Bennett, the daughter of Thomas Bennett of Rushall, by whom issue. The third wife, according to this authority, was Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Schyres, by whom he also had issue. As intimated in the introductory section of this work, there are irreconcilable

discrepancies in the published statements found in the English books and the compiler assumes no responsibility.

2. **Thomas Gawdy**⁵ (2), son of Thomas Gawdy⁴ (1), by his first wife, Elizabeth (her parentage and surname not known). There were so many in the family bearing this Christian name that, in consequence of deficiency of dates, much confusion has resulted and several writers have confounded them. A modern authority of reputation for accuracy, says this Thomas Gawdy had three sons named Thomas by as many wives, which he designates as follows: "Thomas the serjeant-at-law; Thomas the Judge, and another Thomas (so christened) whose name was changed to Francis at his confirmation". If this assumption be true it shows a most singular preference for an old Apostolic title. This Thomas Gawdy was of the Inner Temple and serjeant-at-law, as was his son of the same name. I cannot give the biography of this man with the desirable assurance. He was styled in one published pedigree as "of Redenhall". His first wife was Anne, a daughter of John Bassingbourne Esq. of Hatfield, Woodhall, in the county Norfolk. His second wife was a widow Stanyings, daughter of John Harris, of Devonshire. His third wife, dame Catherine Hastings, widow of — Strange of Hermiston, county of Norfolk, by whom there was no issue. He died in August, 1566, and his virtues were recorded in a joint Latin epitaph with those of Richard Catline, which will appear, subjoined.

*"Munre Gauweo justus, virtye, labore.
 Tempenbus, patria, fortuna, annis,
 Funere conjunctus, terras Catalina reliquit.
 Felicis ambo pariter quos vita beatos
 Facerat, et finnille pariter mors funere missit,
 Compore major eras Gaudae minusque timebas,
 Castere cum focis focius Catalina tenebat,
 Orbis fuis Norfolcia moesta Patronis.
 Et dolet amissabas genminto vulnere vires.
 Hos Mareia regni florentes viderit anmes
 Tirtins, Augustus conjunxit funere mensis.
 Vos, quibus est juris nostratis propria curs,
 Vivite justitiae memores mortisque futurae,
 Gratea non violet, non ulla potentia leges,
 Ut Catalina jacet fi'e caetera turba jacebit."*

Sixth Generation.

3. **Thomas Gawdy Esq.**⁶ (3), second son of Thomas⁵ (2), by his wife Rose Bennett, daughter of Thomas Bennett, of Rushall, in Norfolk. After some education in this University (Cantabri), probably in Gonville Hall, he went to the Inner Temple, and in due course was called to the bar. In Lent 1553, he was appointed reader

Unclassified Notes.

1588. Received for Thomas Gawdy's grave six shillings eight pence; the farm of the town-house of Redenhall, sixteen shillings.

1594. Received two deeds of the house called the Chapel to be kept to the use of the town; the Chapel and Cross-Chambers.

1693. Received a fragment made of the Chapel and Chamber and Town-close, which contained three acres, and was let at 41 shillings per annum, said to be given by the Gawdy family. The profits to be given to the poor on every Christmas. Old Church Warden's Book.

Manor of Boome, Suffolk. There was a fine of this manor levied against Sir Thomas Cornwall by Thomas Gawdy, in 1554.

of the Inner Temple but refused to read and was therefor amerced. He was returned from Arundel to the parliament of Oct. 5, 1553. In that which met Jan. 20, 1557-8 he served for the city of Norwich, being on that, as on other occasions, designated "Thomas Gawdy senior" to distinguish him from others, his kinsmen, bearing the same name. He was called to the degree of serjeant-at-law in October 1558, but before the return by the death of Queen Mary, and several years elapsed before he attained the dignity. In Lent 1559, he appears to have been double reader at Lincoln's Inn, of which house he served the office of treasurer in 1562.

This was Thomas, "younger" son of Thomas⁵ (2) and Rose Bennett. He was elected recorder of Norwich in 1563, and in 1566 he and his son, Henry Gawdy, purchased the Manor of Claxton in Norfolk, where, it was said he thenceforward usually resided. In the Easter term (1567) he was called to the degree of serjeant-at-law, and on Nov. 16, 1574, was constituted one of the Justices of the court of the Queen's Bench. On May 31, 1575, he with others, made an award for determining some differences between the town of Great Yarmouth and the Cinque Ports. On her Majesty's progress through Norfolk in August 1578, he received the honor of Knighthood. His name occurs in the special commission of *oyer* and *terminer* for Middlesex, Feb. 20, 1584-5, under which William Parry, LL.D., was tried and convicted of high treason, although it does not appear that he was present in person at the trial. His name also appears in a like commission for Sussex Feb. 12, 1585-6, for the trial of William Shelby for the same offence. He was one of the commissioners who, in October 1586, sat upon the trial of Mary Queen of Scots at Fotheringay, and gave judgment against her in the Star Chamber. (?) He died Nov. 4, 1588, and on the 25th of that month his half-brother, Francis Gawdy (ultimately chief-justice of Common Pleas) was appointed his successor on the judicial bench. He was buried at Redenhall (which parish embraced the greater part of Harleston his native place), and in the north chapel of that church there is an altar-tomb to his memory. It appears from an inquisition taken after his death that he died seized of numerous valuable estates in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Berkshire. He was lord of the following-named estates: Claxton, Helgeton, Ashby, Charleton, Harleston, Rockland, St. Peters, Saxlingham, Cartfield, Surlingham, Bamerton, Frenge, Shipdam, Tasborough, Cantley and Gawdy Hall. On Nov. 4th in the 31st year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth it was found by an inquisition post mortem taken at London August 19th following, that Henry Gawdy his son by Etheldreda, daughter of William Knightley Gent. of Norwich, was then aged 36 years. There is a discrepancy regarding the number and names of his wives. He married first Audry or Etheldreda, daughter of William Knightly of Norwich, Gent., by whom six children; second,

In 1591 there was a fine levied by Thomas Gawdy against Thistledon Hall. Sir Henry Felton quarrelled with his cousins, the Gawdys, and seems to have had some trouble with Parliament in consequence of certain charges he had brought against Mr. Gawdy. (Harlean Mss.)

(Addenda)

"April 5, 1681. John Thomson of St. Martin's-in-the-field, citizen and mason of London, widower, about 38, to Mrs. Utecia Gawdy of St. Andrews, Holborn, London, Spinster, about 27, at her own disposal.

Sir John Snelling married —Gawdy.

Elizabeth Newdigate married —Gawdy.

Thomas Gawdy married Anne, daughter of Edmund and Dorothy Bushall.

Wentworth Garneys married 1st, Anne, daughter of Sir Charles Gawdy of Crowes Hall, Denbenham, who died in 1681; secondly, Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Adly.

Isaac Wincoold married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Gawdy of Gawdy Hall, in Norfolk, Justice of the Queen's Bench.

Mary Lamb, daughter of Fitz Noone and Elizabeth Crofts, was married to Gar. Gawdy.

Henry Everard of Linstead, married Katherine, daughter of Thomas Gawdy of Gawdy Hall, Norfolk, by whom a son, Thomas Gawdy Everard.

Frances Richers of Kent, by whom issue. These may have been wives of his brother Thomas Gawdy of Redenhall. His legal arguments were reported by Dyer, Plowden, and Cole, and the latter terms him "a most reverend judge and sage of the law, of ready and profound judgment, and venerable gravity, prudence and integrity". For names of children see forward.

Sir Francis Gawdy⁶ (1), the son of Thomas⁴ (1), and his third wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Shyres, born about 1532 and therefore half-brother of Thomas Gawdy, serjeant-at-law, who died in 1566, and of Thomas Gawdy, Knight. This Francis Gawdy was christened by the name Thomas also, but by the advice of all the judges his name was changed, 36 reign of Henry VIII. and this name was used in all of his grants. He was admitted as a student of the Inner Temple on May 8, 1549, being described in the register as of "de Harleston in county Norfolk". He was reader there in 1556 and 1557, in which latter year he was elected treasurer. He was elected bencher of that society in 1558. He was also, according to Browne Willis, returned to parliament for Morpeth the same year. In Michealmas term (1577) he was called to the degree of serjeant-at-law, and on May 17, 1582, he was appointed Queen's serjeant. In that capacity he opened the case against Mary, Queen of Scots, on the occasion of the proceedings against her at Fotheringay, Oct. 14, 1586, on the charge of complicity in Babbington's conspiracy. He also took part in the proceedings against Secretary William Davidson in whose indiscretion in parting with the Scottish Queen's death-warrant without express authority, Elizabeth sought the means of relieving herself of the odium of the execution. On Nov. 25th, 1589, he was appointed justice of the Queen's Bench somewhat against his will, according to his nephew, Philip Gawdy. On the death of Sir William Hatton in 1591, he was nominated one of the commissioners to hear cases in chancery during the vacancy of the office of the chancellor. The first trial in which he took part was that of Sir John Perrot in June, 1592. He was a member of the commission that sat at York House in June, 1600, for the trial of Essex and was one of the advisers of the peers on the trial of Essex for high treason in February, 1600-1. In 1602 he went to the home circuit with Serjeant Heale, being instructed to substitute for capital punishment servitude in the galleys. In letters from his nephew, Philip Gawdy, to his brother, Bassingbourne Gawdy, written in 1603, Francis Gawdy is said to have disdained to be made a knight, nevertheless his name appears in the list of Knights made at Whitehall on July 23, 1603. He was a member of the court that tried Sir Walter Raleigh for high treason in November 1603. He was Lent reader in 1566, and in Lent 1571 he was appointed duplex reader and treasurer to the society. Being called to the degree of coif in 1577, he was made one of the Queen's serjeants on May 17th, 1582, and was present at Fotheringay on the trial of Mary Queen of Scots, but no duty appears to have devolved upon him. On the arraignment of Secretary Davidson in 1587, for

EAST HALL—This Hall was sold by Sir Roger Townshend in the 16th year of reign of Queen Elizabeth to Serjeant Gawdy and he united it to Lovela Manor. Scales Manor was also possessed by him.

NOTE—"In 1588 Sir Thomas Gawdy, Kt., died seized of Poringland Manor and left to his son Henry Gawdy. In 1623 Sir Robert Gawdy of Claxton, Knt., had them continued in the family till sold by Thomas Gawdy, Esq., when mortgaged to Mr. Crewe.

1630, May 1. In the will of Drake William Playters of Norfolk, legacy to one Elizabeth Gawdy. In the will of Katherine Playters, July 13, 1659, "To Elizabeth Gawdy, my old servant, £35 due her in wages for divers years. In the will of Anne Playters, June 13, 1699, the witnesses were William Gawdy and Francis Gawdy.

NOTE—Francis Gawdy held Middle Herling of Robert Barney as of his Manor of Bergham by the service of half a fee and 50 shillings per annum. In 1564 he purchased Seaford Manor in West Herling. All the manors in West Herling, and Gatesthorp, came to the Gawdys. He was buried at Herling July 9, 1594.

forwarding the warrant for that unfortunate lady's execution, he was said to have "joined in the solemn farce with as serious a face as any of the other actors." (See *State Trials*, 1, 1173, 1233.) On the death of his brother, Sir Thomas Gawdy, he was nominated his successor as judge of the Queen's Bench on Nov. 25th, 1588. In none of the criminal trials on which he was a commissioner, either in the reign of Queen Elizabeth or of King James, by whom he was continued in his place and knighted, is he represented as taking any part except in that of Sir Walter Raleigh, when he was made to say, "The statute you speak of concerning two witnesses in case of treason is found to be inconvenient, therefore by another law it was taken away". It seems not improbable that he owed his elevation to the bench to Elizabeth's favorite Chancellor, whose nephew, Sir William Newport, *alias* Hatton, about six months after it took place, married the judge's only daughter, Elizabeth Gawdy. He was also perhaps indebted for his next promotion to the marriage of his granddaughter, Frances, the only issue of the above union, to Robert Rich, second Earl Warwick. These nuptials were in February 1605 (Nichols *Hatton*, 478,503) and on the 26th of the following August Sir Francis was raised to the post of Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. He enjoyed this high position, for which he is said to have paid at a dear rate, less than a year. He was stricken with apoplexy at his chambers at Serjeant's Inn about Whitsuntide 1606, and was taken to his mansion at Easton Hall, Wallington, Norfolk; "but having converted the parish church into a hayhouse or dog-kennel, his body was obliged to be buried in the neighboring church of Rungton." His wife was Elizabeth, the oldest daughter of Christopher Coningsby, son of William Coningsby the Judge. Christopher Coningsby Esq. killed in the battle of Muscelburg, Scotland, in the first year of the reign of Edward VI. left by Ann, daughter of Sir Roger Woodhouse of Kimberly, three daughters and co-heirs and in the right of the eldest Francis Gawdy became lord of Easton Hall and Thorpland. In the 20th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth Francis Gawdy bought of Sir Thomas Mildmay the manor of Sybeton in this town. Sir Henry Spilman says that having this manor in right of his wife he induced her to acknowledge a fine thereof, on which she became a distracted woman, and continued so to the day of her death, and was to him for many years a perpetual affliction. (See history of Sacrileges

Thomas Chapman of Saxlington, Norfolk, had livery of the Manor of Thorphall in 1558, after the death of Alexander his father, and in 1536 sold it to Thomas Gawdy.

NOTE—"William Coningsby Esq., slain at the battle of Muscelborough, Scotland, left by Anne, daughter of Sir Roger Woodhouse of Kimberly, three daughters. Elizabeth was married to Francis Gawdy, Esq., who in her right became Lord of Eston Hall, and Thorpland. He was the third son of Thomas Gawdy, Esq., of Harleston in Norfolk, by his third wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, or, as some say, Oliver Shyres and who in the 30th of the reign of Elizabeth was serjeant-at-law, and Queen's serjeant, May 17, 1582, and in the 20th of the reign of said Queen, bought of Sir Thomas Mildmay, the manor of Syberton in this town. In 1589 he was made judge of the King's Bench, and Aug. 25, 1605, chief Justice of the Common Pleas, being then knighted. He died of apoplexy at Serjeants Inn, London, before he had sat one year and was buried in the neighboring church of Rungton. Sir Henry Spilman says, that having this manor in right of his wife, he induced her to acknowledge a fine thereof on which she became a distracted woman and continued so to the day of her death. He had by her an only daughter and heir, Elizabeth Gawdy who was married to Sir William Hatton, who died also without male issue, and left a daughter and heir, Frances, brought up by her grandfather the judge, and was secretly married against his will to Sir Robert Rich, afterwards Earl of Warwick. He was suddenly stricken with apoplexy and died without male issue, ere he had continued in his office one whole Michaelmas term, and having made his appropriate parish church a hay-house or dog-kennel, his corpse being brought from London to Walsington, could for many days find no place of burial, but growing very offensive, he was at last conveyed to the church of Rungton, and buried without ceremony with so small a covering as a few paving-stones. No stone was erected over him as a memorial and but for this account it would not have been known that he was buried here.

This village with that of Thorpland, thus brought by Judge Gawdy's granddaughter into the Warwick family, on the death of Robert Earl of Warwick (who left three daughters and co-heirs) came by marriage to Essex, the third daughter, to Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham, who sold it to Philip Bell, Esq., from whom it descended to his nephew Philip Bell, Esq., whose son was last lord. The Hall is the only house now standing, the town having been depopulated by the Judge Gawdy to make a park'.

p. 251). He had an only daughter and heir, Elizabeth Gawdy, who was married to Sir William Hatton, who also died without male issue but left a daughter and heir, Frances Hatton, brought up by her grandfather the Judge, and was secretly married to Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick, and on his death, it came by the marriage of Essex and the third daughter of Daniel Finch. The Hall was the only house standing in 1803, the town having been depopulated by the Judge for the purpose of making it a park. See Homes of the English Gawdys in this work.

5. **Thomas Gawdy**⁶ (4), son of Thomas⁵ (3) and Anne, daughter of John Bassingbourne Esq., was styled of "Gawdy Hall in the parish of Redenhall, Norfolk". He married Honor, daughter of Walter Steynings of Honeycroft in Somerset, by whom he had issue five children, of whom presently. Thomas, Owen, Ralph, Katherine and Mary. The pedigree supplies no dates by which this member of the family can be distinguished from the others bearing the same name in the biographical section of this work. Some writers assume that this was Thomas Gawdy the Knight.

Seventh Generation.

1. **Bassingbourne Gawdy**⁷ (1), eldest son of Thomas⁶ (2), was buried at Redenhall, 5th of July 1559, (Parish Registers).

2. **Bassingbourne Gawdy**⁷ (2), second son of Thomas⁶ (2) and Anne, daughter of John Bassingbourne Esq., was a Knight and was styled "of West Herling in Norfolk". He married Anne, daughter of John Wotten of Tuddington in Norfolk, by whom he had issue; second, Margaret Sulyard, widow of Thomas Darcy of Tolleshunt-Darcy, Dec., 1588; she buried Aug. 15, 1590. He kept his first court

NOTE—In 1588, eighteen months after the death of his mother, Anna Wotten, the letters of Philip Gawdy show that his father, Bassingbourne Gawdy the elder, married Margaret, widow of Thomas Darcy, the daughter of Eustice Syliard of Flemings in Runwell, county Essex. The following from one of the letters of Philip Gawdy is significant: "The marriage day is now appointed and not now to fayle, it shall be at Mr. Syliards howse upon Monday comseignit after the date hereof. . . . I have mourning clothes for my father and my uncle Anthony but neither of them can be at the funeral for it is at the tyme of the Mariag, and the greater Nayle ever dryes the lesse". The funeral here mentioned was that of Sir Thomas Gawdy, the judge, who was buried at Redenhall early in December of that year.

Bassingbourne Family Pedigree.

- * 1. John Bassingbourne married Anne, daughter and heir of Robert Passeley?
- 2. Thomas Bassingbourne married Katherine, daughter of Sir John Say, Knt.
- 3. John Bassingbourne married Ethelra (or Audrey), daughter of Sir Thomas Cotton, County Cambridge, Knt., and had issue.
 - Anne, daughter and co-heiress, was married to Thomas Gawdy Esq., Serjeant-at-law, Obt. Aug. 4, 1558. He also married 2d, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Le Strange, Knt. of Hunstanton, and widow of Sir Hugh Hastings. By first wife he had issue.
 - 1. Thomas Gawdy married Honor, daughter of Steynings. He was heir.
 - 2. Sir Bassingbourne Gawdy, Knt. of West Harling, county Norfolk, who died Jan. 28, 1569. He married Anne, daughter and co-heiress of John Wooten Esq., widow first of Sir Thomas Woodhouse, and 2d of Henry Reppes Esq., 1556.
 - 3. Katherine Gawdy married Henry Everard.

The Manor of Carmock was in the possession of the family of Bassingbourne in the time of King Edward III. On the 15th of July in the 22d year of this king, Warin de Bassingbourne held the manor by the demise of Rosamund de Hoe. After her death he held it without any right or title. Rosamund held it for her life only, so that after her death the estate should have gone to Robert Bassingbourne, son of said Rosamund and the heirs of his body.

On June 27, 1690, there was a deed by Rev. William H. Sewell of Yaxley, Vicar, for his love for the inhabitants of the parish of a certain meadow called Cookes meadow. One of the Granters was Bassingbourne Gawdy Esq. to hold in trust. This Bassingbourne Gawdy was Guardian to Henry Felton, a minor, Sept. 26, 1626.

In 1401 Richard de Bukenham held the Priory farmhouse at Rush Hall at a quarter of a fee of the heirs of Robert. This was so named for having belonged to the Priory of Buckingham. At the dissolution it went to the Crown, and Queen Mary granted it to Thomas Gawdy. It was afterwards owned by Anthony Gawdy and Anne his wife, who conveyed it to Sir Bassingbourne Gawdy, Knight.

She ux Johannis Wotton of Tottingham, Co. Norfolk; 2dly Thomas Gawdy of Harleston, Serjeant-at-law, died 1564, Tuddington.

at West Herling, and held Middle Herling of Robert Berney as of his Manor of Bergham, by the service of half a fee per annum. He was afterwards knighted. In 1564 he purchased Seaford manor; and then all the manors in West Herling, Middle Herling and Gateshorpe, came to the Gawdy family. He was twice sheriff (High) of Norfolk; afterwards until 1654, with continuation until 1675 after the death of Sir William Gawdy. He was frequently mentioned in the Gawdy correspondence. Among the Egerton manuscripts there is, as we find in 1557, a warrant to Sir Bassingbourne Gawdy for felling oaks at Middleton Hall, and an agreement of his respecting the Hall itself. It appears from the Historical Committee that the warrant or license as it was then called, was given by the remainder-man under the will of Henry Reppes by John Reppes to Bassingbourne Gawdy and that said Gawdy held the estate in the right of his wife. Davy says: "After the death of Bassingbourne Gawdy and Anne his wife this estate went to the Berdwells". He died Jan. 25, 1569, seized of many manors, among them Lisbourne, Homersfield, Rendham and Drayton Hall. The manor of Lisbourne from Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk to his grandson Thomas who sold in 1565 to Bassingbourne Gawdy. Suckling says: "In 1567 James, son of Edward Berdwell, of Wrentham, and heir-male of his family released Lisbourne to Bassingbourne Gawdy". Page says the manor came to the Gawdys by the marriage of Bassingbourne Gawdy to Anne Wotten, the heiress of the Berdwells. This marriage of Bassingbourne Gawdy and Anne Wotten occurred Sept. 26, 1558, at Redenhall. These had two sons, Bassingbourne and Philip.

Bloomfield in his History of Norfolk says, "Elizabeth-Anne Wooton had three husbands. (1) Sir Thomas Woodhouse of Eaxham by whom no issue; (2) Henry Reppes of Mendham, Esq. by whom no issue; (3) Bassingbourne Gawdy, 2nd son of Thomas Gawdy, sergent-at-law, who kept his first court and held Middle Herling of Robert Berney as of his manor of Bergham. In 1564 he purchased Secford manor, and then all the manors in West Herling, Middle Herling and Gateshorpe came to the Gawdies. This Sir Bassingbourne Gawdy, Knight, died Jan. 25, 1589-90 seized of all the manors, together with Limbourne, in Homersfield, Rouelham, Drayton Hall & Co., leaving two sons, Bassingbourne and Sir Philip, who married Bridget Strangman by whom he had Francis his son and heir, who died without issue, and five daughters, the last born in 1614. Anne Gawdy was buried at Herling July 9, 1594. One author says this Bassingbourne Gawdy was killed in the battle of Maestricht, a Dutch city on the Meuse and one of the strongest fortresses in Europe.

NOTE.—The following was found in an English book in the Boston City Library and as it relates to the above-mentioned family we publish for what it is worth. "The Gawdy wills and pedigrees are alike silent on this Anne Gawdy, supposed wife of William Howell and reputed daughter of Thomas Gawdy of Harleston by Anne Bassingbourne his second wife. If she ever existed she lived several generations later than her husband, for her brother, Thomas Gawdy, and her sister, Katherine Everard, were alive in 1581. There was indeed, an Anne Gawdy who did marry Hovell alias Smith, but she was granddaughter of Anne Bassingbourne and is one of the devisees of Honor Gawdy her mother, in her will of May 21, 1601, now in the Probate registry of Ipswich. Robert Hovell alias Smith, the husband of Mehitabel Knapp, so far from being heir to William Hovell and the mythical Anna Gawdy, was as his widow and children testified officially in 1612, the son of Thomas Hovell alias Smith. We read again of Hugh Hovell, the 4th son of Anne Gawdy, who dwelt in Maryland and died s. p.

NOTE.—The following was found in an English book in the Boston City Library: "Katherine, daughter of Thomas le Strange by Anne, was married 1st to Sir Hugh Hastings of Elsing in the county of Norfolk; 2nd to Thomas Gawdy. Her sister Elizabeth was married to John Watton of Tudenham in the county of Norfolk." Did she become secondly the wife of Thomas Gawdy?

NOTE.—Thomas Gawdy (1569) married Anne, daughter of Edward Businell and his wife Anne, daughter of Charles Cargrave of Norfolk.

1. **George Gawdy**⁷ (1), son of Thomas⁶ (3) and his second wife, daughter of Richen, was frequently mentioned in the records of Norfolk. There was a bargain and sale by Sir Robert Gawdy of Claxton, Knt., to George Gawdy, Esq. of Norwich, of the manors of Saxlington, Nether Hall and Saxlington-Verdon, with all rights, liberties etc., of date July 25, 1621. Another bargain and sale by George Gawdy, Esq. of Norwich, to Charles Suckling, Esq. of Woodton, the Manor of Saxlington alias Saxlington-Netherhall, the advowson of Saxlington-Thorpe, Saxlington-Verdon excepting 100 acres of wood, a mill, parcels of meadow etc. of date Sept. 28, 1622. There was a grant by George Gawdy, Esq. to William Cougham of Weller-next-the-Sea, merchant, the manor of Bacon Hall, with rights and members of the rectory and patronage of the church of Dickleborough, of date Jan. 2, 1634. Grant by George Gawdy, Esq. joined by Robert Gawdy of Claxton Knt., and Anne, widow of Henry Gawdy Esq. to William Castleton Esq. of Badwell, Ash and others of the lordship of Shipdam, Shipdam Park, Lords Close and Westaw Wood, with other messuages and lands. Bargain and sale by George Gawdy of Norwich, Esq. to Matthew Weld of Brakenashe, gent., of the manor of Taysburg. I have found no record of his marriage or death.

2. **Clispy Gawdy**⁷ (1), second son of Thomas⁶ (3) and wife (daughter of Richen or Richess) married Mary, daughter of George Brooke of Aspell, in the county of Suffolk, Esq., who was executrix of the will of her first husband, William Breuse of Little Wenham in the county of Suffolk, Esq., mentioned in the will of Thomas Breuse 22d Feb. 1593-4; supervisor of his father's will, who died Aug. 5. and was buried at Little Wenham 8th August, 1599. Will dated 3d August, 1599; proved 10th August, 1599, by Mary Breuse his relict. This marriage was at Little Wenham 28th January, 1599-1600, to Sir Clispy Gawdy, Knight, by whom she had issue and was executrix to his will 11th January, 1630-1. His will was dated 24th December, 1628; proved 10th February, 1629-30, by Edmund Munderford the son-in-law. Soon after 1436 St. Mary's church, Redenhall, Norfolk, passed to Robert Clifton, and in 1481 Thomas Breuse was lord in right of his wife Elizabeth. In 1621 John Breuse sold this Manor of "Hawkers-cum-Shacklocks" to Tobias Frere, but it was conveyed in 1627 to Sir Clipsby Gawdy, Knt. and Mary his wife and afterwards joined to the Capital Manor. After the Conquest, Rolf Gawder, Earl of Norfolk, had Hawkens Manor and gave it to his Hawker or Falconer. In 1627 John Breuse and Tobias Frere, conveyed it to Clipsby Gawdy, Knt. and Mary his wife, and their heirs; and so it became joined to the other manors. On Nov. 14th, 1618, there was an Indenture between Sir Clipsby Gawdy of Little Wenham, Co. Suffolk, Knight, dame Mary his wife, and John Breuse of Little Wenham. Esq., son of Dame Mary of the one part, and Dame Alice Payton of Great Bradley, Co. Suffolk, widow of Sir John Payton of Iselham, Co. Cambridge, Knt. and Bart., Sir Edward Payton, of Iselham, knight and baronet, and Sir George le Hunt of Little Bradley, Co. Suffolk, knight, of the other part. It is agreed that in consideration of a marriage shortly to take place between John Breuse and Susan Payton, daughter of Dame Alice Payton, and a large sum of money received as portion, John Breuse is to place in the hands of Sir Edward Payton and Sir George le Hunt the manors of Little Wenham, Overhall, Vauxhall and Jermines to be held in trust for the issue of such marriage". With this is the signature of Clipsby Gawdy and Mary Gawdy, with the seal of the arms and the tortoise. Of date 1629-30 the following was found: "I Mary Lady Gawdy of Gawdy Hall, in Redenhall in the county of Norfolk, widowe. To be buried in the chappel of Reddenhall church neere my husband Sr. Clippsey Gawdy, Knight.

Son-in-law Edward Mondeford, esquire, to be guardian of son Thomas Gawdy as desired by Lady Frances Gawdy his grandmother deceased. To Frederick Tilney and Elizabeth Tilney, the children of Elizabeth my daughter the now wife of John Kemp, Esquire £200 each at the age of 21. To my son Thomas Breuse (Sir) Knight, my long carpet of Turkey-work of grape-work & co. To my daughter-in-law, Lady Susan Breuse, my apron embrothered with gold twist and set with gold ores & co. To my cousin, wife of my cousin George Gawdy, 40 s. To Mary, Alice, and Penelope, daughters of Sir John Breuse, a green chest and its contents." Mentions Elizabeth now wife of Frances Claxton, sometime wife of Thomas Breuse Esq.; my aunt Wade, cousin Mr. James Tirrell. This will was witnessed by Thomas Gawdy and others, Dated 24th Dec. 1628; proved 10th Feb. 1629-30.

From the parish registers of Little Wenham the following was copied: 1610, June 20, Thomas son of Clippsby Gawdy, Knight, was baptized. 1616, May 20, Francis, son of Clippsby Gawdy, Knight, and Dame Marie (Mary) his wife, was baptized.

In the Norfolk "Chancery Inquisitions", and the Court of Ward Inquisitions Clippsby Gawdy Knt. mentioned as dying in the 18th year of the reign of King James I.

On April 28th in the 15th year of the reign of James I. Sir Clipsby Gawdy of Little Wenham, Knt., exchanged land with Christopher Foster, Gent., with a seal of Arms, three fleur-de-lis impaling Gawdy.

In 1609 the manor of Kersey was vested in Clipsby Gawdy and Mary his wife, who, in 1614, obtained license to alienate it to Robert Rolf from which it passed to his son Robert.

1. **Catherine Gawdy**⁷ (1), daughter of Thomes⁶ (2) and Anne, daughter of John Bassingbourne Esq., was married to Henry Everard of Lynstead in Suffolk by whom she had a son named for his great-grandfather, Thomas Gawdy Everard and a daughter Katherine the wife of Henry Brampton, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Rockwood) Brampton. There were sixteen children in this family, one being Ashley Brampton "who attended to the affairs of Mr. Gawdy of West Herling". Gawdy Brampton born in 1589, married Anne Vincent who died between 1654 and 1656. There are portraits of Gawdy Brampton and his wife Dorothy in Vol. 18 of the publication of the Norfolk Archiological Society. It appears that this Gawdy Brampton had married second, Dorothy, daughter of John Brisco, of Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, and that she was afterwards married to John Bert of London, gentleman.

1. **Elizabeth Gawdy**⁷ (1), was the only daughter of Francis⁶ (1), and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Coningsby, who was killed in the battle of Mucelburg, Scotland, in the first year of the reign of king Edward VI. and left by Ann, daughter of Sir Roger Woodhouse of Kimberly, three daughters and co-heirs. She was married to Sir William Hatton *alias* Newport, and died without male issue, but had a daughter and heir, Frances Gawdy, brought up by her grandfather the judge, and was secretly married to Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick, and on his death, the estate of this family of Gawdy passed to heirs bearing other names.

1. **Thomas Gawdy**⁷ (5), son of Thomas⁶ (2) and his wife Honor Staynings, married Ursula Bolton, daughter of Francis Bolton of Burston, in Norfolk, and had issue five children of whom presently. He was styled "Thomas Gawdy of Waybred".

2. **Owen Gawdy**⁷ (3), second son of Thomas⁶ (2) and his wife Honor Staynings, married Frances Bolton, daughter of Francis Bolton of Burston in Norfolk, sister of Ursula his brother's wife.
3. **Ralph Gawdy**⁷ (3), third son of Thomas⁶ (2) and his wife Honor Staynings, died sine prole.
4. **Catherine Gawdy**⁷ (2), daughter of Thomas⁶ (2) and his wife Honor Staynings.
5. **Mary Gawdy**⁷ (3), daughter of Thomas⁶ (2) and his wife Honor Staynings.

Eighth Generation.

1. **Bassingbourne Gawdy**⁶ (2), son of Bassingbourne⁷ (1), gentleman, deceased, of West Harling, Norfolk, born in Gelderland ('Teile in Geldria'). He was educated at St. Edmunds, under Mr. Stephenson for three years; and at Gresshall, under table, Jan. 22, 1648-9. His surety was a Mr. Foster. He obtained a pass to France, Oct. 15, 1657, with a son of the Earl of Desmond, and two servants. See Calendar of State Papers. The will of this Bassingbourne Gawdy was proved at Bury St. Edmunds in 1692. According to Davy (Suffolk Pedigrees) his father was killed at the siege of Maestricht, of 1652. Another writer has said he was 29 years of age at the death of his father Jan. 25, 1669. If the latter statement be correct he was born in 1640. This Bassingbourne Gawdy Esq. held West-Herling of the Earls of Arundel; Middle-Herling of the Queen, as of her honour of Richmond, at half a fee; Seaford of the dissolved Abby of Bury, at three shillings rent yearly; Draton-Hall of Lady Morley, and Gasthorpe of Philip Knevit. He was thrice Sheriff of Norfolk, viz. 1573, when he was esquire only, and 1593, when he was a Knight, and in 1601. He was twice married. His first wife was Anne, daughter of Sir Charles Framlingham of Denbenham, by Dorothy his wife, the daughter of Sir Clement Heigham, Knt., to whom married May 17, 1586. She was an heiress and brought the whole estate of Framlingham, viz., the Manor of Crowes Hall, Sceotneys, Harborough, and Denbenham, with the advowsons, Mandeville Manor in Sternfield, Abbots Hall, and Ashfield manor and advowson. Sir Charles Framlingham outlived her, and died July 23, 1594, leaving Framlingham Gawdy, his grandson, his sole heir. By this wife he had two sons. His second wife was Dorothy, daughter of Sir Nicholas Bacon of Redgrave, who held Gasthorpe Manor for life; and after his decease, she was married to Sir Henry Pelton of Fakenham. She died Feb. 1, 1653, and was buried at West Harling by the side of her first husband who died May 23, 1606, leaving two sons and two daughters.

On November 27, 1563, John Reppes (brother of Henry Reppes, deceased) of Walpole in Marshlands, to Bassingbourne Gawdy. He asks a loan of £5, 6s, 8d. and enclosed his bill for 20 marks. Sends a crane with two mallards which is all the fowl they can get, it is so scarce. Has spoken for Knot, which will cost 5 shillings the dozen. These fowl are commonly taken at Terrington, where has been such great loss of sheep, owing to the last storm breaking their banks, that the fowlers have no time to lay for fowl. Thanks for the "cheese-fatt" and cheese.

2. **Philip Gawdy**⁸ (1), second son of Bassingbourne⁷ (1) and Anna, daughter of Sir Charles Framlingham, Knt., was born at West Harling (baptized) July 13, 1562. He went to London with his elder brother, Bassingbourne Gawdy, and was admitted to the Inner Temple in November, 1578. They took up their residence

at Cliffords Inn the following May as proven by a letter from Bassingbourne. While in London this Philip Gawdy wrote numerous letters to his father, mother, brothers, sisters and other members of the family, in which much information had been gleaned concerning the relationship and family conditions. This correspondence also reveals much of the character of the writer. He expresses great affection for his parents and especial filial regard for his mother and a willingness to conform to her teachings concerning his moral conduct and choice of companions while absent from home. He was a volunteer in 1591, going with the fleet of seven ships under command of Lord Thomas Howard for the purpose of intercepting the Spanish ships from the Indies. He was on board the "Revenge" when, after an engagement with 15 Spanish ships, and among the English prisoners at the surrender of that ship. A letter written by him Feb. 9, 1592, shows that he was in Lisborn Castle. He was ransomed by the payment of £200 by his brother Bassingbourne. From a Herald visitation we learn that he married Bridget Strangeman, evidently the daughter of Bartholomew Strangeman of Hadleigh who died in 1580. This alliance did not bring Philip Gawdy any estate and he constantly complained of the contrast between his lot and that of his more fortunate brother who had married a daughter of Sir Nicholas Bacon of Redgrave. He was a member of Parliament continuously from 1588, when he was returned from Thetford, representing Eye in 1593-7, and 1597-1601 for Thetford again. In the last Parliament of Queen Elizabeth he sat for Sudbury. There are reasons for believing that he sat for Eye or some other borough of which the returns are missing, for in his letter of July 3, 1604, he says, "This night a hundred of the best of us of the parliament house made a great supper at Merchant Taylers Hall". From an old bond given by Framlingham Gawdy and Charles Gawdy it appears that an arrangement had been made for Phillip Gawdy to visit Jerusalem, but it is claimed that he did not go to Palestine. In the Gawdy Correspondence it appears that he had an annual income from the estate at Harling and mentions his "rents" which he asks to be forwarded to him in London. He also mentions his horses which were to be sent to him that he may ride "gallantry". He was frequently entrusted with commissions for the purchase of articles for the different members of the Gawdy family. He had one son, Francis Gawdy, who died without issue, and five daughters, the last of them born in 1614. He was buried at St. Dunstons in London, May 30, 1617.

CHILDREN OF PHILIP AND BRIDGET STRANGMAN GAWDY.

1. **Francis Gawdy**⁹ (2), eldest son of Philip⁸ (1) and Bridget (Strangman) Gawdy, was living in 1649. He died without issue. He was heir.
2. **Rev. Anthony Gawdy**⁹ (2), son of Philip⁸ (1) and Bridget (Strangman) Gawdy. Was sent to school at Boteddale, Suffolk, under Mr. Frules and at Blo Norton, Suffolk, under Mr. Wright. His age was 18 years. He was admitted to college as pensioner, March 21, 1620-1. His Surety and tutor was Mr. Mitchell, fellow. He was B.A. 1625-6. Scholar Michaelmass, 1622 to L. Day 1627. He was deprived for assaulting the dean, who had struck him. He was ordained a priest Feb. 21, 1629-30. Was rector at Garboldsham, Norfolk, 1634-7; of Sternfield, Suffolk, 1652, and curator vicar of Aspell, Suffolk, 1632-1652. He was buried at Aspell, March 8, 1652-3. His wife Margaret died in 1649. His father had some venture at sea in the ship "Revenge" under Sir Richard Grenville.

Will of Anthony Gawdy.

Abstract of the will of Rev. Anthony Gawdy, son of Philip Gawdy and his wife Bridget Strangman, by whom there were two sons and four daughters. The name of this man's wife is not known; she was probably deceased at the time this will was made as he mentions only his sister Dorothy and his three daughters Mary, Alice, and Margaret.

"To Mary Gawdy, Alice Gawdy, and Margaret Gawdy, my daughters, all my lands lying in Garblesome in the county of Norfolk, to be equally divided between them. Also the revercon of all those lands, tenements and hereditaments wherein one Henry Cushion now dwelleth, being in Keninggale in the Countie of Norfolk aforesaid, of the value of £14 a yeare, from and after the death of Dorothy Gawdy of Keninggale, spinster, to be equally divided between them.

To Jane Flott, my servant, 40 shillings.

Residuary Legatees and Executrixes:— My said three daughters, Mary Gawdy, Alice Gawdy and Margaret Gawdy.

Overseers:—Framlingham Gawdy Esq., Mr. Richard Woodward and Dorothy Gawdy, my sister.

Witnesses:— Joh: Stonnard, Robert Newson, Cor: Holmes.

Proved 10 June 1653 by Mary Gawdy, now the wife of Thomas Rous, one of the Executrixes named, power reserved to Alice Gawdy and Margaret Gawdy the other executrixes."

3. **Bridget Gawdy**⁹ (2), eldest daughter of Philip⁸ (1) and Bridget (Strangman) Gawdy, is mentioned in the family pedigree.
4. **Dorothy Gawdy**⁹ (3), second daughter of Philip⁸ (1) and Bridget (Strangman) Gawdy, was mentioned in the will of her brother Rev. Anthony Gawdy in the year 1652, and probably unmarried.
5. **Elizabeth Gawdy** (3), third daughter of Philip⁸ (1) and Bridget (Strangman) Gawdy, is mentioned in the family pedigree.
6. **Mary Gawdy** (3), fourth daughter of Philip⁸ (1) and Bridget (Strangman) Gawdy, is mentioned in the family pedigree.
7. **Lettice Gawdy** (2), fifth daughter of Philip⁸ (1) and Bridget (Strangman) Gawdy, is mentioned in the family pedigree. Born 1614.

CHILDREN OF ANTHONY AND MARGARET GAWDY.

1. **Mary Gawdy**¹⁰ (1), eldest daughter of Anthony⁹ (2) and Margaret, was mentioned as one of the executors of her father's will in 1652 and one of the legatees to lands in Garblesome in Norfolk. Wife of THOMAS ROUS.

Sternfield. In one document this was called **Mandeville in Sternfield**. In the year 1546 this manor had passed to the Framlingham family and was held by Francis Framlingham who died in 1544, when it passed to his son and heir, Sir Charles Framlingham who died in 1595, when this manor passed to his grandson, Framlingham Gawdy, who married Lettice, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Knolls. Thus was Sternfield brought to the Gawdy family by Anne Framlingham and so passed down to Rev. Anthony Gawdy, who by his will of 1652 conveyed it to his three daughters.

NOTE—We shall see in another place that Anthony Gawdy married a Parker. The record reads as follows: "Anthony Gawdy of St. Margarets, Westminster, Esq., bachelor, about 32, and dame Winefred Parker, widow of the third baronet of Gernston Hall, Timley, Suffolk, about 30, at Timley 15 Dec. 1665. This record would make his birth in 1642. The Anthony Gawdy Esq. whose epitaph will appear elsewhere died March 30, 1642, consequently could not have been identical with the Anthony mentioned above. In the will of Nathan Parker of East Berghault, county of Suffolk, dated Aug. 5, 1684, he mentions "My nephew-in-law Anthony Gawdy Esq. and my godson Anthony Gawdy, son of the aforesaid and his sister Winefred Gawdy". This would indicate that the wife of Anthony Gawdy Esq. was his niece, and that by her he had a son bearing his name; hence several Anthony Gawdys.

2. **Alice Gawdy**¹⁰ (1), second daughter of Anthony⁹ (2) and Bridget, was a legatee to lands in Garblesome and one of the executors of the will.

3. **Margaret Gawdy**¹⁰ (1), third daughter of Anthony⁹ (2) and Bridget, was mentioned as one of the legatees of her father's will to lands in Garblesome in 1652.

1. **Sir Henry Gawdy**⁸ (1), eldest son of Thomas⁷ (2) and his wife Etheldreda, daughter of William Knightly, of Norwich, was a knight of the Bath and was styled "of Claxton". His first wife was the daughter of Richardson and widow of Charles Framlingham. He married second, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Warner, Esq., of Milden Hall.

Benhall St. was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Thomas Gawdy and Theophilus Adams. Henry Gawdy, eldest son and heir of this Sir Thomas, jointly with the said Adams, conveyed the manor Nov. 7, 1595, to Nicholas Jefferson and George Leicester.

He was created a Knight of the Bath on the coronation of King James I. June 19, 1566, and was Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk during the 6th year of the reign of that monarch. In 1566 he and his father purchased the Manor of Claxton in Norfolk. By an inquisition post mortem on Nov. 5, 1587, on the death of his father this Henry Gawdy, son and heir, was 36 years of age, consequently he was born in 1551. In 1609 Sir Henry Gawdy, Knight of Claxton, and other inhabitants of Saxlingham (who had purchased several parcels of the demesnes) were found to hold Verdon Manor at one fee of Forest Manor. In 1636 Sir Henry Gawdy and Sir William Paulet had this estate, and afterwards it belonged to Judge Gawdy in whom all the manors and advowsons were joined. He was patron of Saxlingham-Thorp in 1608 when Robert Robinson, the rector, certified that there were 147 communicants in the parish. On the 12th of October in the 33d of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Ramsey Abbots, or Popenhow Manor, was conveyed by Richard Catlyn of Honingham, Esq. to Sir Henry Gawdy of Claxton in Norfolk. On Sept. 30th 1618 Grant by Sir Henry Gawdy of Claxton, Knt., to Sir Robert Gawdy, Knt. his son and heir apparent, of a capital messuage called Ledleyes with houses, lands, pastures &c. in the parishes of Soowood and others to the use of Edward Gawdy, youngest son of Sir Henry, and Frances his wife and their heirs. Wolveston Manor passed to Henry Gawdy from his father at his death Nov. 1, 1588, he being then 36 years of age. On his father's death Wybred Manor went in dower to his widow, dame Frances Gawdy, for life and then to his son Henry of Wybred. He was a M.P. in 1608; died in 1620. By Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Warner, he had (besides six other sons and daughters) Robert (Sir) of whom more presently.

On Feb. 18, 1592-3, conveyance by Robert Sallison Esq. of Loughtoune in Lincoln to Henry Gawdy Esq. of Claxton, and a moiety of the Manor of Saxlingham-Netherhall, with lands and tenements & co. He was 73 at time of death.

2. **Thomas Gawdy**⁸ (6), second son of Thomas⁷ (3) and Etheldreda, daughter of William Knightley of Norwich.

Thomas Gawdy of Claxton in Norfolk, Bachelor, about 21, and Anne Gibbs of Norwich in said county, Spinster about 17, with consent of her father, Thomas Gibbs of Furnivale Inn, Gentleman, at St. Clements, Danes, was married July 12, 1662.

3. **Anne Gawdy**⁸ (1), eldest daughter of Thomas⁷ (3) and Etheldreda, daughter of William Knightley of Norwich, was married to Thomas Reede in Suffolk, the son of John and Ursula (Cooke) Reede. She was the mother of Clipsby Read

of London, Grocer, being the third son. She had also Henry Read, Edward Read, Audrey Read and Dorothy Read. Audrey Read was married to Astley Brampton of the Exchequer.

4. **Isabel Gawdy**⁸ (1), daughter of Thomas⁷ (3) and Etheldreda, daughter of William Knightley, of Norwich, and his co-heir, was married to John Mingay of Armingall, in Norfolk. The following funeral Certificate of John Mingay is of interest: Gawdy arms with those of Mingay. "John Mingay of Armingdale in the county of Norfolk, Gent., departed this mortal life at Armingdale, 6th of October, 1622, and was interred without escutcheon in ye chancel of the parish church of St. Stephen, in the city of Norwich, with gravestone as yet without inscription. He was the eldest son of William Mingay, mayor of the city of Norwich, Anno the 4th of Elizabeth, 1561, and of Jane his wife, the daughter of Stephen Greene, mayor of Norwich Anno 23d of Henry VIII. 1529. He married Isabel, one of the daughters of Sir Thomas Gawdy, Knight, one of the Judges of the King's Bench, and had issue, Thomas, Henry, and Frances."

5. **Juliana Gawdy**⁸ (1), a daughter of Thomas⁷ (3) and Etheldreda, daughter of William Knightley of Norwich, was married to Sir Thomas Berney of Redham, Co. Norfolk, Knt., by whom two sons, William and John Berney.

6. **Elizabeth Gawdy**⁸ (2), a daughter of Thomas⁷ (3) and Etheldreda, daughter of William Knightley of Norwich.

1. **Henry Gawdy**⁸ (2), eldest son of Thomas⁷ (5) and Ursula Bolton, married a daughter of — Rushbrook of Suffolk and settled in Ireland where his posterity flourished. See the Gawdy family in Ulster, Ireland.

2. **Francis Gawdy**⁸ (2), second son of Thomas⁷ (5) and Ursula Bolton.

3. **Thomasine Gawdy**⁸ (1), daughter of Thomas⁷ (5) and Ursula Bolton.

4. **Daughter Gawdy**⁸ (0), daughter of Thomas⁷ (5) and Ursula Bolton.

5. **Daughter Gawdy**⁸ (0), daughter of Thomas⁷ (5) and Ursula Bolton.

NOTE—Sir Henry Gawdy purchased for twelve pounds and two shillings a "Jerkin" and two "Jercawcans". A valuable hawk ranked amongst a country gentleman's most cherished possessions in Norfolk, large sums of money being often paid for them.

NOTE—In the will of William Firmage of date 1st of November 1621, he gave to his sister Gawdy £40 and a watch. To nephews Thomas and Edward Gawdy each £20, and to Edward Gawdy a "ring of gold".

NOTE—Anne Gawdy, daughter of Thomas Gawdy of Claxton in county Norfolk, was married to Sir Thomas Jenkinson, Knight of the Bath.

NOTE—"Anthony Gawdy of S. Margarets, Westminster, Esq., Bachelor about 32 and Dame Winefred Parker (Barker?), widow of the third baronet of Guernston Hall, Co. Suffolk, about 30, at Trimley, Dec. 15, 1665.

In the time of Queen Elizabeth Rockford Hall Manor was vested in Thomas Gawdy, and among the Chancery Papers during her reign there was record of an action by Anthony Paennyge against Anthony Gawdy and others to set aside a claim to an annuity out of the plaintiff's Manor of Rockford (may have been Brockford) which Anthony Gawdy claims as charged thereon.

The Mansion House of Wambhill (a farm house) was probably built in the time of Queen Elizabeth, in 1592, by Henry Warner, who bought the great tithes and advowson of the Vicarage of Sir Francis Gawdy, Knight. An interesting description of this house may be seen in "Manors of Suffolk", Vol. IV.

CHILDREN OF HENRY AND ELIZABETH WARNER.

1. **Sir Robert Gawdy**⁹ (3), eldest son of Henry⁸ (1) and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Warner Esq., married Winnefred, daughter of Nicholas Bacon of Stokeby, Norfolk, by whom issue, son THOMAS GAWDY.
2. **George Gawdy**⁹ (2), second son of Henry⁸ (1) and Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Warner, Esq.
3. **Sir Anthony Gawdy**⁹ (2), third son of Henry⁸ (1) and Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Warner, Esq. He was a knight. He is mentioned as "Sir Anthony Gawdy" in the records. Only by the few dates found can we distinguish between this man and the other of the same name. The records of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury contain the will of this Rev. Anthony Gawdy, styled "of Sternfield, Suffolk, Clerk," and is of date Jan. 6, 1653. Lands in Norfolk. Will proved June 10, 1652-3 by Mary Gawdy, daughter (and then the widow) of Thomas Rouse Pr. daughters of Alice Gawdy and Margaret Gawdy. His name figures frequently in the documents and history of Norfolk county, England. He seems to have married one Winefred Parker. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Rockford Hall Manor was vested in Thomas Gawdy, and among Chancer proceedings in the time of the same Queen there was an action by Anthony Pennynge against Anthony Gawdy, and others, to set aside a claim to an annuity out of the plaintiff's manor of Rockford which Anthony Gawdy claimed as charged thereon. In the will of Nathan Parker of East Berghoult, county Suffolk, of date Aug. 5, 1684, he mentions "My nephew-in-law, Anthony Gawdy Esq. and my godson Anthony Gawdy son of foresaid Anthony and his sister Winefred Gawdy". Grant by Anthony Gawdy of London, Gent., of the annuity of £20 granted by Thomas Woodhouse Esq. of Hicklinge. Bargain and sale by Anthony Gawdy, Knt., of Claxton. Anthony Gawdy of St. Margarets, Westminster, Esq. Bachelor, about 32, and Dame Winefred Parker, widow of the third Baronet of Grimes Hall, of Trimley, Co. Suffolk, about 30, at Trimley, Dec. 15, 1665". The records of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury contains the will of Anthony Gawdy of Sternfield, Suffolk, Clerk, dated Jan. 6, 1653.

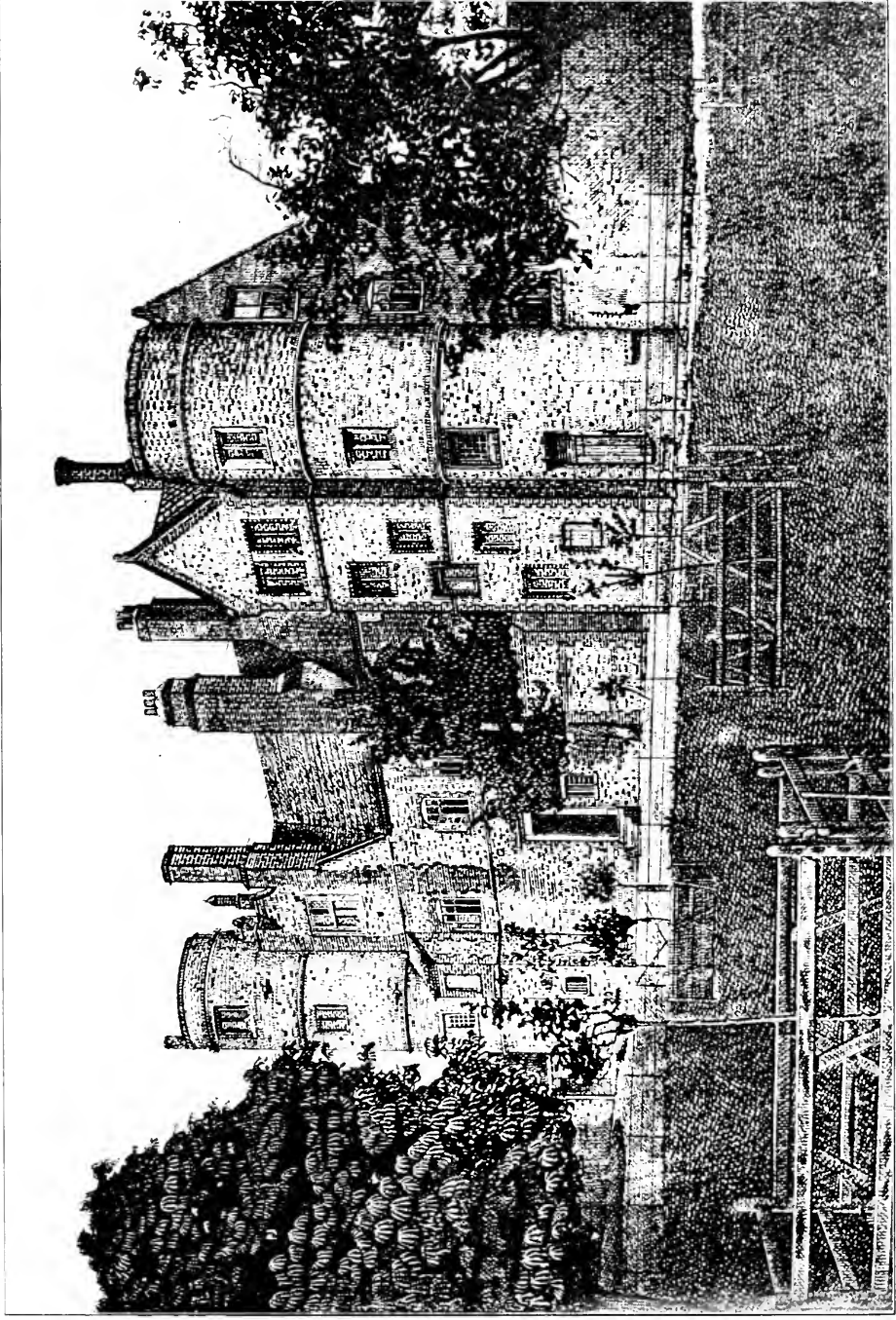
INSCRIPTION.

ANTHONY GAWDY, KNIGHT.
DECEASED MARCH 30th, 1652.

*Virtue, Justice, Goodness, Grace
Are all interred within this place.
With this good Knight so good was Fame
That now in Heaven most glorious his Name
Whether he has gone to Christ his rock
To sing Halaluias with His Celestial Flock.*

NOTE—Mrs. Lettice Gawdy, "a stranger", was buried at Bath Abbey, March 28, 1631. See her place in the pedigree.

NOTE—A general certificate of all the forces and bands both of horses and of foot within the county of Norfolk 1626, Sir Robert Gawdy, Knight of the Hundred of Lodden, 60 pikes, 90 muskets, 250 pounds powder, 450 matchlocks, 200 bullets, 18 pioners, 4 carriages, 150 soldiers.



STIFFKEY CASTLE
(Bacon Seat).

Ninth Generation.

CHILDREN OF BASSINGBOURNE AND ANNE FRAMLINGHAM.

1. **Framlingham Gawdy**⁹ (1), eldest son of Bassingbourne⁸ (2) and his first wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Charles Framlingham, Knt., of Crows Hall, in Denbenham, by Dorothy, daughter of Sir Clement Heigham, Knt. He was born Aug. 8, 1589, married Lettice, daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert Knowles, Knt., who was his guardian and as such kept court in 1606, and by her who was buried at West Harling Dec. 3, 1630, had six sons and two daughters. He was buried Feb. 25, 1654. On the death of Sir Charles Framlingham Ashfield Manor and Thorpe passed to this grandson. He was succeeded by his son of whom hereafter. Sir Drue Drurey gave security of Montfort Manor to Framlingham Gawdy, Esq., to indemnify himself and his heirs against any claims that should be made for any part of £10 out of the said demesns, fold-courses, or barley-rents, which were conveyed to the said Framlingham Gawdy who in 1629 sold off 40 combs, 3 bushels, 2 pecks and a half to Richard Pead. This estate continued with the Gawdy family till Sir Bassingbourne Gawdy, the last of the name, or his executors, sold it to Robert Haylet. This same Sir Drue Drurey sold Bois's alias Up Hall to Framlingham Gawdy Esq. in which the estate continued till Sept. 14, 1666, and then Sir William Gawdy of West Harling settled all his property on Mary his only daughter to raise £2500 for her fortune, and made Framlingham Gawdy Esq. her uncle, Executor, who sold the Garbolderham lands to Wentworth Gurneys Esq. of Boyland Hall in Moning Thorpe, whose heirs enjoyed it till 1736.

2. **Sir Charles Gawdy**⁹ (1), second son of Bassingbourne⁸ (2) and his first wife Anne, daughter of Sir Charles Framlingham, Knt. of Crows Hall, in Denbenham, by Dorothy, daughter of Sir Clement Heigham, Knt. He was born in 1591; married Judith, daughter of Sir William Waldegrave of Smallbridge, by whom issue a son who became the head of the Baronial family styled "of Crows Hall."

In 1627 he served the office of Sheriff for Norfolk and was afterwards appointed one of the deputy-lieutenants of the county by a commission from Henry Earl of Northampton, then Lord Lieutenant. He sat in Parliament for Thetford, Norfolk, 1620-21, 1623-4, 1625-6, and 1640, and through the "Long Parliament." He was buried by the side of his wife who had been buried at West Harling Dec. 3, 1630. He left "Notes of what passed in Parliament 1641, 1642", preserved in the British Museum, London. Several of his and his wife's letters are in the same place.

3. **Bassingbourne Gawdy**⁹ (3), third son of Bassingbourne⁸ (2) and his second wife, Dorothy, daughter of Sir Nicholas Bacon of Redgrave, who afterwards was married to Sir Henry Felton and died at Fakenham, Feb. 1, 1563. He died sine prole and was buried in West Harling in 1650.

4. **Bacon Gawdy**⁹ (1), was the fourth son of Bassingbourne⁸ (2) and his second wife, Dorothy, daughter of Sir Nicholas Bacon of Redgrave, who afterwards was married to Sir Henry Pelton. This son died sine prole and was buried in the church or chapel at West Harling in 1650.

NOTE—Anne Bacon, daughter of Sir Nicholas Bacon of Stiffkey Hall in Norfolk, was married to Sir Thomas Townsend, Knight, to whom the estate descended. When Sir Nicholas Bacon placed the inscription in the church in anticipation of his own death and to preserve the remembrance, as connected with himself, of his children, Lady Townsend had been a widow for some years; her husband's tragic death in 1603 was the result of a duel. He left two children, the eldest a boy eight years of age. She survived her husband 27 years.

5. **Dorothy Gawdy**⁹ (1), was the second daughter of Bassingbourne⁸ (2) by his second wife Dorothy, daughter of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Knt. of Redgrave, who was afterwards married to Sir Henry Pelton. She died young unmarried and was buried in West Harling in 1659.

6. **Frances Gawdy**⁹ (1), was the third daughter of Bassingbourne⁸ (2) and his second wife, Dorothy, daughter of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Knt., of Redgrave, who was afterwards married to Sir Henry Pelton, Knt. Like her sister this young woman died unmarried and was buried in West Harling in 1626.

Tenth Generation.

CHILDREN OF FRAMLINGHAM AND LETTICE GAWDY.

1. **Sir William Gawdy**¹⁰ (3), eldest son of Framlingham⁹ (1) by Lettice, daughter of Sir Robert Knowles, Gentleman, was born at West Harling, in Norfolk, 1613; entered the school at Bury St. Edmunds under Mr. Dickenson when seven years of age, remaining for five years. He was admitted fellow commoner, April 30, 1629. Security Mr. Eada. He was B.A. 1631-2. Admitted at the Inner Temple, Feb. 4, 1633-4. Was created a baronet July 13, 1663. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Duffield, Gentleman, of East Wrentham, in Norfolk, and by her who was buried June 10, 1663, had issue four sons and one daughter. Previous to creation as a baronet he had been only an esquire. (I think there may be some mistake about this William Gawdy. A William was buried in the body of the Temple Church on the Inner Temple side, upon Wednesday night, being the 20th February, 1660-1.)

2. **Framlingham Gawdy**¹⁰ (2), second son of Framlingham⁹ (1) by Lettice, daughter of Sir Robert Knowles, was born at West Harling, Norfolk; was sent to Bury St. Edmunds school under Mr. Dickenson for seven years. His age was seventeen years. He was admitted pensioner to the bachelors table, Jan. 31, 1630. Security Mr. Eade. He was admitted to the Inner Temple May 3, 1634. He lived at Bury St. Edmunds. By his father's will proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, he received £1400. See William Gawdy, 1629. He died of small pox at his lodgings in the Inner Temple and was buried in the body of the Temple church upon Wednesday night, being the 7th February, 1660-1.

3. **Bassingbourne Gawdy**¹⁰ (4), son of Framlingham⁹ (1) by Lettice, daughter of Sir Robert Knowles, Gentleman, was born at West Harling in 1614; was sent to school at Bury St. Edmunds, under Mr. Dickenson seven years. Admitted April 19, 1632. His age was 17 years. Pensioner to the bachelors table. Security Mr. Eade. He was the third son. Inherited by his father's will, proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (1656) lands in Sternfield, Suffolk. He died unmarried, of small pox, while at the Inner Temple and was buried on Monday night, being the 25th February, 1660-1, in the body of the Temple church.

4. **Thomas Gawdy**¹⁰ (4), fourth son of Framlingham⁹ (1) by Lettice, daughter of Sir Robert Knowles, Gentleman, was born at West Harling, 1617, in Norfolk; was sent to school at Bury St. Edmunds under Mr. Dickenson for five years. His age was 18 years. His security Mr. Moore. He was admitted to the scholars table May 16, 1636. He died unmarried. He had inherited a messuage in Sternfield, Suffolk, by his father's will, proved in the Prerogative Court at Canterbury, June 16, 1656. See William Gawdy, 1629.

5. **Charles Gawdy**¹⁰ (2), fifth son of Framlingham⁹ (1) by Lettice, daughter of Sir Robert Knowles, Gentleman, was born at West Harling 1618, in Norfolk;

was sent to school under Mr. Ward at Thetford five years. His age was 17 years. He was admitted to the scholars table July 2, 1637. Security Mr. Moor. He was in some way crippled or disabled and did not long remain in college.

6. Robert Gawdy¹⁰ (2), sixth son of Framlingham⁹ (1) by Lettice, daughter of Sir Robert Knowles, Gentleman, was born at West Herling 1620; was sent to school at Thetford under Messrs. Smith and Ward, seven years. His age was 16 years. He was admitted to the scholars table Feb. 4, 1638-9. Security Mr. Moore. He was B.A. 1642; M.A. 1646. Scholar Christi 1639 to Michaelmas 1645.

7. Lettice Gawdy¹⁰ (2), eldest daughter of Framlingham⁹ (1) by Lettice, daughter of Sir Robert Knowles, Gentleman. Died Feb. 8, 1622.

8. Anne Gawdy¹⁰ (3), second daughter of Framlingham⁹ (1) by Lettice, daughter of Sir Robert Knowles, Gentleman. Died June 29, 1622.

Robert Gawdy died in 1639. By Winefred, daughter and co-heir of Nathaniel Bacon of Stiffkey, he had George and Henry, both of whom died during his lifetime, and Dorothy, daughter and heir, who was married to Sir Philip Parker of Erwarton, Suffolk.

1. Sir Charles Gawdy¹⁰ (2), was the son of Charles⁹ (1) and Judith, daughter of Sir William Waldegrave of Smallbridge, and was created a baronet April 20, 1661. He married Vere, daughter and co-heir of Sir Edward Cooke, of Gedde Hall, Essex, by whom there were four sons and one daughter. See forward. He had been knighted some time before his creation as baronet. He died Nov. 10, 1650. There was a brass plate in the vault of the chancel of the parish church containing the following inscription:

“This is the body of Charles Gawdy, Knt., sonne and heire to Charles Gawdy of Crows Hall, in the county of Norfolk, Knt., who in his lifetime was blessed in the choice of a most virtuous wife by name Vere Cooke, the youngest of the two daughters and co-heirs of Edward Cooke of Guildhall in the county of Essex, Knt.; a lady to say no more, severely modest and of a most pure and unblemished conjugal affection; by her he left a hopeful issue, five sonnes and one daughter”. He lived and died a zealous professor of the Reformed Religion, settled and established in the Raygne of Elizabeth by act of Parliament. A lover of Monarchy and of an undaunted loyalty to his Soverayne, Charles First; which he frequently manifested by espousing his cause and quarrel to the uttermost hazard of his life and fortune. Having sojourned heire the space of thirty-eight years, or thereabouts, the 10th of November, 1650, being the Lords daye, about twelve at night, he departed. I cannot say he died; for by a voluntary, cheerful and devout resignation of himself into the hands of the Almighty (to the astonishment of the beholders) though hee prevented not the stroke yet hee felt not the bitterness of death”.

Above this inscription were the arms of the family, for a description of which see “Family Heraldry” in this work.

On Oct. 6th, 1646, he was fined as a delinquent at Goldsmith Hall in the sum of £1789, by the Commissioners of Composition with such purchased for increase of maintenance, to the Minister of Ashfield, Thorpe, Denbenham, and Kenton to settle the Rectory and tithes, valued at £150 per annum; for which was deducted £1,260, which reduced it to £529. The estate fell to his son and heir. See forward.

Eleventh Generation.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND ELIZABETH DUFFIELD.

2. **Sir John Gawdy**¹¹ (3), second son of William¹⁰ (2) and Elizabeth, daughter of John Duffield, Gent., of East Wrentham, succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1666. He was born Oct. 4, 1639. This gentleman was a mute, but was possessed with remarkable ability and attained to no small degree as a painter. He was described by one writer as "a very handsome person and a very fine artist. He was so civil and well bred that it was impossible to discover any imperfection in him". He was very "intelligent by signs" and exhibited great perception and alertness. He married Anne, second daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert de Grey of Martin, Knight, in the county of Norfolk, and Elizabeth his wife by whom he had issue, a son and daughter. He died in 1699. See forward. He sold the Manor of Abbots Hall with the advowson for £400 to William Johnson.
3. **William Gawdy**¹¹ (3), third son of William¹⁰ (2) and Elizabeth, daughter of John Duffield, Gent., of East Wrentham, died unmarried.
4. **Framlingham Gawdy**¹¹ (3), fourth son of William¹⁰ (2) and Elizabeth, daughter of John Duffield, Gent., was of the Bury School.
5. **Anne Gawdy**¹¹ (3), only daughter of William¹⁰ (2) and Elizabeth, daughter of John Duffield, Gent., died unmarried.

CHILDREN OF CHARLES AND VERE (COOKE) GAWDY.

1. **Sir Charles Gawdy**¹¹ (3), was the son and heir of Charles¹⁰ (2), by Vere, daughter and co-heir of Sir Edward Cooke of Gedde Hall, Essex. He married first, Mary, daughter of George Fielding, Earl Desmond, by Bridget, daughter and co-heir of Sir Michael Stanhope; she was born Sept. 8, 1791, at Denbenham. He married second Elizabeth ——. Having sold the estate of Crows Hall, he was buried at Romford with his mother's family. His will was made April 15, 1699; proved Jan. 10, 1710-11. In 1699 he mentions his wife Elizabeth as being in Holland. He was succeeded by his son and heir in 1707.
2. **Sir Framlingham Gawdy**¹¹ (4), was the only son of Charles¹⁰ (3) and Mary, the daughter of George Fielding, Earl Desmond. He succeeded to the Baronetcy in September, 1707. He was of infirm mind and died unmarried at Havering, county of Essex, when the title became extinct.

Twelfth Generation.

CHILDREN OF JOHN¹¹ (3), AND GREY.

1. **Bassingbourne Gawdy**¹² (6), was the only son of John¹¹ (3), and succeeded to his father's estate and the title of Baronet. His mother was Anne, daughter of Sir de Grey of Merton, in the county of Norfolk. He died unmarried on Thursday, Oct. 10, 1723, from an injury received by the stumbling of his horse when mounting. He was wrapped in searchcloth, and buried in a leaden coffin in our Lady's chapel, and his grave raised with bricks over it, was to be seen in 1805 in the church-yard, on the south side where the chapel stood.

NOTE—July 1, 1691. Charles Gawdy of Crows Hall, county Suffolk, Esq., Bachelor, aged about 30, and Mrs. Eleanor Gage of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, Middlesex, Spinster, about 22 years, with consent of her parents; at St. Giles, Cornhill, or St. Martin's, Ludgate, London, or St. Clements Danes, Middlesex.

2. **Anne Gawdy**¹² (4), only daughter of John¹¹ (3), was married April 6, 1685, to Oliver Le Neve of Great Winchingham, in Norfolk, Esq., and had issue nine children whereof only three survived; Isabella, who was not married in 1725; Anne, wife of John Rogers of Stamford, Esq., and Henrietta, wife of Edward Le Neve Esq., who both had living issue in 1725, "but I know nothing more of them since that period".

I. Oliver Le Neve who died sine prole, in 1686.

II. Isabella Le Neve.

III. Anne Le Neve was married to John Rogers of Stanford, "licentiate in Physic".

IV. Henrietta Le Neve was the wife of Edward Le Neve Esq., a citizen of London.

These joined and conveyed the whole estate received as the heirs of Sir Bassingbourne Gawdy, their uncle, to Joshua Draper Esq., who sold the property to Richard Gipps Esq.

NOTES ON LE NEVE.

"Here lyeth Oliver Le Neve Esq., faithful subject of the King, an obedient son of the church, a stout patron of justice, and a true lover of his country, no friend to popery or presbytery, but a zealous efferter of the church of England, as the nearest to primitive Christianity and the very functionary of the English interest, liberty and prosperity; he was for his intellectuals of a most sound, solid, deep and piercing judgment; for his morals, of a most prudent, sober, grave, just, generous and every way obliging, virtuous conversation, wherein he eminently excelled, and was therein constant to his death, which was Jan. 21, 1678."

May his posterity immortalize his name by imitation of his virtues.

"Near this stone lyeth the dust of Oliver Le Neve Esq., late one of the justices of the peace, and captain of a foot company of the militia of this county; second son of Francis Le Neve, gentleman, and citizen — of London, and of Avice his wife, daughter of Peter Wright of London, Merchant. He died 23 ——— 17—— and was buried on the 26th of the same month, leaving his wife, Ann, only daughter of John Gawdy of West Herling in this county, Bart. (who lyeth by his side), three daughters and co-heirs, Isabella, Ann, and Henrietta Le Neve, who caused this (stone) to be laid. As also what remains of Elizabeth his 3d wife, daughter and co-heir of Robert Sheffield Esq. of Kensington, grandson of Edmond Earl of Mulgrave. She died suddenly on the 8th day of Nov., 1707, without a child, and was buried here on the 12th day of the same month."

A gravestone for Anne, wife of Oliver Le Neve Esq., only daughter of Sir John Gawdy of West Harling, Bart., who died Feb. 10, 1695, aged 31 years; with the arms of Le Neve and Gawdy.

"Here lyeth the body of Oliver Le Neve Esq., who died Jan. 23, 1658."

"Here lyeth the body of Anne Le Neve, daughter of Oliver Le Neve of Winchingham Esq., and Anne, sole daughter of Sir John Gawdie of West Harling in this county, Bart., who died Nov. 29, 1689.

Sir Charles Gawdy, Knight, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Walgrave, who died in 1613.

NOTES.

In the 18th year of the reign of Elizabeth, Sir Henry Capell granted a lease unto Thomas Gawdye, one of the justices of the Queen's Bench, of one hundred acres of marsh rendering yearly seven pounds.

Philip Gawdy was buried at St. Dunstons in the West, London, May 30, 1617.

Sir William Hatton, Knt., nephew to Sir Christopher Hatton of Haldenbye in Co. North, Knt., married 1st, Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir apparent of Francis Gawdy of Wallington in the county Norfolk Esq., one of the Justices of the King's Bench, and by her had Frances their only daughter and heir, who in 1596 was about 17 years of age. From his funeral certificate.

"April 5, 1681. John Thompson of St. Martins-in-the-field, citizen and mason of London, widower, about 38, to Mrs. Utrechia Gawdy of St. Andrews, Holborn, London, Spinster, about 27, at her own disposal, at St. Andrews.

John Troutbeck, of Westminster, Doctor of Physic, widower, and Frances Gawdy, of St. Olave, Hart St., London, Spinster, 26, at her own disposal.

Sir John Snelling married — Gawdy.

Eliza Newdigate married — Gawdy.

Thomas Gawdy married Anne, daughter of Edmund and Dorothy Bushall.

Wentworth Garneys married 1st, Anne, daughter of Sir Charles Gawdy of Crows Hall, Denbenham, who died in 1681; secondly, Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Addy.

Isaac Winchol married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Gawdy of Gawdy Hall, in Norfolk, Justice of the Queens Bench.

Mary Lamb, daughter of Fitz Noone and Elizabeth Crofts, was married to Gar. Gawdy.

Henry Everard of Linstead, married Katherine, daughter of Thomas Gawdy of Gawdy Hall, Norfolk, by whom a son, Thomas Gawdy Everard.

William Gawdy, Esq., was buried in the body of the Temple Church, on the Inner Temple side, upon Wednesday night, being the 20th Feb., 1660-1.

Bassingbourne Gawdy of the Inner Temple, gent., was buried in the body of the Temple Church, on Monday night, being 25th February, 1660-1. Small pox.

Framlingham Gawdy of the Inner Temple, gent., was buried in the body of the Temple Church upon Wednesday night, being the 7th February, 1660-1.

Mary Gawdy was buried in the body of the Temple Church, on the Inner side, 13th October, 1671.

Henry Gawdy of the Inner Temple, Esq., was buried in the middle aisle, the 15th January, 1677-8. He was called to the bar Nov. 1, 1676.

Thomas and Robert Gawdy, sons of George Gawdy Esq., "jurisconsultus", born at Claxton, Norfolk. School there under Mr. Chapin, seven years. Ages 16 and 15 years. They were admitted to the Scholars table, June 10, 1631. Surety Mr. Moore, a fellow. Thomas admitted to the Inner Temple, Feb. 10, 1632-3. He succeeded to the estate of his uncle, Sir Robert Gawdy, at Claxton, in 1639. Robert B.A. 1634-5. Scholar Christi 1631 to L. Day 1636.

In his will of date May 1, 1531, W. Keye of Garboldesham, gave as follows: "Item, I gif half an acr of land lying in Lapham furlong, to fiind yerely evermore V. Gawdyes brennyng before our Lady (in the chancel of St. John the Baptist, at every antiphon of our Lady) at masse of the same festey evermore; howbeit I will that whosoever shall hold my place and lands, shall have this occupacon

of the said land, and the keeping of the said V. Gawdys, and they onys (ones) to be renewed every yere”.

Margaret Lady Mortimer had issue by Robert Home, a daughter and sole heir named Anne, who was married to Sir James Framlingham of Crows Hall, Co. of Suffolk Knt., and their grandson, Sir Charles Framlingham, who died in 1596, had one son Clement, and one daughter Anne, both dying before him, the son without issue, but the daughter was married to Bassingbourne Gawdy, afterwards Sir Bassingbourne Gawdy, Knt., and left two sons, Framlingham and Charles. From Framlingham descended Sir Bassingbourne Gawdy, Bart., his grandson and heir, who died unmarried in 1723, leaving nieces his heirs, daughters of his sister Anne who was married at Rockland St. Peters, Nov. 3, 1635, to George Gawdy, auditor; July 8, 1606, called to the bar; Steward to readers' dinner.

Fragments.

Francis Gawdy, serjeant-at-law 1577; Judge of Queen's Bench, 1588; Chief Justice Common Pleas, 1605; obituary 1606.

Oct. 13, 1571. Inner Temple Records. Order for special Admission Mr. Henry Gawdy, Mr. Serjeant Gawdy's son. Special admission of Henry Gawdy of Claxton in the county Norfolk, gent.

Order for general admission of Mr. Thomas Gawdy, another son of Mr. Gawdy. Jan. 26, 1577, Owen Gawdy, gent., was reader for Lent.

Oct. 16, 1580, Order that Bassingbourne Gawdy and Philip Gawdy, be pardoned for their absence from the last Summer vacation because their sickness was well known, upon condition that they shall serve another vacation for the same.

Feb. 9, 1594-5 Parliament, Special admission of Mr. Clipsby Gawdy, eldest son of Sir Thomas Gawdy, gratis.

Special admission of Mr. Thomas Gawdy, the eldest son of Mr. Henry Gawdy, paying only 40 shillings.

General admission of Mr. Robert Gawdy and Henry Gawdy, two other sons of Mr. Henry Gawdy, paying 20 shillings each.

Thomas Gawdy the elder, serjeant-at-law 1552, died 1566.

Attorney or reader.

Auditor for church warden.

Auditor for Steward.

Auditor for treasurer.

Called to the bench.

Churchwarden.

Reader, Serjeant-at-law.

Thomas Gawdy the younger, son of Thomas (Serjeant-at-law 1567. Judge of the Queen's Bench 1574, died 1588.)

Reader.

Auditor for steward.

Auditor for treasurer.

Called to the bench.

Reader.

Steward for reader's dinner.

Treasurer.

Vere, daughter of Sir Edward Cooke, baptized at Romford July 4, 1612; was married to Sir Charles Gawdy. Bassingbourne, her son, was buried at Romford July 2, 1652.

Dec. 1, 1559. Robert Crykennaye being before presented to be a sufficient workman is appointed and fully admitted, by Mr. Thomas Gawdy, Recorder, to occupie and sett upp his ocupacion of hat-making according to the statute.

Quartered with the Bacon arms was those of Gawdy, "the tortoise on the grass".

The three daughters of Sir Nathaniel Bacon. One married Sir John Townsend (Anne); one Thomas Knyvett of Ashwell-Thorpe; Winefred was the wife of Robert Gawdy of Claxton.

In an old History of Norfolk, Hartford Atheneum Library, (Vol. 6, page 66), there is a view of Stiffkey House. darker shade than the one copied from the Archaeology of Norfolk, Vol. 8, part 3.

St. Botolphs. Thomas Gawdy, an infant, was buried Dec. 21, 1716.

Richard Gauday and Mary Grice were married there July 20, 1735.

A Gawdy Pedigree.

To aid in arranging the several generations of the English families of Gawdy which have long been confusing, the following names have been taken from a tabular pedigree compiled by Isaac Herbert Jeayes, editor of the Letters of Philip Gawdy, 1579-1616.

1. **Thomas Gawdy⁵ (1)**, serjeant-at-law 1553, died 1556. He married three wives; first, Eliza Hallows, by whom a son named Thomas; second, Rose Bennet, by whom a son named Thomas, but changed to Francis; third, Elizabeth Shires, by whom there was no issue.

2. **Thomas Gawdy⁶ (2)**, styled senior of Redenhall, died in 1566? He was three times married. First, to Anne daughter of John Bassingbourne, Co. Hertford, by whom there were three children, Bassingbourne (1), Bassingbourne (2) and Katherine; second, to Elizabeth Steynings *nee* Harris, by whom two sons, Anthony and John; third, to Katherine Hastings *nee* Strange of Estrange, by whom there was no issue.

3. **Thomas Gawdy⁶ (3)**, styled "junior", son of Thomas⁵ (1) and Rose Bennett. He was also serjeant-at-law 1567, judge 1575, died 1588. He was twice married; first to Audrey or Etheldreda, daughter of William Knightly, by whom three sons and three daughters; Henry, Thomas, George, Isabel, Anne, and Mary; second, Francis Richess of Kent. Had sister Margaret.

4. **Thomas Gawdy⁶ (4)**, so named but had name changed to Frances at majority. He was born about 1532. Was Judge of the Queen's Bench 1589; Lord Chief Justice 1605; died 1606. See biography. Had sister Katherine.

5. **Bassingbourne Gawdy⁷ (1)**, son of Thomas⁶ (2) and Anne (Bassingbourne) Gawdy, buried at Redenhall, Harleston, Norfolk, July 5, 1559, as per Parish Registers.

6. **Bassingbourne Gawdy⁷ (2)**, son of Thomas⁶ (2) and Anne (Bassingbourne) Gawdy, was Sheriff of Norfolk 1573. Was twice married. First to Anne, daughter of John Wotten and widow (1) of Sir Thomas Woodhouse, (2) of Henry Reppes, to whom married Sept. 26, 1558, buried June 9, 1587. He was buried Jan. 25, 1589-90. His second wife was Margaret Sulyard, widow of Thomas Darcy of Tolleshunt Darcy, to whom married in December, 1588. He was buried Aug. 15, 1590. Had sister Katherine.

7. **Thomas Gawdy⁷ (5)**, son of Thomas⁶ (5) and Anne (Bassingbourne) Gawdy, was of Redenhall. He married Honor Stenyings and had issue, Thomas, Owen, Ralph, Katherine and Mary.

8. **Bassingbourne Gawdy**⁸ (3), eldest son of Bassingbourne⁷ (2) and Anne Wotten? Born May 19, 1560. Sheriff of Norfolk 1593, 1601; Knighted 1597; died 1606. He was married twice. First to Anne, daughter of Sir Charles Framlingham of Crows Hall, July 17, 1586; buried June 9, 1594. By this union he had two sons, Framlingham and Charles. His second wife was Dorothy, daughter of Sir Nicholas Bacon, by whom he had Bassingbourne, born 1596, Bacon, Dorothy, and Frances.
9. **Philip Gawdy**⁸ (1), second son of Bassingbourne⁹ (2) and Anne Wotten, born July 13, 1562, member of Parliament 1588, buried May 29, 1617. He married Bridget Strangeman, daughter of Bartholomew and Maria (2nd husband) Dudley Fortescue of Faulkourn, about 1597, and had issue Francis, Anthony, Bridget, Dorothy, Elizabeth, Mary, and Lettice. He it was who wrote so many letters now published.
10. **Framlingham Gawdy**⁸ (1), eldest son of Bassingbourne⁷ (3) and Anne (Framlingham) Gawdy, born in 1589, died 1654, and was sole heir to his grandfather, Sir Charles Framlingham. He married Lettice Knowles, by whom Sir William Gawdy, Bart., 1663.
11. **Sir Charles Gawdy**, Knight, second son of Bassingbourne⁷ (3) and Anne (Framlingham) Gawdy, was father of Sir Charles Gawdy, 1st Baronet of Crows Hall, 1661.

Calendar of Deeds, Norfolk.

Thomas Gawdy conveyed a fourth part of the Manor of Capledike, purchased of Godsalne on 11 Oct. 3 of Elizabeth.

Thomas Gawdy Esq. of Rockland, the reversion of the Manor of Rollesbye with rights, liberties, and the advowson of the church. Sept. 2d of Elizabeth.

Thomas Gawdy Esq. of Harleston, conveyed to John Coplelike a fourth part of the Manor of Wynyetts, with all the lands and tenements, Sept. 26, 1662.

Francis Gawdy Esq. by grant received from Richard Southwell Esq. of Horsham, the Manor of Brancester, with lands, tenements etc., security for the performance, condition of the will of Sir Richard Southwell.

Anthony Gawdy of London gent., of the annuity of £20 granted by Thomas Woodhouse, Esq. of Hicklinge, Jan. 14, 1589-90.

Anthony Gawdy (Sir) bargain and sale by Jan. 4, 1611-12. Of Claxton.

Thomas Gawdy, one of the Justices of the Queen's Bench, received a lease from Sir Henry Capell and Henry Capell of one hundred acres of marsh, rendering yearly seven pounds, 18th of Queen Elizabeth.

Philip Gawdy of St. Dunston, in the West, London, was buried May 30, 1717.

Henry Gawdy Esq. Thomas his son was buried from the house of Mr. Cox, May 20, 1596.

Bargain and Sales.

Sir Robert Gawdy Esq. of Claxton, Knt., bargained and sold to George Gawdy Esq. of Norwich, the Manor of Saxlington, Netherell (Netherhall) and Saxlington-Verdon, with rights, liberties etc., July 25, 1621.

George Gawdy Esq. of Norwich conveyed to Charles Suckling Esq. of Woodton, the Manor of Saxlington *alias* Saxlington-Netherhall, the advowson of the Rectory of Saxlington-Thorpe, Saxlington-Verdon excepting 100 acres of Wood, a Mill, parcels of Meadow etc., Sept. 28, 1622.

George Gawdy Esq. of Norwich (and others) conveyed to William Cougham of Weller-next-the-sea, merchant, the Manor of Bacon Hall with rights and the Rectory and patronage of the church of Dickleborough, Jan. 2, 1634.

Sir Henry Gawdy, Knt., received grant by Clement Boulton of Wells, yeoman, of his messuages, tenants, etc., in Westwick, Slolie, and Worstead, Jan. 9, 1609-10.

Sir Henry Gawdy of Claxton, Knt., to Sir Robert Gawdy, Knt., his son and heir apparent, of a capital messuage called Ledleyes with houses, lands, pastures etc. in the parishes of Soowood and others to the use of Edward Gawdy (Sir Henry's youngest son) and Frances his wife and their heirs.

Inquisitions Post Mortem.

1. **Bassingbourne Gawdy**, obit. 1 Sept. 1632, Inquest at Dis, 18 April 10 Car. I. Norfolk. John's son and heir, age 7 years, 23 August, 1633.
2. **Thomas Gawdy**, obit. in p. s.p. 6 August, Car. I. 1636. Inquest at Norwich 13 Jan. 12 Car. I. Norfolk. Jane and Margaret, sisters and co-heirs.
3. **John Gawdy**, obit. 90 ct. ult. inquisition at Norwich 8 Jan Car. I. Norfolk. Thomas son and heir age 9 months.
4. **Bassingbourne Gawdy, Knt.** Obit. 17 May, 4 Jac. I. 1606. Inquisition at Wymondham 12 June 4 Jac. I. Norfolk. Framlingham son and heir aged 17 years.
5. **Charles Gawdy, Knt.** Obit. 13 Dec. 1629. Inquisition at Bury St. Edmunds 17 Marc. 5 Car. I. Suffolk Charles son and heir, aged 17 years. 26 Dec. 1629.
6. **Thomas Gawdy, Knt.** Will I. Nov. 30 Elizabeth. Obit. 5 Nov. 30 Elizabeth. Inquisition at Loddon 9 Aug. 31 Elizabeth. Norfolk. Suffolk. Berkshire. Henry son and heir aged 36 years.

Gawdy Obituary.

Bassingbourne Gawdy, son of Sir William Gawdy, died at West Harling, Norfolk, 23 Feb., 1660.

Framlingham Gawdy, cousin of Bassingbourne Gawdy, died 26 Feb., 1660.

Sir John Gawdy, baronet and M.P. for Middlesex, died in Jan., 1708.

Sir William Gawdy of Norfolk, died in 1663.

Sir John Gawdy, baronet and painter, died in 1690.

Gawdy Marriages.

John Thompson of St. Martins-in-the-Field, Citizen and Mason of London, Widower, about 38, and **Mrs. Utricie Gawdy** of St. Andrews, Holborn, London, Spinster, about 27, at her own disposal; married at St. Andrews aforesaid 16 March, 1681.

Bassingbourne Gawdy Esq. of the Inner Temple and Anne Framlingham, Spinster, daughter of Sir Charles Framlingham, were married 24 May, 1586.

John Troutbeck, of Westminster, Dr. of Physic, Widower, and Frances Gawdy of St. Olaves, Hart Street, London, Spinster about 26, at her own disposal; married at St. Olave or any other church in the diocese of London, 16 Nov., 1668.

Charles Gawdy of Crowes Hall, county of Suffolk, Esq., Bachelor, aged 25, and Mrs. Elinor Gage of St. Giles-in the-Fields, Middlesex, Spinster, about 22, with consent of her parents; married at St. Peters, Cornhill, or St. Martins, Ludgate, London, or St. Clements, Danes, Middlesex, 2 July, 1691.

Margaret Bassingbourne, daughter of Giles Bassingbourne, was married to Walter Colville of Bytham, by whom Robert. Between 1575 and 1691.

John Bassingbourne married Audry Cotton, by whom daughter Anne, wife of Thomas Gawdy, between 1575 and 1619.

Isabell Gawdy, daughter of Sir Thomas Gawdy, Knight, was married to John Mingay of Amingale, by whom she had (1) Thomas Mingay, (2) Henry Mingay; (3) Frances Mingay.

Memorial of the Gawdy Family in the Temple Church.

"In ye middle of this Church lyes ye body of Mrs. Mary Gaudy (only Daughter of Sir William Gaudy of West Herling in ye County of Norff: Bart.) who dyed ye 11th of Octob: in the yeare 1671 at or near the age of 22 yeares whose virtuous & unblamable conversation here gave her great hope, if not assurance (through the mercies of God in Christ,) to obtaine eternall life. Her desire was to be buried here by her two brothers & cozen, Bassingbourne Gaudy ye eldest dyed ye 23d of February. Willm Gaudy ye 3d the 21st of Febr. both in the yeare 1660. Framlingham Gaudy her cozen (2d son of Sr. Charles Gaudy of Crows Hall, Denbenham in ye County of Suff: Knt.) dyed in ye same yeare on ye 26th of the same moneth all within 6 dayes of each other of the small pox: Nor could this inocent virgin escape ye same Disease, Now grown ye common fate of ye family. She is lineally descended from Thomas Gaudy Serjt at Law, eldest of the three brothers who were in their generation all eminent Lawyers of this Hon'ble Society. This Monument sacred to ye memory of her was erected by Framlingham Gaudy Esqre her Unkle and Exector".

"This faire young Virgin for a nuptial Bed
More fit, is lodged (sad fate) amonge ye dead.
Stormed by rough Windes, so falls in all her pride
The full blowne rose design'd to adorne a Bride".

NOTE—In the will of William Fermage, Nov. 1, 1621. "To my sister Gawdy forty pounds, also I give unto her my watch. To my nephews Thomas Gawdy and Edward Gawdy to each of them twenty pounds. To Mr. Edward Gawdy five pounds and a ring of gold with death's head and this poesy, *Melioris ianus vitiae.*"

NOTE—April 19, 1637. Grant of Sir Thomas Gawdy of Gawdy Hall, in Redenhall, Knt., to Henry Berney Esq., Norwich, a capital messuage called Gawdy Hall *alias* Redenhall, with buildings, gardens and land, a tenement with 17 acres of land and meadow in Redenhall; for the sum of £400.

April 21, 1639, there was a regrant of the same property as above for £464.

Ancient Will.

"Richard Gowdey of Colchester (England), Saymaker. Will made 25 March, 1651; proved 5 April, 1651. I give my son Thomas Gowdey of Halstead, weaver, £30 and all my wearing apparel and my say loom. To my three grandchildren in Holland, viz: to Edward Chatterton £20, and to his two sisters £5 apiece at 21 and a bond for the payment thereof shall be given to Thomas Raynold of Colchester, woolen draper. If they all die, my daughter Susanna Chesterton shall enjoy these three legacies. My will is with this proviso that my executor shall pay my son Thomas Goudey but £25 and my grandchildren but £15, in case my daughter Mary be living that went to New England, to which I give £10. In case that they hear not that my daughter is alive by way of certifiat or the like in two years space, then my will is that they shall have the £5 apiece again. All the rest of my goods I give to my wife Elizabeth whom I make my executor. Witnesses Thomas Robinson, James Martin, Ollife Shelling.

Archdeaconry of Colchester 1650-2.

No. 106."

The Gawdy Correspondence.

The correspondence and papers of the Gawdy family in the possession of the Department of Manuscripts in the British Museum are contained in eighteen volumes. The first five volumes were purchased in 1866, and consist of three volumes of letters (1579-1713) and two of household accounts. The next acquisition by the British Museum was obtained in 1889. These had originally passed from the Gawdy family on the marriage of Ann, only daughter and sole heiress of Sir John Gawdy, 2d Baronet (who died in 1699), with Oliver Le Neve, of Great Witchingham. On the death of the latter in 1711 the letters passed to his brother, Peter Le Neve, and afterwards to "honest Tom Martin" who had married the widow; thence to a London second-hand bookseller; thence to the British Museum. These are entitled "Egerton MSS. 2713-2722". Another collection of Gawdy letters was acquired by the Museum in 1896, and now form the volume "Egerton MSS.2804". This collection is almost entirely composed of letters of Philip Gawdy. Again in 1904 the Museum acquired another batch of the Gawdy correspondence. These letters are now known as "Additional MSS. 36989, 36990". This collection of letters and family documents constitute one of the most remarkable manuscript acquisitions in the British Museum and should be considered of great value and interest to the various branches of the family. The letters show much of interest relating to the social standing of the family and the relationship existing between the numerous persons bearing the same name as well as an illustration of the customs and fashions of the times when they were written.

NOTE—"This family were landowners in the Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and Thomas Gaudy, the Sergeant-at-Law, referred to in the inscription, had a residence in the city of Norwich, the site of which is still pointed out. He was, on behalf of Queen Elizabeth, the prosecuting Counsel in the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1586, when she was condemned to death. The papers of the family, mostly a selection of letters to and from royal and noble correspondents, were printed by the Historical Manuscripts Commission in 1885, in a volume entitled "Report on the Manuscripts of the family of Gaudy formerly of Norfolk." The family is now extinct.

There was in the County of Norfolk and in the City of Norwich a large Danish settlement in the 10th Century, and later of Normans, after the Norman.

NOTE—Gaudy. This will was said by the late Mr. Lothrop Witherington, who discovered it, to fill a small gap in the Saltonstall records. There was some connection between the Gawdey and Saltonstall families (see Waters Gleanings), but the writer has been unable to find any clue to the gap which the will might fill. The mention of a daughter Mary, in New England, suggests the direction in which to look, but no other reference has been found. Henry W. Belknap.

From existing documents it appears that all branches of the ancient English family of Gawdy were descended from a common ancestor, one Sir Breuse Gaudi, a French Knight, who was taken prisoner by the English in Aquitaine in 1352, and becoming naturalized, married the daughter of William Hammond of Swaffham Bulbeck, in the county of Cambridge. Here the Gawdy family resided for a hundred years, before they migrated to Redenhall, near Harleston, in Norfolk, where they acquired the manors of Coldham and Holebrok. The manor-house at the latter place was pulled down and a new one built called Gawdy Hall and still standing. From this time the main line of the family was designated as "Gawdy of Gawdy Hall" or Redenhall. The letters under notice, however, were produced by members of the branch of the family which settled at West Harling, a village four miles from Thetford.

It was Bassingbourne Gawdy, Sr., who acquired the estate at West Harling through his wife Anne, daughter of John Wotton and his wife Elizabeth, heiress of the Berdwell family, possessors of that manor since the 11th century. This Bassingbourne Gawdy became Sheriff of Norfolk in 1573. He had two sons, Bassingbourne, born in 1560, and Philip, born in 1562. (Bloomfield has made a mistake that should here be corrected. He assigned 1569 instead of 1589 as the year of the death of the first Bassingbourne and consequently was obliged to identify the second Bassingbourne with the Sheriff of 1573, in which year the lad was only 13. These misstatements were repeated by other writers and caused great confusion.)

The existing pedigrees of the Gawdy families, especially of the generations preceding the elder Bassingbourne Gawdy, are conflicting and the many authorities that have tried to harmonize them seem to have failed.

The second marriage of the first Bassingbourne Gawdy has recently been proven by the editor of the letters of Philip Gawdy, through the parish registers of Tolleshunt Darcy. This alliance was with Margaret, widow of Thomas Darcy, and the daughter of Eustace Syliard of Flemings in Runwell, county of Essex. In his letters at this time Philip Gawdy mentions the marriage as occurring contemporary with the funeral of Sir Thomas Gawdy, the judge, who was buried at Redenhall in December, 1588.

This Philip Gawdy, the author of the letters, was the second son of the first Bassingbourne Gawdy. Baptized July 13, 1562, he went to London with his only brother, Bassingbourne second, and both were admitted to the Inner Temple in November, 1578. They took up their residence at Cliffords Inn the following May as proven by a letter from Bassingbourne Gawdy. The first letter of Philip Gawdy was dated Oct. 19, 1579. Between the years 1581 and 1587 there are no letters from either of the brothers. During this interval Bassingbourne Gawdy had left London and married a rich wife named Anne Framlingham, daughter and heiress of Sir Charles Framlingham of Crows Hall, Denbenham, the date being July 17, 1586. We may conjecture, by their settling at West Harling, that his mother was in failing health, and for that and other obvious reasons a young and well-endowed daughter-in-law was not an unwelcome addition to the family. This mother was a daughter of John Wotton of Tuddenham, and had been twice married before becoming the wife of Bassingbourne Gawdy Sr. in 1558. The last letter from Philip Gawdy to his mother of date May 26, 1787, shortly before her death, (she died or was buried at Harling June 9, 1587). It must have been a great consolation for her to be assured that her advice had been complied with. He mentions that a letter had been delivered to him that he should take heed

how to live in this dangerous world and especially as to what company he should keep and replying he wrote: "I do asuer yow I do desire to satisfy you thus muche. That I do euery morning use the bricke, and wormwood as a remedy agaynst all, pestilence and infection that may happen to the body, and I haue long synce layed up your motherly good counsayle that I do euery day meditate vppon as a medicine agaynst all bad company and all other badd actions whatever. But I have learned this lesson of late by the advise of them that are very well able to instructe, not to be over familiar with anye, for that may breed jelousye; not to be tyed to any, for that shewes servility; not to depend wholly of any, for he that leaneth with all his force vppon one stake, if that breake or be vndermined, his fall must needes be very great with all. But to be courteous to all shewes the true disposition of gentility; to live as not to be upbrayded by good turnes is the highe waye to a happy thowhte, and to stand firmly vppon a true ground not leaning any wayes is a perfect marke of a true conscience, which will never fayle when all other vanytyes shall decaye".

For the next two years Philip Gawdy's letters are pretty equally divided between his father and brother, with an occasional one to his sister-in-law, for whom he expressed a considerable attachment. "I protest to you", he says, "that if I had twenty sisters thay all severally cold not drawe that affection from my heart that yowr self doth". Of his law studies little was written. He had many friends about the Court but he had evidently become dissatisfied with the monotony and inactivity of his life. He had an opportunity to go abroad in June 1588, when Lady Willoughby, who had offered him "wonderful great frenshipp and kyndness", was about to join her husband, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, who was in command of the English forces in Flanders. She had expressed a desire to take Philip Gawdy with her and in forwarding her letter to his father he says, "I will vndertake no journey woutout your wonderfull well approving therof and I desire to be satisfied in that sort that I remayne in her favor. You may well gesse at the cause that keapes me heare in England, otherwise I should have had greater desire to have seen foreign places." The cause was of course, want of means for it is evident from frequent allusions in his letters that he suffered the usual lot of the younger son of a younger son. He constantly contrasts his own position with that of his elder brother who had been so fortunate as to marry an heiress. He was, however, destined soon to have a startling change and adventure. In the spring of 1591 a fleet of seven ships, under the command of Lord Thomas Howard, left Plymouth with the purpose of intercepting the Spanish ships from the Indies. Reaching the Azores, the little fleet anchored at Flores and for six months awaited the approach of the treasure laden ships. Philip Gawdy had joined the expedition as a volunteer and was assigned to the "Revenge", commanded by the Vice-Admiral, Sir Richard Grenville. There were four letters of Philip Gawdy at this time; the first written at the time he was leaving London for Plymouth. He says he is "hastened a thousand wayes", but thanks God that he goes with "good credit" and "hopes to winn much honor." At this time the third letter was written dated April 3, 1591, which was a very interesting one and contains an account of their adventures since they set sail from Plymouth. They were then 39 leagues west from Cape St. Vincent on the way to the Azores. On July 6, 1591, he says: "We stay and pray every day hartely for the Spanish fletes coming, and if they come not sodeynly I thank God we are and shall be suffyciantly provided to look for their longer coming". The encounter, when it came, was not with the treasure ships but with the more formidable fleet of 55 warships

sent to convey them home. On August 31st the English squadron had news of their approach, and considering that a great number of the English were already disabled by illness, there is no doubt that Lord Thomas Howard acted wisely in giving orders for the ships to put out to sea. The *Revenge*, however, was unable to get away and bore the attack of 15 Spanish ships. She eventually surrendered but foundered a few days later with 200 Spanish on board. Among the English prisoners, of whom the most were severely wounded, was Philip Gawdy.

His next letter was written in Lisbon Castle Feb. 9, 1592. By this time nearly all of his fellow prisoners had been exchanged or ransomed, and the delay in his case was the result of an exaggerated idea which his captors had formed of his social standing and importance at home. Apprehending that his letters would be read before being forwarded, he begins with an adroit reference to the insignificance and poverty of his family. He says he had been represented as "the sonne of the chief Judge of London or else of my L. Mayor of London, or else of some other noble house", while in reality his father was a "poor man of the country, a younger brother, and dead two years since". His artifices seem to have succeeded, for in a letter written in 1593 we learn that he had been ransomed in the sum of £200 which amount was advanced by his brother Bassingbourne.

The next event of importance was the death, in June, 1594, of Philip's sister-in-law, Anne Gawdy. Her father, Sir Charles Framlingham, outlived her for a few months, and having no other children, young Framlingham Gawdy, the eldest son of Bassingbourne and Anne, became his heir. Philip Gawdy is still in close attendance at Court. There were two letters between 1594 and 1597. In one of these he first mentions his wife Bridget, and we learn from a Herald Visitation that her name was Strangeman, probably the daughter of Bartholomew Strangeman of Hadleigh, who had died in 1580. Her mother married the following year Dudley Fortescue of Faulkebourne. This wife did not bring to Philip any estate and he never ceased to complain of his poverty and to compare his lot with that of his more favored brother, Bassingbourne Gawdy, who had married for second wife Dorothy, a daughter of Sir Nicholas Bacon of Redgrave.

Bassingbourne Gawdy had been Sheriff of Norfolk in 1593-4, and in 1597 he was knighted. He was again Sheriff in 1601-2, and sat in Parliament for the borough of Thetford, the first of James I. In a letter written after the death of the Queen, he says to his brother: I pray make suer with Sir Nicholas Bacon that I may be Burgesse of Aye or in your right for Thetford for we shall have a parliament presently and I speake in tyme hoping that you will respect me afore a stranger".

Philip Gawdy had been a member of Parliament continuously from 1588, when he was returned for Thetford, representing Eye in 1593-7, and 1597-1601 Thetford again; in the last Parliament of Queen Elizabeth he sat for Sudbury. He evidently sat in Parliament for Eye or some other borough of which the returns are missing, from the passage in a letter of date July 3, 1604, in which he says, "This night a hundred of the best of us of the parlement howse made a great supper at Merchant Taylers Hall".

The few letters in the collection written subsequent to the death of his brother in 1606 are addressed to his nephew, Framlingham Gawdy. In his last two letters to his brother he had given some account of a visit this nephew had made to London. The latter, a lad of seventeen, had apparently become entangled with some undesirable person at Harling named "Mistress Havers", and to break off the connection a journey to the city was planned. Here his uncle Philip took him in hand, showed him "the Lyons and the tombs at Westminster", introduced him at Court, reports

to his father that "he is mended in his carriage and behaviour wonderfull muche, and was very well lyked and beloved of many worthy gentlemen", and expresses the opinion that "he will prove a courtier".

This Framlingham Gawdy was a person of considerable consequence, being not only his father's heir but having also succeeded to the estate of his grandfather, Sir Charles Framlingham, and eventually married in 1608, Lettice, daughter of Sir William Knollys, and their son was created a baronet in 1663.

From the following document it appears that a journey had been planned to Jerusalem; but such an expedition was never made.

"Be it knowne to all men by these presents that we Framlingham Gawdy, of West Harling in the County of Norfolk, esquire, and Charles Gawdy of the same, esquire, do aknowledge our selves to owe and be indebted unto John Nvnne of Burye St. Edmonds, Esquire, the some of threescore powndes of lawfull english money to be payed unto the sayed John Nvnne his executors administrators or assignes within twentye dayes after the Return of Philip Gaudye, esquire, from Jerusalem in Pallestyn within the Countrie of Judea, into the Realme of England and hath lawfully proved, shewed and declared unto the sayed Framlingham and Charles, their executors or assignes by cirtificate or testimoniall under the seale of the sayde Cytye of Jerusalem or by other sufficient prooffes that the sayed Philip Gawdy hath bene personally at the sayd cytye of Jerusalem, at or in the newe dwelling house of the sayd John Nvnne in Bury abovesayd. For the true and faythfull payment wherof we bynde vs and eyther of vs, our heirs, executors and administrators fyrmye be these presents. In wytness wherof we have herevnto set our hands and seales the xxith day of October in the yere of our Lord God one thousand sixe hundred and eleven.

Sealed and delivered
to the use of the above
named John Nvnne in the
presence of

Framlingham Gawdy.
Charles Gawdy.

Henry Fortescue Endorsed "My Cosin Framlingham and my Cosin
Ant. Railyn Charles Gavdy their bands, lxii."
Tho Muryell.

In several of his letters Philip Gawdy alludes to the report that the second wife of Sir Charles Framlingham (Elizabeth Barnardiston) was to become a mother. This was a matter of great importance to the Bassingbourne Gawdy whose wife

NOTE.—There are a series of letters published in the *Archaeology of Norfolk* Vol. V. which are too long and of minor importance to publish in their entirety here. These were written by Sir Edmond Moundeford to his kinsman Framlingham Gawdy Esq. at a critical period of English history when Charles the First and his Commons were beginning the trial of strength which ended so disastrously for the former; when the third Parliament was refusing supplies and seeking redress of grievances; and the Thirty Years War was raging on the Continent, made the names Tilly and Wallenstein, Spain, Sweden, and Austria, as much the anxious subjects of a news-letter, as loans, subsidies, impeachments and imprisonments, the King's prerogatives and the people's grievances, at home. Friends who could write were scarce and to read was an accomplishment; orthography was unknown; therefore a budget of news, leaving "Ye horse and sure in ye Strande" and "reaching West Harlvyng" in ye same week, was no doubt a high-prized novelty, to be eagerly received and spelled out and discoursed by the family for many days, until another equally fresh and voracious, might be expected to follow it.

As an example of the forms usual at that time in the correspondence of nearest relatives, these letters are not without interest. A cousin is addressed as "Thrice noble Sir", and as "My ever honoured kinsman". Sir Edmond Moundeford, senior, the writer of the first three letters, was knighted in 1603, and married Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Gawdy, of Claxton. He was buried at Feltwell May 6, 1620. His son Edmond was one of the members of Parliament for Thetford from 1627 to 1639, and was the writer of the remaining letters to his kinsman, Framlingham Gawdy. He married Penelope, daughter of Thomas Brewse of Wenham, county of Norfolk, and died without issue in 1643 and was buried at Feuwell on May 11th of that year. (In a letter from the King the address was: "To the right worshipfull Sr. Bassingbourne Gawdy, More Honour".

was the only daughter of Sir Charles, and the fear of the Gawdys was well expressed in another letter: "What if my Lady commethe forthe with a boye". As a matter of fact there was no child born of this marriage, and the wife of Bassingbourne was served heir to her father.

Philip Gawdy was often entrusted with commissions from members of his family and he frequently mentions various kinds of valuable cloths he had purchased for them in London. He had purchased "mourning cloths" for some when Sir Thomas Gawdy died in 1588 — for his father Bassingbourne and his uncle Anthony who was a half-brother to his father.

Francis Gawdy was made one of the Queen's Serjeants May 17, 1582, and in this character was present at Fotheringay on the trial of Mary Queen of Scots. On the death of his half-brother Sir Thomas Gawdy he was nominated his successor as a judge of the Queen's Bench Nov. 23, 1588. In 1605 he became Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and died in 1606, the following year.

Philip Gawdy mentions his horses that were to be sent up to London that he might "ride gallantly".

He constantly alludes to his great affection for his parents, brother and others of the Gawdy family. He especially shows a deep and tender love for his mother; a filial attachment and respect for her wishes that shows a noble attribute of his character.

He was allowed a hundred pounds a year from "rents" and asks that this may be sent to him.

Had sent his brother a doublet of fustian, taffeta, lace, silk and buttons fitting the same. He mentions the collar, "for I do not think there is a better collar, or better fustian in England. It will wear as soft and well as velvit or sattin. I am warrented that the collar shall not change. My Lord Admiral, and some others have suites of the same, and trypped in the same kynde. Indeed I have made choice of all these things as waryly and well as a thief at the gallows would keep himself from hanging." He mentions a seal that he was having made—probably the Gawdy arms. "I have sent you down the rest of the buttons which come to forescore and one dozen, which maketh up just sixscore. I have sent besydes xxvi yardes of the lace which wayeth just five ounces and a half, so that all the lace together commeth to xxiiij ounces and a half. I have sowed them within a sheepskin where you shall find ii bookes and a combe besydes".

Sends four yards and a half of velvit tawny, "for goodness and newness of colour the best I cold find in London, and yet I saw in twenty places. It cost xxi shillings the yard. All kinds of silk are very dear. I went to St. Martins and desired to see the best laces I cold come to of tawny and gold. I found all bynding and gallown laces stale, heavier than this which I desired and not commonly worn. And I hope that both the color silk and gold is of the best. I have sent down fore score and two yards of the lace which you will find by measure, which wayeth just sixtene ounces and which you will fynd upon tryal to be true. There must be four and thirty yards more for all the cloakes besides myne, which I shall send down by some messenger. I could get no more lace done at this time.

"I have sent down (his brother) nine and thirty dozen buttons of tawny gold and silver at ninepence halfpenny the dozen, the rest shall be down for the cloaks just the proportion for four and twenty as fast as may be. They will all take just sixscore dozen. I have sent you down besides iiij ounces of styching sylke, and ij of sowing sylke."

For the Gawdy Correspondence.

GILBERT GOUDIE'S COPY.

The manuscripts of this family consisting of 1200 letters, from one of the Reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, published in London and presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, in 1885. These letters, known as "The Gawdy Papers", show the position of the family, the extent of its social ramifications and the historical value of its widespread correspondence from A.D. 1509 to the death in 1606 of Sir Bassingbourne Gawdy, twice High Sheriff of Norfolk; thereafter until the death of his son Framlingham Gawdy in 1654, with continuation until 1675 for some time after the death of Sir William Gawdy. This extensive correspondence, highly interesting and important though it be, cannot be loyally dealt with here, but a few of its items may be noticed:

Thomas Gawdy of Harleston is stated to have had three families by three wives. From the *eldest* Thomas Gawdy (of Shottsham and Reddenhall of the Inner Temple, Sergeant-at-law 1552, Obitt 1556), sprang the family of Bassingbourne Gawdy. The *second* Thomas Gawdy was Sergeant in 1567 and a Judge of the King's Bench 1574. He died in 1588 and from him came the Gawdys of Claxton Hall. The *third* Thomas Gawdy changed his name at his Confirmation to Francis; was Sergeant in 1577, Judge of King's Bench 1588 and died 1606. Another son was called Anthony.

On 10th September 1554 Thomas Gawdy of Shottesham writes to his son Bassingbourne "at my Lord Chancellors Blackfriars, Norwich", a letter of which the following is given as the import:—

"My Lord of Norfolk has written to the Lord Chancellor for the latters pleasure concerning the late Duke his grandfathers burial; let Bassingbourne get himself sent back to my Lord from the Chancellor that it is "Most meetest" for Lady Survey to have the ordering of her daughters, Lady Jane and Margaret Howard. Brooke has untruly informed the Lord Chancellor and my Lord of Norwich that Thomas Gawdy was present when the late Duke was asked if he would have "my Lord that now is", to be one of his executors and "at the holding up of his hand". Gawdy in fact neither saw nor spoke with him within ten days before his death. Will wait on the Chancellor on Saturday. Commendations to my Lord of Ely".

In 1570 he has a petition to the Queen (Elizabeth) and Privy Council to be excused from lending the Queen 100 marks on privy seal. Alleges he lent the late Queen (Mary of England) £10 which has not been repaid. Has since then been at great charge in building and has borrowed from friends, merchants in London and elsewhere 1000 marks to complete a purchase for the said building and to support his wife and many children. Moreover he has had no advancement from his ancestors, neither is he "any great meddler in the trade of the law".

In 1661 William Gawdy Esq. (afterwards Sir William of Bury St. Edmunds) is a minister of Parliament and in 1663 Knight and Baronet. In 1663 John Gawdy married Anne de Grey, daughter of Sir Robert de Grey of Merton. On 13th July 1580 Bassingbourne Gawdy is addressed by Sir John Fortense (?) his brother-in-law, begging him to release from prison a poor man who owes him £20, of which £6.13.4 had been paid.

In 1582 a proposition made for marriage of "Bes" the daughter of Arthur Throckmorton, Beaumont, to Bassingbourne Gawdy junior, was delayed on account of the "unmeetness" of the young lady in age and growth etc. Besides this, the

young people had not yet met. Bassingbourne Gawdy senior at this time has his carriage with two coach horses, but many demands are made upon him and he is troubled with the "outcries of shameless and unthrifty fellows," connections of his own. Six years later his son married, not to "Bes" Throckmorton, but to Anne, daughter and heiress of Sir Charles Framlingham of Denbenham, Suffolk. Young Bassingbourne's cousin, Anthony Gawdy, writing at this time from his lodgings at "Wilsons in the Strand", complains of the world being dangerous and himself highly discontented with life in London. They are happiest who have good wives and can live in the country. The Court is such a new world . . . I know not how to bestow myself in it. Plenty of news, but dangerous to send letters being searched everywhere,—a significant glimpse of the court of Elizabeth at the time. Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, the Queen's special favorite and other courtiers, appear in the letters, but all with discreet silence as to court intrigue. While all Europe was ringing with the story of the Spanish war and the "Invincible Armada" of 1588, scarcely any trace is found in the Gawdy letters. But in May of that year Anthony Gawdy was at Bergenop-Zion in the Netherlands and writes to his nephew Philip Gawdy, at his lodgings Fleet Street by the "Hanging Sword" that he has had a safe passage to Flushing in two days, coming next day to Bergen, which is "full of Captains and good soldiers in want of money and apparel". Sir William Downey hath a great command and well. Ostend is sieged, none were to relieve it from hence. . . The money comes to the walls. In 1591 this Philip Gawdy sailed under Sir Richard Granville in Lord Thomas Howard's fleet and was captured on board the "Revenge" at the celebrated fight in the Azores, where Sir Richard died after engaging a large Spanish fleet for 15 hours. Philip Gawdy was imprisoned at Lisbon and afterwards released on a ransom of £200 paid.

In 1590 there is recorded a summoning of the Sheep Stock on various holdings belonging to Bassingbourne Gawdy numbering 3838 in all; and in 1593 he received from his cousin Henry, son of Sir Thomas Gawdy of Claxton Hall, seven hogs-heads of beer. This Bassingbourne was knighted before 17 January 1598 and elected to Parliament in 1601. While wealth and honours appeared thus to have flowed in upon this whole family connection, one member of it at a later date came to financial grief. This was another Henry Gawdy who writing to his chief friend "Framlingham Gawdy, West Harling, High Sheriff, confesses the extravagance of his former life, from which he has awakened as from a trance and (after some amazement) collected his senses and brought himself within the limits of his own Center. He had been in prison for about two years "In distress unspeakable".

Indications are given that some members of the family were fond of sport. Sir Bassingbourne Gawdy was possessed of "two good sling hawks" and a skilful falconer; and a "very strong lusty falcon too full of mettle for a woodland country" is offered to him for £5.6s-; and in 1626 Sir Anthony Gawdy, Sir Charles Gawdy and their mother arrange for a hunt at Lowescroft.

Several members of this wide-spread family attained to high distinction in the law, as High Sheriffs and Judges and as such one of them took part in one of the great tragedies of the world, though no hint of this appears in the Gawdy letters. At the trial of Mary Queen of Scots at Fotheringay in 1586 Sir Francis Gawdy, Sergeant, spoke as the leading counsel for the prosecution and was only too successful in securing her condemnation, the warrant by his mistress, Queen Elizabeth, for the execution of the unfortunate prisoner, following.

In the Uniform of the Temple Church, London, an inscribed monument to one

of the eminent lawyers of the family may still be seen. See history and genealogy.

After the death of Framlingham Gawdy, son of Sir Bassingbourne Gawdy the younger, the letters are mostly addressed to Lady Gawdy, up to 1675, when the Gawdy period terminates. The heiress of the family was married to Oliver le Neve through whom the papers passed into the hands of Peter le Neve, Norra Herald.

Gilbert Goudie Esq. further says: "The origin of this Gawdy family in England does not appear now to be known; but looking to what had already been said as to the Norse derivation of the name, it is not improbable that they were representatives of some Norman-French family which found its way to British ground in the train of William the Conqueror in the 11th century or in the time of some of his early successors on the throne of England or they may have descended from some one of the original invaders from Scandinavia who, in the Viking age, or at an earlier date, conquered and settled on the east coast of England, where personal names and place-names in many instances give unmistakable evidence of a Scandinavian origin.

Gawdy Manuscripts in the British Museum

ACQUIRED SINCE 1900.

Add: 37535. "Gawdy Pedigree". These genealogies or descents were made the year 1611 for the Reight Worshippfull Fremlingham Gawdy and Lettis his wyfe, being the eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert Knollis, Knight of the Bath, to King James. By W. Lowther. This pedigree or series of genealogies traces the lines of Gawdy, Bodrygan, Pakenham, Fremlingham, Furnyvall, Bardwell, Parre, Sergeulex, Blackett, Passeley, Bassingbourne, Bullaine, Baskerville, Howard, Knollis, from Sir Bruise Gawdy, Knight, taken prisoner in Gascony 26 Edward III. (1352-1353); with arms in colors for each match, and at the foot the arms in color of Gawdy and Knollis, each with twenty quarterings, recited. (For a list of the quarterings of the Gawdy family see also, Add. MS. 5522, ff 170-171^b. This pedigree roll is 7 feet 6 inches x 2 feet 9 ½ inches.

Add: 36990. "Deeds, bonds, acquittances, accompts etc. of the family of Gawdy, belonging to the same five successive holders of West Harling. 1540-1681. A large portion are household, college, rent and farm accompts. Proof of the marriage in 1609 and marriage license.

Add: MS. 36989. Correspondence of the Gawdy of Norfolk family, 1540-1703.

There are innumerable other Gawdy letters and papers in the British Museum, but those listed above were all acquired since 1900.

Add: 27395-7. Correspondence of the family of Gawdy, baronets, of West Harling, Norfolk; from the latter part of the 17th century to 1713. 3 Vol. folio.

Add: 27398. Household book of inventories and expenses of Bassingbourne Gawdy at West Harling and Mendham, co. Norfolk. 1570-1588.

Add: 27399. Household expenses of Bassingbourne Gawdy, 1582-6, and of Framlingham Gawdy, his son, 1626-8, 1633, 1634, 1638, 1639.

Add: 36989. Correspondence of the family of Gawdy of West Harling etc. 1579-1703. The writers are almost all immediate relatives of the successors of the property; Bassingbourne Gawdy I. (died 1589); Sir Bassingbourne Gawdy II. (died 1606); Framlingham Gawdy (died 1655); Sir William Gawdy, bart. (died 1669); Sir John Gawdy, bart. (died 1708). The largest part of the correspondence is between Sir William Gawdy and his brother Charles. Few events of public

The Book of Charges
and Expenses, drawn out as
followeth Beginning at mine Ounces
the 1st of June 1572 in about
the charge of John Gawdy of
Bappingbord Gaudy and others
his wife, a wife at
the charging as at under

Barling

The xxij of
September
1572

John bought a quarter of Oxen
mutton

John a buy of Oxen

John a buy of Oxen

John a buy of Oxen

John a buy of Oxen

John a buy of Oxen

John a buy of Oxen

John a buy of Oxen

John a buy of Oxen

John a buy of Oxen

John a buy of Oxen

John a buy of Oxen

John a buy of Oxen

John a buy of Oxen

John a buy of Oxen

John a buy of Oxen

John a buy of Oxen

under
div

12 bushels
in my cellar.

A note of money laid out by
Antony Pawlacz from 28.
of September. 1633. for
by woollen cloth as follows

234

Off account by
1633.

Imp. vj. plane beef	_____	2 m ⁶
For a pair of veal	_____	2 m ⁶
For a pair of mutton	_____	m ⁶ m ⁶
For 2. hams 1. vider	_____	2 m ⁶
For 6. baskets plow	_____	2 m ⁶
For 3. rooper Rabbith	_____	2 m ⁶
For a pig	_____	2 m ⁶
For K. O. Lovell for 4. vider	_____	2 m ⁶
For V. O. Lovell for 4. vider	_____	2 m ⁶
For V. O. Lovell for 4. vider	_____	2 m ⁶
For 3. Rabbith	_____	2 m ⁶
For mutton	_____	2 m ⁶
For 2. baskets of mutton	_____	2 m ⁶
For 2. hams	_____	2 m ⁶
For a gang of fast	_____	2 m ⁶
For mutton	_____	2 m ⁶
For 2. hams	_____	2 m ⁶
For 9. lbs of butter	_____	2 m ⁶
For for gift	_____	2 m ⁶
For 1. rooper Rabbith	_____	2 m ⁶
For my gift	_____	2 m ⁶
For for egg walk with bringing home	_____	2 m ⁶

2-12-0

For 2. baskets of present for 2
with O. Lovell

3-9-0

For 2. baskets of present for 2
with O. Lovell

3-11-4

For 2. baskets of present for 2
with O. Lovell

november the
xxx 1633

xxj s̄
xxj s̄
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xxj s̄
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november the
xxx 1633

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december the
vi 1633

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interest are recorded. Many of the letters were from junior members of the family, as students at Cambridge and London, to their parents.

Egerton MSS. 2713-22. Correspondence and papers of the family of Gawdy, baronets, of West Harling, 1509-1751. 10 Vols. 3276 letters. The Historical Manuscript Commission published over 1200 letters and papers relating to the Gawdy family from this collection.

Egerton MSS. 2804. Original letters (126) from Philip Gawdy to members of his family, chiefly to his father, Bassingbourne Gawdy of West Harling and his brother Sir Bassingbourne Gawdy, 1574-1616. Also pedigree.

There are also "Letters of Philip Gawdy" published by the Roxburgh Club, 1906, the material mainly taken from this collection.

A Remarkable Pedigree.

As the result of particular research instituted in the British Museum in London for "Anything and everything relating to the families of Gawdy and Gauden" the deputy employed discovered a very remarkable and in some respects important pedigree which may be properly designated a Genealogical-Heraldic Chart, written and illuminated in colors and metals comprising all of the intermarriages between "The Right Worshipful Framlingham Gawdy and Lettis his wife, being the eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert Knolls, Knight of the Bath to King James".

This enormous Genealogical and Heraldic chart was inscribed and painted on Vellum as a foundation, being seven feet and six inches long and four feet and four inches in breadth. The list of names inscribed on the head of this parchment comprises the following: GAWDY, BODRIGAN, PARKENHAM, FRAMLINGHAM, VAUGHAN, BASKERVILL and FURNYVALL.

The names and genealogical connections of the intermarried families were written in a series of rings or double-lined circles to which were suspended the arms of all the families who were allies with those of GAWDY and KNOLLS for many descending generations. The shields and crests were hand-painted on parchment in artistic fashion, displaying all the ordinaries and charges in all the heraldic tinctures and metals and present a variety of brilliant colors and gold and silver that constitutes the whole arrangement an attractive and fascinating picture. There are a series of colored lines connecting the genealogical rings with the shields belonging thereto with the authorized titles, beginning with the date 1611.

Below the pedigrees and individual arms there were emblazoned two large Coats-of-Arms, beautifully crested, helmed and mantled, comprising all of the Quarterings and sub-divisions represented in the separate shields assigned to the intermarried families. Subjoined under these large coats-of-arms are inscribed all of the names of the families as represented in the divisions of the shields, viz:—

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. GAWDY. | 6. WALESBERN. | 11. VALLOIGNES. | 16. FRAMLINGHAM. |
| 2. BASSINGBOURNE. | 7. FITZ ALLEN. | 12. CREKE. | 17. LEE. |
| 3. PASSELEY. | 8. WOTTON. | 13. GLANVILLE. | 18. HORNE. |
| 4. SERGENFEX. | 9. BARDWELL. | 14. BLUNDUS. | 19. JEFFRES. |
| 5. BODRIGAN. | 10. PACHENHAM. | 15. WINCHINGHAM. | 20. SOUTHAM. |

The crest of this coat-of-arms two upright swords.

In the second Coat-of-Arms comprising the emblazon of the families allied

with and descended from the KNOLLS family are twenty divisions in the shield designated as follows:

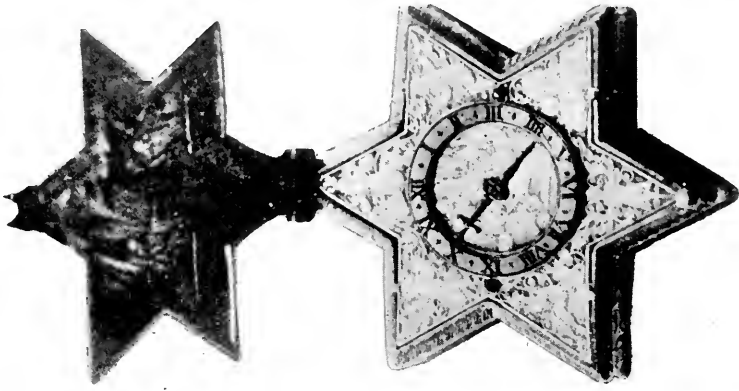
- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. KNOLLIS. | 6. PITCHARD. | 11. PASSEY. | 16. LUSTOFF. |
| 2. DEBROW. | 7. BEDWARDEN. | 12. FEVAN AP REES | 17. DEVREUX. |
| 3. VAUGHAN. | 8. DEVREUX. | 13. MILBORNE. | 18. BASKERVILL. |
| 4. FEVAN AP REES. | 9. WHITNEY. | 14. EVIFFORD. | 19. BLACKETT. |
| 5. BASKERVILL. | 10. VISHAN. | 15. FURNIVALL. | 20. SKEDMORE. |

The crest of this coat-of-arms an Elephant charged with a crescent.

This Genealogical-Heraldic chart has been copied in black-and-white by the rotograph process in fourteen sections which were accompanied by a diagram by which these could be conjoined as in the original pedigree on vellum. The Gawdy lines in this chart run unlike all others as found in the English genealogies. See the following arrangement.

The Pedigree Proper.

1. **Sir Bruise Gawdy, Knight**, taken prisoner in Gascony 26th year of the reign of King Edward III. He married the daughter of Hamond of Sapham, county of Suffolk.
2. **John Gawdy Esq.** lived anno. 2nd . . . and lyeth buried at Sapham-bulbeck in the county of Cambridge. He married ANNE daughter of Huson of Sapham-bulbeck.
3. **Sir Gawdy, Knight**, lived in the time of King Henry. He lieth buried at Barony Green, county Cambridge. His wife was a daughter of — English.
4. **Sir Robert Gawdy, Knight**, anno 1439. He lyeth buried at Barony Green, county of Cambridge. He married ELIZABETH, daughter of William DUNHOLT.
5. **Sir Gawdy** lived anno 5th of the reign of King Edward IV. He lyeth buried at Sapham St. Mary, county Cambridge. He married a daughter of — Park.
6. **William Gawdy** lived anno 1490. He was buried at Sapham St. Mary, county Cambridge. He married JEANE, daughter of Robert KENRICK.
7. **Thomas Gawdy, Knight**, of Harleston in the county of Norfolk, married to his first wife ELIZABETH, daughter of HELHOUSE (or Helwise); 2nd to ROSE, daughter of Thomas Bennett; 3d, to a daughter of Oliver SHIRES. By these unions he had issue.
8. **Sir Thomas Gawdy, Knight**, Judge of the King's Bench and the son of Rose Bennett. He had two wives, the first a daughter of . . . Knightly; second, Polyon (?) daughter of . . . Riches.
9. **Sir Francis Gawdy, Knight**, Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas, anno King James; third son.
10. **Thomas Gawdy**, Serjeant-at-Law in ye time of King Edward IV. His wives were, 1st, Anne, daughter and co-heir of John Bassingbourne of Hatfield, county of Hert; 2nd wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Harris in the county Devon, widow of Staynings. He was buried at Redenhall, Suffolk.
11. **Sir Henry Gawdy**, Knight of the Bath to King James, son and heir of Sir Thomas Gawdy No. 8, and daughter of Knightly. He married Elizabeth daughter of Robert Warner and his son and heir was



OLD GAWDY WATCH.

12. **Sir Robert Gawdy** who married Winefred, daughter of Sir Nathanwell Bacon, Knight.
13. **Thomas Gawdy**, eldest son of Thomas No. 10, and Anne Bassingbourne, married Honor Staynings, by whom a son.
14. **Thomas Gawdy**, who married Ruth, daughter of Francis Boulton of Briston, county Norfolk. His sister
- (1) **Katherine Gawdy** was married to Henry Everard of Lynstead.
 - (2) **Bassingbourne Gawdy**, a brother, married Anne, daughter of Wotton and co-heir to the Bardwell lands. He was buried at Harling, Norfolk, anno 1589. He was father of
15. **Sir Bassingbourne Gawdy, Knight**, who died 7th May, 1605, and was buried at West Harling. He was twice married. His first wife was Anne, daughter and sole heir of Charles Framlingham, Knight; his second wife was Dorothy, daughter of Sir Nicholas Bacon of Redgrave.
16. **Philip Gawdy** was the second son of Bassingbourne and Anne Wotton, born 13th July, 1562. He married Bridget, daughter of . . . Strangeman, who was buried at Westminster 1609. He had with other issue a son.
17. **Framlingham Gawdy** was a son and heir of Bassingbourne and his wife Anne Framlingham of West Harling. He married 16th February, 1608, Lettis, eldest daughter and co-heir of Robert Knolls, Knight of the Bath, 10th year of King James.
18. **Charles Gawdy**, second son, born 13th May, 1591, married Judith, daughter of Sir William Walgrave.
19. **Bassingbourne Gawdy**, third son of Bassingbourne and Dorothy Bacon, was born 3d of September, 1596.

Thus ends the descent as given in the Genealogical-Heraldic chart. All of the shields representing the Gawdy Families bear the Tortoise. See and compare the other pedigrees in this work.

The Gawdy Watch.

This beautiful watch was discovered about the year 1794 secreted in a recess behind the tapestry, which then covered the walls, in the Dining-room of Gawdy Hall. Together were found with it two Apostle spoons and some papers relating to the troublesome period of Cromwell. From the inscription inside the watch "David Ramsay, Scottis Me. Fecit", there is little doubt that the treasure represents the workmanship of the famous David Ramsay, Horologer to James I., in whose shop the opening scenes of "The Fortunes of Nigel" are laid.

This watch is in the form of a star, or, rather of an Heraldic mullet of six points. The surface of the case on either side is flat, with a broad beveling down the rim of the lids. These surfaces are elaborately chased. On the front is the representation of the Holy Christ in the manger at Bethlehem; on the reverse side, that of the adoration of the wise men. In the interior of the lids are engraved in like manner, the Annunciation and the Salutation. Round the sides of the case from angle to angle is a scroll-work, containing figures of animals, admirably chiseled,—the fox, goat, hare, hound, bear, unicorn etc.

The material of which the case is made is silver of a peculiarly fine quality;

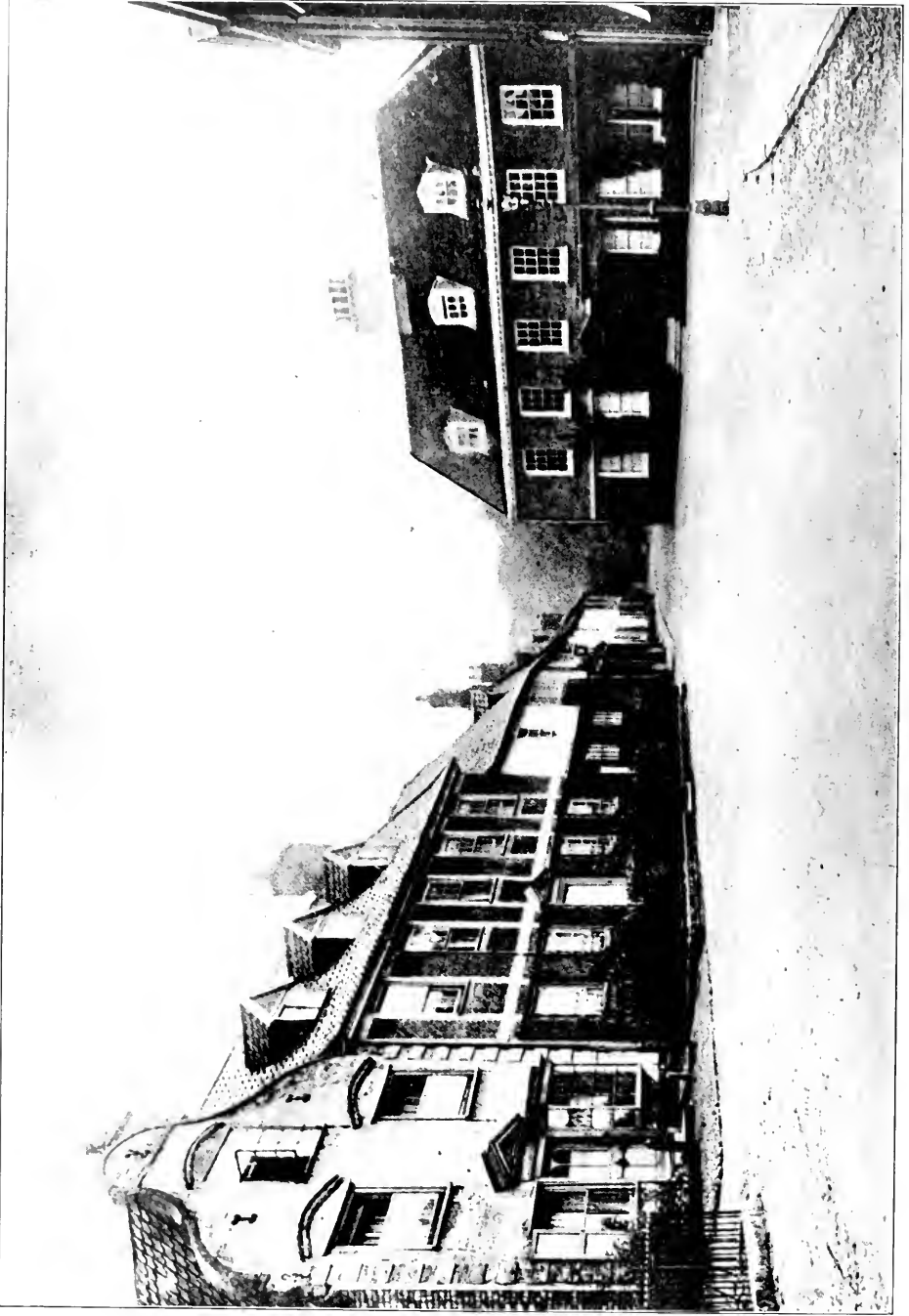
the rims and sides are gilt. On raising the front lid the face of the watch is disclosed; it is of chased silver, having in the centre a representation of the Temple; and in the angles figures of angels. In the uppermost corner is the legend, "Dex Heck Sculp". On a gilt circle, raised slightly, are the hours marked by one diagonal pointer.

On opening the lid on the reverse side the outer frame of the works is seen, bearing the inscription before mentioned, "David Ramsey, Scottis, Me. Fecit". By pressing together the two little pegs on the face of the watch, which acts upon the springs, the whole of the works become detached from, and slip out of, the case. The movement is vertical; the mechanism is of a very simple and primitive character. There is no central wheel and the balance wheel is remarkably small.


Such is a description of this beautiful work of art. It was once evidently the property of the last of the Gawdys of Gawdy Hall. About the year 1650, Charles Gawdy mortgaged the estate to Tobias Frere, M.P. for Norwich, who afterwards seized it by sequestration; and there was a tradition current that it was not till after a regular siege that he gained possession of the Old Hall. It is probable that in the confusion of that event, this watch with other valuables, was secreted. From Tobias Frere the estate of Gawdy Hall passed to the Wogans; and from them to their descendant, Mr. Sancroft Holmes, in whose family the watch remained.

The size of the watch is in breadth from point to point, an inch and three fourths; in thickness three quarters of an inch.

It was the opinion that this remarkable watch was designed to commemorate the advent of the saviour and its form represents the star that stood over the place of his birth.



MARKET SQUARE, REDDENHALL.



Homes of the Gawdys in England.

From the history of the Manors of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, in England, the compiler has found the names of the members of the Gawdy families so interspersed with the descriptive and local matter that it seems desirable to retain them as they appear and leave them as references to enhance the personal notices in the genealogical and biographical sections of this work. The Gawdy families were the owners of very extensive territorial estates in several counties in England and were the patrons of the churches situated on their manorial lands. Many members of the baronial branches were buried in the churches, chapels and church-yards near their family seats, and a description of their monuments will appropriately appear associated with an account of these places of residence.

Harleston. This was anciently called "Horolfstun", being named for Horolf, one of the Danish leaders who came into England with Swain, King of Denmark, about A.D. 1010 in order to subdue the East Angles and bring them under his power; and this Horolf evidently settled here and gave his name to the place which was always of small extent, containing no more than 25 acres within its bounds, which at the Conqueror's survey, was divided and since continued into two parts; 13 acres of it held by Frode, being added to Mendham, as the other 12 acres does to the hundred of Earsham on which the chapel and town stood, being the middle-row only; the residue, though commonly called Harleston, being in the parish of Redenhall, to which parish this is a chapel-at-ease. The manor always attended the hundred of Earsham in the Norfolk family; and the houses were all copyhold, except those called Stone-Houses, or cross, which Richard de Horolveston, about A.D. 1109 settled, and took his name from hence. The chapel of St. John the Baptist was a free chapel founded by John de Herolveston for his own use; this never had any institution, but was always dependent upon its mother church at Redenhall, the rector of which served here a part of every Sabbath. At the east end of the Market-Cross, which with the chapel, was rebuilt in 1726; it is tiled and has one good bell and a clock. In 1688, being almost useless and deserted for want of endowment, William Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, bestowed upon it £54 toward its repair. Harleston is represented as a small market town in the liberty of the Duke of Norfolk, upon the north side of the river Waveney, about seven miles south-west of Bungay and ten north-east of Diss. In the centre of the place there is a block of black stone of considerable size which, on rebuilding the wall by which it stands, was found to reach far below the surface of the surrounding ground. This was called "Horolf's Stone", and from it was derived the name of the family of Horolfstone to which belonged Sir John Horolfstone, who in the reign of Richard II. quelled a rebellion in Norfolk and the surrounding country.

Redenhall Manor. This ancient Manor derives its name from Rada the Dane, who was Lord in the time of Edward the Confessor, and held it of Edric. It is a mile and a half long and a half mile and three perches broad. In 1558 it was granted to Tipper and Dawe, and soon after came to the Gawdy family; and so it was joined to the manors of Hawkers, Holbrook, and Coldhamhall and passed into the possession of J. Sancroft Holmes.

Manor of Holbrook. This Manor was held of the honour of Richmond at half a fee. It derived its name from the situation of the Manor-house, being in a hollow by the brook side; the adjoining hills still retain the name of Holbrook Hills, and are on the left hand side of the road leading from Harleston to Yarmouth near to Wortwaledore, but this was pulled down by the Gawdys when the house called Gawdy-Hall was built. In 1570 Thomas Gawdy Esq. purchased this manor of Edward Bacon Esq. and so it was joined to the other manors.

The Church here was dedicated in honor of the Assumption of the blessed Virgin Mary; it was a good and regular building having the nave, porch and two aisles covered with lead and the chancel tiled; was rebuilt with freestone; hath a noble square tower very large and lofty; hath neat battlements and four freestone spires. This edifice was begun about 1460 and finished in 1520. In the north Chapel, which belonged to Gawdy Hall, are buried several of the family to which the Manor belonged. The church seems to have been founded by the Breuse family, for anciently the Gawdys were buried in the middle alley, where on a stone under the portraiture of a man and woman was the following inscription:

"Oraare pro animabus Johannes Gawdye Alice Boris sue, qui inno die Maii Ano Dni. M. b, E, r. quorum animabus proprietur deus Amen".

On another stone are the following:

"Pray for the Soule of Mrs Anne Gawdye (que Obiit. ribo die Sept) in the year of God 1530".

"Orate pro anima Agentis Gawdye que obiit. ribo die Sept. Ano die Mcccc er crius anime proprietur deus Amen".

Turning to another reference we find that soon after 1436 this church passed to Robert Clifton, and in 1481 John Breuse was lord in the right of his wife. In 1621 John Breuse sold the manor of "Hawkers-cum-Shacklock's" to Tobias Frere, but it was conveyed in 1627 to Sir Clipsby Gawdy, Knt. and Mary his wife, and afterward joined the Capital Manor.

Gawdy Chapel is on the north side of the church and contains many monuments to the Gawdy family. Between the chapel and the chancel there is an altar-tomb of Sir Thomas Gawdy who was buried in 1688 which in 1848 had a hele hanging over it. The roof of the chapel, in the north-east corner, has panels painted alternately in red and green, with double-headed eagles, black with white touches, and white eagles with black touches. The floriated portions were green, red, white and yellow. Many of the heraldic figures in the windows were brought from the old Gawdy Hall. There was at one time over the doorway of the chapel the arms of Gawdy; these were removed, but on the door itself are three crests carved in oak.

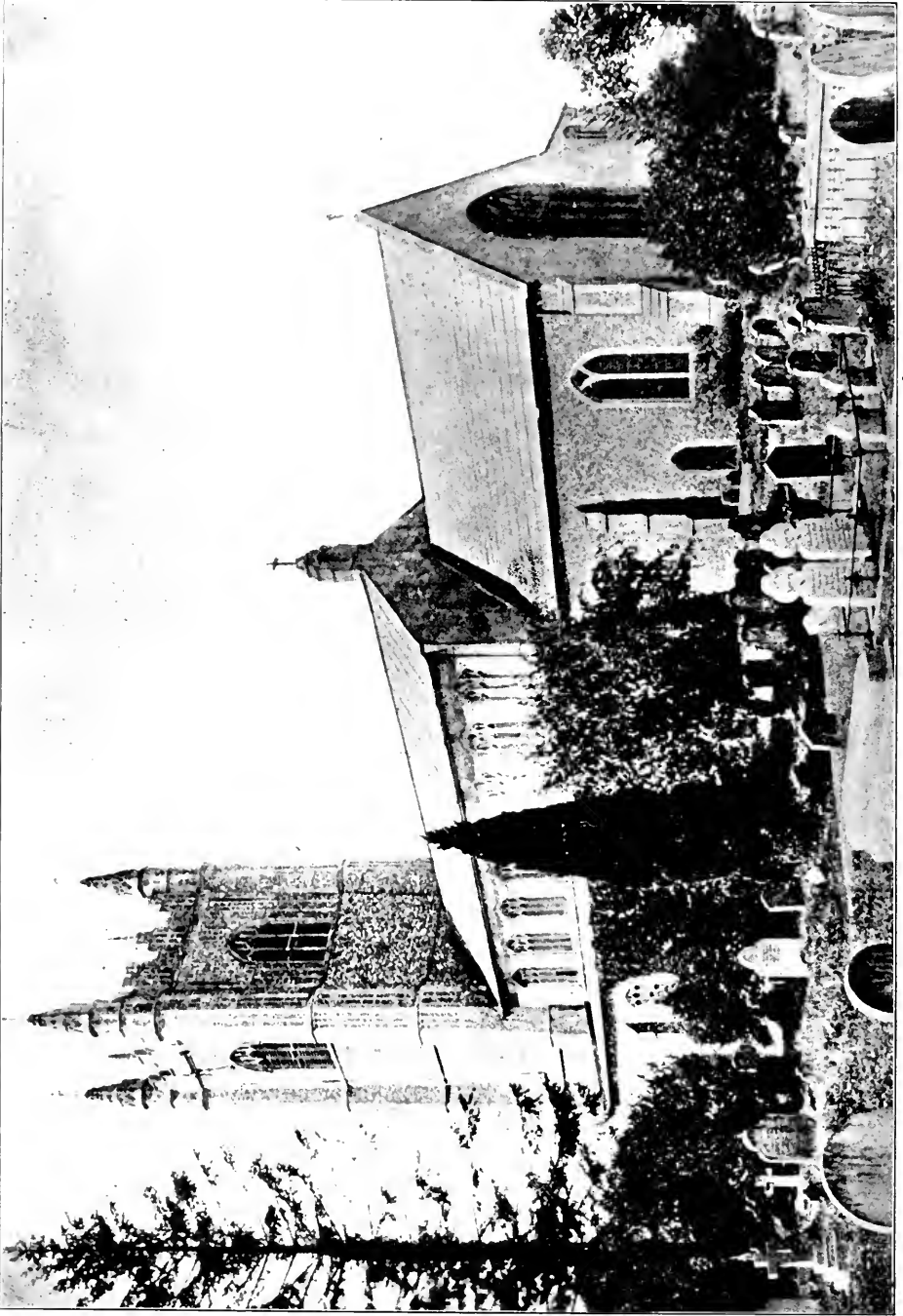
Gawdy Hall. The present castellated residence known as Gawdy Hall is in the parish of Redenhall and about one mile from Harleston in the county of Nor-

A Family of Bell Ringers.

In reference to the celebrated peal of bells at Redenhall, the following is of interest: "During the last century in a village close by there was a ringer who had a large family of which seven were sons and all became ringers. On one occasion all seven were at Redenhall and rang in the same peal. There were seven churches. During the ringing of the first peal one of the seven brothers went forward to the second church to have the tower opened before the arrival of his brothers; then another to the third, and so on, till Redenhall was reached, when the final peal was rung. In this singular excursion seven churches were visited and the time taken was nearly twelve hours. The bells in each instance were "raised" and "ceased" in peal. The ringers were afterwards entertained at a banquet in the well-known "Cherry-Tree" Inn.



GAWDY HALL.



ST. MARY'S CHURCH
(Gawdy Burial Place).

folk and near the Suffolk boundary on the East coast of England. The seat is situated in an abrupt bend of a river or considerable stream upon a low and level plateau and is surrounded by extensive ornamental grounds and gardens. The lawns are shaded by wide-spreading old trees and graceful swans are disporting upon the placid waters of the shining river. The mansion has many crow-stepped gables terminating with pinnacles, while turrets and clusters of chimney-stacks rise far above the roofs, enhancing the beauty of the residence. The whole architectural effect is harmonious, stately and imposing, presenting a scene of rural loveliness unsurpassed among the baronial estates in the county. This seat seems to have succeeded an older house which was dismantled while this was being erected. One writer has intimated that the earlier residence was a "round castle". It was here that the singular "Gawdy Watch" was found behind the tapestry on the wall. See the views in this work.

Manor of Coldham Hall. This Manor was granted in 1551 by Philip and Mary to Lord North; and was subsequently purchased by the Gawdy family. In connection with the brief history of this estate we have found important evidence of the succession from father to son in the pedigree of the Gawdy family and which, if authentic, discloses the errors existing in the introductory statements found in other accounts concerning the family history. This relation will be given in full; it is as follows: "In 1510, John Gawdy of Harleston was buried in Redenhall church, and gave his estate to Thomas Gawdy the younger. In 1523, Thomas Gawdy of Worthall Gent. obtained a manumission of all his lands in Mendon, Metfield, and Withersdale, held of the Manors of Metfield priory and Kingshall of Simon the Prior of Mendham. In 1545, Thomas Gawdy of Redenhall, senior, was buried here leaving Agnes his wife, James Marsham of Norwich, merchant, and John Calle of Bale his Executors. In 1556, Thomas Gawdy junior, Esq. of Harleston, was buried in Redenhall church by his first wife, and Elizabeth his relict was buried by him in 1563. He left sons Thomas and Frances Gawdy, and three daughters viz: Eliza Southall, Margaret Aldrich, and Catherine Gawdy. In 1570, Thomas Gawdy their eldest son purchased Wybred Manor of William Calthorp, Esq. and in 1583 he sold this manor to his cousin, Thomas Gawdy, Knt., and he settled it on William Brand who was trustee of Elizabeth, daughter of Helwise his wife, and her heirs. He married Frances (daughter of Richers) for his second wife, and was one of the King's Judges, but dying in 1658, was buried here, being seized of Claxton, Hellington, Rockland, Porningland & Co., leaving Henry Gawdy his son and heir, then 26 years of age; and in 1615, Sir Henry Gawdy, and Sir Clipsby Gawdy, Knights, were lords of the Manors.

Bassingbourne Manor. There was a castle in Cambridgshire by this name. Bassingbourne Hall stood about a mile northwest of this church in the parish of Takeley, Essex. At the time of the Survey (Doomsday) it belonged to Bauraria; in King Edward's time a freeman was lord of it under the protection of Edric, but was deprived of it. This manor derived its name from the Bassingbourne family. They were enfeoffed of it. Warine de Bassingbourne was sheriff of the counties of Cambridge and Huntington in 1170. Some of the name were settled here in the reign of Edward III., for in 1239 a fine was passed between Alexander de Bassingbourne and Aldreda de Bassingbourne, impatient, of one curucate of land in Takeley and Stansted,—Right of Alexander Bassingbourne and his heirs; remainder to Stephen Bassingbourne his brother. John de Bassingbourne held a quarter of a Knight's fee in Takele, or Takeley, under Giles de Playz, who died

in 1303. The heirs of John de Bassingbourne held the same under Richard de Playz and in 1327 Nicholas Bassingbourne held the same under Giles de Playz the younger, who died in 1360. The Manor continued in the Bassingbourne family down to the reign of King Henry VI.

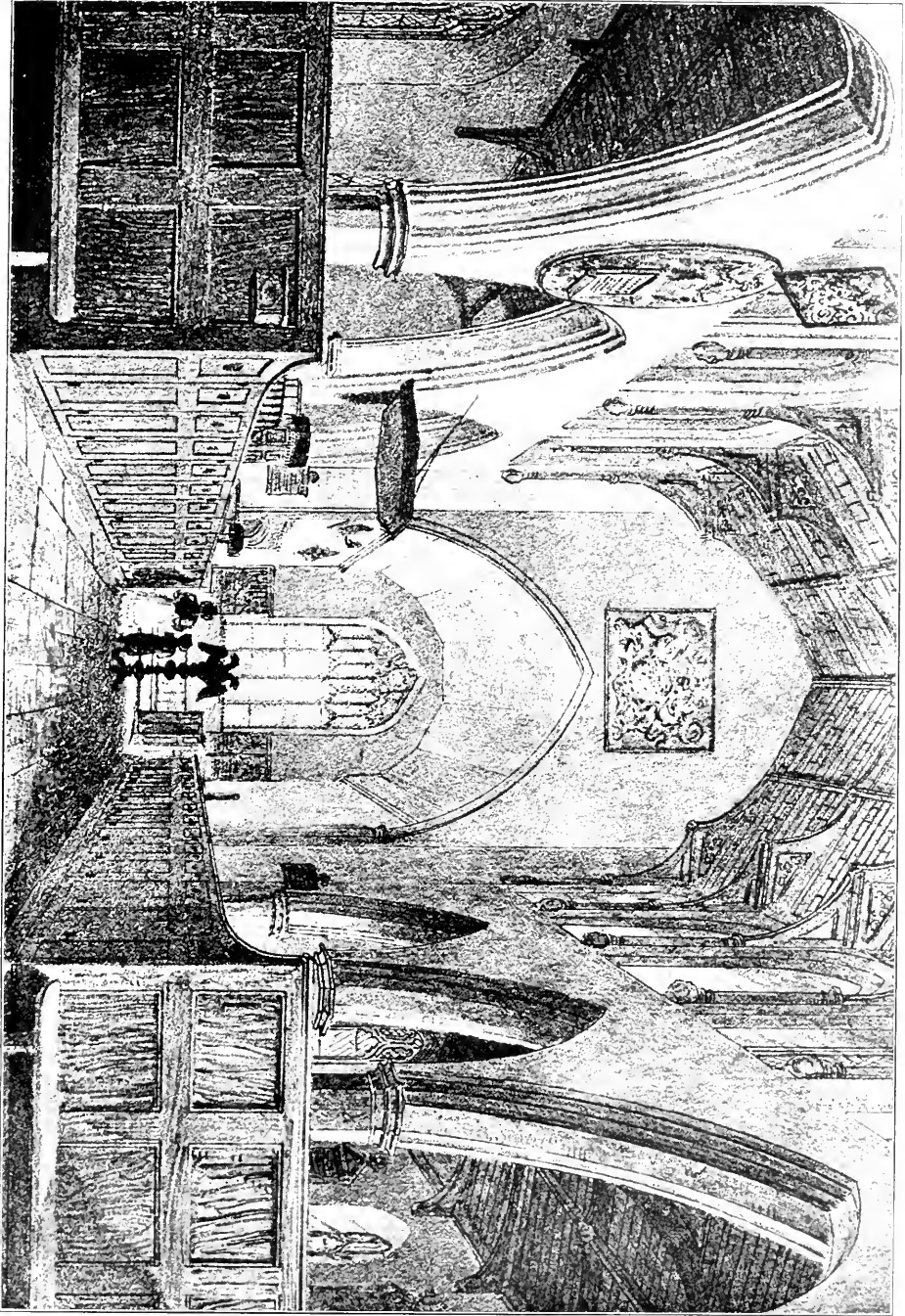
Manor of Woodhall. In the time of Edward I. (28th year of his reign) John de Bassingbourne had a charter of free Warren in his Manors of Hatfield, and Redburn, in Hertfordshire, and in Mandon and Rettendon, in Essex, which was of the fee of the Bishop of Ely. He was constituted Sheriff of this county and Essex, anno 32d Edward I.; also for the last half of the 34th of Edward I. from whom this manor came to John de Bassingbourne, who was Sheriff of Hertfordshire and Essexshire anno 45th Edward III. He also served his country in two Parliaments, one held anno 45th of Edward III., the other at Westminster, in the 47th of Edward III. This manor continued in this family till it came to John Bassingbourne, who had two daughters. Audry Bassingbourne was married to Thomas Gawdy, serjeant-at-law. She was possessed of the manor in the time of Queen Mary; she levied a fine hereof, and his free Warrine, anno the third and fourth years of the reign of Philip and Mary to the use of the second Thomas Gawdy and his heirs. From Thomas Gawdy, this manor descended to his son Thomas Gawdy, who married Honour Stanyings, and was sold by him and *not* by his father as has been asserted by one writer.

Manor of West Herling. Bassingbourne Gawdy married 1st, Anne, the daughter of John Wotten and Elizabeth his wife. He married secondly, a daughter of Nevill Lord Abergavenny, widow of Lord D'Acres. By Elizabeth Nevill he had an only daughter, Anne, whose wardship Mimmicent (?) Esq. sold in 1545 to Sir Anthony Rouse, and it belonged to him as lord of Bergham Manor. In 1556 Bassingbourne Gawdy, second son of Thomas Gawdy serjeant-at-law, her third husband, kept his first court there, and held Middle Herling of Robert Berney as of his manor of Bergham, by the service of half a fee, and five shillings per annum. He was afterwards knighted. In 1554 he purchased Seaford Manor; and thus all the manors in West-Herling, Middle-Herling and Gateshorpe, came to the Gawdys. The church at West-Herling was dedicated to St. Mary. In the chapel there was but one inscribed stone, and that being taken up, was placed in an altar tomb in the church-yard. This was the inscription:

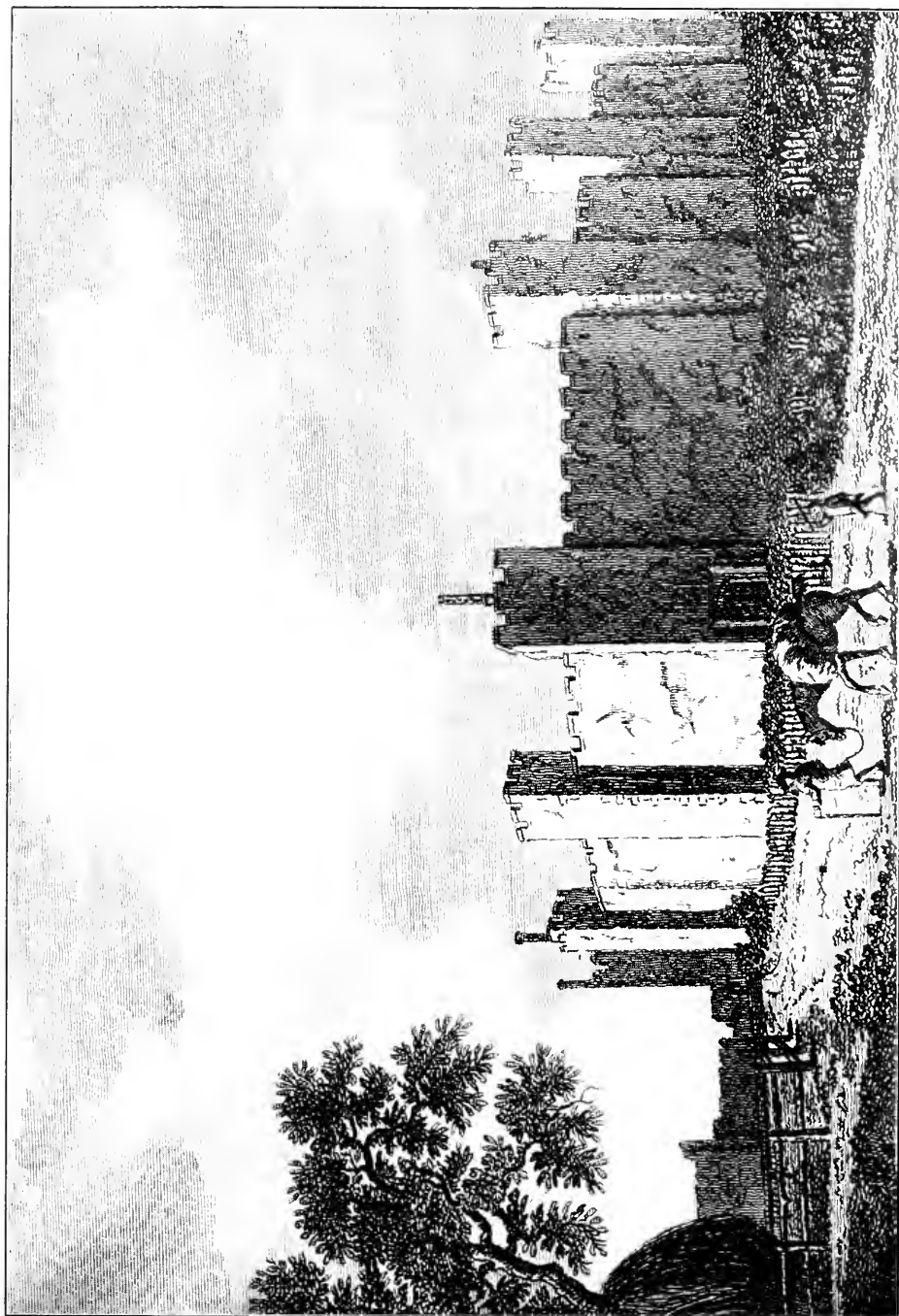
“Here lieth the body of Anne Le-Neve, daughter of Oliver Le-Neve of Witchingham Esq.; and Anne, sole daughter of John Gawdy of West-Herling in this county Bart, who died 29th Nov. 1689”.

The most of the Gawdys were buried in this chapel. The founder's tomb appeared on the outside wall; it had an arch turned over it, and the gravestone, or lid of the coffin, was about two feet from the ground. In the window over the tomb were the Gawdy arms, quartering Bassingbourne and impaling Wotten Bardwell, Walcote, Parkenham, Furneux and Witchingham. The townland was £5. a year which was given by Mrs. Margaret Gawdy to clothe the poor widows, if there be any; if not for any poor people. It lies in Kenningshall and Benham, and the rent was received by the rectors and church wardens.

Manor of Astwick. This manor was part of the inheritance of the Bassingbourne family. John Bassingbourne Esq. the last of the name who held this estate, had two daughters, his co-heirs, of whom Anne married Thomas Gawdy, Esq. Serjeant-at-law, and had the estates of Hatfield-Woodhall as part of her



INTERIOR ST. MARY'S CHURCH.



FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE
(Ancient View).

inheritance. Katherine married Sir Nicholas Hare, Knt., who in her right became lord of this manor. This Nicholas Hare, Knt. of Brusyard in the county of Suffolk, obt. 31 Oct. 1557, was buried in the Temple Church under the altar; Katherine Bassingbourne his wife, obt. 21 Nov. 1557, was buried with her husband. These had six children.

Manor of Scotnetts. This was the lordship of Gilbert de Hawe about 1307 and later of Peter Talbut. In 1428 Davy assigns it to Gilbert de Haugh or Dilhaugh, and after him to Robert Butland with query. In about 1498 the manor became vested in John Framlingham, who died in 1498; from which time it has passed in the same course as the Manor of Crowes Hall in Denbenham. Sir Charles Gawdy had the lordship in 1549, and there is among the 'Additional Charters' in the British Museum an extract of a memorial roll of this lordship 6th October 1649. The manor is specifically mentioned in the fine said to have been levied in 1589 by T. Weychock against Sir Charles Framlingham, and in the inquisition post mortem of Sir Charles Gawdy Knt., who died 13th Dec., 1629. Post mortem 17th March, 1629-30.

Manor of Woodwards. This was the Lordship of Thomas de Ulveston about 1332, and passed to his son and heir, John de Ulveston. The manor belonged to John Woodward, and subsequently became vested in Framlingham Gawdy, from whom it passed to his brother, Sir Charles Gawdy, who died in 1529.

Ashfield Manor. Frances Framlingham died seized of this manor 20th Sept. 1544. The Framlingham family had long been connected with the parish, a John Framlingham, who died in 1425, was buried in the church here with his wife Margaret. Davy in his Suffolk Collections, has Lionel Talemach down as lord in 1548, but adds "perhaps trustee". Sir Charles Framlingham Knt. was lord in 1546, and the manor passed on his death to his grandson Framlingham Gawdy, who was succeeded by his brother, Sir Charles Gawdy Knt., who died 13th Dec., 1629, and from that time to the present the manor has passed in the same course as the Manor of Crowes Hall in Denbenham in the Hundred, and Great Thornham, in Hartismere Hundred, and is now vested in Lord Henniker.

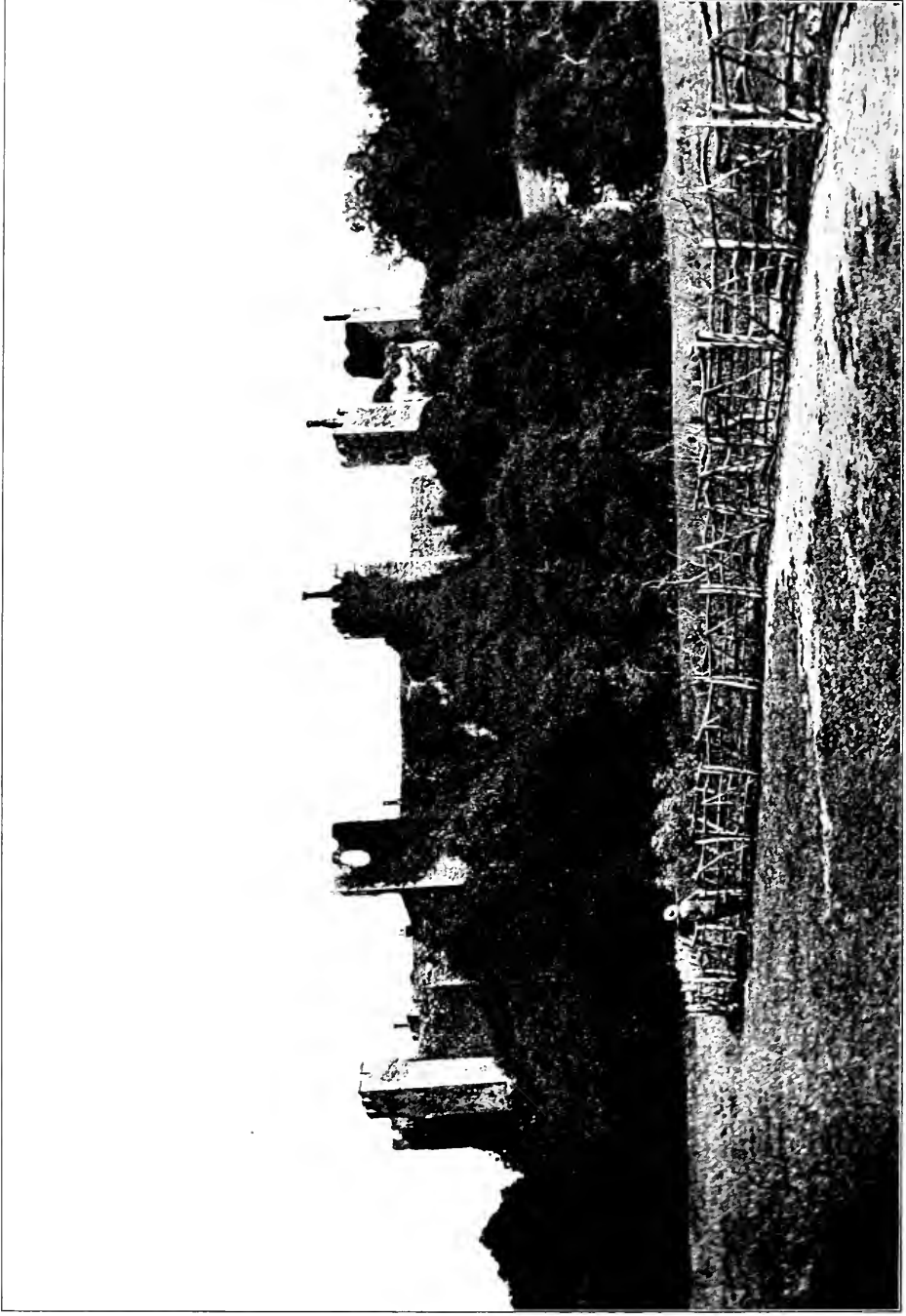
Framlingham Castle. There is a fine view of this ancient castle in a work entitled "The Manors of Suffolk". In 1397 John Framlingham purchased an ancient estate called Crows Hall owned in 1287 by one John Crowe. The quaint writer, Leland, says: "One Henry Framlingham, commonly called by office 'Henry Surveyor', was a stout fellow and had a fair land in and about Framlingham townne". There were two small villages of this name at the time of the Conquest; Framlingham-Parva or Little Framlingham, and Framlingham-Magna or Great Framlingham. Mr. Le-Neve says the name signifies the seat or abode of Fram, who was a Saxon of great note in these parts. In 1470 the Manor of Scotnetts was held by John Framlingham, who died in 1498. There is a brass in the church in Denbenham inscribed to John Framlingham and wife dated 1434. The stone on which the figures are fixed lies in the floor of the church; and there were formerly below him the figures of three sons, and below the figure of his wife the figures of five daughters, and between the children a single figure. Over their heads, in the centre, were the arms and crest, and at each corner a shield. These figures were reaved long ago. This John Framlingham bought Crows Hall in Denbenham in the 21st year of the reign of king Richard II. 1397; and his son John Framlingham who married the daughter of Lee in Sussex, died June 12, 1425, and was buried in Denbenham; to these latter the figures on the brass were ap-

propriated. This family continued at Crows Hall till 1595, when Sir Charles Framlingham, Knt., died leaving by Dorothy his wife the daughter of Sir Clement Heigham, an only daughter, Anna, married to Sir Bassingbourne Gawdy of Harling in the county of Norfolk, Knt. In a pedigree in Vincents Suffolk, in which there is a collection of arms, John Framlingham before mentioned is called the son of Henry Framlingham by Agnes Neville, and grandson of William Framlingham, Alderman of London. Sir Charles Framlingham married the only daughter and heir of Bassingbourne Gawdy, of West Harling, in Norfolk, Knt.; second Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Barnardston. He died July 28, 1593, and devised his manors of Crows Hall, Denbenham, Scotnetts, and Abbottshall to his youngest grandson, Sir Charles Gawdy, in special entail with cross remainders. Sir Charles Framlingham was buried in the church at Denbenham, and in the south aisle of the chancel is an altar-tomb with his recumbent figure and that of his wife, Dame Dorothy, daughter of Sir Clement Heigham, Knt. Letters of Sir Charles Framlingham to Bassingbourne Gawdy may be found in the Report of the Committee on Historical Manuscripts, dated Oct. 11, 1580, Nov. 17, 1580, and of Dec. 7th and 18th, 1580.

On the death of this Sir Charles Framlingham difficulties arose in consequence of the heir being an infant. Anne, the last holder of the estate, was the wife of Bassingbourne Gawdy, of Harling, in Norfolk, and having died leaving Framlingham Gawdy, under age, the Queen claimed the right to possession during the minority, of all the lands of the deceased, which he held in Capite under the Crown, and the Lord High Treasurer Burleigh, having given the benefit of it to Thomas Heigham, he transferred his right to the father of the infant by the following agreement: 1595. "Articles of agreement indented, concluded and made between Thomas Heigham, gent., second son of Sir John Heigham, Knt., on the one part, Sir Nicholas Bacon, Knt., on the other part, the 26th day of July in the 37th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth, in manner and form following viz: - Whereas it hath pleased the Right Honourable the Lord Burleigh, Lord High Treasurer of England, Mr. (Minister) of the Wards (awards) to bestow upon the Sayd Thomas Heigham, his servant, the lease of the lands to her highness by the death of Sir Charles Framlingham, Knight, deceased. The sayd Thomas Heigham for the consideration hereinafter expressed, hath covenanted and granted by these presents to and with the sayd Nicholas Bacon, that after the office found of and for the sayd lands that the sayd Thomas Heigham shall for and in the name of Bassingbourne Gawdy Esquire, and upon the payment of the fine by the sayd Bassingbourne at or before the feast of St. Andrew next ensuing, sue out and obtain the lease of the lands aforesayd, and deliver yt to the sayd Bassingbourne or his assigns. In consideration whereof the sayd Sir Nicholas Bacon shall content and paye or cause to be contented and payed to the sayd Thomas Heigham, on Thursday next, being the last day of July, at the house of the sayd Sir John Heigham, in Darrow, in the county of Suffolk, two hundred pounds of good and lawful money of the realm. And shall also enter his bonds obligation to the sayd Thomas in the penal sum of one hundred pounds, for the true payment of lxxvii. xiiij S, iiid. of lawful money of England, in and upon the last day of October next ensuing at the places aforesayd. In witness whereof the P'ties abovesayd have to these presents putte our hands and seales the day and year above-mentioned.

(Signed)

Thomas Heigham".



FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE
(Modern View).



FRAMLINGHAM VILLAGE.

Among the "Additional Charters" in the British Museum there was a Crown Grant for rent from this and Scottnetts and Harborough Manors, 7th May, 1631 to Sir Edmund Moundeford and Framlingham Gawdy. Sir Charles Gawdy the devisee of his grandfather Framlingham who died seized of it 20th Sept. 1544 on whose death was vested in his son and heir, Sir Charles Framlingham, who died seized of it 1595 when it descended, like the manor of Crows Hall in Denbenham, to Framlingham Gawdy, son and heir of Bassingbourne Gawdy, and from him it passed in 1617 to Clipsby Gawdy, Knt., and Thomas Wright, and thus vested in Sir Charles Gawdy, brother and heir of Clipsby, who had license to alienate it in 1620 to Aslack Lang and John Pulham, probably by way of settlement, for it was mentioned in the inquisition post mortem of Sir Charles Gawdy, who died 13th Dec. 1629, when it was inherited by his son and heir, of the same name, who sold the Manor to Daniel Meadows of Chattisham.

This noble fortress, Framlingam Castle, is said to have been founded by Redwald, or Redowold, one of the most powerful Kings of the East Angles, between 599 and 624 A.D. It belonged to St. Edmund, one of the Saxon monarchs of East Anglia, who upon the invasion of the Danes in 870, fled from Dunwick or Thetford, to this castle, from which being driven, and overtaken at Hegilsdon, was martyred because he would not renounce his faith in Christ, by the Danes binding him to a tree and shooting him to death with arrows. The castle remained in the hands of the Danes for fifty years, until they were subdued by the Saxons. William the Conqueror and Rufus his son retained the castle in their possession; the third son of William, Henry I. granted it, with the Manor of Framlingham, to Roger Bigod. The ancient Castle was built about 1170 on the site of a still more ancient one.

This lordly fortress stands upon a low hill on the north of the town of Framlingham, about thirty miles from the coast in Suffolk county, England. The present remains of the castle consist of an imposing circlet of walls, somewhat oval in shape, covering an area of one acre and a quarter. The surrounding walls are 44 feet in height and 8 feet thick, flanked by thirteen square towers, which overtop the walls by fourteen feet, all nearly entire. Close to the walls was the inner moat, beyond which were two other broad belts of water encircling all but the west side, where the fortress was rendered inaccessible by a far-reaching marsh.

"Bloody Mary" lodged here. In 1639 all the lodgings, halls, chapel and offices were dismantled and with the materials some charitable houses were built within the walls.

The ruins are now embosomed in shrubbery, are nearly mantled with ivy and form a very picturesque feature in the landscape as viewed from a distance.

FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE.

Mr. Bird the poet, from whom we have already quoted, has told in fervid verse the historic renown of the venerable and majestic ruin:—

"Castle of ancient days! in times long gone
 Thy lofty halls in royal splendour shone!
 Thou stood'st a monument of strength sublime,
 A giant laughing at the threats of time!
 Strange scenes have passed within thy walls, and strange
 Has been thy fate through many a chance and change!
 Thy towers have heard the war-cry, and the shout
 Of friends within, and answering foes without,

Have rung to sound of revelry, while mirth
 Held her carousal, when the sons of earth,
 Sported with joy, till even he could bring
 No fresh delight upon the drooping wing".
 I touch my lyre, delighted thus to bring
 To thee my heart's full homage while I sing,
 And thou, old Castle — thy bold turrets high,
 Have shed their deep enchantments to mine eye.
 Though years have changed thee, I have gazed intent
 In silent joy on tower and battlement.
 Where all thy time-worn glories met my sight,
 Then I have felt such rapture and delight,
 That, had the splendour of thy daies of yore
 Flashed on my view I had not loved thee more.
 Scenes of immortal deeds, thy walls have rung
 To pealing shouts from many a warriors' tongue;
 When first thy founder, Redwall of the spear,
 Manned thy high towers, defied his foemen near,
 When, girt with strength, East Anglia's King of old,
 The sainted Edmund, sought thy sheltering fold,
 When the proud Dane, fierce Hinguar, in his ire,
 Besieged the King and wrapped thy walls in fire.
 While Edmund fled, but left thee with his name
 Linked, and forever, to the chain of fame;
 Thou wast then great! and long in other years
 Thy grandeur shone — thy portraiture appears,
 From history's pencil like a summer night,
 With much of shadow, but with more of light.

Pile of departed days! my verse records
 Thy time of glory, thy illustrious lords,
 The fearless Bigods — Brotherton — De Vere,
 And Kings who held there in their pride, or fear,
 And gallant Howards, 'neath whose ducal sway
 Proud rose thy towers, thy rugged heights were gay
 With glittering banners, costly trophies rent
 From men in war, or tilt, or tournament,
 With all the pomp and splendour that could grace
 The name and honour of that warlike race.
 Howard! the rich, the noble, and the great,
 Most brave, unhappy, and unfortunate!
 Kings were thy courtiers — Queens have sued to share
 Thy wealth, thy triumphs — e'en thy name to bear.
 Tyrants have bowed thy children to the dust,
 Some for their worth, and some who broke their trust!
 And there was *one* amongst thy race who died,
 To Henry's shame, his country's boast and pride;
 Immortal Surrey! offspring of the Muse!
 Bold as the lion, gentle as the dews
 That fall on flowers to wake their odorous breath,

And shield their blossoms from the tomb of death.
 Surrey! thy fate was wept by countless eyes,
 A nation's woe assailed the pitying skies,
 When thy pure spirit left this scene of strife,
 And soared to Him who breath'd it into life;
 Thy funeral knell pealed o'er all the world — thy fall
 Was mourned by hearts that loved thee—mourned by all—
 All save thy murderers — thou hast won the crown;
 And thou, fair Framlingham! a bright renown.
 Yes, thy rich temple holds the stately tomb
 Where sleeps the Poet in his lasting home.
 Immortal Surrey! hero, bard divine,
 Pride, grace, and glory of brave Norfolk's line,
 Departed spirit! —oh, I love to hold
 Communion sweet with lofty minds of old,
 To catch a spark of that celestial fire
 Which glows and kindles thy rapturous lyre.
 Though varying themes demand my future lays
 Yet thus my soul a willing homage pays
 To that bright glory which illumines thy name,
 Though nought can raise the splendour of thy fame".
 —James Bird.

In 1546 Sternfield Mandeville Manor passed to the Framlingham family and was held by Francis Framlingham, who died in 1544, when it passed to his son and heir Sir Charles Framlingham, who died in 1595, when the Manor passed to his grandson, Framlingham Gawdy, who married Lettice, daughter and co-heir of Robert Knowles.

Manor of Crowes Hall. This manor is styled "Crowes Hall alias Woodward's" in the work on the "Manors of Suffolk". This was the lordship probably of Robert Aquillers in 1221 when an order was made to the sheriff as to the Marked in Denbenham, granted by the King to the said Robert. In 1287 the manor seems to have passed to John Crowe, against whom and Marion his wife a fine of the manor was levied by Roger de Aspale this year; but in 1331 the manor was vested in Peter Talbut, of Hintlesham, and Matilda his wife under a fine levied by them that year against Walter de Wauncey, parson of Grunddisburg church. Later Sir Edmund de Talbut, of Hintlesham, no doubt son of Peter, enfeoffed Robert de Roxford and others, with remainder to Edmund de Talbut. In 1397 John Framlingham bought Crowes Hall. "And after him came one Jenkin Framlingham, and purchased a faire Lordship and Manor Place about Denbenham Market from some one in Suffolk. This Manor Place stondesth on a praty Hille and a Wood about it a little without Denbenham Market, and is cauled Crowes Haule, for one Crow a Gentleman who was owner of it. This Jenkin (Framlingham) lyeth in Denbenham Chirche; and sins the Framlinghams hath bene Lords of the Towne of Denbenham. The Framlinghams of late exchanged with the Lords of Norfolk and Wingefield for their lands in Framlingham self,

NOTE—Here the family continued their residence for a hundred years, and then migrated to Redenhall, near Harleston, in Norfolk, acquiring there the manors of Holebrook and Coldham. In the course of time Holebrook manor house was pulled down and a new one erected called Gawdy Hall.

and in some other parts very nere it. There be none of the Framlinghams that be men of lands there but the onely Framlingham of Denbenham". On John Framlingham's death he was succeeded by his son and heir, John Framlingham who married Margaret Lee, and died 12th June 1425, when the manor passed to his son and heir, John Framlingham who married Mary Walles. On his death the manor passed to his son and heir John Framlingham who married Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Wingfield and died in 1498, when it went to his son and heir Sir James Framlingham. He married 1st the daughter and heir of John Walworth, and 2ndly Anne, daughter and heir of Robert Horne, by Margaret, daughter and co-heir of John Marquess of Montague. This alliance brought a number of quarterings to the Framlingham shield, for this Marquess Montague was a Neville, 3rd son of Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, and Alice his wife, sole daughter and heir of Thomas de Montacute, who had married one of the daughters and co-heirs of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, the son of Thomas de Holland, K.G., summoned to Parliament as Baron Holland in 1353, and Joan Plantagenet, called the "Fair Maid of Kent", the daughter of Edmond Plantagenet, surnamed de Wodstocke, Earl of Kent, the son of Edward I. by his 2nd wife Margaret sister of "Philip the Fair", of France. Sir James Framlingham died in 1519, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Framlingham, who died without issue, whereupon the manor devolved upon his brother and heir, Francis Framlingham, who married Anne, daughter of Sir Philip Tilney, and died 20th Sept. 1544, when it passed to his son and heir, Sir Charles Framlingham.

We find among the *Chancery Proceedings* of this period an action by Sir Charles Framlingham against Nicholas Garneys and others to ascertain lands and recover manorial rents "lately held by Laurence Awood, deceased, belonging to plaintiff late parcel of the possession of the dissolved monastery of Butley", and also "lately held by John Wyeth, of the Manor of Crowes Hall and land lately held by one Wyeth of the Manor of Abbots Hall and Crowes Hall, both of which manors belonged to the plaintiff".

Sir Charles Framlingham married 1st, Dorothy, daughter of Sir Clement Heigham, Knt., and had issue one son, Clement, who died before him under age without issue, and an only daughter and heir, Anne, married to Sir Bassingbourne Gawdy, of West Harling, in Norfolk, Knt. Sir Charles Framlingham married 2ndly Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Barnardson, but had no issue by her. A fine was levied of the manor in 1589 by J. Wrydock against Sir Charles Framlingham. He died 28th July 1595, and devised the manors of Crowes Hall, Denbenham, Scotnetts, and Abbotshall to his youngest grandson, Sir Charles Gawdy, in special tail with cross remainders over.

Sir Charles Framlingham was buried in Denbenham church, and in the south aisle of the chancel is an altar-tomb with his recumbent figure and that of his wife Dame Dorothy. He is clad in Armour girt with a sword having gauntlets on his hands, which are joined in the attitude of prayer, his head resting on his helmet. She is in the habit and large ruff of the times, her head being supported by a cushion. Against the wall above the monuments, is a tablet with the following inscription: "Here lyeth the bodie of Sir Charles Framlingham, Knt., who dyed the 28th daye of July Anno 1595. The sayd Syr Charles had two wives, the first named Dorothy, daughter of Sr. Clemt. Heigham, Knt., and by her he had issue a son Clement, that dyed without issue; and Anne, that was married to Sir Bassingbourne Gawdy, Knight; and for his second wyfe he had

Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Barnardson, Knight, which second wyfe overlived the sayd Syr Charles, and caused this monument to be erected Anno 1598."

Manor of Abbotts Hall. In 1586 this manor was granted by Henry VIII. to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, but shortly afterwards passed to Francis, son and heir of Sir Charles Framlingham who died in 1595, when the manor passed to his grandson, Framlingham Gawdy, who died Feb. 25, 1654-5, when the manor passed to Sir William Gawdy the first Baronet, so created July 13th, 1663, who married Sept. 1, 1636, Elizabeth, daughter of John Duffield of East Wrentham, in the county of Norfolk, and died in August, 1669, when the manor passed to his son and heir Sir John Gawdy, 2d Baronet, who married Anne, 2d daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert de Grey of Merton, in Norfolk, and died in January, 1708-9. Sir John Gawdy, however, in his lifetime, sold this manor with the advowson for £400 to William Johnson.

This was the estate of Brictnall in the days of the Confessor, and of Hervies Bilturmeancier at the time of the Survey. In 1310 the Abbot of Leiston had lands here of the gift of Gilbert de Peche, and there is a confirmation of a grant here to the Abby in the time of Henry III. Among the 'Additional Charters' in the British Museum. In 1316 Robert de Montalt held under the abbot. He died in 1329 when the interest in it of Robert de Montalt seems to have continued to the family, passing in the same course as the manor of Framsdery, in this Hundred, for in 1391 we find the same in Roger Montalt. No doubt the chief lordship was retained by the abby of Leiston, and this on the dissolution of the house vested in the Crown. This manor descended to Francis Framlingham, who died seized of it 20th Sept. 1544, on whose death it vested in his son and heir, Sir Charles Framlingham, who died seized of it in 1595, when it descended, like the manor of Crowes Hall, in Denbenham, to Framlingham Gawdy, son and heir of Sir Bassingbourne Gawdy, and from him it passed in 1617 to Clipsby Gawdy, Knt., and Thomas Wright, and then vested in Sir Charles Gawdy, brother and heir of Clipsby, who had license to alienate it in 1620 to Aslack Lang and John Pulham. It is mentioned in the inquisition post mortem of Sir Charles Gawdy, who died 13th Dec. 1629, when it passed to his son and heir, Sir Charles Gawdy, who sold the manor to Daniel Meadows, of Chattisham.

The following document seems to belong to this section of the family history. "The Right Worshipfull Sir Charles Framlingham of Crows Hall in the paryshe of Denbenham in the county of Suffolk, Knight, married to his first wife Dorothy, daughter of Sir Clement Heigham of Barrow in the same county of Suffolk, Knight, and by her had issue Clement Framlingham who died without issue (his only son), and Anne Framlingham his only daughter and heir, both dead before their father; which Anne was married to Bassingbourne Gawdy, son and heir of Bassingbourne Gawdy of Harling in the county of Norfolk, Esquire, who had issue Framlingham Gawdy his eldest sonne and heir apparent, and Charles Gawdy, second sonne. After Sir Charles Gawdy married his second wife, Elizabeth daughter of Sir Thomas Barnardson of Keddingston, in the county of Suffolk, Knight, widow to John Everard of Brandashe, in the county of Suffolk, Esquire, by whom she had issue Mary her only child who died without issue; but by Sir Charles, her second husband, she had no issue. He ordained the Lady Elizabeth his wife and Mr. John Wolmer, Executors of his last will and testament. He departed this life at Crows Hall aforesayd on St. Peters day the 29th of June, 1595, and was worshipfully

buried according to his estate at Denbenham the 3d day of August next following, at which burial Sir Thomas Barnardson, Knight, Master Anthony Wingfield and Mr. Bassingbourne Gawdy, Esquires, were Chief mourners. Mr. Thomas Sherman bare the standard, Mr. Thomas Beddingfield bare the Pennon of Arms, John Raven alias Rongdragon bare the helmet and crest, and Richard Lee, alias Clarencieux King of Arms bare the Coate, sword and targe, and ordered the whole funeral. In witness that all this is true, we whose names do follow, have hereunto set out handes the day and year of the buryal aforesayd.

Thomas Barnardson.

J. Heigham.

Elizabeth Framlingham.

Claxton Manor. On Sept. 10th and in the 5th year of the reign of Philip and Mary, Edward Lord North had letters patent to hold Claxton in capitate; late in the possession of Charles Duke of Suffolk, and the same year had license to alienate it to John Throckmorton Esq. and his heirs who conveyed it to Thomas Gawdy and Henry Gawdy his son in the 8th of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This Thomas Gawdy Esq. was afterwards knighted and was a Judge of the Common Pleas. He was the son of John Gawdy? gent. of Harleston in Norfolk, by Rose, the daughter of Thomas Bennett, and this John Gawdy was the son of Thomas Gawdy of said town. The Judge resided at the manor house of Claxton, and was also lord of Hegelton, Ashby, Charleton, Harleston, Rockland, St. Peters, Saxlingham, Surlingham, Cartfield, Bamerton, Frenge, Shipdam, Tasborough, Cantley and Gawdy Hall; and he died seized of these numerous estates Nov. 4, in the 31st of the reign of Queen Elizabeth as was found by an inquisition post mortem taken at Lodden August 19th following. Henry Gawdy, son of this Thomas by Etheldreda his first wife, daughter and heir of William Knightley, Gent. of Norwich, then aged 36 years. His second wife was Frances, daughter of Robert Riches of Kent. This Henry Gawdy was created a Knight of the Bath on the coronation of King James I. and was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk during the 6th year of the reign of said King. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Warner Esq., of Milden Hall, in Suffolk. His son, Sir Robert Gawdy, enjoyed Claxton Hall and lived at Claxton Castle in 1624; by Winefred his wife, the daughter of Sir Nathaniel Bacon of Stifkey in Norfolk, he had a son Henry Gawdy who married the daughter of Sir John Heveringham and died sine prole. Sir Robert Gawdy had a daughter and heir named Dorothy, who became the wife of Sir Philip Parker of Arwarton, to whom she brought a considerable estate, and Sir Robert her father settled on her the manor of Stanfield in Windham, in 1631. On the death of Sir Robert Gawdy without leaving male issue, this lordship descended to Thomas Gawdy, son of George Gawdy, which Thomas was of Claxton in 1644, and his son Thomas Gawdy, was Captain of the Horse in the Lord Windsor's regiment, and died in Ireland; he was the last of the Gawdys who enjoyed the lordship. Thomas Brereton was lord in 1697, and was said to have purchased it of Thomas Gawdy.

Claxton Hall. In 1330 William de Claxton, prior of Norwich, seems to have been the head of this family. In 1476 Hamond Claxton was sheriff of Norwich and mayor in 1485. In 1619 Thomas Claxton was alderman of Norwich. In 1559 Hamond Claxton the elder was much in favor with Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk.

John Trogmorton Esq. conveyed this manor to Thomas Gawdy Esq. and Henry Gawdy his son in the 8th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Thomas Gawdy Esq. was afterwards a Knight, and Judge of the Common Pleas. Son of John Gawdy Gentleman of Harleston, in Norfolk, by Rose his 2d wife, daughter of Thomas Bennett; and this John Gawdy was the son of Thomas Gawdy of said town.

The Judge resided at this Manor House of Claxton and was lord of Helgeton, Asby, Carleton, Helveston, Rockland, St. Peters, Saxlingham, Bramerton, Catfield, Frengre, Shipdam, Tasborough, Cantly, and Gawdy Hall in Harleston, and died seized of the same Nov. 4, in the 31st year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth as was found by an inquisition taken at London on Aug. 4th following, leaving Henry Gawdy his son, heir, by Etheldreda his first wife, daughter and co-heir of William Knightly, Gentleman, of Norwich, aged 36 years. His second wife was Frances, daughter of Richess, of Kent.

Sir Robert Gawdy his son enjoyed it and lived at Claxton Castle in 1624; his wife was Winefred Bacon by whom he had a son Henry Gawdy who married a daughter of Sir John Hevingham and died sine prole.

Hevingham died s.p. Dorothy, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Gawdy, was married to Philip Parker of Arwarton to whom she brought considerable estate, and Sir Robert settled on her the manor of Stainfield in Windham in 1631.

Sir Philip Parker received the honor of Knighthood 10th Nov. 1624. He married Dorothy, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Gawdy, of Claxton, in Norfolk, Knt. (by Winefred his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Nathaniel Bacon of Stifkey in Norfolk) and dying 22d June 1675 the manor of Erwarston passed to their only surviving son and heir, Philip Parker, who was elevated to the dignity of a baronet 13th Charles II. He married twice; 1st, to Rebecca, daughter of Walter, sister and evidently heir of Sir Walter Long, of Whaddon, in Wiltshire, Bart, and secondly, 7th Nov. 1661, Hannah, daughter and heir of Philip Bacon of Woolverstone, widow of Thomas Beddingsfield, son of Sir Thomas Beddingsfield of Darsham, Knt.

The church at Claxton has a nave with a north aisle, and a chancel and square tower. On the north wall of the chancel there was a neat monument that was much damaged by the falling of a ladder, with the arms of Gawdy Argent, a tortoise Vert.

"MAGISTRAUS EST LEX LOQUENS
"LEX NONQUAM IRASCITUR".

"Monumentum Henri Gawdey Equitis aurati, militis balney, qui his vice comos mort. Ter servus patriae in Parlamento, semper amator patriae et semper amatus insignis natu, insignis sabole, Pat. Rob. et Antolij Gawdy, Georgii et Edward Gawdy Armig, et Annae Dominae Jenkinson obit, ano 1620. Septuagesimo tertia aetatis memohae patris ejus stronxit Rob. Gawdy, Miles Filus promoginitus ano. 1637. Pias memonae avi parentis, et avancolorum dedicaoit hane inscrite in tabulan Tho. Gawdy, Armiger filius Georgii Anno-vivit post funera virtus".

Here were the effigies of a man of full stature of plaster work (afterwards broken in pieces) on an altar-tomb adjoining, and on the body of it, a man and wife, with a reading desk between them, and the arms of Gawdy and Bacon, quartered and enclosed with iron railles.

Saxlingham. This manor was named for a person called Sax of the Saxons, which name was continued till after the Conquest, where Richard the son of Sax is mentioned. The town was divided into two sections, called Nethergate and Over-

gate, and were united; to the former the advowson of Saxlingham-Nethergate belonged; to the latter, that of Saxlingham-Thorpe. In 1609 Sir Henry Gawdy, Knt. of Claxton and other inhabitants of Saxlingham (who had purchased several parcels of the demesne) were found to hold Verdon manor at one fee of Forest Manor. In 1636 Sir William Pawlet and Sir Henry Gawdy had it and afterwards it belonged to Judge Gawdy by whom all the manors and advowsons were joined.

Saxlingham-Thorpe was a rectory of which Thomas Gawdy, Knt. was the patron, valued in the Kings Books at £6, 13s, 4d, and paid 16d syndals, and 7s, 6d, of archdeacons procuration. He held Nethergate also by personal union. In 1608 Robert Robinson, then rector, certified that there were 140 communicants in the parish, and that Sir Henry Gawdy was a patron.

Manor of Thorpe Hall. This manor belonged to the Abbot of Holme at the Conquest. The hamlet belonged to Rungton and the Abbot of Bury and takes its name from its low and moist situation. The rector had 80 acres of land valued with Rungton. Cassandra de Holme had the lands in the reign of (12th year) King Henry III. Thomas Chapman held it in 1561, and in 1566 sold it to Thomas Gawdy, Knt. of Claxton and Frances his wife, and his heirs and Henry Gawdy his son joined it to Verdon.

Manor of Netherhall. A Saxon thane named Ralph Stalre held this estate. Soon after the Domesday survey it was granted from the Crown to the noble family of De Gourney descended from Hugh De Gourney a Norman baron and a witness to the foundation deed of the Abby of Caen in Normandy in 1084, founded by William the Conqueror. In the third and fourth years of the reign of Philip and Mary, on January 2d of said year, this lordship was given to Thomas Gawdy Esq., who presented it to this church in 1564. Sir Thomas Gawdy, Knt., Judge of the Common Pleas, died seized of it in the 30th of the reign of Queen Elizabeth; who was the father of Henry Gawdy, afterwards a Knight of the Bath. In 1650 Thomas Gawdy Esq. was lord and presented. Another writer has assumed that Netherhall was sold by Sir Thomas Lavell to the Gawdy family. The church here was dedicated to All Saint and was an ancient building constructed of flint and boulder. The nave was 36 feet in length and 25 feet in breadth, covered with thatch. At the west end was a square tower of the same materials with four pinnacles of freestone surmounted by a spire of wood covered with lead; this was erected in 1416 A.D. The chancel was also covered with thatch and the communion table was railed in. A cross on the spire was removed in 1644. A drawing of this church was made by a man named Gully.

Walsingham Priory Manor. This was the ancient seat of the family of Udedale or Dovedale in the time of the Conqueror. On the dissolution of this priory it came to the crown and was granted together with the unappropriated rectory on March 22d in the 7th year of the reign of Edward VI. to Thomas Gawdy Esq. who in the same year had license to convey it to William Goslyn. There was a place called "Wallingham", possibly identical with this "Walsingham", denominated in the Domesday book "Wallinghtuna", that is, a town with mounds or walls fencing it against the watery meadows. In the time of Edward the Confessor it was in the possession of Thurston, a freeman, who had an hundred acres of land and fifteen acres of meadow, valued at 12 shillings and was only under protection. Here was a church with 26 acres. It comprised the manors of Sydeton Hall and Eston Hall in the village.

Shouldham Manor. This was the seat of the ancient family of de Shouldham, lords of the manor. Shouldham-Thorpe was written in the Domesday Book "Carboisthorpe" from a cold stream of water running to Fincham church; this church was dedicated to St. Mary and had a nave and chancel covered with lead; the tower at the west end containing three bells, fell down in 1724. Thomas Mildmay sold Shouldham-Thorpe to Judge Gawdy and as with Wallington, Nisbits and other estates it went to the Earl of Warwick.

Bidwill Hall. This was a fine old embattled stone building surrounded by a moat. It was demolished in 1725. There was a family chapel in it anciently, and the parlor windows were ornamented with the arms of the Gawdy family and those of several distinguished houses with which they were intermarried. See Family Heraldry in this work. There was a very old musket barrel hanging on the wall bearing the following quaint inscription: "*Turvis je suis, mais sans Feu, je ne puis*", which being translated into English reads:

"Full I am, 'tis true, of ire,
But can do nothing without fire".

Bonds Hall Manor. In Queen Elizabeth's time this manor was owned by Sir Thomas Gawdy who was afterwards a knight and judge of the Common Pleas, as also was Wolverston, descended from one Philip Wolverston who was married there and sold the manor to Thomas Gawdy in 1580. He died in 1588 and this estate, with other properties, passed to his son and heir, Henry Gawdy. This proprietor of so many manors also held Holbrook, Northwood, Fathingstone, Wybred, Stonehams, Bussches, Thornham, Horham, Hinton, Chickering and several other outlying territorial possessions, that were incorporated in his ornamental park.

Garboldisham. Gerbodes, or Gerbolds Town, so called by Saxon who was owner of the place, ham signifying a house or village. This capitol Manor in 1045 belonged to the abbey of Ely. The Earl of Arundell sold this manor and its foldcourse for 300 sheep and their followers, as Garboldsham and Keninghall and all the barley-rents to Framlingham Gawdy Esq. of West-Herling and his heirs; and he sold off in 1629, 40 combs, 3 bushels, 2 pecks and a half to Richard Reed of Bury St. Edmunds. The remainder continued in the family till Bassingbourne Gawdy, the last of that name, or his executors, sold the property to Robert Haylet. Framlingham Gawdy Esq. till Sept. 14, 1666, and then Sir William Gawdy of West-Herling settled all his estate on Mary his only daughter to raise her fortune of £2500, and made Framlingham Gawdy Esq. her uncle, executor, who sold Garboldisham lands to Wentworth Garney Esq. whose family held it in 1736. The rectors of the parish of St. Johns in Garboldisham were (two of them) Rev. Gawdy Bolton May 3, 1609, and Rev. Anthony Gawdy Nov. 19, 1634.

West-Herling. So called to distinguish it from the other Herlings. At the Domesday survey this manor was a berewick belonging to Kenninghall manor and was granted to a member of the Albanys. Bassingbourne Gawdy purchased it, being then of Mandham in Suffolk. The Manor House hath been down for many ages, for in 1398 A.D. the lord of the manor lived at Seckford and had a pond or pool in the late site of the seat, called Seckford Hall-Yard Close in West-Herling.

William Berdwell of Herling Esq. married Margaret, daughter of John Framlingham of Crowes Hall in Denbenham. Both died in one week A.D. 1508

seized of Drayton Hall manor, Kaelling, Salthouse, Gasthorpe, West and Middle Herling manors and advowsons and were buried together in the nave of the church; his effigies bareheaded, with that of his wife by him with their escutcheons still remain. These left nine children of whom James Berdewell of Sandcroft and Long Stratton released Lisborn manor to Bassingbourne Gawdy, Esq. Berdwell Hall was a fine old embattled stone building, moated round, but was demolished in 1725. There was a family chapel in it anciently and there were nine escutcheons in the parlour and other windows when it was pulled down.

Wenham Parva. In 1336 John de Brewse, then parson of the church of Stradbrook, and William de Brewse, parson of the church of Little Wenham and of Brent Wenham. Of this family were Sir John de Brewse who died in 1584; will made in 1582, to wife afterwards vested in his eldest son Thomas Brewse who leaving two daughters passed to his brother William Brewse. (View of Little Wenham Hall in "Manors of Suffolk", page 110, Vol vi.) Little Wenham is a fine specimen of domestic architecture of the 13th century. The Flemish bricks, or wall tiles, and bricks stamped with the cross-crosslets of the Brewses, are here seen. Sir Thomas de Brewse was lord of the manor, and resided at Wenham in 1500. Sir Robert Brewse succeeded in 1514. About 15 acres in settlement 18th June 1660 between William Brewse and his son Sir John Brewse, Knight, and John Brewse 2nd, son of said John Brewse. The hall of Little Wenham estate was separated from the Manor in 1682.

1599 Sir John Bruise was an infant at the time of his father's death and six courts were held by Gowdy on his behalf as follows: 11th Oct. 1603; 22d April 1606; 18th April 1610; 28th April 1612; 7th June 1613; 29th Aug. 1614.

Wentworth John Garney married 1st Ann, daughter of Sir Charles Gawdy, of Crowes Hall, Denbenham, who died 1681, and 2d, Mary, daughter of Sir Thos. Abdy of Felix Hall in Essex. He died in 1685 without issue.

Court held 26 Sept. 1626 by Elizabeth Lady Felton. John Goswold and Bassingbourne were guardians of Henry Felton, 2nd Baronet, a minor.

A fine levied in 1591 by Thomas Gawdy against Thomas Rous, Kersey Manor 1609, vested in Clipsby Gawdy and Mary his wife, who in 1614 obtained a license of it to Robert Rolfe.

1576, fine by Thomas Gawdy of the manor of Newhall and Barneys.

A manor called Stoneham in Brockford expectant on the death of Anne Warner, seems to have been sold by Sir Thomas Gawdy in time Queen Elizabeth.

NOTE—The Gawdy family obtained the manor of West Herling by marriage in the reign of Edward VI. Framlingham Gawdy Esq. was the son of Bassingbourne Gawdy by the first wife, Anna, daughter of Sir Clement Heigham, Knt., and was buried at West Herling Feb. 25th, 1654, aged 64 years.

William Davy speaks of his mother and cousin Webb as living, 1637. He writes to Framlingham Gawdy Esq. of West Harling, from W. Basham, 14th Dec. 1637, and calls him his "Assured friend and kinsman."

NOTE—Breuse. A knightly family long of Topecroft. One branch ended with William Bruise who died in 1489, leaving two daughters co-heirs, who were the wives of Sir Thomas Hansard and Sir Robert Townsend. The other was Sir Richard de Bruise who died in 1323, leaving two daughters who were the wives of Sir John Wayland and Sir John Howard. Another branch was of Wenham in Suffolk, and also ended in a co-heir.



The Gauden Family in England.

There are ample reasons for believing that this branch of the Gawdie-Gawden family was of French or Norman origin. The chapter on the "Derivation and Mutation of Surnames" will fully explain this question. The name first appears in Hampshire, England. From what has been discovered in the early records and in the County Histories of England it appears that the Gawdies, Gaudens and Bruises were intimately associated and connected before they came into Britain; they were allied by marriage in France and subsequent to their removal; they were settled in the same counties and communities and had frequent transactions in land-sales. The Gauden families settled in the Shetland Isles were from England; and one writer has assumed that the ministerial head of the branch at Tingwall was the father of Principal Gawdie of Edinburgh University; an assumption that has not been supported by any authentic records. Protracted investigation in all prospective sources of information has resulted in but meagre acquisitions of historical materials concerning this branch of the family. The distinguished position occupied as an ecclesiastical official by Bishop Gauden and the prominence of his brother, Sir Dennis Gauden, afforded sufficient interest to inspire a thorough search for every mention of the name, and the somewhat detached and fragmentary results are here presented to the reader. As search is still continued it will be well to refer to the supplementary part of the volume for any belated items that will be relegated to that section.

Samuel Gauden was lord of the Manor of Froyle in Hampshire, England. On a slab in Froyle church there is a shield bearing as his coat of arms a chevron ermine between three leopards faces, all within a bordure ermine. For Crest, a leopard's face ermine, crowned, with the following inscription: "Here lieth the body of Samuel Gauden Esq., late Lord of this Manor, who died the first day of September, the year of our Lord 1613, in the 59th year of his age". From this inscription we learn that this man was born in the year 1554. He may have been a brother of the Reverend John Gauden, father of the Bishop, and Sir Dennis.

On a similar slab, with the same arms, - "Here lieth the body of Jonathan Gauden Esq., late Lord of this Manor, who died the 5th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1705, in the 58th year of his age". His birth was in the year 1647.

On a blue slab, - "Here lieth the body of Frances Draper, daughter of Gauden Draper Esq., Lord of this Manor, who died the 29th of March 1721, in the 19th year of her age".

On a smaller slab with a shield bearing the Draper arms impaling a lion passant a chief indented. Crest, - On a wreath a bucks head, "Here lieth the body of Mrs. Mary Draper, late wife of Gauden Draper Esq. who departed this life on April ye 3d in ye year of our Lord 1727, in the 64th year of her age". Born in the year 1663.

On a similar slab bearing the Draper arms: - "Here lieth the body of Gauden Draper Esq., late Lord of this Manor, who died the 14th of August, in the year of our Lord 1710, in the 43d year of his age". Born in the year 1657.

On another slab, - "Here lieth the body of Elizabeth the wife of William Salmon Esq., and daughter of Jonathan Gauden, Gent. She departed this life the 21st day of February, 1698, in the 29th year of her age". Born in 1672.

Samuel Gauden Esq. of Froyle in Hampshire, married Elizabeth, daughter of George Garth Esq. and she was afterwards the wife of William Gardiner Esq. of Fishberry, Hertfordshire. Her mother was Jane, daughter of Sir Humphrey Bannett of Shaldon in Hampshire. She died July 17, 1719, in her 48th year. This Samuel Gauden was admitted to Exeter College, where he matriculated July 25, 1655; was Bachelor of Arts Feb. 19, 1667-8. He was a student at Lincoln's Inn in 1657, and was recorded the son of Dennis Gauden of Clapham, Surrey, Esq. Here is an error as the dates indicate. This could not have been the Samuel Gauden of Froyle Manor nor was he his son. Jonathan Gauden was evidently the son and successor of that Samuel Gauden, and the male line having become extinct, the estate went to Gauden Draper whose mother was probably a Gauden. But I cannot understand why the two Samuel Gaudens were styled "of Froyle". There must have been some family connection.

Rev. John Gauden. The College catalogue in which the name of the John Gauden afterwards Bishop of Worcester, was recorded as a student, states that he was the son of the Rev. John Gauden, a minister of the church in Mayland, Essex, and that he was born there, or somewhere in that county. This is about all we have been able to glean from the English records concerning this man or his antecedents. The name of his wife, or records of the births or baptisms of his children, have not been found.

The Right Reverend John Gauden was a son of Rev. John Gauden of Mayfield, Sussex, where he was said to have been born in 1590; but this date does not agree with his age as given in the record of his death. He was educated in the Grammar School at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, and afterwards when about sixteen years of age, he was admitted to St. Johns College under Mr. Wright, where, making great proficiency in academical learning, he took the degree in arts. In 1630 or thereabouts, he was removed to Wadham College in this University, where he became tutor to Francis and William Russell, sons of Sir William Russell, Bart. (into whose family he finally married) and after their departure to other gentlemen of quality, while he continued there. The greatness of his parts were much improved by the greatness of his industry, he bestowing the most part of the day, and the night too, in the study of divine matters. He was B.A. 1622-3; M.A. 1626; B.D. from Wadham College, July 22, 1635; D.D. July 8, 1641. Vicar of Chippenham in the county of Cambridge; chaplain to Robert, Earl of Warwick; rector of Brightwell, Berkshire; dean of Bocking, Essex, 1643; preacher of the Inner Temple, 1660-62, and afterwards, May 23, 1662, of Worcester. Another account says he was elected bishop Nov. 3, 1660; confirmed Nov. 17th, 1660 and consecrated the following day. He was enthroned on Dec. 11th, 1660. Dr. Gauden was promoted to the living at Bocking in 1641, and held his first presentation from parliament, but not considering it safe held for so great and reputable a benefice, which was called a deanery, he, by the intercession of friends, at last procured a presentation from Archbishop Laud, the rightful patron to it, then in the Tower.

When the assembly of divines was to be settled in 1643, he was nominated one of them to the parliament by Sir Duella North and Sir Thomas Chickley, Knights, from Cambridgeshire, to serve in the Long Parliament and to sit among them, but by some trick Mr. Thomas Goodwin was substituted in his place as a person more fit for the great design then carrying on, as one may see in Dr. Gauden's



BISHOP JOHN GAUDEN.

book entitled, "Anti-Baal", printed in London, 1651. At that time the Presbyterians and fanatical people generally affirmed that he was a Covenanter, though positively denied by himself, and he was denounced as a traitor to the church. He kept his place at Bosking during the time of the usurpation, and was, at Brightwell and elsewhere, much resorted to for his most admirable and edifying art of preaching.

After the death of Brownrig, Bishop of Exeter, which was in December 1659, he became preacher to the Temple in London, and after the Restoration of King Charles II. who having noticed that he, upon all occasions, had taken worthy pains in the pulpit and in the press, to rescue his Majesty and the church of England from all the mistakes and heterodox of several and different factions, as also from the sacrilegious hands of these false brethren, whose scandalous conversation was consummate in devouring the church lands and then with impudence to make sacrilege lawful; for these services, his Majesty conferred upon him the bishoprick of Exeter, to which being consecrated in St. Peter's church at Westminster on the second day of December (being the first day in Advent) in the year 1660, sat there but little more than a year and a quarter. He was afterwards translated to Worcester in the beginning of the year 1662, where he soon after ended his course; having been esteemed by all who knew him, as a very comely person, a man of vast parts, and one who had been strangely improved by unwearied labors.

Dr. Gauden was a prolific writer and published some sixteen books, of which, however, only one appeared before the execution of the King. Soon after his appointment to the See of Exeter, he privately laid claim to the authorship of *Eiken Basalike*, a work that had been commonly attributed to King Charles I. This claim Dr. Gauden put forth in a correspondence with the Lord Chancellor Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, and the Earl of Bristol, from the 21st of December, 1660 to the 31st of March, 1662. This claim opened a long and heated controversy between the different factions and much was published for and against the assumption.

In the year 1695, Mr. Arthur North of London, whose wife was a sister to the wife of Charles Gauden, the doctor's son, published a series of letters found among the papers of his sister-in-law which added materially to the strength of the bishop's claim.

Whally said: "Gauden was a false son of the church of England", while his friends and admirers eulogised him as a man of "ingenuity and learning". In a work titled "Curious Letters of Abraham Hill Esq." he disproves the fanatical stories concerning the death of bishop Gauden, which purported that it was caused by his disappointment in not being appointed bishop of Worcester.

Dr. Gauden married Elizabeth Russell, daughter of Sir William Russell, of Chippenham, Cambridge, barrister, by whom he had four sons and one daughter. He died 20th September 1662, and was buried in Worcester Cathedral, where there is a monument erected to his memory which was removed in 1812 from the back of the altar screen to our Lady's chapel. In a concave oval wrought in marble there is a half-length figure of the bishop, holding in his right hand a book, supposed to represent the *Eiken Basalike*. See engraving in this work.

After his death his widow wrote a letter to her son, John Gauden, who was called by one writer, "her darling son", on the subject of the so-called "King's Book", and enclosed in it a narrative of the whole claim. Bishop Gauden left will which is now in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. This document now copied throws some additional light upon the family; especially the names of his five children which had not been discovered.

While rector of Bocking he gave four hundred pounds to purchase an endowment for a Charity School, and some part of this fund was expended for a tenement or messuage in the Church Lane for a dwelling-place for the school-master and for a place to study for the students. The remainder of the gift was devoted to the purchase of a farm and lands in a place called Much Lees, or Langlands. Sixteen pounds a year from the profits of the estate were to be assigned to the schoolmaster for his maintenance and the remainder, if any, to be paid into the hands of the dean of Bocking.

There is a flat stone in Worcester Cathedral upon which is carved the Gauden arms. A bordure and chevron ermine between three leopards' faces, impaling a fesse in chief three roses and in base a lion rampant, with the inscription—

“Elizabeth Gauden juxta marite Resurrectiones Candidatea Guilielmi Russell de Chipman in Comitatu Cantugrigienens Baronette Filia, Johannis Gauden Episcopo Wigorniensis omnium Calcule desideratissimi olim Uxor. Formae renustae, Fortunae aplae, affectus nee non obiequii amplioris; virtutis undenque amplissimae, Non Gemmis, fed moribus honestata; decorate Matrona, Antistitis Procastantis-simi deralicta Vidua praestantissima, maerore tabesceus fate defuncta Mar. 21, Aetatis anno 56. MDLXXI”.

One writer has said: “Had not Gauden been disappointed of Worcester he would never have pleaded his merit in this affair; nor would his wife have written her narrative, had King Charles II. bestowed a one half year's rent on her after her husband's decease; which upon her petition, and considering her numerous family, none could imagine would be refused. She said in her plea that it had cost her husband two hundred pounds to remove from Exeter to Worcester.

In Dr. Gauden's principal work, “Tears and Sighs of the Church of England”, there is a very small full-length portrait. There is also a scarce and curious portrait prefixed to a label of Miltons (Greek) *Eikon Basalike*, London, 1649. It is the engraved frontispiece to this pamphlet, which represents a curtain drawn up by a hand, and discovers Gauden looking out. At the top are the following words:

“Spectatum admissi, risum teaneatis.”

Underneath are the following lines:—

“The curtain's drawn; all may perceive the plot,
And him who truly the black babe begot,
Whose sable mantle makes me bold to say,
A Phaeton Sol's chariot ruled that day;
Presumptuous priest, to skip into the throne,
And make his King his bastard issue own!”

CHILDREN OF BISHOP JOHN GAUDEN.

1. **Lukenor Gauden**, eldest son of Bishop John and Elizabeth (Russell) Gauden, mentioned in his father's will of date July 23, 1660 as his eldest son, and to whom he gave a “double portion” and “my Bookes”. The name of this son appears also in a published pedigree of the family.

2. **Charles Gauden**, the second son of Bishop John and Elizabeth (Russell) Gauden, was mentioned in his father's will of date July 23, 1660, and received the legacy a “Coppypold of Land called Mathewes Farme in Bocking”. See the will for details. The following is from the records in London: Charles Gauden, son of the Right Rev. Father-in-God, John Gauden, late Bishop of Worcester, Merchant, Bachellor, about 28 and Mrs. Mary Brett of St. Marys-le-Bone, London, Spinster, about 22, her parents dead, alleged by John Gauden of All Hallows

Stanning, London, Merchant; married at St. Botolphs Gate, May 30, 1675. His wife's father was Charles Brett of Heatherly in Gloucestershire. Charles Gauden Esq. was styled "of Mark House". See the view of this ancient mansion in this work. It appears on record that a daughter of this marriage, Elizabeth Gauden, was married to another Charles Brett, in 1731, and there are tombs of the family on the west side of Leyton church. This Elizabeth Gauden was married to Charles Brett of Cowley, county Gloucester, Oct. 31, 1707. She was called the "only daughter" in the record of her marriage.

3. **John Gauden**, third son of Bishop John and Elizabeth (Russell) Gauden, was mentioned in his father's will of date July 23, 1668. One writer has styled him "his mother's darling". Some of his father's papers were left in his hands. I find no record of his marriage.

4. **William Gauden**, fourth son of Bishop John and Elizabeth (Russell) Gauden, was mentioned in his father's will of July 23, 1668, and this is the only record found in which his name figures.

5. **Mary Gauden**, a daughter of Bishop John and Elizabeth (Russell) Gauden, was married to Richard Stane who died 15th January 1747, aged 84 years, leaving a son and heir, William Stane Esq., whose wife was Alice, daughter of Felix Hall Bart. and had by her William Stane Esq. Her father in his will says, "To my sonne-in-Law Richard Stanes 40 shillings to buy him a ring. And I give as much, to my daughter Stanes for a like mourning ring".

6. **Annie Gauden** is mentioned in the will of Bishop Gauden in the language following: "For my daughter Anne God hath liberally provided for her nor may she expect any more of mee or her mother". How shall we reconcile this with the statement that the Bishop left four sons and one daughter? It will be seen that his daughter Stanes was mentioned in the will and this was Mary Gauden. Anne Gauden is mentioned in distinction in another paragraph of the document.

Chesham Church, Buckingham. "The gift of John Gaudry, 1670: three pounds per annum, to twelve widows and widowers, in the waterside, between his house and Chesham, yearly, on St. John's Day, in Christmas, at the George Inn, out of the rents of grass-mead or meadow".

NOTE—We find that Lady Gauden, widow of Bishop Gauden, assumed the care of a parish protegee named Eliza Clapham for eight years on consideration of receiving the sum of thirty shillings annually.

NOTE—Having communicated with the rector of Sywell Church, Northampton, England, concerning the Gauden family of that county, I received as reply that the Registers for the years 1671 to 1747 were all comprised in one book containing Baptisms, Marriages and Burials; from this record without making a thorough search he copied from a fly-leaf the following names:

"1693. Mice, wife of Stephen Gaudern, was buried in Wooten Nov. 15th."

"Stephen Gaudern Gent, was buried July 23, 1711-12."

"William Penred of Rathville in the County of Catherton, Ireland, Gent, and Elizabeth Gaudern of this parish were married March 18, 1703."

"Anne Gaudern the daughter of Stephen Gaudern farmer and Katherine his wife, baptized Feb. 20, 1703-4."

Edward Gaudern, son of Stephen Gaudern of Barton, Northamptonshire. Gent, was a student at Queens College where he matriculated July 14, 1707, aged 15 years. He was B. A. 1716 from Peters House, Cambridge, 1710; rector of Sywell, Northampton, 1710.

White Church, Buckingham, Eng.

In the chancel of this church the following memorials are preserved: "Under the east window, on an oval tablet of stone, affixed to the wall:

"The body of Bennet Gaudry, deceased the 29th August, 1666, and resteth here".

A hand carved in relief points to a sepulchral slab in the pavement, with the initial letters B. G.

On a similar tablet:

"The body of Martha Gaudry, the wife of Bennett Gaudry, deceased the 25th of September, 1656, and resteth here."

On a slab within the rails, on the south side:

"Here lies the body of Mr. Benedict Gaudry, of the parish of Christlow, who died July-1717, aged 33 years; also the body of Elizabeth Gaudry, wife of the aforesaid Benedict Gaudry, who died Dec. 27, 1747, aged 66 years".

On a concave oval brown stone, against the east wall:

"The body of Anne Galdern, deceased the 9th of June 1669, and resteth here."

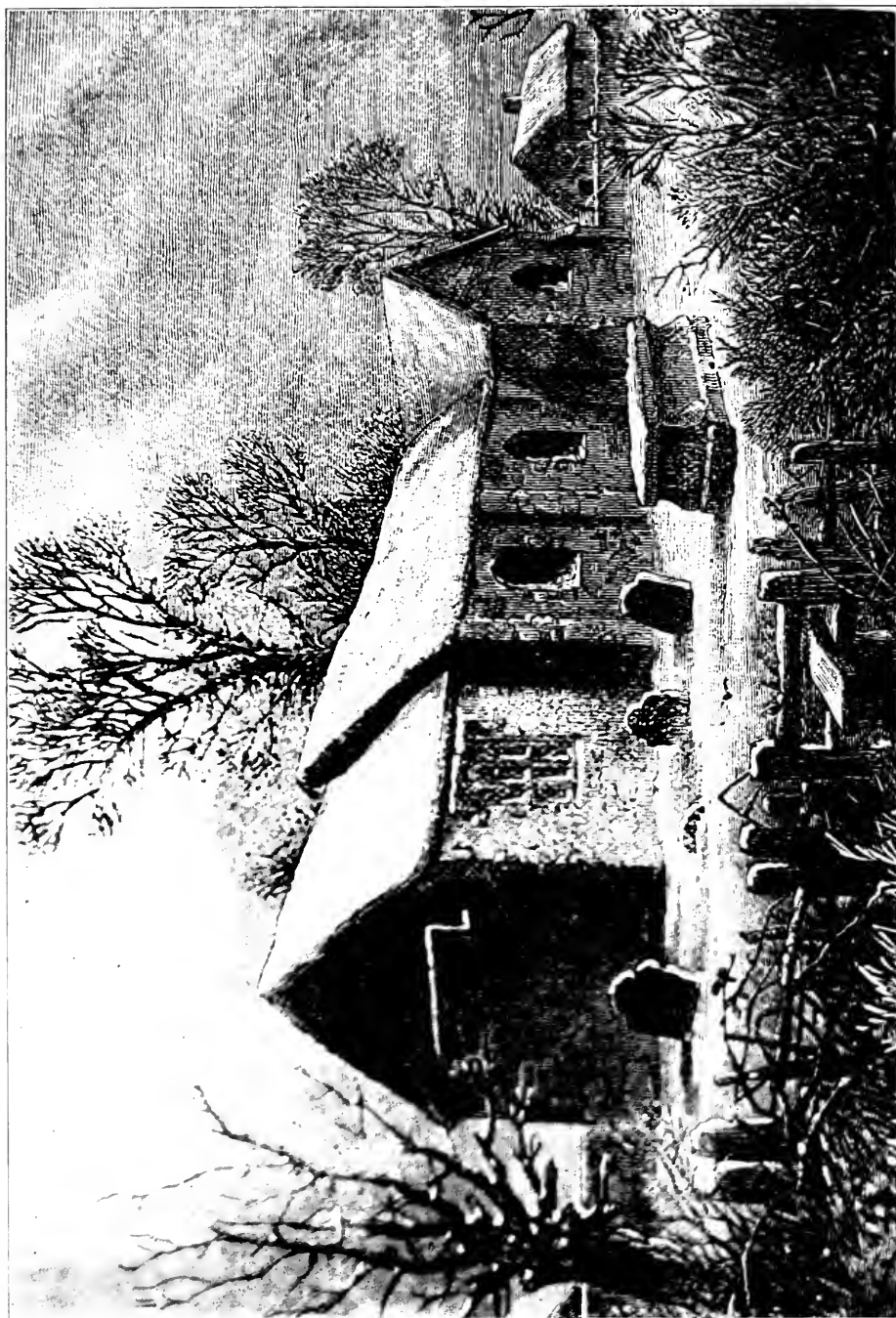
Sir Dennis Gauden, Knt., was a son of Rev. John Gauden of Mayfield, Essex, where he is supposed to have been born. He was a resident of Clapham, in Sussex, a suburb of London, where he died July 2, 1688. There is a charter in the British Museum of a sale dated 12th January 1651 by Richard Moyse of Denbenham, Gent., to Dennis Gauden, citizen and cloth-worker, of London, of his Manor House of Winston Hall and the Manor of Winston cum Pulham. This manor was formerly an estate belonging to the church of Ely and when this establishment was dissolved was placed in the custody of trustees who were authorized to dispose of the same. See forward to the copy of the Indenture. Sir Dennis Gauden, sheriff of London, was knighted at the Royal Exchange, Oct. 23, 1667. Upon the Restoration the victualing of the Royal Navy was placed in the hands of Dennis Gauden as contractor. In 1668 two responsible persons were appointed by the King to be associated with him, but after a fair trial this system did not prove satisfactory and Dec. 10, 1683, a commissioner was appointed.

William de Bruise died seized of two Knights fees in Clapham, Surry, in the 19th year of the reign of King Edward I. A. D. 1291, and these lands were part of the estate which in the 17th century belonged to Sir Dennis Gauden. Here he caused to be erected a stately and magnificent mansion upon Clapham Common. Dr. Gauden, brother of Sir Dennis Gauden, was promised the appointment to the See of Winchester but was put off with that of Worcester, and it was in expectation of the first appointment that this great house was built in the name of Sir Dennis Gauden, while it was really intended for the home of the bishop. This was a beautiful mansion, commensurate in its designs and capacity for the requirements and dignity of the anticipated occupant. Some of the rooms were wainscotted with Japan, and a spacious gallery extended its whole length above and below stairs. The estate consisted originally of 432 acres in 1666. The situation of the house was on the left side of the Chase, with very extensive grounds laid out in Dutch style, reaching to the Cedars property and to the Wandsworth-Road. The actual site of the house seems to have been more precisely where the Terrace and Victoria-Road are now.

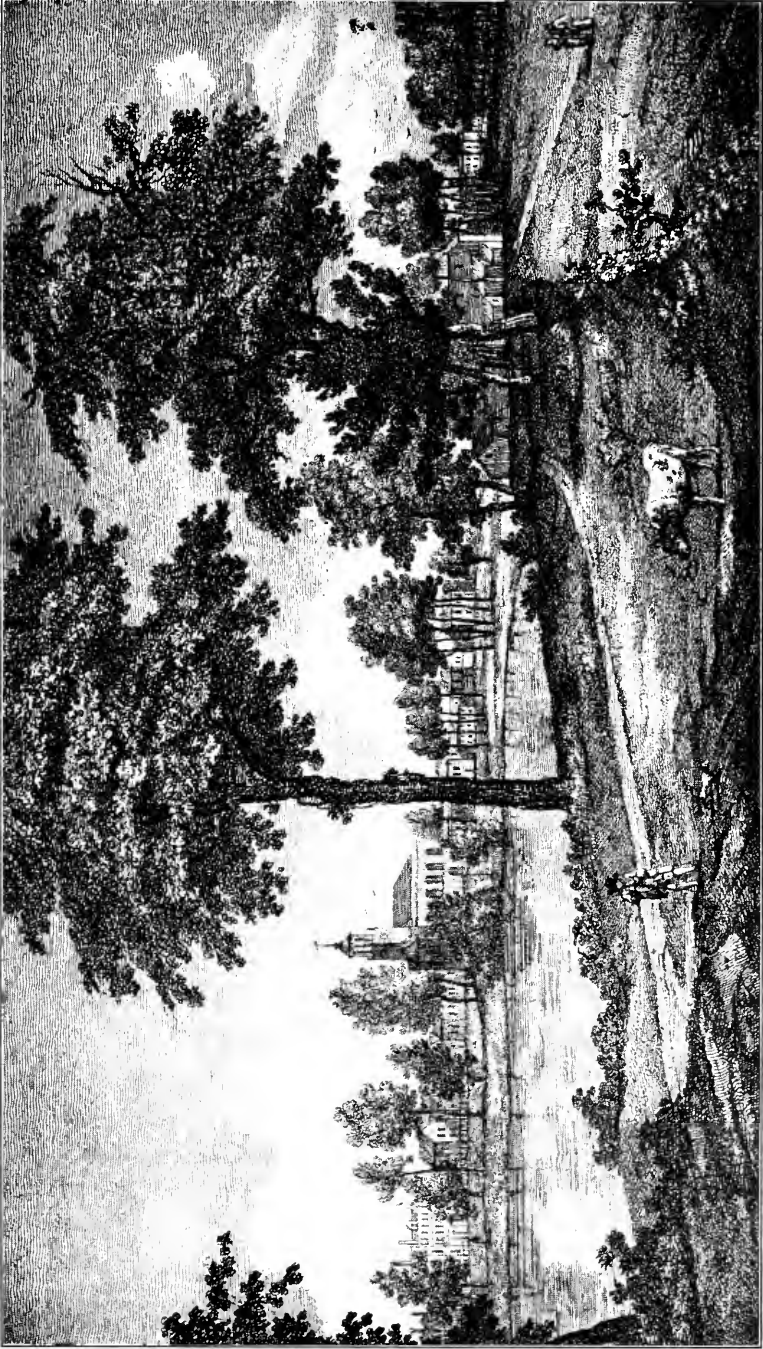
John Evelyn, of Wotten, has left an interesting account of this property of date June 25, 1692. "I went to Mr. Hewers at Clapham, where he has an excellent, useful and capacious house on the Common, built by Sir Dennis Gauden, and by him sold to Mr. Hewer, who got a very considerable estate in the navy." This property was also described as "A very noble and sweet place."

Pepys, in his diary gives an account of his visit to this place, of date July 25, 1663. "Having appointed Mr. Creed to come to me to Fox Hall I went over thither and after some debate, Creed and I resolved to go to Clapham to Mr. Gauden's. When I came there, the first thing was to show me his house, which is almost built. I find it a very regular and finely contrived mansion, and the gardens and offices about it as convenient and as full of good variety as ever I saw in my life. It is true that he has been cursed for laying out so much money, but he tells me he built it for his brother, who is since dead, when he should come to be Bishop of Winchester, which he was promised, and he did intend to dwell there. By and by to dinner. I saluted his lady (Mrs. Creed) and the young ladies, and his sister, the bishop's widow, who, I find to be very well bred and a woman of excellent discourse". He further remarked that Mrs. Gauden's little spaniel followed them on their journey.

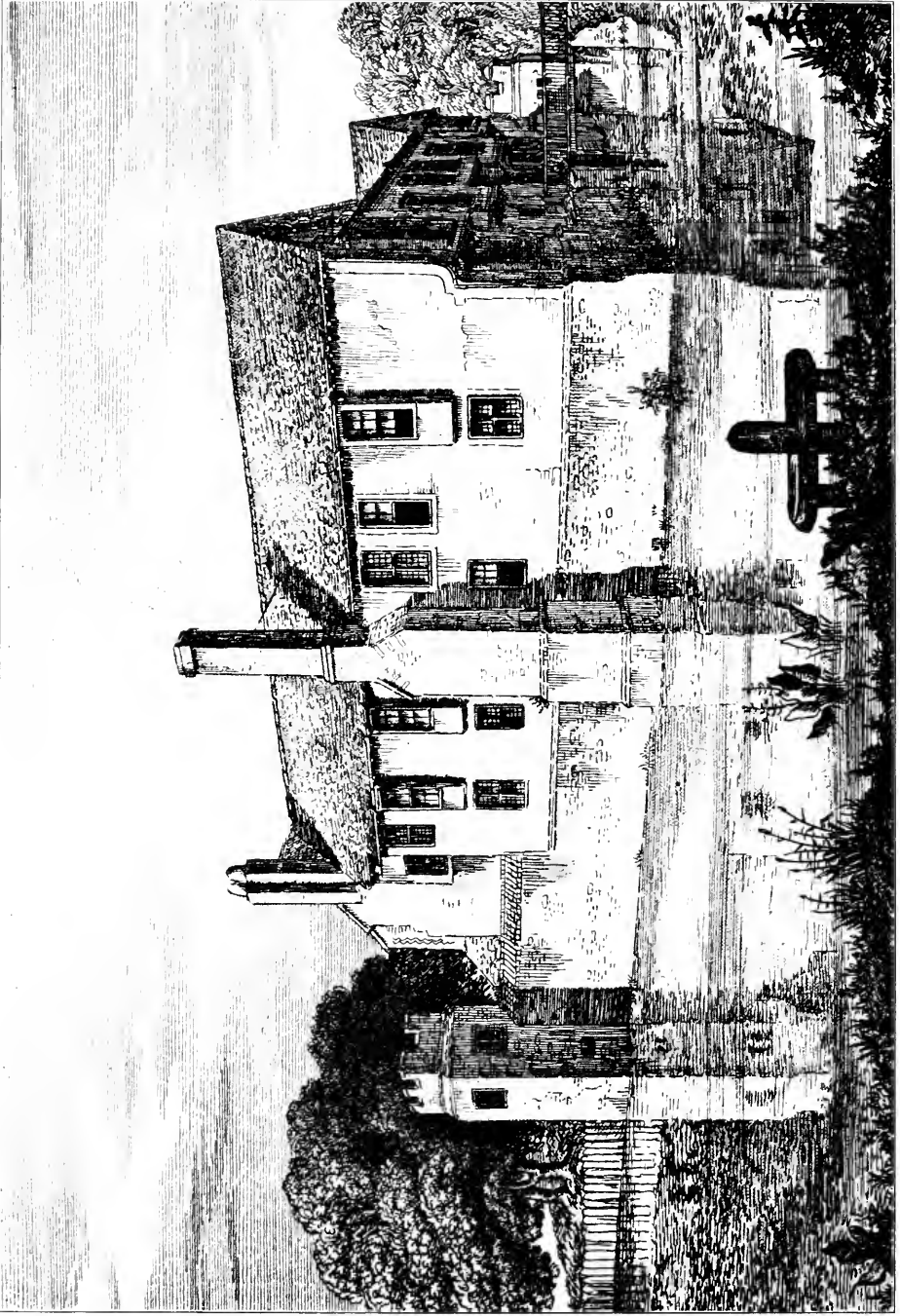
This great mansion was the residence of Sir Dennis Gauden and family for many years. He seems to have purchased this large estate some time after the



CLAPHAM CHURCH.



CLAPHAM FROM THE COMMON.



MARK HOUSE, LONDON.

acquisition of the extensive Manor of Winston Hall in Suffolk. Whether he ever settled on that property or what disposition he made of it we have not learned. The will of Sir Dennis has been found, from which much has been learned concerning his family which is of infinite interest as material for this sketch. The Gauden mansion was pulled down about the year 1762 after the death of Mr. Hewer. One writer has informed us that Sir Dennis Gauden had a very valuable library here, with collections of engraved portraits, models of ships, and matters of all sorts relating to the city of London with the drawings to illustrate them; and frontispieces of all the gravers in Europe. He was styled "Our great Clapham magnate". He owned three houses in Ipswich, and is known to have paid taxes in Kent.

In the will of Simon Smith of Stepney, merchant, London, 3d of October 1665, was the statement: "Owing me by Squire Dennis Gauden his Majestie's Victualler of the Royal Navy, on account of my wharf and buildings at Deptford the lease whereof I have sold him for £1600, whereof he hath paid me £500, so there remains due me £1100."

While Sir Dennis Gauden was Victualler of the Navy he caused to be constructed a great establishment of warehouses and storehouses; and this plant was known as "The Red House". It was situated north-west of Deptford and constructed of red brick, and hence its name. There were more than 100 storehouses within a length of 870 feet by 35 feet in breadth.

He was buried July 1, 1688, in the ancient church on Clapham Common. A view of this church will appear in connection with this sketch.

Charles Gauden Esq. of London, son of Bishop John Gauden, was a merchant. He died at his seat, Mark House, in 1679. He married Mary, daughter of George Brett of Heatherly, in Gloucestershire, by whom he had a daughter who became the wife of Charles Brett Esq., 1731. The record reads as follows: "Charles Gauden, son of Dr. John Gauden, Merchant, Bachelor, about 28 (1675) son to the Rev. Father-in-God, John Gauden, late Bishop of Worcester, and Mrs. Mary Brett of St. Marys-le-Bone, London, Spinster, about 22, her parents dead allege by John Gauden of All Hallows, Stanning, London, Merchant; married at St. Botolphs, Bishopgate, May 30, 1675." On the west (side) wall of Leyton church, there are tombs of the above named persons.

Elizabeth Gauden of St. James, in the county of Middlesex, was married to Charles Brett of Cowley, county of Gloucester, Oct. 31, 1707.

Richard Stane Esq. died 15th January 1747 aged 84 years, leaving his wife

NOTE—Evelyn wrote that Sir Dennis Gauden was "Very handsomely and friendly to everybody". He was often guest at his table. Pepys, writing July 25, 1663, in his diary says, "Sir Dennis Gauden died here a few months after the fall of the Stuarts".

Anne Gauden was married to Hugh Davis at St. Marys, Aldermary, England, Oct. 21, 1590.

Ephemia Gauden was married to Rev. William MacDowall, Prebendary of Peterborough, by whom a son John Critchon Stuart MacDowall of New Freagh, N. S. W., who married 1st, Helen-Maria, daughter of R. A. Fitzgerald; 2nd, 1864, Susan-Mary, daughter of Rev. Edward Martigan. Issue by first marriage, William S. Sherland, Rector of Orsden, Suffolk.

Clapham Common, a parish and suburb of London in Surrey, lends a fine interest to the history of the Gauden family in consequence of its having been the principal seat of Sir Dennis Gauden and his family. This semi-rural outlying district of the metropolis was the place of residence of several men of distinction contemporary with this gentleman who were neighbors and associates. His residence was one of unusual elegance and notable because intended for the occupancy of Bishop John Gauden, the brother of Sir Dennis. The extensive lands on which this stately mansion stood embraced an area of 432 acres and bordered on the lands of the ancient Church in which he was buried. Here he entertained his distinguished friends with a lavish hospitality; here he was familiar with every object in the landscape; here his children sported upon the Common and were educated in the local schools.

Derived its name from Osgod Clapa'a, Danish lord and ancient proprietor. Sometimes found in early documents as "Clappenham". In the Domesday survey it was called "Clopenham".

Mary, daughter of Dr. John Gauden, Bishop of Worcester, his son and heir, William Stane Esq., who married Alice, daughter of Felix Hall, Bart., and had by her William Stane Esq. Richard Stane built an elegant house at Forest Hall.

Mrs. Sarah Gauden of Clapham or BATERSEA, county Surry, about 16, with consent of her father, Dennis Gauden Esq. of Clapham, was married to Cresheld Draper of Cranford, Kent, Esq., Bachelor, about 20, March 24, 1661.

Joan Goudrie, daughter of John Gouderie of Pitchcote, was married to Robert Bolesworth of Leighton Buzard, who died in 1624.

CHILDREN OF SIR DENNIS GAUDEN, KNIGHT.

1. **Sarah Gauden**, evidently only daughter of Sir Dennis, was mentioned in her father's will and received a legacy of £100 "which is all I leave her . . . because I have made ample provision for her as I have also for my eldest sonne Samuel Gauden". The following is from the English records: "Mrs. Sarah Gauden of Clapham, Surry, Spinster, about 16, with consent of her father, Dennis Gauden Esq. of Clapham or BATTERSEA, county of Surry, to Cresheld Draper, of Cranford, Kent, Esq. Bachellor, about 20, were married 24th March 1666. The title "Mrs." was frequently used for single ladies in the early records.

2. **Samuel Gauden**, eldest son of Sir Dennis, was mentioned in his father's will of date Sept. 12, 1684, in which he states that he had already made ample provision for him previously. He was educated first at home under Mr. Talents, three years; afterwards under Mr. Martyn, then an undermaster in the college, for two years; and at Eton College, under the same instructor, one year and a half. Admitted Feb. 17, 1673-4, age 17 years. Tutor Mr. Jenks. Admitted to the Inner Temple July 26, 1676. He presented Piso's Natural and Medical History of India, to the College Library. This note from a Biographical History of Gonville and Gaius College, 1349-1897. Samuel Gauden, son of Sir Dennis Gauden of Clapham, admitted to Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 12, 1657*

3. **Benjamin Gauden**, second son of Sir Dennis, was mentioned in his father's will of date Sept. 12, 1684, and was appointed one of the executors. Of this son we have found no other account, and probably died unmarried and without issue.

4. **Jonathan Gauden**, third son of Sir Dennis, was mentioned in his father's will of date Sept. 12, 1684. He was appointed as one of the executors. The reader is referred to another section in this work for further information concerning this son.

Henry Gauden was master of the ship "Abigail" from Weymouth, England, Feb. 23, 1628.

Anne Gauden was married to Hugh Davis at St. Marys, Aldermary, England, Oct. 21, 1590.

Ephemia Gauden was married to Rev. William MacDowall, Prebendary of Peterborough, by whom a son John Crichton Stuart MacDowall of New Freauagh, N. S. W., who married 1st, Helen-Mara, daughter of R. A. Fitzgerald; 2nd, 1864, Susan-Mary, daughter of Rev. Edward Martigan. Issue by first marriage, William Sutherland, Rector of Orsden, Suffolk.

*Samuel Gauden of Froyle, county of Southampton, bachelor aged 40 and Mrs. Elizabeth Garth of St. James Clerkenwell, Middlesex, Spinster, with consent of her mother, married July 31, 1691. From Licenses Archbishop of Canterbury. This may have been of another family.



GAUDEN MONUMENT.

An Interesting Picture.

The halftone illustration appearing in this section of the Gauden history was discovered in the British Museum, London, by direction of an especial search by the Editor. No knowledge of its existence was before known. The commission given the searcher in the Museum comprised anything and everything pertaining to the history and genealogy of the Gawdy and Gauden families, and this investigation resulted in finding some very important materials pertinent to the object considered. This symbolical picture was designed for a frontispiece or illustration for a book written by Bishop Gauden entitled "A Defence of the Ministers of the Church of England", but he died and it was not published. So far as we know this is the first time this drawing has appeared in any book. The symbols comprised in the design require study. At the summit of the monument the sun breaks through the clouds and the scriptural quotation, "God is a sun and a shield" appears. Within the clouds that seem to have parted around the Throne many faces of angels appear with the sacred declaration, "The angels desire to look into it". At the base of the monument or, possibly, the Throne, there are two personal figures. On one side stands a divine evidently intended to represent Bishop Gauden, dressed in his cap and robes holding a book in one hand and the corner of a shield with the other. By his side to represent meekness stands a lamb. Behind him there is a tree bearing fruit. On the left-hand side of the altar stands a man, probably to represent the King, dressed in armor holding a drawn sword by whose side stands a lion symbolizing strife. Behind this man in armor there is another tree bearing fruit. To delineate the whole design is more than can be assumed. The whole work was well and artistically produced and the picture is clear and distinct.

The discovery of this ancient design is considered to be quite remarkable at a time so near when the present literary undertaking was entering the press; and the acquisition of the reproduction is prized highly for its pictorial interest and appropriate setting already prepared and in which it finds a welcome and permanent abiding-place.

A Remarkable Gauden Document.

"ADDITIONAL CHARTERS".

"This Indenture made the Twelvth day of Januarie in the year of our Lord God one thousand six hundred fiftie and one Between Richard Moyse of Denbenham in the Countie of Suffo. Gentleman of the one parte, And Dennis Gawden Citizen and Clothmaker of London of th'other parte-witnesseth that the said Richard Moyse for and in consideration of the some of One thousand three hundred fowerscore and three pounds of lawful money of England to him in hand paid by the said Dennis Gawden at and before th'ensealing and delivery of these presents, The receipt whereof the said Richard Moyse doth hereby acknowledge, and himself therewith fully satisfied contented and paid and thereof and every part and parcel thereof doth clearly acquite and discharge the said Dennis Gawden his heirs, executors, administrators and assignes and every of them forever by these presents Hath granted bargained sold alienated and confirmed And by these doth for him and his heirs absolutely grant bargain sell and alien and confirm unto the said Dennis Gawden his heirs and assigns forever, All that the Manor of Winston cum Pulham with all and singular the rights members appurtenances thereof in the County of

Suffolk, And all Quit rents, rents of assize, old rents, chief rents, free rents, copiehold and customary rents to the said Manor belonging or in anywise appertayninge, And all Court Leete Lawdaies, Views of frankpledge, Courts Baron, and all other Courts whatsoever, services, franchises, customes custome works, Forfeitures. escheats reliefs, herriots, fynes, issues, amerciements, perquisites, and profits of Courts and Leetes issues, postfynes, fynes of descent and alienacions, rivers, streams, waters, watercourses, stanks, ponds, fishings, hawking, hunting, fowling, commons, grounds used for commons, wasts, waste-grounds, waifes deodants, goods and chattels of fellons and fugitives, felons of themselves outlawed and condemned persons convicted and of persons put in exigent, rights, royalties, jurisdictions, liberties, privileges, immunities, profits, commodities, advantages, emoluments, possessions and hereditaments whatsoever with their and every of their appurtenances of what nature or qualitie soever they bee to the said Manor belonging or in any wise appertayning, And all that Capital messuage, Manor Place or Mansion House with th'appurtenances commonly called Winston Hall scituated lying and being in the Parish of Winston in the said County of Suffolke, north and east of the Churchyard of Winston aforesaid, And alsoe the scite ground and soyle of and belonging to the said Capitall messuage, manor place and Mansion House, Togather with all houses, edifices, structures, buildings, barnes, stables, dovehouses, orchards, outhouses, gardens, yards, courtyards, backsides, and cartillages thereunto belonging with their and every of their appurtenances contayning altogether by estimacion two acres more or lesse, And all that close of pasture ground with th'appurtenances commonly called Little Imphegh abutting upon the Lands of William Hunt on the east, upon the woodpightle on the west, and Greate Impage on the north contayning by estimacion eight acres more or less, And all that other close of pasture ground with th'appurtenances commonly called greate Imphegh together with a Little Sponge thereunto adjoining abutting on the Land of William Hunt on ye east, upon ye meadow commonly called Tufts Meadow on the west, and Broadoakes meadow on the north contayning by estimacion fowerteen acres and two roodes more or lesse, And all that Little Sponge of Wood ground with th'appurtenances abutting upon the Lands of William Hunt on the east, Greate Impage on the west and Little Impage on the south, contayneing by estimacion one acre and Two roodes more or lesse, And all that Peece or parcell of arrable Land meadowe and pasture ground with the appurtenances commonly called the Broadoakes meadowe, abutting upon Mr. Barnabys Moyes on the east, upon greate broadoake on ye west, and upon sheepwash meadowe on the north contayning by estimacion fowerteen acres more or lesse. And all that other parcell of arrable Land and pasture ground with the appurtenances commonly called greate Broadoakes contayning by estimacion ten acres, And all that parcell of ground newly laid down called Little Broadoakes abutting on

Winston Cum Pulham.

The most ancient records show that this Manor consisted of a curucate of land and 40 acres, 6 villeins, 4 borders and two Ploughlands in Demesne and 3 belonging to the men, 6 acres of meadow, and sufficient wood to support 100 hogs. Also a church with 8 acres, 2 rouncies, 4 beasts, 20 hogs, and 50 sheep, valued at £4. When the great survey was taken this manor was still held by the abbot, there was 1 ploughteam only in demesne and wood sufficient only for the support of 60 hogs, the valuation being £4.10. Also a penance added to this manor, had 30 acres as a manor in the abbots soc and commendation, also 2 borders and a plough team, valued at £1.10. The manor land was a league long and 3 quarentens broad and paid in gelt 13 and a half pence.

The Manor of Winston Hall was the estate of St. Etheldred at the time of the Confessor and the Domesday Survey. Hervey, 1st Bishop of Ely, assigned or confirmed it to the Monks of Ely (1109-1131). A claim by the Bishop of Ely to the jurisdiction in Winston under charter will be found in the Close Rolls in 1339. In the Dean and Chapter of Ely the manor remained certainly since 1316. In 1587 there was a grant or confirmation of the manor by the Queen.

ye house and lands of Mr. Bond on the north contayning by estimacion fower acres more or lesse, And all that close of pasture ground with the appurtenances commonly called Tufts abutting upon Little Broadoakes on the east, and upon a certain peece or parcell of glebeland of the Vicears on the west contayning by estimacion tenne acres more or lesse, And all that other close of meadowe ground with th'appurtenances commonly called Tufts meadowe, abutting upon Broadoake meadowe on the east, and upon the drift leading from the Manor howse unto the close commonly called the Tufts on the west contayning by estimacion eight acres more or lesse, And all those two closes of pasture ground with their and every of their appurtenances commonly called Wood pightle abutting upon the barne on the south, Little Impage on the east, and the Drift way leading to the Tufts on the west, contayning together by estimacion fower acres more or less. And all that peece or parcel of pasture ground with th'appurtenances commonly called Driftway abutting upon Tufts meadowe, and the homestall on the east, and Chappell close on the west, contayning by estimacion one acre and two roodes more or less, and all that other close of arrable Land with th'appurtenances commonly called Chappelle Close, abutting upon the Driftway next to the howse on the east upon the farme Lands commonly called Cuttings on the west, and the Viccars glebeland in parte on the north, contayning by estimacion twelve acres more or lesse, And all that other close of pasture ground with th'appurtenances commonly called Hall close abutting upon Rutt Lane on ye east, upon a peece of Land of the said Richard Moyse commonly called Paddock on ye west, and upon Chappell Close on ye north contayning by estimacion eleven acres more or lesse, And all that peece or parcell of pasture ground with appurtenances commonly called Rutt Lane abutting upon the Pound on the north, Hall Close on the west, and Calnes pightle in parte on the east contayning by estimacion three acres more or less, And all that other close with th'appurtenances commonly called Calnes pightle, abutting upon Mill field on the south, Rutt Lane on the west, and a certain close of Isaac Phillipps on the east contayning by estimacion three acres more or lesse, And all that close of pasture ground with th'appurtenances commonly called Millfield abutting upon the Land of Barnaby Campe on the east, upon Thomas Earmeham Rutt Lane on the west, and Calnes pightle on the north contayning by estimacion twelve acres more or lesse, And all that other close of pasture ground with th'appurtenances taken out of Millfield aforesaid with th'appurtenances commonly called Little Millfield Close abutting upon the Lands of Allen Catchpoole widowe on the east abutting upon the tenement of the said Allen (Ellen?) Catchpoole widowe on the west, and Middle Millfield on the north contayning by estimacion eight acres more or lesse, And all those two other peeces or parcells of arrable Land and pasture ground as the same are now divided with their and either of their appurtenances commonly called Andrews Fields, abutting upon the Land of James Witches on the east and upon Certain Lands now or late in the tenure or occupation of Henrie Blomstedd on ye west contayning by estimacion together thirtene acres more or lesse, And all inclosed ground with th'appurtenances commonly called Langham Wood being part arrable, and part pasture, and partly Spring of Wood ground now or late in the tenure or occupation of Barnaby Moyse, abutting the Lands of John Goddard and Mr. Dade on the south contayning by estimacion tenn acres more or lesse, And all ways, passages, easements, commons and common of pasture, watercourses profits, commodities advantages and appurtenances whatsoever to the said Capitall messuage, Manor or Mansion howse

Lands and premises, and to every and any of them or any part or parcell of them belonging or in anywise appertayning which said Manor place Capitall messuage or Mansion Howse Lands and premises are lying and being within the Manor of Winston cum Pulham aforesaid in the said County of Suffolke, and all which premises were late parcell of the possessions of the late Deane and Chapter of the late cathedral Church of the holie and undivided trinitie of Ely, And all the tymber trees and other trees woods and underwoods standing and growing & being in and upon the lands and premises above mencioned, And all other the Messuages, Lands tenaments, and heriditaments which were conveyed unto the said Richard Moyse his heirs and assigns forever by the trustees appointed by act of Parliament for sale of the late Deane and Chapter Lands & co by Deed indented inrolled in the High Court of Chancerie bearing date the twelfth daie of November in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand six hundred and fiftie, And alsoe all the state right title and interest revercions remainders & remainders clayme & demand whatsoever of him the said Richard Moyse of in and to the premises and every part thereof To have and to hold the said Manor Capital Messuage Lands tenaments, heriditaments and all other the premises before in and by theis presents mentioned or intended to be granted bargained, held, aliened, and confirmed and every part and parcell of them and every of them with all their and every of their appurtenances unto the said Dennis Gawden his heirs and assigns forever to the onely use and behoof of the said Dennis Gawden and of his heirs and assigns forever, And the said Richard Moyse for him his heirs executors and administrators and for every of them doth Covenant promise and grant to and with the said Dennis Gawden his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns and to and with every of them by these presents that the said Dennis Gawden his heirs and assigns shall & may from henceforth forever hereafter peaceably & quietly have and hold and occupy possess and enjoy the said Manor Capitall Messuage Landes tenaments & heriditaments & all other the premises before in & by these presents mencioned or intended to be granted bargained, held, aliened & confirmed and every part of them & and every of them with all their appurtenances without ye let sute trouble. inturruption, clayme or demand of or by the said Richard (sic) Moyse of — heirs or assignes or any of them, or of or by any other person or persons lawfully clayming by from or under him them or any of them, And that the said premises & every parte therof now are and be free & clears and sol at all tymes forever hereafter shalle remayne & continue and he had holden & enjoy and by the said Dennis Gawden his heirs and assignes free & cleare & and freely & clearly acquitted, exonerated & discharged of & from all & all manner of former and other guifts, grants, bargains, sales, uses, wills, intayles, joyntures, dowers, judgements, statutes, entents, executions, & and of and from all other estates, titles, charges & incumbrances whatsoever had made and committed or donne by the said Richard Moyse his heirs or assignes or any of them, or of or by any other person or persons lawfully clayming by or under him them or any of them, And further that he the said Richard Moyse and his heirs shall and will from tyme to time hereafter at and upon every reasonable request and at the costs and charges in ye Lawe of the said Dennis Gawden his heirs and assignes make due acknowledgement leinie suffer & execute, and cause & procure to be made done acknowledge leinie, suffer & execute all and every such further & other lawful and reasonable as to deeds & things Conveyances and assurance in the Lawe whatsoever for ye further and better conveying assuring & confirming of all the said premises and of every part therof unto the said Dennis

Gawden his heirs and assignes forever Bee it by fyne feffment, release confirmacion or otherwise howsoever As by the said Dennis his heirs assignes or his or their Councell learned in ye Lawe shall be reasonably desired or advised and requires soe as such further assurance include noe further Warrantee and Covenants than as abovesaid, And it is lastly covenanted, granted, condiscended, declared & agreed by and between the said parties to these presents for them and their heirs That all fynes, feffments, conveyances & assurances whatsoever to be had made, levied, suffered or executed of the aforesaid premises, or any part therof by or between the said parties to these presents or either of them shall be and enure & shall be deemed, expounded, construed & taken to be & to enure to and for the onely use and behoofe of the said Dennis Gawden & of his heirs and assignes forever, And to and for none other use intent or purpose whatsoever, In witness whereof ye said parties to yese Indentures interchangeably have set their hands & seales the daie & yeaere first above written——”

(signed above the seal)

“Rich. Moyses”.

“Acknowledged ye day of ye date hereof
before me Dr. of Law Mr. in Chancery

Robt. Aylett.’

Endorsed outside:

“Inrolled in the close Rolles in Chancery the fourteenth day of January in the year within written,

By Humfrey Jaggard

Moyse and Gawden.”

Examined. 25 s.

Will of John Gauden.

In the Name of God. . . . I JOHN GAUDEN Doctor in Divinitye of Bocking in Essex. 23 July 1660.

I desire to be decently buried, without any pompe or ostentation further than civilitye requires, if there bee any Sermon at my funerall my will is that it bee not to any prayse of mee but of that God who hath done great things for mee.

All my “wordly estate” to my wife Elizabeth Gauden, for her sole use, during her life, both my Lands and goods, intreating her to bestow such portions of my estate and of hers upon my fower sonnes, Lukenor, Charles, John and William. That the eldest may have a double portion and my Bookes. And whereas there is a yard of Coppyhold Land called Mathews Farme in Bocking which is taken up and settled in Court upon my second sonne Charles which Land and house stand mee in neare fower hundred pounds, my will is in case the Land actually descend to the said Charles that it be esteemed at soe much as part of his porcon my other Lands and goods I leave to the disposing of my Wife, to sell or keep them as shee sees best for my Children I mean the fower sonnes for my daughter Ann “God hath liberally provided for her nor may she expect any more of mee or her mother”.

To the Lady Townshend, my wifes daughter, £20, to buy her some rings.

To the Town of Bocking, if I die and bee buried there, £10, to be added to the Stock for a Free School, which I am to make good to that Towne of that charity received from severall benefactors which with other my debts must bee made good out of my estate.

And my will is that not onely the rent of Mathews Farme bee disposed to that use, during the minority of my sonne Charles but that when he is twenty-one

hee release that Land and settle it in Lawe if it can bee done uppon the Towne of Bocking for the use of a Free Schoole. . . . My other little parcel of Land in Bocking called Jacobs well I give to my wife in order to satisfye other moneys I owe to the Towne.

To my sonne in Law, Richard Stanes, 40s to buy him a ring. And I give as much to my daughter Stanes for a like mourning ring.

Sole Executrix:—my said Wife Elizabeth.

Witnesses:—William Robinson, Matthew Mootham, Thomas Wade, Sam Johnson, William Hanson.

Overseer, my friend Mr. Michael Dickenson, gentleman.
John Gauden now Bishop of
Worcester Sept. 10th, 1662*

Proved 21 Feb. 1662(-3) by Elizabeth Gauden, the relict and
Sole Executrix named.

* Dated previously 23 July 1660.———Signed

“John Gauden”,

Dated secondly 10 days before death (according to Dict. Nat. Biog. which gives 20 Sept. 1662.)

Will of Dennis Gauden.

In the Name of God. . . . 12 Sept. 1684

I DENNIS GAUDEN of Clapham,
in the County of Surrey, Knight,

To my daughter, Sarah Draper, now Wife of Cresall Draper, of Crayford in the County of Kent, £100, “which is all I leave her. . . . because I have made ample provision for her as I have also done for my eldest sonne Samuel Gauden.”

All my estate, both reall and personall, goods and other estate whatsoever in Lambeth, Clapham and Battersea, to and between my two sonnes Benjamin and Jonathan Gauden, their Heirs, Executors and Administrators.

Executors:—William Hewes, Esq. and my said two sonnes Benjamin and Jonathan Gauden.

Witnesses:—El. Rice, John Fothering, Richard Wright, William Ayworth, servt. to John West, scr.

Proved:—17 Augt. 1688 by Benjamin Gauden the son and one of the executors named, power reserved to William Hewes and Jonathan Gauden, the other Executors named.

Will of Charles Gauden.

“In the name of God, I Charles Gauden, of Walthampton, in the County of Essex, Merchant. . . . do make this my last will.

I bequeath all my lands, tenements, houses, goods, ready money, debts and all that I can lay claim to, to my wife, Mary Gauden, and appoint her my sole Executor.

Dated 21 July, 1676.

Witnesses:—Mary Jordan, Katherine Jordan.

Proved 21 Dec. 1679, by Mary Gauden, Relict and Sole Legatee and Executrix named.”

(Signed) Charles Gauden.

Marriages.

Edward Gawdern, of St. Sepulcre, London, Clothworker, Bachelor, about 23, and **MARY SMITH** of St. Martins, Ludgate, Spinster, about 17, with consent of her brother Ralph Smith, of Grays Inn, Middlesex, married 24 Jan. 1664.

Edward Lightfoot of Christ's Church, London, Merchant Tailor, Bachelor, about 24, and **ELIZABETH GAUDEN** of St. Sepulcre, London, Confectioner; at St. Giles, in the Fields, or Acton, Middlesex, or St. Andrews, Holborn, London, were married 8 May 1663.

Charles Gauden, Merchant, Bachelor, about 28, son to ye Rt. Rev. Father in God John late Bishop of Worcester and **MARY BRETT** of St. Mary le Bon, London, Spinster about 22, her parents dead; alleged by John Gauden of All Hallows, Stayning, London, Merchant; at St. Botolphs, Bishopgate, London, May 30, 1675.

Samuel Gauden of Froyle, county Southampton, Bachelor, about 40, and **MRS. ELIZABETH GARTH**, about 20, of St. James, Clerkenwell, Middlesex, with consent of James Garth; at St. James aforesaid, married 31 July 1691.

Cresheld Draper of Crayford, Kent, Esq., Bachelor, about 20, and **MRS. SARAH GAUDEN** of Clapham, Surrey, Spinster about 16, with consent of her father, Dennis Gauden, Esq.; were married at Battersea or Clapham, or Windsor, or Berkshire, 24 March 1665.

The Manors of Froyle.

The parish of Froyle is situated on the northern side of the valley of the Alton branch of the river Wey. The village called the Upper Froyle lies to the north-east of the London and Gosport road as it traverses the southern side of the parish, which is the side bounded by the Wey. The parish of Long Sutton is in the main boundary of Froyle parish on the north; Bentley bounds it on the east and Holybourne on the west. Froyle place stands near the Froyle church in a wooded park of 150 acres, the property of Sir C. J. Hurbert Miller, bart., lord of the Manor. This house is of modern construction. Adjoining the park is Froyle House, the residence of Walter T. E. Bentick.

The following are some of the place-names that occur in the rental for the year 1415: North Froyle, Burydonfield, Wykehill, Bowmansditche, Spolicombe and Sunneybury. In 1539 occur: Brandenham, Brambleham, Motys, Berryfroyle, Church Froyle, Great Penley, Isynghurst and Collingbourne.

At the time of the Domesday Survey the manor of Froyle belonged to the abbey of St. Mary at Winchester and it remained part of the possession of that nunnery till its dissolution in 1539. In 1541 the King, for the sum of £1,505,175-4d and an annual rent of £4-13-5, granted the manor to William Jephson, in whose descendants the possession continued till 1652. Four years later John Fiennes was lord of the manor, and he, together with his brother Robert, sold it in 1666, to Samuel Gauden Esq. of Lincoln's Inn.

The descent from this time till the manor became the property of the Miller family, at the close of the 18th century, has not been ascertained, but the following persons presented to the living: William Salmon, in 1697; Gauden Draper, in 1706; Marion Draper, widow and guardian of William Draper her son, in 1719; William Draper, in 1733; Mary Nicholas "this turn" in 1772; Johanna Logging, in 1773; and Sir Thomas Miller, in 1800.

There was in this parish another manor of Froyle, and it was held of the chief manor. This property belonged, in 1363, to Sir John Brocas. In 1415 the property is described as 6 virgates of land, and was in the tenure of William Brocas. In 1507 William Brocas died seized of the Manor of Froyle, described as held of the abbess of St. Mary's of Winchester, leaving two daughters his co-heirs. In 1583 a fraction of this manor belonged to Margery, widow of Francis Cotton. Litigation followed, but Sir John Jephson, lord of the chief manor of Froyle, is mentioned as having purchased the sub-manor.

This manor seems to have been called Husseys and is mentioned as early as 1262-63; a tenement consisting of a mesuage, mill and curucate of land, was then acquired by Walter Hussey (Heuse) of his brother William. This manor came also to the Jephsons and was purchased in 1666 by Samuel Gauden Esq., and the manorial rights have presumably remained in the subsequent owners of the manor of Froyle.

ADDENDA.

During the time when Sir Dennis Gauden was Victualer for the Royal Navy the following was recorded concerning him in county Suffolk, England.

Warrant to Dennis Gauden for payment of money (for cheese and butter) delivered at Leith for the army in Scotland, 1651.

Warrant to permit Dennis Gauden to ship 60 tons of cheese and 400 firkins of butter free of customs from London to Yarmouth for the army in Scotland.

Warrant to pay Dennis Gauden in full £1000 for 737 cwt 2 qrs 5 lbs cheese and 700 firkins of butter for the army in Scotland and lost at sea.

Warrant to Dennis Gauden for payment for Suffolk cheese shipped for the army in Scotland, 1650.



Gawdy-Gaudin-Gaudens.

FRENCH FAMILIES.

Baron-Frantz-Bernhard-Henrich Gawdy was a German poet and litterateur of Scottish extraction, born at Frankfort-on-the-Oder in 1800. He published a number of lyrics and tales, and made a translation from the Polish writers Mickiewicz and Niemeewicz. He died in 1840. See portrait.

Martin-Michel-Charles Gaudin, Duke of Gaeta, an able French financier, born in Saint-Denis, near Paris, in 1756. He was one of six commissioners of the treasury appointed by the Assembly in 1791, and was minister of finance from Nov. 10, 1799, until April, 1814. This protracted official career was almost without example among French financiers. He was noted for his skill, honesty and industry. He was created Duke of Gaeta in 1809. The restoration of the national credit was ascribed to him. He was a governor of the Bank of France from 1820 to 1834. He was the author of several treatises on finance. His death occurred in 1844.

Jean Gaudin, a French grammarian and Jesuit, born in Poitou in 1617. He published a "Latin Grammar" and "Dictionary of the Latin, Greek, and French Languages" (1680). He died about 1690.

Marc-Antoine Gaudin, a French chemist, was born at Saintes in 1804. He invented in 1827 an air-pump which compresses air and reverses that process at will; also discovered a method of converting beef into a substance like milk. Among his books are a "Practical Treatise on Photography" (1845) and one on "The Grouping of Atoms" (1847). He died in 1881.

Cornellis-Van Gauda, a skilful Dutch painter, was born at Gouda, Holland, about 1550.

Luis-Pascal Gaudin, a Spanish painter of historical subjects, was born at Villa Franca in 1556; died 1621.

Pierrille Gaudens. New Norman letters. Considerations on the grandeur and the decadence of the profession of proctor; its origin and its evolution.

Gaudy of Geneve. Glossary of Geneve, an Etymological grouping of which the dialect of Geneve is composed, together with the principal locution and defects.

Monden Gaudens. A brief treatise on the abuse of sulphide (sulphate) of potassium in the thermo-sulphurous waters of Bagneres-de-Luchon, Toulouse.

August Gaud. A religious student on the Existence of God, the Immortality of the Soul and Prayer.

Gaudy (Francois-Antoine-Felix), a French senator, was born March 3, 1832. He was a rich landowner, and mayor of the Commune of Buillafans (Doubs). He was the founder of a newspaper, "The Republican of the East". He was elected a representative to the National Assembly in July, 1874, and was enrolled in the ranks of the Republican union of the assembly and accepted as a whole the Constitutional laws. He was re-elected Feb. 20, 1876, in the second district Besancon. After the act of May 16, 1877, he was one of the 363 deputies of the United Left who refused a vote of confidence to the Broglie ministry, and was re-elected the 14th of October following by 8697 votes, the official candidate, M. Vantherin, receiving but 5419. He was re-elected again Aug. 21, 1881, in the second district

of Besancon against the 3818 given to the monarchial candidate. Inscribed on the republican list of the department of Doubs at the triennial gathering of the Senate of Jan. 25, 1885, he was elected. M. Gaudy represented the Canton of Orleans at the general council of Doubs.

Gaudin de Villaine. (**Adrien G. de V. C.**), general of brigade at Versailles at the Chateau de Bois-Ferrand, by St. Hilary du Harcourt. Arms of Normandy: Azure a chevron or, with three eagles argent 2 and 4. Chief gules, fruited, argent.

Gaudin (Simon-Pierre), chevalier of the Empire by letters patent of March 13, 1813; recipient (2000) on the Trasimene Aug. 15, 1809; soldier (1792), sub-lieutenant (1795), colonel of infantry (Aug. 12, 1810); chevalier de St. Louis; born at Nuaille (Charente-inferieure) October, 1773; died at Nuaille May 18, 1837; son of Simon Gaudin and his wife Renee Rondin.

Gaudin (Martin-Michel-Charles), count of the Empire by letters patent of April 26, 1808; duke of Gaete, by letters patent of Aug. 15, 1809; recipient of (125,000) in Westphalia and in Hanover, March 10, 1808, in the Kingdom of Naples, Aug. 15, 1809; on the Canal du Loing, Jan. 16, 1810; in Illyrium and in the departments of the Stura and the Arno, Jan. 1, 1812; chief of the bureau of contributions, commissioner of the national treasury (1791); born at St. Denis Jan. 19, 1756, died at Genne-Villiers Nov. 5, 1841; married April, 1822, MARIE-ANNA-SUMMARIPA, who died at Paris, Nov. 16, 1855. Their only daughter, Athenais-Laura-Pauline Gaudin, born at Paris, died there Aug. 3, 1871, married ERNEST STANISLAUS, count of GIRARDIN, senator of the second Empire. Arms: Or, in pale azure a chevron or; bordure azure sprinkled with besants or and argent alternating; franc-quarter surmounted by emblem of the counts, ministers of the interior; count, 1808. Same arms (less the frank-quarter) charged in chief with the dukes of the Empire.

Gaudin (Theobold) was styled in the manuscript history of the taking of Acre "Monk Gaudin". He was elected Grand of the Temple by those who were rescued from the hands of the Saracens at the capture of that place, and retired with them to the island of Cyprus.

Gaudintius, Archbishop of Caesarea . . at the Synod which was held at Antioch in the month of December, 1143 A.D.

Querards La Frans Lettearre Catagreom.—Gaudins.

Gaudin (le P. Jean).

Gaudin (dom Alexis).

Gaudin (Jacq.).

Gaudin (J.).

Gaudin (Martin-Michel-Charles).

Gauden (Em.).

Gaudin (A. P.).

Gaidin (de la Grange).

Gaudin (Paul).

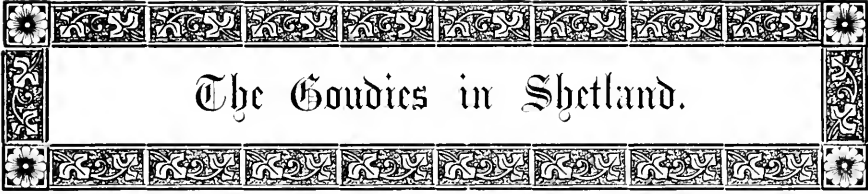
Gaudin (Pierre-Paul).

Gaudin (Severe).

Goudy (Apollon).

Goudy (Frans-Barnhard-Henrish-Willielm).

Goudy (Le Fort).



The Goudies in Shetland.

The Shetland Islands, lying beyond Scotland in the North Sea, were conquered and colonized by Norwegians under King Harold Haarfagr in the 9th century. For about 600 years thereafter they remained an appendage of the Crown of Norway and were ceded to Scotland, in 1468, merely by way of pawn for the unpaid portion of dowry of the Princess Margaret, daughter of Christian I. King of Denmark and Norway, on her marriage to King James III. of Scotland. This portion is still unpaid though it has been more than once offered; always to be treated by the authorities of Scotland with equivocations and delays; and the redemption of the Islands by Norway is still an open question, though not likely again to be seriously moved. Few of the pedigrees of the native families can now be traced further back than 300 or 400 years, one insuperable difficulty being the patronymic changes of surnames in succeeding generations; but most of those families are of direct Norwegian descent, speaking the Norse language until a comparative recent date and ill affected for long to the domination by Scotland which used every effort to destroy the old native laws and usages of the Islands.

It has already been mentioned that in the 12th century Gaute of Skeggbjarnarstadir was a man of some standing in the Orkney Islands contiguous to Shetland. A few of the name are still to be found in that group, some as Gawdie, the original, and some as Goudie, the modern form. The first on record in Shetland was Gawane Gadie of Langsetter, in the parish of Dunrossness, who appeared in 1576 as one of the native complainants, with his own Bill of Complaint, in the famous trial of Lawrence Bruce of Cultemalindie, the instrument of oppression of Lord Robert Stewart, Earl of Orkney and Crown donatory of the islands at that time. Of the list of householders of every parish then given this Gawane (Gavin) is the only person of the name apparently then living in the islands. This was only 15 years after the Reformation settlement of 1560 in Scotland, so that he must have been reared under the old Catholic regime and indeed may be assumed to have been conversant in his early days with persons who had been living in the time of the direct Norwegian sovereignty of the islands which terminated only about a century earlier, in 1468. The name Gawane is itself as ancient as the Arthurian Romances, in which "Sir Gawane" appears as one of the heroes of the Round Table. It appears again in the 16th century, in Scotland, in the person of Archbishop Gavin Dunbar (1524-1547) son of Sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield, Morayshire, and in the great house of the Douglasses, Earls of Angus. The famous Gavin Douglas, son of Earl Archibald, was born in 1474. His father did not appreciate the love of letters among his descendants, and is reported to have exclaimed:—

"Thanks to St. Bothan, son of mine
Sane Gawin ne'er could pen a line."

But this same Gawin, or Gavin, it was who became Bishop of Dunkeld and was one of the pioneers of literature in Scotland by his translation of the Aeneid of Virgil into the Scots vernacular. The present Marquess of Breadalbane is Gavin Campbell and Gavin Hamilton is the name of the present Lord Hamilton of Dalzell. But, generally speaking, the name of Gavin may be said to be as rare as it is ancient.

Even in Shetland at the present time it is of seldom occurrence, only four householders in the county bearing the name, as appears by the official list of Voters for Parliament, year 1893-1894; and of these, three are in the parish of Dunrossness and all presumably more or less remotely connected with the original family of the name there — the Goudies of Braefield (see forward). The introduction of the name at an early period in so remote a region as the Shetland Islands and its continuance in this one small family and its collaterals, from that time to the present day, is a circumstance peculiar and unexplained. Even the family surname of Goudie is also rare, though a little more distributed as time went on. In the course of the 19th century the original rendering of "Gawdy" in England and of "Gadie" or "Gaudie" in Shetland became modernized into the form now commonly in use, first adopted by Professor Gowdie of Edinburgh in the previous century, as already shown under his name, and first followed by persons of the name of Gaudie or Goldie in Ayrshire. The family of Gauden (or Goudie) in Swinister in Shetland, originated in the Reverend John Gauden, minister of the parish of Tingwall in the 17th century, is now extinct, but its pedigree will be given in this work.

The Braefield Family.

Gavin Goudie¹, in ancient documents "Gawane Gadie", of Lugansetter, in the parish of Dunrossness, the first of this family, which may claim to be of native origin, mentioned on record, was one of the udallers of Shetland who had the courage to resist the oppression of Lord Robert Stewart and boldly impeached Lawrence Bruce of Cultemalinda, the Earl's Deputy, by a special Bill of Complaint before the Commission appointed by the Regent Morton, 1576, to inquire into the tyrannies of that person. He married Helen Mowat, who survived him and died his widow in March 1603. The inventory of her personal estate was confirmed by the Commissary of Orkney and Zetland on 18th August 1613, when her sons John and Erasmus were confirmed executors to her. See forward.

Second Generation.

CHILDREN OF GAVIN AND HELEN (MOWAT) GOUDIE.

John Goudie² (1), son of Gavin¹ (1) and Helen (Mowat) Goudie, carried on the family. About the year 1600, he and his brother Erasmus removed to Clumlie, at which place the family has since remained. Along with Gavin, his son, he was witness to a charter, dated 24th November 1623 of land in Clumlie, granted by Magnus Magnusson of Troswick to James Sinclair of Quendale.

Gavin Goudie² (2) second son of Gavin¹ (1) and Helen (Mowat) Goudie, in Clumlie was witness with his father, to the above mentioned charter, on 24th August 1630. In the Commissary Books on 27th August 1630, is found "The Testament Dative and Inventor of the Guides geir soumes of money and debts quhilkis perteinit to umquhile Gayn Gadie in Clumlie within the parochin of Dunrossness quha deceist in the month of October 1629, faithfullie maid and given up be Jewdeth Mowat, relict in the name of Mans, John and Oliver Gadie their lauchfull bairnes and executors datives decernit to the defunct be decriet of the Commissar". He left three sons of whom with third generation. See forward.

The burial place of the family in Dunrossness has been partly in the old churchyard of Levenwick and partly at Quendale; and for the last 100 years in the parish churchyard of Dunrossness, where successive monuments stand.

In the Bruce Pedigree, Shetland Isles, Gilbert Bruce of Muness in Dunrossness married Margaret Bruce of Sumburg, and their daughter Marjory became the wife of John Goudie.

Third Generation.

CHILDREN OF GAVIN AND JUDITH (MOWAT) GOUDIE.

Magnus Goudie³ (1), eldest son of Gavin² (2) and Judith (Mowat) Goudie, of whom we have no other information. He may have become the ancestor of another branch of the Goudie family removed to other parts of Shetland.

John Goudie³ (2), second son of Gavin² (2) and Judith (Mowat) Goudie, carried on this family and appears to have been the father of Gavin Goudie whose descendants' names will presently appear.

Oliver Goudie³ (1), third son of Gavin² (2) and Judith (Mowat) Goudie, of whom we have no other mention.

Fourth Generation.

CHILD OF JOHN AND WIFE.

Gavin Goudie⁴ (3), eldest son of John³ (2) and his wife who, along with his brother William, paid scat duty for one half of the township of Clumlie, then held by them as per rental of the Lordship of Zetland for corp 1716-1717. He was living in 1738, and had issue four sons, of whom more with fifth generation.

Fifth Generation.

CHILDREN OF GAVIN AND WIFE.

Gilbert Goudie⁵ (1), eldest son of Gavin⁴ (3) and his wife whose name does not appear, died about 1775. By his wife, Isabel Henrys, daughter of Robertson of Deepdale, he had issue seven children. See forward.

Gavin Goudie⁵ (4), second son of Gavin⁴ (3) and his wife whose name does not appear, was an English interpreter in Russia.

William Goudie⁵ (1), third son of Gavin⁴ (3) and his wife whose name has not been discovered, was of Troswickness, and father of John Goudie, Navy Contractor, Edinburgh.

Magnus Goudie⁵ (2), fourth son of Gavin⁴ (3) and his wife whose name does not appear, removed to Catfirth in Nesting(?).

Sixth Generation.

CHILDREN OF GILBERT AND ISABEL (HENRY) GOUDIE.

Gavin Goudie⁶ (5), eldest son of Gilbert⁵ (1) and Isabel (Henry) Goudie, born in 1748, was of Clumlie. He married Sept. 4, 1792, Margaret, George's daughter, by whom issue as will presently appear. He was ordained an elder of Dunrossness parish by Rev. John Mill on the 23d October, 1791. In 1781 and the following years he was engaged at Fort Charlotte, Lerwick, Shetland, then being repaired and rebuilt. He died in 1812, his last words being "I thank God that my cradle is from the fire", i.e. that he was not leaving his children in helpless infancy. He had issue five children. See forward.

Olla Goudie⁶ (1), daughter of Gilbert⁵ (1) and Isabel (Henry) Goudie.

Henry Goudie⁶ (1), second son of Gilbert⁵ (1) and Isabel (Henry) Goudie, born Oct. 14, 1762, died young.

Jane Goudie⁴ (1), daughter of Gilbert⁵ (1) and Isabel (Henry) Goudie.
Agnes Goudie⁴ (1), daughter of Gilbert⁵ (1) and Isabel (Henry) Goudie.
Martha Goudie⁴ (1), daughter of Gilbert⁵ (1) and Isabel (Henry) Goudie.
Marion Goudie⁴ (1), daughter of Gilbert⁵ (1) and Isabel (Henry) Goudie.

Seventh Generation.

CHILDREN OF GAVIN AND MARION (GEORGE'S DAUGHTER).

Gilbert Goudie⁷ (2), eldest son of Gavin⁶ (5) and Marion (George's daughter), born Feb. 20, 1796; married JANE BLACK, daughter of George Black, who died Sept. 12, 1878. He built the house at Braefield in 1863-4, the present residence of the family, a large and substantial seat, where he died Dec. 10, 1891. He had issue ten children, of whom with eighth generation. See portrait.

George Goudie⁷ (1), second son of Gavin⁶ (5) and Marion (George's daughter), born July 17, 1799, died in Edinburgh in 1842, aged 43 years.

Andrew Goudie⁷ (1), third son of Gavin⁶ (5) and Marion (George's daughter), born June 6, 1802, died Oct. 10, 1870. He was a watchmaker in Lerwick. After being trained in London he carried on business in Shetland for a number of years, but his later life was devoted to philanthropic work, especially as a Homeopathic medical practitioner, among the poor in Lerwick. He left in manuscript some folio volumes containing his views on "War and Alcohol".

Gavin Goudie⁷ (6), fourth son of Gavin⁶ (5) and Marion (George's daughter), was a builder, Edinburgh, Associate of the Architectural Institute of Scotland. He died Dec. 31, 1869.

Margaret Goudie⁷ (1), daughter of Gavin⁶ (5) and Marion (George's daughter), born Dec. 23, 1793, was married to GAVIN GOUDIE, merchant, Lerwick, Shetland, and died at South Shields, England, in September, 1878. She had eight children named as follows:—

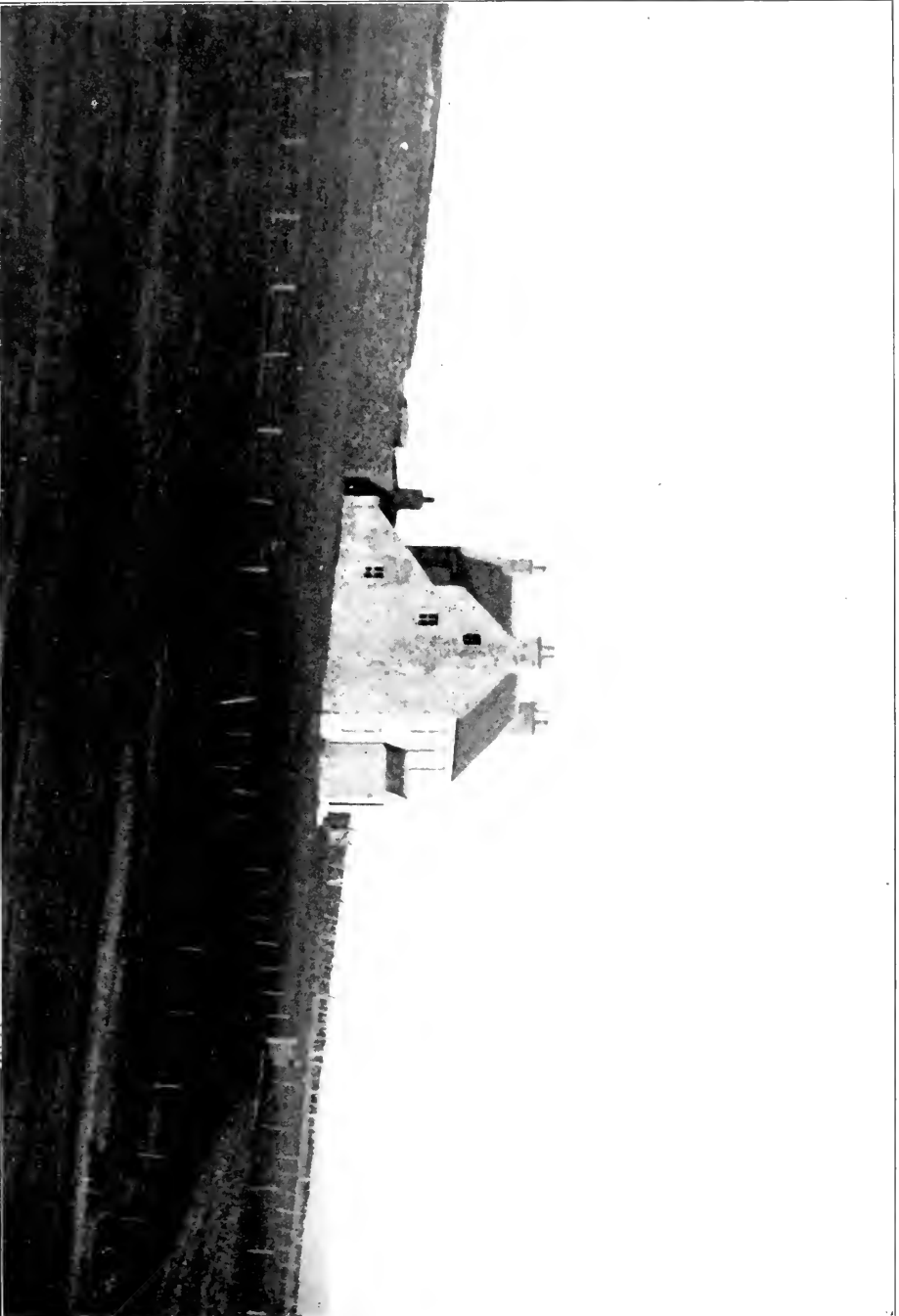
- I. PETER GILBERT GOUDIE⁸, Nanquaski, Japan, died Nov. 22, 1864, unmarried.
- II. WILLIAM SPENCE GOUDIE⁸, died at Shields, England, unmarried.
- III. JOHN CRIRIE GOUDIE⁸, of the Union Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, died in Australia, unmarried.
- IV. JAMES CATTON GOUDIE⁸, London, married MARGARET LOUISA WILLIAMSON and died in London May 28, 1893.
- V. MARGARET GOUDIE⁸, married BASIL JOHNSTON, merchant, Yell, Shetland, and had issue as follows:—
 - (1) MARY ANN JOHNSTON⁹, married ALEXANDER McMANUS.
 - (2) MARGARET JOHNSTON⁹, married THOMAS JOHNSTON.
 - (3) MARTHA GOUDIE JOHNSTON⁹.

Braefield House.

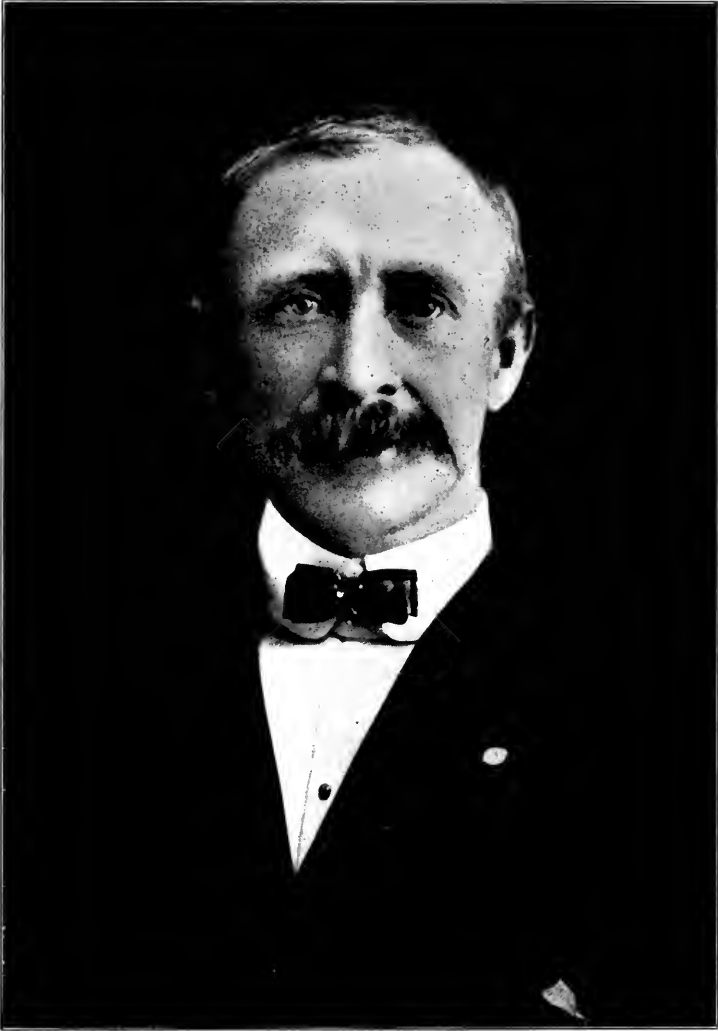
This mansion and residence of the Goudie Family of Braefield, in the parish of Dunrossness, Shetland, is of comparatively modern erection by Gilbert Goudie in 1863-64. As represented by the view appearing in this work the house is seated on a moderate elevation and hence its name of Braefield. It is a large and commanding residence of solid stone masonry; capacious and comfortable, and the outbuildings are commensurate with the requirements of the family. The former residence of this family was in the neighboring village of Clumlie (with its church dedication to Columba perhaps 1000 years ago), having been occupied doubtless with many rebuildings, by the family for 300 years. This property is not to be termed an "estate." In the olden time of northern life all properties were small, the "conquest" of strong men who transmitted them to their families. But during the last 300 years most of the properties of the old Norwegian stock, like that of Goudies, has been swallowed up by the Scottish settlers in greedy depredation, and what is now possessed, a very beautiful place, was acquired in the course of the last century.



GILBERT GAUDIE.



BRAEFIELD HOUSE, SHETLAND.



GILBERT GOUDIE.

- (4) JOHAN FRANCES JOHNSTON⁹ married GEORGE REID TAIT, of Helendale, merchant, Lerwick, and had issue, Frances-Evelyn (deceased); Edwyn-Seymore, merchant in Lerwick; Ethel-Marguerite; Florence-Montgomerie (deceased); Georgie; Peterina-Jane-Sharp, married ROBERT MILLAR, teacher, Lerwick, Shetland.
- VI. MARY-ANN GOUDIE⁸, died unmarried.
- VII. MARTHA GOUDIE⁸, married 1st, GILBERT HENDERSON and had issue Gilbert-Gavin Henderson, merchant, Shanghai, China; 2d, CAPT. ANDREW BLANCH.
- VIII. ELIZABETH YATES GOUDIE⁸, born in 1826; married Oct. 17, 1850, MITCHELL MONCRIEF, South Shields, and had issue as follows:—
- (1) MARGARET MONCRIEF⁹, born March 30, 1852; died Oct. 23, 1865.
 - (2) ROBERT PETER MONCRIEF⁹, born Oct. 2, 1854; married JANET SOMERVILLE AFFLECK of Threepland, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 - (3) WILMINA JANE MONCRIEF⁹, born April 16, 1857.
 - (4) MARY MONCRIEF⁹, born July 10, 1861; was married to ISAAC CARR, Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, of Birchfield, Widness, and has issue four sons and five daughters.
 - (5) JOHN MONCRIEF⁹.

Eighth Generation.

CHILDREN OF GILBERT AND JANE (BLACK) GOUDIE.

1. **Gavin Goudie**⁸ (7), eldest son of Gilbert⁷ (2) and Jane (Black) Goudie, born Nov. 1, 1820; died July 31, 1848.
2. **Jane Goudie**⁸ (2), eldest daughter of Gilbert⁷ (2) and Jane (Black) Goudie, died July 11, 1907.
3. **Mary-Anne Goudie**⁸ (3), second daughter of Gilbert⁷ (2) and Jane (Black) Goudie, was married to THOMAS MOUAT of the customs, Williamstown, Victoria, and had issue as follows:—
 - I. THOMAS GILBERT GOSSET MOUAT⁹, now of Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A., Chairman of the Mouat-Squires Engineering Company. He married LAURA MOUAT, daughter of S. T. Mouat, of Detroit, Mich.
4. **George Goudie**⁸ (2), second son of Gilbert⁷ (2) and Jane (Black) Goudie, of Braefield, parish of Dunrossness, Shetland, born there Sept. 13, 1830, removed to Australia in 1854. He married CAROLINE ASHTON (born at Adelaide, South Australia, Aug. 11, 1842) at Amherst, Victoria, Sept. 10, 1861. He died at Birchip, Victoria, May 16, 1906. He had issue as follows:—
 - I. GILBERT GAVIN GOUDIE⁹, eldest son of George⁸ (2) and Caroline (Ashton)

Admiralty Appointment—Lieut.-Colonel Moncrieff.

The Deputy-Controller for Auxiliary Shipbuilding (Admiralty) has appointed Lieut.-Colonel Mitchell Moncrieff, R. S., to be Director of Engineering Work to deal generally with all civil-engineering matters which may arise in connection with that Department. Lieut.-Colonel (formerly Major) Moncrieff is a well known member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and has hitherto earned on an extensive practice as a consulting engineer for docks, shipyards, river and harbor developments, etc. Colonel Moncrieff has already taken up his new duties.

Colonel Moncrieff's grandfather was Gavin Goudy, for some time in the navy and later in the early part of the last century well known as a merchant in Lerwick. His father was Mitchell Moncrieff of South Shields, and his mother, Elizabeth Yates Goudy, a first cousin of Miss Johnson (of Messrs. E. S. Reid Tait & Co.) and Mrs. R. Miller of Edgecote, Lerwick, and of Mr. Gilbert Goudie, Edinburgh, and of the Seniors of the Braefield family still surviving.

—Shetland News, 27 September 1917.

- Goudie, born at Timon, Victoria, June 29, 1862; married Feb. 3, 1897, MARGARET JOHNSTON, daughter of George Johnston of Lubeck, Victoria. A retired farmer. He resided at Birchip, Victoria, but has sold his lands and is now (1915) living at Ultima, Australia, his post address being Sea Lake, Victoria. He has had issue five children as follows:—
- (1) MARY ASHTON GOUDIE¹⁰, born at Birchip, Victoria, April 4, 1899.
 - (2) FLORENCE MAY GOUDIE¹⁰, born at Melbourne, Victoria, May 24, 1902.
 - (3) GILBERT GEORGE GOUDIE¹⁰, born at Birchip, Victoria, Aug. 19, 1905; married in Oct. 1910 (?) EDITH GLOVER of Ultima and has issue.
 - (4) JOHN GAVIN GOUDIE¹⁰, born at Easternwick, Victoria, July 30, 1911.
 - (5) CARY GOUDIE¹⁰, born at Ultima, Victoria, May 29, 1914.
- II. SARAH JANE GOUDIE⁹, eldest daughter of George⁸ (2) and Caroline (Ashton) Goudie, born at Adelaide Head, Victoria, April 30, 1864.
- III. GEORGE LOUIS GOUDIE⁹, second son of George⁸ (2) and Caroline (Ashton) Goudie, born at Hornbush, Victoria, March 30, 1866; married Sept. 9, 1890, ALICE MAUD WATSON of Birchip, Victoria, and is a merchant and farmer. Issue as follows:—
- (1) FRED GOUDIE¹⁰, born July 12, 1891; married April 8, 1914, ADELAIDE HARRIS of Melbourne, Victoria. He is connected with the Electrical Branch of the Melbourne Postal Department.
 - (2) LEWIS GOUDIE¹⁰, born May 18, 1893. Farmer at Speed, Victoria.
 - (3) PERCY GILBERT GOUDIE¹⁰, born July 14, 1895. Farmer at Speed, Victoria.
 - (4) JOSEPH GOUDIE¹⁰, born Aug. 10, 1897. Farmer at Speed, Victoria.
 - (5) JOHN ASHTON GOUDIE¹⁰, born Aug. 30, 1910.
- IV. CAREY ASHTON GOUDIE⁹, third son of George⁸ (2) and Caroline (Ashton) Goudie, born at New Teron, Maryborough, Victoria, July 9, 1868. He was a farmer at Birchip, Victoria, but retired and was studying for the ministry of the Church. He died Oct. 5, 1902, at Maryborough, Victoria, where he was buried.
- V. IRVINE AINSLEY GOUDIE⁹, fourth son of George⁸ (2) and Caroline (Ashton) Goudie, born at Stirling East, South Australia, Feb. 21, 1870; married March 3, 1897, at Laen, Victoria, MARY ELLEN HILLGROVE. He was a farmer at Birchip, Victoria. He died Dec. 10, 1907. Issue as follows:—
- (1) JESSIE CAROLINE GOUDIE¹⁰, born May 9, 1898.
 - (2) ROWLAND WILLIAM GOUDIE¹⁰, born Feb. 7, 1900.
 - (3) ELLIS GOUDIE¹⁰, born July 17, 1902.
 - (4) GEORGE HILLGROVE GOUDIE¹⁰, born Aug. 27, 1907.
- VI. JOHN CHARLES GOUDIE⁹, fifth son of George⁸ (2) and Caroline (Ashton) Goudie, born at Timor, Victoria, Jan. 14, 1874; in 1915 was a farmer at Sea Lake, Victoria, Australia.
- VII. ROBERT HENRY GOUDIE⁹, sixth son of George⁸ (2) and Caroline (Ashton) Goudie, born at Ararat, Victoria, Oct. 18, 1876; married in 1906 EVA ETHEL MUDGE of Kaneira, Victoria. Farmer, Sea Lake, Victoria. Issue as follows:—



GILBERT GOUDIE, ESQ.

- (1) HENRY GEORGE GOUDIE¹⁰, born July 14, 1907, at Kaneira, Victoria.
- (2) ROBERT FRANCIS JOHN GOUDIE¹⁰, born Feb. 19, 1912, at Kaneira, Victoria.
- VIII. DAVID GOUDIE⁹, seventh son of George⁸ (2) and Caroline (Ashton) Goudie, born at Ararat, Victoria, Jan. 27, 1885.
5. **Margaret Goudie**⁸ (2), third daughter of Gilbert⁷ (2) and Jane (Black) Goudie, was married to THOMAS MAINLAND, Trebister, Shetland, and had issue a son and two daughters.
6. **Andrew Goudie**⁸ (2), third son of Gilbert⁷ (2) and Jane (Black) Goudie, married JEMINE THOMSON, daughter of John Thomson, and resides at the family seat, Braefield, Dunrossness, Shetland. Has issue as follows:—
- I. GILBERT PETER GOUDIE⁹, living at Mount View Ranch, South Dakota, U. S. America.
 - II. MARTHA UMPHRAY GOUDIE⁹.
 - III. JOHN JAMES GOUDIE⁹.
 - IV. JANE MARIA GOUDIE⁹ was married to HORACE DOBELL SAXBY, Transvaal, South Africa, son of Henry L. Saxby, M.D., Dec. 12, 1910.
7. **Peter Goudie**⁸ (2), fourth son of Gilbert⁷ (2) and Jane (Black) Goudie, died in Australia, 1853, aged 17 years.
8. **Elizabeth Goudie**⁸ (2), fourth daughter of Gilbert⁷ (2) and Jane (Black) Goudie, died April 13, 1912.
9. **Gilbert Goudie**⁸ (4), fifth son of Gilbert⁷ (2) and Jane (Black) Goudie, died in infancy.
10. **Gilbert Goudie**⁸ (5), sixth son of Gilbert⁷ (2) and Jane (Black) Goudie, born April 23, 1843; married Sept. 7, 1881, ANNA ANDERSON, daughter of John Anderson of Horselaw, and widow of William Ross of Greenside, both in the County of Fife. He is a Fellow of the Scottish Antiquarian Society, and late banker in Edinburgh; and is a well known antiquary, authority on Shetland history, and Scandinavian scholar. By numerous papers read before the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, afterwards published under the title of "the Celtic and Scandinavian Antiquities of Shetland," in 1904; his editing of the "Diary of the Rev. John Mill" and his translation from the Icelandic, in conjunction with Mr. Jon A. Hjaltalin, of the "Orkneyinga Saga," he has laid all students of the history of these Northern isles under a debt of gratitude.

Mr. Goudie has for many years been an active member and office-bearer of the Society of Antiquarians of Scotland, and has also been connected with learned societies of similar kind in Scandinavia and in France and elsewhere. He has traveled in Iceland and in most of the countries of Europe. In 1872 he was received in semi-private audience, in the Vatican, by the Pope, Pius the Ninth. In 1912 he had the honor of being presented to the King of Denmark in the Amalienburg Palace, Copenhagen, and he recently received the cordial acknowledgment of the King of Norway for his book "The Celtic and Scandinavian Antiquities of Shetland," a subject in which His Majesty is much interested. Mr. Goudie retired from active duty as a banker in 1909.

Mr. Goudie was educated in Shetland and in Edinburgh, and at the University of that city. His principal publications are as follows:—

Works of Gilbert Goudie.

1. **The Orkneyinga Saga.** Translated from the Icelandic by Jon A. Hjaltalin and Gilbert Goudie. Edited with Notes and Introduction by Joseph Anderson, LL.D., Edinburgh. Edmonson and Douglas. 1873.
2. **The Ancient Local Government of the Shetland Islands.** Universitets Isbilleets Danckle & Saamfund, Copenhagen, 1886.
3. **Glossary of Shetland terms** (in "Broken Lights, Poems and Reminiscences of Basil Ramsey Anderson"). Edinburgh, R. & R. Clark. 1888.
4. **The Diary of the Reverend John Mill**, Minister of Dunrossness, Sandwick, and Cunningsburgh, Shetland, 1740-1823, with selections from local records and original documents relating to the District. Edited with Introduction and Notes by Gilbert Goudie, F. S. A. Scot., Edinburgh. Printed by F. & A. Constable for the Scottish History Society. 1889.
5. **The Ancient Church in Shetland.** (The Scots Magazine, March, 1891.)
6. **The Norsemen in Shetland.** (Saga Book of the Viking Club, London, 1895-96.)
7. **The Celtic and Scandinavian Antiquities of Shetland.** By Gilbert Goudie, F. S. A. Scot. William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London, 1904.
8. **David Laing, LL.D. Memoir of His Life and Literary Works.** By Gilbert Goudie, F. S. A. Scot., with introduction by Lord Guthrie. Edinburgh, F. & A. Constable, 1903.

Numerous papers contributed, during more than forty years from 1871, to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and printed in their "Proceedings."

Notices in the "Scottish Historical Review," from time to time, of Danish, Norwegian, Swedish and Icelandic books, when issued, etc., etc.

He has issue as follows:—

- I. GILBERT JOHN GOUDIE⁹, born Dec. 31, 1884, died April 26, 1899.
- II. MARY MATILDA GOUDIE⁹, born June 20, 1886, died in infancy.

Mr Goudie married, secondly, on 18th November, 1916, ANNA MARGARITA JEAN YOUNG, daughter of James Young, M.D., 14 Ainslie Place, Edinburgh.

Goudies in New Zealand.

Robert Goudie, son of a Shetland man, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Jan. 28, 1859, married Jane (Rankin?) and died Feb. 25, 1889. Wife born in Glasgow, Scotland, June 1857, living in 1915, aged 66. Issue:

NOTE.—Miss Anna Margarita Jean Young, as above, is descended from the family of Erskine of Mar and Balgowrie, who was 9th in descent from Robert, fourth Lord Erskine (dejure 15th Earl of Mar) who was slain at Flodden, 1513. This Lord Erskine, grandfather of the Earl of Mar, Regent of Scotland, was 11th in line from Sir John Erskine of Erskine, who was living in 1252. By her great-grandmother Agnes Moncrief, wife of Robert Cunningham of Balgowrie, and grand-daughter of the Rev. George Lyon of Wester Ogil, Mrs. Goudie is also descended from the Lords Lyon, Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne. The direct ancestor of that family, Sir John Lyon of Glamis, married the princess Johanna Stewart, daughter of King Robert II. and great-granddaughter of King Robert the Bruce, conqueror at Bannockburn, 1314.

John Cunningham of Balgowrie, first cousin of Mrs. Goudie's mother, Captain 12th Hussars, married in 1866 Helen Rebecca, daughter and co-heiress of MacDonell, Chief of Glengary.

See Burke's "Peerage" and "The Lyons of Cossins and Wester Ogil, Cadets of Glamis," by Andrew Ross, Marchmont Herald. Edinburgh, 1901.

LETTER.—"My brother here and his family are the heads of the family on the old ground. I therefore think that the pedigree should end there, beginning anew with a separate heading of the Australian branch, though it is really of the eldest brother. You will understand so well what I mean that I shall not explain farther—". As shown above, George Gaudie, the eldest son, removed to Australia in 1854.—Gilbert Goudie.



JAMES MOUAT GOUDIE.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES MOUAT COUDIE.



JAMES TOLLOCH GOUDIE.

1. **Grace Rankin Goudie**, living, age 40, married.
2. **Christina Goudie**, living, age 38, married.
3. **Jeanie Goudie**, living, age 36, married.
4. **Alexander Goudie**, aged 34, railroad man, Auckland, New Zealand.
5. **John Hardie Goudie**, living, age 32. A boiler maker. Single man.
6. **Robert Goudie**, single, aged 29. Boilermaker.
7. **Sinclair Goudie**, married, aged 26. Railroad man, Auckland, New Zealand.

The Goudies of Montfield, Shetland.

Robert Goudie? son of Robert Goudie¹, Schoolmaster of Cunningsburgh, Dunrossness, was a descendant of the old family at Braefield. He was a merchant in Lerwick, Shetland. He married **JANET MOUAT**, daughter of James Mouat of Wadbister, and had surviving issue:—

James Mouat Goudie², born May 6, 1851. He is a merchant, Justice of the Peace, Honorary Sheriff Substitute and late Chief Magistrate of Lerwick.

Margaret Johanna Goudie³, born May 29, 1855.

The Goudies of Sand, Shetland.

James Tolloch Goudie³ (1), of Sand and of Oakleigh Park, Pollockshields, manufacturer in Glasgow, Scotland, the son of Robert Goudie and Grace Bruce Tolloch, Cullister, and grandson of Gavin Goudie² of Bigton, Dunrossness, purchased the estate of Sand, the property in the 18th century of the Mitchells of Westshore and Sand (Sir John and Sir Andrew, Baronets) and died at Cannes in France, March 31, 1896, aged 54. He married **JANE NICHOLSON**, daughter of Rev. John Nicholson and had surviving issue named as follows:—

1. **Margaret Goudie**⁴ (1), eldest daughter of James³ (1) and Jane (Nicholson) Goudie, born March 10, 1870.

2. **John Nicholson Goudie**⁴ (1), second son of James³ (1) and Jane (Nicholson) Goudie, born May 20, 1871, married **RUTH ALICE MORTON** Feb. 29, 1908.

3. **James Tolloch Goudie**⁴ (2), third son of James³ (1) and Jane (Nicholson) Goudie, born June 15, 1873, married Sept. 6, 1902, **ETHEL MARY MAIDLAW**, youngest daughter of James Topham, stockbroker, London. He founded the extensive business of J. T. Goudie & Co., Manufacturers and Merchants, Glasgow, London, and Edinburgh, now amalgamated with the Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., of which James Tolloch Goudie is the Managing Director. He has issue as follows:—

I. **VIOLET FLORENCE GOUDIE**⁵, born Aug. 27, 1903.

II. **ERIC JAMES TOPHAM GOUDIE**⁵, born April 29, 1908.

4. **Grace Bruce Goudie**⁴ (1), second daughter of James³ (1) and Jane (Nicholson) Goudie, born Nov. 3, 1875; was married Oct. 29, 1903, to **JAMES COLVILLE**, M.D., of Belfast, Ireland, and has issue a son, James Goudie Colville, born Dec. 15, 1904.

5. **Eliza Catherine Goudie**⁴ (1), third daughter of James³ (1) and Jane (Nicholson) Goudie, born April 25, 1878; was married Oct. 6, 1906, to **JOHN MAITLAND THOMSON**, Optician, Dundee, Scotland.

6. **Albert Nicol Goudie**¹ (1), fourth son of James³ (1) and Jane (Nicholson) Goudie, born Sept. 3, 1881; married LEAH GERBONDE MORTON, and had issue:—

I. DOROTHY NICHOLSON GOUDIE, born May 2, 1911.

Gavin Goudie⁴ (1), another son of Robert³ and Grace Bruce Tolloch and grandson of Gavin Goudie of Bigton, Dunrossness, is the senior member of the firm of Goudie & Whittier, Merchants, Glasgow, Scotland. See portrait and view of his residence.

The Goudies of Sotrigarth, Shetland.

Peter Goudie¹ of Sotrigarth, in the parish of Sandwick, Shetland, had issue two sons, viz:—

Gavin Goudie² (1), whose son was Signalmaster in the Royal Navy, and

Walter Goudie² (1), who married URSULA IRVINE and had a son and three daughters.

Peter Goudie³ (2), son of Walter, just mentioned, of Lunabister, Dunrossness, married HANNAH IRVINE and had issue three children, a son and two daughters, of whom presently. He married second, ELIZABETH JOHNSON, by whom he had issue five children, of whom more.

Third Generation.

William Payne Goudie⁴ (1), eldest son of Peter³ (2) and Hannah (Irvine) Goudie, B.A. (London University), Tutor, Derby, married LYDIA H. KAYE, daughter of Abraham Kaye, and has issue:—

- I. ZILLAH GOUDIE⁵, B.A. (London University), Teacher of Science (in Spanish) in the "Lyceo" at Punta Avenas, Chili.
 - II. ELIZABETH GOUDIE⁵, B.A. London, conducts a private school at Irvine House, Derby.
 - III. PETER GOUDIE⁵, sub-Editor of the "Nottingham Guardian," married ROSE FLANDERS and has issue William Goudie⁶ and Zillah Goudie⁶.
 - IV. WALTER DUNROSS GOUDIE⁵, head of Engineering work in British Columbia.
2. **John Goudie**⁴ (1), a resident of Philadelphia, Penn. See his record.
 3. **Peter Goudie**⁴ (3) married ANN LESLIE and had issue:—Jemina⁵, Elizabeth⁵, Peter⁵, Zillah⁵, Robert⁵, and William⁵.
 4. **Janet Goudie**⁴ (1), married CHRISTIAN CHRISTENSEN of New York, U. S. A.
 5. **Elizabeth Goudie**⁴ (1), died unmarried.
 6. **Margaret Goudie**⁴ (1), married to J. GARRIOCK of Cunningsburgh, Shetland.

Goudies of Lerwick and Dundee, Scotland.

Samuel Goudie², son of James Goudie¹ of Lerwick, is descended from the old Dunrossness race. Born in Lerwick in 1855 and educated there, he entered the service of the Commercial Bank of Scotland Ltd., in which he has held several important appointments and is now, as agent, in charge of the business of the bank in



WILLIAM PAYNE GOUDIE.



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM PAYNE GOUDIE.



SAMUEL SMITH GOUDIE.

the city of Dundee. He is a Justice of the Peace for the county of Caithness and a director in Scotland of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. He married MARION BROWN AITKEN, Dalkeith, and has issue four sons, viz:—Arnold-James³, Samuel-Herbert³, Alexander-George-Aitken³ and Harold-Olrig³, and a daughter Annie Smith. See portrait of this Samuel Smith Goudie of Dundee, Scotland.

Goudies of Swinister and Overland, Shetland.

Rev. John Gauden, M.A.², son of Thomas Gadie¹ and his wife Mary Stuart of Campston, was born in 1650. He matriculated in the university of Edinburgh in 1664 as "Joannes Gaudie" and obtained his degree of M.A. in 1668 and became the minister of the parish of Tingwall in Shetland. He was known throughout his professional life as the Reverend John Gauden, the terminal "en" having in all probability, been adopted in imitation of the name of Dr. John Gauden, Bishop of Exeter and afterwards of Worcester, who was in great prominence in England about that time, as has been explained in another section of this work. He was minister of Tingwall from April 18th, 1675, till his death on May 25th, 1688. He lived and died respected. His wife, MARGARET SINCLAIR, said to have been the daughter of John Sinclair of Quendale, survived him and had issue, of whom presently.

His tombstone, with armorial bearings and inscription in Latin, is still in a good state of preservation in the churchyard of Tingwall. The arms are—a cross engrailed; in the second quarter a Galley; in the fourth quarter an estoile of seven points; surmounted by an Esquire's helmet with mantling. The letters "M.J.G." stand for Majister Joannes Gauden and "M.S." for Margaret Sinclair his spouse. The Latin inscription beneath the cross is partly defaced.

1. **John Gauden**³ (1), son of Rev. John² (1) and Margaret (Sinclair) Gauden, was his father's heir to the lands of Overland in the island of Fetlar, Shetland; also acquired lands in Swinister, in 1684 for £500, from Mr. Robert Ramsey, minister of Yell, Shetland, and Margaret Sinclair his spouse, the only child of Hercules Sinclair, minister of Northmavin, Shetland. He acquired some other lands from John Cheyne of Esselmont in 1703. He married MARJORY BRUCE, eldest daughter of Gilbert Bruce of Clivocast and Munes in Shetland. In 1710 Mr. Gauden disposed to his wife, Marjory Bruce, his 10 merk udal land of Swinister, with the manor place thereof, also 21 merks more in the parish of Tingwall, 6 merks in Weesdale and 12 merks in Baccasetter in the parish of Dunrossness, reserving his life rent of the same. Gilbert Bruce, the father of this Mrs. Gauden, was the last heir in possession of the Munes estates which were acquired by Lawrence Bruce of Cultemalindie before 1598, when he began to build the Munes Castle. It is thus curious to note that by this marriage the line of Cultemalindie ended, merged in the family of Gauden (or Gaudie) of Swinister, while one of the most strenuous opponents of Cultemalindie in the beginning of his oppressions in Shetland at his trial in 1576, was Gawane Gadie of Langsetter in the parish of Dunrossness. Gilbert Bruce's other daughter, Ursula, was married to JOHN SCOTT of Voegarth in the island of Unst.

Gilbert Gauden³ (1), son of John² (1) and Margaret (Sinclair) Gauden, was of Overland and Swinister, and had a renunciation of these lands from his brother, John Gauden, April 21, 1734. In 1761 he made over these lands to William Mouat, merchant in Unst, a grandson of Mr. Robert Ramsay, minister of Yell, who had

formerly possessed them. He married URSULA BRUCE, daughter of William Bruce of Urie, and had issue seven children, of whom more presently.

- I. JOHN GAUDEN⁴, drowned in Holland.
- II. ANDREW GAUDEN⁴.
- III. CHARLES GAUDEN⁴.
- IV. WILLIAM GAUDEN⁴, the fourth son, died at Overland June 15, 1789. He had married KATHERINE SINCLAIR of Still, daughter of Henry Sinclair, who died Oct. 17, 1839, and had issue as follows:—
 - (1) GILBERT GAUDEN⁵, born Nov. 10, 1779, married JANET ROSS, the daughter of John Ross, of Scarpoe, and had issue as follows: (married April 11, 1811). Last of his name.
 - (a) MARY-ANN⁶, bapt. April 11, 1811.
 - (b) WILLIAM GAUDEN⁶, bapt. July 14, 1812.
 - (c) WILLIAM GAUDEN⁶, bapt. July 14, 1813, died April 21, 1868, the last of his name.
 - (2) JOHN ANDREW GAUDEN⁵.
 - (3) THOMAS-CHARLES GAUDEN⁵.
 - (4) BARBARA GAUDEN⁵.
 - (5) URSULA GAUDEN⁵.

Goudies in Aithsting, Shetland.

Peter Goudie¹ (1) lived and died at Hestating Croft in the parish of Aithsting, Mainland of the Shetland Isles. His ancestry and family are unknown, but were probably connected with other branches early settled in the Islands. His wife's name has not reached his descendants. He had two sons and two daughters. See forward.

Second Generation.

CHILDREN OF PETER GOUDIE AND WIFE.

1. **Thorvel Goudie²** (1), eldest son of Peter¹ (1), ———— was married and had a son and daughter. Capt. Peter Goudie sailed out of Liverpool. The daughter was married to a Mr. JAMESON and resided in Liverpool.
2. **Lawrence Goudie²** (1), second son of Peter¹ (1), ————— was married and had eight sons, three of whom died in childhood; the remaining five will have attention presently.
3. **Mary Goudie²** (1), a daughter of Peter¹ (1), ————— was married to a Mr. JAMESON and resided in Liverpool, England. She had two daughters, one of whom was married to Mr. RUTHERFORD, the other to CAPT. WILLIAMSON who has sailed out of Liverpool.
4. **Margaret Goudie²** (1), a daughter of Peter¹ (1), ————— was married to Mr. NICHOLSON and resided in Shetland.

Third Generation.

CHILDREN OF LAWRENCE GOUDIE.

1. **Peter Goudie³** (2), son of Lawrence² (1), married Oct. 14, 1872, ELIZABETH ROBERTSON at Linkhouse, Midyell, Shetland, by whom he had two sons and two daughters named as follows:—
 - I. JANE WILHELMINA GOUDIE⁴, born at West Sandwick, Yell, Shetland, Nov. 28, 1874; was married June 20, 1907, to WILLIAM SMITH, son of

George and Janet (Shewan) Smith of the parish of Dunrossness, Shetland, who was born March 18, 1861. This family resides in Bellevue Cottage, Lerwick, Shetland. They have four children as follows:—

- (1) ELIZABETH ROBERTSON SMITH⁵, born in Lerwick, Shetland, Sept. 20, 1911; died Sept. 25, 1911.
 - (2) JOHN ALEXANDER SMITH⁵, born at Lerwick, Shetland, July 7, 1913.
 - (3) PETER FREDERICK SMITH⁵, born at Lerwick, Shetland, July 7, 1913.
 - (4) KATHERLEEN MARY SMITH⁵, born at Lerwick, Shetland, Dec. 20, 1914.
- } Twins.
- II. LAWRENCE GOUDIE⁴, born Jan. 26, 1877, is married and has seven surviving children, Isabella, Catherine, Mary, Agnes, Barbara, Maggie and Lawrence. Isabella is married to a MR. WHITE and resides in Leith. His wife was CATHERINE CAMPBELL. He is attached to the Secretary's Department in the General Post Office, Edinburgh.
 - III. ROBERT JOHN GOUDIE⁴, born Aug. 26, 1878. He is a partner in the wholesale drug business, residing at Rychill Avenue, Leith, Scotland. He married JEMINA CATHERINE TAIT and has four children.
 - IV. CATHERINE GOUDIE⁴, born March 16, 1880; was married to JOHN SINCLAIR, Ship Officer, and resides at 12 Gosport Place, Edinburgh, Scotland. He is commanding the steamship "Reval." One child.

2. **Lawrence Goudie**³ (2), second son of Lawrence² (1), was married and had seven surviving children, Isabella, Catherine, Mary, Agnes, Barbara, Maggie and Lawrence. Isabella is the wife of a MR. WHITE and resides in Leith, Scotland.

3. **John Goudie**³ (1), third son of Lawrence⁴ (1), was married and is now retired in consequence of poor health. He was employed with the Leith Dock Commission. There are two sons and two daughters.

- I. PETER GOUDIE⁴, is married and has two children. He is at present attached to the Canadian Expeditionary Force (1916).
- II. JOHN GOUDIE⁴ is in Ottawa, Canada.
- III. ELIZABETH GOUDIE⁴ is employed in the Drapery line.
- IV. CATHERINE GOUDIE⁴ is employed in the Drapery line.

4. **James Goudie**³ (1), fourth son of Lawrence² (1), is married but has no family. He is in the service of the Professional and Civil Service Stores, Edinburgh.

5. **Thomas Goudie**³ (1), fifth son of Lawrence² (1), was married and died last year (1914). He has five surviving children named as follows:—

- I. CLEMENTINE GOUDIE⁴ is married to a MR. FRAZER who is now with the British Expeditionary Force in France.
- II. HELEN GOUDIE⁴.
- III. ELIZABETH GOUDIE⁴.
- IV. JANE GOUDIE⁴.
- V. LAWRENCE GOUDIE⁴.

Lawrence Goudie is a member of the United Free Church and has been for many years a prominent Christian worker, occasionally occupying various pulpits both in Leith and Edinburgh.

Robert John Goudie is connected with the Established Church and has been particularly interested in work among the children and poorer classes.

Both sisters, Jane and Catherine, are connected with the Established Church.

The Goudies of Tollob, Shetland.

William Goudie¹ (1), a resident of Tollob, Dunrossness, Shetland, was born in 1748 and died in 1823, leaving issue as follows:—

Second Generation.

1. **William Goudie**² (1), a resident of Tollob, Dunrossness, Shetland, son of the preceding, born in 1773 and died in 1836, was a mason by trade, had issue four sons and four daughters. See forward.

Third Generation.

1. **Robert Goudie**³ (1), a resident of Sandwick, had issue four sons as follows:—

- I. WILLIAM GOUDIE⁴.
- II. THOMAS GOUDIE⁴.
- III. JOHN GOUDIE⁴, who settled in South America.
- IV. ROBERT GOUDIE⁴, died young.

2. **William Goudie**³ (2), a resident of Tollob, was born in 1804; married in 1826, died in 1881, leaving three sons and two daughters.

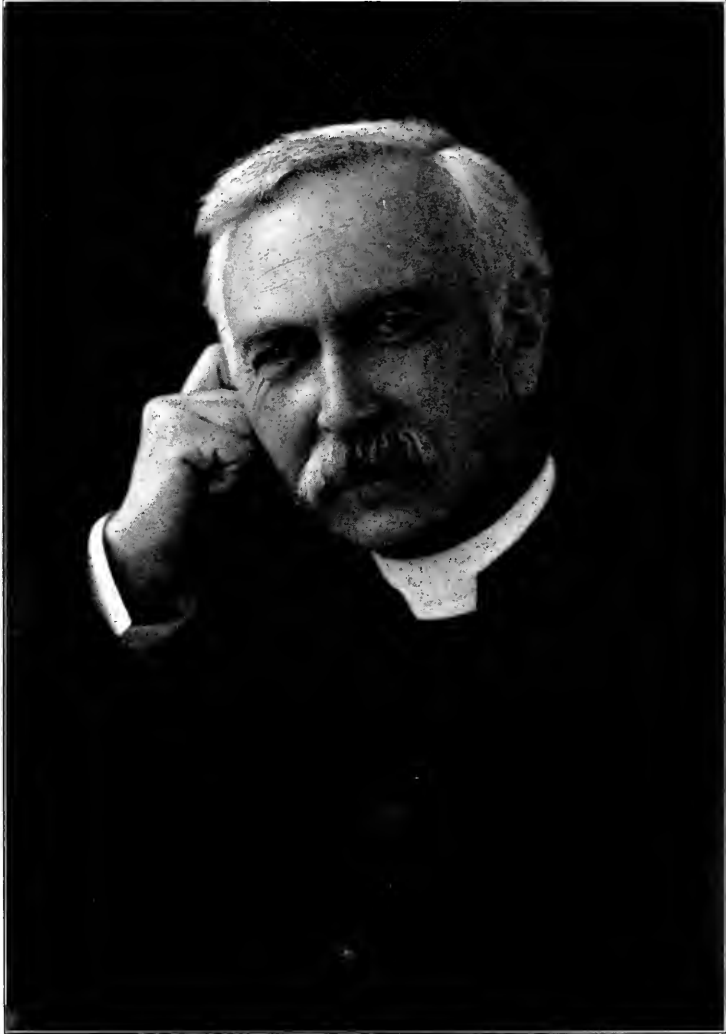
- I. REV. WILLIAM GOUDIE⁴, eldest son of William just mentioned, was born in Shetland and after undergoing a course of education and Theological training at Richmond College was appointed to India in 1881 as a Missionary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. On his return to this country (England) in 1906, his administrative abilities and his practical knowledge of the mission field led to his appointment to the position which he now occupies as one of the Secretaries of the Society. Mr. Goudie has contributed extensively to the magazines and to the daily press on subjects with which his long residence in the east has made him familiar, namely, Indian religion, poetry and philosophy, education, land tenure, the social disabilities of the lower castes and medical provisions. He resides in London, England. He was born in 1829 and carried on this family, having five sons and four daughters, all of whom were recently living. See forward.
- II. JOHN GOUDIE⁴, brother of Rev. William just mentioned, was born in 1804; married and had two sons and seven daughters of whom as follows:
 - (1) WILLIAM GOUDIE⁵, residing in Edinburgh, Scotland.
 - (2) JOHN GOUDIE⁵, residing in Edinburgh, Scotland.
- III. LAWRENCE GOUDIE⁵, brother to the preceding.

Fourth Generation.

CHILDREN OF REV. WILLIAM GOUDIE.

1. **William Goudie**⁴ (3), born 1857 (possibly the clergyman), had issue three sons and three daughters named as follows:—

- I. WILLIAM-JOHN Goudie⁵.
- II. HELEN-MAUDE Goudie⁵.
- III. FRANK-LESLIE Goudie⁵.
- IV. NANCY CATHERINE GOUDIE⁵.
- V. ALEXANDER MALERTON GOUDIE⁵.



REV. WILLIAM GOUDIE.

2. **James Goudie**⁴ (1), born in 1861, is a minister of the Wesleyan Methodist denomination. He has two sons and one daughter, named as follows:—
 - I. WILLIAM BRITTON GOUDIE⁵.
 - II. DONALD GOUDIE⁵.
 - III. KATHLEEN GOUDIE⁵.
3. **John Goudie**⁴ (1), born in 1863, is now in the United States Navy.
4. **Henry Goudie**⁴ (1), born in 1873, was married and had daughter Mary Goudie.
5. **Robert Goudie**⁴ (1), living in Durham, England.

The Shetlanders Croft.—As Shetland has been the home of numerous families bearing the Goudie name from an early period of their history it seems eminently proper to present a comprehensive description of the domestic conditions and habits of the peasant people of that interesting country. Having visited these far-away islands and traveled among the crofter and fishermen class of the inhabitants the writer's information was procured direct and can be given to the reader with assurance.

The lives of the peasant classes of Shetland have not changed very materially during the last century. The majority of the population are small farmers and spend much of their time on the sea. The crofter's and fisherman's house is one and the same. The ancient Norse land system is still in vogue in the Islands. The holdings are nearly all of small area. The typical Shetland house in long, low-walled, of stone and rudely built. The roof is thatched with straw and straw-ropes crossed over it and held down with whin stones at the eaves to keep it from blowing off during the strong winds that sweep the islands. There are usually but two rooms, called in the adopted language of the Scotch the "but" and the "ben." In nearly all of the houses the living room is without a floor and the fires built upon large flat stones laid upon the ground. Long chains are suspended from the roofs upon which the kettles hang when the cooking is being done. There are few chimneys and the smoke from the peat, the universal fuel, finds its way through an old barrel fixed in the roof. Oars, nets and fishlines are in evidence around the walls. The women in the crofters' home are all workers in wool and the hosiery industry constitutes the principal employment of these nimble-fingered housewives and daughters. The "Kairds," the "Spinnie" and the "Swerie" are seen in every house. Through the spare hours of the day and by the evening firelight these industrious women apply themselves to carding, spinning and knitting the wool from the "perie sheep" of the islands and thus produce the dainty, graceful white lace shawls for which they are noted. Not only are these fragile fabrics produced but numerous "haps" or heavy wraps knitted from the native colors of wool with wavy borders beautifully inwrought by the skillful knitters. Bright-colored and warm stockings are also turned out in great numbers. No time is allowed to run to waste. From the early dawn till late in the evening the humming wheel is heard and this plaintive music is accompanied by the snapping of the needles.

These Shetlanders are the lineal descendants of the Scandinavian Vikings and are almost universally blond with fair hair and blue eyes. The typical features are of the Norse mould and the temperamental characteristics distinctively those of the people from which they descended. They are hospitable and kind but very inquisitive and still superstitious. Many of the maidens are exceedingly pretty and winsome in manners. The common dialect is a commingling of Norse and

Scotch and the accent plaintive and pleasing. From early life the Shetlanders are acquainted with the sea and challenge Neptune in all his moods. From these humble crofters' homes the best sailors in the world are sent forth. The girls are not afraid of the "spume-drift" and may often be seen sitting on the gunwales of their fathers' boats many leagues from the land.

In just such homes as these briefly described in the foregoing lines were many of the families bearing the Goudie name reared and they will verify the statements herein given as they peruse these accounts; and with some there will be waking dreams of the old crofter hearthstones and the glimmering peat-fires smouldering upon the stone as looked upon from the great "resting chair" when wee lassies in the care-free days of childhood.

While the above delineation applies to the great majority of the inhabitants in the rural districts the writer is not insensible to the fact that there are a few families in the Shetlands who claim to belong to the aristocratic class and rank among the landlords there. Some of these families are descended from ancestors who emigrated from the Scandinavian countries at a very early period of the history of the Islands and the main lines have supported a higher style of living than the average crofters. There, more extensive land-holders still collect rents and assume superior prestige, but there are hundreds of the small crofts owned by the peasantry that have been in possession of the family for several centuries of uninterrupted tenure as entailed by the Norse land laws, and every one of these crofters considers himself a gentleman and every wife and daughter a lady—so long as they behave as such. They claim upon the best grounds that the rank is but the Guinea stamp and that the man's gold for all that. It is gratifying to believe that the inhabitants of the civilized world are coming more and more to regard character as infinitely above all claims to titles and outside pretensions; that truth is a cardinal virtue that cannot be dispensed with in the associations of our fellow-men.

The Shetland Sailor. If the traveller from a foreign land thinks the Shetland crofter and seaman does not esteem himself of some importance let him approach the average "Skipper" when walking abroad in his double-breasted "Reefer" under his flat-topped cap and his pipe-stem on an angle of forty-five degrees with the airs of the pretentious assumptions of the American dandy and he will soon be made to understand the meaning of haughty independence and self-assertion of the finest grades. When the Shetland seaman has returned from his voyage and is at home he assumes all of the airs of the aristocrat and walks with his head up and his shoulders thrown back as if he was monarch of all he surveyed and it would be presumptuous for any person crossing his track to attempt to play fast-and-loose with him. The old Viking blood smoulders in his veins and what if it be already kindled!

Marriages and Births in Sandwick.

Malcomb Goudie of Rumpa, son of Thomas and Grizel (Mainland) Goudie, to JANET, daughter of James and Janet (Halcrow) FLAUS, of Rumpa, Nov. 20, 1856, and had issue as follows:—

Gavin Goudie of Ireland Shetland to MARGARET SOUTHERLAND, March 8, 1855; son of Thomas.

Janet Goudie of Linds, daughter of William and Ursula Jamieson of Linds, to

LAWRENCE MCPHERSON, son of James McPherson, Jan. 3, 1856. These had issue as follows:

- I. THOMAS GOUDIE, born at Lochside, June 23, 1858.
- II. JESSIE GOUDIE, born at Lochside, Aug. 15, 1859.
- III. GIRZEL GOUDIE, born Dec. 8, 1862.
- IV. MALCOLM GOUDIE, born July 2, 1869. } Twins
- V. JEAN GOUDIE, born July 2, 1869. }

Janet Goudie of Dunrossness, daughter of William and Barbara (Leslie) Goudie, to THOMAS JAMIESON, son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Scott) Jamieson of Channerwick, Dec. 11, 1856.

James Goudie of Cunningsburgh, son of James and Helen (Duncan) Goudie, to CATHERINE JAMIESON, daughter of Lawrence and Agnes (Smith) Jamieson of Cunningsburgh, Dec. 24, 1857, and had issue.

- I. JAMES GOUDIE, born at Aithsetter, May 23, 1859.

Lawrence Goudie of Scarpness, son of James and Helen (Goodlad) Goudie, to MARION THOMSON, daughter of Walter and Janet (Duncan) Thomson of Scarpness, Oct. 13, 1859, and had issue as follows:

- I. WALTER GOUDIE, born at Scarpness, Aug. 17, 1860.
- II. JAMES GOUDIE, born in Ireland, March 5, 1862.
- III. HELEN M. GOUDIE, born in Ireland, Sept. 9, 1864.

Robert Goudie of Williamsetter, son of Thomas and Ursula (Sinclair) Goudie, to URSULA SINCLAIR, daughter of Henry and Ursula (Henderson) Sinclair, Dec. 20, 1860.

Robert Goudie of Lebitton, son of Robert and Margaret (Harper) Goudie, to MARY TOLLOCH, daughter of Matthew and Janet (Halcrow) Tolloch of Libiton, Jan. 10, 1861, and had issue as follows:—

- I. JANET GOUDIE, born at Liberton, Dec. 10, 1861.
- II. ROBERT GOUDIE, born at Liberton, Sept. 8, 1863.

James Goudie of Cunningsburgh, son of James and Helen (Duncan) Goudie, to JANET WILLIAMSON, daughter of Lawrence and Ann (Christie) Williamson of Cunningsburgh, Dec. 4, 1862, and had issue as follows:—

- I. LAWRENCE GOUDIE, born at Cunningsburgh, Dec. 19, 1863.
- II. ROBERT GOUDIE, born at Cunningsburgh, Aug. 8, 1866.
- III. PETER GOUDIE, born at Cunningsburgh, Sept. 21, 1868.
- IV. JOHN GOUDIE, born at Cunningsburgh, Aug. 25, 1870.

Barbara Goudie of Veister, daughter of Robert and Grace (Tolloch) Goudie, to JOHN DUNCAN of South Sand, son of William and Elizabeth (Smith) Duncan, Jan. 7, 1864.

Ursula Goudie of Williamsetter, daughter of Thomas and Ursula (Sinclair) Goudie, to ADAM LAWRENSEN of Yaffield, son of Malcolm and Janet (Malcolmson) Lawrenson, Feb. 18, 1864.

Joseph Goudie of Levenwick, son of Lawrence and Mary (Johnson) Goudie, to BARBARA LESLIE, daughter of Lawrence and Jane (Leslie) Leslie of Levenwick, Oct. 16, 1865, and had issue as follows:

- I. LAWRENCE GOUDIE, born at Levenwick, Oct. 27, 1869.

George Goudie of Linds, son of William and Ursula (Jamieson) Goudie, to MARGARET MALCOLMSON, daughter of James and Marion (White) Malcolmson of Setter, Dec. 7, 1865, and had issue as follows:

- I. GEORGE GOUDIE, born at Linds, Oct. 19, 1867.
- II. MARY ANN GOUDIE, born at Linds, Dec. 11, 1869.
- III. WILLIAM GOUDIE, born at Linds, April 17, 1872.
- IV. JANE GOUDIE, born at Cottage, Sept. 24, 1874.
- V. MARGARET GOUDIE, born at Cottage, Sept. 9, 1877.
- VI. THOMAS GOUDIE, born at Cottage, Aug. 9, 1879.

Thomas Goudie of Lochend, son of Gavin and Margaret (Ridland) Goudie, to ADRINA MULLAY, daughter of Arthur and Janet (Henderson) Mullay of Braes, Jan. 10, 1867, and had issue as follows:—

- I. THOMAS GOUDIE, born at Lochend, Nov. 18, 1867.
- II. MARGARET GOUDIE, born at Lochend, July 16, 1869.

Grace Goudie, daughter of Gavin and Janet (Goudie) Goudie, of Ireland, to LAWRENCE SMITH, son of Lawrence and Ann (Mouat) Smith, Dec. 14, 1867.

Gilbert Goudie, son of James and Jane (Gilbertson) Goudie of Levenwick, to AGNES JOHNSON, daughter of James and Williamina (Crawford) Johnson of Levenwick, Jan. 2, 1868, and had issue as follows:—

- I. JAMES GOUDIE, born at Levenwick, June 15, 1868.
- II. GILBERT GOUDIE, born at Levenwick, May 16, 1870.
- III. WILLIAM GOUDIE, born at Levenwick, Feb. 23, 1872.
- IV. GEORGE GOUDIE, born at Levenwick, July 10, 1873.
- V. HENRY GOUDIE, born at Levenwick, Dec. 26, 1877.
- VI. GAVIN GOUDIE, born at Levenwick, Sept. 15, 1878.

Susanna Goudie, daughter of James and Janet (Gilbertson) Goudie of Levenwick, to LAWRENCE WORK, son of Robert and Marion (Johnson) Work of Hoswick, Dec. 16, 1879.

James Goudie, son of William and Ursula (Jamieson) Goudie, of Linds, to JANE SINCLAIR, daughter of Magnus and Margaret (Mail) Sinclair of Channerwick, Dec. 12, 1870, and had issue as follows:—

- I. JANE GOUDIE, born at Linds, Aug. 14, 1875.

James Goudie, son of William and Jane (Colvin) Goudie, of Levenwick, to MARGARET MOUAT, daughter of John and Susanna (Mouat) Mouat of Levenwick, Feb. 21, 1871, and had issue as follows:—

- I. SUSANNA M. GOUDIE, born at Levenwick, Aug. 26, 1873.
- II. WILLIAM GOUDIE, born at Levenwick, July 16, 1876.
- III. MARGARET GOUDIE, born at Levenwick, Feb. 24, 1879.

James Goudie, son of Lawrence and Mary (Johnson) Goudie of Levenwick, to BARBARA GOUDIE, daughter of James and Barbara (Johnson) Goudie of Hoswick, Dec. 14, 1871.

Janet Goudie, daughter of James and Barbara (Johnson) Goudie of Hoswick, to JAMES DUNCAN, son of John and Jane (Smith) Duncan of Greenmow, Dec. 14, 1871.

Jane Goudie, daughter of Gavin and Margaret (Ridlon) Goudie, of Lochen, to MALCOLM MALCOLMSON, son of Malcolm and Margaret (Halcrow) Malcolmson of Channerwick, Nov. 7, 1872.

James Goudie, son of James and Janet (Gilbertson) Goudie, of Levenwick, to MARGARET SUTHERLAND, daughter of Thomas and Barbara (Leisk) Sutherland of Ellister, Jan. 9, 1873, and had issue as follows:—

- I. JAMES GOUDIE, born at Levenwick, Aug. 25, 1876.
- II. THOMAS GOUDIE, born at Levenwick, June 17, 1878.
- III. MARGARET GOUDIE, born at Levenwick, Jan. 4, 1883.
- IV. GILBERT GOUDIE, born at Levenwick, Jan. 10, 1885.
- V. BARBARA GOUDIE, born at Levenwick, June 2, 1888.

Jane Goudie, daughter of William and Jane (Colvin) Goudie, of Levenwick, to JAMES MOUAT, son of James and Janey (Colvin) Mouat of Levenwick, Jan. 27, 1874.

William Goudie, son of Robert and Grace (Tolloch) Goudie of Vister, to JANE HALCROW, daughter of Thomas and Marjorie (Sandison) Halcrow of Channerwick, Jan. 27, 1876, and had issue as follows:—

- I. MARIAH J. GOUDIE, born at Swinnister, Aug. 1877.
- II. JANE GOUDIE, born at Sandbraes, April 18, 1878.
- III. WILLIAM R. GOUDIE, born at Swinnister, July 23, 1879.
- IV. JAMES J. GOUDIE, born at Manse Cottage, May 20, 1881.
- V. HENRY GOUDIE, born at Manse Cottage, Jan. 19, 1884.
- VI. JANEY GOUDIE, born at Manse Cottage, Feb. 2, 1886.
- VII. WILLIAM GOUDIE, born at Manse Cottage, Sept. 7, 1891.

James Goudie, son of John and Barbara (Adamson) Goudie of Moors, to JANE, daughter of Henry and Jane (Sandison) HALCROW of Sandwick, Oct. 28, 1876.

Marion Goudie, daughter of George and Margaret (Jamieson) Goudie of Levenwick, to GAVIN, son of James and Janet (Colvin) MOUAT of Levenwick, Dec. 28, 1876.

Margaret Goudie, daughter of George and Margaret (Jamieson) Goudie of Levenwick, to ROBERT, son of Adam and Janet (Morrison) JOHNSON, Jan. 31, 1878.

Marion Goudie, daughter of James and Janet (Gilbertson) Goudie, of Levenwick, to HENRY, son of Henry and Maly (Halcrow) SINCLAIR, Feb. 7, 1878.

John Goudie, son of John and Barbara (Adamson) Goudie of Moors, to JOAN, daughter of Jeremiah and Christina (Hay) LESLIE of Hulland, Aug. 1, 1882, and had issue as follows:

- I. CHRISTINA GOUDIE, born at Houlland, Dec. 28, 1883.
- II. BRUCE B. GOUDIE, born at Houlland, Aug. 23, 1884.
- III. JAMES G. GOUDIE, born at Moors, Nov. 27, 1888.
- IV. JEREMIAH T. GOUDIE, born at Moors, March 27, 1891.
- V. JOHANNA N. GOUDIE, born at Moors, July 8, 1893.
- VI. MARGARET H. GOUDIE, born at Hoswick, March 7, 1896.
- VII. GEORGE J. GOUDIE, born at Hoswick, May 7, 1898.
- VIII. LAWRENCE GOUDIE, born at Hoswick, April 14, 1903.

Grace M. Goudie, daughter of Malcolm and Janet (Flaws) Goudie, of Lochside, to JAMES, son of William and Catherine (Shewan) JOHNSON, of Sandwick Feb. 26, 1885.

George Goudie, son of John and Barbara (Adamson) Goudie, of Moors, to MARGARET, daughter of Jeremiah and Christina (Hay) LESLIE, Jan. 29, 1885.

Walter Goudie of Scalloway, son of Lawrence and Mary (Thompson) Goudie, to ELIZABETH, daughter of Thomas and Barbara (Jamieson) LAWRENSON of Yaffield Nov. 26, 1885, and had issue as follows:—

- I. MARY E. GOUDIE, born at Yaffield, Sept. 5, 1886.
- II. JAMES L. GOUDIE, born at Yaffield, June 17, 1889.

Robert Goudie, son of Robert and Grace (Tolloch) Goudie of Cullister, to MARGARET, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Halcrow) TAIT of Stove, Dec. 24, 1885, and had issue as follows:—

- I. ROBERT GOUDIE, born at Cullister, Sept. 22, 1886. } Twins.
- II. GAVIN GOUDIE, born at Cullister, Sept. 22, 1886. }
- III. ISABELLA GOUDIE, born at Stove, March 25, 1888.

Barbara Goudie, daughter of Robert and Grace (Tolloch) Goudie of Cullister, to HENRY, son of Malcolm and Ann (Goudie) HALCROW of Hoswick, Jan. 21, 1886.

Lawrence Goudie, son of Lawrence and Adrina (Scheen) Goudie of Ghoster, to BARBARA, daughter of John and Mary (Halcrow) TAIT of Gulberwick, Jan. 21, 1886.

James Goudie, son of William and Ursula (Jamieson) Goudie, of Swinister, to SARAH, daughter of Adam and Sarah (Smith) Smith of Swinister, Feb. 11, 1886.

Ursula Goudie, daughter of Malcolm and Joan (Davidson) Goudie, of Linds, to JAMES, son of Robert and Margaret (Smith) MCPHERSON of Blosta, Jan. 17, 1889.

William Goudie, son of George and Margaret (Malcolmson) Goudie of Setter, to MARGARET, daughter of Alexander and Jemima (Tolloch) SMITH of Whirley, Feb. 20, 1896, and had issue as follows:—

- I. JEMIMA GOUDIE, born at Sandbrae, Dec. 19, 1897.
- II. WILLIAM GOUDIE, born at Annfield Cottage, Nov. 8, 1899.
- III. GEORGE GOUDIE, born at Annfield Cottage, May 11, 1901.

Davina Goudie, daughter of Malcolm and Joan (Davidson) Goudie, of Linds, to JAMES, son of James and Mary (Smith) Halcrow, of Stove, Feb. 21, 1907.

James Goudie, son of James and Catherine (Jamieson) Goudie, born at Aithsetter, May 23, 1859.

Unclassified Births.

CHILDREN OF JAMES AND CHRISTINA (ROBERTSON) GOUDIE.

1. MARY GOUDIE, born at Levenwick, May 17, 1855.
2. JAMES GOUDIE, born at Levenwick, Sept. 22, 1856.
3. JAMES GOUDIE, born at Levenwick, Aug. 4, 1859.
4. JOHN GOUDIE, born at Levenwick, Jan. 27, 1864.

CHILDREN OF JAMES AND JANET (GILBERTSON) GOUDIE.

1. MARION GOUDIE, born at Levenwick, April 3, 1855.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND JANE (COLVIN) GOUDIE.

1. LILLAS GOUDIE, born at Levenwick, April 29, 1855.
2. GRIZEL GOUDIE, born at Levenwick, July 22, 1858.
3. JANET GOUDIE, born at Levenwick, Nov. 18, 1861.

CHILDREN OF MALCOLM AND JOAN (DAVIDSON) GOUDIE.

1. THOMAS GOUDIE, born in Cunningsburgh, July 29, 1855.
2. JOAN GOUDIE, born in Cunningsburgh, June 3, 1857.
3. URSULA GOUDIE, born in Cunningsburgh, May 20, 1859.
4. MARGARET GOUDIE, born in Cunningsburgh, July 30, 1861.
5. JANET GOUDIE, born in Cunningsburgh, May 29, 1865.
6. DAVINA GOUDIE, born in Cunningsburgh, May 3, 1868.
7. MALCOLM GOUDIE, born in Cunningsburgh, Jan. 16, 1871.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND ISABELLA (JAMIESON) GOUDIE.

1. JEMIMA GOUDIE, born in Channerwick, Aug. 26, 1855.
2. WILLIAM GOUDIE, born in Channerwick, May 6, 1857.
3. JEREMIAH GOUDIE, born in Channerwick, Dec. 24, 1861.
4. JOHN GOUDIE, born in Channerwick, March 29, 1865.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND BARBARA (ADAMSON) GOUDIE.

1. JAMES GOUDIE, born in Linds, Sept. 23, 1856.
2. JOHN GOUDIE, born in Linds, Dec. 7, 1858.
3. GEORGE GOUDIE, born in Moors, Feb. 6, 1861.
4. BARBARA J. GOUDIE, born in Moors, May 28, 1863.
5. LAWRENCE GOUDIE, born in Moors, Dec. 31, 1865.
6. URSULA GOUDIE, born in Moors, Feb. 12, 1868.
7. LAWRENCE GOUDIE, born in Moors, Jan. 28, 1870.
8. URSULA GOUDIE, born in Moors, Nov. 18, 1872.

CHILDREN OF JAMES AND BARBARA (JOHNSON) GOUDIE.

1. ELIZABETH GOUDIE, born in Hoswick, Dec. 14, 1856.
2. ROBERT T. GOUDIE, born in Hoswick, Aug. 3, 1859.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND MARGARET (INKSTER) GOUDIE.

1. JANE GOUDIE, born in Valster, Sept. 7, 1879.
2. LAURINA GOUDIE, born in Valster, Jan. 17, 1881.
3. JAMES GOUDIE, born in Valster, Nov. 7, 1883.

CHILDREN OF GAVIN AND GRACE (JOHNSON) GOUDIE.

1. JANET E. GOUDIE, born at Claypots, Aug. 1, 1880.
2. GRACE E. GOUDIE, born at Claypots, March 27, 1882.
3. BARBARA A. GOUDIE, born at Claypots, May 4, 1884.
4. GAVIN GOUDIE, born at Levenwick, April 21, 1886.
5. JAMES W. GOUDIE, born at Levenwick, April 18, 1888.
6. CATHERINE GOUDIE, born at Levenwick, April 18, 1888. } Twins.
7. MARY A. GOUDIE, born at Levenwick, Jan. 20, 1889.
8. WILLIAM J. GOUDIE, born at Levenwick, Aug. 4, 1891.
9. GAVIN GOUDIE, born at Levenwick, May 3, 1894.

CHILDREN OF SINCLAIR AND MARGARET (MORRISON) GOUDIE.

1. MARIA GOUDIE, born at Runn, May 11, 1885.
2. CATHERINE GOUDIE, born at Runn, Oct. 11, 1887.
3. MARGARET GOUDIE, born at Runn, Aug. 11, 1890.
4. ROBERT L. GOUDIE, born at Runn, Aug. 10, 1895.
5. MARY GOUDIE, born at Runn, June 11, 1898.

CHILDREN OF ROBERT AND JANET (LEISK) GOUDIE

1. ROBERT A. GOUDIE, born at Ellister, Nov. 14, 1888.
2. ROBERT A. GOUDIE, born at Ellister, Dec. 27, 1889.
3. BELLA GOUDIE, born at Ellister, Nov. 11, 1892.

CHILDREN OF JAMES J. AND GEORGINA (SMITH) GOUDIE.

1. JAMES GOUDIE, born at Hillside Cottage, Oct. 28, 1899.
2. WILLIAM B. S. GOUDIE, born at Sandwick, Jan. 3, 1903.

3. JANET GOUDIE, born at Houlland, Dec. 16, 1905.
4. JOHN GOUDIE, born at Victoria Cottage, May 13, 1907.
5. HENRIETTA GOUDIE, born at The Rocks, July 1, 1909. } Twins.
6. JOHN S. GOUDIE, born at The Rocks, July 1, 1909. }
7. GEORGE GOUDIE, born at The Rocks, Jan. 22, 1911.
8. ALLAN S. GOUDIE, born at The Rocks, March 3, 1912.
9. JEREMIAH T. GOUDIE, born at The Rocks, Nov. 5, 1915.

CHILDREN OF GEORGE AND EMILY (DUNCAN) GOUDIE.

1. CATHERINE M. GOUDIE, born in Setter, Dec. 2, 1901.
2. EMILY GOUDIE, born in Setter, Jan. 4, 1904.
3. GEORGE S. GOUDIE, born at Northern Cottage, Jan. 27, 1906.
4. EMILY ANN GOUDIE, born at Northern Cottage, June 22, 1910.
5. HENRY GOUDIE, born at Manse Cottage, Jan. 22, 1916.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS AND GRACE (MAIL) GOUDIE.

1. GRACE E. GOUDIE, born at Claypots, March 27, 1882.
2. THOMAS GOUDIE, born at Claypots, Aug. 17, 1883.

Lawrence Goudy, born at Valster, June 15, 1868, son of Lawrence and Jane Inkster.

Janet Goudie, born at Claypots, Feb. 9, 1869, daughter of ——— Elizabeth Goudie.

Margaret Goudie, born at Levenwick, Feb. 24, 1879, daughter of James and Margaret (Mouat) Goudie.

James A. Goudie, born April 4, 1884, son of William and Jane (Halcrow) Goudie.

James L. Goudie, born at Yarfield, June 17, 1889, son of Walter and Elizabeth (Lawrenson) Goudie.

Lawrence Goudie, born at Hoswick, Jan. 18, 1892, son of Lawrence and Maggie (Bain) Goudie.

Ann E. Goudie, born Jan. 25, 1895, at Setter, daughter of George and Ann (Smith) Goudie.

Lawrence Goudie, born at Manse Cottage, Jan. 11, 1898, son of Thomas and Jane Goudie of Stove.

Alexander T. Goudie, born at Annfield, April 7, 1914, son of William and Margaret (Smith) Goudie.

Jennie Goudie, born at Hoswick, Feb. 24, 1915, daughter of James and Martha (Sinclair) Goudie.

Goudies of Sandwich—Deaths.

Robert Goudie, son of Robert and Marion (Leslie) Goudie, died at Greenfield, Dec. 1, 1855, aged 84 years.

Robert Goudie, son of Robert and Margaret (Harper) Goudie, died at Lebitton, April 10, 1864, aged 28 years.

James Goudie, son of James and Marion (Mouat) Goudie, died at Levenwick, June 13, 1868.

Walter Goudie, son of Oliver and Barbara (Robertson) Goudie, died at Hoswick, Nov. 2, 1869, aged 77 years.

James Goudie, son of Thomas and Grace (Mainland) Goudie, died at Claypots, July 21, 1870, aged 45 years.

William Goudie, son of Oliver and Barbara (Robertson) Goudie, died at Linds, Dec. 22, 1872, aged 75 years.

Lawrence Goudie, son of John and Margaret (Jamieson) Goudie, died at Levenwick, Sept. 21, 1872, aged 61 years.

Walter Goudie, son of James and Barbara (Johnson) Goudie, died at Hoswick, Dec. 8, 1875, aged 21 years.

Robert Goudie, son of James and Barbara (Johnson) Goudie, died at Hoswick, Sept. 29, 1876, aged 17 years.

Barbara Goudie, daughter of James and Barbara (Johnson) Goudie, died at Hoswick, Jan. 16, 1876, aged 33 years.

William Goudie, son of Malcolm and Joan (Davidson) Goudie, died in Cunningsburgh, Nov. 5, 1877, aged 23 years.

Gavin Goudie, son of John and Agnes (Robertson) Goudie, died at Claypots, Oct. 15, 1879, aged 90 years.

Gavin Goudie, son of Thomas and Grace (Mainland) Goudie, died at Lochend, April 1, 1882, aged 72 years.

Thomas Goudie, son of Lawrence and Catherine (Brown) Goudie, died at Valster, Nov. 30, 1883, aged 76 years.

Robert Goudie, son of Robert and Ursula (Sinclair) Goudie, died at William Setter, May 4, 1883, aged 17 years.

George Goudie, son of James and Marion (Mouat) Goudie, died at Levenwick, Feb. 18, 1885, aged 72 years.

Catherine Goudie, daughter of Gavin and Agnes (Gordon) Goudie, died at Claypots, June 21, 1886, aged 70 years.

Malcom Goudie, son of Thomas and Janet (Helcrow) Goudie, died at Sandwick, May 8, 1888, aged 75 years.

Thomas Goudie, son of Thomas and Adrina (Mullay) Goudie, died at Maywick, Jan. 3, 1892, aged 24 years.

James Goudie, son of John and Agnes (Colvin) Goudie, died at Levenwick, March 4, 1893, aged 80 years.

William Goudie, son of William and Ann (Mouat) Goudie, died at Levenwick, June 18, 1896, aged 85 years.

James Goudie, son of Walter and Margaret (Davidson) Goudie, died at Hoswick Dec. 6, 1899, aged 84 years.

William Goudie, son of James C. and Margaret (Mouat) Goudie, died at Levenwick, Sept. 19, 1900, aged 24 years.

James C. Goudie, son of William and Jane (Colvin) Goudie, died at Levenwick, July 1, 1903, aged 65 years.

James Goudie, son of William and Ursula (Jamieson) Goudie, died at Linds, June 26, 1905, aged 64 years.

John Goudie, son of James J. and Georgina (Smith) Goudie, died at Sandwick, June 15, 1907, aged 1 month.

Malcom Goudie, son of William and Ursula (Jamieson) Goudie, died at Linds, April 20, 1908, aged 83 years.

James Goudie, son of Thomas and Ursula (Sinclair) Goudie, died at Plenty, May 2, 1909, aged 71 years.

Henry Goudie, son of James and Jane (Halcrow) Goudie, died at Manse Cottage, June 30, 1909, aged 25 years.

Margaret H. Goudie, daughter of John and Johann (Leslie) Goudie, died at Hoswick, Oct. 3, 1909, aged 13 years.

Helen Goudie, daughter of James and Jane (Halcrow) Goudie, died at William Setter, June 29, 1912, aged 50 years.

Grace Goudie, daughter of William and Jane (Colvin) Goudie, died at Levenwick, Jan. 31, 1913, aged 54 years.

John Goudie, son of William and Ursula (Jamieson) Goudie, died at Moors, Dec. 11, 1913, aged 84 years.

Alexander T. Goudie, son of William and Margaret (Smith) Goudie, died at Sandwick, April 24, 1914, aged 16 days.

Robert Goudie, son of Robert and Grace (Tolloch) Goudie, died at Stove, June 14, 1914, aged 64 years.

Robert Goudie, son of Gavin and Agnes (Gordon) Goudie, died at Viester, Sept. 21, 1875, aged 57 years.

James Goudie, son of John and Margaret (Inkster) Goudie, died at Valster, Jan. 15, 1915, aged 31 years.

Marjory Goudie, daughter of John and Martha Goudie, died at Wart, June 16, 1857, aged 81 years.

Thomas Goudie, son of Malcolm and Janet (Flause) Goudie, died at Lochside, July 18, 1858, aged 1 month.

Robert Goudie, son of Robert and Mary (Tolloch) Goudie, died at Lebitton, Jan. 22, 1864, aged 4 months.

Barbara Goudie, daughter of David and Janet (Colvin) Goudie, died at Levenwick, Nov. 30, 1867, aged 95 years.

Lawrence Goudie, son of John and Barbara (Adamson) Goudie, died at Moors, April 6, 1869, aged 3 ½ years.

Ursula Goudie, daughter of John and Barbara (Adamson) Goudie, died at Moors, April 5, 1869, aged 14 months.

Jane Goudie, daughter of Thomas and Grace (Mainland) Goudie, died at Stove, Dec. 10, 1872, aged 45 years.

Robert Goudie, son of William and Elizabeth (Leslie) Goudie, died at Lebitton, Sept. 21, 1875, aged 78 years.

Barbara Goudie, daughter of James and Barbara (Johnson) Goudie, died at Hoswick, Jan. 16, 1876, aged 33 years.

Thomas Goudie, son of Thomas and Grace (Mail) Goudie, died at Claypots, March 11, 1881, aged 7 months.

Ann Goudie, daughter of William and Jane (Colvin) Goudie, died at Levenwick, April 21, 1881, aged 41 years.

Marjory Goudie, daughter of James and Ellen (Goodlad) Goudie, died at Braes, Jan. 8, 1881, aged 49 years.

Elizabeth Goudie, daughter of James and Barbara (Johnson) Goudie, died at Hoswick, May 7, 1883, aged 26 years.

Martha Goudie, daughter of Gavin and Marion (Stuart) Goudie, died at Stove, May 5, 1885, aged 70 years.

Janet Goudie, daughter of James and Janet (Gilbertson) Goudie, died at Levenwick, June 20, 1886, aged 35 years.

Catherine Goudie, daughter of Gavin and Grace (Johnson) Goudie, died at Levenwick, April 27, 1888, aged 8 days.

John Goudie, son of James and Christina (Robertson) Goudie, died at Levenwick, Jan. 29, 1888, aged 28 years.

Margaret Goudie, daughter of James and Christina (Robertson) Goudie, died at Levenwick, Feb. 15, 1890, aged 47 years.

Margaret Goudie, daughter of Thomas and Adrina (Mullay) Goudie, died at Lochend, Aug. 11, 1894, aged 25 years.

Ann E. Goudie, daughter of George W. and Emily (Duncan) Goudie, died at Setter, Aug. 31, 1902, aged 7 years.

Emily Goudie, daughter of George W. and Emily (Duncan) Goudie, died at Setter, April 16, 1904, aged 3 months.

Jane Goudie, daughter of James and Jane (Halcrow) Goudie, died at Manse Cottage, May 18, 1904, aged 18 years.

James Goudie, son of John and Barbara (Adamson) Goudie, died at Manse Cottage, July 17, 1904, aged 47 years.

Barbara Goudie, daughter of James and Margaret (Southerland) Goudie, died at Levenwick, May 7, 1905, aged 24 years.

Oliver Goudie, resident of Sandwick, Shetland, had a son —

WILLIAM GOUDIE who married CECILIA JAMIESON and had issue:—

1. JOHN GOUDIE, born 1827, married BARBARA ADAMSON in Sandwick, Shetland, Dec. 27, 1851, born in Sandwick in 1828, and had issue.
 1. JOHN GOUDIE, born in Shetland, Grocer's clerk, Hoswick, married in Sandwick, Shetland, born in Dunrossness 1861. He born 1859. Was married 1881 to JOHANN LESLIE, born in Dunrossness. Children as follows:—
 - I. CHRISTIANA B. GOWDY, born 1882. In Camdon, Falkirk, Scotland.
 - II. BRUCE B. GOUDIE, born in Sandwick, Shetland, Aug. 23, 1884. Clerk, residence 5802 May St., Chicago, Ills.; married there April 28, 1909, ANNE RUSSELL, born in Falkirk, Scotland, Aug. 1, 1887. One child, Isabella Robertson Goudie, born in Chicago, Ills., Feb. 16, 1910. Returned to 10 Vicar St., Falkirk, Scotland.
 - III. JOHN W. GOUDIE, born in Sandwick, Shetland, 1886.
 - IV. JAMES G. GOUDIE, born in Sandwick, " 1888.
 - V. JEREMIAH T. GOUDIE, born in " " 1890.
 - VI. JOHANN C. GOUDIE, born in " " 1892. M. Dec 15, 1910.
 - VII. MARGARET H. GOUDIE, born " " 1894; died Oct. 3, 1909.

VIII.	GEORGE ST. C. J. born	“	“	1897.
IX.	LAURENCE born	“	“	1892.
2.	JAMES GOUDIE.			
3.	GEORGE GOUDIE.			
4.	LAURENCE GOUDIE.			
5.	BARBARA GOUDIE.			
6.	CECILIA GOUDIE.			
7.	BETTIE GOUDIE.			

Goudies of Ællesdale.

James Goudie, parents' names unknown, was supposed to have been born in Wiesdale, Shetland, about 1818. He married **MARY-ANN SMITH** of London, England (born in 1820), June 14, 1842. He died in or about 1878; the latter in 1902. These had issue as follows:—

1. **Agnes Goudie** was married to **ERASMUS IRVINE** and died in Australia. She had issue four sons. She married secondly **GEORGE CAMERON** by whom no issue.
 2. **James Arnold Goudie** married **ELIZABETH MARIA RUTLEDGE**, by whom a son and daughter. He married second **JEANNIE SMITH** now living but no issue. Mr. Goudie has deceased.
 3. **John Smith Goudie** married **URSULA COLVIN** by whom sons and daughters. He lives in New Zealand.
 4. **Elizabeth Maria Goudie** was married to **THOMAS NELSON** by whom issue one son named Thomas. Both parents are deceased.
 5. **Mary Ann Goudie** was married to **CHARLES SPENCE** and had issue five sons and two daughters.
 6. **Samuel Smith Goudie** was born in Lerwick, Shetland, in 1855; married **MARION BROWN AITKEN** of Dalkieth, Scotland, born in 1855, daughter of John Aitkin, M.R.C.V.S. and Ann Smith. He was educated at Lerwick and entered the service of the Commercial Bank of Scotland Ltd., in which he has held several important appointments, and is now, as Agent, in charge of the bank in the city of Dundee, Scotland. He is a Justice of the Peace for the county of Caithness and a director in Scotland of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co. Ltd. See portrait. He has issue four sons and one daughter as follows:—
 - I. **ANNIE SMITH GOUDIE**, born in 1881; was married to **ALEXANDER PROCTOR**, Merchant in Russia in 1913, and had issue a son, Allan Proctor, born March 31, 1915.
 - II. **ARNOLD JAMES GOUDIE**, born in 1883, now in Rhodesia.
 - III. **SAMUEL HERBERT GOUDIE**, born in 1886, now at Montevideo.
 - IV. **ALEXANDER GEORGE AITKEN GOUDIE**, born in 1888, now in Calcutta.
 - V. **HAROLD OLRIG GOUDIE**, born in 1890, now in Bahia Blanca, South America.
-

Goudies in Canada.

7. **Martha Eliza Goudie** married to **LAURENCE WILLIAMSON** and had issue four daughters and three sons.

Magnus Goudie (2), son of Gavin (1) and Barbara (Goudie) of Scasborough, Dunrossness, Shetland Isles, born June 5, 1821; married **ELIZABETH WILLIAM-**

SON, daughter of George Williamson, born April 15, 1818 and died in Lisbon, N. H., at the home of her son Lawrence Oct. 7, 1901, where she had lived for 16 years. Mr. Goudie had died in Martinville, P. Q., June 29, 1883, and she was carried to that place and buried beside him. This family came from the Shetland Isles to Canada in 1869 and finally settled on a farm in Martinville. There were nine children named as follows:—

1. ANN GOUDIE, born in Scousborough, Dunrossness, Shetland, Jan. 16, 1844; was married to MALCOLM MOUAT in her native parish and died there 1915, leaving issue of whom more.
2. BARBARA GOUDIE, born in Scousborough, Dunrossness, Shetland, June 5, 1846 and died Oct. 25, 1882. She was the wife of MALCOLM WILLIAMSON by whom issue of whom more.
3. GAVIN GOUDIE, born in Scousborough, Dunrossness, Shetland, July 18, 1849, came to Inverness, Canada in 1869, and to Martinville, P. Q., in 1873. He married ELLA PARSONS Feb. 21, 1883, and resides as a farmer in Martinville. Three children, Blanche-Anne, born May 30, 1884, was married Sept. 14, 1910 to HERBERT ROLLINS; Beatrice A., born Nov. 20, 1889, and a daughter died in infancy.
4. SARAH GOUDIE, born in Scousborough, Dunrossness, Shetland, April 18, 1852; died —, buried in Martinville, P. Q.
5. LAWRENCE W. GOUDIE (1), second son of Magnus (1) and Elizabeth (Williamson) Goudie, born in Scousborough, parish of Dunrossness, Shetland Isles, April 2, 1855, came to Canada in 1869. He removed to Lisbon, N. H., where he still resides. He married ALMA CLOUGH, born in Lyman, N. H., daughter of William Thornton and Betsey Bishop, who died in Lisbon, N. H., April 7, 1893, aged 42 years, 10 months and 21 days. These had issue three sons.
6. GEORGE GOUDIE, born in Scousborough, Dunrossness, Shetland, Oct. 14, 1857; died June 19, 1873, and was buried in Martinville, P. Q.
7. ELIZABETH GOUDIE, born in Dunrossness, Shetland, April 8, 1860; was married in Martinville, P. Q., March 3, 1891, to ALBERT H. CLOUGH, son of Jeremiah and Martha (Buck) Clough, born in Bath, N. H., Dec. 14, 1851. Carpenter by trade. Issue:—
 - I. JERE. MAGNUS CLOUGH, born in Bath, N. H., March 31, 1894; married Oct. 11, 1915 ROSE SCUDDER, born July 25, 1895, and has issue Lawrence Albert Clough, born in Whitefield, N. H., July 28, 1916.
 - II. ROY LAWRENCE CLOUGH, born in Lisbon, N. H., Dec. 22, 1891.
8. SARAH GOUDIE, born May 10, 1864, died April 18, 1885.

Parliamentary Voters (Householders and Non-Resident
Proprietors) in Shetland.

1893

Dunrossness Parish.


Andrew Goudie,	BRAEFIELD.
Gavin Goudie,	NORTH SCOUSBRO.
James Goudie,	BRAKE.
Peter Goudie,	LUNNABISTER.
Thomas Goudie,	BERWICK.
Gilbert Goudie,	EDINBURGH.
Laurence Goudie,	GOSETER.
William Goudie,	SEMBLISTER.
George Goudie,	SCATNESS.
John Goudie,	TOLOB.
Olla Goudie,	WATERBROUGH.
Robert Goudie,	VIRKIE.

Sandwich Parish.

James Goudie,	BEDDIED, LEVANWICK.
George Goudie,	LINDS.
George Goudie,	SETTER.
James Goudie,	HOSWICK.
James Goudie,	SOUTH END LEVANWICK.
James Goudie,	GRIND.
James Galvin Goudie,	UPPERTOWN.
John Goudie,	MOORS.
Malcolm Goudie,	LINDS.
Robert Goudie,	WILLIAMSETTER.
Thomas Goudie,	LOCHEND.
William Goudie,	UPPERTOWN.

Other Parishes.

Hay Goudie,	CALFIRTH, NESTING.
Robert Goudie,	CALFIRTH, NESTING.
James Goudie,	SKELLISTER, NESTING.
Walter Goudie,	SCALLOWAY, TINGWALL.
John Goudie,	BRECK, WHITENESS.
James Tolloch Goudie,	SAND HOUSE, SANDSTING.
Arthur Goudie,	UPPER SOUND, GULBERWICK.
James Goudie,	ESSEX, LERWICK.
John Goudie,	AUSTRALIA, LERWICK.
James Goudie,	HILLHEAD, LERWICK.
James Mouat Goudie,	MONTFIELD, LERWICK.
William Goudie,	HANGCLIFF LANE, LERWICK.
John Goudie,	ANNSBRAE PLACE, LERWICK.



The Gaudies in the Orkney Isles.

About contemporary with the settlement of the ancestors of the families in the Shetland Isles the Gadies or Gawdies established themselves in the Orcadian mainland. They were never very numerous there, however, and the branches of whom we have obtained authentic information were principally located in the parishes of Sandwick, Harray, Cairston and Ophir. The existing traditions held by the few remaining families ascribe the origin of their race to a Scandinavian source. Some assume to say there were two brothers who came from Norway and that one of these settled in Shetland, the other in Orkney. James Spence Gaudie writing from Netherhall, Marwick, Birsey, Orkney Isles, says, "I would like to point out that all of our families in Orkney spell the name "Gawdie," but there are not more than four or five households now in the Islands. My own people are supposed to have been here 600 years and old records seem to prove that our ancestors have occupied our present farm for 300 years. The vital records of our family, the births, marriages and deaths, will be found in the Church Registers of the parishes of Birsey and Harray; and there should be some account of the family in the Estate Books of the Dundas and Morton families, from whom the Gawdies have held their farm-lands for many years."

Mr. W. H. Groundwater, of Sackford, England, and an Orcadian, who can remember back for 70 years, says: "The Orkney Goudies were from Norway. I recall but one family of this name, however; this composed of two sons of one George Goudie, named George and Peter. Both were old men and one of them was a bachelor. The other was married and had a son also named Peter who was a 'Shellback' (Sailor) and died abroad. The father of these brothers was dead long before my time. These were farmers and lived in the township of Cestrain, in the parish of Ophir. There were other families of Gawdies or Goudies who earlier lived in the parish of Sandwick. From about 1820-50 a Gilbert Goudie lived in Stromness. The ancestors must have come very early to Orkney, for there is a small farm near the village of Stromness still called 'Gaudiesback,' though no person of the name has been known to have lived there. The Scandinavians have left a greater impress on Scotland, and even in England, than is generally supposed. Some of the Highlanders are pure Norse, and in England, Cumberland and portions of Yorkshire the people show strong Norse characteristics. If ever a Goudie came into Scotland from Suffolk or Norfolk, he must have been left there by the receding tide of some Norse invasion. A river in Aberdeenshire is named 'Gadie' and may have some connection with the family."

Mr. Peter Goudie of Newhouse, Ophir, communicating his knowledge on this subject by letter, says: "We are the only family in Orkney named Goudie. About 40 or 50 years ago there were two or three families of the name in Stromness, but there are none now. There was a family in Stennis but all are gone; all have died or emigrated. There are several families of Gaudie in Orkney; some in the parish of Stromness, some in Birsey and some in the parish of Holm. The Gawdies and Gowdies are understood to be quite distinct. The Goudie family to which I belong came from Caithness 1780-1800. The first of that name was a John Goudie who was my grandfather's father, so I am only the fourth generation of this branch. This John Goudie came here to serve for a man who lived at the Hall of Cestrain,

and was connected with the family in Stromness. I do not know where my great-grandfather or my grandfather were born, but my father was born in Cestrain in 1825 and died in 1908 aged 83 years. My grandfather was 72 years of age when he died”.

Mrs. G. Wright, Dundas Street, Stromness, Orkney, writing of the family says: “My grandmother’s name was Margaret Goudie, my great-grandfather being Baker Goudie who came from the parish of Ophir and settled down in the small town of Stromness as a blacksmith. He died in the year 1831 at the age of 69 years. My grandfather was 72 years of age when he died. My father also had an uncle James Goudie who went to Australia and died there.

Ellen Flett, writing from Stone Hall, Grimbister, Firth, Orkney, says: “My father was the eldest son of Mary Gowdy. I have heard my father say there were two Gowdy brothers who came with Scandinavian emigrants. One brother went to Shetland and the other settled in Orkney. Both married but I cannot tell how many children the one who went to Shetland had. The one who remained in Orkney had two daughters and one son. The two daughters were married; one of them had three sons and one daughter; the other, with whom I am connected, had five daughters and six sons. I am sorry to say that the name Gowdy has entirely died out of Orkney. The parishes in which they flourished were Firth and Stennis, and I think their records will be found in the Firth Registers”.

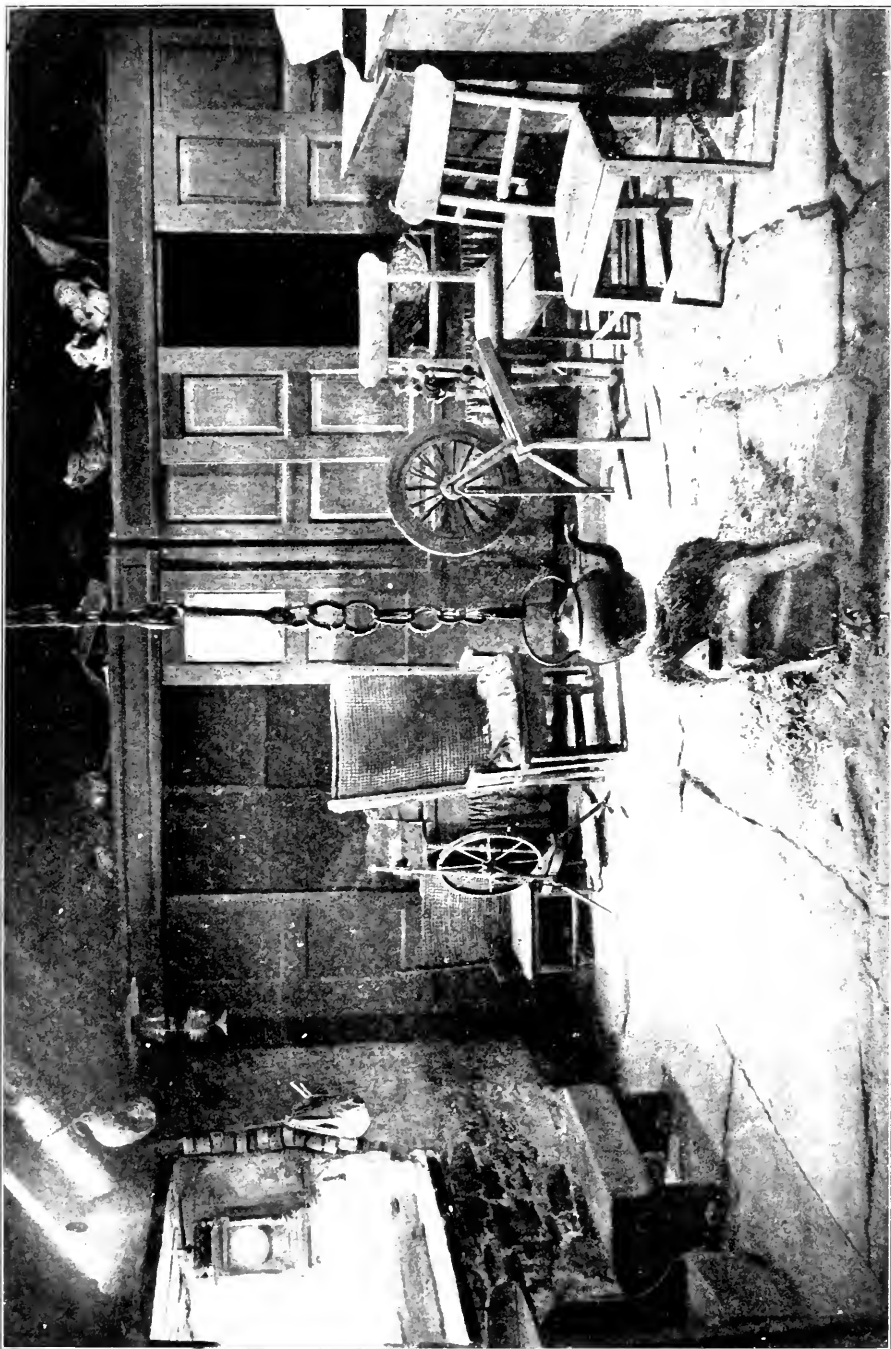
Mr. A. W. Johnson of the “Viking Society”, London, writing to the Editor of this volume, says: “I have only a note of one Gadie in Ophir, Orkney, of date 1603. The families bearing the name have never been with the ‘upper ten’ in the Islands, and those I have known were local characters, eccentric beggars, etc. A George Goudie of my father’s days never took his clothes off and whenever he was presented with any he put them on the top of what he already had on, including hats. He had been seen when on a tramp wearing three or four hats, one surmounting the other. He sometimes slept in the styes with the swine. If asked to say grace where he was given a meal he would recite the whole Decalogue and no one could stop him except Mr. Petrie the factor of Grameshall. When the servants were tired of his fathers they sent for Mr. Petrie who would place his hand on Goudie’s shoulder and say, ‘That will do, George,’ which brought him to a full stop. Before commencing to eat he would drop several spoons on the floor, with the remark that one was for his father, mother, etc.”

The foregoing statements abstracted from correspondence contain examples of the conflicting traditions held by the families still living in the Orkney Isles. These traditions are irreconcilable but probably emanated from a seed historical fact that has been changed in passing from generation to generation and from mouth to mouth. All documentary evidence points to a Scandinavian derivation for the Orcadian branches of the Gawdie-Goudie families and their settlement in the Islands as nearly coeval with that of their kindred in Shetland.

The following authentic vital records copied from the Parish Registers verify, in part, the statements in the foregoing correspondence, and show that the families must have been quite numerous in Orkney at an early day. There are chasms covering years in the Registers when no entries were made; and these breaks prohibit the making of perfect connections between the generations and families. It affords a sense of satisfaction to the Editor of this work in having found ample proof of the existence of so many families in the Islands when those whose knowledge of the ancestral history should have qualified them to produce more definite information concerning it. The causes that have reduced the numbers in the Orcadian families are evidently the same that have prevailed in the Shetlands, namely the loss of so many young men at sea.



OLD GAWDIE HOUSE IN ORKNEY.



OLD ORKNEY INTERIOR.



Homes of the Orcadian Gaudies.

The early homes of the Gaudies in the Orkneys in the early years were nearly the same as in the contiguous islands in Shetland. However, the crofter-class in Orkney has advanced to a greater degree in agricultural improvements than those in the more northerly group. More of the rudely built old-fashioned houses have given place to modern-styled places of residence. Cultivation by the spade has been supplanted by that of the plow. A revival of the spirit of thrift has been apparent throughout the Orcadian group and general prosperity has resulted. But there remain still many very primitive houses whose interiors are no improvement on those of two hundred years ago. There are the same earthen floors, the same stone hearths, the same peat fires, the same methods of cooking; while the old-fashioned boxed beds and heavy hand-made furniture are in use. The spinning wheels are everywhere in evidence. Many of the crofters still follow the sea several months in the year and bring home an abundance of fish for winter use. Churches and schools have been well supplied and the peasant population is fairly well educated. Many of the young men are sailors and during late years many families have removed to the Canadian north-west where they have established homes. Kirkwall and Stromness are the two principal towns where there are large and well furnished stores and manufactories.

Marriages in Birsay, Orkney.

- 1696 February 6th GEORGE GADIE was married with Agnes Breck.
 1730 January 6th JOHN GADY was married with Anna Mouat, in Stromness.
 1733 July 30th HARY GADIE contracted with Margaret Twatt; they were married 1733 September 12th.
 1756 January 25th CATHERINE GADIE and John Wallion.
 1772 February 8th MARGERY GOUDIE and James Taylor, Cowherd, contracted; they were married the 9th, it being the Sabbath.
 1784 November 20th JOHN GAUDIE in Marwick was booked with Margaret Tolloch in Harray. They were married Nov. 25th.
 1785 May 8th JANET GAUDIE in Marwick was booked with Alexander Huntor, pawn consigned. They were married the 16th inst, pawn returned February 22, 1786.
 1787 November 5th GEORGE GAUDIE was booked with Jean Irvine, pawn consigned. They were married Dec. 2d; pawn returned to himself November 24, 1788.
 1792 October 27th. JANET GAUDIE in Marwick and Magnus Garson resident in Sandwick were booked, pawn consigned. Married Nov. 23d, rests m. m. pd. Aug. 18th and he received his pawn.
 1821 February 4th MARGARET GAUDIE was contracted with John Kirkness in Marwick. They were married the 20th instant.

Baptisms in Birsay, Orkney.

- 1733 August 8th JOHN GADIE, Marwick, had a son baptised who was called John.
 1734 September 7th HARY GADIE had a daughter baptised called Catherine.
 1738 June 24th HARY GADIE in Marwick had a son baptised named Hary.

- 1739 September 16th JOHN GADIE in Marwick had a child baptised named Marjory.
- 1747 September 7th Margery Harvey, lawful daughter of George Harvey and CATHERINE GAUDIE in Haan was baptised.
- 1750 February 25th, To HARY GADIE in Marwick a son named John.
- 1754 February 3d. To HARY GADIE in Marwick a daughter called Jannet.
- 1762 Aug. GEORGE lawful son to HENRY GAUDIE in Marwick was baptised 20th.
- 1769 March 28th John Spence lawful son of William Spence and Janet Alleine at the palace was baptised. Witnesses, John Loutit schoolmaster, KATHERINE GAUDIE and Elizabeth Cumlaquoy.
- 1769 August 5th. Thomas Tait lawful son to Thomas Tait and ISABEL GAUDIE in Marwick, was baptised at the Manse. Witnesses, HARY GAUDIE and George Irvine.
- 1769 September 27th. Marion Staingarh lawful daughter of Thomas Stainsgarth and Barbara Johnston at Langskaill was born the 26th inst. and baptised this day. Witnesses, James Johnston in Boardhouse and KATHERINE GAUDIE.
- 1769 October 29th. Marjory Velzian lawful daughter of Andrew Velzian and MARGARET GAUDIE in Hundland was baptised before the Congregation.
- 1769 October 9th. Margaret Moar, lawful daughter of William Moar and Janet Spence was born this 9th day and baptised Wednesday 11th. Witnesses KATHERINE GAUDIE and Margaret Moar.
- 1771 March 24th. Andrew Velzian, lawful son to Andrew Velzian in Lochend of Kirkbister and MARGARET GAUDIE was baptised.
- 1773 February 25th. Drummond Taylor, lawful son to James Taylor the Herd and MARJORY GAUDIE, was baptised.
- 1776 February 24th. Janet Taylor, lawful daughter of James Taylor at Bewan and MARJORY GAUDIE, was baptised.
- 1776 July 15th. Katherine Broachie, natural daughter of John Broachie and ELIZABETH GAUDIE, was baptised.
- 1786 January 31st. JEAN GAUDIE lawful daughter of JOHN GAUDIE and Margaret Tolloch in Nether Skail in Marwick, was baptised. Witnesses, William Taylor and Isabel Huntow.
- 1789 January 19th. GEORGE GAUDIE, lawful son to GEORGE GAUDIE, and Jean Irvine in Nether Skail in Marwick, was baptised. Witnesses, George Midhouse and George Brecke.
- 1789 March 28th. CATHERINE GAUDIE, lawful daughter of JOHN GAUDIE and Margaret Tolloch in Marwick, was baptised.
- 1791 February 28th. JOHN GAUDIE, lawful son of JOHN GAUDIE and Margaret Tolloch in Nether Skail, Marwick, was baptised.
- 1791 March 23d. ELSPET GAUDIE, lawful daughter of GEORGE GAUDIE and Jean Irvine, in Nether Skail in Marwick, was baptised.
- 1791 Aug. 7th. George Hunter, lawful son to Alexander Hunter, who died at Christmas last and JANET GAUDIE in Ritquoy was baptised, George Hunter its grandfather being sponsor for it.
- 1793 March 20th. MARGARET GAUDIE, lawful daughter of JOHN GAUDIE, and Margaret Tolloch in Nether Skail, Marwick, was baptised.
- 1793 May 20th. JANET GAUDIE, lawful daughter of GEORGE GAUDIE and Jean Irvine, in Nether Skail in Marwick, was baptised.

- 1795 February 11. WILLIAM GAUDIE lawful son to JOHN GAUDIE and Margaret Tolloch, in Marwick, was baptised.
- 1796 May 9th. JAMES GAUDIE, lawful son to GEORGE GAUDIE and Jean Irvine in Nether Skaill in Marwick, was baptised.
- 1798 November 25th. PETER GAUDIE lawful son to GEORGE GAUDIE and Jean Irvine in Nether Skaill in Marwick, was baptised.
- 1799 April 8th. JAMES GAUDIE lawful son to JOHN GAUDIE and Margaret Tolloch in Marwick, was baptised.
- 1801 March 5th. GRAHAM GAUDIE lawful son to JOHN GAUDIE and Margaret Tolloch, in Nether Skaill in Marwick, was baptised.
- 1801 October 16th. ELIZABETH GAUDIE lawful daughter to GEORGE GAUDIE and Jean Irvine in Nether Skaill, in Marwick, was baptised.
- 1802 December 20th. PETER GAUDIE lawful son to JOHN GAUDIE and Margaret Tolloch in Nether Skaill, Marwick, was baptised.
- 1804 June 24th. JOHN GAUDIE lawful son to GEORGE GAUDIE and Jean Irvine in Nether Skaill in Marwick, was baptised.
- 1804 August 26th. ISABEL GAUDIE lawful daughter of JOHN GAUDIE and Margaret Tolloch in Nether Skail in Marwick, was baptised.
- 1806 December 18th. MARY GAUDIE lawful daughter of GEORGE GAUDIE and Jean Irvine in Nether Skaill, Marwick, was baptised.
- 1809 April 8th. MARION GAUDIE lawful daughter of GEORGE GAUDIE and Jean Irvine in Nether Skaill in Marwick, was baptised.

Baptisms in Ophir, Orkney.

- 1709 September 29th. ROBERT GADIE, lawful son to GEORGE GADIE and Agnes Tait, was baptised.
- 1768 January 25th. JOSEPH GAUDY in Claistown had by his wife Grisal Calldell a child baptised named Patrick. Witnesses at the baptism William Hay, John Cursitter and others.
- 1772 December 22d. JOSEPH GAUDIE in Clistron had by his spouse Grizell Calder a child baptised named WILLIAM.
- 1774 March 27th. JOSEPH GAUDIE in Ireland had by his spouse Grizell Calder a child baptised named JOHN.
- 1781 March 26th. JOSEPH GAUDIE in Clairstron, by his spouse Grizal Calder had a child baptised named JONATHAN. Witnesses, John Cursitter, Peter Clouston and others.
- 1784 March 7th. JOSEPH GAUDIE in Clairstron had by his spouse Grizal Calder a child baptised named MARGARET. Witnesses, Peter Clouston and Nichol Sinclair.
- 1794 February 10th. JOHN GAUDIE in Clairstron had by his spouse Isabel Sletter a child baptised named JOSEPH. Witnesses JOSEPH GOWDIE and Nichol Sinclair.
- 1798 August 27th. JOHN GAWDIE in Clasitran had by his spouse Isabel Sletter a child baptised named JOHN. Witnesses Joseph GAWDIE his father who stood sponsor and Peter Clouston; himself being in Hudson's Bay.
- 1844 December 17th. MARGARET GOWDIE in Claistron had her late husband's George Sinclair's child baptised Margaret Glen. Witnesses JOSEPH GOWDIE and Andrew Tait.

- 1805 October 21, JOHN GOWDIE in Clairstron had by his spouse Isabel Sletter a child baptised named CATHERINE. Witnesses, Andrew Tait and William Slater.
- 1808 December 4th. JOHN GODWIE in Longwell had by his spouse Isobel Slater a child baptised named Isobel, before the Congregation.
- 1818 October 18th. JOSEPH GOWDIE in Claistran had by his spouse Margaret Sinclair a child born the 29th September and baptised the 18th of October 1818 named JOHN. Witnesses, John GOWDIE and George Sinclair.

Marriages in Ophir, Orkney.

- 1709 November 26th. GEORGE GADY was contracted — Agnes — for the man Patrick Groundwater — the woman Robert Ballantine in No — They were married the first — . (the records torn).
- 1793 August 23d. JOHN GOWDIE and Isbel Sletter both in this parish were contracted in order to marriage: cautioners for the man William Sinclair and George Sletter for the woman. They were married 12th September.
- 1802 August 2d. George Sinclair and MARGARET GOWDIE both in this parish were contracted in order to marriage and were married Aug. 17th.
- 1818 January 29th. JOSEPH GOLDIE and Margaret Sinclair both in Claistran were married.

Peculiar Characters.

Geordie Goudie. Mr. Duncan MacLean, a native of Kirkwall, Orkney, writing from America to the Editor of "Around the Peat Fires" has stated: "I marvel that some of your auld folk have not taken notice of Geordie Goudie, who was a noted tramp seventy years ago. He was about five feet eight inches in height, weighed two hundred pounds, was well proportioned, with red hair and whiskers sprinkled with grey, an open manly cast of countenance and large expressive blue eyes. In his youth he must have been one of the best looking men of his day. He wore a Scotch cap, a brown monkey jacket, and was trim in his rig throughout.

He wandered aimlessly over the islands, rarely remaining more than one day in a place. Occasionally he turned up at Kirkwall, took a look at the shipping, visited the Auld Kirk, lingered lovingly in the graveyard, and among the ruins of the Earls Palace. The boys who were always on hand for a 'lark' with odd characters, rarely troubled him, for he was genial and kind, and when spoken to answered courteously but briefly, for he was a man of few words. The boys having learned that he detested the sight of money, especially silver coins, occasionally offered him a sixpence; then he sprang at them in wrath, and they were soon *non est*.

He was a native of North Ronaldshay, where he had a brother and sister well-to-do folk, with whom he lived when out of kelter, and who were very kind to him for they had shared his prosperity when in luck. When a boy he entered the Royal Navy, at a time when 'gold chains and wooden legs' were served out; the gold to the officers and the wood to the shellbacks. Shortly after the peace of 1815 he returned to Orkney and became a wanderer, but even his brother and sister knew not the cause.

Many years afterwards when serving in the navy myself, I became shipmate with a man who knew him well in his prime, then one of the most dashing, daring and handsome men afloat. He had served with Nelson at the battle of St. Vincent,

at the Nile, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar, and on board the Pallas frigate, under Lord Cochran when he burned the French fleet in Basque Roads. Most of the time he was Quartermaster; belonging to Nelson's barge, and had been complimented by Lady Hamilton as the finest looking fellow in the great Admiral's barge. Nelson himself, a rare specimen of manly beauty, had his barge and gig manned by the best looking men in his ship.

George Goudie having excellent character, received employment in the Portsmouth dock yard, which assured him a good living while able to work, and a pension when invalided. He had been lucky in prize money and saving of his wages, so that he had over one thousand pounds on hand when he left the sea. His life for a plain, unlettered man, had then been a complete success; he knew his duty and did it man-fashion. The old saying, "never call a man lucky till he is under ground", was painfully illustrated in his case. Unfortunately he fell in love with a beautiful girl, the daughter of a shipmate, pious after a fashion and bore an unblemished character. They were married, and lived lovingly together a whole year, until she had control of his money when she disappeared, money and all. He did not make any outcry, but sold his furniture, paid what little he owed, resigned his place in the dock yard, packed up his clothes and came to the home of his brother and sister where he left his chest and some fifty pounds of money obtained from the sale of his effects and the last instalment of his pay. He remained about a week at home, and then took to wandering. Wheresoever he brought up at night he was kindly received and hospitably entertained. He seemed to know by instinct where to go. During the warm months of summer he slept in the fields, and was sure to receive something to eat when he was hungry.


When the Whalemens came to Stromness to complete their crews, he boarded them, had a draw of the clay and a glass or two of grog, for he seemed to love the men of the sea and little children, though he was never seen to smile. No doubt regarding money as the cause of his bad luck, he literally abhorred the very sight of it. When his clothes were worn out and he felt he needed to refit ship, he came home but never remained longer than a few days. I think he was still living and wandering in 1828 when I left Kirkwall; but he is no doubt now in heaven, for the last old shellback who was sent to the other place could not get in; it was chock full, and land-sinners were sitting with their legs out of the windows. Like an omnibus, in which there is room for one more, it is to be hoped that this faithless rib is one."

A Doctor's Promise.

Magnus Goudie and his sweetheart, Jean Linklater, were servants to George Delday in Halley and during press-gang times Goudie was without friends among them and had to be wary. The shores near Halley are well provided with caves suitable for hiding places. The cave and castle of the "Repenting Stools" were the chief resort of those in Kirkbuster who fled from the press-gangs. This is a cave of peculiar form and can be entered from above and below. Yet two men in it can defy a thousand. Descending from above by a steep slope, we come to a hole a few feet in diameter almost perpendicular, with rock and clay forming its sides. From a side of the hole an opening passes to another outlet in the floor of the cave and the roof of another. On the rocky platform between these holes fugitives often rested. A ledge furnishing a seat was little comfort to the many men hiding there. In this cave Magnus Goudie found three men from Midhouse, one from

Harris, and some others. Food was lowered down to them from above or placed in the lower cave by a boat and they were secreted there for several weeks. This being seedtime, these men were sadly missed at home, and it seemed doubtful if the sowing could be done in season.

Dr. Groat, Navy physician for Orkney, was the proprietor of Halley, and came on a visit when Goudie was hiding. Seeing Delday sweating at the ploughing, sowing and harrowing and asking why he was toiling alone was told that help could not be obtained for love or money until the press-gangs went away. "Get your servant man to come and work, and I will certify that he is unfit for service". Trusting in this promise Magnus Goudie came home; but soon after the press-gang put in appearance, but Jean Linklater was prepared to give them a warm reception. Suspecting their approach one night, she put on the muckle-pot and when they came to the door she met them with a ladle filled with hot water and dared any one to enter. For a long time she held them at bay, but Delday believing in the doctor's promise, bade her let them come in and poor Goudie was soon in the hands of the gang and on the road to town, while Delday on horseback was on the way to remind the doctor of his promise. When Goudie was brought before the doctor for examination he asked, "Where are your sons that you bring such a man as that to me"? This was too much for John Foubister's temper and he replied "When we bring men you will not keep them so we will bring no more". Replying the doctor said, "Hold your tongue, or I will send you on board tender yourself, for you are fit for service". Soon after this adventure Magnus Goudie was married to his faithful Jeannie and they walked happily together.



The Gawdie Families in Ayrshire.

In the Compendium of Family History found in the introductory section of this work we have had occasion to mention the ancestors of the Ayrshire branches of the Gawdie family in a general way, but did not attempt to elaborate the particulars that are invited by domestic inquisition; these pertinent elements are herewith presented in as comprehensive a form as consistent with the scope of the book. Under the general head of "The Gowdies of Ayrshire" we shall treat the several branches believed to have been descended from this ancestry with suitable sub-heads. As intimated, the ancestors of the families so long settled in Ayrshire removed from England in company with the Bruises, De-la-Hayes and De-Soules. These forefathers of the Gawdie families in the South of Scotland were settled at Cragie Mill on the Cessnock stream in the parish of Galston for 400 years.

Among the Scottish families it was long a custom for the sons to adopt the profession or craft of their fathers, and this fashion was especially emphasized and made conspicuous by the Gawdie family living at Cragie Mill; and this employment was not confined by them to the main line of the family on the Cessnock where the business had been passed down from generation to generation in regular succession, but the younger sons, having acquired proficiency in the miller's craft, went forth from the old home to lease other mills and engage in the same business. A member of this family leased the Old Dutch Mill and continued there for some years, then leased the Old Mill in New Cumnock about 1820 and held it till 1890 when the title was surrendered and they removed to a farm in Galloway. This mill is situated on the Afton water, a stream celebrated by Burns containing the lines, "Flow gently, sweet Afton, among thy green braes". This was the mill burned to the ground on the morning when John Goudie, the old Miller, was buried. Afton water is a rivulet of New Cumnock parish in the south-eastern section of Ayrshire, running nine miles northward by rapid current along the lovely valley of Glenafton and falls into the Nith near the New Cumnock church, in the yard of which the Goudie family were interred. See inscriptions in this work.

Gawdie and Burns Families.

From an examination of the vital records as disclosed in the parishes of Ayrshire we are constantly impressed with the fact that these Gawdie families were in life and in death closely associated with that of the poet Burns. The "Gawdie Period" in Ayrshire was so early entered upon that the prolific families bearing the name had become distributed into nearly every parish in Ayrshire and even into the adjoining parishes, and some of these were neighbors to William Burns, father of the poet. It is a well known fact that John Goudie the essayist was the projector of the publication of the Kilmarnock edition of the poems and that the poet him-

NOTE.—Mr. John Goudie of Thornhill, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, informs the author of this work that the Old Ayr Mill where he and his father so long wrought is situated on the edge of the Ayr River and that the town now extends some distance beyond it. This is not a large mill as compared to some modern establishments, but it is still running.

self was a frequent visitor at his house where many of the proof-sheets were revised; and singular to relate, a John Goudie was for long occupant of the Burns cottage and an acquaintance of the bard. Many of the Goudies were married in the "Auld Kirk" of Alloway and their children baptised there. Millers for many generations in many branches of the family, nearly all of the ancient mills were carried on by members of the Gaudie families, and when they died some of them at least, were laid down beside the remains of members of the Burns family. The "Dutch Mill" was managed by the Gaudies and it was a tradition, falsely assumed, that the family derived its name from a native of Holland who built the establishment. The Gaudies were the "Milners" at Alloway Mill, at the old Cumnock Mill that was burned down the day of the burial of "Miller John Gaudie", the old Ayr Mill still standing, and the Craigie Mill on the Cessnock stream. These families of Gaudie and Goudie were familiar with all the haunts and scenes made historic and immortal by the poet and had trod the banks of Ayr and through Avon's vales; they had attended divine services in the old kirks mentioned in the writings of Burns and listened to the preaching of, and been married by, the ministers there. Associated with the Goudie names in the vital records of Ayr are the names of ministers Hunter, McDermit and Hamilton and several who served in some of the adjoining parishes.

Goudies of Old Ayr Mill.

Thomas Goudie, great-grandfather of Thomas Goudie of Ballagan, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, was a Miller. His son whose name follows was also a Miller.

James Goudie, grandfather of Thomas Goudie of Ballagan, was also a Miller. His son whose name follows was a Miller. He married Mary Ross. He was twice married.

Thomas Goudie, son of the preceding, succeeded his father as lessee of the old Ayr Mill.

Thomas Goudie, son of the preceding, went to take charge of the old Mill on New Cumnock, Ayrshire, when he was 10 years of age, with his father and held the lease till he was 80 years of age.

Thomas Goudie, son of the above, succeeded his father at the old Mill and remained there till his 40th year and gave up the lease; the first to resign the mill during 400 years. He then leased a farm in Galloway for fifteen years, his father accompanying him, his mother having died three years previously. His father died in January, 1893, in his 83d year. This fifth Thomas Goudie is now living with his daughter and only child at Ballagan Farm, Thornhill, Ayrshire, which her husband holds of the Duke of Buccleuch. Thomas married MARY BLACK. His daughter is a Mrs. Muir. Thomas the second left the old Mill about 1821 and went to a farm called Girvan Mains.

Galston Parish and Records.

The parish and town of Galston in Ayrshire, Scotland, stands chiefly on the Southern bank of the beautiful river Irvine. Its site is low and is surrounded by gentle rising grounds and overhung by the braes and woods of Loudon. With

its charming environments it presents a delightful appearance. This place is the centre of an opulent agricultural district. Along the banks of the river there is a border of level alluvial and highly fertile land. The streams in the parish of Galston are the Avon, the Cessnock and the river Irvine which flows ten miles westward. It has not been settled concerning the location of the old Goudie Mill. It may have been upon some of the smaller streams in the parish.

William Gowdie, born Jan. 28, 1672. Mother, Agnes Gowdie.

Alexander Gowdie, born April 9, 1672. Father's name James Gowdie.

John Goudie, born May 27, 1694, in Overlean, Riccarton.

John Gowdie, born Aug. 30, 1702.

William Gaudie, born 1703.

John Gaudie, born 1705.

William Gaudie, born 1706.

William Gaudie, born 1710.

John Gaudie, born 1713.

William Gaudie, born 1713.

John Gaudie, in Watland Friend, occurs in 1732.

Matthew Gaudie, in Know, occurs in 1750-1754-1760-1775-1777-1779-1782.

John Gaudie, in Greeholm, occurs in 1769-1772.

John Gaudie, weaver. occurs in 1797-1798-1799 and from 1801 to 1815.

As these Gaudies were in the parish of Galston, Ayrshire, they were probably of the Miller family.

An old resident of Dumfriesshire says there was a Thomas Goudie, "Miller of the Meal Mill" in the parish, who many years ago went to America and was not afterwards heard from.

Births in Parish of Galston, Ayrshire, Scotland.

1672. Jan. 2. **GEORGE GOUDIE**, in Riccarton, had a lawfull child baptised, called **WILLIAM**.

1672. Jan. 28. **WILLIAM GOUDIE**, in Riccarton, had a lawfull child baptised, called **AGNES**.

1672. April 9. **ALEXANDER GOUDIE**, sometime in Loudon, now in Galston, had a lawful child baptised, called **JAMES**.

1677. Mar. 4. **JOHN GOUDIE** in Overloan in the parish of Riccarton, had two lawful children baptised, the one called **AGNES**, the other, **ISABELL**.

Record blank from 1677 to 1685.

1693. April 23. **WILLIAM GOUDIE** in Auchrugland had a son baptised called **MATTHEW**.

NOTE.—Mr. James Hyslop who was employed to visit the Churchyards in Ayrshire and copy the inscriptions on the tombstones of the Gaudie, Goudie and Goldie families, has informed me as follows: "An old gentleman who was brought up near "Cessnock Mill" on the Cessnock stream, says that in his boyhood days it was always called "Cragie Mill" as it was in Cragie Parish; and the Goudies were probably buried in "Cragie Churchyard" or "Loudon Old Burying-ground" and not in "Galston Parish". This venerable man also says that many years ago the estate the Mill was on was called "Cairnhill", but when the present proprietor purchased it he changed it to "Carnel"; and at the same time the name of the old Mill was changed from "Cragie Mill" to "Cessnock Mill".

If the foregoing statement is correct the facts account for the absence of the Goudie name in the burial records of Galston Parish.

1693. April. WILLIAM GOUDIE in Auchrugland, had a son baptised called MATTHEW.
1693. Oct. 15. GEORGE GOUDIE at Bar-Mill, had a daughter baptised called AGNES.
1694. May 27. JOHN GOUDIE in Overloan in Riccarton, had a lawful son baptised called JOHN.
1702. Aug. 30. JOHN GOUDIE in Milnerighill, had a lawful son baptised at Galston, called ARCHIBALD.
1703. Aug. 26. WILLIAM GOUDIE in Speartoune, had a lawful son baptised called JOHN.
1706. Mar. 18. JOHN GOUDIE in Ladybard, had a lawful daughter baptised called AGNES.
1706. May 19. WILLIAM GOUDIE in Clouchard, had a lawful daughter baptised, called MARGARET.
1711. March 25. WILLIAM GOUDIE in Clinchyeard, had a lawful son baptised called JOHN.
1713. March 1. JOHN GOUDIE in Barmilln. had a son baptised called GEORGE.
1713. June 7. WILLIAM GOUDIE in Clousyeard, had a daughter baptised called AGNES.
1715. Dec. 11. GEORGE GOUDIE, in Little Sorn, had a son baptised called JAMES.
1719. Sept. 8. MATTHEW GOUDIE in Westlandfine, had a son baptised called WILLIAM.
1722. Sept. 10. MATTHEW GOUDIE in Lornfiend, had a daughter baptised called JEAN.
1730. March 1. JOHN GOUDIE, in Westlandfiend, had a son baptised called JOHN.
1732. March 5. MATTHEW GOUDIE in Guilly-hill, had a lawful son baptised called MATTHEW.
1735. May 25. MATTHEW GOUDIE in Goodiehill, had a lawful daughter baptised called JANET.
1749. June 11. MARY GOUDIE, daughter of Matthew Goudie in Know, was baptised.
1750. Sept. 29. GEORGE, son to JOHN GOUDIE in Galstoun, was born and baptised, Oct. 7, 1750.
1750. Oct. 25. WILLIAM, son to WILLIAM GOUDIE in Gouchalland, was baptised.
1754. May 3. JAMES, son to JOHN GOUDIE, indweller in Galston, was baptised.
1754. May 3. JAMES, son to JOHN GOUDIE, indweller in Galston, was baptised.
1760. May 4. GEORGE, son to WILLIAM GOUDIE, in Gouchiland, was baptised.
1766. Aug. 5. JOHN and ANDREW, sons to JOHN GOUDIE, in Windyhills, baptised.
1769. July 13. ISABELL and JEAN, lawful daughters of JOHN GOUDIE in Greenholm, were born; bapt., 14th.
1772. May 4. MARGARET, lawful daughter of JOHN GOUDIE in Greenholm, was born and was bapt. 10th.
1775. Nov. 23. WILLIAM, lawful son to MATTHEW GOUDIE in Galston, born on Thursday about half-past one in the afternoon.
1776. Feb. 21. JEAN, lawful daughter to JOHN GOUDIE in Greeholm, born on Wednesday; bapt., 25th.

1777. Feb. 11. JOHN, lawful son to MATTHEW GOUDIE in Galston, born and bapt. the 16th.
1779. July 27. JANET, lawful daughter to MATTHEW GOUDIE in Galston, was born and bapt. the 18th.
1782. Nov. 24. MATTHEW, lawful son to MATTHEW GOUDIE in Galston, born Sabbath 24th about 11 o'clock forenoon; baptised the same day.
1785. Jan. 2. JEAN, lawful daughter of MATTHEW GOUDIE in Galston, was born and baptised the 9th.
1787. June 1. MARGARET, lawful daughter of MATTHEW GOUDIE, labourer, and Jean Baird, was born and baptised the 17th.
1792. Aug. 8. GEORGE, lawful son to MATTHEW GOUDIE and Jean Baird in Galston, was born and baptised the 12th.
1795. Oct. 9. MARY, lawful daughter of JOHN GOUDIE and Helen Pedan at East Satersyles, was born and baptised Nov. 1, 1795.
1797. Oct. 2. JEAN, lawful daughter of JOHN GOUDIE, weaver in Galston, and Sarah Smith, was born and baptised the 22d.
1798. Feb. 11. WILLIAM, lawful son of JOHN GOUDIE, weaver in Galston, and Helen Pedan at East Satersyles, was born and baptised the 18th.
1799. March 14. MARGARET, lawful daughter of JOHN GOUDIE, weaver in Galston, and Sarah Smith, was born and baptised the 17th.
1799. Oct. 16. JAMES, lawful son of JOHN GOUDIE and Helen Pedan at East Satersyke, was born and bapt. 31st.
1801. Aug. 9. HELEN, lawful daughter of JOHN GOUDIE and Helen Pedan at East Satersyke, was born and baptised the 19th.
1806. Feb. 8. JOHN VEITCH, lawful son to JOHN GOUDIE, in the Argyle Militia, and Sarah Smith, was born in Galston and baptised the 27th.
1809. Sept. 24. GEORGE, lawful son to JOHN GOUDIE and Sarah Smith in Galston, was born and baptised Oct. 3d, 1809.
1811. Feb. 4. ELIZABETH, lawful daughter of JOHN GOUDIE and Sarah Smith in Galston, was born and baptised March 17, 1811.
1814. April 3. ALEXANDER, lawful son of JOHN GOUDIE, soldier in the Argyle Militia, and Sarah Smith, was born in Galston and baptised the 22d.
1815. Oct. 15. SARAH, lawful daughter of JOHN GOUDIE, weaver in Galston, and Sarah Smith, was born and baptised the 22d.
1813. March 2. JOHN, son and first child of JOHN GOUDIE, butler, Shawhill, and Margaret Richmond, was born and baptised the 20th.
1832. Nov. 14. MARY, daughter and 2d child of JOHN GOUDIE in Galston, and Margaret Richmond, was born and baptised Dec. 14, 1832.
1834. July 6. ANDREW, lawful son and 3d child of JOHN GOUDIE, butler, parish of Yarrow, and Margaret Richmond, spouse, was born and baptised the 17th.
1837. March 20. MATTHEWS, son and 4th child of JOHN GOUDIE, butler, at present in Galston, and Margaret Richmond, spouse, was born and baptised May 7th, 1837.

Galston Marriages.

- 1698 April 25. ALEXANDER GOUDIE, in the parish of Riccarton, and JOANNETT GRIES, in this parish, were married.
- 1701 Feb. 17. WILLIAM GOUDIE and JANET THOMPSON, both in this parish, were married in Galston.

- 1707 July 3. JOHN GOUDIE and AGNES PETERSON, both living in Hols in this parish, were married at Galston.
- 1719 Dec. 18. MATTHEW GOUDIE and ISABELL DOOCH, both in this parish, were married.
- 1725 Nov. 18. ALLAN BROWN in Kilmarnock parish and MARGARET GOUDIE in this parish, were married.
- 1729 Nov. 24. MATTHEW GOUDIE and JEAN MILLER were married.
- 1736 July 8. WILLIAM GOUDIE and AGNES PETERSON, both in this parish, were married.

Blank from 1795 to 1806.

- 1821 July 15. JOHN SMITH, in the parish of Kilmarnock and MARY GOUDIE, at Satersyke in this parish were proclaimed for the first time in order to their marriage on Sabbath as above date.
- 1822 June 2. JOHN COOK JR. and JANET GOUDIE, both in Galston, were proclaimed for the first time in order to their marriage on Sabbath as above date.
- 1825 Nov. 27. ROBERT DRINNAN and HELEN GOUDIE, both in this parish, were proclaimed for the first time in order to their marriage on Sabbath.
- 1829 April 11. Galston. Mr. McKnought, you will proclaim ANDREW GOUDIE in this parish of Loudon and ELIZABETH HUTCHINSON in this parish, three different Sabbaths. (Signed) Rob. Hutchinson.
- 1829 April 12. JOHN GOUDIE and MARGARET RICHMOND, both in this parish, proclaimed thrice on one Sabbath.
- 1840 March 8. WILLIAM GOUDIE and AGNES WALKER, both in this parish.
- 1847 May 29. JAMES GOUDIE in Sattersyke in this parish and ANN DICKIE in Auchentiber, parish of Stuartown, two Sabbaths proclaimed.

The Poet Goudie.

John Goldie or Goudie, was a short-lived poet of much promise. He was born in Ayr, Scotland, Dec. 22, 1798, being the son of John Goldie, a respectable shipmaster, and was a descendant of the ancient family of Gaudie so early settled at Craigie Mill in the parish of Galston, in Ayrshire. He obtained an ample education at the Academy of his native town, and became, in his fifteenth year, assistant to a grocer in Paisley; afterwards he held a similar situation with a stoneware and china dealer in Glasgow. In 1821 he opened, on his own account, a stoneware establishment at Ayr; but proving unfortunate in business, he abandoned the concerns of trade. Having been from his boyhood passionately fond of literature, he now resolved upon its cultivation as a means of support. He was already known as an occasional contributor, both in prose and verse, to the public press. He received the appointment of assistant editor of the *Ayr Courier* and shortly afterwards obtained the entire literary superintendence of that journal. He had published a pamphlet of respectable verse in 1821; and in the following year appeared as the author of a duodecimo volume of "Poems and Songs", which he inscribed to the Etrick Shepherd. Of the composition in the latter publication the greater portion, he intimated in his preface, "were composed, chiefly between the years of sixteen and twenty"; and as a production, the volume is altogether creditable to his genius and taste.

Deprived of the editorship of the *Courier*, in consequence of a change in the proprietary, Goldie proceeded to London, in the hope of forming a connection with some leading newspaper in the metropolis. Unsuccessful in his efforts, he formed the project of publishing *The London Scotsman*, a newspaper to be chiefly devoted to the consideration of Scottish affairs. Lacking the encouragement necessary for the ultimate success of this adventure, he abandoned the scheme after the third publication, and in very reduced circumstances returned to Scotland. He then projected the *Paisley Advertiser*, of which the first number appeared Oct. 9, 1824. The editorship of this newspaper he retained till his death, which took place suddenly on Feb. 27, 1826, in his twenty-eighth year.

Possessed of a vigorous intellect, and invested with a correct literary taste, Goldie offered excellent promise of eminence as a journalist. As a poet and songwriter, a rich vein of humor pervades certain of his compositions, while others are marked by a plaintive tenderness. Of a social and generous disposition, he was much esteemed by a circle of admiring friends. His personal appearance was pleasing and his countenance wore the aspect of intelligence. We subjoin a sample of his poetic production.

And Can Thy Bosom ?

Air—"Loudon's Bonnie Woods and Braes".

And can thy bosom bear the thought
 To part frae love and me, laddie?
 Are all those plighted vows forgot,
 Sae fondly pledged by thee, laddie?
 Can'st thou forget the midnight hour,
 When in yon love-inspiring bower,
 You vowed by every heavenly power
 You'd ne'er lo'e ane but me, laddie?
 Wilt thou—wilt thou gang and leave me—
 Win my heart and then deceive me?
 Oh! that heart will break, believe me,
 Gin ye part with me, laddie.

Aft ha'e ye roosed my rosy cheek,
 Aft praised my sparkling ee, laddie,
 Aft said nae bliss on earth ye'd seek,
 But love and live wi' me, laddie.
 But soon those cheeks will lose their red,
 Those eyes in endless sleep be hid,
 And 'neath the turf the heart be laid
 That beats for love and thee, laddie.
 Wilt thou—wilt thou gang and leave me—
 Win my heart and then deceive me?
 Oh! that heart will break, believe me.
 Gin ye part frae me, laddie.

You'll meet a form mair sweet an' fair,
 Where rarer beauties shine, laddie.

But, oh! the heart can never bear
 A love sae true as mine, laddie.
 But when that heart is laid to rest—
 That heart that lo'ed ye last and best—
 Oh! then the pangs that rend thy breast
 Will sharper be than mine, laddie.
 Broken vows will vex and grieve me,
 Till a broken heart relieve me,
 Yet its latest thoughts, believe me,
 Will be love an'thine, laddie.

A Family of Clergymen.

1691. **Rev. John Gawdie**, transferred from (Jedburgh Presbytery), called the 17th, admitted 28th May; was a member of the Assembly 1692 and got (not clear) 50 marks from the town council of Edinburgh 8th July same year. He died between October 19th and December 3d, 1702.

1704. **Rev. John Gowdie, D.D.** This eminent minister of the gospel was descended from the old Ayrshire family, but the names of his remote ancestors are not certainly known. His name was spelled by himself as were the Goudies of Ayrshire during the earlier generations and precisely as were some of the English branches in old documents discovered in the British Museum, "Gawdie". In the Register of Matriculations of the University of Edinburgh he was entered in 1696 as "Joan Gaudie", but when passing M.A. in 1700 his name appears in the Register of Laureates as "Joannes Goudie", and in his later life he was known as "John Gawdie". He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Kelso, Jan. 27th, 1702; called 6th April and ordained 9th Aug., 1704; translated to Lady Yesters Church, Edinburgh, June 3, 1730. He was transferred to the new North Church, Edinburgh, in 1732. He was for many years preacher to the church at Earlston, where the record of his marriage and the baptism of his children was found. He was elected Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1733 and in the same year Professor of Divinity in the University. In 1734 he was appointed Principal and died in 1763—"a grave and learned man". He had been appointed Chaplain Inordinary to King George II. in 1735 and was deprived in 1744. After the meeting of their commission 16th of November when, according to their instructions, a motion was made for proceeding with the four disobedient brethen, and another for delay, the former being carried by his casting vote; then being released from their benefices, and declared no longer ministers of the Established Church, they shortly after formed the Association or succeeding Presbytery. Professor Gawdie had the D.D. conferred March 13, 1750, and was elevated to the Principality of the University Feb. 22, 1754. He died Feb. 19, 1762, in his 80th year and the 59th of his ministry. His first wife was JEAN DEAS and the records of Earlston are as follows: "1705, Dec. 8. The Revd. John Gowdie, minister at Earlston, and Mrs. Jean Deas, daughter of Alexander Deas, merchant-burgher in Edinburgh, were married"; but another record makes their marriage occur "Jan. 3, 1706". This wife, the mother of his children, died May 16, 1736, and he married second, ANNE, eldest daughter of WALTER KER of Littledean, who died May 21, 1764. His publications were:

1. A Sermon preached at the opening of the General Assembly, Edinburgh, 1735, 8 vo.



REV. JOHN GAWDIE
Principal Edinburgh University.

2. Propagation of the Gospel and the blessed effects thereof, Edinburgh, 1735, 8 vo.

3. Salvation of Souls the desire of every faithful minister. Edinburgh, 1736, 8 vo.

He was appointed Chaplain-in-Ordinary to His Majesty 1735 by King George II. 1735 and deprived in June, 1744.

**CHILDREN OF JOHN GAWDIE AND JEAN (DEAS) GAWDIE.
BORN IN EARLSTON, SCOTLAND.**

1. 1707 July 27, JOHN GOWDIE, son to Mr. John Gowdie, minister, was born.

2. 1709 July 21, ALEXANDER GOWDIE, son to Mr. John Gowdie, minister, was born.

3. 1711 January 21, HELEN GOWDIE, daughter to the Reverend Mr. John Gowdie, minister, was born.

4. 1713 June 16, AGNES GOWDIE, daughter to Rev. John Gowdie, minister of the gospel, was born.

5. 1715 Sept. 18, JAMES GOWDIE, son to the Reverend Mr. John Gowdie, minister of the gospel, was born.

6. 1717 May 19, ELIZABETH GOWDIE, daughter to Revd. Mr. John Gowdie, minister, was born.

7. 1718 August 3, JEAN GOWDIE, daughter to Mr. John Gowdie, minister, was born.

Major General Francis Gawdie of the Honorable East India Company's service was a grandson of Rev. John Gawdie and a son of either James or Archibald Gawdie. His son, Major John Gawdie of the 7th Dragoon Guards, who died about the middle of last century, at his property of Prior Bank, Melrose, Scotland, is supposed to have been the last of this family.

1730. **Rev. John Gawdie**, son of the preceding, licensed by the Presbytery Oct. 23, 1728; presented by King George II. in August and ordained Oct. 15th, 1730. He got a church built in 1736, and died in London, June 6, 1777, in his 70th year and the 47th of his ministry. He had married KATHERINE SCOTT, who died Feb. 5, 1780, by whom he had a son, John Gawdie, licensed to preach by the Presbytery Aug. 6, 1760.

It is remarkable that these John Gawdies representing three generations, father, son and grandson, all preached in the church at Earlston on one Lord's Day; and before twelve months had passed away, both the elder and the younger had been carried to their graves. It is doubtful if another such case could be found in the history of the ministry.

Graduates Edinburgh University, Scotland.

1660 ROBERT GAUDIE.

1668 JOHN GAUDIE.

1675 JOHN GAUDIE.

1696 JOHN GAUDIE.

1697 JOHN GAUDIE.

1733 JOHN GOUDIE. Feb. 16th, Prof. Divinity.

1754 JOHN GOUDIE, Feb. 6, Principal University.

1870 HENRY GOUDIE, grad. A.B., LL.B., 1871.

John Goudie of Galston, Scotland.

John Goudie or Goldie, was born at Craigmill in the parish of Galston, Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1717, on the premises where his forefathers had been millers for more than four hundred years. He had little or no education in the schools, but after his mother had taught him to read he soon learned to write, and early displayed much taste for mechanics. Before he was fifteen he constructed a miniature mill, which would grind a boll of pease in the day. He then began business as a cabinet-maker at Kilmarnock where he made a beautifully engraved clock-case of mahogany, which was purchased by the Duke of Hamilton, and was placed in the Hamilton Palace. He soon made enough money to buy a large wine and spirit shop in the same town, where he carried on a thriving trade. He eagerly studied Euclid and Astronomy at the same time, and learned to calculate mentally in a surprisingly short time, the most difficult arithmetical problems; but his views grew moderate and he became almost a deist. He took part in the theological discussions between the adherents of "the new and auld licht". Burns wrote an epistle to him which begins—

"O Goudie, terror of the Whigs,
Dread of the black coats and reverend wigs"

and tells that enthusiasm and orthodoxy are now at their last gasp, adding—

"'Tis you and Taylor are the chief,
Who are to blame for this mischief".

While condemned by the orthodoxy, Goudie made many friends in consequence of his sterling honesty and good sense. He was on intimate terms with most of the clergymen in the district, and would often argue with them. When the poet Burns was about to emigrate to the West Indies, Goudie, to whom he had read some poems in manuscript, encouraged him to stay in his native land, and introduced him to several friends, who, with Goudie, became surety to Wilson for the printing of the first volume of his poems (1786). Burns was an almost daily visitor at Goudie's house, where he corrected the proof-sheets and wrote many of his letters. After this he engaged in quite extensive coal speculations, by which he lost heavily, and was cheated by his partner. He practically set on foot a scheme for connecting Kilmarnock with Troon by canal, and even made a survey of the line; but the expense proved insuperable. Late in life he became abstracted in manner, and was known as the "Philosopher". In the year 1809 he took cold by sleeping in a damp bed in Glasgow, and died three weeks afterwards at the age of 92, upholding his own opinion and retaining his faculties to the last. He left many manuscripts and letters from Burns, Lord Kames and other celebrated men; but they were unfortunately lost, or destroyed, during his son's absence at sea. Sillar and Turnbull followed Burns in writing poems on him.

But, for one incident of vast significance in literary history the world is indebted to this John Goudie, namely, the publication of the first and now almost priceless edition of the Poems of Burns, Kilmarnock, 1786. The circumstances are thus related:

"One day Goudie having occasion to be in the neighborhood of Mossgiel (Burns's farm), he called in passing; and in the course of his visit, Burns and he sallied out to the fields, sitting down behind a stook of corn—for it was the reaping season. The Poet read over one or two of his manuscript poems. Goudie was highly de-



JOHN GOUDIE.

lighted with the pieces, expressing his astonishment that he did not think of printing them. Burns at once unbosomed his circumstances—he was on the eve of setting out for the West Indies, and Wilson of Kilmarnock would not run the hazard of publication. 'Weel, Robin,' said Goudie, 'I'll tell you what to do. Come you wa's down to Killie some day next week and tak' pot-luck wi' me. I hae twa or three guid friens that'll be able to set the press agoing.' Burns was of course true to his appointment; and after dinner they were joined in a bowl or two of toddy by the friends whom his entertainer had purposely invited. * * * In the course of the evening Burns read several of his pieces and so delighted were the company that they at once became security to Wilson for the printing of his work."

Thus was launched the famous Kilmarnock first edition, from which spring the author's immortal fame.

Goudie was a small but well formed man. His portrait, with a globe behind him, was painted by Whitehead, and is said to have been an admirable likeness; this may be seen engraved in the "Contemporaries of Burns". Goudie became famous for his "Essays on Various Important Subjects, Moral and Divine, being an attempt to distinguish True from False Religion, 1799". This was announced as being in three volumes, but it is not known that more than one was published. The style of all Goudie's work is prolific and laboured, but the Essays achieved great popularity as a reaction from the stern Calvinism then raging in the Scotch pulpits. On the appearance of the second edition of his "Essays" in 1785, Burns wrote a congratulatory epistle. He next wrote "The Gospel Recovered from its Captive State and restored to its original Purity". 6 volumes, London, 1784. These essays treat of prophecy, the Resurrection, dialogues between a Jesuit and a gentleman Christian on the gospel, and the like. His last work was "A Treatise upon the Evidence of a Deity", 1809. For the last forty years of his life he devoted himself to Astronomy, and prepared a work which was almost ready for the press at his death, in which he is said to have corrected some prevailing misapprehensions.

(Goudie's Works: Gentlemen's Magazine Vol. LXXIX. part 1. Notes and Queries 3d series, III, 208, 336; Patterson's Contemporaries of Burns, 1840. Appendix 3; A. MacKay's History of Kilmarnock, 3d edition, 1864, pp. 165-168.)

Goudie-Goldie of Ochiltree, Scotland.

AYRSHIRE BRANCH.

This family was an offshoot of the ancient stock so early settled at Cragie Mill on the Cessnock in the parish of Galston, Ayrshire, Scotland. It is said that Robert or James Goudie, or Goldie, was of Auchenleck, belonged to the family of Dunfries Goldies. This branch of the Goldie family is supposed to be very closely related to the Canadian family settled about Ayr, Guelph and Galt, Ontario. He married MARY TELFER and had several children, of whom the names following have reached us:

1. **Robert Goldie**² (1), settled in Jamaica in 1813.
2. **John Goldie**² (1), who died in Ayr, Scotland, in 1839 or 1840, leaving some children who went to Canada. In a letter written by George Goldie to his brother James Goldie of Ochiltree Farm, Ayrshire, Scotland, and dated at Montreal,

Canada, June 1833, he asks what William Goldie is going to do with John's children; whether he is going to send them or not.

3. **James Goldie² (1)**, married MARY WRIGHT of Blachhill Farm, Ochiltree, Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1807. Mary Wright his wife, died at Orchiltree April 30th, 1825, aged 54 years. Under the names are chiselled the words:

“Blessed are the dead
that die in the Lord’.

This monument was erected by their only and affectionate daughter,
MARY”

There were eight children in this family. See forward for records.

4. **William Goldie² (1)**, died in Paisley, Scotland.
5. **George Goldie² (1)**, went to Canada and had issue three sons and a daughter, their names being John, William, George, Robert and Margaret.
6. **Marion Goldie² (1)**, who died unmarried.

Third Generation.

CHILDREN OF JAMES AND MARY WRIGHT GOLDIE.

1. **Robert Goldie³ (2)**, eldest son of James² (1) and Mary (Wright) Goldie, born at Orchiltree, Ayrshire, Scotland, Nov. 20, 1807; removed to England where he married MARY ROACH, or ROCH, by whom he had issue two sons. He died March 18, 1882, and was buried at Dorchester.
 - i. ROBERT GOLDIE, died unmarried at Dorchester.
 - ii. JAMES GOLDIE, married SUSAN — and had three sons, Robert, William and Walter, all living.
2. **James Goldie³ (2)**, second son of James² (1) and Mary (Wright) Goldie, born at Orchiltree, Ayrshire, Scotland, April 26, 1809.
3. **John Goldie³ (2)**, third son of James² (1) and Mary (Wright) Goldie, born at Orchiltree, Ayrshire, Scotland, June 16, 1811; died Oct. 24, 1838.
4. **William Goldie³ (2)**, fourth son of James² (1) and Mary (Wright) Goldie, born in Orchiltree, Ayrshire, Scotland, March 10, 1815; died May 10, 1906; went to England Feb. 20, 1836; married JANE STONE PAINE in January, 1848, and resided at Sherborne Dorset, Bowden, Henstridge, Ashmore Farm, Shaftsbury. He died at Compton Abbas May 10, 1906. His wife died at Shaftsbury Dorset Dec. 13, 1901. These had six children.
5. **Mary Goldie³ (1)**, only daughter of James² (1) and Mary (Wright) Goldie, born at Orchiltree, Ayrshire, Scotland, July 1, 1817; was married to THOMAS CHAPMAN and died June 9, 1865, without issue and was buried in Dorchester Cemetery, England. She erected the monument at the graves of her parents in the Orchiltree Cemetery.
6. **Alexander Goldie³ (1)**, fifth son of James² (1) and Mary (Wright) Goldie, born in Orchiltree, Ayrshire, Scotland, Jan. 17, 1820; removed to England in March, 1840; died May 5, 1870, and was buried in Dorchester Cemetery.
7. **James Goldie³ (3)**, seventh son of James² (1) and Mary (Wright), born in Orchiltree, Ayrshire, Scotland, Sept. 19, 1835; died July 4, 1841.

Fourth Generation.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND JANE STONE PAINE GOLDIE.

1. **Mary Jane Goldie⁴** (2), eldest daughter of William³ (2) and Jane (Paine) Goldie, born at Sherborne Dorset, Dec. 2, 1848; was married to GEORGE KIRK and died Jan. 11, 1913, without issue.
2. **Emily Goldie⁴** (1), second daughter of William³ (2) and Jane (Paine) Goldie, born at Sherborne Dorset; was married to ALBERT HILL and had four children named Hilda, Rupert, Maurice, and Archibald.
3. **William Goldie⁴** (3), eldest son of William³ (2) and Jane (Paine) Goldie, born Jan. 28, 1853; married MARY ANN HOOPER, but has no children.
4. **Sarah Stone Goldie⁴** (1), third daughter of William³ (2) and Jane (Paine) Goldie, born March 15, 1855; was married to REV. A. M. MACPHIAL, M.A., by whom four children, Margaret, Dorothy, Kenneth, and Allan.
5. **George Goldie⁴** (2), second son of William³ (2) and Jane (Paine) Goldie, born Oct. 27, 1856, at Howden Faren Henstridge; married FANNY BURT of Devizes Wilts, June 18, 1879, and had issue ten children of whom hereafter.
6. **James John Goldie⁴** (4), third son of William³ (2) and Jane (Paine) Goldie, born Oct. 19, 1858; married AGNES EDGAR and had two sons, John Mervyn and Wallace. He went to Alliston, Ontario, Canada, in Dec., 1887.

Fifth Generation.

CHILDREN OF GEORGE AND FANNY BURT GOLDIE.

1. **Oswald Goldie⁵** (1), eldest son of George⁴ (2) and Fanny (Burt) Goldie, born April 13, 1880; married ALICE HARE and has one son, Leonard George. He is now serving in the British army in the European war.
2. **Lillian Margaret Goldie⁵** (1), eldest daughter of George⁴ (2) and Fanny (Burt) Goldie, born May 30, 1881, now unmarried.
3. **Marcia Mary Goldie⁵** (1), second daughter of George⁴ (2) and Fanny (Burt) Goldie, born Sept. 28, 1882; unmarried.
4. **Elizabeth Jane Goldie⁵** (1), third daughter of George⁴ (2) and Fanny (Burt) Goldie, born Sept. 19, 1884; married to LEONARD LOCH and has four children, Gladys, George, Ronald, and John.
5. **William-George Goldie⁵** (5), second son of George⁴ (2) and Fanny (Burt) Goldie, born May 10, 1886; married in Australia DOROTHY SCAMMEL and has two children, Beryl and John.
6. **John Clark Goldie⁵** (3), third son of George⁴ (2) and Fanny (Burt) Goldie, born May 11, 1888; is unmarried and now (1917) serving with the Dorset Yeomanry in Egypt.
7. **A. Bernard Goldie⁵** (1), fourth son of George⁴ (2) and Fanny (Burt) Goldie, born July 25, 1889; is unmarried and now serving with the Canadian Expeditionary Force in the British army. Went to Canada May 1, 1912. While in Canada he visited Roswell Goldie at Guelph, Ontario, where he was received as a kinsman and his father wrote a letter of appreciation expressing his gratitude for the entertainment and care during his illness. His father wrote: "He is a good lad and I think has done his best to make his way in the world".

8. **Mildred Frances Goldie**⁵ (1), fourth daughter of George⁴ (2) and Fanny (Burt) Goldie, born April 23, 1884; unmarried.
9. **Ursula Fanny Goldie**⁵ (1), fifth daughter of George⁴ (2) and Fanny (Burt) Goldie, born Nov. 10, 1887; unmarried.
10. **Katherine Telfer Goldie**⁵ (1), sixth daughter of George⁴ (2) and Fanny (Burt) Goldie, born Nov. 2, 1900. Unmarried.

Goudie Family in Ayr Village.

The beginning of the authentic history of this branch of the ancient Ayrshire family must be at a tombstone in the old cemetery there, where stands an obelisk on four sides of which are inscriptions as follows:

ROBERT GOUDIE

Shoemaker

Died 14th November, 1857, aged 86 years.

WILLIAM GOUDIE

of H. M. Stationery Office, London,

Died 15th September, 1861, aged 28 years.

ROBERT GOUDIE

Writer

Died 13th July, 1869, aged 72 years.

JOHN GOUDIE

Solicitor

Died 13th May, 1868, aged 29 years.

These inscriptions are supposed to represent the family of the present solicitor resident in Ayr, Scotland. This gentleman replying to an inquiry respecting his ancestors and family connections has written, "My father, Robert Goudie, was the Sheriff Clerk of this County at his death which occurred on 11th May 1902, at the age of 70 years. His father, who was also named Robert Goudie, was a writer in Ayr and his forbears for three or four generations were I understand connected with the leather trade in Ayr. I am the eldest son of my father and practice here as a Solicitor. My brother, Mr. Paul Goudie, is a wine merchant here, and my youngest brother, Robert Goudie, who is an engineer, is connected with the firm of Messrs. Loudon Brothers Limited, Engineers, Glasgow and Johnstone, of which he is one of the principals and a director. I have also a sister who resides here. I am sorry I cannot give you any further information or tell you where the family originally came from, but perhaps you may be able to throw some light on this. There are other families in Ayr of the name of Goudie, but are not related to my family".

The following was received from his brother:

Robert Goudie, Taudlehill, Milliken Park, Renfrewshire, business, Clyde Engineering, Johnstone, Born at Ayr, Scotland, 28th May 1876, son of Robert

NOTE.—George Goldie, writing from Manor Farm, Compton Abbar, Shaftsbury, England, in 1916, says: "Had my father been alive he would have been so pleased to have heard news of the family of his late uncles. He often spoke about them even in his old age. He had a wonderful memory and his intellect was quite clear up to the last. He came up from Ayrshire in 1837. He died in his 93d year".

Goudie, Sheriff and Commissary Clerk of Ayrshire. In 1904 married MARY SINCLAIR CRAWFORD, daughter of Archibald Crawford J. P., Pollockshields, Glasgow. He is a Director of Loudon Brothers Limited, of Glasgow and London. Member of Institute of Mechanical Engineers, London. Member of Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland; and Machine tool makers and Machinery exporters. His children as follows:

- I. MARGARET GOUDIE, born September, 1906.
- II. MARION GOUDIE, born August, 1908; died May, 1910.

The following deaths found in the Ayr Churchyard are supposed to have been members of this family:

"In Memory of William Goudie, late Flesher, Ayr, erected by his son Robert Goudie, to whom this burying ground belongs.

In the New Cemetery, Ayr, Scotland, the following was found:

In Memory of
ISABELLE TAYLOR
wife of

ROBERT GOUDIE
Solicitor and Commissary Clerk of
Ayrshire

Who died 7th July 1879, aged 42 years.

Also the above

ROBERT GOUDIE
Sheriff and Commissary Clerk
of Ayrshire

Who died 11 May, 1902, aged 70 years.

Also their children

Robert, Helen-Baird, Thomas-Grainger-Taylor, Isabella Taylor
and William.

Presentation to Mr. John Goldie.

(Excerpts from "Cumnock Express".)

On Friday evening last between thirty and forty of the friends of Mr. John Goldie entertained him at supper in Mrs. Kerr's. Mr. Whiteford ably discharged the duties of the chair, and Mr. James Haddow those of croupier. During the evening a handsome writing desk was presented to Mr. Goldie. With song and sentiment a most enjoyable evening was spent.

On Tuesday evening a number of farmers and friends of Mr. Goldie met in Thomas Kirkland's to make a suitable presentation to him on the occasion of his leaving his native parish, to enter on a lease of the farm of Buttknowe, Darly, Galloway. To the regret of all, the weight of four score years made it impossible for "The Miller" to be present. However, he was represented by his two sons and his daughter-in-law. After the usual preliminaries Mr. Stirling, who occupied the chair, made apology for the absence of Mr. Goldie, who himself had hoped to be present until the afternoon of that day, when he felt so shaky that he could not face up. But (proceeded the chairman), he will be well represented in his sons here, so you will just have my speech as if we had the miller with us. You must all have remarked in taking a survey of the world of nature how much the

interest of the landscape is increased by the presence of the ruins of an ancient castle, a mouldering church, or an aged tree round which we've played in sportive youth in other days. If this be true of the dead world of nature, how much more so when we add the living element! What is this grove without the feathered songsters? What is the green fields without the browsing cattle, the limping hare or the scudding rabbit? What the steep hillside without the sheep and lambs? Yes, gentlemen, what to any are the early scenes of early youth and boyhood — yea, the old home itself — if the kind and loving faces, the fond hearts, that always meet us with love and fervor, be gone forever, and their cheery voices heard only in the echoes of memory? Our worthy and much respected guest of this evening is associated with one of the most pleasing and picturesque objects in any landscape, the Auld Meal Mill with its gaunt and varied buildings, its splashing wheel, its dam, and roaring water. These are things of which we never tire. But what is the mill without the miller, and what will our old mill be without Miller Goldie? The chairman continued in a lengthy speech to speak of his venerable guest, who, he said, in a sense has come down through three generations in the well earned respect of all by his kindly heart and peaceful habits, his honest-dealing and manly spirit having earned the character of a staunch man and true friend. It was therefore a great pleasure to him, to the gentlemen present, to the many subscribers this night to offer their acknowledgment of long friendship in this handsome arm-chair, which he hoped he would be long spared to enjoy, this cane-built American fishing rod, itself quite a novelty, these pebble-eyed glasses, meerschaum pipe, etc., these slippers to keep his feet comfortable and this sturdy handsome staff to keep him sicker when'er he took walk abroad. In these he was to see the tokens of respect of many old neighbors, who fondly trusted that when he went to his new home that God would prosper him in all his ways. Mr. Somerville, Mansfield Mains, then in a neat little speech, presented Mrs. John Goldie with a beautiful silver tea-pot and cream jug to match. Both presents were feelingly acknowledged by Mr. Goldie Jr.

Death of "Miller Goudie".

Landlord of Burns's Cottage.

In our Obituary this week will be found the death of a most extensively known individual — "Miller Goudie"— the landlord of Burns's Cottage. Few of the countless thousands who have visited that far-famed cradle of genius but must remember that ready welcome of him "who often walked in glory and joy" before the cottage door where Coila's Bard first saw the light. He had attained his 84th year, having been born in the parish of Riccarton, in 1758. His father and grandfather were both millers. When he first came to this district he occupied the Dutch Mill, where he resided till he removed to the Cottage, in which, in the good old times, he and his then youthful and pretty spouse Flora were wont to entertain parties of the leading "honest men of Ayr" in the true Meg Dodd's style, with "reaming swats that drank divinely" from the spirit unknown to the victim of Auld Mahoun. Though low in stature, "the Miller" was well knit, and possessed an excellent constitution. About the end of the autumn, however, his health began to decline, and he has ever since been falling off, till last Friday when he gently made his exit from the "land of Burns", but ages will yet pass away ere his memory shall be doomed to oblivion. "The Miller" has been landlord of the Cottage for

more than forty years, and may be said to have been without exception the most ardent admirer of Burns that ever existed; for during that period he has pledged more bumpers to the memory of the Bard than any man living. Despite the temptations to which he was thus exposed, the Miller attained the above venerable age, and bore a hale and hearty appearance almost to the last. The writer was told by the deceased little more than a year ago, that, notwithstanding the many "random bouts o' fun and drinking" it had been his lot to engage in, his faculties were in full vigor and he had never felt the slightest touch of disease — not even a headache. He was fond of speaking of the Poet, and often told about the "Twa gills" they had together in the Dutch Mill, above the Old Bridge of Doon. From this single interview, however, he seemed to have retained but a slight recollection of the Poet, who, like many other men of genius, was gay or gloomy according as he was lionized or unappreciated — hence the Miller's opinion that he was eccentric, or, in his own homely phrase, "no that ritch in the head". Many anecdotes might be related of the Miller, but his brief acquaintance with Burns, his inhabiting the Cottage where the Bard was born and his reverence for his memory, were the leading features in his long life. As connected with the Land of Burns, his name has been well bruited abroad, and his eccentricities have furnished a theme for many an eager tourist, as well as several eminent characters in the world of literature whose mention of him is a security that his name, associated with that of Burns, will be handed down to posterity. His death will cause a blank that can never be filled up in that classic and interesting locality of which he has been so long a denizen. The stranger who may visit the monument at the Cottage will look in vain for the cheering welcome of the upright, well-proportioned little man who had conversed with the great magician that, by the power of his mighty spell, has forever hallowed the place of his birth. The Cottage must forever remain the birth-place of the Poet — Alloway's 'auld haunted kirk' may withstand the storm of ages, but the jolly old Miller, with his respectful bow and his gleesome laugh, we shall never see more. "Alas, poor Yorick". His remains were interred in Alloway Kirkyard, followed by upwards of one hundred friends and relatives. His thrifty and respectable widow still occupies the Cottage, the business of which she has for so many years conducted with so much credit to herself and satisfaction of the public.

—From the Ayr Advertiser, Thursday, July 7, 1842.

The Late Miller Goudie.

By the death of the late Miller Goudie one of the links which bound the inhabitants of this place to the past has been severed. Although not a native of New Cumnock he spent fully seventy years of his life among us, and he had therefore become closely identified and associated with the every-day life of the town and parish. The Miller was come of milling stock, his father being miller in the Ayr Mills, and his grandfather — the crony of Burns — being lessee of the Dutch Mills at Alloway Brig. When Mr. Goudie first came here he was ten years of age, and when quite a young man he took up the work of "the Auld Mill". Since that time until about two and a half years ago, when he went to live with his son near Dalry in Galloway, he successfully carried on the business. Before leaving he was made the recipient of many valuable presents from his New Cumnock friends, by all of whom he was held in high esteem. He was a stout Conservative

in his lifetime, even when his landlord was a Liberal. "The Miller", as he was affectionately called, was of a genial disposition and a lover of good company. He was often heard to remark that he did not know whether his "Auld Mill" or himself would be done first, and it was a coincidence that on the day of his burial the Mill should be destroyed. He was pre-deceased by his wife five years ago.

Miller John Goudie of the Burns Cottage fame went there from the "Dutch Mills" near the Burns Monument about one mile from the Cottage in 1821-2. His relatives entered on a lease of the "Ayr Mill" on the river Ayr and in the Burgh of Ayr, which is still working as in their time; this was gifted to the town of Ayr by Queen Mary of Scots, and the "Taxmans" name, that is, the Lease-holder, was Thomas Goudie Jr. and his father was cautioner for him. Finding the mill was not paying they gave it up and went up to New Cumnock Mill which is the one that was burned down on the day of the funeral of the old man, being the father of Mr. John Goudie now of Balagan, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire, who was born at New Cumnock about 70 years ago.

John Goudie of Balagan, Thornhill, Scotland, writes to correct a statement in the Ayr Advertiser: "My great-grandfather Thomas Goudie left Ayr Mills about 1820-22 and it was then left to Andrew Smith who with his descendants have run it ever since, being now managed under the title of "Andrew Smith & Son, Grain Merchants".

It was the Old Mill at New Cumnock driven by the Afton water which John Goudie and his father left in 1890. His grandfather, James Goudie, son of Thomas Goudie of Ayr Mills, took the lease of Old Mill, New Cumnock, about 1820. His son succeeded him and retained the mill till 1890, and on the day of his funeral two years and eight months afterwards: they passed the old Mill on the way to the cemetery when it had been burned to ashes, nothing but the bare walls standing. This was rebuilt and is now owned by the Marquis of Bute.

This Goudie line runs thus. Thomas, James, Thomas, John the present man.

John Goudie, best known as "Miller Goudie", an acquaintance of the Poet Burns and tenant of the cottage at Alloway Kirk, died in 1842, aged 84.

"For forty years, it was his lot
To share the Poet's humble cot,
And sometimes laughin', sometimes sobbin',
Told his last interview wi' Robbin".

At the date of Burns' epistle to "Goudie, terror of the Whiggs" the Essayist was 68 years old. Whether the Poet introduced himself by this means or had previously known him, it is impossible to tell; but certain it is that the Bard relied much on Goudie's friendship and advice during his visits to Kilmarnock while his poems were in press. He survived till 1811.

NOTE.—The milling business was not restricted however to the Gaudie families in Ayrshire and the surrounding neighborhoods, but was carried across seas and established in the United States and in Canada, where extensive plants were erected by persons bearing the name for the milling of flour and other grains; and these mills in Ontario have grown from small beginnings to large business capacities and are recognized as some of the most extensive and best equipped plants in the Dominion. In the western states, also, descendants of the Ayrshire families have engaged in the flour-milling business and carried it on for several generations. It would seem from this brief account of the industrial activities of this branch of the race that wherever one of them planted his feet he left a track of flour and meal to mark his progress, and if there was ever such a possibility as having "meal in the blood" certainly the Goudie family could justly claim the distinction.

Record of Births in Ayr, Scotland

1665 — 1854.

PREAMBLE. If numbers are to be accepted as evidence the records of births, baptisms, marriages and deaths disclosed by the Parish Registers of Ayrshire supplemented by the inscriptions found on church-yard monuments certainly corroborate the published statement that this branch of the Gaudie family were settled on the Scottish Border as many as 400 years ago; and the assumption that the principal employment of the male persuasion was that of Milling for 400 years strengthened by the numerous records in which they were mentioned as located by some Mill, as "John Goudie in Cornmill" and "Alexander Goudie in Bairdmill". The vital statistics relating to the Gaudies and Bruses indicate their contemporary residence in Ayrshire and sustain the assumption of their kinship and time of settlement.

1665. January 8th, ELIZABETH GOUDIE, natural daughter of John and Jane (Rogers) Goudie. Baptised Jan. 29th, 1665.

1665. February 1st, ALEXANDER GOUDIE, lawful son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Ramsey) Goudie. Baptised Feb. 5th, 1665.

1666. May 28th, ELIZABETH GOUDIE, lawful daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Ramsey) Goudie. Baptised April 3d? Father styled "burgess and shoemaker".

1668. March 5th, JOHN GOUDIE, lawful son of John Goudie, "maultmaker in Ayr" and Margaret Holmes his spouse. Baptised March 8th, 1668.

1668. July 30th, MARGARET GOUDIE, lawful daughter of John Goudie merchant burgess in Ayr and Jane Rogers his spouse. Baptised Aug. 9th, 1668. John Rogers grandfather of said child a witness.

1668. Sept. 8th, JANET GOUDIE, lawful daughter of William Goudie shoemaker burgess in Ayr, and Isabella Pollock his spouse. Baptised Sept. 20th, 1668.

1668. Sept. 1st, DAVID GOUDIE, lawful son of John Goudie maultman in Ayr, and Margaret Holmes his spouse. Baptised Sept. 5th, 1668.

1670. January. AGNES GOUDIE, daughter lawful to William Goudie, shoemaker in Ayr and Isabell Poak his spouse, born Friday the 21st day of January, 1670, and baptized on Sunday the 30th day of that month. Witness. William Crawford, merchant, and Matthew Moor, carpenter, burgers within said burgh.

1670. March. WILLIAM GOUDIE, sone lawful to John Goudie, merchant and Jane Rodgers his spouse, born Friday the 4th day of March, 1670, and baptized on Sunday the 15th day of the month. Witnesses. John Rodgers grandfather, John Goudie maltman.

1671. November. JOHN GOUDIE, son lawful to the late John Goudie, merchant in Ayr, and Jane Rodgers his spouse, was born upon Wednesday the 1st day of November, 1671, and baptized upon Sunday the 5th day of that month. Witnesses, John Rodgers, grandfather to the child, and William Millar, carpenter in Ayr.

1672. February. WILLIAM GOUDIE, son lawful to William Goudie, shoemaker in Ayr and Isabell Poak his spouse, was born upon Saturday the 17th day of February, 1672, and baptized upon Sunday the 25th day of that month. Witnesses William Brisban, apothecarie, and William Crawford, merchant.

1672. February. ADAM GOUDIE, sone lawful to John Goudie, maultman in Ayr and Margaret Holmes his spouse, was born upon Thursday the last of Feb-

ruary 1672, and baptised upon Sunday the 3d day of March. Witness, Robert Holms, Allan Gardner and Adam Holms.

1673. November. MARTHA GOUDIE, daughter lawfull to John Goudie, maltman and Margaret Holms his spouse, was born on Tuesday the 11th day of November, 1673, and baptised on Sunday the 16th day of that month. Witness, Adam Holms grandfather, and Robert Holms, uncle to the child.

1675. January. JAMES GOUDIE, sone lawfull to William Goudie, shoemaker in Ayr, and Isabell Poak his spouse was born on Tuesday the last day of November 1674, and baptised on Sunday the 3d of January 1675. Witness, William Logad presenter of the child and John Goudie maltman, Matheus Mure.

1679. February. HELEN GOUDIE, daughter lawfull to John Goudie, miller in the parish of Maybole and Margaret McQuhinzie his spouse was born on Sunday, February 9, 1679 and baptised on Sunday the 17th. Witness. John Neil in Bridgend and John Neil in Blairstown.

1681. May. SARAH GOUDIE, daughter natural to John Goudie, merchant in Ayr and Janet Gordon was born on Tuesday May the 3d, 1681, and baptised on Sunday thereafter. Witness, John Cummine miller in Ayr, and John Rankine miller there.

1681. June. JOHN GOUDIE, sone lawfull to John Goudie, in Burrowfield and Isabell Miller was born on Friday, June 10, 1681, and baptised on Sunday thereafter. Witness, Andrew Goudie, grandfather, and William Goudie, uncle of the child.

1682. August. JANET GOUDIE, daughter lawfull to John Goudie, land laborer in Ayr and Isabell Miller his spouse was born on Wednesday August 23, 1682 and baptised on Sunday next thereafter. Witness, William Gillispie and Andrew Goudie, grandfather of the child.

1685. May. JOHN GOUDIE, sone lawfull to William Goudie, maltman in Ayr and Agnes Kennedy his spouse was born on Tuesday May 26, 1685, and baptised on Sunday the last of that month. Witness, John Goudie, uncle of the child and Matthew Calhoun, goldsmith in Ayr.

1685. September. ELIZABETH GOUDIE, daughter lawfull to John Goudie, maltman in Ayr, and Margaret Gardner, his spouse, was born on Saturday, September 12, 1685, and baptised on Sunday the 28th of that month. Witness, Robert weaver in Ayr, and James Garner, taylor there.

1685. September. WILLIAM GOUDIE, sone lawfull to John Goudie, land laborer in Ayr and Isabell Miller his spouse was born on Thursday Sept. 17, 1685 and baptised on Sunday the 27th of that month. Witness, Andrew Goudie, godfather and John Goudie, uncle to the child.

1687. February. JOHN GOUDIE, sone lawfull to William Goudie, maltman in Ayr and Bessie Campbell his spouse was born on Wednesday Feb. 23, 1687, and baptised on Sunday the 27th of that month. Witness, Joseph Baird, post in Ayr and Robert Bain, merchant there.

1688. January. MARTHA GOUDIE, daughter lawfull to John Goudie in Ayr and Margaret Gairner his spouse, born Jan. 15, 1688, and baptised 21st ditto by Mr. Alexander Stevenson. Witness, Alexander Gairner and Robert Campbell.

1689. June. ISABELL GOUDIE, daughter lawfull to William Goudie, maltman in Ayr, and Bessie Campbell his spouse, born June 23d, baptised 27th ditto by Mr. Eccles. Witness, John Gibson, couper.

1690. August. ISABELL GOUDIE, lawfull daughter to John Goudie, land laborer in Brestoune in Burroughfield, and Isabell Miller his spouse, was born on Friday August 15th, 1690, and baptised on Sabbath 17th of that month by Mr. William Eccles. Witness, Andrew Goudie, grandfather to the child, and William Goudie, uncle to the child.

1691. September. JANET GOUDIE, daughter lawfull to William Goudie, maltman in Ayr and Bessie Campbell spouse, was born on Sabbath Sept. 27th, 1691, and baptised on Thursday thereafter by Mr. Eccles. Witness, Andrew Ramsay, baker in Ayr, and John Campbell, merchant there.

1692. March. JANET GOUDIE, daughter lawfull to Andrew Goudie, maltman in Ayr, and Jane Morries his spouse, was born on Tuesday, March 22, 1692, and baptised on Sunday thereafter by Mr. Eccles. Witness, William Smith, smith in Ayr, and William Goudie, maltman there, brother to the presenter of the child.

1692. April. JOHN GOULDIE, son to John Gouldie dyer in Ayr and Marion Campbell his spouse, was born on Tuesday April 19, 1692, and baptised on Sabbath thereafter by Mr. Eccles. Witnesses, John Gouldie, maltman, grandfather to and presenter of the child, and Robert Campbell younger, deacon of the glovers and uncle of the said child.

1693. March. MARGARET GOUDIE, daughter lawfull to David Goudie, maltman in Ayr and Elizabeth Boyd his spouse, born on Wednesday the 29th day of March 1693, and baptised on Sunday the 2d day of April 1693 by Mr. William Eccles. Witnesses, Thomas McNeilly, merchant in Ayr, John Ferguson, the writer there and John Fothie, grandfather to the said child. and maltman there.

1693. September. JANET GOUDIE, daughter lawfull to John Goudie, milner in Alloway milne and Agnes McLure, spouse, was born on Sabbath, Sept. 3d, 1693, and baptised on Sunday the 17th of the same month by Mr. William Eccles. Witnesses, Robert McConnell, schoolmaster in Alloway, and John Neil, in Nether-toune in Alloway.

1693. September. WILLIAM GOUDIE, sone lawfull to William Goudie, maltman in Ayr and Betsey Campbell spouse, was born on Sunday Sept. 17, 1693, and baptised on Sunday thereafter by Mr. Eccles. Witnesses, John Gibson present deacon of the coupers in Ayr, and Robert Campbell elder glover there.

1693. November. ROBERT GOUDIE, son lawfull to John Goudie, dyster in Ayr and Marion Campbell his spouse, was born on Thursday the last day of November 1693, and baptised on Sabbath 10th day of December 1693, by Mr. William Hunter. Witnesses, John Goudie, maltman in Ayr, and grandfather to the child and James Gairner, taylor there.

1694. August. JOHN GOUDIE, sone lawfull to David Goudie, maltman in Ayr and Elizabeth Boyd his spouse, was born on Monday the 6th of August 1694, and baptised on Sabbath thereafter by Mr. Patrick Liston. Witnesses, William Boyd maltman in Ayr, and Robert Holms, weaver there, granduncles to the child.

1694. August. JOHN GOUDIE, son lawfull to John Goudie, land laborer in the burnfoot in the parish of Maybole and Margaret McLure his spouse, was born Tuesday, August 30, 1694, and baptised 9th Sept. 1694 by Mr. Patrick Liston. Witnesses, Thomas McLure, in Greenan milne, and John Small in the holmes of Greenan.

1695. May. THOMAS GOUDIE, son lawfull to John Goudie, milner in Alloway milne and Manse McLure his spouse was born on Thursday, May 11, 1695 and baptised on the 19th of the same month by Mr. Patrick Liston. Witness, Robert

McConnell schoolmaster in Alloway, uncle to the child and William Goudie in Alloway.

1696. March. DAVID GOUDIE, son lawfull to John Goudie, dyester in Aire, and Marion Campbell his spouse, was born on Monday March 30, 1696, and baptised on Sunday thereafter by Mr. John Hunter. Witness, John Swan, dyer in Ayr, and David Goudie, maltman there, uncle to the child.

1696. April. WILLIAM GOUDIE, son lawfull to David Goudie, maltman in Aire, and Elizabeth Boyd his spouse, was born on Monday, April 6, 1696, and baptised on Sunday, thereafter, by Mr. Patrick Liston. Witnesses, William Boyd and Robert Ker, land laborer in Townhead, uncles to the child.

1696. November. ANDREW GOUDIE, son lawful to William Goudie, maultman in Ayr, and Bessie Campbell his spouse, was born on Monday November 2, 1696 and baptised on Sunday thereafter by Mr. John Hunter. Witness, Andrew Ingliss, merchant in Ayr, and John Gibson present conveyer there.

1697. July. JOHN GOUDIE, son lawful to John Goudie, miller in Alloway millne and Agnes McClure his spouse, was born on Tuesday July 6, 1697, and was baptised on Thursday July 15, 1697 by Mr. John Hunter. Witnesses, Robert McConnell schoolmaster in Alloway and Thomas McLure miller in Greenan mill, uncle to the child.

1698. February. ISABELL GOUDIE, daughter lawfull to William Goudie, shoemaker in Aire and Janet Donald his spouse, was born on Tuesday, February 15, 1698, and baptised on Sunday thereafter by Mr. Hunter. Witnesses, Joseph Rankine, milner in Aire, and Robert Campbell elder glover there.

1698. October. DAVID GOUDIE, son lawfull to David Goudie, maultman in Ayr and Elizabeth Boyd his spouse, was born on Saturday Oct. 22, 1698, baptised by Mr. John Hunter. Witnesses, Robert Holmes, weaver in Ayr, granduncle to the child, and George Goudie, comber there, uncle to the child.

1699. April. MARGARET GOUDIE, daughter to George Goudie, in Aire and Martha Barber his spouse, was born March 27, 1699, and baptised 2 April 1699, by Mr. John Hunter. Witnesses, David Goudie, maultman in Aire, uncle to the child, and John Barber, mason there, grandfather to the child.

1699. May. AGNES GOUDIE, daughter lawfull to John Goudie, in Alloway mill and Agnes McClure his spouse, was born on Thursday May 11, 1699, and baptised on Sabbath May 21, 1699 by Mr. Patrick Liston. Witnesses, Robert McConnell schoolmaster in Alloway, and John Criechtoune in Walkmine of Alloway.

1700. June. JAMES GOUDIE, lawful son of John Goudie, milner in Alloway Milne and Agnes McClure his spouse, was born on Saturday June 8, 1700 and baptised on Thursday June 21, 1700 at Alloway Kirk by Mr. John Hunter. Witnesses, John Ferguson, skipper in Ayr, and John Crawford, merchant there.

1700. December. WILLIAM GOUDIE, son lawfull to William Goudie, present deacon to the Shoemakers in Ayr, and Janet Donald his spouse, was born Tuesday December 3, 1700, and baptised on the Sabbath thereafter by Mr. John Hunter. Witnesses, Joseph Rankine, milner in Ayr, and Robert Campbell elder glover there.

1701. April. ROBERT GOUDIE, son lawfull to David Goudie, maultman in Ayr and Elizabeth Boyd his spouse, was born Tuesday April 29, 1701, and baptised on Sabbath thereafter by Mr. Hunter. Witnesses, David Ferguson, deacon of the weavers in Ayr, George and John Goudie, uncles of the child.

1701. April. ELIZABETH GOUDIE, daughter lawfull to George Goudie, wool comber in Ayr, and Martha Barber his spouse, was born Wednesday 30, 1701

and baptised on Sabbath thereafter by Mr. Hunter. Witnesses, David Ferguson, late deacon of the weavers in Ayr, John and David Goudie there uncles to the child.

1701. December. DAVID GOUDIE, son lawfull to William Goudie, land laborer in Ayr and Bessy Campbell his spouse, was born on Saturday December 6, 1701 and baptised on Thursday thereafter by Mr. John Hunter. Witnesses, John Borland, late deacon of the hammermen of Ayr, and Robert Baird merchant there

1701. June. AGNES GOUDIE, daughter lawfull to John Goudie in Alloway milne and Agnes McLure his spouse, was born on Monday June 8, 1702, and baptised on Tuesday June 23, 1702 at Alloway Kirk by Mr. Hunter. Witnesses, Thomas and James McLure, uncles to the child.

1702. October. JANET GOUDIE, daughter lawfull to John Goudie, indweller in Ayr and Jean Hill his spouse, was born on Monday Oct. 19, 1702, and baptised on Sabbath, November first 1702, by Mr. Hunter. Witnesses, David Goudie, maltman in Ayr, and Thomas McCullie, glover there.

1704. September. (Entered in 1706). ROBERT GAUDY son lawfull to John Gaudy in Alloway milne and Agnes McLure his spouse, was born on Sept. 15 1704. and baptised on at Alloway Kirk by Mr. Hunter. Witnesses.

1705. January. ANNA GOUDIE, daughter lawfull to John Goudie indweller in Ayr, and Jean Hill his spouse, was born on Friday January 26, 1705, and baptised on Sabbath February 4, 1705, by Mr. John Hunter. Witnesses, David Goudie capmaker in Ayr, and David Ramsay, late deacon of the shoemakers there.

1705. February. HUGH GOUDIE, son lawfull to David Goudie, maultman in Ayr, and Elizabeth Boyd his spouse, was born on Wednesday February 14, 1705, and baptised on Sabbath February 25, 1705, by Mr. Hunter. Witnesses, John Goudie, dyer in Ayr, and William Boyd, land laborer there, uncles to the child.

1705. April. JOHN GAUDY, son lawfull to William Gaudy shoemaker in Ayr and Janet Donald his spouse, was born on Wednesday, April third 1705, and baptised on Sabbath April 15, 1705, by Mr. Vetch. Witnesses, George Brown, shoemaker in Ayr, John McIlvain, weaver there.

1706. May. MARGARET GAUDY, daughter lawfull to William Gaudy, maultman in Ayr, and Bessie Campbell his spouse, was born on Friday May 17, 1706 and baptised on Sabbath thereafter by Mr. Hunter. Witnesses, Adam Gibson, late deacon to the taylors and William Speir, shoemaker.

1708. September. MARY GAUDY, daughter lawfull to John Gaudy officer in Ayr and Jean Hill his spouse, was born on Friday the 24th of September 1708 and baptised on the third of October (Sabbath) next thereafter, by Mr. Andrew Fullerton, minister. Witnesses, Zachariah Crawford, taylor in Ayr, and James Boud, officer there.

1712. January. MARTHA GAUDIE, daughter lawfull to John Gaudie, officer in Ayr, and Jean Hill his spouse, born on Thursday 3d January, and baptised the 13th by Mr. John Hunter, minister. Witnesses, Robert Hemphill, dyster in Air, and Thomas McCullie, glover there.

1712. March. GEORGE GAUDIE, son lawfull to William Gaudie, land laborer in Ayr, and Marion Boyd his spouse, was born on Saturday the first of March 1712, and baptised on the 9th by Mr. John Hunter. Witnesses, Robert Boyd grandfather, and Thomas Boyd, smith, uncle to the child.

1713. July. ROBERT GAUDIE, son lawfull to William Gaudie, land laborer in Air, and Marion Boyd his spouse, was born on Monday the 13th of July 1713, and baptised on Sabbath 26th of that month by Mr. John Hunter. Witnesses

Robert Boyd, grandfather, Thomas Boyd, uncle to the child and Adam Reid, carier in Ayr.

1713. November. KATHERINE GAUDIE, daughter lawfull to James Gaudie, of Haughyate and Elizabeth Allan his spouse, born 12th Nov. 1713, and baptised 22d of the same month by Mr. John Hunter. Witnesses, Samuel Moor of Park, late provost of Ayr, and Mungo Campbell, present bailie there.

1715. March. ADAM GAUDIE, son lawfull to William Gaudie, land laborer in Ayr and Marion Boyd his spouse, born 1st March 1715, and baptised 13th of that month by Mr. John Hunter. Witnesses, Robert and Thomas Boyd, smith, uncles to the child and Adam Reid, carier in Ayr.

1715. February. ANNA GAUDIE, daughter natural to Robert Gaudie, weaver in Ayr and Janet Brown now his spouse, born 26th February, and baptised 13th March 1715 by Mr. John Hunter. Witnesses, Andrew Brownes elder and younger, grandfather and uncle of the child.

1715. June. HUGH GAUDIE, son lawfull to John Gaudie, miller in Alloway mill and Agnes McLure his spouse, born 28th June 1715, and baptised at Aire 17th July thereafter by Mr. Thomas Findley, minister at Prestoune. Witnesses, Robert Neill in Nethertoun of Alloway, and Thomas McLure of Greenan mill, uncle to the child.

1717. March. ISABEL GAUDIE, daughter lawfull to Robert Gaudie, weaver in Ayr and Janet Brown his spouse, born 16th and bapt. 17th March, 1717 by Mr. John McDermeit minister. Witnesses, Andrew Brown, weaver in Ayr, grandfather and William Gaudie, weaver, uncle to the child.

1717. June. JOHN GAUDIE, son lawful to William Gaudie, weaver in Air, and Jean Crombie his spouse, born 16th and baptised 23d June 1717 by Mr. John McDermeit minister. Witnesses, William Gaudie, sheriff officer, granduncle and Robert Gaudie, weaver, uncle to the child.

1718. January. WILLIAM GAUDIE, son lawfull to Thomas Gaudie, miller of Air and Marion Hanna his wife, was born 13th and baptised 23 January 1718 by Mr. John McDermeit minister. Witnesses, John Potter, merchant in Air, and William Hanna of Gylltree mill, grandfather to the child.

1718. March. WILLIAM GAUDIE, son lawfull to Robert Gaudie, weaver in Air and Janet Brown his spouse, born 25th and baptised 30th March 1718 by Mr. John McDermeit, minister. Witnesses, Andrew Brown, weaver in Air, grandfather and William Gaudie, weaver there, uncle to the child.

1718. March. THOMAS GAUDIE, son lawfull to William Gaudie, land laborer in Air and Marion Boyl his spouse, born 28th March, and baptised 6th April 1718 by Mr. John Hamilton minister. Witnesses, Robert Boyle, carier, grandfather and Thomas Boyle, smith, uncle to the child.

1720. January. WILLIAM GAUDIE, son lawfull to Miller in Air and Marion Hanna his spouse, born 3d and baptised the 14th January 1720, by Mr. John Hunter minister. Witnesses, John Potter, merchant in Air, and William Hanna in Gyltree mill, grandfather to the child.

1723. May. JANET GAUDIE, daughter lawfull to Robert Gaudie, weaver in Ayr and Janet Brown his spouse, born 26th May 1723, and baptised by Mr. Hunter the same day. Witnesses, Robert Murdock, and William Gaudie, weaver in Ayr.

1723. June. ELIZABETH GAUDIE, daughter lawfull to John Gaudie, flesher in Air and Margaret Bowman his spouse, born 15th and baptised 20th June 1723 by Mr. John McDermeit. Witnesses, Robert and David Gaudie, uncles to the child.

1724. February. HELEN GAUDIE, daughter lawfull to William Gaudie, coal-hewer in Ayr and Marion Bolle his spouse, born 20th February 1724, and baptised by Mr. John Hunter, Sabbath thereafter. Witnesses, Hugh Wallace and William Bolle, grandfather to the child.

1726. January. ROBERT GOUDIE, son lawfull to Robert Goudie, weaver in Ayr and Janet Brown his spouse, born 3d January 1726, and baptised Sabbath thereafter by Mr. John Hunter. Witnesses, Robert Murdock, present deacon of the weavers in Ayr, and William Goudie, weaver there and uncle to the child.

1726. February. JOHN GOUDIE, son lawfull to John Goudie, flesher in Ayr and Margaret Bowman his spouse, born 25th Feb. 1726. Baptism witnessed by David Goudie, and Robert Goudie, uncles to the child.

1726. May. JAMES GOUDIE, son lawfull to William Goudie and Marion Bolles his spouse, born 6th May 1726. Witnesses to the baptism, Robert Boyle, grandfather to the child, and James Boyle, granduncle.

1727. September. AGNES GOUDIE, daughter lawfull to Robert Goudie, flesher in Ayr and Agnes McNeight his spouse, born 1st September 1727. Witnesses to baptism Sabbath thereafter by Mr. Andrew Rodgers, minister at Galston, Patrick McNeight of Barns, uncle to the child, and Thomas Boyd, land laborer.

1727. September. CHARLES GOUDIE, son lawfull to Thomas Goudie, taylor in Dykehead of Alloway and Kath. Craik his spouse, born 23d Sept. and bapt. 30th Sept. 1727. Witnesses, Robert Goudie, miller in Alloway mill, and John Galloway in Alloway.

1727. October. MARION GOUDIE, daughter to William Goudie, indweller in Ayr and Marion Boyle his spouse, born the 13th and baptised the 29th October 1727. Witnesses, John Andrews, merchant in Ayr, and John Speer, taylor and church officer.

1728. July. HUGH GOUDIE, son lawfull to John Goudie, flesher in Ayr and Margaret Bowman his spouse, born 2d and baptised the 14th July 1728. Witnesses, Robert Goudie, weaver and David Goudie, flesher, uncle to the child.

1728. August. DAVID GOUDIE, son lawfull to Robert Goudie, weaver in Ayr, and Janet Brown his spouse, born 21st August 1728. Witnesses to baptism Robert Murdock late deacon to the weavers and William Goudie, weaver and uncle to the child.

1728. December. ANNA GOUDIE, daughter lawfull to Robert Goudie, flesher in Ayr and Agnes McNeight his spouse, born 12th Dec. 1728. Witnesses to the baptism, Patrick McNeight of Barns, uncle to the child, and John Goudie, flesher, uncle to the child.

1729. June. JANET GOUDIE, daughter lawfull to Thomas Goudie, in Dykehead, in Alloway, and Katherine Craig his spouse, born 11th baptised 19th June 1729. Witnesses, James Neill, in Alloway, and John Tennant, smith at Bridge of Dune.

1730. February. JANET GOUDIE, daughter lawfull to David Goudie, land laborer, in Ayr, and Janet Boyle his spouse, born 8th and baptised the 15th February 1730. Witnesses, Hugh Boyle, uncle to the child, and John Douglass weaver.

1730. March. PATRICK GOUDIE, son lawfull to Robert Goudie, flesher in Ayr, and Agnes McNeight his spouse, born 19th March 1730, and baptised the same date. Witnesses, Patrick McNeight, and David Goudie, uncle to the child.

1730. May. JOHN GOUDIE, son lawfull to Robert Goudie, weaver in Ayr, and Janet Browne his spouse, born 23d and baptised 31st May, 1730. Witnesses, William Goudie, weaver and uncle to the child, and John Mitchell weaver.

1730. November. BARBARA GOUDIE, daughter lawfull to James Goudie, in Knowhead, in the parish of Maybole, and Mary Oliver his spouse, was born 6th Nov. and baptised at Alloway 19th Nov. 1730. Witnesses, John Goudie, and Thomas Goudie, uncles to the child.

1730. October. DAVID GOUDIE, son lawfull to William Goudie, indweller in Ayr, and Marion Bell his spouse, born Oct. 15, 1730, and baptised 19th Nov. 1730. Witnesses, William Ronald, and John Speer Kirk, officer and taylor.

1731. March. JOHN GOUDIE, son lawfull to Thomas Goudie, in Dykehead, in Alloway and Katherine Craik his spouse, born 3d March and baptised 16th 1731. Witnesses, Robert Goudie, and Andrew Goudie, cousins to the child.

1731. March. ELIZABETH GOUDIE, lawfull daughter to Robert Goudie, flesher in Ayr, and Agnes McNeight his spouse, born 29th March 1731. Witnesses to the baptism, David Hamphie, flesher in Ayr, and Patrick McNeight of Barns, uncle to the child.

1731. November. ANDREW GOUDIE, lawfull son to Robert Goudie, weaver in Ayr, and Janet Brown his spouse, born 27th Nov. and baptised 5th Dec. 1731. Witnesses, William Goudie, uncle to the child, and Andrew McBernie officer.

1732. April. JAMES GOUDIE, son lawfull to John Goudie, in Park of St. Quivox parish and Agnes Lemont his spouse, born 25th March and baptised 13th April 1732. Witnesses, Hugh Stewart, smith at Bridgend of Ayr, and John Lemont, grandfather of the child.

1732. May. JANET GOUDIE, daughter lawfull to James Goudie, in Bridgehouse and Mary Oliver his spouse, born 13th May 1732. Witnesses to baptism, John Lachland, and Thomas Goudie, uncle to the child.

1732. October. ROBERT GOUDIE, son lawfull to Robert Goudie, flesher in Ayr and Agnes McNeight his spouse, born 5th Oct. 1732. Witnesses to baptism, Patrick McNeight, and John Goudie, uncles to the child.

1733. February. MARGARET GOUDIE, daughter lawfull to John Goudie, flesher in Ayr and Margaret Bowman, his spouse, was born 12th Feb. 1733. Witnesses to baptism, David and Robert Goudie, uncle to the child.

1733. October. DAVID GOUDIE, lawfull son to David Goudie, flesher in Ayr and Janet Boyle his spouse, born 15th and baptised 28th Oct. 1733. Witnesses, William and John Boyle, uncles to the child.

1734. February. PATRICK GOUDIE, lawfull son to Robert Goudie, flesher in Ayr and Agnes McNeight his spouse, born the 3d and baptised the 4th Feb. 1734. Witnesses, Patrick McNeight of Barns, uncle to the child, and John Goudie, uncle to the child.

1734. April. ROBERT GOUDIE, son lawfull to James Goudie in Bridgehouse, and Mary Oliver his spouse, born 18th April, and bapt. 1st May 1734. Witnesses, John Meikle, elder baker in Ayr, and John Goudie, uncle to the child.

1734. June. JOHN GOUDIE, lawfull son to Andrew Goudie, millner in Alloway.

1734. April. ROBERT GOUDIE, son lawfull to James Goudie, in Bridgehouse Mill, and Elizabeth Rodgers his spouse, born 21st and baptised 27th June 1734. Witnesses, Thomas Patterson, and Robert Goudie, uncles to the child.

1734. July. AGNES GOUDIE, daughter lawfull to Robert Goudie, millner in Ayr and Agnes Dick his spouse, born 22d July 1734, and baptised same day at Gylltreehill by Mr. James Lawrie, minister at Kirkmichael.

1735. January. WILLIAM GOUDIE, lawfull son to John Goudie, shoemaker in Ayr and Jane Sars his spouse, born 6th and baptised 19th January 1735. Wit-

nesses, William Goudie, late deacon of the shoemakers, grandfather to the child, and John Speer taylor in Ayr.

1735. February. ELIZABETH GOUDIE, lawfull daughter to Thomas Goudie, deceased in Dykehead in Alloway, and Katherine Craig his spouse, born 8th and bapt. at Alloway 28th Feb. 1735. Presented by John Goudie in Mains of Greenand, uncle to the child.

1735. November. WILLIAM GOUDIE, lawfull son to James Goudie, in Bridgehouse and Mary Oliver his spouse, born 18th Oct. and bapt. 6th Nov. 1735. Witnesses, John and Robert Goudie.

1736. April. MARTHA GOUDIE, daughter lawfull to Andrew Goudie, millner at Alloway Mill and Elizabeth Rodgers his spouse, born 21st and baptised 29th April 1736. Witnesses, James Neill and Robert Rodgers, uncles to the child.

1736. July. ROBERT GOUDIE, lawfull son to Robert Goudie, millner in Ayr Mill and Agnes Dick his spouse, born 8th July 1736. Witnesses to baptism, Andrew Goudie, miller in Alloway, uncle to the child, and David Campbell baker in Ayr.

1736. October. MARY GOUDIE, daughter lawfull to John Goudie, shoemaker in Ayr and Jane Sars his spouse, born 7th Oct. 1736. Witnesses to baptism, John Speer, and John Love, taylors in Ayr.

1737. January. AGNES GOUDIE, daughter lawfull to Robert Goudie, flesher in Ayr, and Agnes McNeight his spouse, was born 5th and baptised the 6th Jan. 1737. Witnesses, Peter McNeight of Barns, uncle to the child, and William McNeight, uncle to the child.

1738. April. AGNES GOUDIE, daughter lawfull to Andrew Goudie, millner at Alloway Mill and Elizabeth Rodgers his spouse, born 23d April 1738. The witnesses to the baptism, James Neill in Alloway, and Robert Goudie, millner in Ayr, uncles to the child.

1738. May. JOHN GOUDIE, lawfull son to John Goudie, shoemaker in Ayr and Jane Sawers his spouse, born 14th May, 1738. Witnesses, John Speer, taylor in Ayr, and Bruce Rodgers, town officer there.

1738. August. MARGARET GOUDIE daughter lawfull to Robert Goudie, millner and Agnes Dick his spouse, born 27th of August 1738, and baptised same day. Witnesses, Robert McDermeit, writer in Ayr, William Dunlop, coppersmith, and Andrew Goudie, uncle to the child.

1738. October. ROBERT GOUDIE, lawfull son to John Goudie, flesher in Ayr and Margaret Trotter his spouse, born 17th, baptised 22d Oct., 1738. Witnesses Robert Campbel, late deacon to the Taylors in Ayr, and William Boyd, present deacon of the Hammerman.

1739. July. WILLIAM GOUDIE, lawfull son to Robert Goudie, flesher in Ayr, and Agnes McNeight his spouse, born 26th June and baptised 1st July 1739. Witnesses, Patrick McNeight and William McNeight, uncles to the child.

1739. July. WILLIAM and JANET GOUDIE, children lawfull to George Goudie, land laborer in Ayr and Janet Goudie his spouse, were born 13th July 1739. Witnesses to their baptism, William Goudie, grandfather to the children, and Robert Burns malster.

1739. July. JANET GOUDIE, daughter lawfull to John Goudie, shoemaker in Ayr and Jane Saars his spouse, born 21st July, 1739. Witnesses to baptism, Andrew Wood, workman in Ayr, and John Speer, taylor.

1739. October. AGNES GOUDIE, daughter lawfull to Robert Goudie, millner in Ayr and Agnes Dick his spouse, born 10th and baptised 14th Oct. 1739. Witnesses, David Campbell baker in Ayr, and John Rob, there.

1740. September. ROBERT GOUDIE, lawfull son to Andrew Goudie, millner in Alloway Mill and Elizabeth Rodgers his spouse, was born 23d and baptised at Alloway 25th Sept. 1740. Witnesses, James Neill and Robert Goudie, uncles to the child.

1740. December. ROBERT GOUDIE, lawfull son to Robert Goudie, flesher in Ayr and Agnes McNeight his spouse, born 7th Dec., 1740. Witnesses to baptism, Patrick McNeight of Barns, and William McNeight, uncles to the child.

1741. February. ELIZABETH GOUDIE, daughter lawfull to Robert Goudie, milner, and Agnes Dick his spouse, born 28th Feb., 1731, baptised 1st March 1741. Witnesses, Andrew Goudie, millner and Robert Dunlop, sailor, uncles to the child.

1741. March. JANET GOUDIE, daughter lawfull to Adam Goudie, weaver, and Anna Goudie, his spouse, born 21st and baptised 22d March, 1741. Witnesses William Goudie, and Robert Goudie, grandfathers to the child.

1741. May. ROBERT GOUDIE, lawfull son to George Goudie, land laborer in Ayr and Janet Goudie, his spouse, born 18th May 1741. Witnesses to baptism, William Goudie, grandfather, and Adam Goudie, weaver, uncle to the child.

1741. November. THOMAS GOUDIE, lawfull son to Thomas Goudie, soldier, and Janet Curry his spouse, born 22d October and baptised 1st Nov. 1741; the witnesses to the baptism, William Jameson, glassier, and William Wilson, mason, who also presented the child in the absence of the parent.

1742. February. MARGARET GOUDIE, daughter lawfull to John Goudie, flesher in Ayr and Margaret Trotter his spouse, was born 4th and baptised 14th February, 1742. Witnesses, David and Robert Goudie, uncles to the child.

1742. June. ELIZABETH GOUDIE, daughter lawfull to Andrew Goudie, millner in Alloway and Eliz. Rodgers his spouse, born 19th and baptised at Alloway 24th June, 1742. Witnesses: James Neill in Alloway, and Robert Goudie, millner, uncles to the child.

1743. February. JOHN GOUDIE, lawfull son to George Goudie, land laborer in Ayr, and Janet Goudie his spouse, born 27th Feb. and baptised 6th March 1743. Witnesses, William Galloway, land laborer in Ayr, and William Goudie, land laborer there, grandfather to the child.

1744. January. GOUDIE, lawfull to Andrew Goudie, milner, in Alloway mill and Elizabeth Rodgers his spouse, was born and baptised 14th of said month 1744. Witnesses, Robert Goudie, milner and uncle to the child.

1744. July. KATHERINE GOUDIE, lawfull daughter to William Goudie, cooper in Ayr, and Elizabeth Goudie his spouse, born 22d and baptised 26th July 1744. Witnesses, John Meikle, merchant in Ayr, and Robert Goudie, milner, and uncle to the child.

1745. September. GEORGE GOUDIE lawfull son to George Goudie landlaborer in Ayr and Janet Goudie his spouse, born 6th Sept. 1745. Witnesses to the baptism, Thomas and John Goudie, uncles to the child.

1746. February. AGNES GOUDIE, lawfull daughter to William Goudie, present deacon of the coopers in Ayr and Eliz. Goudie, his spouse, born 17th Feb. 1746. Witnesses to baptism, Thomas Dick, weaver and Andrew Goudie, uncle to the child.

1746. December. McRAE GOUDIE, lawfull daughter to Andrew Goudie, milner in Alloway mill and Elizabeth Rodgers his spouse, was born 8th and bap-

tised 24th December, 1746. Witnesses, Robert Goudie, milner in Ayr, uncle to the child and Robert Dunlop, sailor there.

1747. September. THOMAS GOUDIE, lawfull son to George Goudie, land laborer in Ayr and Janet Goudie, his spouse, born 25th and baptised 30th Sept. 1747. Witnesses, William Galloway, and Thomas Goudie, uncle to the child.

1748. June. EBENEZER GOUDIE, lawfull son to William Goudie, present deacon of the coopers in Ayr and Eliz. Goudie his spouse, born 29th June, baptised 6th July 1748. Witnesses, Robert and Andrew Goudie, uncles to the child.

1748. July. JOSEPH GOUDIE, lawfull son to Joseph Goudie, sailor in Ayr and Margaret Crawford, his spouse, born 9th and baptised 10th July 1748; presented by Robert Campbell, younger taylor in the absence of the parents. Witnesses, Patrick McNeight of Barns and William Goudie, deacon of the coopers in Ayr.

1748. November. JAMES GOUDIE, lawfull son to George Goudie, land laborer in Ayr and Janet Goudie his spouse, born 15th and baptised 24th Nov. 1748. Witnesses, Willam Galloway, land laborer there and Thomas Goudie, uncle to the child.

1749. February. JOHN GOUDIE, lawfull son to David Goudie, flesher in Ayr and Jane Stewart, his spouse, born 15th and baptised 19th Feb. 1749. Witnesses, John Goudie, grandfather to the child and Thomas Dick, weaver.

1750. June. DAVID GOUDIE, lawfull son to David Goudie, younger, flesher, and Jane Stewart his spouse, born 20th baptised 24th June 1750. Witnesses, David Goudie, elder, and John Goudie, flesher, grandfather to the child.

1750. June. AGNES GOUDIE, lawfull daughter to Joseph Goudie, sailor, and Margaret Crawford, his spouse, was born 27th and baptised 28th June 1750. Witnesses, Robt. Campbell, taylor, and Thomas Dick, weaver.

1751. April. JANET GOUDIE, lawfull daughter to Thomas Goudie, land laborer in Ayr, and Katherine Hanna, his spouse, born 29th April and baptised 5th May 1751. Witnesses, George Goudie, uncle to the child, and John Boyle, land laborer in Ayr.

1751. July. ELIZABETH GOUDIE, lawful daughter to William Goudie, late deacon to the coopers and Elizabeth Goudie, his spouse, was born 12th and baptised 18th July 1751. Witnesses. Robert Goudie, milner in Ayr and Andrew Goudie, milner in Alloway, uncles to the child.

1751. July. JANET GOUDIE, daughter to the said Andrew Goudie and Elizabeth Rodgers, his spouse, born 12th and baptised at Alloway, 18th July 1751. Witnesses, James McNeill and Robert McConnell in Alloway.

1751. September. GEORGE GOLDIE, lawfull son to George Goldie, land laborer and Janet Goldie his spouse, born 19th and baptised 26th Sept., 1751. Witnesses, Da. Goldie, flesher, and Thomas Goldie, land laborer.

1752. June. MARGARET GOLDIE, lawfull daughter to David Goldie flesher, and Jean Stewart his spouse, was born 12th June and baptised the 14th 1752. (No witnesses.)

1752. November. ELIZABETH GOLDIE, lawfull daughter to Joseph Goldie sailor and Margaret Crawford his spouse, born 26th Nov. and baptised 3d Dec. 1752. Witnesses, Robert and David Campbell.

1753. October. GOLDIE, lawfull to Andrew Goldie, miller and Elizabeth Rodgers his spouse, born 8th and baptised 13th Oct. 1753. Witnesses Robert Goldie, and Da. Campbell.

1754. February. MARION GOLDIE, daughter lawfull to Thomas Goldie, and Katherine Hannah his spouse, born 8th and baptised 18th Feb. 1754.

1754. December. ANN GOLDIE, lawfull daughter to Joseph Goldie, sailor, and Margaret Crawford, his spouse, was born and baptised 29th Dec. 1754.

1758. January. WILLIAM GOLDIE, lawfull son to Joseph Goldie, sailor, and Margaret Crawford, his spouse, born 1st and baptised 6th January, 1758. Witnesses, Robert and David Campbell.

1758. August. JANET GOLDIE, lawfull daughter to David Goldie younger, and Mary McClure his spouse, was born 16th and baptised 20th Aug. 1758.

1759. December. THOMAS GOLDIE, lawfull son to Thomas Goldie and Katherine Hannah his spouse, was born 12th and baptised 19th Dec. 1759.

1760. September. AGNES GOLDIE, lawfull daughter to David Goldie and Mary McClure his spouse, was born 29th Sept. and baptised 2d Oct. 1760. Witnesses, David Goldie elder and Da. Campbell.

1762. February. JANET GOLDIE, lawfull daughter to Robert Goldie, shoemaker, and Margaret McIlman his spouse, born 13th and baptised 14th Feb. 1762.

1762. April. JAMES McCLURE GOLDIE, lawfull son to Thomas Goldie, carrier, and Katherine Hannah his spouse, was born 14th and baptised 15th April, 1762.

1762. ALEXANDER GOLDIE, son of John Goldie and Mary Morrison, born 13th and baptised 15th May 1762.

1763. March. MARY GOLDIE, lawfull daughter to David Goldie, flesher in Ayr and Jean Stewart his spouse, was born the 4th and baptised 6th March, 1763.

1763. July. MARION GOLDIE, lawfull daughter of Robert Goldie, shoemaker in Ayr and Margaret McMyne his spouse, was born the 12th and baptised 17th July 1763.

1764. MARY GOLDIE, daughter of John Goldie and Mary Morrison, born 13th and baptised 15th Aug. 1764. All of Wircullie.

1765. March. GEORGE GOLDIE, lawfull son to Gowdie, shoemaker in Ayr and Elizabeth Key his spouse, was born 22nd and baptised 24th March 1765.

1766. May. GEORGE GOWDIE, lawfull son to John Gowdie, shoemaker in Ayr and Elis. Lush his spouse, was born 4th and baptised 8th May 1766.

1767. JAMES GOLDIE, son of John Goldie and Mary Morrison, born 12th and baptised 14th April 1767.

1767. August. WILLIAM GOLDIE, son lawfull to John Goldie, shoemaker, and Agnes Rankine his spouse, born 29th and baptised 30th August 1767.

1768. JANET GOLDIE, lawfull daughter to John Goldie, land laborer and Janet Wylie his spouse, was born the 6th and baptised the 9th Oct. 1768.

1769. October. JAMES GOLDIE, lawfull son to John Goldie, shoemaker, and Eliz. Lusk his spouse, was born the 4th and baptised the 5th Aug. 1768.

1769. May. ROBERT GOUDIE, lawfull son to William Goudie and Jean Gallo-way his spouse, born 12th and baptised 24th May 1769.

1769. December. JOHN GOUDIE, lawfull son to Robert Goudie, shoemaker and Elizabeth Key his spouse, born 22d and baptised 29th Dec. 1769.

1770. June. CRAWFORD GOLDIE, lawfull son to William Goldie, flesher and Jean McCormick his spouse, born 16th and baptised 17th June 1770.

1770. August. GEORGE GOLDIE, lawfull son to William Goldie, carrier, and Janet Boyle his spouse, was born 26th and baptised 27th August, 1770.

1770. November. JOHN GOUDIE, lawfull son to John Goudie and Janet Wylie his spouse, born 12th and baptised 15th Nov. 1770.

1771. February. JANET GOUDIE, lawfull daughter of John Goudie, shoemaker in Ayr and Elisa. Lusk his spouse, was born 19th and baptised 20th Feb. 1771.

1772. April. ROBERT GOUDIE, lawfull son of William Goudie, flesher, and Jean McCormick his spouse, was born 26th April and baptised 3d May, 1772.

1772. August. HELEN GOUDIE, lawfull daughter of Ebenezer Goudie and Jean McClure the mother, was born 27th Aug. and baptised 3d Sept. 1772.

1773. March. WILLIAM GOUDIE, lawfull son of William Goudie, carrier and Janet Boyle his spouse, was born and baptised 4th March 1773.

1773. April. ANDREW GOUDIE, lawfull son of Robert Goudie, shoemaker in Ayr and Elizabeth Kay his spouse, was born the 6th and baptised the 10th of April 1773.

1773. July. ELIZABETH GOUDIE, lawfull daughter of John Goudie, shoemaker and Elizabeth Lusk his spouse, was born 1st and baptised 4th July 1773.

1773. October. HUGH GOUDIE, lawfull son of James Goudie, shipcarpenter and Mary Parker his spouse, was born Sept. 29th and baptised 3d Oct. 1773.

1774. June. WILLIAM AND KATHERINE GOLDIE, twin children of William Goldie, flesher and Jean McCormick his spouse, was born 4th of June 1774.

1774. November. ROBERT GOUDIE, lawfull son of Andrew Goudie, weaver and Elizabeth Reid his spouse, born 7th and baptised the 10th Nov. 1774.

1775. July. MARY GOUDIE, lawfull daughter of James Goudie, shipcarpenter and Mary Parker his spouse, born 6th and baptised 11th July, 1775.

1775. September. JOHN GOUDIE, lawfull son of John Goudie, shoemaker and Elizabeth Lusk his spouse, born and baptised 27th Sept. 1775.

1775. October. JOHN GOUDIE in Barrhill and Mary Morrison his spouse had JANET GOUDIE, born 30th Nov. and bapt. 7th Dec. 1769.

JOHN GOUDIE, born 20th and baptised 28th Aug. 1772.

WILLIAM GOUDIE, born and bapt. 20th Oct. 1775.

1776. June. ROBERT GOUDIE, lawfull son of William Goudie, carrier, and Janet Boyle his spouse, born 23d June 1776 and baptised the same day.

1776. August. AGNES GOUDIE, lawfull daughter of William Goudie and Jean McCormick his spouse, was born the 17th and baptised 19th Aug. 1776.

1777. January. MARGARET GOUDIE, lawfull daughter of Andrew Goudie, weaver, and Elizabeth Reid his spouse, born 18th and bapt. 19th Jan. 1777.

1777. March. MARGARET GOUDIE, lawfull daughter of John Goudie, town herd, and Janet Wilkie his spouse, born 6th and baptised 9th March, 1777.

1778. January. MARY GOUDIE, lawfull daughter of John Goudie, shoemaker and Elizabeth Lusk his spouse, born 13th baptised 18th Jan. 1778.

1778. June. GEORGE GOUDIE, lawfull son to James Goudie, ship carpenter, and Mary Parker his spouse, born 12th, baptised 17th June 1778.

1780. February. James Goudie, shoemaker, and Elizabeth Lusk his spouse born 20th, and baptised 24th Feb. 1780.

1780. June. MARY GOUDIE, lawfull daughter of Robert Goudie, shoemaker, and Elizabeth Reid his spouse, born the 9th, and baptised the 12th June 1780.

1780. June. JOHN GOUDIE, lawfull son of James Goudie, ship carpenter and Mary Parker his spouse, born and baptised 12th June, 1780.

1781. May. MARGARET GOUDIE, lawfull daughter of George Goudie, laborer, and Elizabeth Ross his spouse, born 21st and baptised 27th May, 1781.

1782. May. AGNES GOUDIE GRAY, lawfull daughter of John Gray, copper-smith and Katherine Goudie his spouse, born 18th, and baptised 19th May, 1782.

1782. August. ROBERT GOUDIE, lawfull son of John Goudie, shoemaker, and Elizabeth Lusk his spouse, born the 1st, and baptised the 4th Aug. 1782.

1782. November. MARGARET GOUDIE, lawfull daughter of James Goudie, ship carpenter, and Mary Parker his spouse, born the 6th, baptised 10th Nov. 1782.

1783. February. KATHERINE GOUDIE, lawfull daughter of Robert Goudie and Elizabeth Ross his spouse, born and baptised 3d Feb. 1783.

1783. April. ELIZABETH GOUDIE, lawfull daughter of Robert Goudie, and Elizabeth Key his spouse, born 2d, and baptised 6th April 1783.

1784. February. ELIZABETH GOUDIE, lawfull daughter of Joseph Goudie, mariner, and Margaret Parker his spouse, born the 4th and baptised 7th Feb. 1784.

1784. August. JAMES GOUDIE, lawfull son of Andrew Goudie, and Elizabeth Reid his spouse, born 12th and baptised 15th Aug. 1784.

1784. August. EBENEZER GOUDIE GRAY, lawfull son of John Gray, copper-smith in Ayr, and Katherine Goudie his spouse, born and baptised 31st Aug. 1784.

1785. January. ROBERT GOUDIE, lawfull son of George Goudie, land laborer and Elizabeth Ross his spouse, born 14th, baptised 16th Jan. 1785.

1786. July. JOHN GOUDIE, natural son of John Goudie, shipmaster in Ayr and Mary Mitchell the mother, born 16th July, baptised 29th July 1786.

1786. August. ROBERT GOUDIE, lawfull son of Thomas Goudie, weaver in Ayr, and Agnes Templeton his spouse, born and baptised 6th Aug. 1786.

1787. March. JAMES GOUDIE, lawfull son of James Goudie, ship carpenter in Ayr and Mary Parker his spouse, born 27th Feb. and baptised 1st March, 1787.

1787. April. DAVID GOUDIE, lawfull son of John Goudie, late flesher now shipmaster in Ayr, and Helen Campbell his spouse, born 21st and baptised 23d April, 1787.

1787. April. THOMAS GOUDIE, lawfull son of George Goudie, land laborer in Ayr, and Elizabeth Ross his spouse, born 7th, baptised the 8th April, 1787.

1787. March. JANET GOUDIE, lawfull daughter of Andrew Goudie, weaver in Ayr, and Elizabeth Reid his spouse, born 19th and baptised 20th March, 1787.

1788. October. AGNES GOUDIE, lawfull daughter of John Goudie, shipmaster, and Helen Campbell his spouse, born 21st and baptised 22d Oct. 1788.

1789. March. JOSEPH GOUDIE, lawfull son of James Goudie, shipbuilder, and Mary Parker his spouse, born 29th and baptised 31st March, 1789.

1790. March. MARGARET and ELIZABETH GOUDIE, twin daughters of George Goudie, carrier, and Elizabeth Ross his spouse, born 11th, baptised 12th March, 1790.

1790. December. DAVID GOUDIE, lawfull son of John Goudie, shipmaster, and Helen Campbell his spouse, born 15th and baptised 17th Dec. 1790.

1790. June. JAMES GOUDIE, lawfull son of John Goudie, miller, and Flora Hastings his spouse, born 12th and baptised 16th June, 1789.

1791. May. JOHN GOUDIE, lawfull son of John Goudie, miller, and Flora Hastings his spouse, born and baptised 3d May 1791.

1791. June. JOHN FERGUSON GOUDIE, lawfull son of James Goudie, wright, and Jean Bryen, born 17th baptised 18th June, 1791.

1792. March. ROBERT GOUDIE, lawfull son of George Goudie, laborer in Ayr and Elizabeth Ross his spouse, born 9th and baptised 11th March, 1792.

1792. September. JAMES GOUDIE, natural son of Hugh Gowdie, shipcarpenter in Ayr and Isobel Hunter the mother, was born 3d and baptised 10th Sept. 1792.

1793. October. HELEN GOWDIE, lawfull daughter of John Gowdie, sailor in Ayr, and Helen Campbell his spouse, born 4th and baptised 20th Oct. 1793.

1793. July. ISOBELL GOWDIE, lawfull daughter of John Gowdie, miller in the Dutch Mill and Flora Hastings his spouse, born 20th and baptised 31st July 1793.

1793. October. ROBERT GOWDIE, lawfull son of Robert Gowdie, shoemaker in Ayr and Jacobina White his spouse, born and baptised 10th Oct. 1793.

1794. February. MARY GOWDIE, lawfull daughter of James Gowdie, ship-carpenter in Ayr and Mary Parker his spouse, born 6th and baptised 9th Feb. 1794.

1795. March. JOHN GOWDIE, lawfull son of George Gowdie, shoemaker and precenter in Ayr and Mary Blackwood his spouse, born 24th and baptised 26th March 1795.

1795. June. SILAS GOWDIE, lawfull son of John Gowdie in the Dutch Mill and Flora Hastings his spouse, born 5th and baptised 9th June 1795.

1795. August. WILLIAM GOWDIE, lawfull son of George Gowdie, land laborer in Ayr and Elizabeth Ross his spouse, born 29th baptised 30th Aug. 1795.

1795. November. MARY GOWDIE, lawfull daughter of John Gowdie ship-master in Ayr and Helen Campbell his spouse, born and baptised 2d Nov. 1795.

1796. February. JAMES GOWDIE, lawfull son of James Gowdie, shipmaster in Ayr and Mary Parker his spouse, born 17th and baptised 19th Feb. 1796.

1796. July. MARY GOWDIE, lawfull daughter of George Gowdie, shoemaker and precenter in Ayr and Mary Blackwood his spouse, born 4th, baptised 5th July 1796.

1797. June. MARY GOWDIE, lawfull daughter of John Gowdie in Dutch Mill and Flora Hastings his spouse, born 19th and baptised 24th June 1797.

1797. July. ANDREW GOWDIE, lawfull son of John Gowdie, shipmaster in Ayr and Helen Campbell his spouse, born 14th and baptised 15th July, 1797.

1797. September. PETER GOUDIE, lawfull son of George Gowdie, land laborer in Ayr and Elizabeth Ross his spouse, born 13th and baptised 17th Sept. 1797.

1798. May. WILLIAM GOWDIE, lawfull son of George Gowdie, precenter in Ayr and Mary Blackwood his spouse, born 26th and baptised 27th May, 1798.

1798. December. JOHN GOWDIE, lawfull son of John Gowdie, shipmaster in Ayr and Helen Campbell his spouse, was born 22d and baptised 23d Dec. 1798.

1799. February. WILLIAM GOWDIE, lawfull son of Robert Gowdie, wright, in Ayr and Ann Love his spouse, born 21st and baptised 23d Feb. 1799.

1799. September. JOHN GOUDIE, lawfull son of George Gowdie, land laborer in Ayr and Elizabeth Ross his spouse, born 14th and baptised 15th Sept. 1799.

1800. June. JOHN GOWDIE, lawfull son of George Gowdie, precenter in Ayr and Mary Blackwood his spouse, born 31st May, and baptised 1st June 1800.

1800. December. ELIZABETH GOWDIE, lawfull daughter of Robert Gowdie, shoemaker in Ayr and Jacobina White his spouse.

1800. December. ROBERT GOWDIE, lawfull son of Robert Gowdie, wright in Ayr and Ann Love his spouse, born 30th and baptised 31st Dec. 1800.

1801. July. JEAN GOWDIE, lawfull daughter of John Gowdie, shipmaster in Ayr and Helen Campbell his spouse, born 16th July and baptised 11th Oct. 1801.

1802. June. GEORGE GOWDIE, lawfull son of George Gowdie, precenter in Ayr and Mary Blackwood his spouse, born 13th June 1802.

1802. September. MARGARET GOWDIE, lawfull daughter of John Gowdie, ship-master in Ayr and Helen Campbell his spouse, born 2d and baptised 3d Oct. 1802.

1802. October. MARION GOWDIE, lawfull daughter of Robert Gowdie, shoemaker in Ayr and Jacobina White his spouse, born 2d and baptised 3d of Oct. 1802.

1802. December. AGNES GOWDIE, lawfull daughter of George Gowdie, land laborer in Ayr and Elizabeth Ross his spouse, born 27th and baptised 31st Dec. 1802.

1803. April. WILLIAM GOWDIE, lawfull son of Robert Gowdie, late wright in Ayr and Ann Love his spouse, born and baptised 13th April 1803.

1804. August. JACOBINA GOWDIE, lawfull daughter of Robert Gowdie, shoemaker in Ayr and Jacobina White his spouse, born 2d and baptised 5th Aug. 1804.

1804. August. ROBERT GOWDIE, lawfull son of Francis Gowdie, serjeant in the Battery of Reserve and Elizabeth Spence his spouse, born 22d and baptised 24th Aug. 1804.

1804. September. ROBERT GOWDIE, lawfull son of George Gowdie, precenter in Ayr and Mary Blackwood his spouse, born 30th Sept. and bapt. 2d Oct. 1804.

1805. November. JANET GOWDIE, lawfull daughter of Robert Gowdie, carter in Ayr and Ann Love his spouse, born and baptised 22d Nov. 1805.

1806. April. ANN GOWDIE, lawfull daughter of Robert Gowdie, late wright in Ayr and Ann Love his spouse, born 10th and baptised 11th April 1806.

1807. December. ELIZABETH GOWDIE, lawfull daughter of George Gowdie, precenter in Ayr and Mary Blackwood his spouse, born the 10th, bapt. 12th Dec. 1807.

1807. February. JANET GOWDIE, lawfull daughter of George Gowdie, now laborer in Ayr and Elizabeth Ross his spouse, born 23d and bapt. 27th Feb. 1807.

1807. September. WILLIAM GOUDIE, lawfull son of William Goudie, flesher in Ayr and Elizabeth McLie his spouse, born 24th and bapt. 27th Sept., 1807.

1807. October. GEORGE GOUDIE, lawfull son of Robert Goudie, now laborer in Ayr and Ann Love his spouse, born 17th bapt. 19th Oct. 1807.

1809. January. ELIZABETH GOUDIE, lawfull daughter of Thomas Goudie, now in Greenock and Ann Lockhart his spouse, born 21st Dec. 1808 and baptised 7th January, 1809.

1810. June. WILLIAMINA GOUDIE, lawfull daughter of Alexander Goudie, coal-cutter in this parish, and Jean Ballantine his spouse, born 13th and bapt. 21st June 1810.

1810. MARGARET GOLDIE, daughter of William and Catherine Goldie. (Blank in the parish record.)

1810. October. DANIEL GOLDIE, natural son of Daniel Frazer Goldie, book-binder in Ayr and Janet McNeight the mother, was born 6th and baptised 20th Oct. 1810.

1814. July. JANE GOUDIE, lawfull daughter of George Goudie, shoemaker in Ayr and Elizabeth Whann? born 2d and baptised 8th July 1810.

1814. July. AGNES GOUDIE, lawfull daughter of Thomas Goudie, laborer in Ayr and Janet Milwrick, born 6th and baptised 10th July, 1814.

1814. October. THOMAS GOUDIE, lawfull son of Alexander Goudie, gentleman's servant and Agnes McQuistin his spouse, born 10th baptised 16th Oct., 1814.

1816. September. ELIZABETH GOUDIE, lawfull daughter of George Goudie, shoemaker, and Elizabeth Whann? born 25th, baptised 29th Sept. 1816.

1817. November. JANET GOUDIE, lawfull daughter of James Goudie, miller and Mary Ross his spouse, born 4th and baptised 9th Nov. 1817.

1818. May. KATHERINE BLAIN, lawfull daughter of John Goudie, miller, and Bethia Blain his spouse, was born 13th and baptised 17th May, 1818.

1818. July. JANE GOUDIE, natural daughter of Peter Goudie, tinsmith, and Isobel Boyd the mother, born 1st July and bapt. 28th Dec., 1818.

1819. March. ALEXANDER GOUDIE, lawfull son of Alexander Goudie shoemaker and Agnes McQuestin his spouse, born 14th March and bapt. 11th April, 1819.

1820. April. THOMAS GOUDIE, lawfull son of John Goudie, miller, and Bethia McBlain his spouse, born 9th and bapt. 16th April 1820.

1820. August. GEORGE GOUDIE, natural son of Archibald Goudie, miller, and Elizabeth Hutchinson the mother, born 17th Aug. and baptised 17th Sept., 1820.

1820. August. ELIZABETH THOMPSON BLAIR, natural daughter of Archibald Blair, weaver, and Agnes Goudie, the mother, born 24th Aug. and bapt. 30th Oct. 1820.

1820. November. ELIZABETH GOLDIE, lawfull daughter of John Goldie, gardner, and Margaret Smith his spouse, born 9th and bapt. 23d Nov. 1820.

1821. January. THOMAS GOLDIE, lawfull son of David Goldie, miller, and Janet McGill his spouse, born 3d Nov. 1821, bapt. 1st April 1822.

1821. January. ARCHIBALD GOUDIE, lawfull son of James Goudie, miller, and Mary Ross his spouse, born 7th and bapt. 21st Jan., 1821.

1821. April. THOMAS GOUDIE, lawfull son of David Goudie, miller, and Janet McGill his spouse, born 3d Nov., 1821 and bapt. 1st April, 1822.

1821. October. JOHN GOLDIE, lawfull son of John Goldie, merchant, and Jane McCargow his spouse, born 30th Oct. and bapt. 18th Nov. 1821.

1822. April. ROBERT GOUDIE, lawfull son of John Goudie, sawer, and Margaret Farquhar his spouse, born 15th April and baptised 28th April, 1822.

1822. May. JOHN GOUDIE, lawfull son of John Goudie, miller, and Bethia McBlain his spouse, born 7th April and bapt. 12th May, 1822.

1823. January. CATHERINE GOUDIE, natural daughter of John Goudie, miller and Barbara Dodds the mother, born 26th January, 1823.

1823. February. ADAM GOLDIE, lawfull son of John Goldie of Courier Office and Jean McCargow, his spouse, born 25th Feb., baptised 2nd March, 1823.

1823. July. JOHN GOWDIE, lawfull son of John Gowdie, miller, and Bethia McBlain, born 13th June and bapt. 13th July, 1823.

1824. July. ROBERT GOUDIE, natural son of Robert Hunter, shoemaker, and Janet Goudie, the mother, born 2d July, 1824.

1825. March. GEORGE GOUDIE, lawfull son of William Goudie, shoemaker, and Agnes Grant his spouse, born 31st Dec., 1824, bapt. 10th March, 1825.

1825. September. BETHIA GOUDIE, lawfull daughter of John Goudie, miller, and Bethia Blain his spouse, born 21st and bapt. 25th Sept. 1825.

1827. April. JANE GOUDIE, lawfull daughter of John Goudie, gardner, and Margaret Smith his spouse, born 12th and bapt. 27th April, 1827.

1827. July. JOHN GOLDIE, lawfull son of William Goldie, shoemaker, and Agnes Grant his spouse, born 24th and bapt. 29th July, 1827.

1829. January. JAMES GOUDIE, natural son of James Goudie, soldier, 26th Reg't. and Agnes McWhirter the mother, born Jan. and baptised 3d March, 1829.

1829. December. MARGARET GOUDIE, natural daughter of Robert Goudie and Elizabeth Anderson the mother, born 14th Dec. 1829 and bapt. 9th Jan. 1830.

1830. April. ELIZABETH ROSS, lawfull daughter of William Goudie, and Agnes Grant his spouse, born 11th and baptised 18th April 1830.
1831. January. MARGARET MARSHALL, natural daughter of Archibald Marshall, laborer, and Catherine Gouldie, the mother, born 29th Jan. and bapt. 28th Feb. 1831.
1831. July. CHRISTINA ANDERSON, natural daughter of Hugh Anderson and Margaret Goudie the mother, born 7th July, and bapt. 9th Dec. 1831.
1831. December. ROBERT GOUDIE, lawfull son of Robert Goudie, writer in Ayr and Helen Baird his spouse, born 1st and bapt. 25th Dec., 1831.
1832. March. ELIZABETH GOUDIE, lawfull daughter of John Goudie, flesher and Jean Wylie his spouse, born 20th Feb., bapt. 4th March, 1832.
1832. August. AGNES GOUDIE, lawfull daughter of William Goudie, shoemaker, and Agnes Grant his spouse, born 17th Aug. and bapt. 4th Oct. 1832.
1833. January. GEORGE GOUDIE, lawfull son of Alexander Goudie, innkeeper and Margaret Miller, his spouse, born 26th Jan., bapt. 10 Feb. 1833.
1834. January. WILLIAM GOUDIE, lawfull son of Robert Goudie, writer in Ayr and Helen Baird his spouse, born 31st Jan. 1834.
1835. December. WILLIAM GOUDIE, lawfull son of William Goudie, shoemaker, and Agnes Grant his spouse, born 4th Dec. 1835.
1836. March. PETER PETERSON, lawfull son of Robert Goudie, writer in Ayr, and Helen Baird his spouse, born 27th Feb. and bapt. 20th March 1836.
1838. November. ROBERT GOLDIE, lawfull son of William Goldie, tailor and Agnes Paton his spouse, born 6th and bapt. 18th Nov. 1838.
1839. April. THOMAS GOUDIE, lawfull son of William Goudie, shoemaker, and Agnes Grant his spouse, born 17th March and bapt. 28th April 1839.
1841. February. WILLIAM and CHRISTINA, lawfull twin children of William Goudie, tailor in Ayr, and Agnes Paton his spouse, born 10th and baptised 21st Feb. 1841.
1842. October. CATHERINE GOUDIE, lawfull daughter of William Goudie, shoemaker in Ayr, and Agnes Grant his spouse, born 2d of Oct. and bapt. 11th of Dec. 1842.
1843. December. JOHN GOUDIE, lawfull son of David Goudie, ploughman and Mary Thompson his spouse, born 30th Dec. 1842, and bapt. 22 Jan. 1843.
1844. December. JOHN GOUDIE, lawfull son of Robert Goudie, writer in Ayr and Helen Baird his spouse, born 18th Aug. and bapt. 2d of Sept. 1838. PAUL GOUDIE, lawfull son of the same parents, born 25th June and bapt. 2nd July, 1842.
1846. April. THOMAS GOUDIE, lawfull son of William Goudie, shoemaker in Ayr, and Agnes Grant his spouse, born 4th April and bapt. 3d May, 1846.
1848. April. MARGARET GOUDIE, lawfull daughter of John Goudie, flesher in Ayr, and Martha Little his spouse, born 2nd and bapt. 30th April, 1848.
1851. November. JAMES GOUDIE, lawfull son of William Goudie, post driver in Ayr, and Isabella Kennedy his spouse, born 29th Nov. and bapt. 8th Jan. 1852.
1854. March. JOHN YOUNG, illegitimate son of John Young Jr., Vulcan Foundry, Newton, and Isabella Kerr Goudie, born at Ayr 13th of March 1854 and baptised by Rev. Mr. Wilson, Episcopalian minister in Ayr.

Marriages in Ayr, Scotland.

1690. December 10. GEORGE MORTOUN, land laborer in Ayr, and ANNA-BELL GOUDIE, daughter lawfull to Neil Goudie, maltman in Ayr, gave in their names to be proclaimed in order to marriage and consigned a piece of gold and were married 1st January 1691, by Mr. John Wallace, late minister at Largs.
- 1691 October. JOHN GOUDIE, dyer in Air, son lawfull to John Goudie, mault-maker in Air, and MARION CAMPBELL, late servant to Joseph Bygate in Air, gave in their names to be proclaimed in order to marriage; they consigned 10 lit and were married 1st Dec., 1691, by Mr. Eccles.
- 1692 May 21. DAVID GOUDIE, son lawfull to John Goudie, maultman, and burgess in Air, and ELIZABETH BOYD (at present sovtrix with John Ferguson younger writer in Air) gave in their names to be proclaimed in order to marriage, consigned a ginney, and were married at Air 16th June 1692 by Mr. Eccles. Got up consignment March 18, 1692.
- 1693 Dec. 23. JOSEPH RANKINE, one of the milners of Air, son lawfull to late Andrew Rankine, milner in Alloway milne, and AGNES GOUDIE, daughter lawfull to late Goudie, shoemaker in Air, gave in their names to be proclaimed in order to marriage, consigned a ginney, were married January 16, 1694, by Mr. Eccles. Got up his consignment 1 Dec. 1694.
- 1694 November 3. JOHN YEAMAN, widow pypemaker in Air, and JANET GOUDIE, indweller there, gave up their names to be proclaimed in order to their marriage, consigned four rings belonging to widow Smith elder, were married 19 Nov., 1694, by Mr. Patrick Listone. Got up consignation 14 Aug., 1695.
- 1697 April 3. WILLIAM GOUDIE, shoemaker in Air, and JANET DONALD at present servitrix to William Cochran there, gave up their names to be proclaimed in order to their marriage, consigned ten pounds, viz: fyve 40 s. pieces. Were married on Tuesday April 20th 1697 by Mr. Patrick Liston, Feb. 19, 1698, got up consignation.
- 1698 May 20. GEORGE GOUDIE, comber in the citydale, and MARTHA BARBER daughter to John Barber, mason in Air, gave in their names to be proclaimed in order to their marriage, consigned four rings belonging to Elizabeth Moor, spouse to David Young, merchant in Air. Were married 6th of June 1698, in the old church of Air by Mr. John Hunter. The said George got up the consignation on 10 March, 1699.
- 1700 March 1. JOHN BEATTY, maultman in the citydale of Air gave in his name to be proclaimed with BETSY GOUDIE, at present servant to the Laird of Crawfordland in the parish of Kilmarnock, in order to marriage. Consigned three rings value ten pounds. Were married on Thursday, April 4th 1700 in the old church of Ayr by Mr. John Hunter. Sept. 3d, 1701, he got his consignation.
- 1701 Dec. 5. JOHN GOUDIE, chapman in the parish of Maybole, and JEAN HILL indweller in Ayr in this parish, gave up their names to be proclaimed in order to their marriage. Consigned a Jacobus. Were married on Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1701, by Mr. Hunter. October second, he got up his consignation.
- 1707 March 22. ROBERT BOYD, land laborer in Air, and JANET GOUDIE, relict John Yeoman, fruiterer there, gave in their names to be proclaimed

in order to marriage and consigned a stoned ring and one enamelled and a broken ring, and were married 30th April thereafter. They got up their said consignment afterwards.

Record blank from 13th Feb. 1708 to Aug. 1714.

- 1714 August. WILLIAM WILSON, servitor to Thomas Farrie in Mott and ISABEL GOUDIE, daughter lawful to the deceased Jo. Goudie in Prestoun, gave in their names to be proclaimed in order to marriage; they consigned a bill of ten pounds, and after orderly proclamation were married. Their consignment was not forfealted.
- 1716 Oct. 8. ROBERT DUNLOF, sailor in Ayr, and JANET GOUDIE, daughter to John Goudie, in Alloway miln. gave in their names in order to marriage; consigned a bill of ten pounds and after orderly proclamation were married. . . . their consignment not forfealted.
- 1720 July 9. JOHN GOUDIE, flesher in Ayr and MARGARET BOWMAN in the parish of St. Quivox, gave in their names in order to marriage; they consigned a ten lit. and after orderly proclamation were married 26th July, 1720. Consignment not forfealted.
- 1722 April 21. JAMES GOUDIE, of Haughyeat and Mrs. JANET BLAIR, daughter of the deceased Laird of Adamtown gave in their names to be proclaimed in order to marriage and after proclamation were married April 30th by Mr. McDermit. Consignment not forfealted.
- 1723 Dec. 12. SAMUEL BETTSON, sailor in the board of John and Robert in Ayr and AGNES GOUDIE, daughter to the deceased John Goudie, milner in Alloway mill, gave in their names to be proclaimed in order to marriage; they consigned a bill of ten lit scots and after proclamation of banns they were married by Mr. John McDermit, 22d Dec., 1724.
- 1725 Nov. 26. ROBERT WILSON, son to William Wilson, mason in Ayr, and ANNA GOUDIE, daughter to John Goudie, town officer, gave in their names to be proclaimed in order to marriage; they consigned a bill of ten lit scots, and after orderly proclamation of banns were married by Mr. John McDermit, Dec. 20, 1725.
- 1726 Nov. 5. ROBERT GOUDIE, flesher, son to the deceased David Goudie maultman in Ayr, and AGNES MCNEIGHT, daughter to the deceased William McNeight, land laborer in Barns of Ayr, gave in their names to be proclaimed in order to marriage; they consigned a bill of ten lib scots and after orderly proclamation were married by Mr. John McDermit the 1st day of December, 1726.
- 1729 Jan. 24. DAVID GOUDIE, son to the deceased David Goudie, malster in Ayr and JANET BOYLE, daughter to the deceased William Boyle land laborer there, gave up their names to be proclaimed in order to marriage; they consigned a bill of ten lib. scots; thereafter they were married by Mr. John McDermit, Feb. 12, 1729.
- 1729 Oct. 31. MATHEW JACK, hammerman in Ayr, and MARY GOUDIE, daughter to John Goudie, town officer, gave up their names to be proclaimed in order to marriage; they consigned a bill of ten pounds scots and after orderly proclamation they were married by Mr. John McDermit Nov. 21, 1729.
- 1730 April 11. MR. JOHN MCDERMIT, minister of the gospel at Ayr, and MARGARET GOUDIE, daughter to the deceased James Goudie, of Haughyeat gave in their names to be proclaimed in order to marriage and after

- orderly proclamation were married at Dundonald by Mr. Hamilton Kennedy, minister there, April 27, 1730.
- 1731 May 22. ADAM LEES, baker, son to William Lees, St. Quivox parish and AGNES GOUDIE, daughter to the deceased John Goudie, milner in Alloway mill gave in their names to be proclaimed in order to marriage; they consigned a bill of ten pounds scots and after orderly proclamation were married 11 June. 1731, by Mr. John McDermit.
- 1732 Sept. 16. ROBERT GOUDIE, milner in Ayr, and AGNES DICK, daughter to Robert Dick in Gylltreehill of Kirkmichael parish, gave in their names to be proclaimed in order to marriage; they consigned a bill of ten pounds scots, and after orderly proclamation were married at Gylltreehill by Mr. James Laurie, minister at Kirkmichael, 5th Oct. 1732.
- 1733 June 15. JOHN GOUDIE, son to William Goudie, shoemaker in Ayr and JANE SAWRS, present servitrix to John Speer, taylor there, gave in their names to be proclaimed in order to marriage; they consigned a bill of ten pounds scots and after orderly proclamation were married July 11, 1733 by Mr. John McDermit.
- 1733 June 29. ANDREW GOUDIE, milner in Alloway mill, and ELIZABETH RODGERS, daughter to the deceased John Rodgers in Nethertown of Alloway, gave in their names to be proclaimed in order to marriage and consigned a bill of ten pounds scots, and after orderly proclamation were married July 20th 1733 by Mr. John Hunter.
- 1736 Feby 21. WILLIAM GALLOWAY, land laborer in Ayr, and MARY GOUDIE, indweller there gave in their names to be proclaimed in order to marriage; they consigned a bill of ten scots and after orderly proclamation they were married March 10, 1736 by Mr. John Hunter.
- 1736 Oct. 9. JOHN SMITH, soldier in General Whittains's Regiment of Foot and MARGARET GOUDIE, daughter of the deceased John Goudie, milner in Kirkmichael parish, gave in their names to be proclaimed in order to marriage; and after orderly proclamation were married by Mr. John Hunter, 25th Oct. 1736.
- 1737 May 27. JOHN GOUDIE, flesher in Ayr and MARGARET TROTTER, at present residing in St. Quivox parish, gave in their names etc., and were married 16th June 1737 at St. Quivox by Mr. George Reid, minister there.
- 1737 July 9. MATHEW JACK younger, hammerman in Ayr and MARTHA GOUDIE, daughter to the deceased John Goudie, town officer, gave in their names etc., and were married July 27th 1737 by Mr. George Reid, minister at St. Quivox.
- 1738 Sept. 29. GEORGE GOUDIE, lawful son to William Goudie, land laborer in Ayr, and JANET GOUDIE, servant to John Muir of Blairston, were married Oct. 8, 1738.
- 1740 May 23. ADAM GOUDIE, weaver in Ayr, and ANN GOUDIE, daughter to Robert Goudie, weaver in Ayr, gave in their names etc., and were married June 11, 1740.
- 1741 Feby. 7. JAMES WATSON, staymaker in Ayr, and MARGARET GOUDIE daughter to John Goudie, late deacon of the weavers in Glasgow, gave in their names and were married at Glasgow, 9th Feby., 1741.

- 1742 March 11. PATRICK MCNEIGHT of Barns and MARION GOUDIE, daughter to the deceased William Goudie in the parish of Kirkmichael, were married 26 of March, 1742.
- 1743 August 26. WILLIAM GOUDIE, cooper in Ayr and ELIZABETH GOUDIE daughter to the deceased John Goudie in Alloway mill, gave in their names etc., and were married Sept. 16, 1743.
- 1746 August 1. DAVID MOODY, son to the deceased Thomas Moody in Cair- lerg, and CHRISTIAN GOUDIE, in the parish of Kirkoswald gave in their names etc. and were married at Maybole, 21 August, 1746.
- 1747 Sept. 19. JOSEPH GOUDIE, sailor in Ayr and MARGARET CRAWFORD, daugh- ter to the deceased Hugh Crawford, late schoolmaster in Machline, gave in their names etc., and were married 25th Sept., 1747.
- 1747 Dec. 11. THOMAS GOUDIE and KATHERINE HANNAY, both in Ayr, were married 30th Dec. 1747.
- 1748 March 26. DAVID GOUDIE, son to JOHN GOUDIE, flesher in Ayr, and JANE STEWART, present servant to Serjeant Goudie, gave in their names . . . and were married 13th April, 1748.
- 1748 Oct. 4. JAMES SHEERER, land laborer in Ayr, and ANNA GOUDIE, daugh- ter to the deceased Robert Goudie, flesher in Ayr, gave in their names. . . . and were married 9th Nov. 1748.
- 1749 June 3. THOMAS MILLER and ELIZABETH GOUDIE were married June 14, 1749.
- 1749 Dec. 16. THOMAS MCCLURE, malster in Ayr, and MARGARET GOUDIE, servant to John Hutter, chosen elder, merchant, were married Dec. 22, 1749.
- 1750 June 2. ANDREW TAYLOR, writer in Ayr, and KATHERINE GOUDIE, daugh- ter to the deceased James Goudie of Haughyeat. were married 8th June, 1750, at Dalrymple.
- 1751 Dec. 2. JOHN NEILL, son to the ROBERT NEILL in Alloway, and JANET Goudie, daughter to David Goudie, Deacon of the Fleshers in Ayr were married.
- 1751 June 26. DAVID RODGERS, son to James Rodgers, indweller in the New- town of Ayr, and ELIZABETH GOUDIE, daughter to the deceased Robert Goudie, late Deacon of the Fleshers in Ayr. were married 10th July 1751.
- 1753 June 15. JAMES TEMPLETON, son to John Templeton, land laborer in Ayr and AGNES GOLDIE, present servant to John Templeton, land laborer in Ayr and AGNES GOLDIE, present servant to Patrick McNaught of Barns, were married accordingly.
- 1754 May 31. WILLIAM, son to the late Alexander Lees in Gateside, and JANET GOLDIE, daughter to Robert Goldie, weaver in Ayr. . . . were. . . married.
- 1754 Nov. WILLIAM GOLDIE, late Deacon of the weavers in Ayr and MARGARET PATTERSON, servant to Master John Muir of Old Gadgrith, were married.
- 1757 Nov. 19. DAVID GOLDIE and MARY MCCLURE, both in Ayr, were mar- ried 30th Nov. 1757.
- 1760 Dec. 19. THOMAS JAMIESON, gardner, and MARY GOLDIE, daughter to James Goldie in Maybole. . . . were married.
- 1760 Dec. 24. ROBERT GOLDIE and MARGARET MCIMAN were married in Ayr.

- 1761 July 11. JOHN GOLDIE, son to James Goldie, in Maybole parish and MARY MORRISON in this parish were married.
- 1762 Feb. 24. JOSEPH GOLDIE, sailor, and MARGARET PARKER, both inhabitants in Ayr, were married.
- 1762 Dec. 10. JOHN GOLDIE, shoemaker in Kirkmichael, and AGNES RANKINE in Ayr, were married.
- 1763 Dec. 9. ROBERT GOLDIE, shoemaker in Ayr, and ELIZABETH KEY from Cumnock, were married.
- 1764 June 16. ROBERT GOLDIE, shoemaker in Ayr, and ANN REID of the same, were married.
- 1764 Dec. 19. JOHN GOLDIE, land laborer in Ayr, and JANET WYLIE, daughter to James Wylie, land laborer in Ayr, . . . were married.
- 1765 Dec. 7. JOHN GOLDIE, son to George Goldie, land laborer in Ayr, and ELIZABETH LUSH of the same place, were married.
- 1767 Oct. 17. JOHN WILSON, shipmaster in Greenock, and AGNES GOLDIE in Ayr, were married.
- 1768 Jan. 15. GEORGE GOLDIE, land laborer, and BARBARA BLACKWOOD in the parish of Coylton, were married.
- 1768 Aug. 23. ADAM FERGISON, baker, and JANET GOLDIE, both in Ayr, married.
- 1768 Nov. 3. WILLIAM GOLDIE, farmer, and JEAN GALLOWAY, both in Ayr, married.
- 1769 July 15. WILLIAM GOLDIE, flesher in Ayr, and JEAN McCORMICK, married.
- 1769 Oct. 14. WILLIAM GOLDIE, carrier, and JANET BOYLE, both in Towhead of Ayr, were married.
- 1770 Dec. 3. JAMES GOLDIE, ship carpenter in Ayr, and MARY PARKER, married.
- 1772 April 24. ROBERT CAMPBELL, late soldier, and JANET GOUDIE, both in Ayr, were married.
- 1777 April 12. WILLIAM McKINZIE, cooper, and MARGARET GOLDIE, both of the parish of Ayr, were married.
- 1777 July 12. JOHN GRAY, coppersmith, and KATHERINE GOLDIE, both in Ayr, were married.
- 1778 July 18. JOHN GOUDIE, town herd, and MARGARET McSKIMMING, in Quivox parish were married.
- 1778 Aug. 23. GEORGE GOUDIE in Ayr and JEAN ROBB in the parish of St. Quivox, were married.
- 1780 July 29. GEORGE GOUDIE, land laborer, and ELIZABETH ROSS, both in Ayr, were married.
- 1783 July 12. THOMAS GOUDIE in the parish of Carmichael and JEAN McKILLOP in Ayr, were married.
- 1784 Dec. 25. JOHN GOUDIE in this parish and FLORENCE HASTINGS, in the parish of Caspharn, were married.
- 1785 Jan. 22. THOMAS GOUDIE and AGNES TEMPLETON, both in Ayr, were married.
- 1786 Oct. 6. WILLIAM WRIGHT, soldier in 12th Regt., and MARY GOLDIE, both in the parish of Ayr, were married.
- 1786 Oct. 20. JOHN GOUDIE, shipmaster in Ayr, and HELEN CAMPBELL, gave in their names and were married.

- 1790 Aug. 14. JAMES GOUDIE, wright, and JEAN BRYON of Ayr, gave in their names and were married.
- 1793 Feb. 6. ROBERT GOUDIE, shoemaker, and JACOBINA WHITE, both in Ayr, gave in their names and were married.
- 1794 Sept. 27. GEORGE GOUDIE, shoemaker, and MARY BLACKWOOD, both in Ayr, gave in their names and were married.
- 1795 Jan. 31. ROBERT BORELAND, sailor, and JANET GOUDIE, both of Ayr, gave in their names and were married.
- 1796 Nov. 26. JAMES SHAW, weaver, and JACOBINA GOUDIE, both in this parish, gave in their names and were married.
- 1797 April 1. ROBERT THOMPSON, soldier, in 1st of Grant Regiment of Fencibles and KATHERINE GOUDIE gave in their names and were married.
- 1800 Dec. 5. JOHN GOUDIE SKINNER and MARGARET WHITSIDE-BLACKLOCK, both in Ayr, gave in their names and were married.
- 1801 Oct. 24. JAMES FORD, soldier in the 15th Regiment of Foot, and JEAN GOUDIE in Ayr, gave in their names and were married.
- 1804 April 20. JOHN CAMPBELL, tailor, and ELIZABETH GOUDIE, both in Ayr, gave in their names and were married.
- 1806 Sept. 6. THOMAS GOUDIE, weaver, and JANET McCULLOCH, both in Ayr, gave in their names and were married.
- 1808 Jan. 2. The REV. JAMES MATHER of the Burgher Associate Synod, Maybole, and AGNES GOUDIE in Ayr, gave in their names and were married.
- 1808 Jan. 2. WILLIAM GOUDIE, tinsmith in Ayr, and ELIZABETH GRAY in the Abby parish of Paisley, gave in their names and were married.
- 1810 Feb. 23. JOHN SYMMINGTON and AGNES GOUDIE, both in Ayr, gave in their names and were married.
- 1811 March 9. JAMES MURDOCK, mason, and CATHERINE GOUDIE, both in Ayr, gave in their names and were married.
- 1811 June 1. ALEXANDER GUTHRIE, merchant, and HELEN GOUDIE, both in Ayr, gave in their names and were married.
- 1813 Oct. 30. GEORGE GOUDIE, shoemaker, and ELIZABETH McWHARR, both in Ayr, gave in their names and were married.
- 1813 Nov. 19. JAMES SMITH, sailor, and ELIZABETH GOUDIE in Ayr, gave in their names and were married.
- 1814 June 18. DANIEL FRAZER GOUDIE, bookbinder in Ayr, and MARY NIELSON in Coylton, gave in their names and were married.
- 1814 Dec. 2. ROBERT GOUDIE, weaver, and JANET TINNOCK, both in Ayr, gave in their names and were married.
- 1814 Dec. 9. WILLIAM GOUDIE, farm servant, and JEAN KENNEDY, both in Ayr, gave in their names and were married.
- 1815 June 3. HUGH PATERSON, weaver in St. Quivox, and AGNES GOUDIE in Ayr, gave in their names and were married.
- 1815 Nov. 11. JOHN GOUDIE, gardner, and MARGARET SMITH, both in Ayr, gave in their names and were married.
- 1816 Jan. 5. DAVID SMITH, carter, and ISABELL GOUDIE, both in Ayr, gave in their names and were married.
- 1816 Jan. 3. JOHN JACK, bookbinder, and AGNES GOUDIE, both in Ayr, gave in their names and were married.
- 1817 Dec. 6. ALEXANDER LECKIE, soldier in the Ayrshire Militia, and MARGARET GOUDIE, both in Ayr, gave in their names and were married.

- 1818 Nov. 28. JAMES GOUDIE, carter, and JANET THOMPSON, both in this parish, gave in their names and were married 30th Nov.
- 1820 Nov. 18. JOHN GOUDIE, merchant in Ayr, and JANE MCKERROW in Paisley, gave in their names and were married 20th curt.
- 1821 Jan 13. JOHN GOUDIE, sawer in Old Cumnock, and MARGARET FARQUHER in Ayr, gave in their names and were married 15th curt.
- 1822 Aug. 31. JAMES LOCKHART and MARION GOUDIE, both in Ayr, gave in their names and were married.
- 1822 Oct. 26. DAVID MCEWEN, grocer, and MARGARET GOUDIE, both in Ayer, gave in their names and were married.
- 1823 Feb. 22. ARCHIBALD BLAIR, weaver, and AGNES GOUDIE, both in this parish, gave in their names and were married.
- 1824 Dec. 18. WILLIAM GOUDIE and AGNES GRANT, both in Ayr, gave in their names and were married.
- 1825 Jan. 29. JAMES DUNSMORE, woolspinner, and AGNES GOUDIE, both in this parish, gave in their names and were married.
- 1825 Dec. 16. THOMAS GOUDIE in the parish of St. Quivox and JEAN ROGER in Ayr, gave in their names and were married.
- 1826 Feb. 25. JOHN BOYLE and MARY GOUDIE, both in Ayr, gave in their names and were married.
- 1827 Oct. 27. ROBERT GRAY HUNTER, shoemaker, and JANET GOUDIE, both in Ayr, gave in their names and were married.
- 1829 Dec. 12. WILLIAM GOUDIE in Ayr, and JANET MCCOSKRIE in St. Quivox, gave in their names and were married.
- 1830 Feb. 12. JOHN GOUDIE, flesher in Ayr, and JEAN WYLLIE in Newton, gave in their names and were married.
- 1830 Oct. 23. ROBERT GOUDIE, messenger, and HELEN BAIRD in Newton, gave in their names and were married.
- 1831 July 2. JAMES McNAB, spirit-dealer, and MARGARET GOUDIE, both in Ayr, gave in their names and were married.
- 1833 Dec. 13. HUGH McMICHAEL in Cumnock and MARY GOUDIE in Ayr, gave in their names and were married.
- 1834 Nov. 29. ALEXANDER TEMPLETON and MARY GOUDIE, daughter of John Goudie, Burns Cottage, both in this parish, gave in their names and were married.
- 1835 Feb. 28. GEORGE TENEY, miner, and MARGARET GOUDIE, both in this parish, gave their names and were married.
- 1835 July 4. JOHN CAMPBELL in the parish of Newton, and AGNES GOUDIE in Ayr, gave in their names and were married.
- 1835 Aug 8. ROBERT McJANET in Ayr and JANET GOUDIE in St. Quivox, gave in their names and were married.
- 1836 April 9. THOMAS ANDERSON and MARGARET GOUDIE, both in Ayr, gave in their names and were married.
- 1836 Oct. 1. DAVID DICK, farm servant, and LILLIAS GOUDIE, both in Ayr, gave in their names and were married.
- 1838 Aug. 3. WILLIAM GOUDIE in the parish of Maybole and MARGARET BROWN, daughter of John Brown, horseshoer, in Ayr, gave in their names and were married.
- 1839 May 24. WILLIAM TURNER, servant, and MARTHA GOUDIE, both in Ayr, gave in their names and were married.

- 1839 July 6. ALEXANDER STRUTHERS in Slaphouse, and FLORA GOUDIE, daughter of John Goudie, Burns Cottage, gave in their names and were married.
- 1840 July 11. DAVID HASTINGS, Sessionfield, and LILLIAS GOUDIE, daughter of John Goudie of Burns Cottage, gave in their names and were married.
- 1841 Dec. 25. JAMES WYLLIE, sadler in this parish, and GRACE GOUDIE in the parish of St. Quivox, gave in their names and were married.
- 1842 Jan. 29. DAVID HILL in this parish and AGNES GOUDIE in the parish of Kilwinning, gave in their names and were married.
- 1842 June 4. DAVID GOUDIE in this parish and MARY THOMPSON in the parish of Ochiltree, gave in their names and were married.
- 1842 June 17. THOMAS McCANDISH in Glasgow and JANET GOUDIE in this parish, gave in their names and were married.
- 1842 June 17, JOHN BAIN, farmer, Old Toll, and JANET GOUDIE, both in this parish, gave in their names and were married.
- 1842 WILLIAM HOPESON, baker in this parish, and AGNES GOUDIE in the parish of Maybole, gave in their names and were married.
- 1843 Dec. 16. ROBERT GOUDIE in the parish of St. Quivox, and AGNES CLARK in this parish, gave in their names and were married.
- 1844 Feb. 3. PATRICK HARVEY and JEAN GOUDIE, both in this parish, gave in their names and were married.
- 1846 April 4. SAMUEL GOUDIE, baker in this parish, and JEAN GALBRAITH in the parish of Newton, gave in their names and were married.
- 1846 April 25. ALEXANDER PORTER GOUDIE of Strathbane, Ireland, and ISABELLA KINROSS in this parish, gave in their names and were married.
- 1848 Nov. 26. WILLIAM NICHOLSON in the parish of Mauchline, and JANE GOUDIE in this parish, gave in their names and were married.
- 1850 Nov. 30. JOHN GOUDIE and EMMA MASSA, both of this parish, gave in their names and were married.
- 1851 Dec. 21. WILLIAM GOUDIE and ISABELLA KENNEDY, both in this parish, gave in their names and were married.
- 1852 May 23. HUGH MCKINNON in the parish of St. Quivox and ELIZABETH GOUDIE in this parish, gave in their names and were married.
- 1852 Sept. 19. JOHN GOUDIE and AGNES MCKINLEY, both in this parish, gave in their names and were married.
- 1852 Dec. 19. DAVID CALDWELL and AGNES GOUDIE, both of this parish, gave in their names and were married.
- 1853 July 3. THOMAS GOUDIE and MARGARET CARREN, both in this parish, gave in their names and were married.
- 1853 Sept. 25. JOHN GOUDIE in this parish and MARY SMITH in the parish of Newton, gave in their names and were married.

Deaths of Goudies in Ayr, Scotland.

- 1767 JANET GOUDIE, spouse of George Goudie, land labourer, aged 54. Consumption. Jan. 15.
- 1769 JOHN GOUDIE, flesher, aged 74. Flux. March 27.
- 1769 JAMES GOUDIE, son of John Goudie, aged 1 year. Small pox. Aug. 18.
- 1769 JANET GOUDIE, daughter of John Goudie, aged 1 year. Hives. Oct. 29.

- 1770 ROBERT GOUDIE, son of Robert Goudie, shoemaker, 1 year and 1 month. Hives. March 20.
- 1770 MARGARET GOUDIE, spouse of Charles Murdock, aged 43. Childbed. Nov. 10.
- 1770 MARION GOUDIE, spouse of Peter McKnight, Barns, aged 55 years. Dec. 20.
- 1771 MARGARET GOUDIE, aged 80. April 6.
- 1771 CRAWFORD GOUDIE, son of William Goudie, flesher, aged 1 year. Apr. 30.
- 1772 GEORGE GOUDIE, son of William Goudie, aged 1 year, 3 mo. Fever. Jan. 1.
- 1772 DAVID GOUDIE, flesher, aged 74. Nov. 15.
- 1773 JOHN GOUDIE, shoemaker, aged 76. Palsy. July 16.
- 1773 JAMES GOUDIE, son of George Goudie, 1 year 4 mo. Teething. July 16.
- 1774 HELEN GOUDIE, aged 53 years. Oct. 26.
- 1774 ROBERT GOUDIE, Kirk Officer, aged 70 years. Nov. 11.
- 1775 JANET GOUDIE, relict of John Rowan, aged 85 years. Feb. 26.
- 1775 WILLIAM GOUDIE, son of William Goudie, flesher, aged 6 months. Fever. Sept. 30.
- 1775 ROBERT GOUDIE, son of Andrew Goudie, weaver, aged 1 year. Small pox. Dec. 14.
- 1776 MARGARET GOUDIE, daughter of James Goudie, aged 1 year 5 mo. Chincough. Dec. 8.
- 1777 AGENS GOUDIE, aged 74 years. March 16.
- 1778 MARY GOUDIE, spouse of John Niel, sawer, aged 47 years. Feb. 4.
- 1778 JANET GOUDIE, spouse of John Niel, sawer, aged 47 years. Waste. May 8.
- 1779 WILLIAM GOUDIE, flesher, aged 36. Fever. April 29.
- 1779 JANET GOUDIE, natural daughter of aged 20. Wastering. July 27.
- 1780 MARGARET GOUDIE, daughter of Andrew Goudie, soldier, aged 3 years. Jan. 16.
- 1780 JAMES GOUDIE (poorhouse), aged 78 years. July 28.
- 1781 MARY GOUDIE, relict of Matthew Jack, smith, age 73 years. Jan 9.
- 1781 GEORGE GOUDIE, land labourer, aged 69 years. Frailty. March 20.
- 1781 AGNES GOUDIE, spouse of William Ramsay, aged 70 years. Sept. 11.
- 1782 ELIZABETH GOUDIE, daughter of George Goudie, 7 years. Fever. May 26.
- 1783 DAVID GOUDIE, aged 63 years. Wasting. May 23.
- 1783 ELIZABETH GOUDIE, aged 72 years. Wasting. June 7.
- 1783 MARGARET GOUDIE, a child, 1 year 1 month. Fever. Dec. 17.
- 1784 ROBERT GOUDIE, a child. Feb. 1.
- 1784 ANDREW GOUDIE, bellman, aged 80. Frailty. Oct. 29.
- 1786 JAMES GOUDIE, aged 1 year, 7 months. Fever. April 3.
- 1790 DAVID GOUDIE, son of John Goudie, sailor, 3 years 3 weeks. Fever. May 13.
- 1791 MARGARET GOUDIE, daughter of George Goudie, carrier, 10 mo. Small pox. Jan 16.
- 1792 GOUDIE, son of John, mariner. Feb. 6.
- 1793 JOSEPH GOUDIE, son of James Goudie (carpenter), 4 yrs. 5 months. Frailty. Sept. 21.
- 1793 MARGARET GOUDIE, relict of Samuel McBeath, soldier, age 87. Frailty. Nov. 17.
- 1795 WILLIAM GOUDIE, labourer, aged 69. Asthma. Feb. 11.

- 1795 JAMES GOUDIE, son of Andrew Goudie, aged 43. Wasting. March 16.
 1796 Aug. 6. JOHN GOUDIE, son of George Goudie, shoemaker, 1 year 4 months.
 1797 GEORGE GOWDIE, son of James Goudie, ship carpenter, aged 18 years
 and 7 months. Swelling. Jan. 16.
 1798 ELIZABETH GOWDIE, relict of Craig, aged 68. Wasting. Jan. 10.
 1798 ANDREW GOWDIE, son of John Goudie, shipmaster, aged 10 months.
 May 19.
 1798 JAMES GOUDIE, son of James Goudie, carpenter, aged 2 years 6 months.
 Aug. 17.
 1801 THOMAS GOWDIE, late carrier, aged 82 years. Palsy. March 28.
 1802 WILLIAM GOWDIE, son of Robert Goudie, aged 2 years. Jan. 11.
 1803 MARION GOWDIE, in the poor house, aged 75 years. Gangrene. April 26.
 1803 ELIZABETH GOWDIE. July 15.
 1804 AGNES TEMPLETON, spouse of Thomas Goudie, weaver. Dropsy. Aug. 19.
 1805 JEAN GOWDIE, daughter of William Goudie, flesher, 2 years. Jan. 1.
 1805 AGNES RANKIN, relict of William Goudie, shoemaker, Frailty. March 1.
 1805 ROBINA GOWDIE, daughter of Robert Goudie, shoemaker. Small pox.
 March 1.
 1817 JOHN GOWDIE, son of George, presenter, aged 17 years. Consumption.
 Sept. 2.
 1819 CATHERINE GOWDIE, daughter of John Goudie, labourer, 1 year, 1
 month. June 25.
 1820 WIDOW GOWDIE, wife of William Goudie, letter carrier, 89. June 20.
 Frailty.
 1822 JOHN GOWDIE, son of Goudie, 1 year and 5 months. Inflam-
 mation. Aug. 15.
 1822 GEORGE GOUDIE, son of Thomas Goudie, shoemaker, aged 9 months.
 Sept. 23.
 1822 EBENEZER GOUDIE, Esq., of Highlees. Frailty. Nov. 6.
 1823 ELIZABETH GOUDIE, daughter of John Goudie, skinner, aged 21 years.
 Feb. 1.
 1823 JAMES GOUDIE, son of James Goudie, mason, 3 years. Inflammation.
 Aug. 14.
 1823 JAMES GOUDIE, late carpenter, aged 74 years. Frailty. Sept. 20.
 1823 JEAN GOUDIE, natural daughter of William Goudie, shoemaker, aged 1
 year. Water in the head. Oct. 23.
 1825 GEORGE GOUDIE, presenter in Ayr, aged 60 years. Palsy. Aug. 10,
 1827 MARGARET GOUDIE, daughter of John Goudie, miller, aged 1 year.
 Feb. 12.
 1827 AGNES GOUDIE, wife of John Dick, bookseller, aged 38. Heart.
 March 17.
 1827 ELIZABETH GOUDIE, daughter of John Goudie, inkeeper, aged 10 months.
 July 4.
 1827 MRS. JANE GOUDIE, aged 59. Cause unknown. Oct. 26.
 1828 MARGARET FARQUHAR, wife of John Goudie, sawer, aged 44. Liver.
 June 1.
 1828 JACOBINA GOUDIE, aged 86 years. Dysentery.
 1829 JEAN GOUDIE, daughter of Daniel Goudie, bookbinder, aged ? years.
 Jan. 26.
 1829 GEORGE GOUDIE, labourer, aged 75 years. Palsy. May 15.

- 1829 AGNES GOUDIE, wife of John Symmington, inkeeper, aged 46 years. May 22.
 1829 A CHILD of Daniel Goudie, watchmaker, stillborn. Dec. 5.
 1830 ROBERT GOUDIE, inmate of the poorhouse, aged 64 years. Frailty. Jan. 1.
 1831 JOHN GOUDIE, son of the late J. Goudie, editor of newspaper, aged 10 years. Water on the brain. Oct. 19.
 1832 MRS. GOUDIE TOWNHEAD, widow. Aug. 16.
 1832 GEORGE GOUDIE, Isle Lane. Aug. 16.
 1832 JOHN GOUDIE, tanner, Townhead. Aug. 17.
 1833 DAVID GOUDIE, farmer, 69 years. Natural decay. Feb. 10.
 1834 ISABELLA GOUDIE, wife of John McClure, baker, aged 25. Fever. Feb. 7.
 1834 ROBERT GOUDIE, letter carrier, aged 62. Palsy. Oct. 6.
 1835 JEAN GOUDIE, wife of John McHallum, soldier, age 64. Decay. July 9.
 1836 ROBERT GOUDIE, deacon, of Weavers, aged 64. Died suddenly. Mar. 11.
 1837 PETER PATERSON GOUDIE, son of Robert Goudie, writer, cause not known. Oct. 15.
 1838 JANET GOUDIE, daughter of William Goudie, letter carrier, aged 1 year and 8 months. Cause unknown. March 27.
 1839 JAMES GOUDIE, coach painter, aged 29. Cause unknown. Aug. 4.
 1841 THOMAS GOUDIE, son of John Goudie, shoemaker, aged 2 years, 1 month. April 8.
 1841 JANET GOUDIE, wife of Robert Hunter, shoemaker, aged 49. Childbed. May 16.
 1841 ISABELLA GOUDIE, Holmstone, aged 30 years. Inflammation. Dec. 20.
 1842 MRS. GOUDIE, widow of the late Capt. Goudie, aged 90 years. Decay. May 17.
 1842 WILLIAM GOUDIE, tinsmith, aged 78. Decay of nature. May 25.
 1842 MARY GOUDIE, wife of Alexander Templeton, aged 44. Fever. Oct. 29.
 1843 ROBERT GOUDIE, tailor, aged 33 years. Fever. March 19.
 1843 MRS. GOUDIE, aged 76 years. Natural decay. April 14.
 1843 WILLIAM GOUDIE's daughter, stillborn. July 2.
 1843 ROBERT GOUDIE, aged 2 months, 1 week. Cause unknown. Sept. 12.
 1844 WILLIAM GOUDIE, Cross Street, aged 44. Consumption. June 29.
 1846 DANIEL GOUDIE, Content, aged 62. Water in the chest. July 7.
 1847 JOHN GOUDIE's daughter, High Street, stillborn. Sept. 6.
 1848 AGNES GOUDIE or MAXWELL, High Street, aged 76. Consumption. Feb. 6.
 1848 MRS. GOUDIE, Crawford's Close, aged 76. Cause unknown. April 10.
 1848 ELIZABETH GOUDIE, Content St., Newton, aged 18 years. Fever. Dec. 6.
 1849 JAMES GOUDIE, Content, aged 26 years. Apoplexy. Dec. 25.
 1851 JOHN GOUDIE, New Market, aged 4 years. Bowel complaint. July 11.
 1851 AGNES GOUDIE, New Market, aged 3 years. Bowel complaint. July 23.
 1851 THOMAS GOUDIE, New Market, aged 1 year. Bowel complaint. July 22.
 1851 ROBERT GOUDIE, Isle Lane, aged 86. Cause unknown. Nov. 14.
 1852 MRS. MARY GOUDIE, High Street, aged 83. Decay of nature. Dec. 4.
 1853 MRS. GOUDIE, Hope Street, age not given. Cause unknown. April 13.
 1853 ROBERT GOUDIE, Hugh Street, aged 48. Cause unknown. May 30.
 1853 AGNES GOUDIE, New Market, aged 1 year and 2 months. Bowel complaint. Sept. 26.
 1854 Jess Goudie's daughter, Mill Street, stillborn. March 12.
 1854 ELIZABETH GOUDIE, boat vennel, age not given. June 5.

Births in Kirkmichael Parish, Ayr.

1640—1800.

1640. January 15th, NANIS GOUDIE, daughter of John Goudie in Harmill. Witness, Gilbert Goudie and John Dick.
1640. June 6th, THOMAS GOUDIE, son of John Goudie in Thornhill. Witness to baptism, Millie and Andrew Goudie.
1640. Dec. 6th, WILLIAM GOUDIE, son of Gilbert Goudie. Witness to baptism, William Moore in Cloncarde, John Goudie and Nellie Goudie elder.
1641. April, JOHN GOUDIE son of John Goudie in Glensyde. Witness to baptism John Goudie and Gilbert Goudie.
1643. April 2d. THOMAS GOUDIE son of Gilbert Goudie in Arnsow. Witness to baptism John Goudie and Thomas McFadzean in Drumsurule.
1643. Oct. 15th, JANNET GOUDIE daughter of Andrew Goudie at Kirkmichael Mill. Witnesses, Neill Goudie and John Goudie.
1644. February 11th, WILLIAM GOUDIE son of John Goudie in Glensyde. Witnesses to baptism, William Moors and William Shircla.
1643. September 10th, JANNET GOUDIE daughter of Hew Goudie. Witnesses to baptism Neill Goudie and Thomas Fultoune.
1643. September 19th, WILLIAM GOUDIE and JANET GOUDIE, son and daughter of John Goudie, deacon. Witness to baptism Neill Goudie and Andrew Goudie.
1644. August 25th, MARGARET GOUDIE daughter of William Goudie in Cassillis Mill. Witnesses to baptism Neill Goudie and John Goudie.
1644. December 23d, HELENE GOUDIE daughter of Gilbert Goudie in Arnsow. Witnesses to baptism Neill Goudie and John Goudie.
1646. May 2d, MARGARET GOUDIE daughter of John Goudie. Witnesses to baptism Neill Goudie and Andrew Goudie.
1646. May 24th. MARGARET GOUDIE daughter of Henry Goudie.
1647. May 30th, JOHN GOUDIE son of William Goudie. Witnesses to baptism John Fulton and Thomas Fulton.
1647. August 22d. JANET GOUDIE daughter of John Goudie in Glensyde. Witnesses to baptism, John Kennedy and John Goudie.
1648. January 10th. GILBERT GOUDIE son of Andrew Goudie. Witnesses to baptism, John Goudie and Neill Goudie.
1648. June 29th. ANDREW GOUDIE son of Gilbert Goudie.
1648. June 29th. NEILL GOUDIE son of John Goudie. Witnesses to baptism John Goudie and Andrew Goudie.
1649. February 5th. ANNABEL GOUDIE daughter of Andrew Goudie. Witnesses to baptism, Neill Goudie and John Goudie.
1649. February 25th. MARION GOUDIE daughter of Henry Goudie. Witnesses to baptism, Thomas Fulton and Thomas Orr.
1649. May 25th. AGNES GOUDIE daughter of John Goudie. Witnesses to baptism, Gilbert Ross and Gilbert Goudie.
1651. March 23d, JOHN GOUDIE son of John Goudie in Dumfrad. Witness to his baptism, Andrew Goudie.
1651. August 17th, HELENE GOUDIE daughter of Andro Goudie. Witnesses to her baptism, John Goudie and Neill Goudie.
1652. January 6th. HELENE GOUDIE daughter of John Goudie. Witnesses to her baptism, John McKerrell and William Cylmont.

1653. March 1st. ISABELL GOUDIE daughter of Henry Goudie. Witnesses to her baptism, Gilbert Moore and Thomas Fulton.

1653. December 6th. ANDREW GOUDIE son of John Goudie. Witnesses to his baptism, Andrew Goudie and Walter Hunter.

1654. July 16th, JANNET GOUDIE daughter of Andrew Goudie. Witness to her baptism, John Goudie.

1655. November 18th, WILLIAM GOUDIE son of John Goudie in Thorniehill.

1655. December 11th, KATHERINE GOUDIE daughter of John Goudie in Drumfad. Witnesses to her baptism, Richard Kennedy and Andrew Goudie.

1657. August 23d, AGNES GOUDIE daughter of Andrew Goudie, in Craighead. Witness to her baptism, John Goudie.

1658. June 6th, MARGARET GOUDIE daughter of John Goudie in Drumfad. Witnesses to her baptism, John Goudie and Andrew Goudie.

1659. February 1st. JOHN GOUDIE son of Henry Goudie in Darraik. Witnesses to his baptism, Richard Kennedy and John Goudie.

1660. November 22d, JANET GOUDIE daughter of John Goudie in Drumfad. Witnesses to her baptism, Hugh Campbell and Richard Kennedy.

1663. April 19th, WILLIAM GOUDIE son of John Goudy in Drumfad.

1663. July 5th, JANET GOUDIE daughter of Henry Goudy in Bairdmill. Witnesses to his baptism Walter Hunter and Robert Kennedy.

1664. December 18th, JOHN GOUDIE son of Henry Goudie in Bairdmill. Witnesses to his baptism, Walter Hunter and Gilbert Baird.

1665. August 8th, GILBERT GOUDIE son of John Goudie in Drumfad.

1665. October 15th, ANNE GOUDIE daughter of Andrew Goudie in Cultermill.

1666. October 28th, WILLIAM GOUDIE son of Henry Goudie in Bairdsmilne.

1667. September 29th, JANET GOUDIE daughter of John Goudie younger in Glenside. Witnesses to her baptism, Gilbert Dick and John MacKay.

1668. December 22d, HELEN GOUDIE daughter of Henry Goudie, in Bardorah. Witnesses to her baptism John Smith and Robert Kennedy.

1669. May 30th, JEAN GOUDIE daughter of John Goudie in Drumdarrach. Witnesses to her baptism, William Gibsone and Gilbert Dick.

1671. February 5th, JOHN GOUDIE son of Henry Goudie, in Bairdsmilne. Witnesses to his baptism, John Moore and William Gibsone.

1671. December 3d, JOHN GOUDIE son of John Goudie, in Trochen. Witnesses to his baptism, John Campbell and John McKael.

1672. November 26th, GILBERT GOUDIE son of Henry Goudie in Bairdsmilne. Witnesses to his baptism, Gilbert McClement and John Moore.

1674. December 27th, MARGARET GOUDIE daughter of John Goudie in Little Dalterran. Witnesses to her baptism, John McKale in Wynterhill and John Campbell in Glenside.

1675. January 19th, JOHN GOUDIE son of John Goudie younger in Thorniehill. Witnesses to his baptism, John Moors in Barcly and David Lockhart, Tranew.

(Register blank August 5th 1677 to March 30th 1686)

1686. May 23d, JANET GOUDIE lawful daughter of John Goudie in Thorniehill. Witnesses to her baptism, John Goudie in Arnsowe and John Goudie in Corn-Milne.

1686. August 3d, ANDREW GOUDIE lawful son of John Goudie in Corn Millne. Witnesses to his baptism, John Goudie and Andrew Goudie, in Arnsethe.

(Register blank Sept. 9th 1688 to Sept 10, 1693)

1693. December 31st, JOHN GOUDIE son of John Goudie in —
1694. March 25th, JAMES GOUDIE son of William Goudie in Rutherglen in the parish of Kirkoswald.
1696. March 1st, THOMAS GOUDIE son of William Goudie in Carsloe. Witnesses to his baptism, Thomas McClymont in Carsloe and Thomas McIlvean in Blackquarter.
1698. January 16th, BESSIE GOUDIE daughter of William Goudie in Priestland.
1698. December 6th, JOHN GOUDIE son of William Goudie in Dalcarr.
1705. November 18th, WILLIAM GOUDIE son of Gilbert Goudie, in Bairdsmlne.
1708. April 18th, AGNES GOUDIE, daughter of Gilbert Goudie in Bairdsmlne.
1710. February 26th, GILBERT GOUDIE son of William Goudie, in Carpin.
1715. March 17th, ANNA GOUDIE daughter of John Goudie in Killhouse, born and baptised 20th by James Lawrie minister of Kirkmichael.
1722. January 23d, JEAN GOUDIE daughter of Gilbert Goudie in Bairdsmlne. Born and baptised the 28th.
1727. September 10th, WILLIAM GOUDIE natural son to Margaret Goudie, baptised same day.
1728. April 29th, DICKSON GOUDIE son of William Goudie gardener at Uloncard was born.
1732. September 10th, MARION GOUDIE daughter of John Goudie in Straitton with a line from Mr. Kennedy, baptised Sept. 10th.
1737. December 16th, SAMUEL GOUDIE son of John Goudie shoemaker in Glestron was born.
1737. Dec. 25th, JOHN GOUDIE son of John Goudie shoemaker in Glestron, was born the 16th and baptised the 25th.
1742. June 13th, MARY GOUDIE daughter of John Goudie in Milne of Blairquha baptised by Mr. Cupples in Kirkoswald.
1743. October 9th, JOHN GOUDIE son of Gilbert Goudie in Carpine was born and baptised.
1743. October 23d, SANDERS GOUDIE son of John Goudie in Pennyland was baptised by the ordinary minister.
1754. April 7th, AGNES GOUDIE daughter of Gilbert Goudie in Carpine was born and baptised the 14th by Mr. James Laurie.
1754. September 8th, JEAN GOUDIE daughter of William Goudie was born; she was baptised the 9th, by Mr. James Lawrie.
1756. June 27th, MARGARET GOUDIE daughter of Gilbert Goudie in Carpine was born; she was baptised July 4th by Mr. James Lawrie minister of the Gospel in Kirkmichael.
1757. August 26th, WILLIAM GOUDIE son of William Goudie in Brigend of Carpine was born; baptised the 28th by Mr. James Lawrie minister.
1759. May 9th, MARGARET GOUDIE daughter of John Goudie in Threave was born and was baptised by Mr. James Lawrie minister of the Gospel at Kirkmichael.
1761. May 19th, HENRY GOUDIE son of William Goudie cooper was born and was baptised the 24th.
1762. January 22d, THOMAS GOUDIE son of William Goudie cooper born, and was baptised Jan. 23d by James Lawrie, minister.
1766. November 5th, MARY GOUDIE daughter of Alexander Goudie and Margaret Hunter (unmarr) child, was born. Baptism by Rev. John Ramsey, minister.
1770. August 14th, JOHN GOUDIE son of Alexander Goudie in Drumfairn born and baptised Sept. 3d, by Mr. John Ramsey, minister of the Gospel at Kirkmichael.

1773. June 14th, ALEXANDER GOUDIE son of Alexander Goudie, was born; he was baptised by Rev. John Ramsey June 15th. He was minister at Kirkmichael.
1774. September 30th, MARGARET GOUDIE daughter of John Goudie in Threave was born; was baptised Oct. 1st by Rev. John Ramsey.
1775. May 12th, ELIZABETH GOUDIE daughter of Alexander Goudie of Drum-fair was born; she was baptised May 17th by Rev. John Ramsey.
1777. July 14th, QUINTIN GOUDIE son of Alexander Goudie of Threave was born; was baptised by Rev. John Ramsey July 15th.
1779. October 10th, MARGARET GOUDIE daughter of Alexander Goudie of Threave was born; was baptised by Rev. John Ramsey the 11th.
1781. December 3d, PETER GOUDIE son of Alexander Goudie of Threave was born; was baptised by Rev. John Ramsey the 6th.
1783. November 21, JANE GOUDIE daughter of Alexander Goudie in Park-fairn was born; was baptised by Rev. John Ramsey the 24th.
1783. May 8th, JAMES GOUDIE son of Thomas Goudie, miller, in Corn Mill was born and baptised same day by Rev. Mr. Ramsey.
1785. November 19th, ARCHIBALD GOUDIE son of Thomas Goudie in Cornmill was born; was baptised by Rev. John Ramsey the 21st.
1786. March 13th, ISABELL GOUDIE daughter of Alexander Goudie in Park-fairn was born; was baptised by Rev. John Ramsey the 14th.
1787. January 17th, ISABELL GOUDIE daughter of William Goudie in Robert-toun was born, and baptised by Mr. Ramsey.
1787. May 4th, AGNES GOUDIE daughter of Alexander Goudie was born, and baptised by Mr. Ramsey.
1789. May 12th, THOMAS GOUDIE son of Thomas Goudie in Cornmill was born; was baptised the 15th by Mr. Ramsey.
1789. January 19th, THOMAS GOUDIE son of William Goudie in Robinstoun was born and baptised.
1791. February 12th, JOHN GOUDIE son of Thomas Goudie in Cornmill was born; baptised by Rev. John Ramsey same day.
1791. November 9th, JAMES GOUDIE son of Alexander Goudie, was born; was baptised the 20th by Rev. John Ramsey.
1794. January 3d, THOMAS GOUDIE son of Alexander Goudie in Parkfairn was born; and baptised the 6th by Rev. John Ramsey.
1794. November 21st, DAVID KENNEDY GOUDIE son of Thomas Goudie Miller in Cornmill, was born; was baptised the 23d by Rev. John Ramsey.
1795. May 20th, DAVID GOUDIE son of John Goudie in Berrickis of Trochain, was born; was baptised the 22d by Rev. John Ramsey.
1795. January 27th, JANNET GOUDIE daughter of Thomas Goudie in Cornmill was born; she was baptised the 28th.
1796. January 27th, MARY GOUDIE daughter of Henry Goudie cooper, was born; she was baptised December 4th.
1797. April 25th, MARGARET GOUDIE daughter of Thomas Goudie in Cornmill was born; was baptised the 27th.
1797. June 9th, ADAM GOUDIE son of John Goudie weaver, Bankhead, Dirock, was born.
1799. July 27th, JAMES GOUDIE son of John Goudie weaver in Bankhead of Dirock, was born.
1800. January 11th, HENRIETTA GOUDIE daughter of Thomas Goudie miller in Cornmill was born; baptised the 14th.

1801. Feb. 20. EUPHEMIA, daughter of ALEXANDER GOUDY in Parkfavin was born and baptised the 24th by Rev. Mr. John Ramsay.
1803. June 25. MARGARET, daughter of ALEXANDER GOUDY in Parkfavin was born and was baptised July 1st by Rev. Mr. David Kennedy.
1803. Oct. 15. WILLIAM, son to GOUDY in Bankhead was born and was baptised by the Rev. Mr. John Ramsay, minister of Kirkmichael.
1804. July 11. DAVID KENNEDY GOUDIE, lawful son to James Goudie in Drumfairn, was born and baptised the 12th by Rev. David Kennedy, minister of Kirkmichael.
1810. Oct. 14. ELIZABETH GOUDIE, daughter of Peter Goudie and Margaret McGarroch, was born at Old Killikie and baptised the same day by Rev. David Kennedy.
1811. July 31. ELIZABETH, daughter to WILLIAM GOUDIE, and Janet Aitkin in Burnton of Kilmore was born and was baptised Aug. 3d by Rev. David Kennedy.
1811. Aug. 24. AGNES, daughter of JOHN GOUDIE, and Marion Arthur in this village was born; and baptised the 25th by Rev. David Kennedy.
1813. April 20. MARGARET, daughter of PETER GOUDIE, and Margart McGarroch was born; and was baptised by Rev. David Kennedy same day.
1813. Sept. 21. CHARLES, son to JAMES GOUDIE, and Anne McCubben in Fardenwilliam was born; and baptised the 24th by Rev. David Kennedy.
1815. June 22. WILLIAM, son of JAMES GOUDIE, servant in Fardenwilliam, and Anne McCubbin; and baptised the 24th by Rev. David Kennedy.
1815. Dec. 13. ALEXANDER, son to PETER GOUDIE, laborer at Crosshill, and Margaret McGarroch his wife was born; baptised the 17th by Mr. David Kennedy.
1817. March 15. AGNES, daughter of PETER GOUDIE, laborer at Crosshill and Margaret McGarroch was born; baptised the 16th by Mr. David Kennedy.
1820. Aug. 1. JANE, daughter of PETER GOUDIE, carrier at Crosshill, and of Margt. McGarroch his spouse, was born; was baptised the 6th by Rev. Mr. David Kennedy, minister here.
1821. March 15. DAVID, son of WILLIAM GOUDIE, in this village and Jane Moir his wife, was born; was baptised the 18th by Rev. David Kennedy.
1823. Nov. 13. JANE, daughter of WILLIAM GOUDIE, late weaver in this village, and Jane Muir his spouse, was born; was baptised the 23d by Rev. David Kennedy, minister of this parish.
1824. July 7. JANET, daughter of PETER GOUDIE, Crosshill, and of Margaret McGarroch his spouse, was born and baptised the 9th by Rev. Mr. Kennedy, minister of this parish.
1837. July 1. AGNES, daughter of JAMES GOUDIE, mason in Crosshill and Jane Couper his spouse, was born; was baptised the 3d by Rev. John McEwen, minister of this parish.
1839. Arpil 14. ALEXANDER, son to JAMES GOUDIE, mason in Crosshill, and Jane Couper his spouse, was born; was baptised the 14th by Rev. John McEwen, minister of this parish.
1839. May 28. GRACE MATILDA CUNNINGHAM, daughter of JAMES GOUDIE, gardner, at Cassillis, and of Marion Ramsay his spouse, was born; and was baptised July 11th by Rev. John McEwen, minister of this parish.
1841. May 2. JAMES, son of JAMES GOUDIE, mason in Crosshill, and Jane Couper his spouse, was born; was baptised the 11th by Rev. John McEwen, minister of this parish.

1844. Sept. 1. WILLIAM, son of JAMES GOUDIE, gardner, Cassillis, and of Marion Ramsay his spouse, was born; was baptised the 23d by Rev. John McEwen, minister of this parish.

1851. July 26. MARION, second daughter of JAMES GOUDIE, mason, Crosshill and of Marion Fulton his spouse, was born; and was baptised the same day by Rev. Mr. Maule, minister at Crosshill.

1852. Dec. 29. JANE, third daughter of JAMES GOUDIE, mason, Crosshill, and Marion Fulton his spouse, was born; and baptised same day by Rev. James Crawford, minister at Crosshill.

Marriages in Kirkmichael Parish, Ayr.

1638—1850

- 1638 Nov. 17th. JOHN GOUDIE in this parish and MARION DICK in Straton.
 1638 Dec 15th. THOMAS McHAFFIE and ISABELL GOUDIE both in this parish.
 1641 Jan. 4th. JOHN SMITH younger in Dalrimple parish and JANET GOUDIE in this parish were married.
 1642 ANDREW GOUDIE and HELEN KENNEDIE both in this parish.
 1646 Feb. 10th. JOHN SMITH younger in Hattone and JANET GOUDIE both in this parish were married.
 1647 Jan. 23d. THOMAS KENNEDIE and JANET GOUDIE both of this parish.
 1647 Nov. 18th. GILBERT McTAGGART and ISABELL GOUDIE, both in this parish.
 1648 July 22d. JOHN GOUDIE and MARGARET GOUDIE married 24th August.
 1649 Dec. 22d. NEILL GOUDIE in this parish and JEAN MOIR in the parish of St. Quivox? married in the Kirk of Ayr.
 1653 April 23d. DAVID BRYAN in the parish of Corspairne and JANEY GOUDIE in this parish, married 11th June 1653.
 1655 April 28th. JOHN MCCORNOCK in Maybole parish and MARGARET GOUDIE in this parish, married July 3d 1655.
 1660 Nov. 17th. THOMAS McMARTEIN in Straton parish and MARGARET GOUDIE in this parish; married 4th Dec. 1660.
 1662 June 27th, HENRY GOUDIE and ELSPETH MCKERRELL both of this parish; married 15th July 1662.
 1666 April 28th. THOMAS CAMPBELL and MARGARET GOUDIE both in this parish were married 12th June 1666.
 1666 March 11th. JOHN GOUDIE and MARGARET DICK both of this parish were married 27th Dec. 1666.
 1667 May 11th. JAMES CATHCART and JANET GOUDIE both in this parish, they were married 18th June 1667.
 1671 Nov. 10th, JOHN DICK and JANNET GOUDIE, both in this parish; they were married 28th Dec. 1671.
 1673 July 1st. JOHN BARSKI wine merchant in Ayr and NANS GOUDIE in this parish; married 7th Aug. 1673.
 1673 Dec. 14th. JOHN GOUDIE and HELEN GOUDIE both in this parish; they were married 13th Jan. 1674.
 1676 July 6th. NEILL GOUDIE in Maybole parish and CATHERINE GOUDIE in this parish; they were married 10th August.

- 1676 Sept. 29th. PETER MCCAIRGOUR and ANNABEL GOUDIE both in this parish; they were married 30th Nov. 1676.
- 1694 Dec 14th. WILLIAM GOUDIE in the parish of Maybole and JEAN MCKERRELL in this parish. Married 17th January 1695. Witnesses John and William Dicks in Garpine.
- 1698 Dec. 17th. WILLIAM HUNTER and MARGARET MITCHELL of this parish; they were married 10th Jan. 1699.
- 1706 Nov. 30th. WILLIAM GOUDIE and JANET FULTOUN both of this parish; were married 24th Dec. 1706.
- 1714 July 19th. JAMES SHAW in the parish of Maybole and JANET GOUDIE in this parish; were booked and married the 30th by Mr. Alexander Fairweather, minister of Maybole.
- 1719 July 30th. JOHN MITCHELL and MARGARET GOUDIE booked and married 28th June by Mr. James Lawrie minister of Kirkmichael.
- 1725 Dec. 4th THOMAS GOUDIE in the parish of Maybole and JANET EAGLISHAM in this parish booked 4th Dec. and married 30th.
- 1726 May 13th WILLIAM GOUDIE in this parish and AGNES McCROTCHART in Straiton booked May 13th; married June 2d.
- 1728 March 23d. WILLIAM GOUDIE in this parish and CATHERINE THOMPSON in the parish of Maybole booked March 23d, married April 11th.
- 1731 Nov. 1st. JOHN GOUDIE and AGNES McNAB both in this parish; married Nov. 1st, 1731.
- 1732 Oct. 4th, ROBERT GOUDIE in Ayr parish and AGNES DICK in this parish; married Oct. 4th.
- 1737 Dec. 27th, JOHN MCFADZEN and JEAN GOWDIE both in this parish.
- 1739 Nov. 29th, ADAM CAMPBELL in the parish of Straiton and JEAN GOUDIE in this parish, were married.
- 1740 April 3d. HUGH GOUDIE and BARBARA CORRIE were booked and married.
- 1753 Nov. 22d, NEAL CRAIG and AGNES GOUDIE both in Balgougan were booked in order to marriage and married Dec. 13th 1753.
- 1761 June 19th, GILBERT RAMSEY and MARION GOUDIE both in this parish were booked in order to marriage and married July 2d, 1761.
- 1762 Dec. 11th JOHN GOUDIE in this parish and AGNES RANKINE in the Town of Ayr booked in order to marriage and married Dec. 22d, 1762.
- 1769 Oct. 21st. ALEXANDER GOUDIE and MARGARET MURDOCH both in this parish booked in order to marriage and married Nov. 2d, 1769.
- 1771 Aug. 24th, ALEXANDER GRAY and AGNES GOUDIE both in this parish were booked in order to marriage and married Sept. 5th 1771.
- 1773 April 17th, MATTHEW GRAY and GRIZEL GOUDIE both in this parish were booked for marriage and married April 26th, 1773.
- 1773 Nov. 19th. JOHN GOUDIE in this parish and ISABELL McCLELLAN in the parish of Maybole, booked in order to marriage and married Dec. 2d.
- 1774 April 22d. THOMAS ALEXANDER in the parish of Dailly and JEAN GOUDIE in this parish, booked in order to marriage and married May 2d.
- 1775 April 8th THOMAS McMASTER and MARION GOUDIE both in this parish booked in order to marriage and married April 25th, 1775.
- 1775 April 22d. ALEXANDER POLSON and JEAN GOUDIE both in this parish booked in order to marriage and married May 4th, 1775.
- 1776 June 8th, WILLIAM REID and ISABELL GOUDIE both in this parish booked and were married June 20th, 1776.

- 1783 July 12th, THOMAS GOUDIE in this parish and JEAN MCKILLOP in the parish of Ayr booked and married.
- 1792 June 9th, JOHN GOUDIE in the parish of Straiton and MARION ARTHUR in this parish booked and were married June 19th, 1792.
- 1799 Dec. 6th, ALEXANDER GOUDIE in this parish and EUPHEMIA McNAIRN in the parish of Minnigoff booked and married 18th Dec. 1799.
- 1803 Aug. 13. JAMES GOUDIE and ANN McCUBBIN, both in this parish, were booked and married the 26th by Mr. David Kennedy.
- 1804 Feb. 18. GILBERT MCKERNEY and MARY GOUDIE, both in this parish, booked and married the 20th by Rev. David Kennedy.
- 1805 Aug. 22. JAMES FOULTON in this parish and MARGARET GOUDIE in the parish of Maybole, booked and married Sept. 3d, by Rev. David Kennedy.
- 1807 June 21. ANDREW DYKES and ISOBEL GOUDIE, both in this parish, booked and were married at Parkhaven 3d July by Rev. David Kennedy.
- 1809 Dec. 10. JOHN KILL and JANE GOUDIE, both in this parish, were married at Crosshill 22d Dec. by Rev. David Kennedy.
- 1811 March 4. JAMES AIRD and AGNES GOUDIE, both in this parish, married at Crosshill by Rev. David Kennedy.
- 1811 April 23. WILLIAM GOUDIE, of the parish of Dalrymple, and JANET AITKIN in this parish, booked, and married at Brunton of Kilmore by Rev. David Kennedy.
- 1816 Feb. 12. JOHN HENDERSON, millwright at Bridge-end in this parish, and ANNE GOUDIE, farmers' daughter, Low Blairbowie, also in this parish, booked 10th and married 12th by Rev. David Kennedy.
- 1818 May 23. JOHN McBLANE, servant in Low Blairbowie, and MARGARET GOUDIE, farmers' daughter there, both in this parish, were married 5th June by Rev. David Kennedy.
- 1820 Oct. 20. WILLIAM GOUDIE, weaver in this village, and JANE MUIR, both in this parish, booked in order to marriage the 7th and were married the 20th by Rev. David Kennedy, minister of this parish.
- 1821 June 20. SAMUEL GOUDIE, weaver in this parish, and ELIZABETH DAVIDSON in the parish of Dailly, booked 16th and were married 29th by Rev. Mr. Hill, minister there.
- 1828 April 22. JOHN GOUDIE, and MARGARET McCONNELL, both in this parish, booked 17th and were married 22d by Rev. David Kennedy, minister of this parish.
- 1833 Aug. 16. JOHN FERGUSON in the parish of Dreghorn and ELIZABETH GOUDIE in this parish, booked the 3d and were married 16th August, by Rev. D. Kennedy, minister of this parish.
- 1833 March 29. HUGH COWAN in this parish and ELIZABETH GOUDIE in the parish of Dalrymple, booked 16th and were married 29th, by Rev. Mr. Wallace, minister there.
- 1835 Feb. 23. JAMES GOUDIE and JANE COUPER, both in this parish, booked 19th and were married 23d by Rev. Mr. Gray, minister at Maybole.
- 1838 Nov. 10. JAMES GOUDIE and MARION RAMSAY, both in this parish, booked and were married. No other data.

- 1841 Dec. 31. JOHN GOUDIE, in the parish of Maybole, and MARY MCFADZEAN in this parish, booked the 18th and were married 31st by Rev. James Smillie, minister at Crosshill.
- 1842 Dec. 9. JAMES LIVISTON and AGNES GOUDIE, both in this parish, booked 26th Nov. and were married Dec. 9th by Rev. James Smellie, minister at Crosshill.
- 1844 March 24. WILLIAM ESDALE and MARGARET GOUDIE, both in this parish, booked the 8th and were married the 11th March, by.
- 1845 July 16. ROBERT CONSAR in the parish of Mauchline. and ISOBEL GOUDIE in this parish, booked 24th May and were married.
- 1849 May 26. JAMES GOUDIE in this parish, and MARION FULTON in the parish of Kirkoswald, booked the 24th and were married 26th May by Rev. Mr. Maule, Crosshill.
- 1849 July 16. JAMES BRYDON and HELEN GOUDIE, both in this parish, booked the 14th and were married 16th July by Rev. Mr. Maule, Crosshill.
- 1849 Dec. 14. THOMAS MCCONNELL and JANET GOUDIE, both in this parish, booked the 1st and married 14th by Rev. Mr. Strong of Dailly.
- 1850 Dec. 31. JAMES RUTHERFORD, weaver, and SARAH GOUDIE, both in this parish, booked 21st and married at Crosshill 31st by Rev. John McEwen, minister here.

Deaths in Kirkmichael.

1818. June 28, ANNIE GOUDIE, wife of JOHN HENDERSON, wright, at present at Blairbowie, died there of inflammation after delivery and was buried 30th June, aged 28.
- 1819 Sept. 30, ADAM, son of JOHN GOUDIE, weaver here, died of a diseased liver and was buried in Straton churchyard, 2d Oct., aged 22.
- 1835 April 3, JOHN GOUDIE, weaver, Maybole, cause decline, aged 49.
- 1836 Jan. 14, JANET GOUDIE, laborer, Crosshill, cause, decay of nature, aged 87, a native of Crosshill.
- 1838 April 20. Thomas Goudie, baker's son, Crosshill, cause unknown, aged 3.
- 1839 Nov. 1. THOMASINA GOUDIE, smith's daughter, Crosshill, cause, small pox, 5-12.
- 1845 June 11. ALEXANDER GOUDIE, child, Crosshill, worm fever, 9 years.
- 1846 Jan. 31, JOHN GOUDIE, child, Crosshill, scarlet fever, age 2 years.
- 1847 Oct. 2, HENRY GOUDIE, Crosshill, Cooper, of old age, 89 years.
- 1848 March 24, JAMES GOUDIE, mason's child, Crosshill, Bolehive, age 3 mo.
- 1848 April 4, Mrs. GOUDIE, mason's wife, Crosshill, consumption, aged 34 years.
- 1848 Sept. 5, WILLIAM GOUDIE, mason's child, Crosshill, water in head, age 3.
- 1851 Dec. 4, MARGARET GOUDIE, spinster, Crosshill, frailty, age 72 years.
- 1852 June 4, MARGARET GOUDIE, weaver's wife, village, cause paralysis, 74.
- 1852 July 1, JOHN GOUDIE, blacksmith, Crosshill, frailty, aged 71 years.
- 1854 Oct. 6, JAMES GOUDIE, weaver's child, Crosshill, aged 5 months.

Inscriptions on Tombstones.

Ayr Old Churchyard.

There are several stones erected in memory of Goudies, viz., an obelisk on four sides of which are the following inscriptions:—

ROBERT GOUDIE, Shoemaker,
died 14th November, 1857, aged 86.

WILLIAM GOUDIE,
of H.M. Stationery Office, London
died 15th September, 1861, aged 28.

ROBERT GOUDIE, Writer,
died 13th July, 1869, aged 72.

JOHN GOUDIE, Solicitor,
died 13th May, 1868, aged 29.

Quite near the above stone there is a plain monument with this record on one side:

Inscribed

By

JOHN GOUDIE.

To the memory of his Father,

DANIEL GOUDIE,

His Sisters, Jane,

Who died 26th January, 1829, aged 5 years,
and Elizabeth,

Who died on 14th December 1849, aged 18 years,

And His Brothers, James,

Who died 25th December, 1849, aged 34 years,
and Robert,

Who died on 29th May, 1853, aged 31 years,

And of his Mother, Mary Neilson,

Who died on 20th December, 1872, aged 87 years.

On the opposite side of this stone is the following inscription:—

Erected to the Memory of

JAMES GOUDIE,

Late Ship Builder in Ayr,

Who died on 4th Sept. 1823.

By Mary Parker, his Spouse,

Who died on 18th May, 1842, in
the 90th year of her age.

Here are also interred six of their children.

On the wall beside this stone there is a marble slab inserted with the following inscription:—

In Affectionate Remembrance of

JOHN GOLDIE, S.S.C.

Who died at Edinburgh on 11th August, 1883.

In Memory of
 WILLIAM GOUDIE,
 Late Flesher in Ayr,
 Erected by his son Robert Goudie,
 To whom this burying ground belongs.

On another stone now prostrate, and the upper part illegible, is the following inscription:—

Likewise the above
 WILLIAM GOLDIE,
 Who died 1st of February, 1808, aged 60 years.

The New Cemetery, Ayr.

Erected
 by
 John Goudie
 and
 Mary Smith
 in Memory of their son,
 JOHN
 Who died 13th July, 1877
 Aged 23-1 years,
 The above
 MARY SMITH
 Who died 2nd March, 1881,
 Aged 47 years.
 ALEXANDER SMITH,
 Who died 23d April, 1866,
 Aged 21 years.
 The above
 JOHN GOUDIE
 Who died 3d July, 1900,
 Aged 70 years.

In Memory of
 ISABELLA TAYLOR,
 Wife of Robert Goudie,
 Solicitor and Commissary clerk
 of Ayrshire,
 Who died 7th July, 1879, aged 42 years.
 Also the above
 ROBERT GOUDIE
 Sheriff and Commissary Clerk of Ayrshire,
 Who died 11th May, 1902,
 Aged 70 years.
 Also their children,
 Robert, Helen-Baird, Thomas-Grainger-Taylor, Isabella-Taylor and William.

Erected by
 Janet Goudie,
 In memory of her husband,
 EDWARD-HUNTER-BLAIR BUCHANAN,
 Late of Crosshill, Maybole,
 Who died at Gowanlea, Ayr, 7th December, 1897, aged 74 years.
 The above
 JANET GOUDIE,
 Died at Gowanlea, 23d August, 1905, aged 79 years.

In
 Loving Memory of
 ISA
 Eldest daughter of
 Alexander Porter Goudy, D.D.
 Strabane, Ireland,
 Who died 2nd March, 1901
 and of
 ISABELLA GOUDY,
 his wife,
 Who died 11th June, 1906, aged 82 years.

Sacred
 to
 the Memory of
 JOHN GOUDIE, Blacksmith,
 Who died at Ayr, 8th March, 1914, aged 78 years.
 Also of his five sons and one daughter
 Who died in childhood.
 Also his wife
 AGNES WALKER,
 died 18th December, 1912,
 Aged 77 years.

In Wallacetown Burying Ground, Ayr.

Erected by
 Christina Goudie
 In Memory of her husband
 JOHN M'CRINDLE,
 died 11th February, 1859
 Aged 74 years.
 Erected in Memory of
 JOHN GOUDIE
 Who died 11th July 1861
 Aged 67 years.

Erected
by
Jane Bryan
In Memory of her Husband,
JAMES GOUDIE, Merchant,
Who died 1st August, 1846, aged 80 years.
JAMES M'CRAF, her Grandson,
died 19th May, 1856, aged 21 years.
MARIA LANG, her daughter-in-law, died
24th September 1849.
The above Jane Bryan,
died 17th April, 1859, aged 89 years.
Their son, John Goudie,
died 20th May, 1871, aged 80 years.

Stone in Alloway Churchyard.

Erected By
JOHN GOUDIE, BURNS COTTAGE
To the Memory of his son
JOHN,
Who died in infancy,
The above JOHN GOUDIE
DIED 1st July, 1842, aged 84 years,
Also
FLORA HASTINGS, his spouse,
Who died 20th September, 1843, aged 79 years.

Dalrymple Churchyard.

Erected
by
James Dalziel
in memory of his spouse
JANE GOUDIE,
Who died on the 18th January 1841
Aged — Years
Also
his daughter MARY
Who died 13th October 18—
Aged — years.

Erected
by
James Dalziel
JANET
his daughter,
Who died 21st November, 1839, aged 45 years.

Also
 Archibald Goudie,
 late gardener, Dogmasfield, Hamshire,
 who died at Dalrymple, 25th November, 1839
 Aged 78 years.

Erected
 by
 John Campbell,
 late farmer in Danston,
 as tribute of respect
 to the Memory of
 ISABEL GOUDIE
 Who was 66 years his spouse
 and who died February 5th, 1831,
 Aged 87 years,
 also three of their children.
 The above
 JOHN CAMPBELL
 died 27th Sept. 1831
 Aged 88 years.

Erected by
 JANET AITKIN
 in memory of her husband,
 WILLIAM GOLDIE
 Wright, Barbieston, who died 29th January, 1830
 aged 53 years,
 and their infant son, David
 (On the other side)
 JANES AITKIN,
 Wife of William Goldie,
 Who died 6th December, 1853,
 Aged 66 years.
 Also of
 JAMES GOLDIE,
 his son, who died in Kyle Street, Ayr,
 Aged 77 years.

Maybole New Cemetery.

In loving memory of
 JESSIE M. C. GOUDIE
 Who died 18th of March, 1862, aged 8 years.
 WILLIAM HENRY GOUDIE
 died 10th January, 1890, aged 32 years.

JESSIE NEWALL CAMPBELL
 wife of Andrew Goudie
 died 8th of April, 1892, aged 73.
 ANDREW GOUDIE
 died 11th November, 1910, aged 83 years.

Maybole Old Cemetery.

BAILIE JOHN GOUDIE,
 died 25th October, 1819, aged 55 years.
 JOHN GOUDIE
 who died 14th of July, 1821, aged 69 years.
 Also his spouse
 MARION BRYCE,
 who died 23d March, 1825, aged 69 years,
 and of
 DAVID KENNEDY
 who died 8th of August, 1872, aged 77 years.
 and his wife
 ELLEN GOUDIE,
 who died 15th April, 1878, aged 77 years.
 and of
 MARGARET GRAY GOUDIE,
 who died 28th May, 1861, aged 69 years.
 Also of
 JAMES GOUDIE,
 who died 15th December, 1881, aged 88 years.

Erected by
 WILLIAM GOUDIE,
 in memory of his wife,
 HELEN POLLOCK,
 who died 7th August, 1835, aged 43 years.
 And of their children,
 John, who died 22d May, 1824, aged 1 year.
 Jane, who died 22d May, 1824, aged 6 years.
 John, who died 17th April, 1829, aged 9 years.
 Henry, who died 26th May, 1829, aged 7 years.
 Mary, who died 25th Feb., 1852, aged 16 years.
 Helen, who died 1st July, 1832, aged 3 years.
 Robert, who died 14th March, 1840, aged 16 years.
 Margaret Brown his second wife
 who died 10th May, 1841, aged 38
 The said William Goudie (the other words
 undecipherable)
 WILLIAM GOUDIE?
 Died 2nd October, 1881, aged 79.

Kirkoswald Cemetery.

Memorial Stone

Erected by

WILLIAM GOUDIE,

in memory of his wife,

JANE KENNEDY?

Who died at Girvan 14th November, 1863, aged 58 years.

Also

WILLIAM GOUDIE

his son

Who died at Girvan, 19th December, 1861, aged 26 years.

Also

DAVID GOUDIE

his son

who died 4th January, 1866, aged 23 years.

Also the above

WILLIAM GOUDIE,

who died at Girvan, 22d April, 1889, aged 86 years.

JAMES GOUDIE

son of the above

died at Girvan, 19th June, 1904, aged 63 years.

Also

MARGARET GOUDIE?

Youngest daughter and last member of this family of the said William who died at Girvan 26th April, 1911, aged 72 years.

Kirkmichael Churchyard, Ayrshire.

HIR LYES THE CORPS OF MARGRAT McVHINY AND JANET GOUDY, WIFE AND
DOCHTER OF JOHN GOUDY, MARGRAT GOUDY, LATE WIFE OF CORNMILL,
KIRKMICHAEL, 1713.

Erected

by

WILLIAM GOUDIE

in memory of

Gilbert Goudie, his father,

late farmer in Tradunnoch,

who died 4th January, 1769, aged 59 years.

and

AGNES GOUDIE

his mother

who died October 9th, 1788,

and JEAN, his daughter

who died 29th December, 1812, aged 10 months.

Also the said

WILLIAM GOUDIE

died 28th April, 1813, aged 60.

also his wife

JANET McLURE

died 25th January, 1837, aged 69.

Erected to
the memory of
JAMES GOUDIE, mason, Crosshill,
who departed this life
12th April, 1871, aged 76 years.

Also
AGNES GOUDIE,
daughter of the above
died at Crosshill,
25th August, 1909.

St. Andrews Burying Ground, Kilmarnock.

Erected by
JEREMIAH GOLDIE
In memory of his son,
WILLIAM,
who died 7th November, 1869, aged 22 years.
(On the same stone)

Erected by
WILLIAM GOLDIE,
In memory of his wife,
MARGARET SMITH,
who died 25th February, 1855, aged 75 years
also their daughter,
JANET,
who died 22d September, 1854, aged 31 years.
the above
WILLIAM GOLDIE,
who died 14th August, 1856, aged 72 years.

Erected by
Margaret Goldie,
in memory of her husband,
JOHN MINFORD,
who died 25th January, 1872, aged 32 years

Riccarton Old Burying Ground.

Erected
by
James Wright,
in memory of
LILLIAS GOLDIE, his spouse,
Who died the 24th December, 1823,
Aged 73 years.
The above
JAMES WRIGHT,
died 1st March, 1833, aged 92 years.

In memory of
HELEN GOLDIE
wife of William Steven, Loanfoot, aged 62 years.
Also their children,
Margaret, William, and Elizabeth.
The above William Steven died
(the date below ground)

Cragie Burying Ground.

To the memory of
JAMES GOLDIE,
who died 20th September, 1894, aged 92 years.
Also his children,
Annie, born 12th Feb., 1828, aged 16 years.
William, born 18 Aug., 1848, in his 2nd year.
Annie, born 9th June, 1851, in her 2nd year.
James, died 24th July, 1861, aged 25 years.
Interred in Plumstead Cemetery, Woolwich.
Isabella, died 5th February, 1870, aged 35 years.
Interred in Sighthill Cemetery, Glasgow.
Also his wife,
Isabella Brown,
who died 7th December, 1839, aged 83 years.

Ochiltree Burying Ground.

In memory
of
JAMES GOLDIE
who died 15th April—(broken off)
Aged 71.
MARY WRIGHT
his wife,
died 30th April, 1825,
Aged 54.
"Blessed are the dead
that die in the Lord".
This
was erected in 1860
by their
affectionate and only daughter
MARY

Old Cumnock Cemetery, Ayrshire.

(On one side)
To the memory of
GEORGE GOLDIE, his father,
who died 18th October, 1838.

AGNES MILLER

his mother
 who died 1st March, 1874.
 John, his brother,
 who died 14th March, 1886.
 Elizabeth, his sister,
 who died 16th July, 1888.
 Hannah, his sister,
 who died 19th October, 1893.

(On the other side)

Erected by Mrs. H. Kerr
 In memory of my father,
 JAMES GOLDIE,
 who died January 10th, aged 50 years,
 and of my mother,
 ELIZABETH BROWN,
 who died June 23d, 1860, aged 38 years.

Of my uncle,
 WILLIAM,
 who died in 1833, aged 40 years,
 Also George,
 who died aged 42 years.
 and my grandfather,
 who died in 1858, aged 72 years.
 and my grandmother,
 who died 26th May, 1868, aged 78.

(On front of stone)

Erected by
 George Goldie, engineer, Cumnock,
 in memory of
 EUPHEMIA McCARTNEY,
 His faithful and beloved wife,
 who died 15th November, 1894, aged 78 years.

her uncle,
 JOHN BALLANTINE,
 Cheese merchant, Edinburgh,
 who died in Cumnock, 26th Oct., 1851.

Her mother,
 FLORA BALLANTINE,
 who died 5th Feb., 1876.

The above
 GEORGE GOLDIE
 died 16th August, 1896, in his 82d year.

New Cumnock Cemetery, Ayrshire.

Erected by Thomas Goldie,
 in
 Memory of his son John,
 who died 20th November, 1841, aged 5 years.

MARTHA
 his daughter
 who died 23d December, 1850, aged 6 months.
 His mother
 MARY ROSS,
 who died 26th February, 1857, aged 72 years.
 His father
 JAMES GOLDIE,
 who died 5th April, 1858, aged 72 years.
 MARTHA,
 his daughter
 died 24th September, 1876, aged 23 years.
 MARY SEATON
 his wife,
 who died 26th December, 1887, in her 77th year.
 The above THOMAS GOLDIE
 Who died 19th January, 1893, aged 82 years,
 beloved for her many excellent qualities.

Appended Notes.

No. 18, same as No. 14 in note attached to Wallacetown inscriptions, was a son of No. 33 and grandson of No. 32. There are notes attached to this.

No. 24, who was a son of No. 3, was Provost of Ayr from 1873 to 1879. He was also Convenor of the "Deacons Court" and various other bodies. Three sons and a daughter live here. The eldest is John T. Goudie Esq., solicitor, No. 7 Wellington Square, Ayr.

No. 72, James Goldie, was a farmer in the place called "Black O'Hill", Ochiltree, and left there in 1841 and went to live in the village of Ochiltree. His son went to England and his granddaughter is the widow of the Rev. McPhail who died in 1916 in London.

Mr. John Goudie, Registrar, Hurlford, with his brothers and two sisters all over 65 and unmarried, says that their grandfather was born in Maybole and died at the age of 84, and was buried in St. Andrews, Kilmarnock. This would probably be No. 67. Their father was born in Monkton, four miles from Ayr, and died at the age of 87 years. He was buried in Riccarton. Both were shoemakers by trade. There are quite a number of Goudies buried in Maybole. Andrew Goudie was for many years a weaver's agent on a large scale in Maybole and was succeeded by his son who died a few years ago and a draper's business is carried on by his widow. This was Andrew Goudie No. 44.

No. 52, William Goudie, was a Wood Forester on Dalquharan estate in Dailly Parish, but left there and took up a public house in Girvan where he remained for many years. The reason why they were all buried in Kirkoswald, eight or nine miles from Girvan, was that Jane Kennedy, his wife's father was a sexton in Kirkoswald and had ground of his own there. This family had a relative who went from Crosshill near Maybole to Ontario, Canada, where he had Flouring Mills. He went by the name "Goldie" after his removal.

There was another family of Goudie at "Stepends" in the parish of Kirkoswald. The head of this family was a blacksmith and went to Dalmellington and from

there to a farm in Galloway named "Flatto of Cargen"; afterwards to the farm of "Preistlands". He died about 1858 and is buried in "Froqueer", Dumfries. He left two sons and three daughters; one of the sons being the Rev. William Fullarton Goudie, minister of the South U. F. Church, Stirling. The other son died in Canada.

No. 80. "Came out" and became a dissenter in 1843 along with the ministers and many more. He acted as precenter to the "New body" at a salary of £10 a year which he always put back in the plate on communion Sabbath.

"Loudon" old graveyard and two others in Galston have been visited and where several inscribed tombstones were looked for not one was to be found inscribed to a Goudie. Craigmill on the Cessnock stream where the family of millers so long lived was also visited and several aged residents interviewed, but they could not even remember a miller of the name in the district. One old gentleman, a Mr. Boeland, said his grandmother was an Agnes Goudie belonging to Alloway and he remembered when his own father went to her funeral there. This may have been No. 34.

Mr. John Goudie of Balagan, Thornhill, says his great-grandfather went from Riccarton to the "Dutch Mills" near the Burns Monument on the river Doon. John Goudie (No. 34) he thinks would be a nephew of his great-grandfather. When they left the "Dutch Mills" they came to "Ayr Mills", and according to the Town Council records they left the Ayr Mills in May, 1822. The family then went to New Cumnock and some of them to "Haugh Mills", near Mauchline; that is, the grandfather of John Goudie of Balagan. James Goudie, brother of John of Balagan, was in Kirkconnell for eighteen years, then emigrated to America, since when, though often written to, he has not been heard from. Is probably dead. Thomas Goudie, another brother, was partner in the firm of John McCartney & Co., millwrights, in Old Cumnock, Ayrshire; and his son is now on the staff of the "Scotsman", Edinburgh.

Goudie-Goldie of Craigmuir, Scotland.

Inharmony of tradition exists concerning this branch of the Goudie or Goldie family. We know that the two forms of spelling were used interchangeably by the families of the South of Scotland, and believe the ancestors of this branch came from England with the family of Breuse or Bruce, and first sat down in Ayrshire, being of the same stock as the Goudies who fixed their residence at Craigmill in the parish of Galston, where they were represented for about 400 years, and some of whom adopted the name Goldie. It has been assumed that two brothers named Goldie came from England at a much later date during the civil wars in the reign of Charles I. 1640 and 1650, and that old papers in the family sustain the assumption; but whatever the date of their coming into Scotland they evidently descended from the same old Norman stock as the other families bearing the name.

Edward Goudie¹ (1), purchased Craigmuir from Col. James Douglas of the Scottish Guards in 1679, and he obtained a charter of resignation from William, Earl of Queensbury, dated 6th February 1680. The superiority, however, was retained as on the 22d October, 1695, James Duke of Queensbury, son of William, had retour. This is, however, the last direct record in connection with the Douglas family and this estate. Edward Goudie was the new proprietor. He is said to have come from Closeburn in Dumfrireshire, and that he had a brother, James Goudie, who purchased the farm of Muirbreck in Carspairn parish. Edward Goudie

at first resided for some time at Auchinleck, Closeburn, and 1676 became tenant at Craigmuie, and afterwards purchased the land in 1679. He then took up his residence at Craigmuie. He married Jean, daughter of John Brown in Branetrig and Gateslack, parish of Darisdeer, and had issue. He died in 1691 and was succeeded by his eldest son of the same name.

Second Generation.

CHILDREN OF EDWARD AND JEAN BROWN GOUDIE.

1. **Edward Goudie**² (2), eldest son of Edward¹ (1) and Jean Brown, was born about 1675 and was served heir to Craigmuie by special retour on the 11th May, 1697, in five mercatis terrarum antiqui extentus de Craigmuie, & Co. and also in September following, he obtained a precept of Clare Constant from the Duke of Queensbury. He married, 1 February, 1701, Mary, second daughter of Sir Alexander Gordon of Earlston, and had issue of whom presently. He died in 1711, aged 35 years, and was succeeded by his son as will appear.
2. **John Goudie**² (1), second son of Edward¹ (1) and Jean Brown, was educated as a surgeon, but afterwards became a lieutenant in a regiment of dragoons, and was killed in the battle of Malplaquet, under the Duke of Marlborough in 1709, aged about 30 years. Shortly before embarkation in 1708, he wrote to his brother Edward, referring to an expected invasion of Scotland by the French: "I cannot expect to hear from you while here, for I desygne to go to fflanders next week. You may all be easy now, for the French have returned to Dunkirk, having been out on a fool's errand, so our campaign is likely to be in fflanders instead of Scotland. I shall long to hear from you, direct to me garrison at Bruges in fflanders. Tell Earlstoun I could not goe by brimigane, it being 60 miles out of ye road, and I was hastened up with the pretended invasion. I sent this letter by post," etc.
3. **Robert Goudie**² (1), third son of Edward¹ (1) and Jean Brown, was a merchant in Edinburgh. He married and had issue three daughters, but this family is now extinct. He wrote his brother Edward in March, 1705, about the proposed union with England. "As for England, it is thought we must either fight you, or else be your slaves, wch I believe none will yield to".
4. **Jean Goudie** (1), only daughter of Edward (1) and Jean Brown, died young.

Third Generation.

CHILDREN OF EDWARD AND MARY GORDON.

1. **John Goudie**³ (2), eldest son of Edward² (2) and Mary Gordon, was born in 1708. He was appointed in 1734, Commissary of Dumfrieshire, which position he held for upwards of forty years. In 1738 he acquired the land of Over Minybuie, and Paulstar or Polinzart; and in 1743, Waterhead of Dalquaharnochan, of which he had sasine on the 27th May of that year. In January, 1748, he was appointed substitute Steward of the ten parishes which lie to the east of the river Urr, and was reappointed in 1756. He was greatly interested in antiquarian and historical researches. He corresponded for many years with Joseph Nicolson of Hawksdale in Cumberland, the author of the still highly valued work on the antiquities of Cumberland. He was also an intimate friend and frequent correspondent of Dr. Waugh, Chancellor of Carlisle, and afterwards Dean of Worcester. The "Excerpta De Registro Abbatiae de Holm Cultran in Cumberland", which

he took in 1748 of various ancient charters of land in Galloway which had been granted to that ancient monastery. He married in August 1735, JEAN, daughter of JAMES CORRIE of Speddoch (by his first marriage) who was for some time Provost of Dumfries, and had by her eleven children of whom five survived him. Mr. Goudie died in 1776.

2. **Janet Goudie**³ (1), daughter of Edward² (2) and Mary Gordon, was married to EDWARD MAXWELL of Hills, parish of Lochrutton. He died in 1720 without issue. She was married secondly in 1721, to JAMES CORRIE of Speddoch, provost and merchant, Dumfries. He died in 1742 and she in 1762. They had issue:—

- I. ARCHIBALD CORRIE, who died in America.
- II. HUGH CORRIE married a daughter of the Rev. COLLIE.
- III. GRIZEL CORRIE was the wife of Dr. EBENEZER GILCHRIST, and had issue.
- IV. ANN CORRIE was married to BENJAMIN BELL, merchant in Dumfries; issue.
- V. JANE CORRIE was the wife of JAMES JARDINE, merchant in Dumfries; issue.
- VI. MARGARET CORRIE was not married.
- VII. MARY CORRIE was married to her cousin, JAMES GILCHRIST, merchant in Dumfries, and had a son.

3. **Jean Goudie**³ (2), second daughter of Edward² (2) and Mary Gordon, was married to JOSEPH CORRIE, writer and town clerk, Dumfries, and had issue.

4. **Mary Goudie**³ (1), third daughter of Edward² (2) and Mary Gordon, was married to Baillie JAMES GILCHRIST, Dumfries, and had issue.

Fourth Generation.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND JEAN CORRIE.

1. **James Goudie**⁴ (1), eldest son of John³ (2) and Jean Corrie, predeceased his father, dying in 1763. He was one of those who first applied science to agriculture, and in 1761 at an early age, was appointed chamberlaine and factor to the Duke of Queensbury.

2. **Joseph Goudie**⁴ (2), second son of John³ (2) and Jean Corrie, was a surgeon in the 8th regiment of Infantry. He retired in 1767, and resided in Liverpool.

3. **Thomas Goudie**⁴ (1), third son of John³ (2) and Jean Corrie, succeeded his father as Commissary of Dumfriesshire. He married, in 1782, HELEN, daughter of Hugh LAWSON of Girthhead, by Jean Johnston, the eldest of four daughters, heirs portioners of Girthhead, Dumfriesshire, with whom her father acquired that property. Hugh Lawson was a merchant in Dumfries. Thomas Goudie purchased in 1789 the adjoining land of Slavigdell or Fell from — Cannon of Barlochan. It was Mrs. Goudie who communicated to Sir Walter Scott the story of Helen Walker, which narrative is given in the Preface to the "Heart of Midlothian". The date of the death of Thomas Goudie has not been ascertained. He was succeeded by his daughter of whom presently.

4. **Archibald Goudie**⁴ (1), fourth son of John³ (2) and Jean Corrie, was of Shawa in Tinwald. He married MARION, daughter of Ebenezer STOTT, minister of Minnigaff, and had issue.

- I. JOHN GOUDIE⁵, who died unmarried.
- II. ARCHIBALD GOUDIE⁵, middle-named WATSON, W. S. Edinburgh. He

married FRANCES, daughter of DARCY LEVER of Arklington Hall, Yorkshire, and had issue, Frances Elizabeth Lever, who married her second cousin, Thomas Goudie Scott, of Craigmue. Also three daughters, one of whom was married to SAMUEL D. YOUNG of Gullyhill.

5. **Mary Goudie**⁴ (2), eldest daughter of John³ (2) and Jean Corrie, died unmarried in 1723.
6. **Catherine Goudie**⁴ (1), second daughter of John³ (2) and Jean Corrie, was the wife of DAVID CORRIE (?), parish of Berwick.

Fifth Generation.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS AND HELEN LAWSON.

1. **Jean Goudie**⁵ (3), eldest daughter of Thomas⁴ (1) and Helen Lawson, of whom no other information.
2. **Mary Goudie**⁵ (3), second daughter of Thomas⁴ (1) and Helen Lawson, was married to Major PATRICK BLAIR, Madras Artillery, and had issue, John Blair who was in the Church of England. He married his cousin, HARRIET-ANN KENNEDY, and had several children, the eldest of them being Rev. George Blair, Middleborough, Yorkshire.
3. **Helen Goudie**⁵ (1), third daughter of Thomas⁴ (1) and Helen Lawson, was the wife of WILLIAM SCOTT, M.D., H.E.I.C.S. She succeeded to Craigmue. Her husband who had the liferent of Craigmue, died in 1863, when it passed to his son, Thomas Goudie Scott.
4. **Patrick George Goudie**⁵ (1), eldest son of Thomas⁴ (1) and Helen Lawson, Lieut.-Colonel, Bengal Army, married ELIZABETH, daughter of James STEWART of Cairnmuir, parish of Minnigaff.
5. **Robert-Francis Goudie**⁵ (2), second son of Thomas⁴ (1) and Helen Lawson, was rector of Farnborough.
6. **Margaret Goudie**⁵ (1), fourth daughter of Thomas⁴ (1) and Helen Lawson, was married to WALTER DICKSON.
7. **Grace Goudie**⁵ (1), fifth daughter of Thomas⁴ (1) and Helen Lawson.
8. **Catherine Goudie**⁵ (1), sixth daughter of Thomas⁴ (1) and Helen Lawson.
9. **Janet Goudie**⁵ (2), seventh daughter of Thomas⁴ (1) and Helen Lawson.

Thomas Goudie Scott⁵, son of Thomas⁴ (1) and Helen Lawson, was Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals. He entered the Army as Assistant Surgeon, 13th Regiment, Light Infantry. Afterwards for two years in the 48th Regiment; and next as Surgeon in the 79th Highlanders, until he retired as Deputy Inspector General. With the latter Regiment he served in the Crimea, and the Mutiny in India. He was an elder in his parish, and attended the General Assembly of the Church. He died 25th June 1874, much respected, and was succeeded by his son. The farms are Craigmue and Craigmue Moor. The other portions of property, viz., Fell, Waterhead and Upper Monybuie, passed to Margaret Goudie, and her issue by her marriage with Walter Dickson. The local name Craigmue was sometimes spelled "Kraigmuy". It should probably be Craig Muli, the latter being the Norse word for a jutting crag.

THOMAS GOUDIE SCOTT married FRANCES-ELIZABETH LEVER GOUDIE, the only child of Archibald Watson Goudie, Edinburgh, and had issue:—

- I. ARCHIBALD SCOTT.
- II. WILLIAM SCOTT.
- III. THOMAS SCOTT.
- IV. D'ARCHY SCOTT.
- V. FRANCES-AMELIA SCOTT.
- VI. HELEN-DOROTHEA SCOTT.
- VII. MARY-STEPHANA SCOTT.

See biographies of the General Gaudies

Goudie-Goldie of Goldielex.

The name of this place seems to have been given to it by the proprietor in the eighteenth century, Major General Thomas Goudie¹. He married AMELIA, daughter and co-heiress of John LEIGH of Northcourt, Isle of Wight, and by her had issue:

1. THOMAS GOUDIE², who entered the army and rose to the rank of Colonel.
2. ALEXANDER GOUDIE², entered the army and rose to the rank of Lieut.-General of the Nunnery, Isle of Man.
3. BASIL GOUDIE².
4. PATRICK HERON GOUDIE², Captain in the army.
5. GEORGE LEIGH GOUDIE², General in the army, made K.C.B.
6. JOHN LEIGH GOUDIE², Major in the army.
7. ELIZABETH GOUDIE², died unmarried.
8. MARY GOUDIE², died unmarried.
9. CATHERINE GOUDIE², married 1st, COLONEL DONALD, 3d Regiment (Bufs) and of Glenlaggen; 2ndly, MAJOR SILVER, 88th Regiment.
10. AMELIA GOUDIE², married J. GROVE.
11. MARGARET GOUDIE², died unmarried.
12. ANABELLA GOUDIE², was married to REV. R. R. BLOXHAM, Chaplain R. N., and Rector of Harlaston. Of this marriage, AMELIA married J. GIBSON STARKE, younger of Troqueer Holm, and ELIZABETH GOUDIE married CAPTAIN LENNOCK, 33d Regiment.
13. CHARLOTTE GOUDIE², of whom no other information.

(*Daily Chronicle, English paper, April 15, 1896.*)

"Mr. Y. H. D. Goldie, the famous Cambridge Stroke who just died, comes of a very distinguished race, which traces its origin to Craigmuir, a parish in Dumfriesshire adjacent to Craigenputtock. The name was originally spelt "Goudie", Goud being the Lowland Scots for gold, and during the Thirty Years War one adventurous member of the family went to Germany where he fought under the banner of Gustavus. Settling in Germany he was ennobled as Baron Von Gaudy of Craigmuir and one of his descendants acted as aide-de-camp to Frederick the Great during the Seven Years War. At the present time several of the name are serving as officers in the Prussian Guards. One of the name achieved fame as a German Poet and Novelist.

Sir George Taubman Goldie represents the branch of the family which settled in the Isle of Man; he was chairman of the Niger Company. . . . While the parent Scotch stem is represented by Mr. Goldie Dickson of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Sir George-Dashwood-Taubman Goldie, descended from the Ayrshire family of Goudie and the youngest son of Lieut.-Colonel John Taubman Goldie. Taubman was born May 20, 1846, at the Nunnery in the Isle of Man. His father was speaker of the House of Keys, and his mother Caroline, daughter of John E. Hovenden of Hemingford, Cambridgeshire. Sir George resumed his paternal name, Goldie, by royal license in 1887. He was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and for about two years held a commission in the Royal Engineers. He travelled extensively in Africa and obtained a comprehensive knowledge of the continent. Visiting the country of the Niger in 1887 he conceived the idea of adding to the British empire the then little-known region of that country; and for twenty years his efforts were devoted to the realization of that conception. Under his influence the commercial interests of the British nation were combined in the United African Company. In 1905 he was elected president of the Royal Geographical Society and held the office three years. In 1906 he was chosen alderman of the London County Council. He was created K.C.M.G. in 1887 and a privy councillor in 1898. He became an F. R. S. honorary D.C.L. of Oxford University (1897) and honorary LL.D. of Cambridge (1897). He married in 1870 MATILDA-CATHERINE, daughter of John-William Elliot of Wakefield. He died in 1898.

Major-General Alexander John Goldie (Goudie). He was Colonel of the 6th Dragoon Guards. In Feb. 1787 this officer was appointed Cornet in the 5th dragoons, from which he was removed to the 18th; 11th May 1791 Lieutenant in the 5th Dragoons; Captain 30th April 1794; Major 1st June 1797; Lieut.-Colonel 17th Feb. 1798 in same Corps. He was actively employed during the rebellion in Ireland; and the 8th April 1799 was removed from the 5th dragoons to the 6th dragoon Guards; the 25th April 1808 he received the brevet of Colonel; and the rank of Major-General 4th June 1811.

Dr. Charles Fleming, son of Dr. Charles and Mary Montgomery Fleming of Montgomeryfield, married Millicent, youngest daughter of General Goudie, who survived him. No issue.

Goudies and Goudys in Australia and New Zealand.

The following list of family names was forwarded by Gilbert Goudie, Esq., of Edinburgh, Scotland. All have been written to, but only six of the number replied to the inquiries forwarded. Many of those whose names appear in the city directories there had probably changed their residences.

ALEXANDER GOUDIE, Heath Hill, Victoria, Australia.
 ALEXANDER C. GOUDIE, Yarraville, Victoria, Australia.
 DAVID GOUDIE, Yarraville, Victoria, Australia.
 GILBERT GOUDIE, Melbourne, Australia.
 JOHN CHARLES GOUDIE, Sea Lake.
 JAMES GOUDIE, Thornha.
 JAMES GOUDIE, Winton, N.
 JAMES GOUDIE, Beresford, St. Chesterfield.
 JOHN GOUDIE, Footsway.
 THOMAS GOUDIE, Thoona.
 WILLIAM GOUDIE, Heath Hill, Victoria, Australia.
 MISS A. GOUDIE, Royal Arcade, Melbourne.

Miss M. GOUDIE, St. Kilda.
 GOUDY & KORT, Collins St., Melbourne.
 ALEXANDER GOUDY, Castlemain.
 ARTHUR N. GOUDY, Pratt St., M. Ponds.
 HECTOR GOUDY, Fibgray.
 MRS. C. GOUDY, Ballowat, E.
 SAMUEL GOUDY, Ballowat.
 MRS. J. GOUDY, Ballowat.
 WILLIAM GOUDY, Morime side, Queensland.
 JOHN GOUDY, Wynot, West End, West Australia.
 L. GOUDY, Bouldex Road, Kilgoorlie, So. Australia.
 PETER GOUDIE, Port Adelaide.
 R. W. GOUDIE, Petersburg.
 W. S. GOUDIE, Glanville, New South Wales.
 ALEXANDER GOUDIE, 58 Read St., Waverly.
 MRS. ANNA GOUDIE, 30 Stantly St., Campardon.

New Zealand.

GOUDIE and STICKNEY, Victoria Arcade.
 M. GOUDIE, Brunswick St., Victoria Arcade.
 H. A. GOUDIE, Wharkarewaverwa.
 JOHN GOUDIE, Barclay St., Duneden.
 JOHN GOUDIE, Sr., Napier.
 J. R. GOUDIE, Napier.
 MRS. CHRISTINA GOUDIE, Port Chalmers.
 MRS. JESSIE GOUDIE, High St., Dunedin.
 PETER GOUDIE, Waikumete.
 THOMAS GOUDIE, Cheltonham, Davenport.
 WILLIAM ROBERT GOUDIE, Kingsland.

Goudies Buried in Greyfriars Churchyard. Edinburgh, Scotland.

AGNES GOUDIE, Dec. 24, 1623.
 ROBERT GOUDIE's widow, ISABEL ANDERSON, June 12, 1627.
 ALEXANDER GOUDIE, Sept. 17, 1668.
 ALLAN GOUDIE, Turnkey Cannongate, March 17, 1696.
 DAVID GOUDIE, his child, Jan. 1, 1666.
 DAVID GOUDIE, buried June 22, 1667.
 DAVID GOUDIE, buried Oct. 2, 1667.
 DAVID GOUDIE, buried March 25, 1668.
 JANET GOUDIE, buried Dec. 17, 1670.
 JOHN GOUDIE, buried March 28, 1660.
 JOHN GOUDIE's widow, ALISON ROSS, Sept. 27, 1675.
 JOHN GOUDIE, Feb. 21, 1696.

JOHN GOUDIE, Aug. 4, 1669.

ROBERT GOUDIE, Feb. 27, 1675.

ROBERT GOUDIE, Aug. 10, 1675.

ROBERT GOUDIE, Oct. 7, 1684.

ELIZA GOUDIE, his wife, Nov. 29, 1697.

JOHN GOUDIE's widow, JANET ANDERSON, Nov. 22, 1698.

JAMES GOUDIE, tailor in the Cannongate, and JANET, daughter of late William Smith, indweller there, not in N. E. parish, were married in Edinburgh, Nov. 16, 1714.

Commiserat Glasgow, Scotland.

DAVID GOUDIE, in Ayr, Dec. 30, 1765.

GILBERT GOUDIE, late in Dunoon, Sept. 1, 1769.

JAMES GOUDIE, of Maybole, March 11, 1624.

JAMES GOUDIE, of Haugheatt parish in Ayr, July 29, 1726.

JAMES GOUDIE and son ROBERT, July 14, 1733, and Oct. 26, 1759.

JANET GOUDIE, spouse of JOHN MEIKLE, portioner of Newmills, Oct. 17, 1770.

JOHN GOUDIE, gardener, in St. Leonards, March 22, 1757.

ROBERT GOUDIE, son of late Robert, wright, apprentice to Samuel Gurthrie, May 27, 1622.

Marriages in Edinburgh.

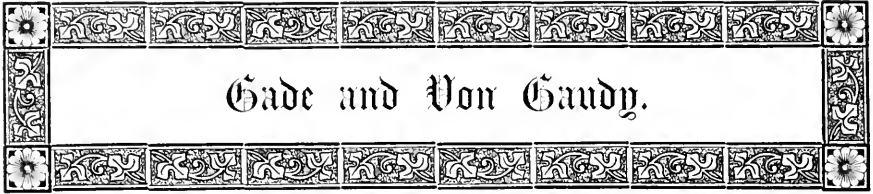
JAMES GOUDIE, tailor, Canongate, and JANET SMITH, daughter of the late William Smith, indweller in the Canongate, now in the N. E. parish, married Nov. 16, 1714.

MR. JOHN GOUDIE, minister at Earlstown, and JEAN DEAS, daughter of the late Alexander Deas, Merchant-burger, married Jan. 3, 1706.

JOHN GAUDIE, servitor to Lady Napier, and MARION KERR, daughter of James Kerr, sailor in Fisherrow.

ISOBEL GOWDIE, WITCH.

NOTE.—From Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials* we have abstracted the following: At Auldearn, in Nainshire, Scotland, the notable witch case of Isobel Gowdie came before a tribunal composed of the sheriff of the county, the parish minister, seven country gentlemen, and two of the townsmen. She was a married woman; her age does not appear, but, fifteen years before, she had given herself over to the devil, and had been baptized by him in the parish church. She was now extremely penitent, and made an unusually ample confession, taking on herself the guilt of every known form of witchcraft. She belonged to a company of witches consisting of thirteen females like herself, who had frequent meetings with the Evil One. She claimed that she and her companions were sometimes transformed into various kinds of animals and were chased by hounds. They had charms by which, in the name of the devil, they cured diseases. They also could deprive the cows of their milk, cause schools of fishes to come into a net and cause the children of their enemies to die. She said, the devil supplied them with elf-arrows which they shot at both men and cattle. In her confession she involved several of her associates in witchcraft, among them one Jane Braidhead. The particulars of this confession are too long and complex to find space here. Suffice it to say that Chambers in his *Domestic Annals of Scotland* has published a long account of the trial of these women, but says he is not informed of the fate of the two; then adds, "but there can be no doubt that they perished at the stake". This whole affair proves to us to what extremes among an illiterate and superstitious people such hallucinations and dreams could be believed; but that such misguided persons were not confined to the ignorant classes the transactions connected with the Salem witchcraft in which many educated and highly respectable persons were involved, bear witness. And there are as irrational impositions practiced upon the credulity of the public today by those who assume to be highly intelligent and respectable persons.



Gade and Von Gaudy.

In Norway and Denmark the name still survives to a limited extent. During the latter part of the last century Herr J. T. Gade of Bergen in Norway was at the head of the merchants of that city. Gade the Danish composer, is a well-known name of high professional repute; and Mr. Felix Gade lately attained to an eminent position in musical circles in Edinburgh. At the present time Dr. F. A. Gade is the Corresponding Member for Norway in the Norse-Scottish Committee of the Scottish Exhibition at Glasgow (1911).

In Germany apart from the cognate name of Goethe, the immortal, there were Von Goudys who attained to rank and fame and their story may best be told in the words of the late T. A. Fischer, in his work "The Scots in Germany", published by Messrs. Otto Schultze & Co., Edinburgh, 1902. He says: "Of the officers under King Frederick the Great of Prussia, there was one named Gaudy or Von Gaudy, who attained no little fame. The Gaudys were originally Goldies or Gowdies and hailed from Ayrshire or Dumfriesshire, one Andrew Gaudie from Craigmere parish adjacent to Craigenputtock, the temporary home of Carlyle, entered the service of Prince Ragozz in Hungary (1641), who sent him as ambassador to Hamburg and employed him in various military capacities. He was present in several of the later battles of the Thirty Years War. In 1650 he bought estates in Eastern Prussia and in 1660 exchanged into the service of the Elector of Brandenburg as Major General. From this Gaudie spring quite a number of famous Prussian Military leaders. One of them is mentioned by Frederick the Great, in his *Memoires de Brandenburg* in connection with the siege of Stralsund, then occupied by the Swedes under Charles XII., as the Prussian officer who facilitated the attacking of the Swedish trenches. It appears that Gaudy recollected having, in his school days at Stralsund, bathed in the arm of the sea near the ramparts, finding it neither deep nor muddy. To make sure of the matter, however, he sounded it in the night and found that the Prussians might ford it, turn to the left of the Swedish trenches and thus take the enemy in flank and rear. This was successfully done and the merit of defeating such a renowned soldier as Charles XII. was due, in part at least, to a man of Scottish origin.

Another Gaudy, son of the above, was attached to the staff of Field-Marshal Keith. He was a most intelligent officer and wrote a *Diary of the Seven Years War* in ten folio volumes of manuscript still preserved, but unpublished, in the Archives of the "General Stab" at Berlin. He also wrote treatises on fortification.

A third representative of this branch of the family was Fred W. Leopold Von Gaudy, Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry and Knight of the Order pour le Merite in 1809. His son became the famous soldier-poet Franz Von Gaudy, who was called, though not very aptly, the "Burns and Beranger of the Fatherland rolled into one". The simplicity and sweetness of his lyrics is still much admired in Germany. See portrait.

Descendants of this old Ayrshire family are still to be met with in the Prussian Army Lists.

Elsewhere in Germany the following names were recently to be found, viz:
In Konigsburg, Adolpe Gode and Robert Gode.



BARON VON GOUDY.

In Leipzig, C. G. Gaudig, Chemist.
In Magdeburg, Gust Goede.

Baron Von Gaudy, Franz-Bernhard-Henrich-Williwm Von Gaudy, a German author, was born in Frankfort-on-the-Oder in the year 1800. He was descended from the family of Goudie at Craigmuir, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and from a military ancestry of renown in Prussia. In 1818 he entered the Prussian army, but resigned from the service in 1833 to follow a wholly literary career, and at Berlin was a friend of Chamissa, with whom he edited the *Deutscher Musenslmonach* for 1839. His best-known work is his humorous and frequently epigrammatic verse. Some of his poems became widely popular. The more important of his writings appeared at Berlin in 1853 (8 vols.), edited by Arthur Muller. See his portrait in this work. He died Feb. 5, 1840.



Goddy Families in Ulster, Ireland.

The Goddies of Newtownards, Ireland.

Prologue. As Newtownards and the immediate neighborhood was the place where many of the families that removed from Ayrshire, Scotland, settled and from whence their descendants emigrated to the American colonies, it seems appropriate to present a comprehensive description of the locality before proceeding with the history of the several families in particular. The district was and is locally known as "The Ards". Newtownards proper is a market town in the county of Down in the province of Ulster, in the north of Ireland, which has had a variable population, and in 1871 it was estimated as 9837. A well-informed writer has stated that the Ards consisted of a peninsula eighteen miles long which was an ancient country of the O'Neills which is now the most Presbyterian district in Ulster. Long before the settlement in the seventeenth century which planted a new people, a new faith, and a new civilization in the country, the Ards had been swept clean of the old Celtic race by war. So complete had been the effacement that the names of the old parishes and ecclesiastical divisions had been obliterated from the minds of the present inhabitants, and nothing remains to tell of its old possessors but the ruins of a few abbeys and churches. The Ards has a picturesque beauty of its own, which it derives mainly from its situation between the two seas, Lough Strangford on the one side, with its scattered islands and castles, and the Irish Sea on the other, with its constant sea-going commerce. The surface is curved and sloped and undulating, with fertile corn lands, wide pastures and stripe of bleak moor covering its whole extent. There is a dearth of trees, except at gentlemen's seats, which are surrounded by ornamental culture, for the farmers of the Ards cultivate nearly all of the soil. The country is dotted over with neat farm-houses which bespeak the industrious, thrifty and contented character of the peasantry.

The people of the Ards are Scotch in blood and character and there is no interruption in the continuity of the race between the peoples on the two sides of the channel that separates Ireland from Scotland. The very isolation of the peninsula has preserved its primitive distinction and the language brought from the Lowlands of Ayrshire, Kirkcubrightshire and Dumfriesshire remains the same Doric as used by Burns. The inhabitants exhibit all of the characteristics of the Scottish peasantry, shrewd, cautious, tenacious of purpose and thoroughly Scotch in the possession of dry humor. But the peoples of the Ards have their serious as well as their humorous side. All roads lead to the meeting-house as any observer would admit as he saw the families wending their way to the sanctuary on every Sabbath morning, and the homes of the sturdy farmers are radiated with

NOTE.—To show the zeal and courage of the women of the Scotch-Irish race in Ulster we have only to relate how an Episcopalian minister was sent to replace a Presbyterian in the county Down. The coming of this minister was so obnoxious to the Presbyterians of the parish that the women assembled at the church and pulled him from the pulpit, tearing his white surplice into ribbons. At their trial one of the female witnesses delivered herself as follows: "An maun I tell the truth, the haille truth, and nathing but the truth"? This you must do, answered the Court. "Well, then", was her fearless avowal, "These are the hands that poo'd the white sark ower his head".

the unostentatious piety so beautifully pictured by Burns in his "Cotter's Saturday Night".

In this district the Goudies from Ayrshire sat down and still lived in constant touch with their kindred and old neighbors on the other side of the channel. The town was settled under the patronage of Sir Hugh Montgomery and became a fine market for supplying the Scotch settlers from the Ayrshire parishes. To this town the farmers from those sections shipped their meal and oats, and it may be assumed with plausibility that many a consignment from the old Cragie Mill was sent over by the Goudie family and sold to their kindred who had settled in Newtownards. A writer in the "Montgomery Manuscripts" said, "I have heard honest old men say that in June, July and August, 1607, people came from Stranraer four miles, and left their horses at that port and after their passage, hired horses at Donaghadee, came with their wares to Newton in the Ards and sold them; dined there, staid two or three hours, and returned to their homes the same day by bedtime, their land-journey being but twenty miles. Such was their encouragement for a ready market, and their kind desire to see and supply their kindred and friends".

The town of Newtownards of to-day is well built; contains a courthouse, town-hall and market-square; it has quite extensive muslin, flax-spinning and weaving factories. There are seven Presbyterian meeting-houses and these indicate the strength of that denomination in the community.

From this locality and such influences came the Scotch-Irish families that were early planted in the American colonies, and the characters of their fathers were perpetuated among their children and posterity.



Scotch-Irish Ministers.

Rev. John Gowdy was the first of the name settled as pastor over the Presbyterian church at Ballywalter. In a work titled "The Scotch-Irish in North Britain and North America", we learn that John Gowdy was schoolmaster from the parish of Galston, Ayrshire, Scotland, and taught in the county of Down, Ireland, from 1681 to 1688. As the latter date was that of the ordination of Rev. John Gowdy as minister of Ballywalter, we shall assume that the two were identical. The designation of the place of his nativity is of especial interest because it proves that he was descended from the ancient family of Millers at Cragie Mill in the parish of Galston, Ayrshire. From a "History of the Presbyterians in Ireland", by Withrow, the following was taken: "John Goudy became the minister of Ballywalter in 1688. He survived the revolution, and the debates of the non-Subscription Controversy, and died 20th of March, 1733. He is said to have published a sermon preached at the administration of the Lord's Supper. If any copy of this exists, I have not seen it. That it once existed, I only know through the MS. Catalogue of Dr. Reid.

Tradition speaks of him as "Goudy the Prophet" by way of distinction among the ministers of this name connected with Ballywalter. In a letter from Rev. Robert Jeffrey of Greyabbey, under date 25th of June, 1875, he says: "I have inquired more fully into the 'Prophet'. He foretold the death of Queen Anne, on a certain day, and on that day she died. He foretold the ruin of the Eclilville (a local) family in a particular way, and it happened, as foretold. He foretold the 'Split' in his own congregation, and it happened. These are samples of things which gained for him the name by which he is altogether known here now. They are too absurd to write about seriously, but they are worth giving as curious specimens among others, as furnishing the basis of a name which has survived for more than a century".

Tradition has brought forward in the district many quaint expressions spoken by "Prophet Goudy" of which the following touching the rigid sectarian spirit that existed among the different factions in the Presbyterian church is one: "An extreme subscriber would not hoe corn with a non-subscriber." His son, Rev. Robert Goudy, joined the non-subscribing Presbytery of Antrim.

He had the honor extended to very few indeed, that of being interred within the walls of the ancient Abbey of Greyabbey. The following is a copy of the inscription on his tombstone: "Here lyes ye body of ye Rev'd Mr. John Goudy: who departed this life March ye 26th, 1733, in ye 78th year of his age: minister of ye congregation of Ballywalter & Greyabbey nigh ye space of 40 years. Also of his wife Margaret Goudy: who departed this life, March ye 2nd 1725 in ye 58th year of her age, with six of their children".

Rev. Alexander Goudy was ordained at Donaghadee, Ireland, March 14, 1780; resigned June 30, 1791; deposed in August, 1804, and went to America. He was under the care of the Bangor Presbytery and then a native of the "Ards."

Rev. Robert Goudy in Dunover, near Milli. He was executed in Newtownards June 1798 for complicity in the Rebellion. Family connection unknown.



REV. ALEXANDER P. GOUDY, D.D.

Rev. James Goudy was ordained at Clontilew, Ireland, March 25, 1790, and died Sept. 10, 1826. He was third son of John Goudy of Newtownards, County Down, in Ireland, and father of a James Goudy, a student there in 1821-22.

All of the ministers above named were natives of the Ards Peninsula, except "the Prophet." It is believed that he was a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, and formerly a schoolmaster.

Rev. Robert Goudy, son of the preceding, was the minister of the Presbyterian congregation of Ballywalter from the year 1734 till that of 1761. He seems to have been his father's successor. Nothing concerning his character or his ability as a preacher has been found. He was a man of education, however, or he would not have been called to officiate as pastor of a Presbyterian church at the time of his incumbency.

John Goudy, of the same family, was a sturdy, industrious farmer, a God-fearing man so typical of the Scotch-Irish pioneers of Ulster, and lived in the Townland of Cunningburn, at a distance of three miles from Newtownards and Greyabbey, respectively, along the shores of Lough Strangford. He trained his family to follow the path of virtue and truth.

Rev. Andrew Goudy, son of the preceding, was ordained in Ballywalter on the third Tuesday of December, 1802. Of his subsequent life little is known. He was a large and powerful man who labored faithfully for seventeen years in a quiet but important field and died suddenly when in the prime of life from typhus fever contracted while in the performance of his pastoral duties, Dec. 8, 1818. He was buried in the old grave-yard of Whitechurch which lies a quarter of a mile from Ballywalter. In an obituary notice that appeared in a Belfast newspaper at the time of his demise, he was mentioned as "an amiable man who possessed an independent and discerning mind, and a generous, affectionate and feeling heart". His conduct was guided from principles and marked by integrity while the example of his life was an invitation to all who mourned his sudden removal that they should become "followers of those who through faith and patience inherit the promises". The old house in which he had lived and in which his children were born was standing in 1887 and in a good state of preservation. This dwelling was described as of two storys, slated, and with bay-windows. A small field intervened between the Manse and the seashore. It was attached to a small farm, or glebe, of 30 acres which the minister had cultivated. There is a beautiful beach of smooth, yellow sand picturesquely dotted with scattered stones which extends for a mile southward to Ballyobican, where the old Goudy house stands. There were six children, four sons and two daughters, in this family. The sons were Alexander P., the clergyman; John, who went to America and was not afterwards heard from; James, who went to America and was not heard from; and Henry, who went to his uncle, Hon. Alexander Porter, U. S. senator, and died with scarlet fever. All were single men.

The daughters were named Anna and Matilda. The former was married to GEORGE HERDMAN, flaxspinner of Sion Mill, county Tyrone, Ireland, and had a large family. Matilda was not married.

Rev. Alexander Porter Goudy, D.D., was the youngest son of Rev. Andrew Goudy of the preceding sketch. His mother was Matilda Porter, daughter of the Rev. James Porter, of Greyabbey, who was executed in 1798 for the supposed or

James Gowdy was a ruling Elder at Newtownards in 1714.

John Gawdy was a ruling Elder at Drumbo, Down, 1713.

real complicity in the conspiring of the United Irishmen of that time. He was born in the very heart of one of the oldest Presbyterian settlements in the Ards, beside Ballywalter, in February, 1809. This small town, on the eastern side of the peninsula, bordering on the sea with its quiet, industrious population of farmers, tradesmen, fishermen and sailors, was settled by the Presbyterians during the first years of the 17th century. Mrs. Goudy was very young at her father's death and remembered little of the terrible tragedy on the Greyabbey Green. She was of a buoyant temperament and kept all around her alive and stirring; she was the loving centre of everything kind, good and true, to make all labor light and duty pleasant. All loved her and vied with each other in doing her honor. The minister's home at Ballywalter, must have been a happy retreat, full of quiet pleasure, healthful activity, and gentle charities forming the purest elements in which a young life could develop and receive its first impressions of truth and duty. In this family there were four sons and two daughters, the latter being at home with the mother in 1887. The three eldest sons went to America in their young manhood to join their uncles, the Porters, and soon died. The youngest was Alexander Porter Goudy, named in honor of his uncle the American Judge. He had no teacher but his father until his tenth year; indeed his father kept a school several years for the benefit of his children. Young Alexander was a true "son of the manse". His uncle in the United States used every inducement to have him study law and seek a wider career, but he adhered to his inclinations and sought to prepare himself for the sacred calling. He was a quiet, studious boy, rather shy and sensitive among strangers and addicted to solitude and the society of books. He was fond of resorting to a ledge of rocks just behind his father's house at Ballyobicon where he would sit for hours with his book. He was possessed with a richly observant nature and his youthful mind became the receptive treasury of everything useful. While young he was placed in the preparatory department of the Belfast Academical Institution. Through the good offices of a friend the Goudy boys were provided with lodgings in Hercules Street, Belfast, and here they had the society of their venerable grandmother, Mrs. Porter, who through the kindness of her sons in America had been transferred from Greyabbey to the city of Belfast. Here young Goudy remained for twelve years. After four years in the preparatory studies at the Belfast Institution, Alexander P. Goudy passed the entrance examination of the Belfast College in Greek and Latin in 1823 and was formally enrolled as a student on its books. He was fortunate during his college days in having the instruction of eminent educators and the history of his life there shows how quickly he responded to all of the best influences about him. He was twice prizeman in Hebrew; he was awarded a prize in elocution in 1824 and received the medal for reading in 1830. He was thus preparing to take his place as one of the orators of his day. In 1827 he obtained his general certificate, which represented at that time the degree in arts of a university, and at the same time won a faculty prize for an essay on "Instinct". During this period of his career he was engaged in debate with Hagan almost every week and here he began to manifest the sharp and refreshing wit which delighted his audiences in after years. In one of these intellectual encounters he won a prize offered by the society (a handsome edition of Johnson's Lives of the Poets) which has since been treasured by his family in Ayr, Scotland. In 1828 he appeared before the Theological Examining Committee with the purpose of entering the theological class. In the ensuing year Alexander P. Goudy entered the class of systematic Theology, and finished his collegiate course in 1830. His career as a student

was prophetic of greater things to come. He had kept up the most affectionate relations with his Ballywalter home during the twelve years of his life in Belfast, and when making a visit to his mother and sisters, always carried some well-chosen present as an expression of his considerate love for them. His mother said he had never given her a moment's anxiety, and his sisters almost adored him.

He was licensed to preach Dec. 29, 1830, by the Bangor Presbytery, and in September 1831, he received a call from the congregation of Gastry, in the Ards, and thus became a minister of the Synod of Ulster. For more than two centuries the Presbyterians had held this ground, the whole surrounding country was given to agricultural pursuits and his congregation was largely composed of a shrewd discriminating class of farmers and their families. The meeting house was an old-fashioned structure, uninviting in exterior appearance and cruciform in shape. Here Mr. Goudy resided with his mother and sisters at Ballyobicon House, near Ballywalter, and rode over three miles to Glastry every Sabbath morning to minister to his admiring flock. A wealthy farmer who appreciated the young pastor, presented him with a horse and carriage to help him. His congregation rapidly increased and several very influential Episcopalian families often frequented the church. The tradition of the neighborhood represented Mr. Goudy as an able and attractive preacher. He preached two sermons each Sabbath, writing out his thoughts and committing them to memory. He was an ardent advocate of the cardinal doctrines of his church and was cordially upheld by his congregation. However, the labor of preparing and preaching two sermons was too severe and he sought for a change which was soon opened up for him at Strabane. His call to the new field was voted on the 17th of February, 1833, and his installation on the 20th of March following. He was then only twenty-four years of age. He was most cordially received by his congregation. His aggressive preaching suited them. He was well posted in theology and never afraid to speak the truth. We must pass with mere mention the great controversy of a theological and political character in which Dr. Goudy was prominently engaged to give our attention to a banquet held in his honor that showed, notwithstanding the strong prejudice excited against him in consequence of his determined attitude upon the questions discussed by him, a large number of the local population about Strabane rose superior to such considerations and manifested a public spirit of confidence and generosity. On the 1st of September, 1854, he was presented with a tea and coffee service of solid silver and a purse of two hundred sovereigns. An able address was given on the occasion in the Town Hall in the name of the congregation in which they gave expression to their estimation of the professional and private life of their minister. We present an extract.

DR. GOUDY AS A MINISTER.

"In the intercourse of private life, we have ever found you the dignified yet affable and cheerful companion, the kind and confidential friend, maintaining the bearing of the educated and accomplished gentleman, combined with the graces of the Christian. At a time when so much dishonor is brought upon religion by exhibiting the form without the power of godliness, we rejoice to recognize in you that piety which indicates itself rather by practice than profession, and which is not too elevated to be allied to the humble essential virtues of truth, integrity, and high-toned Christian principle. Your private demeanour among us

had faithfully reflected your public teaching. Your doctrine and your life, coincident, have exhibited lucid proof that you are honest in the sacred cause. As a pastor and teacher, your congregation highly appreciate your exposition of evangelical truth, and your earnest inculcation of Christian obligation and duty. In common with all the lovers of sound doctrine in this community, they acknowledge with gratitude your untiring and successful efforts to raise and uphold the standard of orthodoxy, and to expose and refute the errors which aim at its subversion. In the routine of parochial visitation, and in the instruction of the youth of your charge, whether in daily or in Sabbath schools, they have ever found you most attractive; while at the bedside of the sick, and in the house of the mourning you have acted the part of a sympathizing comforter”.

To this complimentary address, the Doctor responded in a reply, couched in words of truth and power, in which he gratefully acknowledged their kindness, and took occasion to reiterate the well-known sentiments, already associated with his name. It appears patent that certain persons in his congregation had used some financial influence to cause a compromise of principle or expression, and the sentiment he enunciated shows the mettle of which he was composed.

“I abhor and repudiate such a spirit (Sectarian). I would desire ever to contend, not against persons but against principle . . . not for the triumph of party, but for the faith delivered to the saints. To expose and condemn a man’s errors is not sectarianism, but charity; instead of displaying hatred, it is the test and touchstone of true affection. Why should I be regarded as a man’s or a church’s enemy because I tell them the truth? I rejoice that I have always lived in friendly social relations with my fellow-men of all creeds and classes. I expect to continue to do so. I hold it to be not only right but the sacred duty of all, but especially of ministers of the gospel, to canvass freely, and if necessary, to denounce the opinions of men and the claims of churches. I respect conscientious conviction wherever I find it, even when I believe it is wrong; and I shake hands cordially with all who hold the head over the barriers of our denominational distinctions. I reserve my contempt, deep, settled, and immovable, for those who stifle conviction at the call of self-interest and meanly desert, from worldly considerations, that faith which their fathers have handed down to them, and which the blood of many martyrs have sealed.”

The evening dinner was a joyous affair. Dr. Goudy was the centre of attraction, and, in response to the toast of his health, he made another speech, closing with the following grateful and manly words:

The valuable present they that day had given him, would be handed down to his children’s children, who would ever prize it as their father’s most precious legacy; and when the rank grass waved over them whom he now addressed, his descendants would proudly point to that splendid gift and say: “On the 1st of September, 1854, with this was our ancestor honored by the generous people of Strabane and the true-hearted Presbyterians of Ireland”. In conclusion, let them always hold fast by the Presbyterianism of their fathers, let them never sully the blue banner of the Covenant. Come what might, happen what would, let them ever stand by their beloved Zion; and no matter how governments frowned upon them, no matter how enemies defamed them, even if poverty and persecution stared them in the face, they would still hold by the true-blue Presbyterianism for which Henderson and Melville suffered . . . the religion of him over whose grave was pronounced the eulogy which they ought to be able to say of every Presbyterian: “He never feared the face of man”.

In 1857 Mr. Goudy received the highest mark of honor from his brethren which it was in their power to bestow. He was appointed Moderator of the General Assembly. No man who ever filled that chair presided with more dignity and grace. He was courteous to all and exercised his authority with impartiality. Every one listened with admiration to his classic language and with interest to his wit.

As an orator Mr. Goudy was endowed with many excellent parts. He was dignified in manner, literary in style, ardent in feeling, able when excited to let loose upon a meeting a whole torrent of rhetoric, while he had this quality dominating all others, that so long as he believed his case was to be good he did not fear the face of any man. He was gifted with a noble presence, fine address, and a clear and musical voice. He had an infinite fund of wit and humor in his nature, and, when occasion provoked it, his oratory burst out into a strain of invective that was overwhelming and irresistible.

To show the character of the man the following episode which occurred during one of the discussions in the General Assembly, is illustrative: Dr. Cook had made some remark that seemed to reflect upon Dr. Goudy, and rising in his seat, demanded that the Moderator request the offender to retract, when that member retorting, Dr. Goudy said: "Moderator, if you don't call upon Dr. Cook to retract the epithet I will fasten upon him a designation that will be more inconvenient, for I am determined that I, for one, will not submit to the characteristic and perpetual slang and buffoonery of Dr. Cook". This produced great excitement in the Assembly and some of the members asked that the Moderator request Dr. Cook to retract, but the offending clergyman said, "I retract and am sorry", and the storm abated.

He preached his last sermon on Dec. 5th, 1858, and being taken suddenly ill while in Dublin, died on Dec. 14th following. The immediate cause of his death was the thickening of the upper plate of his skull and consequent pressure upon the brain, interfering with its normal action. This sad event took place in the Verdon Hotel. Eminent medical skill was brought into requisition, but without avail; the malady was incurable. His wife had been sent for, the message was delayed and she did not arrive until a few minutes after his death. The unexpected news of the death of Dr. Goudy was the cause of deep and wide-spread sorrow throughout the whole north-western section of the country where his work and character were so admired.

From some of the discourses preached on the day of his burial the following extracts were taken: "Duty was his guide. All men knew that self-interest, lucre, popularity, even private friendship, could not bend him one inch from the straight-forward path of duty. He had respect to the recompense of reward, and therefore he was no respecter of persons. Some may have blamed him because he spoke out all his mind, but it was in the simplicity and godly sincerity of an honest heart; he could not connive at injustice, he could not extenuate error, he could not sell the truth which Christ bought with a price, he could not betray his friend, he could not make traffic either of his conscience or his country, he could not barter the independence of his church for a mess of pottage. Yet how frank, and generous, and kind-hearted was this true man in his intellectual strength! With the might of a giant he had the innocent playfulness of a child. Neither the scowl of the bigot, nor the harsh sternness of the ascetic, sat upon his ample and open brow. Grace sanctified his mighty gifts and rare accomplishments. He was a chosen vessel fit for the Master's service, a polished shaft, swift, keen, irresistible as the lightning of heaven".

Mr. Goudy was a man of humorous temperament, and had an intuitive faculty of seeing the ludicrous side of men, or of an incident, or of a situation, and never failed to find words that gave expression to his feelings. This was not cultivated but burst forth spontaneously. He would come out with a pun, or an epithet, which was always relished by all except the man whom it touched. When he had received a letter which the writer said contained "a copy" of a certain document Dr. Goudy remarked that the gentleman had sown his peas too thickly, for which offence he should be rodged and not the peas". When passing a cemetery and hearing the soft tones of a piano floating over the tombstones, he said to a fellow-traveller, "this must be *grave* sweet music". At one time the news reached him that a woman who had an unamiable temper and who had married late in life, had given birth to a son. The Dr. remarked that "though she had been intolerable she had not passed bearing". On listening to an orator whose hair had a way of standing on end Dr. Goudy remarked that "his head was an infuriated besum". But he was prudent and wisely eliminated all such remarks from his pulpit services.

After the death of Dr. Goudy the family removed to Ayr where Mrs. Goudy found a home with her son, Henry Goudy esq., an eminent lawyer, now professor of Law in Oxford College, England. Mrs. Isabella Goudy died in Ayr, Scotland, 11th June, 1906, aged 82 years. See page 203. See portrait.

Rev. Alexander Porter Goudy married ISABELLA KINROSS, daughter of John Kinross, grain merchant of Ayr, Scotland.

Henry Goudy, A.M., D.C.L., Oxford, England. Honorable LL.D. Edinburgh. Regius Professor of Civil Law, Oxford, since 1893, and Fellow of All Souls College. He was born in Ireland Sept. 16, 1848; eldest son of the late Rev. Alexander Porter Goudy, D.D., of Strabane, County of Tyrone. Is unmarried. *Education*: in private schools; Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Konigsburgh University. Advocate of the Scottish Bar; elected Professor of Civil Law, Edinburgh University, 1889; editor *Judicial Review* from its foundation till 1893; official Curator of the Bodleian Library. *Publications*: joint author of a *Manual of Local Government in Scotland*, 1880; a *Treatise on the Law of Bankruptcy in Scotland*, 1886 (3rd Edition 1903); *Inaugural Lecture on the Fate of the Roman Law north and south of the Tweed*, 1894; edited 2nd edition of *Muirhead's Private Law of Rome*, 1898; translated, with notes and additions, *Van Jherings' Jurisprudence d. tag Lebens*, 1904; *Trichotomy in Roman Law*, 1910; contributor of various articles to the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, etc. *Recreation*: golf, angling. *Address*: All Souls College, Oxford; Strathmore, West Malvern. *Clubs*: Reform, National Liberal.

Professor Goudy has manifested an unflinching interest in this work on the family history and genealogy since he was first informed of its prospective publication, and has contributed to it such information concerning his own branch of the race as he was able. See portrait.

From Temple Patrick Churchyard.

"Here lieth the body of Alexander Goudy, son of George Goudy of Ballyespland (County Down, Ireland), who departed this life June 30, 1786, aged 25 years; also Jenney Hill, wife to George Goudy, who died July the 29th, 1787, AE. 60 years; also George Hill, who died June the 22d, 1797, AE. 66 years.

The above inscription was from the "Journal of the Association for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead in Ireland." The churchyard mentioned was near Donaghadee, County Down, Ireland.



PROF. HENRY GOUDY.

Ballysillan Branch.

Hugh Goudy¹ (1), of Ballysillan, near Belfast, Ireland, married REBECCA HAMILTON and was Land Stewart on an estate situated at the junction of the Ballymartin and the Shankhill roads now in the borough of Belfast, County of Antrim, supposed to have been owned by a Mr. Moore. Hugh Goudy died there, but his wife at the house of his son on Rowan Street, Belfast, Ireland. There were born to this pair three sons and one daughter, all of whom died at Ballysillan, near Belfast. Their names were Thomas, Hugh, William, and Mary.

Second Generation.

CHILDREN OF HUGH AND REBECCA HAMILTON GOUDY.

1. **Thomas Goudy**² (1), son of Hugh¹ (1) and Rebecca (Hamilton) Goudy, married SARAH BARBER and had six children, viz: Mary, Margaret, Hugh, Sarah, Rebecca and Jane.
2. **Mary Goudy**² (1), only daughter of Hugh¹ (1) and Rebecca (Hamilton) Goudy, died at Ballysillan, Ireland, a spinster.
3. **William Goudy**² (1), second son of Hugh¹ (1) and Rebecca (Hamilton) Goudy, died unmarried at Ballysillan, Ireland.
4. **Hugh Goudy**² (2), third son of Hugh¹ (1) and Rebecca (Hamilton) Goudy, married in Ireland, MARGARET MURDOCK, daughter of John and (Skelton) Murdock, who was born in 1834 and died in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 13, 1903. Hugh was born in 1832 and died in Ballysillan, Ireland, May 5, 1877. These had issue six children of whom a daughter died in infancy. He was a flax-dresser by occupation. The other children were named, William, John, Mary, Jane, Hugh, and Margaret-Ann.

Third Generation.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS AND BARBARA GOUDY.

1. **Mary Goudy**³ (2), daughter of Thomas² (1) and Sarah (Barber) Goudy, was the wife of JOHN BAIN.
2. **Margaret Goudy**³ (1), second daughter of Thomas² (1) and Sarah (Barber) Goudy, was the wife of WILLIAM OGLE.
3. **Hugh Goudy**³ (3), a son of Thomas² (1) and Sarah (Barber) Goudy, went to Queensland, Australia, about 1880.
4. **Sarah Goudy**³ (2), daughter of Thomas² (1) and Sarah (Barber) Goudy, is said to have been married and living in Canada.
5. **Rebecca Goudy**³ (1), daughter of Thomas² (1) and Sarah (Barber) Goudy, deceased.
7. **Jane Goudy**, daughter of Thomas² (1) and Sarah (Barber) Goudy, is deceased.

CHILDREN OF HUGH AND MARGARET MURDOCK.

1. **William Goudy**³ (2), eldest son of Hugh² (2) and Margaret (Murdock) Goudy, born Aug. 21, 1865, was married and went to Queensland, Australia, in 1885 and died at Mount Morgan near Rockhampton, Nov. 16, 1898, leaving a wife and children.

2. **John Goudy**³ (1), second son of Hugh² (2) and Margaret (Murdock) Goudy, born Dec. 6, 1867, came to America in 1882, married MARGARET CALLAN in 1893 in Chicago, Ill., and has four children. Occupation is that of Steam and Refrigeration Engineer, his residence (1916) in Chicago. See forward for record of children.
3. **Mary-Jane Goudy**³ (3), daughter of Hugh² (2) and Margaret (Murdock) Goudy, born March 16, 1870, died unmarried in Chicago, Ill.
4. **Hugh Goudy**³ (4), third son of Hugh² (2) and Margaret (Murdock) Goudy, born Sept. 21, 1874, married LIZZIE MCGUINNIS, born in Ireland, April 8, 1877, in Belfast and had issue two children: Margaret Goudy, b. in Ireland, Jan. 20, 1893; Mary, b. in Ireland, Apr. 1, 1895. His wife is dead. He is employed at the Stock Yards in Chicago.
5. **Margaret Goudy**³ (2), daughter of Hugh² (2) and Margaret (Murdock) Goudy, born April 8, 1877, was married to Samuel Stewart in Chicago and has a large farm in Wisconsin.

Fourth Generation.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND MARGARET CALLAN.

1. **William Goudy**⁴ (3), eldest son of John³ (1) and Margaret (Callan) Goudy, died when one year of age in Chicago, Ill.
2. **Ethel-Margaret Goudy**⁴ (1), eldest daughter of John³ (1) and Margaret (Callan) Goudy, is now (1916) assistant librarian at Hood River, Oregon.
3. **Elmer Raymond Goudy**⁴ (1), second son of John³ (1) and Margaret (Callan) Goudy, is now in High School in Chicago, Ill.
4. **Norman Goudy**⁴ (1), third son of John³ (1) and Margaret (Callan) Goudy, is now attending the Normal School in Chicago, Ill.

Scotch-Irish Branch.

Arthur Gowdy² (1), son of Alexander² (1) and Sarah (Lorimer) Gowdy, was born in Lisborn, Ireland, of pure Scotch-Irish stock, and came to New York City, N. Y., where he was employed as a professional gardener. He married in Ireland before his emigration SARAH HOGG, of Scotch descent. He died at West Farms, N. Y., about 1862, aged 63 years. There were seven children. See forward.

1. **Ann Gowdy**³ (1), daughter of Arthur² (1) and Sarah (Hogg) Gowdy, born March 8, 1836.
2. **Arthur Gowdy**³ (2), son of Arthur² (1) and Sarah (Hogg) Gowdy, born Oct. 7, 1838, married and died in Paterson, N. J., leaving one son, Arthur Gowdy, living at 262 Hamilton Ave. in said city.
3. **Susan Gowdy**³ (1), daughter of Arthur² (1) and Sarah (Hogg) Gowdy, born Sept. 29, 1840, was married to CRAIGEN.
4. **Alexander Gowdy**³ (2), son of Arthur² (1) and Sarah (Hogg) Gowdy, born June 2, 1842; came to New York, N. Y., and engaged in business as a feed merchant. He married in West Farms, N. Y., May 4, 1866, CHARLOTTE BRIGGS, who was born in New York, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1841. Alexander Gowdy enlisted at the first

call to arms when but 18 years of age and registered as 21 years to get into the regiment. He took part in the battles of Gettysburg and Antietam. His daughter does not know the regiment in which he served. He was made a prisoner sometime during the war and was confined in the Rebel prisons of Andersonville and Libby; and while in the latter prison was taken with typhoid fever and after his exchange received furlough to return home to recuperate. He died in New York City May 1, 1908. Children named as follows:—

- I. FANNIE HARRIS GOWDY³, born at West Farms, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1867; was married there May 5, 1891, to MILLARD FILLMORE MILLER, son of Edward and Charlotte (Austin) Miller, born at said place Oct. 6, 1856. Address, Spring Valley, Rockland Co., N. Y. One child, Edward Alexander Miller, b. April 19, 1896.
 - II. CHARLOTTE GOWDY³, born at West Farms, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1874; died March 8, 1875.
 - III. NELLIE BRIGGS GOWDY³, born at West Farms, N. Y., July 26, 1876; died May 6, 1879.
 - IV. EDITH EDSON GOWDY³, born at West Farms, N. Y., June 9, 1879; was married May 29, 1906, to WALTER SHERWOOD; residence, 54 Christie St., Ridgefield, Park, N. J. One son, Walter Sherwood Jr.
5. **James Gowdy**³ (1), son of Arthur² (1) and Sarah (Hogg) Gowdy, born Sept. 2, 1848, in Belfast, Ireland; came to America; married in Rahway, N. J., Nov. 7, 1875, MARY A. COX, who was born there May 3, 1849. His place of residence was (1916) 1496 Hoe Ave., Bronx, N. Y. Carpenter by trade. Children as follows:
- I. EVA C. GOWDY³, born in New York City, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1876; was married Sept. 30, 1900, to WILLIAM WIEDENHAUFT, of Dunellen, N. J.
 - II. JAMES ARTHUR GOWDY³, born in New York City, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1882; married Nov. 29, 1906, MARTHA PHILIPS. Residence, Ridgefield Park, N. J.
 - III. EVERET A. GOWDY³, born in New York City, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1887; was living at home, 1496 Hoe Ave., N. Y., in 1916.
 - IV. SARAH F. GOWDY³, born in New York City, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1890; living at home, 1496 Hoe Ave., N. Y., in 1916.
6. **John Gowdy**³ (3), son of Arthur² (1) and Sarah (Hogg) Gowdy, born.....
7. **Sarah Gowdy**³ (2), daughter of Arthur² (1) and Sarah (Hogg) Gowdy, born..



Canadian Families.

The Canadian Families. The Dominion Government has long held out such liberal inducements to emigrants that hundreds of Scottish families left their native land and removed to the Canadian "Bush" where in the wilderness they sat down and established new homes. The conditions of payment were easy and every assistance rendered to enable the families of the pioneers to get a footing on the soil. As the concessions of land were taken up the emigrants who came in at a later period had to go farther back from the older settlements to find unoccupied lands, and consequently were deprived of many of the conveniences and comforts of the more improved lands and thickly populated districts; the dwellings were rude log-houses destitute of every feature of attractiveness. The roofs were covered with large "Squares" of bark peeled from the great birches with which the forests abounded and were as well protected from the rain as if slated. The interior was as rude as the outside. The floors were of hewed timber and levelled with the adze. For the "dresser" a few shelves made of boards brought from the nearest sawmill were laid upon trenails driven into the log walls. The seats for the family were frequently only sawblocks or, at best, clumsy chairs filled with strips of elm bark or "splittings" from the coarse-grained ash. The huge chimneys were laid up of undressed stones and the broad fireplaces spanned with equally broad hearths consumed an enormous quantity of wood and diffused a cheerful light and warmth through the room. The few cattle roamed about the borders of the clearing and the "tinkle-tonkle" of the cowbells echoing through the forest made merry music for the pioneer families as they toiled at their land-clearings. The first crops were grown amongst the blackened stumps and constituted the larger part of the settlers' food. However, the pioneer life of these settlers was filled with contentment and a sense of rude independence. Exposure to the out-of-door air and healthful exercise invested these families with excellent health and their simple lives conduced to a happy spirit.

The foregoing brief picture presents a scene witnessed in many of the pioneer homes of the Goudy and Goudie families in the Canadian back-woods during the earlier years after their removal from Scotland and Ireland; but this delineation of the first years was soon changed by the improvement of the land and buidings to a more pleasing and comfortable state of existence. The forests were rolled back; the fields expanded; pastures were extended over the hills; herds of cattle and flocks of sheep multiplied; larger and more pretentious houses and out-buildings were erected and prosperity crowned the toil of the Canadian husbandman and his thrifty family. Early training in frugality and industry bore good fruit in the new clearings. Everywhere evidences of these qualities were observed. Luxuries common in more advanced settlements were dispensed with till means warranted their use. And yet there were many kinds of food available to the pioneers that would be considered choice viands among the rich. The forest abounded with game and the streams with fish; the new lands opened to the sunlight and showers produced wild berries spontaneously and supplied the tables with most delicious food.

The settler's home presented a scene of pioneer industry from morning till night. The wool of the flocks and flax from the fields were dressed by the hands

of the wives and daughters and made into comfortable clothing for the family. The spinning-wheels and hand-looms were seen in every house and their music passing through the open windows in the summer days cheered the toilers in the fields and forests.

Venerable members of the Goudie families have written the author of this work many interesting reminiscences concerning their experiences in their early homes on the frontier settlements of Ontario; of some of the hardships and deprivations of the pioneer days when their fathers had to travel long distances to mill and market. After their clearings had become sufficiently productive to supply a surplus of wheat loads of this grain were drawn by slow-moving teams of oxen thirty and forty miles to be sold or exchanged for family supplies. Churches were far away and reached on foot or, at best, on long buckboards. Children were instructed in the simple rudiments of education at the firesides by their mothers and were so well trained in all of the household arts that they were qualified to fill the places of the farmer's wife with credit and faithfulness when they were installed in homes of their own. The moral atmosphere of these pioneer homes was a type pictured by Burns in his "Cotter's Saturday Night". Strict obedience to parental government was required. Every precept contained in the scriptures was enjoined. Family worship was maintained. Attendance at the sanctuary was expected and continued when the state of the roads and conditions of the weather permitted. From such home-influences the children went forth into the great outside world well qualified to meet its activities and reinforced to resist its temptations; they proved to be the best material for a useful citizenship and became the founders of homes that were the very basis of a stable government and national prosperity. The moral influence emanating from those firesides has been passed down to succeeding generations and is felt to-day among the descendants of those pioneer ancestors. May it never grow less in the homes of the Goudie families of America. See picture of typical home-scene.

What a Quebec Shipbuilder Accomplished.

(To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.)

"Dear Sir:—Permit me through the medium of your largely circulated paper to offer to your readers something which may prove interesting to many of them: reminiscences of recollections of the war of 1812 to 1816, being an authentic account of the war vessels built during that period by the late John Goudie, ship-builder of Quebec. He settled in Canada about the year 1795; commenced ship-building in Quebec at the early age of twenty years, and was very successful up to 1813. And as it may not be generally known who built the fleet of war vessels on the different lakes, and being in possession of the facts in the shape of all contracts entered into between him and the British Government at that time, it might prove interesting to your many readers to know the number of vessels built by them. As I am not aware that it has ever been recorded in the History of Canada, I have taken upon myself to give the accounts from the actual copies of contracts in my possession, as well as letters from Noah Freer, Esq., who was secretary of the late Sir Provost, which should prove sufficient vouchers for the truth of my assertions of the following remarks:—

"This then shall be a review of the events of the memorable days of 1812 to 1816, of the navy made to cope with the Americans at Kingston, Lake Ontario, and Isle aux Noix, Lake Champlain.

"My late father being most earnestly solicited by the late Sir George Prevost, Captain General, and then Governor-in-Chief of British North America, to engage in building and constructing of the navy; and in June of the year 1813, he in a most loyal manner for the good of his country's cause, leaving his own extensive shipbuilding operations, went to work, engaging four hundred men as ship-carpenters, under the express conditions of going personally along with them, and under the most trying circumstances of unparalleled difficulty in consequence of his destination being the immediate seat of war. Under his immediate direction they proceeded to Kingston, then Upper Canada, in order to equip such merchant ships as might be found suitable to carry guns to cope with the American fleet, then said to be hovering about the lake ready to bombard the town. The fleet being ready, he was engaged to go to Kingston to build a 'frigate' and for such other services in the line of his profession as a ship-builder, as might be considered most essential and conducive at that most critical period for the security and preservation of the Province.

"Few, if any, of your readers will recognize the difficulties then to be encountered in a new and unsettled country, without any or little facilities for transit. It was a most hazardous and difficult undertaking, having to travel and make the journey from Montreal in flat-bottomed boats named 'Batteaux' along the St. Lawrence, towing by manual labor for many miles up the numerous and swift rapids, and in many parts subject to the annoyance of the enemy's fire from the opposite shore.

"Although my father had the precaution to have his carpenters dressed in military uniform to deceive the enemy, still that did not deter them when the opportunity offered to let them have a shot at long range by way of compliment. It required at that time two weeks at least to perform the journey from Montreal to Kingston, U. C., which can now be done in a few hours, such is the progress of this enlightened age.

"However, on his and their arrival at Kingston, he took the necessary measures for accelerating with all possible dispatch and expedition the preparation and fitting out and preparing for actual service, the whole of the available merchant vessels to form His Majesty's navy in that quarter, and this too was accomplished without any fixed arrangement as to remuneration, showing his zeal for the cause. The fleet being fully completed, sailed on the lake, and was out on the 30th Sept., 1813.

"In the year 1813 he commenced and laid down the frigates 'Prince Regent' and 'Princess Charlotta'. They were launched on the 14th day of May, 1814. Also the frigate 'Confidence'. This gave to the British the balance of power on Lake Ontario. In the meantime, store and barrack accommodation had been built at the yard. He also contracted to build another warship at Kingston, to mount one hundred and twenty guns, to be named the 'Royal George.' But I believe she was named the 'St. Lawrence.' She had to be launched in May, 1815. She was built and launched, but never went into actual service. A number of vessels were left on the stocks unfinished. Her dimensions were 170 feet keel, 53 feet beam and measured two thousand one hundred and fifty tons. She was in all probability the largest vessel ever built to this day on Lake Ontario. I was informed that this immense ship was sold at auction with other Government property for the very small sum of £50, or \$200. A gentleman brewer of Kingston was the purchaser. This vessel had three flush decks; two were taken off for the sake of the iron bolts, and she was then sunk on the lake shore as an accommodation to the brewery, to pile cordwood on her during the years 1814, 1815 and 1816.

"John Goudie contracted and built at Isle aux Noix, Lake Champlain, in 1814, three frigates; also eleven gunboats and one provision vessel, the whole to be launched in May, 1816. He also built six gunboats in his own yard, St. Roach's, Quebec, and a schooner of 120 tons. This, then, concluded his building for the Government, as peace was proclaimed, and many vessels remained on the stocks until rotten and worthless.

"From my father's indefatigable exertions, I think, he helped largely to save the Province from invasion, and I am not aware if it has ever been noticed in the history of Canada of what he had accomplished for the cause at that critical period of the war. He should certainly deserve from his country something more than a passing notice, and stamp him as one of the benefactors of his adopted country. He died at the early age of 49 in the year 1824.

"He was of Scotch descent. It is strange to say Henry Eckford, Esq., the New York ship-builder, served his time in Quebec, in the ship-yards of his uncle, Mr. John Black. At the age of 21 Mr. Eckford settled in New York, and became the builder for the American Government on the lakes. He was a great personal friend of my father. I trust it will not be out of place to say, not only did my father serve his country faithfully, and in a most loyal manner, but he proved himself an enterprising and spirited citizen.

"The most valuable improvements which he was the means of introducing into the city of Quebec, besides his large and extensive ship-building operations, I think may not be out of place to mention; as a self-made man, showing his energy and perseverance under the most trying circumstances, working himself up to one of the foremost men of his days. In business transactions he proved himself very successful.

"The first enterprise after the war was the building of a steam flour and sawmill connected; it was the first steam mill erected in Canada, having been built in the year 1815. This was a first-class mill in every respect. The flouring department had four run of stones, and all the fittings to make it a success. The sawmill was also on the most extensive scale for sawing all kinds of lumber. It had four gangs of upright saws containing 22 saws in each gang, also a number of circular saws for sawing shingles, laths, etc. He also introduced machinery for the manufacture of cut-nails, the first of its kind to be imported into this country. The surprise amongst carpenters was great when it was found that nails could be driven into wood without the use of a gimlet, and the word was passed around from one to another, we shall have no more use for the gimlet. This, then, was one of the wonderful improvements of that age now almost forgotten.

"The fly wheel connected with the mill was another astonishing sight of the time. The engine, which had a large walking beam, was 48 horse power, but it could be made to reach a much higher force. The three very large boilers were brought from Scotland on the deck of a ship. These were plugged and floated to the mill, being the first iron vessels floated in Canadian waters. Considering the fact that there was no foundry in the country capable of casting any of the machinery and that every part had to be imported, even the workmen and engineers to set it up came from Glasgow. When any part of the machinery was broken, duplicates had to be procured from Scotland to replace it, causing a delay of several months.

"Besides these difficulties he had to contend with the opposition of the laboring classes who exhibited much dissatisfaction at the introduction of steam power for sawing purposes, as he introduced the sawing of square timber into plank for his ship-building purposes. This work had been done by whip-sawyers placed above

and below the timber and was looked upon as an infringement upon their craft; and so vehement was the opposition that his mill was several times set on fire, and it was ultimately destroyed with all its contents, resulting in a loss of £10,262-15-8. He afterwards rebuilt the sawmill which after his death in 1824 remained idle for some time; then was sold with the rest of his estate and went to ruin. The brick chimney, over one hundred feet in height, was left standing as the only monument to mark the spot where he had built so many vessels.

"John Goudie also built the first steamboat in Quebec for the Montreal passenger trade, named the 'Quebec.' The launching operations were then novel. Her two engines were fitted up and completed on the stocks, and when ready for launching steam was raised and she slid into the water and sailed down to the Lower Town, where a number of invited guests went on board and took a trip around the Island of Orleans, and returned to the city well pleased with the conduct of the first steamer ever launched in Canada with the steam up. She was at one time commanded by the well known Captain Hall.

"Mr. Goudy also built the first stern ferry boat, a double-ender, having a rudder at both ends; this was named the 'Lawson' and plied between Quebec and Point Levis in 1819. This enterprise and the building of the large hotel at the town opposite the city known as the 'MacKenzie Hotel', and the landing wharf and its floating slip, was due in a great measure to the enterprise of our subject and was evidently the starting point of the present 'Town of Levis.' He also built the first deep water wharf in the city of Quebec, known as the "Gibbs Wharf." It would seem, though unmeaningly, that not a bit of fame in history was to be accorded him; not even the name of the wharf was allowed to remain to his credit, or the name of the street, in the suburbs of 'St. Roach', which he had mainly been instrumental in settling with inhabitants, by contributing later for their support. It was considered at that time a hazardous undertaking to build a deep-water wharf on the St. Lawrence beyond what is known as the bank, especially as the pressure of ice in winter was menacing, but Goudie was not daunted by public opinion, which strongly denounced the project as 'Goudie's Folly', but the structure has stood over sixty years with the necessary repairs. All the deep-water wharves have been built since this experiment; hence he may be considered the inventor and pioneer in this line of structural wharfage.

"The floating slip in the wharf for the accommodation of landing passengers, was also a great convenience, it rising and falling with the tide. The ferry-boat proved a great success, thousands crossing to the Point Levis shores for recreation and pleasure; particularly when the Indians were in camp there waiting for their presents all dressed in their gay attire. He built the first diving bell at Quebec. This was constructed for the purpose of removing lost anchors from the harbor, but the work was abandoned for want of experienced divers. He also rented the King's posts, Labrador, and fitted out a small armed vessel to coast along the shore and keep out the smugglers. . . . I might say that I am the son of John Goudie, and have followed shipbuilding for many years in Quebec, my native city, where I was born Dec. 19, 1809. (Signed) James Goudie Sr., North Evanstown, Ills., Jan. 24, 1883."

Goudies in Canada from Ayrshire, Scotland.

STAUFFVILLE BRANCH.

Hugh Goudie¹ (1), farmer, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, June 12, 1792, and was descended from the ancient family for four hundred years settled at Cragie Mill on the Cessnock water in the parish of Galston, in the same county. He married in his native country in 1815, JANE AIRD. He came to Canada in the year 1828 and settled on a farm near the city of Guelph in the county of Wellington, province of Ontario. Later, about 1850, he went to live with his son David in Waterloo county, Ontario, where he died Dec. 16, 1874, aged 82 years, 11 months and 4 days. Jane (Aird) Goudie, wife of Hugh Goudie, born in Ayrshire, Scotland, January 1792, came to Canada with her husband and family and died in January, 1855, aged 63 years. These had a family of seven children, named: Margaret, David, John, Martha, Jane, Janet, and Agnes.

Second Generation.

1. **Margaret Goudie²** (1), eldest daughter of Hugh¹ (1) and Jane (Aird) Goudie, born in Ayrshire, Scotland, was married to WILLIAM MCCONNELL. They came over to Canada in the year 1828. They settled on a farm in Garafaxa Township, Wellington county, Ontario, where they died. Their six children, nearly all born in Canada, were named as follows: Quintin, Hugh, John, Archibald, David, and Jennie.

2. **David Goudie²** (1), eldest son of Hugh¹ (1) and Jane (Aird) Goudie, born in Ballantrae, Ayrshire, Scotland, May 28, 1816, came to Canada in the year 1828. He married June 17, 1841, SARAH FATHERS, who was born Oct. 16, 1822, in South Cayuga Township, Haldiman county, Ontario, and died Oct. 28, 1842, aged 19 years, 10 months and 12 days. Mr. Goudie married 2nd, Dec. 18, 1843, NANCY WARNER, near Hespeler, Waterloo county, Ont., where the family lived on a farm till the spring of 1879, when, being too feeble to longer continue the care and labor he sold out and removed to Berlin, Ont., where he bought land and resumed his old occupation, farming near Breslaw, Ont., where he died Dec. 25, 1896, aged 80 years, 6 months and 26 days. Nancy (Warner) Goudie, born Feb. 27, 1825, near Hespeler, Waterloo, Ontario, died Nov. 20, 1906, aged 81 years, 8 months and 23 days. Children's names as follows: Emily, Benjamin, John, David, Henry, Isaac, Abram, Tobias, James, Jacob, and Samuel. See forward.

3. **John Goudie²** (1), second son of Hugh¹ (1) and Jane (Aird) Goudie, was a seaman. He was married and had issue, but we have no particulars concerning him. His four children were named: David, Joseph, Mary, and Matilda.

4. **Martha Goudie²** (1), second daughter of Hugh¹ (1) and Jane (Aird) Goudie, was the wife of JAMES DICKSON, but aside from the names of their children we have no particulars concerning their home and lives. Six children named as follows: John (Rev.), Jennie, Hugh, Matilda, James, and Maggie.

5. **Jane Goudie²** (1), third daughter of Hugh¹ (1) and Jane (Aird) Goudie, was married to FRANK DIGGINS, and both died in Galt, Ontario, without issue.

6. **Janet Goudie²** (1), third daughter of Hugh¹ (1) and Jane (Aird) Goudie, was married to a MR. MCCURSIK and was the mother of two children, viz.

- I. JANE McCURSIC, who was married to ROBERT DOUGLASS and had a large family now scattered through the Canadian North-west, Michigan and other sections of the United States.
 - II. MARTHA McCURSIC, of whom nothing more.
7. Agnes Goudie² (1), fourth daughter of Hugh¹ (1) and Jane (Aird) Goudie, was married to THOMAS TUCKER, by whom two children. Both parents deceased. Children, Thomas and Jenny.

Third Generation.

CHILDREN OF DAVID AND SARAH (FATHERS) GOUDIE.

1. Emily Goudie³ (1), eldest daughter of David² (1) and Sarah (Fathers) Goudie, born in South Cayuga, Ontario, May 18, 1842, was married to SAMUEL WARNER, and had two sons named as follows:—
 - I. DAVID WARNER is married and has a family near Goodrich, Ont.
 - II. GEORGE WARNER is married and resides in Bay City, Mich.
2. Benjamin Goudie³ (1), eldest son of David² (1) and Sarah (Fathers) Goudie, born in Waterloo County, Ont., Oct. 9, 1844, died Aug. 22, 1846.
3. John Goudie³ (2), second son of David² (1) and Sarah (Fathers) Goudie, born in Waterloo county, Ont., Sept. 3, 1846, married COBER, near Hespeler, Ont., and is a farmer. He has two sons and a daughter, named as follows:—
 - I. ROMANDUS GOUDIE⁴, lives in the Canadian North-west.
 - II. WALTER GOUDIE⁴, lives in Broun City, Mich.
 - III. MARY GOUDIE⁴, died when about 19 years of age with diphtheria.
4. David Goudie³ (2), third son of David² (1) and Sarah (Fathers) Goudie, born on the old Goudie homestead, near Hespeler, Ontario, Sept. 12, 1848; married MARIA HOLM who died in Toronto, Can., Dec. 16, 1893. He married 2nd, in December, 1894, MRS. MARTHA RESOR of Markham Township, Ont. At one time he resided at Kitchener where he was a merchant and farmer. He died at his home at Laurel Hill February 14, 1918. He is survived by his widow, a daughter and three sons; also by seven brothers. He was a member of the Menonite Brethren Society and a man of the most exemplary Christian character. The pall-bearers at his funeral were his grandsons and nephews. A large assembly of relatives and friends were present. Children by his first wife as follows:—
 - I. MARY GOUDIE⁴, born Oct. 20, 1871, near Hespeler, Ont.; was married Oct. 20, 1891, in Berlin, Ont., to OLIVER PANNABECKER and died in Toronto, Can., Sept. 12, 1914, leaving four children as follows:—
 - (1) HAROLD PANNABECKER, born in Sept. 1893, is now a missionary in Shonga, Africa.
 - (2) ROY PANNABECKER, born in Toronto, Can., in 1896, lives at home.
 - (3) MILDRED PANNABECKER, is living at home.
 - (4) EARL PANNABECKER, born in 1912, is living at home.
 - II. MATILDA A. GOUDIE⁴, born in Waterloo county, Ontario (probably in Berlin or Hespeler), Jan. 16, 1865; was married in Toronto, Can., Dec. 13, 1894, to REV. J. N. KITCHING, son of Thomas and Elizabeth-Ann (Stover) Kitching of Shrigley, Ont., who was born June 10, 1869. He was brought under the influence of a Christian home, and entering the ministry of the Menonite Brethren was ordained when 25 years of age. He served as assistant pastor for three years at Bright, Ont., Wetzels, Yale,

and Brown City, Mich.; then was sent to Port Huron, Mich. He has returned to Canada where, after regaining his health, he entered the Canadian Conference again and was elected City Mission President and held the position for more than six years, living the most of the time at Owen Sound, Ont. He then went to Berlin, now Kitchener, and then, after three years, settled in Toronto, October, 1916, where he now resides. His first wife, by whom he had three daughters, died in Brown City, Sanlac county, Mich., July 15, 1903, and he married 2nd, MISS HANNAH LITTLE of Kalamazoo, Mich., by whom he has two more children. Names of children as follows:—

- (1) VERDELLA-MARIAH KITCHING, born at Bright, Ont., Jan. 27, 1896; died in Brown City, Mich., Jan. 15, 1903.
 - (2) VERE-RUTH KITCHING, born in Wetzel, Mich., Nov. 26, 1898.
 - (3) BERTAH - ALMON KITCHING, born near Yale, Mich., Feb. 5, 1902; died at Owen Sound, Ont., Jan. 23, 1908.
 - (4) EDNA-ELIZABETH KITCHING, born at Shrigley, Ont., Feb. 9, 1907; died June 13, 1912.
 - (5) JOHN-ALVIN KITCHING, born at Port Owen Sound, Ont., Jan. 28, 1909.
- III. WILLIAM GOUDIE⁴, born near Hespeler, Ont., died in Berlin, Ont., aged 6 yrs.
 - IV. ALFRED GOUDIE, born near Hespeler, Ont., died in Toronto, Can., Feb., 1912.
 - V. MINNIE GOUDIE⁴, born near Hespeler, Ont., was married to REV. W. P. MENDELL, now residing in Elora, Ont. Two daughters.
 - VI. GEORGE GOUDIE⁴, born near Berlin, Ont., married a MISS ADAMS of Toronto, Can., and is now living at Calgary, Alberta.
 - VII. IDA GOUDIE⁴, born near Berlin, Ont., was married to CHARLES HUTCHINS of Forgot, Saskatchewan, farmer, July 1, 1905, and died June 28, 1906.
 - VIII. ORLANDO GOUDIE⁴, born in Berlin, Ont., married MISS EVELYN and resides in Detroit, Mich. One child.
 - IX. STANLEY IRVEN GOUDIE⁴, born in Berlin, Ont., April 6, 1891; married a MISS BRITAIN of Toronto, Can. One child.

5. **Rev. Henry Goudie³** (1), fourth son of David² (1) and Sarah (Fathers) Goudie, born near Hespeler, Ont., Jan. 16, 1851; married SARAH WILDFANG. He resides (1917) at Didsbury, Alberta. Seven children named as follows: Angelina, Alzina, Addah, Nancy, Emerline, Royal, and Hezekiah.

- I. ANGELINA GOUDIE⁴, was married to ARTHUR GLENDENEN, blacksmith, of Markham, Ont., and has three children, viz.: Pearl, Rigland, James; all at home, Cedar Grove, Ont.
- II. ALZINA GOUDIE⁴, was married to EDWARD GLENDENEN of Markham, Ont., who is a farmer. One son, Ray, at home in Toronto, Can.
- III. ADDAH GOUDIE⁴, born in Fort Elgin, Ont., was married to THOMAS HILTS, a farmer, and lives at Northwestern Canada. Several children.
- IV. NANCY GOUDIE⁴, born in Berlin, Ont., was married to ARTHUR EVANS of Stayner, Ont., and has issue Dorothy and Ruth.
- V. EMERILLA GOUDIE⁴, born at New Dundee, Ont., died at Newmarket, Ont.
- VI. ROYAL GOUDIE⁴, born at Stayner, Ont., Dec. 5, 1886; married ALICE WHITE, near Didsbury, Alberta. One child.
- VII. HELKIAH GOUDIE⁴, born in Markham, Ont.

6. **Isaac Goudie**³ (1), fifth son of David² (1) and Sarah (Fathers) Goudie, born near Hespeler, Ont., June 26, 1853; married SUSANNA WITMER near Preston, Ont., in 1883. He is in the grocery business. Has five children named: Arthur, Russell, Robert-James, Alice, Janet, and Estella.
7. **Abram Goudie**³ (1), sixth son of David² (1) and Sarah (Fathers) Goudie, born near Hespeler, Ont., Feb. 15, 1856; married LYDIA SNYDER of Freeport, Ont., in 1878. He is a teamster. Three children, viz:- Percy, Ada, and Wilfred.
8. **Tobias Goudie**³ (1), seventh son of David² (1) and Sarah (Fathers) Goudie, born near Hespeler, Ont., April 17, 1858. No other information.
9. **James Goudie**³ (1), eighth son of David² (1) and Sarah (Fathers) Goudie, born near Hespeler, Ont., May 22, 1860; married in 1881, MISS CAROLINE SNYDER. He is a farmer. Three children, Harvey, Ethel, and Elton.
10. **Jacob Goudie**³ (1), ninth son of David² (1) and Sarah (Fathers) Goudie, born near Hespeler, Ont., Sept. 17, 1863; married REBECCA HAMBLING and is occupied as a laboring man. Three children: Lucy, Willie, and Minnie.
11. **Rev. Samuel Goudie**³ (1), tenth son of David² (1) and Sarah (Fathers) Goudie, born near Hespeler, Ont., Aug. 11, 1866; married MISS E. J. SMITH in Greenwood township, St. Clair county, Mich., March 20, 1889. He resides at Stauffville, Ont. There were three children in this family, viz:
- I. PEARL S. GOUDIE⁴, born March 20, 1892, at Port Elgin, Ont.; died March 20, 1910, at Stauffville, Ont.
 - II. FLETCHER S. GOUDIE⁴, born July 24, 1895, in Maryborough, Ont.
 - III. HOWARD A. GOUDIE⁴, born June 23, 1898, in Vineland, Ont.

Goudies of Modoc Township.

CANADIAN BRANCH.

John Moffat Gowdie, son of William and Janet (MacVicker) Gowdie of Ayrshire in Scotland, born July 12, 1809; married MARY GRAHAM, daughter of William and Marion Graham in Glasgow, Scotland, and removed to Modoc Township, Canada, in 1843. He was a silk-weaver by craft, but relinquished his loom in exchange for the plough and general agriculture after his settlement in the Dominion. He was a staunch Presbyterian in religious faith and belonged to the I. O. O. F., and the Orange Lodge was his delight. He died in Modoc Township in the year 1859. His brothers and sister were named William, Andrew, Adam, and Margaret. John and Mary Gowdie had eleven children, some of whom were still-born. In the pioneer days, while clearing away the forest and toiling for subsistence, family records were neglected and only detached traditionary fragments now remain. Issue as follows:

William Gowdie, son of the preceding, was born April 22, 1837, in Glasgow, Scotland, and died Feb. 22, 1838.

NOTE.—Mary Graham was the daughter of William and Marion Graham. She had three sisters. Marion Graham married William Anderson of Glasgow, a wine-merchant. Agnes Graham married Mr. Gonthill of Glasgow. Elizabeth Graham married a Highlander named MacLean. Mrs. Marion Gowdie Blakeley of Queensboro, Canada, believes her grandfather's name was Wm. Gowdie who married Janet McVicker. He had sons, William Gowdie, Andrew Gowdie and Adam Gowdie, and a daughter, Margaret Gowdie.

Marion Anderson Gowdie, sister of the preceding, was born Feb. 22, 1839, in Glasgow, Scotland. Was married July 3, 1860, to William J. Blakely, a farmer in Modoc Township, Can., and has supplied information for the family history. Children as follows:

- I. JOHN GOWDIE BLAKELY, born April 14, 1861, now a contractor and builder in Chatham, Ont.
- II. EDWARD MORROW BLAKELY, born Aug. 7, 1864; now a farmer in Bloomfield, Ont.
- III. MARY AMBER BLAKELY, born Jan. 16, 1871; now Mrs. James Love, farmer in Modoc Township, Can.
- IV. NANCY BELL BLAKELY, born March 26, 1876; now widow of T. C. Broad, Engineer, who went overseas with the First Canadian Contingent in Oct. 1914 and was killed in action May 24, 1915, at Festnbert.
- V. SARAH DEAN BLAKELY, born October 3, 1878; is now Mrs. John Delyea, farmer in Modoc Township, Can.

Ann Chambers Gowdie, sister of the above, was born July 14, 1841; died Dec. 23, 1841.

Janet Gowdie, sister of the above, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Dec. 19, 1842; died on the sea when coming to Canada and was buried at Goose Isle.

James Brown Gowdie, brother of the preceding, was born at Bloomfield, Prince Edward County, Canada, March 7, 1845, and is now at Grenfell, Sask.

Andrew Gowdie, brother of the above, was born in Modoc, Canada, June 11, 1857; died March 5, 1858.

Goudie-Goldie of Kirkmichael, Scotland.

CANADIAN BRANCH.

The following notice was published in the Glasgow Weekly Herald several years ago: "John and David Goudie emigrated from the parish of Maybole, Ayrshire, about 1790. John was a miller but it is not known what occupation David followed. Their brother James was a farmer at Plairbuie where their mother died. Anything known regarding them or their families (if any) will be received by James Goudie. Reply to this office". Roswell Goldie of Guelph, Ontario, Canada, says these Goudies were not related to his branch of the family. The parishes of Kirkoswald, Kirkmichael, and Maybole were close together and it appears evident that those brothers must have been of the same stock as those who settled in Canada. They were, however, born earlier than the John and David who came over later.

Graham Family.—The children of William and Marion Graham, brothers and sisters of Mrs. Gowdie, were: Marion, who was the wife of William Anderson, wine merchant of Glasgow; Agnes, wife of Mr. Conthill of Glasgow; Elizabeth, who married a Highlander named MacLean; William, and a brother, name not known, who was a soldier in India for a number of years and died soon after his return; George, when last heard from was in Philadelphia, U. S. A.

Goudie-Goldie of Ayr, Ontario.

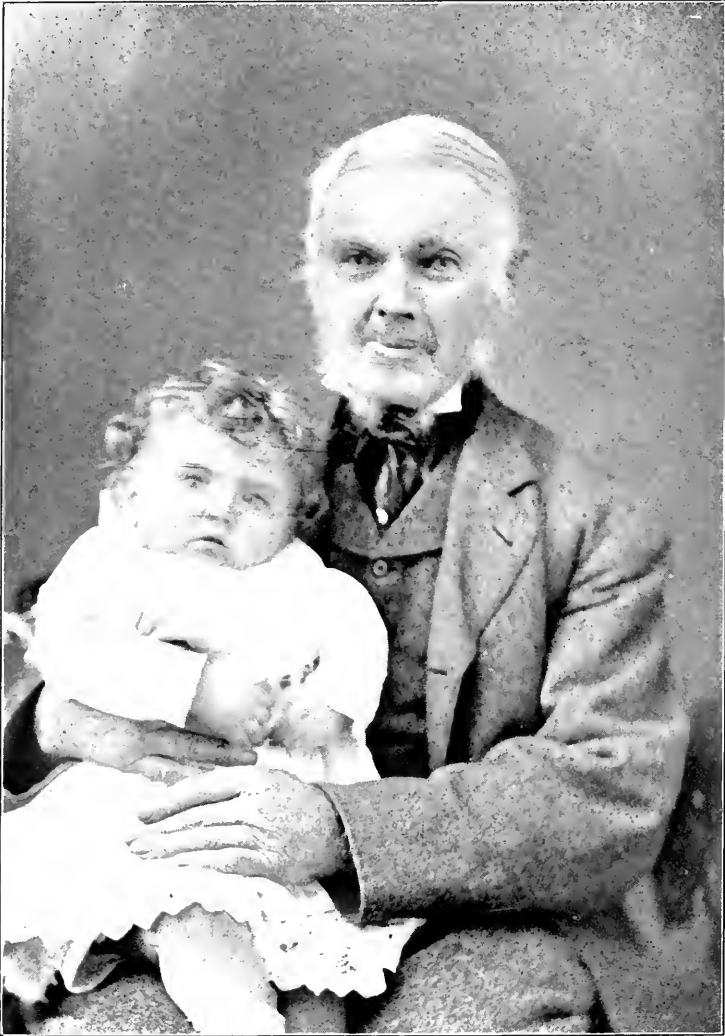
KIRKOSWALD BRANCH.

The earliest mention of this branch of the Goudie-Goldie family was found in the ancient church-yard of Kirkoswald, which is a coast village in the Carrick district in Ayrshire, Scotland, where some of the ancestors lie buried. In this church-yard were also interred the mortal remains of several characters mentioned in connection with the life of the poet Robert Burns, among them, "Tam O'Shanter" and "Souter Johnnie." In this old and picturesque hamlet Burns spent his seventeenth summer in the study of mensuration and made good progress.

The inscriptions were copied from the church-yard of Kirkmichael:

Erected
by
WILLIAM GOUDIE²
in memory of
GILBERT GOUDIE his father,
late farmer in Tradunnoch,
who died 1st January, 1769, aged 59 years.
and
AGNES GOUDIE
his mother
who died October 9th, 1788.
and JEAN his daughter
who died 20th December, 1812, aged 10 months.
also the said
WILLIAM GOUDIE²,
died 28th April, 1813, aged 60.
also his wife
JANET McCLURE
died 25th January, 1837, aged 69.
Erected to the memory of
JAMES GOUDIE³
mason, Crosshills.
who departed this life, 12th April
1871, aged 76 years.
also
AGNES GOUDIE⁴
daughter of the above
died at Crosshill
25th August, 1839.

There is a "Memorial Stone" in the Kirkoswald Cemetery, Ayrshire, erected by a William Goudie in memory of his wife, Jane Kennedy, who died at Girvan 14th November, 1863, aged 26 years. Also William Goudie his son who died at Girvan 19th December, 1861, aged 26 years. Also David Goudie his son who died 4th January, 1866, aged 23 years. Also the above William Goudie, who died at Girvan, 22d April, 1889, aged 86 years. James Goudie, son of the above, died at Girvan 19th June, 1904, aged 63 years. Also Margaret Goudie, youngest daughter



JOHN GOLDIE
(Botanist).

and last member of this family of the said William Goudie, who died at Girvan 26 April, 1911, aged 72 years.

This was evidently the William Goudie, brother of those who removed to Ontario, Canada, and his family. The ages correspond with the dates in the Canadian families. See inscriptions from the church-yards in Ayrshire.

The authentic history of this family begins with the name of one:

Gilbert Goudie¹ (1), whose tombstone is in the Kirkmichael church-yard in Ayrshire, Scotland; but there can be no doubt of its being descended from the ancient family of millers so long settled at Cragie Mill on the Ceznock in the parish of Galston; a family that has produced many distinguished men in Scotland and its representatives in other lands have given a good account of themselves. This Gilbert Goudie was a farmer in Tradunnoch, Ayrshire. The inscription on his monument shows that he died 4th January, 1769, aged 69 years, and that Agnes his widow died 9th October, 1788, aged 88 years. The number of his children is not known.

Second Generation.

CHILDREN OF GILBERT AND AGNES GOUDIE.

William Goudie² (1), son of Gilbert¹ (1) and Agnes . . . was buried in the church-yard of Kirkmichael in the same lot as his parents, and the inscription says he died 28th April, 1813, aged 60 years. His wife, Janet McClure*, died 28th January, 1837, aged 69 years and was buried by his side. He it was who erected the monument in memory of his father and mother in this ancient church-yard. There were no less than seven children in this family, named as follows: John, William, David, Gilbert, James, Mrs. Farquair and Mrs. Glover.

Third Generation.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND JANET McCLURE.

1. **John Goldie**³ (1), son of William² (1) and Janet (McClure) Goudie, was born in the parish of Kirkoswald, Ayrshire, Scotland, March 21, 1793. In early life he was a great lover of the plants and flowers of the fields and forests, and to make a collection of them, drying and preserving them, and classifying them with proper names, was his delight. After securing a good education in the local schools he served an apprenticeship as a gardener, and he afterwards entered into the Glasgow Botanic Gardens and there received a thorough scientific training in botany. He finally entered the University and turning his attention to languages became a fair linguist. The Greek and Latin classics were

The above brief memorandum of some incidents in the life of the late John Goldie, botanist, was compiled mostly from memory. Nearly all of his journals, sketches and incidents of his travels were unfortunately lost by the destruction of his residence in a fire soon after he came to Canada to reside. This memorial is necessarily abridged but will be of interest to all who bear the Goudie-Goldie name.

NOTE.—From a letter received from Mr. David McClure of Fulton, N. Y., in relation to the kinship between the Goudies or Goldies and McClures I learn that the latter hailed from the neighborhood of Girvan, Kilkerran, Maybole and vicinity. His father, John McClure, was first cousin of Mr. Goudie of Girvan and his children, Maggie and James (both deceased) were first cousins of the Goldies in Guelph, Ontario, that is, of Mr. James Goldie, lately deceased, his mother being a McClure. John McClure married Margaret McClellan of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, a family from which Gen. George B. McClellan came. David McClure of Fulton, N. Y., is the last of this family, his son, Malcolm Foster McClure, having died seven years ago at the age of 25; and had made a reputable name in journalism.

—EDITOR.

his favorites, but he also acquired some proficiency in Hebrew and in modern languages. On the 18th of June, 1815, the day the Battle of Waterloo was fought, he was married to MARGARET SMITH, daughter of James Smith of Monkwood Grove, a famous botanist and florist of his day.

The Government having resolved to send an expedition to the coast of Africa to explore the Congo River, Mr. Goldie applied for the position of botanist, and obtained the appointment conditional on passing an examination in botany, and on the day of marriage he left for Edinburgh to undergo the test. Having satisfied his examiners he proceeded to London to join the expedition, but at the last minute, through political wire-pulling he found himself superseded and therefore returned home. In this disappointment he was most fortunate. The coast fevers were too much for the European, and the expedition was shortly forced to return to England, minus its botanist and many of the officers and crew.

In the spring of 1817 by advice of Dr. Hooker, Mr. Goldie sailed from the port of Leith for America, accompanied by his brother-in-law Robert Smith; but through stress of weather the ship was forced to put into the harbor of Halifax. Having left the ship here he explored the country for some distance around and collected specimens of the new and rare plants in the vicinity; then he proceeded to explore the north shore of New Brunswick. He made numerous sketches of the coast scenery with notes on the geology and botany of the various places he visited, but these were lost in the conflagration alluded to.

He often mentioned the "*Calypsa Borealis*" found near the Bay of Chaleur. Having pretty well examined that part of the country he thence proceeded to Montreal and Quebec. While in the former city he met with Mr. Frederick Pursh the botanist, who presented him with a copy of his work on American plants and who gave him much useful information in regard to his future movements and investigations. From Montreal he travelled on foot to Albany, carefully examining the productions of the country. He had letters of introduction to the Governor of New York State by whom he was kindly received, and from him obtained such information as greatly forwarded his researches. He then became acquainted with the late Dr. John Torrey, the eminent botanist, then a young man and an ardent student.

After remaining in New York and vicinity for a time exploring and collecting, he turned his attention to New Jersey. This state he often spoke of, as the finest field for the study of botany that he ever travelled. A certain locality in the neighborhood of Quaker Bridge in South Jersey was particularly rich in rare plants. A great part of the state was gone over, and a large collection of plants made and carried to New York for shipment home. This was never heard of afterwards. During the winter of 1818 Mr. Goldie taught school in Amsterdam, a town in the Mohawk Valley in the state of New York. Proceeding in the spring to Montreal, and thence in June 1819 to Pittsburgh, Penn., he travelled on foot most of the way for the purpose of investigating the botanical treasures of the various districts he would pass through. Having returned to Montreal in the fall of the year he sailed for Scotland, taking all his botanical collections with him.

In the year 1824 Mr. Goldie was employed to gather and take charge of a large collection of plants, trees and shrubs for the new Botanical Gardens that were then being formed at St. Petersburg, Russia. After his engagement terminated, he desired to investigate the productions of the country as far as the time at his disposal would allow. With the assistance of Dr. Fisher, the Director of the Botanical Gardens, who was an old college friend of his, he was able to get pass-

ports to visit all parts of the country, and was thus enabled to make good use of his time in collecting. When he returned to Scotland he took with him a number of plants which had not been introduced into that country; among those were the "Pinus pichta" (now the "Abies Siberia"), a gigantic heracleum which was formerly used as a forage plant for cattle; he took with him also the double-flowering "Paeonia tenuifolia" and many novelties of his discovery.

About the year 1830 Mr. Goldie again visited Russia and spent considerable time travelling about. The Government at this time wishing to make use of his skill and knowledge in botany, requested him to investigate and report to it upon the flora of some of the more recently acquired territory. This was a notable attestation of his proficiency in this subject. He was, however, compelled to decline the task. He had begun a business as florist before leaving home and consequently could not be absent for so long a time as would be necessary. In the autumn of the year he returned to Scotland. In the course of his wanderings through Canada he formed a favorable opinion of the country, and came with his family in 1844, settling in Ayr, Ontario, where he continued to reside until his death in June 1886, being in his 94th year. His change of home did not modify his love for the flowers of the field and forest, and though no longer professionally he still made many collecting tours through the country-side, often accompanied by botanical friends.

A wood fern was discovered by John Goldie and named by Hooker "Aspidium Goldianum".

His family consisted of eight children, four sons and four daughters, all of whom are now (1917) dead.

2. William Goudie³ (2), son of William² and Janet (McClure) Goudie, was of Girvan, Scotland.

3. Gilbert Goudie³ (2), son of William² (1) and Janet (McClure) Goudie, settled in the western section of the United States. In a letter written by John Goldie the botanist of date March 1854 he refers to his brother, Gilbert Goudie, who seems to have come to America earlier than the other families of this branch. He was writing to his son James in Paterson, N. J., when on his way to Ayr, Ontario, to come by way of the Erie Road, and stop off at Olean which was about sixty miles from Dunkirk or Buffalo and make inquiry about his uncle Gilbert, but to remember that he would be known by the name of Goudie. He lived there several years, married a woman of Dutch or German extraction and had to do with a sawmill. It may be about twenty years since we heard from him. About four years ago we heard he had moved to Iowa but did not procure his address. His wife's relatives still live about Olean. You will find some one about the mills who knew him when there. Mrs. Mary E. Armstrong whose mother was a Goudie of the Canadian branch says she remembers a visitor to her grandfather (the botanist) named Joseph Goudie who while there mentioned a sister Cornelia. He was to have come from Iowa. This Joseph must have been a son of Gilbert Goudie.

4. James Goudie³ (2), son of William² (1) and Janet (McClure) Goudie, was styled "Mason of Crosshill" in the parish of Kirkmichael, Ayrshire, but the family in Canada say their James was "of Dunbarton." Why, then, we ask, was the monument to James Goudie, mason, of Crosshill erected in this family lot? This James was twice married. The parish records contain the following: "James Goudie and Jane Couper both of this parish were booked the 19th and married at Crosshill 23d Feb. 1835, by Rev. Mr. Gray of Mabole." By this union there were

three children as will hereafter appear. She died April 4, 1848, of consumption, aged 34 years. His second wife was MARION FULTON of Kirkoswald with whom he was booked the 24th and married the 25th of March 1849, by Rev. Mr. Maule. He died 12th April 1871, aged 76 years. Children as follows:—

- I. AGNES GOUDIE, eldest daughter of James Goudie of Crosshill, mason, and Jane Couper was born July 1st, and baptized 3d, 1837, by Rev. John MacEwan.
- II. ALEXANDER GOUDIE, son of James Goudie of Crosshill, Kirkmichael, mason, and Jane Couper, born April 7th and baptized 14th by Rev. John MacEwan.
- III. JAMES GOUDIE, second son of James Goudie, mason in Crosshill, and Jane Couper, born May 2d and baptized 5th 1841 by Rev. John MacEwan. Died March 24, 1848. "Mason's child."
- IV. MARION GOUDIE, daughter of James Goudie, mason, Crosshill, and Marion Fulton, born July 26th, and baptized by Rev. Mr. Maule.
- V. JANE GOUDIE, 3d daughter of James Goudie, mason, Crosshill, and Marion Fulton, born Dec. 29, 1852, and baptized by Rev. James Crawford.
- VI. WILLIAM GOUDIE, "mason's child," Crosshill, died Sept. 5, 1848.

5. **Geils Goudie**³ (1), daughter of William² (1), was married to JOHN TRAQUAIR, farmer, Cardross, who died there in 1876, by whom she had six children. She died in January, 1891, aged 91 years. Children named as follows:—

- I. JAMES TRAQUAIR⁴, born Dec. 22, 1830; married ELIZABETH EWING EDMOND and had issue, Helen Geils, John, James, Peter, Edmond, Alexander-Ferrier, William-Edmond; all residing at MacDonald Mills, Sask., Canada. Thomas Edmond Traquair is now with the Canadian Scottish in France. With the removal of these brothers from Cardross the name ceases to exist in that parish. At one time there were five families, all cousins in that district.
- II. AGNES TRAQUAIR⁴, born April 3, 1833; was married to JAMES MILLER who was outside manager of the William Denny Co., shipbuilders, Dumbarton, Scotland, for many years. He was a man of exceptional character, his place of residence being Dalreoch Cottage, Dumbarton. She died in March, 1903. He died in December, 1914. No issue.
- III. HELEN TRAQUAIR⁴, born Dec. 11, 1837, was married to Alexander Ferrier, Cardross Mill, Cardross. Owing to their position as millers and grain merchants they were well known and respected in the community. She died Dec. 9, 1809. He died January, 1916.
- IV. JEAN TRAQUAIR⁴, born July 31, 1835, and died unmarried in 1847.
- V. JOHN TRAQUAIR, born Oct. 1, 1840, died a bachelor and farmer in 1907.

6. **Janet Goudie**³ (1), daughter of William² (1), was married to RICHARD GLOVER, a weaver in Kilmarnock and who died June 26, 1891, aged 87 years. She had two daughters, Jean who died unmarried and who was the wife of McCULLY, and had three sons, viz: Richard now residing at Cardross, Dumbartonshire; Robert, whose business is Cooper, Dennison & Walkden, Bath St., Glasgow, and Hugh, now deceased.

7. **David Goudie**³ (6), son of William² (1) and Agnes Goudie, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1809; married Aug. 19, 1833, to JESSIE MCCALL of Ayr, Scotland, by whom two children born there. In 1844 the family removed to Mont-



JOHN GOLDIE, ESQ.

real, Canada, where Mr. Goudie engaged in the last-making business. On Sept. 13, 1846, he was drowned in the St. Lawrence River at Montreal. His age was 37 years. His widow soon returned to Ayr, Scotland, to make a home for herself and children with her parents, but only remained one year when she returned to Montreal where they lived till 1853. In 1858 they moved to Ayr, Ontario. For children see forward.

Fourth Generation.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND MARGARET SMITH GOLDIE.

1. **William Goldie**⁴ (4), probably eldest son of John³ (1) and Margaret (Smith) Goldie, died unmarried and was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, Westchester Co., N. Y. He was a gardener by occupation; a Presbyterian in religious conviction.
2. **John Goldie**⁴ (2), second son of John³ (1) and Margaret (Smith) Goldie, was born in the parish of Kirkoswald, Ayrshire, Scotland, 1823 and received what little education he had at the school in Kilroy, a small village near his home. When quite young, he was apprenticed to Mr. James McNab, of Old Toll, to learn the trade of millwright. While serving his time the railway between Ayr and Glasgow was built and Mr. McNab secured the contract for building the cars, in the construction of which he was ably assisted by his young apprentice. The family came to America in 1844, being preceded by a few years, by William, the eldest son, and James of Guelph, Ontario. They came direct to and settled at Greenfield near Ayr, where John Goldie obtained employment from Mr. George Baird, a well-known contractor of Blanford Township, with whom he worked for over a year. He subsequently worked as pattern-maker in Montreal for eighteen months. Returning he worked as millwright. He put all the machinery into his father's mill at Greenfield, which was subsequently burned. He then went into partnership in a saw-mill in Esquesing Township where he remained for several years. He returned to Galt in 1859 and with Hugh McCulloch formed a partnership and bought out the foundry business of James Crombie.

THE DUMFRIES FOUNDRY.

Then 22 hands were employed, but the record of the firm of Goldie & McCulloch has been one of steady progress, scarcely a year passing without an addition in building or new lines of machine-making being made to their rapidly increasing business until it has assumed the present vast proportions and is now the largest in the Dominion. While residing in Esquesing, he married ELIZABETH ALEXANDER who died leaving one son John who died at the age of twelve years. On Sept. 29, 1870, he married MISS MARY RODGERS, daughter of Alexander and Rebecca (Wells) Rodgers who was born near the village of Ayr, Ontario, in 1839 and survives her husband. He died in Galt, Ont., April 12, 1896, in his 74th year. He was one of the oldest, best known, most worthy and highly respected citizens of that city, where the greater part of his life was spent. He was always ready to do all in his power for the advancement and development of the city and lived to see it one of the greatest manufacturing centres in the Dominion. His life was careful, correct, temperate and methodical in all his habits, and from these reasons was singularly free from illness. He was a man of sterling qualities, firm but not obstinate in his convictions, energetic and reliable in all of his business dealings and thoroughly honorable in every relation of his life. While he was a man of public spirit and deeply interested in current events, he did not covet political preferment

and declined to serve in office. He was head of one of the largest and most successful business firms in Canada. Quiet, unassuming and domestic, he was modest about his benefactions and concealed his acts of benevolence.

While he was strictly devoted to his business interests he found time for recreation and study. He was a deep reader and careful student, an observer of more than ordinary ability. He combined in himself the scholar, the scientist and the man of business. He was interested in the Astronomical Society of Ontario, and had a well fitted observatory of his own in which he spent many happy hours. He was a supporter of the Mechanics Institute of Galt, and was for several years Vice-President of the Hospital Trust. He was an honored member of the Presbyterian Church and a consistent Christian.

"After a while life's rush shall cease,
This throbbing heart find sweet release.
After a while this throbbing brain
Shall rest from sorrow, toil and pain.
After a while this burdened Soul
Shall reach in Heaven the long-sought goal".

At the time of his decease the Town Council passed Resolutions of Condolence by a unanimous vote taken standing, and attended the funeral, one of the largest ever seen in the city, in a body. Employees of the business house also attended in a body as did the members of the Curling Club. The pallbearers were six nephews of the deceased. The stores and other places of business were closed, and the bells on Trinity church and on the Town Hall were tolled. At his funeral the words of Shakespeare were quoted as appropriate to the character of Mr. Goldie:

"His life was gentle; and the elements
So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, This was a man".

By his second wife John Goldie had two children, viz:

- I. ALEXANDER RODGERS GOLDIE⁵ who married in 1897 NORA GIBSON of Berlin, Ontario, and has three children.
 - (1) JOHN GIBSON GOLDIE⁶, born in 1899.
 - (2) ALEXANDER GIBSON GOLDIE⁶, born in 1903.
 - (3) MARY MACDONALD GOLDIE⁶, born in 1906.

His wife having died in 1906 he married in 1911 GRACE ELIZABETH WILSON of Burford, Ont., by whom he had two more children as will presently appear. Mr. Goldie succeeded his father as head of the manufacturing business styled the "Goldie & McCulloch Company Limited" and resides in the city of Galt, Ontario, Canada.

- (4) WILSON RODGERS GOLDIE⁶ born in 1916.
 - (5) MARGARET ELIZABETH GOLDIE⁶ born in 1916. } Twins.
- II. CHARLOTTE ELEANOR GOLDIE⁵ was married in 1903 to J. C. BRECKENRIDGE and has three children. She resides in Galt, Ontario.
 - (1) JOHN GOLDIE BRECKENRIDGE⁶, born in 1905.
 - (2) RONALD CAMPBELL BRECKENRIDGE⁶, born in 1908.
 - (3) MARGARET ELEANOR BRECKENRIDGE⁶, born in 1913.

3. Elizabeth Goldie⁴ (2), eldest daughter of John³ (1) and Margaret (Smith) Goldie, born in Ayrshire, Scotland, and died May 12, 1854. She was the wife of



JAMES GOLDIE, ESQ.

SYDNEY SMITH who was born near London, England, and died Sept. 15, 1878, aged 66 years. Her daughter believes she was about 34 years of age at the time of her demise. They lived at Galt, Ontario, and belonged to the English Church. Both buried in Galt, Ont. Their only child is Anne M. Anderson of Windsor, Ontario, formerly Miss Anne Marion Smith; born Aug. 19, 1852; was married to JAMES ANDERSON Nov. 26, 1874.

4. **James Goldie**⁴ (2), third son of John³ (1) and Margaret (Smith) Goldie, was born in Monkwood Grove, Ayrshire, Scotland, Nov. 6, 1824; married FRANCIS OWEN in the city of New York. He was educated in his native village, where he took a great interest in botany, gardening and floriculture, following in his love of nature the example of his father, a trait that was with him to the end of his long life, as the beautiful grounds of his residence still testify. In 1842 he came to America, landing in New York, where for some time he had charge of the grounds of the late Roswell L. Colt, of Paterson, N. J. He was later in the flour and lumber business in Utica, N. Y.

In 1860 he came to Guelph, Ontario, Canada, where he built the "Speedvale Mill", better known as "Pipes Mill". Here he managed the business successfully till 1868. When the "People's Mills" were burned down he purchased the site and erected much larger mills, which have since been added to and are now among the foremost in Ontario. This plant he successfully conducted personally, making a splendid reputation for their goods, until 1898, when it was formed into a joint stock company, "The James Goldie Company Limited", of which he was the president. So extensive was his reputation as a miller that he was at one time elected to the presidency of the Canadian Millers Association.

His executive ability was also shown in other lines. He was president of the Millers and Manufacturers Insurance Company of Toronto since its organization, and was a director for years of the Gore Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Galt. As a citizen of the city of Galt he always took deep interest in the Guelph General Hospital, for several years serving on the Board of Directors of that institution where his business ability, his shrewdness and other splendid qualities made his services very valuable.

In the lines affecting the health and beauty of the city he manifested enthusiastic interest. His love of nature was shown in his encouragement of the beautiful, he taking an interest in the Guelph Horticultural Society, and his residence was a concrete example of what was beautiful. He was a fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society of England, the ruling authority on botany and horticulture. His love of nature also extended to natural history, and his collection of pheasants and other birds, including the swans which for years sailed on the waters of the Speed above the dam, opposite his residence, was a valuable one.

Fraternally, he was a Mason, having joined the body in Utica, N. Y., during his residence there. Shortly after his arrival in Guelph, Speed Lodge, A. F. and A. M., was organized, he being one of the charter members.

Politically the late James Goldie was for many years a Liberal, but in 1876 he joined the Conservative party, on the "National Policy", and was afterwards a staunch member of that organization, contesting South Wellington in 1876 against Mr. Donald Gurthrie, and in 1878 and 1882, against the late James Innis, though unsuccessful on each occasion.

He was a staunch member of the Congregational Church, of which he was a trustee and an honorary deacon, the latter appointment having been made as a tribute to his valued services in connection with the church.

He was married at New York in 1848 to FRANCES OWEN, of Montgomeryshire, Wales, the union proving a most happy one, only being broken in 1908 when she passed away, loved and regretted by every member of the family. Mr. Goudie died at the Guelph Hospital Nov. 3, 1912, it being on the Sabbath, at the age of 88 years, of which 52 had been spent in Guelph. He had been very active up to the time of his death, all his faculties being unimpaired except a slight deafness, but advanced age claimed its own and he passed peacefully away without apparent suffering.

Resolutions of condolence were passed at a meeting of the City Council and by several organizations with which he had been identified, in which his character was beautifully delineated and sympathy for the family expressed. His funeral was attended at his late residence, "Hafod", the pallbearers being members of the Goldie family connection.

His family consisted of eight children of whom hereafter, their names being James O., William, Roswell, Lincoln and Margaret.

5. **Jane Goldie**⁴ (2), second daughter of John³ (1) and Margaret (Smith) Goldie, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1828; was married in 1847 in Ayr, Ontario, to ANDREW McEWAN*, son of Walter and Janet (Craig) McEwan. He came to Canada in a sailing vessel during the "early forties", being six weeks on the voyage. He took up a large farm and was one of the pioneers in the Township. He being the only musician in the community, he was often pulled out of bed to play the violin at the rural dances. He was also a good bass singer and could read music well. Having the only horse in the neighborhood he was often called to move families from place to place and was wont to tell his children of thus transporting a newly-wedded couple with all their belongings to their new home in the clearing. He was a great reader and possessed of a fruitful memory. In his last letter, written when 91 years of age, he stated that he was writing "by the rule of thumb". When

*A REMARKABLE AGE.

MR. ANDREW McEWAN CELEBRATES HIS 95th BIRTHDAY.

In this age of rapidly recurring events, it requires something of remarkable import to leave its impress on the mind. Of events of more or less magnitude this community usually has its full share, but on Saturday evening last a number of citizens had the pleasure of attending a function of unusual interest. Birthday parties are common enough, to be sure, yet few people have the honor and pleasure of participating in a 95th anniversary. The citizen who attained that patriarchal age on March 27th, 1910, was Mr. Andrew McEwan, a gentleman who has resided here or in the immediate vicinity for the greater part of his life. The subject of the brief reference is truly a remarkable man. Of Lowland Scotch nativity, he inherited the brawn and sinew of that hardy race in a marked degree and has seldom experienced even a day's illness throughout his long life. What is quite as remarkable he still retains almost all his faculties comparatively unimpaired and joined in the festivities and rejoicings of the evening with quite as much zest and animation as the youngest member of the party.

Coming to his adopted country while a young man, he readily adapted himself to local conditions and passed through all the vicissitudes incident to pioneer life, hewing out for himself a home in the primeval forest and enduring all the hardships of the early settlers. Later in life he was employed in business pursuits, serving as manager and bookkeeper for many years with the late David Goldie. It was not, in fact, until after he passed his 90th birthday that Mr. McEwan began to feel the weight of years on his shoulders, and even to-day may truly be said to be the most remarkably well preserved man of his age to be met with anywhere. Not only is he physically strong and rugged, but his mental faculties are bright and keen, his whole bearing giving the impression of one in the early seventies. Starting out in life with a good education, he has been a keen observer of current events. His reading has also been of a wide and thoughtful character, and there are few subjects with which he is not thoroughly conversant.

Under such circumstances and environments it was not surprising that the host of friends who gathered to congratulate Mr. McEwan on this particular anniversary indulged in unrestrained merriment. Not only did they make the welkin ring with song and jest, but a trio of Ayr's grandfathers drew sweet strains from piano and violin, and were heartily encoored by the veteran lover of good music. The program was as unique as it was pleasing. . . . To add to the enjoyment of the evening refreshment was served and not one of the number assembled will soon forget Mr. McEwan's 95th anniversary of his natal day. That he may have many returns of the happy event is the wish of a wide circle of friends.—Canadian Paper.



JESSIE McEWAN.



MARY E. ARMSTRONG.

his farm had become productive he would take a load of wheat to Dundas, a distance of 35 miles, and exchange it for family supplies. After leaving the farm he was employed as bookkeeper for his brother-in-law, David Goldie, in his extensive milling business. Mrs. Jane (Goldie) McEwan was a most beautiful woman. Her only portrait was painted by an artist named John McCurdy in Scotland who had become enamored of her. Years after her sister made diligent search for this picture but failed to find it. She was of a very amiable disposition and excellent in the use of the needle and in the making of most delicate embroideries, always tracing her own patterns. Mr. McEwan died in 1911 and was buried by the side of his wife, who had died in 1862 when a young woman, near Ayr, Ontario. There were seven children named as follows:—

- I. MARGARET MCEWAN, born March 17, 1848, in Ayr, Ontario; was married in 1880 to THOMAS HUNTER who was born near Lauder, Berwickshire, Scotland, came to America in 1873, settled near Richmond, Va., and lived there until his death in 1883. His widow is now living at New Haven, Conn. The Hunters were of an old Scotch race and removed to Ulster, Ireland where they were "Gentlemen Farmers" and raised great numbers of sheep for the market. They were Protestants and were hated by the Catholic Irish. Thomas Hunter had "death heads" and "crossbones" sent him as a warning and finally sold out and emigrated to Virginia where he purchased a large plantation and engaged in stock raising. One of his brothers was shot from behind a hedge during the "Irish Risings" when returning from market.
- II. WALTER MCEWAN, born Jan. 6, 1850, near Ayr, Ontario; married in 1874 to DORCAS ANDERSON, an English lady, and resides in Galt, Ont. Millwright.
- III. JOHN MCEWAN, born Oct. 1, 1851, died Sept. 6, 1871.
- IV. JESSIE MCEWAN, born Nov. 1, 1853, is now living in New Haven, Conn., unmarried.
- V. MARY E. MCEWAN, born Aug. 4, 1856, near Ayr, Ontario; was married July 7, 1888, in Weymouth, Mass., to ANDREW BROWN ARMSTRONG, who was born in Selkirk, Scotland, May 16, 1869. He was a descendant of the old Border family of Armstrong sometime of "Glenockie Tower". They resided in Weymouth, Mass., for several years and then went abroad. He died March 11, 1911, in Manchester, England, and was buried there. A few months later his widow returned to America and is now living at Tenafly, N. J.
- VI. ELIZABETH-JANE MCEWAN, born Dec. 25, 1858; was married to ROBERT ANDERSON, born in Ayr, Ontario, March 11, 1856, son of *Walter and Mary Anderson who came to Canada about 1835 and died in Ayr, Ontario. This family now resides in Westminster, British Columbia. Their oldest son, Goldie Anderson, named for his grandfather, died in France, a soldier, in 1916. Mr. Anderson is a hardware merchant.

*Mr. Anderson was born in a cottage between Insielaw Inn and Etrick Kirk. When he was a boy Sir Walter Scott was a frequent visitor at his mother's house and wrote down notes from her recitation, concerning interesting facts she possessed relating to the district, and when a boy Mr. Anderson had many opportunities of meeting the great poet. He was also familiar with James Hogg the Etrick shepherd and poet. His wife was born near Moss-paul but he made her acquaintance in Canada. At the time, 1835, several families decided to emigrate. He sailed from Annan, an unlikely place and friends and neighbors for six weeks previous to their departure rendered all necessary assistance in baking oatmeal cakes. The cart in which, with their belongings, they were conveyed to Annan, also transported no less than six barrels of oatcakes, which were to keep them hale and hearty for the long voyage of fifty days across the Atlantic.

VII. FRANCES OWEN McEWAN, born May 17, 1860; is living unmarried in Westminster, British Columbia.

6. **Margaret Goldie**⁴ (2), daughter of John³ (1) and Margaret (Smith) Goldie, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, and came to Canada with her parents in 1844, where she was married to WILLIAM CAVEN who was born in Kirkcolm in Wigtonshire, Scotland, Dec. 26, 1836. His family emigrated to Canada and he spent his boyhood days on a farm near Ayer, Ontario. He graduated from the Theological Seminary of the United Presbyterian Church, Toronto, Canada, in 1859. He entered the ministry and became professor of Exegetical Theology and Biblical Criticism in Knox College, Toronto, in 1866, and principal of the institution in 1873. He was prominent in the movement which led to the union of the various branches of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. His son is Dr. James G. Caven of Toronto. A persistent effort was made to procure the full record of this family, but the letters forwarded were not replied to.

7. **David Goldie**⁴ (2), youngest son of John³ (1) and Margaret (Smith) Goldie, was born in Kirkoswold, Ayrshire, Scotland, in the year 1832, came to Canada with his parents in the year 1844 and settled near the village of Ayr, Ontario.

The following appreciation written by an intimate friend and associate of David Goldie by especial request of the family, comprises so much that is beautiful that it has been accepted as perfectly proper for the biography of this branch of the Goudie-Goldie family.

"Coming to Canada in 1882, I lived for the next twelve years—until his death—on the most intimate personal and business relations with Mr. Goldie, most of the time as a member of the household, and during this time there grew up an intimacy and friendship between us such as I believe is seldom attained between two men and which gave me an opportunity of studying the character, aye the very soul, of the man as is rarely given by one man to another.

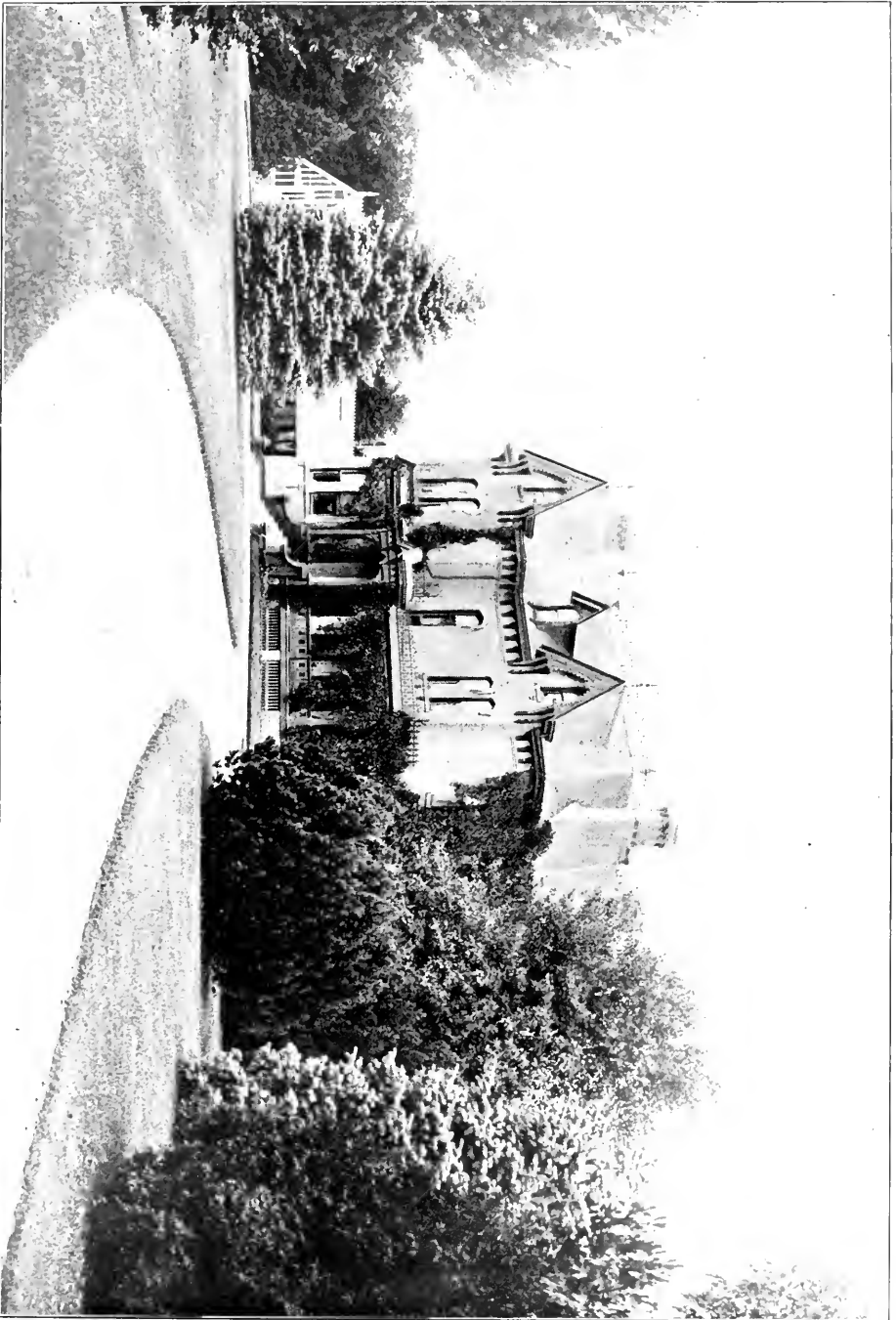
"At the time of my arrival the new system of roller milling was just being established in Canada and with his usual enterprise Mr. Goldie was among the first to remodel and enlarge his plant and in due course reaped the reward in business profits which in a few years made him one of the leading manufacturers of the Province. This did not mean a large fortune as fortunes go nowadays, but gave him ample means for his modest ambitions. About this time it became necessary for Mr. Goldie to build a new house for his large and growing family, and to this end he secured a site between the mill and the village of Ayr on a bluff overlooking the river Nith. On this he erected a spacious house and laid out the grounds in such a manner with lawns and flowerbeds, trees and shrubs, that in a few years 'The Gore' became a place of beauty unsurpassed by any residence in Western Ontario. The house itself while not elaborate was, as intended, commodious and homelike and furnished in good taste. Works of Art were not numerous, for Mr. Goldie was a lover of Nature rather than Art and his idea of a house was more of a place where his large family of ten should grow up in comfort and freedom rather than in an Art Museum.

"Mrs. Goldie was a devoted wife and mother, and their family life among their children was as full of happiness and as nearly ideal as believed is ever given mortals to enjoy.

"Mr. Goldie's school education was interrupted by the removal of the family to Canada when he was eleven years of age, where work even of the youngest was a necessity, and the means of further schooling were limited. But David Goldie, naturally of keen intelligence, did not become a drudge like many under pioneer



DAVID GOLDIE, ESQ.



THE "GORE," CANADA.

conditions, but under the influence and stimulus of educated and refined parents carried on his education by means of reading which made him, if not a scholar in the strict sense of the word, a broad-minded man with a wide outlook in life which with a large-heartedness and generous nature produced a man such as one rarely meets in any walk of life. Modest and unassuming even in the days of prosperity he was loved, respected and honored by a whole countryside as well as by those who knew him in wider fields.

"In business his integrity was unquestioned. His word was as good as his bond. But business with him was not mere money making, and for those who say there is no room for sentiment in business, I could tell many a tale of the sympathetic helping hand held out to the struggling and needy never told beyond his office.

"Outside his business David Goldie's interests were first of the country, agricultural and horticultural, and if he had any hobby it was horticulture and botany—an inheritance from his father and shared by his brother, the late James Goldie of Guelph. He loved to ride behind a good horse, but had no liking for ostentation even in this matter.

"But his interest was not confined to the country. By constant reading he knew what was going on in the great world outside and took a deep interest in all social reforms, in politics, and in religion, for he was essentially a religious man, but in no narrow sense of the word, and could always appreciate other points of view than his own. A staunch Presbyterian and a generous supporter of his church, his sympathies were wider than sect.

"In politics nothing could better illustrate his broad-mindedness and the confidence in him of those who knew him best than the fact of his having been offered the election without contest to membership in the House of Commons at Ottawa by both political parties at the same time for his home constituency of South Waterloo. This mark of esteem deeply touched him, but he had no love for public life and after due consideration he declined the honor.

"During a busy life he had less opportunity for travel than he would have desired, for few men saw more or appreciated more when abroad than Mr. David Goldie. Besides various trips in Canada and the United States, he however, enjoyed several voyages to Europe and once visited the West Indies.

"I have written at greater length than I intended, but I have been led on by my heart as well as my recollections to write so of one whom I knew and loved and one of whom I feel as I have felt these thirty years,

" 'He was a man, take him for all in all
I shall not look upon his like again'.

R. Neilson."

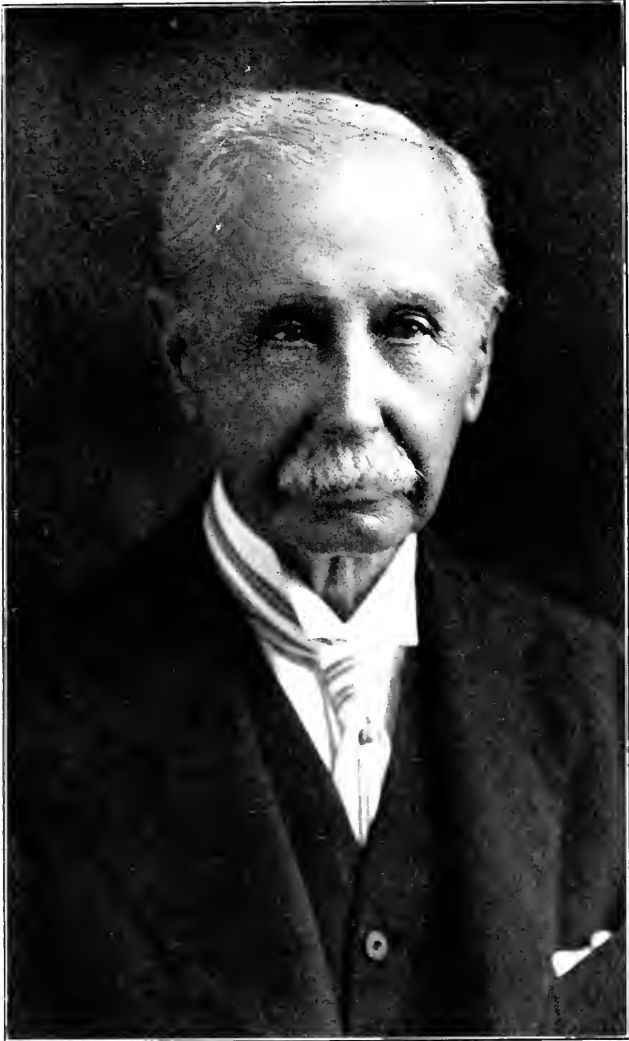
He married in Greenfield, Ayr, Ontario, December 31, 1869, ISABELLA MORAY EASTON, born in Langholm, Scotland, April 14, 1848, being the daughter of George Easton and Mary Hetherington of Edinburgh, and whose present home is in Ayr, Ontario, Canada. Children as follows:—

- I. JOHN GOLDIE⁵, born Oct. 25, 1870, in Greenfield, Ayr, Ontario, Canada; married there June 28, 1905, FLORENCE MARGARET DONALDSON, but has no children. He is now superintendent of Lake of the Woods Milling Co. and his place of residence Keewatin, Ontario.
- II. GEORGE E. GOLDIE⁵, born May 10, 1872, in Greenfield, Ayr, Ontario, Canada; married in Worcester, Mass., Sept. 8, 1904, LYDIA MAUD BARTON. He is now (1917) inspector of the Imperial War Office flour

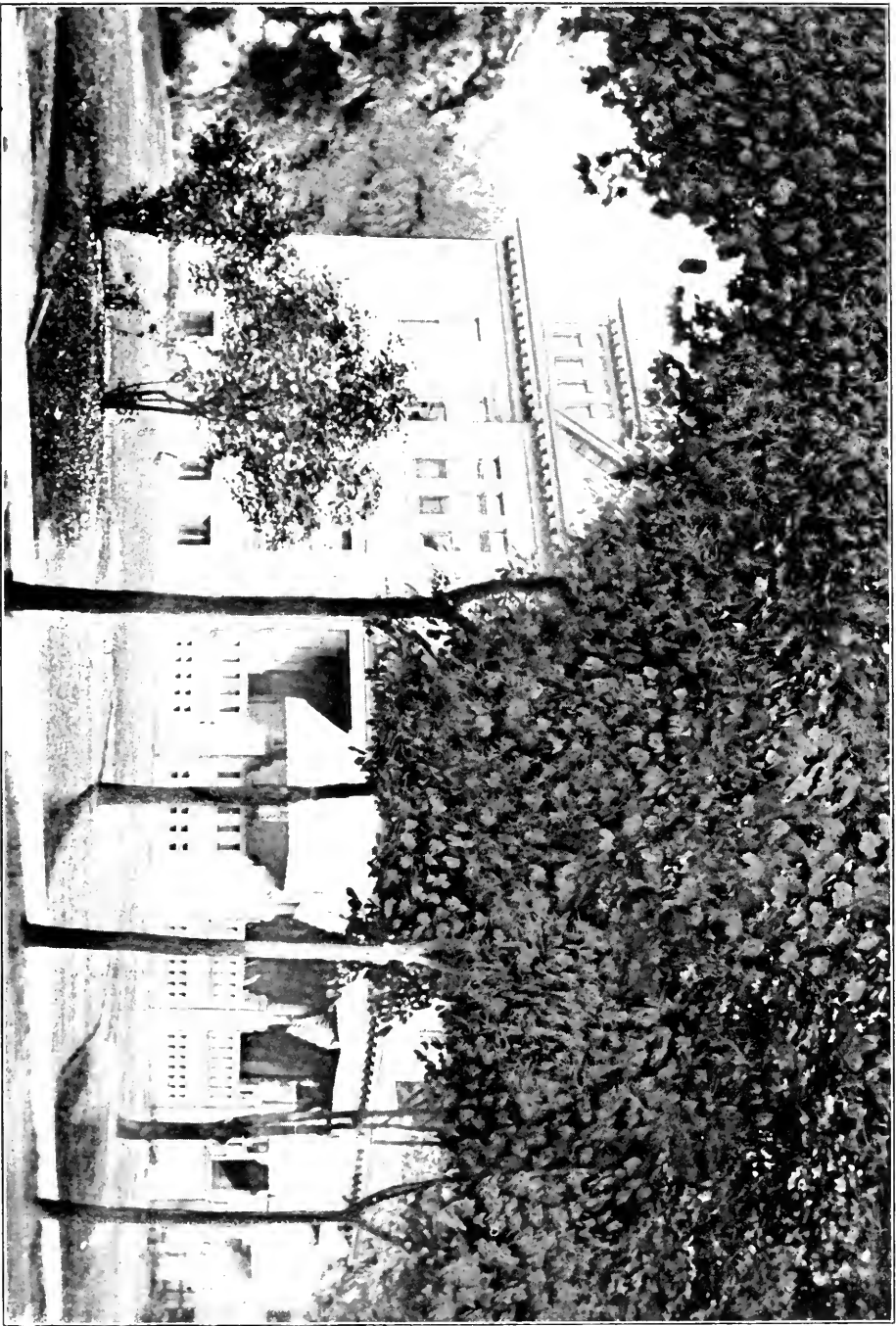
- shipping from Canada with residence at Montreal. His home address is Ayr, Ontario, Canada. One child, David Goldie.
- III. WILLIAM GOLDIE⁵, born Dec. 15, 1873, at Greenfield, Ayr, Ontario, Canada, and is now a physician living at 86 College st., Toronto, Canada.
 - IV. HERBERT GOLDIE⁵, born at Greenfield, Ayr, Ontario, Canada, Jan. 11, 1876; married at Petrolia, Ont., Nov. 2, 1904, KATHERINE JANE MACKENZIE. He is now engaged in the flour-milling business with the Lake of the Woods Manufacturing Company.
 - V. JAMES GOLDIE⁵, born at Greenfield, Ayr, Ontario, Canada, Nov. 4, 1877; married in Toronto, Canada, Feb. 20, 1913, JESSIE ROSS. He is now living at Okanagan Centre, British Columbia, where he is engaged in apple-growing. Has two daughters and one son.
 - VI. ANNA MARIA GOLDIE⁵, born in Greenfield, Ayr, Ontario, Canada, Oct. 4, 1879; was married in Ayr Oct. 31, 1907, to FREDERICK ADAM CLELAND and lives at Toronto, Canada. Her children are as follows:
 - (1) ISABEL EASTON CLELAND, b. Sept. 4, 1908.
 - (2) JAMES GOLDIE CLELAND, b. Aug. 11, 1911.
 - (3) ESTHER CROSBY CLELAND, b. June 1, 1915.
 - (4) WINNEFRED CLELAND, b. Nov. 25, 1916.
 - VII. ESTHER GOLDIE⁵, born May 20, 1882, at Greenfield, Ayr, Ontario, Canada. She is living in Ayr, unmarried.
 - VIII. EDWARD CROSBY GOLDIE⁵, born April 30, 1884, in Greenfield, Ayr, Ontario, Canada; married June 21, 1916, at London, England, MARGARET MARTYN MILLS. He is now a Major in the Canadian Expeditionary Force and has charge of the construction of light railroads on the Canadian Sector in France.
 - IX. THERESA LOUISA GOLDIE⁵, born Sept. 30, 1889, at Greenfield, Ayr, Ontario, Canada; was married at Ayr, Ont., Feb. 11, 1913, to WALTER ARTHUR CHAMBERLIN, who died of his wounds in France, May 6, 1917. She is living at Ayr, Ont., with her only child, James Arthur Chamberlin.
 - X. DAVID GOLDIE⁵, born in Ayr, Ontario, Canada, Oct. 31, 1891, and was drowned May 22, 1912.

8. Mary Goldie⁴ (3), daughter of John³ (1) and Margaret (Smith) Goldie, born July 3, 1834; was married April 9, 1862, to ANDREW MCILWRAITH, who was born Feb. 11, 1831. He was an accountant and a Presbyterian. She died April 19, 1911, and buried in Galt, Ontario. The following copied from an obituary notice: "Mary Goudie, relict of Andrew MacIlwraith, died at Galt, Ontario, in her 77th year. She came from Ayr, Scotland, with her parents in 1844 and settled in Greenfield, near Ayr, Ontario. She was the youngest of her father's family, and was predeceased by her husband nine years. She had lived in Galt for a number of years and was well known and highly esteemed. In religious faith she was a devout member of the Presbyterian church. Interred in Mount View Cemetery." Eight children as follows:—

- I. MARGARET MCILWRAITH⁵, born Dec. 15, 1863; was married to CHARLES TURNBULL, who was born Dec. 19, 1858.
- II. WILLIAM FORSYTH MCILWRAITH⁵, born March 9, 1867; married AMELIA CHUBB.
- III. JEAN CARRICK MCILWRAITH⁵, born April 10, 1870.
- IV. JOHN GOLDIE MCILWRAITH⁵, born March 21, 1872, deceased.



WILLIAM GOLDIE.



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM GOLDIE.

- v. THOMAS STEELE McILWRAITH⁵, born July 27, 1873, deceased.
- vi. DAVID GOLDIE McILWRAITH⁵, born Dec. 27, 1874.
- vii. ANDREW CAVEN McILWRAITH⁵, born Dec. 5, 1875, deceased.
- viii. MARY ELIZABETH OWEN McILWRAITH⁵, born Dec. 14, 1876; was married to ALBERT HENRY NICHOL who was born Oct., 1869.

The Cragie Family. The Cragies were an old Scotch family and lived for about 300 years on a farm called Big Middupplay in Neilson parish and not distant from Barrhead where Andrew Armstrong was born. The old writers describe this locality as comprising a most beautiful landscape. The lands were early possessed by the family of Crock for whom Crookston Castle was named.

CHILDREN OF DAVID³ (6).

1. **William Goldie⁴ (7)**, son of David³ (6) and Jessie (McCall) Goldie, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, April 27, 1835, and came to Montreal, Canada, with his parents in 1844, where he learned the cooperage business. He married NANCY MALONE of Ayr, Ontario, in 1862 and in 1864 removed with the family to Fenton, Genesee Co., Mich., where he engaged in the stave and cooperage business. On Oct. 30, 1874, his wife, by whom four children, died, and on Dec. 20, 1876, he married EMMA HALL, also of Fenton, Mich.

During this time he had been very successful in his business affairs and had accumulated a good deal of property, but in the panic of 1879 much of this was swept away by the failure of New York firms with whom he dealt. In 1880 he removed to Bay City, Mich., where he engaged very extensively in the lumber business and in the purchase and sale of timber lands. In 1881 his factories were burned and he was so badly injured by a fall that he was incapacitated for business for six months, and lost all he had gained.

Being possessed with an inventive proclivity he determined to try and recuperate his finances by the application of this attribute; and took up the improvement of wood-working machines for cutting shingles, veneers and staves, and spent about three years in the development of machinery along these lines of invention, from which he received a fair compensation. About this time his attention was called to the need of a railroad spike that would not mutilate the fibre of soft wood tile which the railroads were then beginning to use. He experimented for about a year before he discovered one that was satisfactory, but that was only the first step, as it was six years before he developed a machine that would do the work well and cheaply enough to be a success commercially. When this was done he had to sell out a number of interests in the patents and organized a company for holding the patent, in which he retained the control. In 1889 these were leased to Dilworth Porter Company on royalty and the proceeds divided equitably to the stockholders. He also took out during this time a great number of patents on tie-plates for use on the railroad tracks, and the same firm manufactured these. These inventions proved very successful, the royalties paid by Dilworth Porter amounting to considerable over a million dollars. His patents all expired in 1914, and he has since had no connection with the steel business. He is now principal stockholder and president of the following corporations, viz:— The New Kensington Stone & Sand Company, Wilkinsburgh, mills at Cabot, Pa.; The Goldie Manufacturing Company of Wilkinsburg, cement building blocks and concrete specialties; The Piqua Flour Company, Piqua, Ohio, flour, grain and feed. After passing through the common vicissitudes of a business career Mr. Goldie finds

himself the owner of valuable estates and abundant financial means. He has a fine, stately residence at Wilksburg, Pa., and a beautiful summer seat at Martha's Vineyard Island. Notwithstanding his age (82 years) he is in splendid health and as actively engaged in business as ever. See portrait in this work. Children's names presently.

2. **Jeannie Goldie**⁴ (3), daughter of David² (6) and Jessie (McCall) Goldie, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, Dec. 12, 1838; was married in 1861 to ALBERT EUSLEY, and had ten children whose names will presently appear. It is known in the families of the descendants of David Goldie who was drowned at Montreal, that this daughter Jeannie was blessed with a very remarkable memory. She frequently went to church and having heard the sermon would return home and repeat it almost "word for word". She was a woman of superior intelligence and very fond of reading. She died at Toronto, Canada, in August, 1911. John F., William, Anna, Alfred, Jennie, Albert, Charles, George, Bessie and Garfield, the children, are all living.

Fifth Generation.

CHILDREN OF JAMES⁴ (3) AND FRANCES OWEN GOLDIE.

1. **Thomas Goldie**⁵ (1), eldest son of James⁴ (3) and Frances (Owen) Goldie, born in Paterson, N. J.; married in Nova Scotia in 1877 EMMA JANE MITCHELL, daughter of John Mitchell, and sister to City Clerk Mitchell and Robert Mitchell, barrister, Guelph, Ont. By this union there were born two sons and three daughters of whom hereafter. He was educated in the local schools of Guelph and the College of Montreal. He subsequently took a course of study at the Business College in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Thus equipped he joined his father and brothers in the milling business into which he threw the hard work, energy and business ability which shone brighter as the business expanded. He became the leading member and practical manager of the firm which had a Dominion reputation. To him the business owes its position as being one of the largest and most successful commercial enterprises of its kind in Canada. He was always a leading spirit among the millers of the Dominion, and had been elected to the Presidency of their Association, the duties of which he discharged with such faithfulness as to win him many warm encomiums. He was President of the Conservative Association of South Wellington for four years, and had been a most energetic leader in the local ranks for a long time previously. He directed the organization and controlled all of the details, and was a great source of strength to the party in the city of Guelph. He was also one of the ablest and most trusted of the Provincial Conservative leaders.

Though his business interest demanded his undivided attention yet, in obedience to the wishes of his friends, he represented St. David's ward as alderman in 1881, 1882, 1884 and 1885 and was almost invariably returned at the head of the poll. In 1890 he came in again to the Council as a representative of St. John's ward, and in 1891 ran for the Mayoralty, defeating his opponent by over 500. He was elected by acclamation for his second term on the year of his death. He was always looked upon as one of the most advanced members of the board in modern municipal matters, and his term as Mayor was distinguished for his advocacy of permanent improvements in the city. He also served a term on the School Boards in the seventies.

He was a great lover of athletic sports and was never happier than when engaged in or promoting baseball and cricket. He was one of the directors of the old Maple Leaf baseball club, and for several years had been President of the Ontario

Cricket Association. He was generally present at the international matches and accompanied the Canadian eleven to Philadelphia the year previous to his demise. He was also fond of fishing.

He was for many years connected with the Knox church and took an active interest in its affairs, being the chairman of the Board of Managers and one of the trustees of the church, and occupied the chair at the annual meeting a week before his death.

He was a charter member of the Guelph Lodge, No. 163, A. O. U. W.

In commenting on the sad event the editor of the *Guelph Mercury* in the issue of Feb. 4, 1892, said: "The city of Guelph is bowed in grief to-day, as it has not been of late years, because a citizen who was filling the highest office in the gift of his fellows, and the active, genial presence of one of her most representative and able men has passed away from among us forever. When it was known that Mayor Goldie's indisposition had developed into something serious the universal concern and anxiety throughout the city testified to the deep hold Thomas Goldie had on the affections of the people, and as the news of his death spread abroad there were many sad hearts and sad faces as the people wended their way to their work, and deep and tender were the expressions for the bereaved family.

Children as follows:—

- I. FRANCIS O. GOLDIE⁶, born Feb. 20, 1879.
- II. RUTH M. GOLDIE⁶, born March 25, 1881.
- III. THOMAS LEON GOLDIE⁶, born Nov. 6, 1882, was Gunner in the 16th Canadian Field Artillery, 4th Brigade, and served in France for over a year. He died in Manchester, England, Aug. 28, 1916, from effects of disease contracted in the trenches.
- IV. ROSWELL T. GOLDIE⁶, born Oct. 24, 1887.
- V. EMMA GWENDOLYN GOLDIE⁶, born April 29, 1890.

2. **John Goldie⁵ (4)**, second son of James⁴ (3) and Frances (Owen) Goldie, born in Paterson, N. J., May 17, 1852; married ELIZABETH BUDD, the Rev. Principal Cavan* performing the ceremony in Guelph, Ont., and from this union there were born six children of whom presently. The following abstracts were taken from the *Daily Herald* of Guelph, issued Dec. 8, 1904. At the age of nine he came to this city with his parents and other members of the family. When a young man he became connected in the milling business with the "James Goldie Company Limited" and continued to labor in its interests untiringly and successfully. Latterly, however, his state of health necessitated his removal from active duties and for some time he was not prominently identified with the concern.

Mr. Goldie was a member of the Congregational Church and held the position of Deacon. He took an active part in church work so long as his health permitted. He was a man of the most sterling qualities; he, if any one, deserved the poet's praise:

"A friend to truth — O soul sincere!
In action faithful, and in honor clear.
Who broke no promise, served no private end.
Who gained no title, and who lost no friend."

*WILLIAM CAVAN, 1830-1904. A celebrated Presbyterian Divine, was born at Kiykelm, Wigtonshire, Scotland, Dec. 26, 1830; graduated at the Theological Seminary of the United Presbyterian Church, Toronto, Canada, in 1852. He entered the ministry, became Professor of Exegetical Theology and Biblical Criticism, Knox College, Toronto, in 1866, and Principal of the College in 1873. He was prominent in the movement which led to the union of different branches of the Presbyterian churches in Canada.

He was the incarnation of honor and integrity. This was the key to his whole life, and with it he combined a spirit of self-abnegation and consideration for others which endeared him to all. Unassuming, courteous, thoughtful and kind, his influence was always good. These noble qualities made intercourse with him delightful, and his whole social and business life will long be remembered in the city of Guelph.

From a lad he took part in the amateur athletic sports. When the Maple Baseball Club made a name for itself all over the continent, John Goldie was one of the mainstays of the team; at the bat reliable, in the outfield fast and sure. He was a highly cultivated man, and took the greatest pleasure in literature and art; and any movement in aid of these subjects was sure of his active sympathy and hearty support. He was exceedingly fond of out-door life, and never neglected an opportunity to get away into the country where his wide reading and intimate knowledge of natural history made every object of interest to him.

Commenting on the life and character of John Goldie, the editor of the *Daily Herald* published in the city of Guelph, said: "The deceased gentleman will be greatly missed; his quiet, gentle, dignified greetings to his friends which was an index to his fine character, will be theirs no more.

" 'None knew thee but to love thee,
Nor named thee but to praise.' "

Children as follows:

- I. JENNIE O. GOLDIE⁶, born Oct. 15, 1882; was married to JOHN C. READER, and resides in Chilwack, N. B.
 - II. NELLIE C. GOLDIE⁶, born July 31, 1884, now in Toronto, Canada.
 - III. WILLIAM B. GOLDIE⁶, born July 1, 1887, now at Ladysmith, B. C.
 - IV. MARJORY M. GOLDIE⁶, born Aug. 11, 1890.
 - V. JAMES A. GOLDIE⁶, born Sept. 19, 1893; now on the battle-line in France.
 - VI. JOHN E. GOLDIE⁶, born Sept. 21, 1898; now on the battle-field in France, both in Canadian Artillery.
3. James Owen Goldie⁵ (5), third son of James⁴ (3) and Frances (Owen) Goldie, born in Paterson, N. J., Aug. 8, 1854. He resides in Guelph, Ontario, and is president of "The James Goldie Company Limited, Flour Mills." Congregationalist. A Free Mason. Unmarried.
4. William Goldie⁵ (6), fourth son of James⁴ (3) and Frances (Owen) Goldie, born in Paterson, N. J., May 12, 1856; died June 1, 1856.
5. David Goldie⁵ (4), fifth son of James⁴ (3) and Frances (Owen) Goldie, born in Paterson, N. J., April 13, 1857; died April 15, 1857.
6. Roswell Goldie⁵ (2), sixth son of James⁴ (3) and Frances (Owen) Goldie, born in Guelph, Ont., March 26, 1862. He is the secretary of the James Goldie Company Limited, Guelph, Ontario. Unmarried. Congregationalist.
7. Lincoln Goldie⁵ (1), seventh son of James⁴ (3) and Frances (Owen) Goldie, born in Guelph, Ont., Nov. 11, 1864; married in 1902 Miss E. A. BRICKER of Waterloo, Ont., and is Vice-President of the James Goldie Company Limited. He is a Presbyterian. Children:—
- I. JAMES L. GOLDIE⁶.
 - II. MARGARET GOLDIE⁶.
8. Margaret Goldie⁵ (3), daughter of James⁴ (3) and Frances (Owen) Goldie, born in Guelph, Ont., Feb. 26, 1867; died March 11, 1867.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM⁴ (7) AND NANCY MALONE GOLDIE.

1. **Jessie Goldie**⁵ (3), eldest daughter of William⁴ (7) and Nancy (Malone) Goldie, born in Fenton, Mich., Aug. 2, 1865; was married Dec. 31, 1889, to HENRY W. KENNEDY at Bay City, Mich., where they now reside. Mr. Kennedy is interested in the manufacture of railroad supplies. They have four daughters named as follows:—

- I. LUCILLE KENNEDY⁶, born Feb. 25, 1891 at Plainwell, Mich., was married to CLAUD BUYYARD at Bay City, Mich., Oct. 19, 1914. Mr. Buyyard is in the office of the President of the Pere Marquet Railroad and located at Detroit, Mich. They have one daughter, Margaret-Elizabeth, born March 14, 1917.
- II. FLORENCE KENNEDY⁶, born in Plainwell, Mich., June 28, 1892; was married May 9, 1916, to FRANK B. YOURISON of Wilkinsburg, Pa., at Bay City, Pa. Mr. Yourison is interested with his father in the manufacture of dry paints, at Pittsburgh, Pa. They have one daughter, Ruth-Eleanor, born June 5, 1917.
- III. RUTH KENNEDY⁶, born in Shipshewana, Ind., Feb. 14, 1894, is living at home in Bay City, Mich.
- IV. MARIA GOLDIE KENNEDY⁶, born in Shipshewana, Ind., Nov. 11, 1895, is still living at home in Bay City, Mich.

2. **Mary Goldie**⁵ (4), second daughter of William⁴ (7) and Nancy Malone Goldie, born Nov. 4, 1868; was married June 4, 1907, to JAMES J. McAFFEE, of Pittsburgh, Pa. He is engaged in the practice of law in Wilkinsburg, Pa. One child, Mary Goldie McAfee, born Jan. 17, 1909; died Jan. 30, 1909.

3. **Eva Goldie**⁵ (2), third daughter of William⁴ (7) and Nancy (Malone) Goldie, born Aug. 25, 1872; was married June 5, 1894 at Wilkinsburg, Pa., to EDWARD ARTHUR POTTER, by whom there were five children as follows:—

- I. WILLIAM GOLDIE POTTER⁶, born Nov. 1894, died Dec. 1894 at Pittsburgh, Pa.
- II. EDNA-ELIZABETH POTTER⁶, born Feb. 13, 1896.
- III. ARTHUR-BENERTON POTTER⁶, born Feb. 12, 1898.
- IV. FLORENCE-MAY POTTER⁶, born Feb. 27, 1900.
- V. HOWARD POTTER⁶, born Aug. 30, 1907.

All reside at 209 Trenton Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

4. **William Goldie**⁵ (8), son of William⁴ (7) and Nancy (Malone) Goldie, born Oct. 21, 1874; married at Bay City, Mich., in Oct., 1902, to MARY DANSKIN, where he is interested in the manufacture of the Goldie Railroad specialties.

5. **Bessie Goldie**⁵ (2), daughter of William⁴ (7) and Emma (Hall) Goldie, born July 11, 1879; was married April 18, 1910, to ANBORIS R. GUIMARAEA of Rio De Janeiro, Brazil. One child, Mary Elizabeth, born Aug. 7, 1911, resides with her parents and grandparents at 106 Trenton Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

Goudys of Newtownards, Ireland.

CANADIAN BRANCHES.

From an inscription on a monument in the Moville Graveyard, Ireland, we trace this branch of the Scotch-Irish family. This reads: "By William Goudy of the demense of Newtownards in memory of his father John Goudy who departed

this life 22d Dec. 1852, aged 67 years; also his brother Robert Goudy, surgeon of Comber, who died 8th April, 1837, aged 39 years. This tombstone also bears the following lines:

“To save in misery’s darkest hour
 High science chose him as its son.
 Before him fled contagion’s power,
 Yet weep not at his fall, his struggles done.
 Death round him long his arrows showered.
 Untouched he entered peans abode.
 The orphan’s home he sought, then was his hour.
 Deeply mysterious are the ways of God”.

There are also the lines, “Also his mother Elizabeth Goudy alias Stewart who died 25th Sept., 1847, aged 82 years”. Then follows the inscription:—

“Erected by William Goudy in memory of his daughter JANE who died 15th Feb., 1884, aged 9 years. Also his daughter MARY who died 6th Sept., 1852, aged 20 years. Also his son JAMES who died 8th April, 1874, aged 22 years. Also the above WILLIAM GOUDY who died 5th July, 1882, aged 77 years. Also his wife JANE THOMPSON who died 13th Nov., 1889, aged 80 years”.

It will be seen by the dates on this stone that John Goudy was born in 1775; that Robert Goudy was born in 1798; that Elizabeth Stewart, wife of John Goudy, was born in 1765; that Jane Goudy was born in 1875; that Mary Goudy was born in 1832; that James Goudy was born in 1852; that William Goudy was born in 1804 and his wife, Jane Thompson, was born in 1809.

John Goudy, merchant, now of Newtownards, says: “Besides the names on our stone of the two oldest dead and our youngest brother, there were two sisters, Anne who was married to a Mr. Crawford and who died without issue, and Jane who was the wife of Mr. McDowall who also died without a family. Our younger brother, James, was at college intended for the ministry of the Presbyterian church, but he caught cold and did not recover. From what could be gathered from John Goudy, the children of this family were named as follows: William Goudy, born in 1826 and went to Canada; John Goudy, merchant in Ireland; Hugh Goudy, farmer in Ireland; James Goudy, who died in 1874; Robert Goudy, farmer in Ireland; Jane Goudy, married Mr. McDowell, and Anne Goudy, married Mr. Crawford. The following sheets will contain the genealogy of the Canadian family.

Robert Goudy, married MARGARET McMURRY.

Anna Crawford Henry Crawford. “Erected by his widow in loving memory of Henry Crawford, Ballyharry, who died 3d March, 1884, aged 49 years. Also the above widow, Anne Crawford alias Goudy, who died 20 Sept., 1885, aged 55 years. No issue.”

Hugh Goudy, married LETITIA REED.

Jane Goudy, married WILLIAM-JOHN MCDOWELL. No issue.

John Goudy, married CATHERINE HARRIS.

John Goudy. Is this the one who went to Canada?

CANADIAN BRANCH.

William Goudy² (1), son of John¹ (1) and Elizabeth (Stewart) Goudy, was born in that section of Ulster, Ireland, called Newtownards, locally known as "The Ards", in August, 1826; was married in 1846 to ELEANOR McCANN, who was born in October, 1828. About the year 1847 this family emigrated to Cold Springs, Ontario, Canada, and settled on a farm. Mr. Goudy was a man of industrious and frugal habits and a quiet, unobtrusive townsman. He was affiliated with the Congregational church of which he and his family were worthy members. His wife died in February, 1892. He survived till December, 1915. There were ten children in this family, named as follows:—

1. **James Goudy**³ (1), eldest son of William² (1) and Eleanor (McCann) Goudy, born in Ireland (probably) in March, 1847, and died the same year.
2. **Mary Goudy**³ (1), eldest daughter of William² (1) and Eleanor (McCann) Goudy, born at Cold Springs, Ontario, Canada, June 19, 1849; was married to JOHN SANDERCOCK, a farmer, and died without issue in February, 1911.
3. **Annie Goudy**³ (1), second daughter of William² (1) and Eleanor (McCann) Goudy, born at Cold Springs, Ontario, Canada, Aug. 27, 1851; was married to MR. WILLIAM GLOVER, a railroad employee, of Newtonville, Ont. No issue.
4. **Jane Goudy**³ (1), third daughter of William² (1) and Eleanor (McCann) Goudy, born at Cold Springs, Ontario, Canada, March 10, 1854; was married Dec. 30, 1880, to GEORGE CLARK of Port Hope, Ont., where she resides. Their children were named as follows:—
 - I. MABEL CLARK, born at Port Hope, Ont., June 23, 1882; died Dec. 8, 1898.
 - II. WILLIAM J. CLARK, born at Port Hope, Ont., July 24, 1883; died same year.
 - III. ISABELLA CLARK, born at Port Hope, Ont., Dec. 19, 1884; was married in 1899 to THOMAS CROSSLEY, farmer. No issue.
 - IV. GEORGE A. CLARK, born at Port Hope, Ont., Nov. 10, 1887; is a Baptist minister, now (1916) serving in the British army in England.
 - V. WALTER CLARK, born at Port Hope, Ont., April 30, 1889; married in 1905 to G. CAREY. He is a teacher in High School.
 - VI. JAMES M. CLARK, born at Port Hope, Ont., April 8, 1892. Printer, unm.
5. **Eleanor Goudy**³ (1), fourth daughter of William² (1) and Eleanor (McCann) Goudy, born at Cold Springs, Ontario, Canada, is now (1916) a teacher, unm.
6. **Martha Goudy**³ (1), fifth daughter of William² (1) and Eleanor (McCann) Goudy, born at Cold Springs, Ontario, Canada, May 24, 1859; was married Feb. 17, 1885, to JOSEPH GREER of Cobourg, Ont., a farmer. Congregationalist. Her children named as follows:—
 - I. WILLIAM D. GREER, born at Cold Springs, Ont., Nov. 10, 1887; married in June, 1912, A. CARSON. Farmer at Cobourg, Ont.
 - II. OSCAR G. GREER, born at Cold Springs, Ont., June 16, 1889. Farmer. Unmarried.
 - III. MARWIN J. GREER, born at Cold Springs, Ont., Sept. 6, 1892. Now a soldier in the British army.
 - IV. MARY E. GREER, born at Cobourg, Ont., May 29, 1897. At home, unm.
7. **Isabella Goudy**³ (1), sixth daughter of William² (1) and Eleanor (McCann) Goudy, born at Cold Springs, Ontario, Canada, Dec. 16, 1861; was married in

1887 to WILLIAM W. BROOK. Blacksmith; Methodist; now (1916) a Militiaman. Issue:—

- I. IDA BROOK, born at Cobourg, Ont., April 14, 1888; was married to ALLAN CRAGIE.
- II. EDGAR BROOK, born at Cobourg, Ont., May 23, 1890. Killed in France Oct. 8, 1916.
- III. MARY BROOK, born at Cobourg, Ont., May 30, 1892. At home.

8. **Charlotte Goudy**³ (1), seventh daughter of William² (1) and Eleanor (McCann) Goudy, born at Cold Springs, Ontario, Canada, Aug. 16, 1864; was married June 11, 1889, to JAMES M. ELLENBOROUGH of Cobourg. She is a dressmaker.

9. **Sarah Goudy**³ (1), eighth daughter of William² (1) and Eleanor (McCann) Goudy, born at Cold Springs, Ontario, Canada, May 14, 1867; was married in November, 1906, to JOHN TENNEY, farmer. Methodist. She, a dressmaker. Children as follows:—

- I. CHARLOTTE TENNEY, born at Cold Springs, Ont., Feb. 14, 1907.
- II. FRANK TENNEY, born at Cold Springs, Ont., Jan. 4, 1909.

10. **Letitie Goudie**³ (1), ninth daughter of William² (1) and Eleanor (McCann) Goudy, born at Cainborne, Ontario, Canada, July 16, 1870. A teacher in her native place.

Another Canadian Family.

SCOTCH-IRISH BRANCH.

William Goudie¹ (1) is believed to have been born in Canada—probably in Toronto—but his parents' names are not certainly known. His father or grandfather was a native of the North of Ireland, but the date of his emigration to Canada is unknown. The family was descended from that branch of the ancient Ayrshire stock so early planted in Ulster, Ireland, from which so many American families have sprung. Mr. Goudy was a master builder or contractor. He married MARY ANN WIGGIN, who was born in Toronto. He died in the year 1841 when his daughter was but one year old and her mother when she was twelve; consequently she does not know much about her family.

Second Generation.

Emma Jane Goudy² (1), daughter of William¹ (1) and Mary J. (Wiggin) Goudy, was born in Toronto, Canada, June 30, 1840; she was married to JOHN LEVEY of Levey & Company, machine manufacturers, Malinda St., Toronto, Canada, July 3, 1863. She is still living in the home of her daughter at Royal Oak, Victoria, British Columbia. She has three living children as will hereafter appear. The family belonged to the Church of Ireland; whatever that means.

- I. FRANCIS EDWARD LEVEY of Tesdale, Sask., was born in Toronto, Can., July 18, 1864.
- II. ALICE REBECCA LEVEY, now MRS. JAMES GORDEN of Cambridge, Ont., was born in Toronto, Can., July 25, 1866.
- III. LAURA LAVINIA LEVEY, now MRS. JOHN JEWELL of Royal Oak, B. C., was born in Dakville, Ontario, Feb. 15, 1868.

Goudies in Montreal, Canada.

John S. Goudie, parents' names unknown, was born in Montreal, P. Q., where he followed the occupation of a farmer. He married in Dewitt, Abrutan Co., Ia., Jan. 1, 1851, **EMELINE RAWLINGS**, who was born in Lawrence county, Ill., Jan. 1, 1856. He died in Taylor Co., Ia., April 24, 1887. He was evidently of Scotch or Shetlandic descent and may have been of the same family as others in the Dominion. This pair had issue as follows:—

1. Nathan Sherman Goudie² (1), son of John¹ (1) and Emeline (Rawlings) Goudie, born in Dewitt, Ia., Nov. 20, 1851; married in Page Co., Ia., 1878, **ETTA McKOWN** who was born in Indiana, 1856, and died in Taylor Co., Ia., July 16, 1889. These had issue as follows:—

I. **CLINTON MELVIN GOUDIE**³, son of Nathan and Etta (McKown) Goudie, born in Newmarket, Ia., Aug. 10, 1884; married in Chicago, Ill., June 30, 1907, **BERYL HARRIS**, daughter of James T. and Lena (Ashley) Harris, who was born in California May 22, 1889. Issue as follows:—

(1) **MERRILL VAUNE GOUDIE**⁴, born April 22, 1908.

(2) **CLYDE DURWARD GOUDIE**⁴, born Nov. 3, 1908.

(3) **VEONE ELZNO GOUDIE**⁴, born Jan. 21, 1911.

II. **RUBY ALICE GOUDIE**³, born about 1880 in Taylor Co., Ia., died July 16, 1889.

III. **JELLA GOUDIE**³, born Sept. 1888, in Tresue Co., Cal., died in May, 1889.

IV. **RUBY NETTIE GOUDIE**³, born July 14, 1893, in Taylor Co., Ia., died in the state of Idaho in 1906.

2. Adolphus Gustavus Goudie,² son of John¹ (1) and Emeline (Rawlings) Goudie, born in Hawleyville, Ia., June 17, 1860; married in Taylor Co., Ia., March 15, 1881, **ALICE MAY DUNN**, daughter of Jeremiah and Irene (Parker) Dunn, who was born in Taylor Co., Ia., Sept., 1868. These had issue one child.

I. **ARVILLA GOUDIE**, born in Taylor Co., Ia., May 7, 1892.



The Goudey Families in Nova Scotia.

The Goudey families in Nova Scotia originated in Marblehead, Massachusetts, and removed to that province in the year 1775. There is evidence, however, to show that they had been there fifteen years earlier. The heads of the Eastern families were probably Royalists and at the breaking out of the Revolution deemed it policy to settle in the King's dominions alongside of many other neighboring families. The town records of Marblehead disclose but little concerning this family; only a few abstracts having been procured. There is an old tombstone there, however, bearing an inscription to Elizabeth Goudey, who was probably the wife of the George Goudey who was first known to have settled in the town. This ancestor of the families in the British province was a native of Ulster, in the North of Ireland, and from ardent Presbyterian stock. He was in the New England colony contemporary with others of the name, and was born as early as 1715. After their establishment in Nova Scotia as pioneers, they devoted themselves to agriculture and navigation. They were shipbuilders and captains of their own vessels. Some members of this family were owners of as many as fourteen vessels and carried on an extensive business as mariners. They were also prominently identified with the insurance and banking business, holding stock in several companies and being officers therein. Members of this branch of the family have developed the same general characteristics so conspicuous in the other families settled in America. Like their ancestors in the "Covenanting Days", they have been interested in ecclesiastical affairs and many have held official positions in the church.

The ancestors of the Nova Scotia branch of the Goudey family furnished more seamen and master mariners than any other, and their experience of service and exposure upon the ocean developed fine qualities of heroism and hardihood which were many times called into requisition amid their battles with Old Neptune upon the tempestuous deep. Certainly they were as brave a set of men as ever trod a quarter-deck and as skillful navigators as ever held a quadrant. The inhalation of salt spray toned up their blood and invested them with unyielding grit and nerves of steel. If the motion of their ships when tossing upon the waves gave these Goudeys an ungraceful gait when on shore they planted their feet firmly and turned aside to none. Like their kindred, the Shetland seamen mentioned in another place, they considered themselves gentlemen of some importance when on the land and expected those who met them to show to them proper deference and conduct. Within a somewhat rough exterior there were warm hearts beating and no danger was too great to prevent them from risking their lives to save a fellow-sailor from drowning or hinder them from dividing their last crust with a hungry comrade.

These families have been allied by marriage with some of the most intelligent and respectable residents in the province, and have held the confidence and esteem of their associates for six generations. The following genealogical treatment will reveal the personal history of each family from the first progenitor to present time.

George Goudey¹ (1), the first known member of this family, was married at Marblehead, Mass., Jan. 15, 1736, to **ELIZABETH MORGAN** of that town, and was

the father of three sons whose names have come down to us. The name of George Goudey appears in a Billiting Roll of Capt. Samuel Glover's Company raised for the intended Expedition against Canada, his rank not given. He enlisted May 8, 1728, on which date the roll was made up. He served 20 days. His signature was made over a "mark", consequently we assume that he was uneducated. A receipt appears for the total amount of the roll as given by Capt. Glover to Col. Joseph Williams, and is dated Roxbury, Feb. 13, 1759. The name of George Goudy appears, Feb. 12, 1759, on a muster roll dated Boston, as a soldier in a company of foot in his Majesty's service under Capt. Samuel Glover in Col. Joseph Williams' regiment raised in the province of Massachusetts Bay for the reduction of Canada, his residence being given as Marblehead. He was a private. He entered the service the 8th of May and served till Oct. 12th; the length of service being five months and eighteen days. Days travel, 24. Reported discharged Sept. 19th. Endorsed 1758. These records found in the Archives of Massachusetts may have been somewhat duplicated, but are given as they appeared in the manuscripts.

Second Generation.

CHILDREN OF GEORGE AND ELIZABETH MORGAN.

1. **George Goudey² (2)**, eldest son of George¹ (1) and Elizabeth (Morgan) Goudey, was born in Marblehead, Mass., Dec. 25, 1759, and married HANNAH HUBBARD. I have not found any other reference to this man and wife.
2. **Philip Goudey² (1)**, second son of George¹ (1) and Elizabeth (Morgan) Goudey, born in Marblehead, Mass., Feb. 6, 1766, married SARAH MAIN. He removed to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, 1775, probably as a Royalist. With his brother James he settled on the shores of the Chebogue River where there were extensive tracts of salt marsh which offered winter fodder for the cattle and because the lands there were better adapted to tillage than those upon Yarmouth Harbor. In consequence of this settlement the Chebogue Road became the great thoroughfare in that section. Philip Goudey was a farmer and navigator. He had issue seven children whose names will appear with those of the third generation.
3. **James Goudey² (1)**, third son of George¹ (1) and Elizabeth (Morgan) Goudey, was married May 10, 1769, to ELIZABETH POTTER of Marlborough, Mass., afterwards of Annapolis county, Nova Scotia. He died Aug. 20, 1829. He was born in Marblehead, Mass. Removed to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, in 1775. Mrs. Eliza-

Main-Mains-Means Families. As several branches of the Goudey family of Marblehead descended maternally from the family of Main through Sarah Main of that town we shall present here a general note containing some information concerning them. The ancestors of these families were Scotch of excellent lineage. A branch of the sept removed into Ulster, Ireland, at the plantation of that Province and several generations were born there. A family of this name settled in York, Maine, as early as 1693 and probably came with the colony that settled in that district of the town known as "Scotland Parish" which was principally settled by people of Scotch blood. As I found the Goudeys affiliating with the Main families in York I assume that those in Marblehead were of the same stock. A Robert Means came to New England with the 1718 colony among other Scotch-Irish families, being but 16 years of age and settled in Falmouth alongside of James Armstrong, who married his daughter, and continued there for five years; then, for two years he dwelt in a log-house near Stroudwater meeting house; then, for about ten years at the Purpooduck ferry. He finally removed to Saco where he died "suddenly." Sept. 3, 1769, aged 79 years. His widow died Feb. 18, 1789, aged 89 years. Major Thomas Means, son of the above, was killed by the Indians in Freeport, Me., May 5, 1756, while defending his family, and his wife was wounded by a bullet that instantly killed the infant in her arms; and she and her sister were carried away captive. Thomas Means was for many years a very prominent and useful citizen in Freeport, and descendants survive. As some of the old families at Saco removed to Marblehead during the Indian wars I had thought that Sarah Main might have been a scion of that branch of the family and search persisted in may reveal this assumption well founded. This was a family of good repute and none need be ashamed to carry their blood along with them in the Goudey families.

—EDITOR.

beth (Potter) Goudey was born June 22, 1738 and died Jan. 29, 1831. She was the mother of nine children whose names will appear with the third generation.

Third Generation.

CHILDREN OF PHILIP AND SARAH MAIN GOUDEY.

1. **Philip Goudey**³ (2), eldest son of Philip² (1) and Sarah (Main) Goudey, baptized in Marblehead, Mass., Nov. 27, 1768, died young, unmarried.
2. **John Goudey**³ (1), second son of Philip² (1) and Sarah (Main) Goudey, was baptized in Marblehead, Mass., Sept. 23, 1770, and died young, unmarried.
3. **Thomas Morgan Goudey**³ (1), third son of Philip² (1) and Sarah (Main) Goudey, born Aug. 7, 1775; m. ELIZABETH HARRIS, daughter of David Harris, and died in Nova Scotia, B. N. A., Dec. 20, 1853. He had issue seven children of whom with fourth generation.
4. **Lena Goudey**³ (1), eldest daughter of Philip² (1) and Sarah (Main) Goudey, born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, March 21, 1777.
5. **George Goudey**³ (3), fourth son of Philip² (1) and Sarah (Main) Goudey, born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, June 7, 1779, married Anna Crosby, daughter of Capt. Theophilus Crosby 1st. Issue, see fourth generation.
6. **James Goudey**³ (2), fifth son of Philip² (1) and Sarah (Main) Goudey, born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, March 31, 1781, died unmarried.
7. **Sarah Main Goudey**³ (1), second daughter of Philip² (1) and Sarah (Main) Goudey, was married 1st to JOHN SOLLOWS, son of Willoughby Sollows, s. p.; 2d to LEMUEL CROSBY, son of Lemuel. s. p.
8. **Deliverance Morgan Goudey**³ (1), third daughter of Philip² (1) and Sarah (Main) Goudey, was married to THOMAS PIERCE 1st.
 - I. THOMAS PIERCE, married 1st, MEHITABLE PARRY, daughter of Cyrus Parry 1st; 2d, ANNA SHAW, daughter of Nathan Shaw.
 - II. JAMES PIERCE, married JOANNA BUTLER, daughter of Stephen Butler; died May 14, 1888.
 - III. JOHN PIERCE. No other record.
 - IV. GEORGE PIERCE, was lost at sea May 28, 1840; unmarried.
 - V. BENJAMIN PIERCE, died Nov. 29, 1851, aged 38 years.
9. **Hannah Goudey**³ (1), fourth daughter of Philip² (1) and Sarah (Main) Goudey, was married to WILLIAM JENKINS 1st, son of Griffith Jenkins. Issue :
 - I. HANNAH JENKINS, was married to JOSEPH TRASK, son of Capt. John TRASK 3d.
 - II. MARY JENKINS, was married Sept. 23, 1845, to JOSEPH SOLLOWS, son of Walter.
 - III. WILLIAM H. JENKINS, married April 25, 1840, ELIZABETH CORNING, daughter of Jonathan Corning 4th. He died May 5, 1864.
 - IV. ROBERT JENKINS married ZILPAH RAYMOND, daughter of Jonathan Raymond 1st.
 - V. SARAH JENKINS was married to JOHN STORRY of Essex, Mass.
 - VI. JOHN JENKINS married in 1848, Jan. 8, MARY JANE CANN, daughter of Capt. George Cann.
 - VII. GRIFFITH JENKINS married, Oct. 19, 1849, HELEN RUST, daughter of Samuel.

- VIII. SUSAN JENKINS was married to ANTHONY JENKINS, son of James Jenkins 1st.
- IX. GEORGE H. JENKINS married 1st, CLARISSA SAUNDERS; 2d, GERTRUDE A. RAYMOND, daughter of William S. Raymond.
- X. HARRIET JENKINS. No other information.

CHILDREN OF JAMES AND ELIZABETH POTTER GOUDEY.

1. **Elizabeth Goudey**³ (1), eldest daughter of James² (1) and Elizabeth (Potter) Goudey, was married to ISAAC MARSHALL, son of Anthony Marshall of Digby county, Nova Scotia. These had a daughter Rachel who was married to THOMAS BACON, of Digby.
2. **James Goudey**³ (3), eldest son of James² (1) and Elizabeth (Potter) Goudey, died June 12, 1794, unmarried.
3. **Hannah Goudey**³ (2), second daughter of James² (1) and Elizabeth (Potter) Goudey, was the wife of——PRICHARD, and issueless.
4. **Thomas Goudey**³ (2), second son of James² (1) and Elizabeth (Potter) Goudey, born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Jan. 25, 1779, married EDITH PORTER, daughter of George Dudley Porter, by whom two children who died in infancy.
5. **Sarah Goudey**³ (3), third daughter of James² (1) and Elizabeth (Potter) Goudey, born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Feb. 27, 1782; died Feb. 8, 1784.
6. **Benjamin Goudey**³ (1), third son of James² (1) and Elizabeth (Potter) Goudey, born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, in 1783, married MARY SCOTT, daughter of David Scott, and died Dec. 27, 1862.
7. **Sarah Goudey**³ (4), fourth daughter of James² (1) and Elizabeth (Potter) Goudey, born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, March 8, 1784, was married to THOMAS WHITBY and died July 1, 1864.
8. **Stephen Goudey**³ (1), fourth son of James² (1) and Elizabeth (Potter) Goudey, born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Aug. 23, 1787; married MARY HASKELL, daughter of William Haskell 2d; died in 1870.
9. **George Goudey**³ (4), fifth son of James² (1) and Elizabeth (Potter) Goudey, born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Oct. 10, 1789, married 1st, MARY TELFORD, daughter of Samuel Telford; 2d, HANNAH CLEMENTS, daughter of William Clements; died Sept. 25, 1853.

Fourth Generation.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS M. AND ELIZABETH (HARRIS) GOUDEY.

1. **Andrew Goudey**⁴ (1), eldest son of Thomas³ (1) and Elizabeth (Harris) Goudey, born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, July 27, 1801, married April 30, 1829, ELIZA SHAW, daughter of Zebina Shaw, and had issue nine children, of whom with fifth generation. He died Feb. 21, 1885.
2. **James Goudey**⁴ (4), second son of Thomas³ (1) and Elizabeth (Harris) Goudey, born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, in 1803, married SUSAN CAMERON, and died July 4, 1855.
3. **Ashel Goudey**⁴ (1), third son of Thomas³ (1) and Elizabeth (Harris) Goudey, born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, married AGNES MUIR, of Shelburn, and died Jan. 12, 1891. He had issue nine children of whom with the fifth generation.

4. **Thomas Goudey**¹ (3), fourth son of Thomas³ (1) and Elizabeth (Harris) Goudey, married ELIZABETH RAYMOND, daughter of Daniel Raymond, Sept. 1, 1833, by whom six children, of whom with fifth generation. He died March 18, 1885.
5. **Sarah M. Goudey**¹ (5), only daughter of Thomas³ (1) and Elizabeth (Harris) Goudey, born in 1818, was married in October, 1839, to THOMAS F. SOULIS; died Feb. 9, 1854.
6. **Capt. Aaron Goudey**¹ (1), fifth son of Thomas³ (1) and Elizabeth (Harris) Goudey, married March 20, 1842, ELLEN CROSBY, daughter of Dea. Thomas Crosby, and died May 23, 1883. He was a master mariner and ship-owner. At one time he was the owner of thirteen schooners, five brigantines, two brigs, nine barks, five ships and two steamers; in all thirty-six vessels with a tonnage of 12,805. He was a man of prominence in his county. He was treasurer of Hiram Lodge of Masons in 1879; subscribed \$200 toward a school building in Yarmouth county, Nova Scotia; was owner of three shares in the Marine Insurance Company in 1837; was a director in the Arcadian Insurance Co. in 1860; was director from 1858 to 1879, a term of twenty-one years. He was the owner of five shares in the Commercial Insurance Company established in 1861; also shareholder in the Atlantic Insurance Company in 1865; owner of three shares in the Oriental Insurance Company in 1874. He was one of the directors in the Yarmouth Exchange Bank in 1874 and 1879; was the president and part owner of the Commercial Wharf Company in 1866. He was the owner of two shares in the Eastern State Steamship Company in 1855; was a director in the Yarmouth Marine Railway Company in 1880. His wife died Nov. 26, 1890, aged 71 years. Seven children, of whom with fifth generation.
7. **Israel Goudey**¹ (1), sixth son of Thomas³ (1) and Elizabeth (Harris) Goudey, was married to——HILTON; died in 1844.

CHILDREN OF GEORGE AND ANNE CROSBY GOUDEY.

1. **John Goudey**¹ (3), eldest son of George³ (3) and Anne (Crosby) Goudey, born in Yarmouth county, Nova Scotia, Dec. 12, 1802. No other information.
2. **George Goudey**¹ (6), second son of George³ (3) and Anne (Crosby) Goudey, born in Yarmouth county, Nova Scotia, Nov. 13, 1804; married JOANNA BUTLER, daughter of Eleizer Butler 2d. He had issue as will appear hereafter.
3. **Nancy Goudey**¹ (2), eldest daughter of George³ (3) and Anne (Crosby) Goudey, born in Yarmouth county, Nova Scotia, March 26, 1806; was married to ROBERT PARRY, son of Cyrus Parry 1st, by whom she had issue as follows:—
- I. MINER PARRY⁵, born Oct. 16, 1825, married Jan. 10, 1850, SARAH TELFORD, daughter of Capt. Jack Telford 2d.
 - II. GEORGE W. PARRY⁵, born March 22, 1827, Captain, married Sept. 30, 1849, ZILPAH ANNE DURKEE, daughter of Joseph R. Durkee.
 - III. ANNE PARRY⁵, born March 22, 1829, was married to AINSLEY PORTER, son of Josiah Porter 3d.
 - IV. MEHITABLE PARRY⁵, born Sept 12, 1831, was married to TIMOTHY MCCARTHY of Boston, Mass.
 - V. MARY J. PARRY⁵, born Oct. 11, 1833, was married to HORATIO G. POPE, of Mass.; had a daughter Mary C. Pope.
 - VI. JOHN G. PARRY⁵, born Nov. 19, 1835, married May 27, 1860, HELEN AUGUSTA RAYMOND, daughter of William S. Raymond.

- VII. MARIA ALICE PARRY⁵, born March 20, 1838, was married 1st, Nov. 14, 1853, to JOHN WHITFIELD CURREY, son of Elipahlet Currey; 2d, to JESSE KING.
- VIII. LOVILLA PARRY⁵, born June 24, 1840, died young.
- IX. MARGARET E. PARRY⁵, born June 15, 1842; was married to CHARLES HAYWARD, of Massachusetts.
- X. ELIZA A. PARRY⁵, born Aug. 7, 1844, was married to ALONZO RADCLIFFE of Massachusetts.
- XI. WILLIAM W. PARRY⁵, born April 16, 1847, died unmarried.
- XII. CHARLES H. PARRY⁵, born April 6, 1850; married ELLA FOREST, of Massachusetts.
- 4. Maria Goudey⁴ (1)**, second daughter of George³ (3) and Anne (Crosby) Goudey, born in Yarmouth county, Nova Scotia, June 23, 1808; was married 1st, to JOHN KILLAM, son of Eliakim Killam 1st; second, Feb. 10, 1842, to CYRUS PARRY 2d, son of Cyrus Parry 1st. She died March 11, 1892. John Killam died Aug. 20, 1840. She had issue by both husbands.
- I. MARGARET KILLAM⁵, was married 1st, to NORMAN PARRY, son of Cyrus Parry 2d; then to CLEMENT PARRY, son of William Parry 1st.
 - II. JOHN KILLAM⁵, was lost at sea.
 - III. MARIA ANNE KILLAM⁵, died Oct. 24, 1844, unmarried.
 - IV. SARAH KILLAM⁵, was married to LEVI MYERS; died May 15, 1851.
 - V. MINER W. PARRY⁵, married Jan. 1, 1870, ALMINA B. PORTER, daughter of Benjamin Porter.
 - VI. JULIA PARRY⁵, was married Jan. 17, 1867, to WILLIAM STAYLEY PORTER, son of William Corning.
 - VII. ELIZA A. PARRY⁵, was married to J. AMBROSE PIPER, son of Foster Piper.
- 5. Lavinia Goudey⁴ (1)**, third daughter of George³ (3) and Anne (Crosby) Goudey, was married 1st to MINER PARRY, son of Cyrus 1st; 2d to ABIJAH RAYMOND on June 18, 1843, son of Daniel Raymond 1st. She died March 17, 1891. She had issue by both husbands as will appear presently.
- I. MATILDA PARRY⁴, was married Dec. 2, 1847, to JAMES MOSES, son of Edward Moses. She died May 2, 1859.
 - II. ANSEL G. PARRY⁴, married July 17, 1858, JANE E. PORTER, daughter of Benjamin 1st. He died April 10, 1897.
 - III. FREEMAN C. PARRY⁴, married Jan. 1, 1858, MARTHA CANN, daughter of Harvey Cann 1st.
 - IV. WATSON B. RAYMOND⁴, born in 1844, died April 3, 1900.
 - V. ANTHONY RAYMOND⁴, married DEBORAH ROGERS, daughter of Capt. Joseph Rogers.
 - VI. AUGUSTA RAYMOND⁴, was married to EDWARD B. STEELE.
- 6. Mary Goudey⁴ (2)**, fourth daughter of George³ (3) and Anne (Crosby) Goudey, was married 1st to WILLIAM BRITT; 2d, Jan. 7, 1849, to SAMUEL VICKERY 2d, son of Moses Vickery 2d. She died May 4, leaving issue by both husbands as will now appear.
- I. MARY EMMA BRITT⁵, died Feb. 26, 1850, aged 13 years.
 - II. EMILY VICKERY⁵, was married to GEORGE FOOTE, son of Capt. Isaac Foote.
- 7. Ansel Goudey⁴ (1)**, third son of George³ (3) and Anne (Crosby) Goudey, married 1st, ALICE BAIN, daughter of Capt. Alexander Bain 1st; second, Oct. 1, 1861,

MARY ELIZA SULLIVAN, daughter of James Sullivan 2d. These had issue of whom with sixth generation.

CHILDREN OF BENJAMIN AND MARY (SCOTT) GOUDEY.

1. **Mary Jane Goudey**⁴ (8), eldest daughter of Benjamin³ (1) and Mary (Scott) Goudey, born in Nova Scotia, B. N. A., in 1809; was married Feb. 22, 1828, to LORAN D. CANN, son of Hugh Cann 1st. She died April 10, 1900, having had issue eight children as follows:—

- I. ADELAIDE MURRY CANN⁵, born Dec. 9, 1828; was married Nov. 9, 1854, to JAMES A. PETERS, son of James Peters of Westport, N. S.
- II. MARY ELIZABETH CANN⁵, born May 5, 1832, twin to Elizabeth Mary, was married April 13, 1854, to CAPT. GEORGE H. GOUDEY, son of Stephen 1st.
- III. ELIZABETH MARY CANN⁵, twin to Mary Elizabeth, born May 5, 1832, was married 1st, to SAMUEL DURKEE, son of Capt. Samuel Durkee: 2d, 1863, Dec. 16, to CHRISTOPHER ROOP, son of James Roop, of Digby, N. S.
- IV. HARRIET JANE CANN⁵, born Dec. 10, 1834; was married April 10, 1859, to CAPT. WILLIAM HIBBARD, 2d son of Capt. William Hibbard. She died Aug. 9, 1869.
- V. LORAN CANN⁵, born Feb. 12, 1837; died July 17, 1868, unmarried.
- VI. ALMIRA F. CANN⁵, born Aug. 31, 1840; was married Dec. 28, 1859, to MAURICE PETERS, son of James of Westport, N. S.
- VII. STAYLEY B. CANN⁵, born Jan. 1, 1843, married March 12, 1872, LYDIA LETHERINGTON, daughter of Everard Letherington.
- VIII. MINER C. CANN⁵, born Dec. 12, 1845; married July 16, 1874, ISABELLA C. HALEY, daughter of Capt. Oliver Haley; died Jan. 26, 1900.
- IX. EDWARD B. CANN⁵, born June 5, 1847; married Aug. 1, 1872, ELIZABETH G. RAYMOND, widow of Jacob A. Raymond.

2. **Miranda Goudey**⁴ (2), second daughter of Benjamin³ (1) and Mary (Scott) Goudey, born March 5, 1813; was married May 10, 1832, to CHARLES TELFORD, son of Capt Jacob Telford; died April 13, 1891, leaving issue as follows:—

- I. JACOB TELFORD⁵, born April 20, 1833; married Jan. 7, 1856, SOPHIA C. CORNING, daughter of JOSEPH CORNING.
- II. BENJAMIN TELFORD⁵, born July 23, 1835; married 1st, April 27, 1862, HARRIET SHAW, daughter of Allan Shaw; 2d, MARY HIBBARD, daughter of Rufus Hibbard 2d.
- III. CHARLES F. TELFORD⁵, born Nov. 12, 1838; married Oct. 28, 1863, ISABEL MACCAIN.
- IV. JOHN TELFORD⁵, born Jan. 10, 1842; married Aug. 8, JANE WILEY, daughter of Robert Wiley, M.D.
- V. ALFRED TELFORD⁵, born Nov. 15, 1844; married April 10, 1874, REBECCA HENDERSON, daughter of Robert Henderson.
- VI. HARVEY G. TELFORD⁵, born Jan. 5, 1848; married Jan. 2, 1871, MARTHA ELLEN GOUDEY, daughter of Thomas Goudey.
- VII. MARY TELFORD⁵, born March 30, 1851; died unmarried.
- VIII. ANNIE TELFORD⁵, born Sept. 4, 1855; was married July 17, 1879, to BENJAMIN SYMONDS, son of Rufus H. Symonds.

3. **Harriet Goudey**⁴ (4), third daughter of Benjamin³ (1) and Mary (Scott)

Goudey, born in 1815, was married to SAMUEL BAIN, son of John Bain 1st. She died March 4, 1886. Issue as follows:—

I. NORMAN BAIN, died unmarried.

4. **Sarah Goudey**⁴ (8), fourth daughter of Benjamin³ (1) and Mary (Scott) Goudey, born in 1817, was married 1st, Nov. 6, 1838, to EBENEZER PARRY, son of Cyrus Parry, 2d; second, to JAMES ROOP, of Digby Co., N. S.; 3d, to CALEB SULIS (SOULIS) of Digby Co., N. S. She died Nov. 4, 1901. Mr. Parry died Jan. 29, 1850. Two sons:—

I. BOWMAN F. PARRY.

II. AUGUSTUS PARRY.

5. **Benjamin Goudey**⁴ (4), eldest son of Benjamin³ (1) and Mary (Scott) Goudey, born——; married 1st, Feb. 10, 1842, JANE BAIN, daughter of Capt. Alexander; 2d, SARAH (PERRY) JEFFERY, widow of Joseph Jeffery, and had issue as follows:—

I. MARY GOUDEY⁵, was married to AMOS B. BROWN, 3d son of Amos B. Brown 1st.

II. AUGUSTUS B. GOUDEY⁵, married 1st, HANNAH CORNING, daughter of Zachariah Corning 2d; 2d, Oct. 5, 1898, ARABELLA H. (PARRY) TELFORD, widow of Henry Telford.

6. **John Goudey**⁴ (5), second son of Benjamin³ (1) and Mary (Scott) Goudey, married SARAH DALEY, adopted daughter of Sergeant Samuel Graham, of Brooklyn.

CHILDREN OF STEPHEN AND MARY (HASKELL) GOUDEY.

1. **William H. Goudey**⁴ (4), eldest son of Stephen³ (1) and Mary (Haskell) Goudey, born Aug. 31, 1811, married 1st, SARAH R. ELLIS, daughter of Benjamin Ellis 1st; 2d, Dec. 20, 1856, to SOPHIA (SHAW) CORNING, widow of George D. Corning. He died March 9, 1895, leaving issue of whom with fifth generation.

2. **Thomas Goudey**⁴ (5), second son of Stephen³ (1) and Mary (Haskell) Goudey, born in Nova Scotia, B. N. A., July 18, 1813; married Feb. 2, 1838, ABIGAIL CROSBY, daughter of Lemuel Crosby 3d. He died Dec. 28, 1884. He had issue; see forward.

3. **Almira Goudey**⁴ (3), eldest daughter of Stephen³ (1) and Mary (Haskell) Goudey, born in Nova Scotia, B. N. A., in 1815; was married 1st, to NATHAN LANDERS, son of Jabez Landers 2d; married 2d, to JOHN CHURCHILL, son of Ephraim Churchill; 3d, to SAMUEL T. BAIN, son of Samuel Bain 1st. She died Sept. 23, 1890.

4. **Mary Goudey**⁴ (6), second daughter of Stephen³ (1) and Mary (Haskell) Goudey, born in 1817; was married 1st, to DUDLEY PORTER CORNING, son of Richard Corning; 2d, Sept. 14, 1864, to GEORGE SOLLOWS 1st, son of Joseph Sollows 1st. She died Feb. 25, 1895. Issue as follows:—

The Soulis Family.—The ancestors of the Soule-Soulis-Sulis families from which the Nova Scotia branches were descended came from Normandy and settled first in England; but persons removed to Scotland and became distinguished barons and extensive owners of land in Annandale on the Border and in other sections of the "Land O' Cakes". The surname has been usually spelled Soulis in Scotland but a recent examination of ancient documents shows that the name was as often spelled "Soule" which was the original Norman orthography and that most commonly used by the families in America. It has been assumed that the Scottish branches were extinct but there seems to have been a remnant saved through a family settled very early in Ireland. Another branch of the Soulis or Sulis family as Huguenots came early to New Rochelle, N. Y., and sat down there among the other families of Protestant faith; and the Nova Scotia families were descended from this stock through a Daniel Sulis, who removed from New York State. The Editor of this book has about 5000 letters containing information relating to the Sole-Soule-Soulis-Sowle families.

- I. ALICA JANE CORNING⁵, born Jan. 10, 1837; was married Nov. 22, 1856, to CAPT. ISRAEL GOUDEY, son of Ashael Gowdey; died Sept. 3, 1897.
 - II. GEORGE W. CORNING⁵, born Jan. 16, 1840; married Sept. 7, 1861, HANNAH PARRY, daughter of Cyrus Parry 3d. He died March 18, 1895.
 - III. ABNER B. CORNING⁵, born April 10, 1849; married Oct. 23, 1873, SARAH PARRY, daughter of Cyrus Parry 3d. He died May 8, 1890.
5. **Stephen Goudey**⁴ (2), third son of Stephen³ (1) and Mary (Haskell) Goudey, born in 1819, married Dec. 19, 1844, MAHALA CROSBY, daughter of Lemuel Crosby 2d, by whom he had issue two daughters,
- I. ANNA GOUDEY⁵, married DAVID C. CROSBY, son of Moses Crosby. She deceased.
 - II. AGNES GOUDEY⁵, married JOHN SOLLWS, son of John Sollows.
6. **Sarah H. Goudey**⁴ (9), third daughter of Stephen³ (1) and Mary (Haskell) Goudey, born in Nova Scotia, B. N. A., in 1821; was married 1st, Jan. 27, 1842, to WILLIAM C. PORTER, son of Josiah Porter 3d; 2d, Sept. 24, 1847, to THOMAS W. CURRY, son of Eliphalet Curry. She died June 25, 1899. Mr. Porter died Sept. 25, 1843. Her issue by both husbands as follows:—
- I. WILLIAM STAYLEY PORTER⁵, born Nov. 7, 1842; married Jan. 17, 1867, JULIA PARRY, daughter of Cyrus Parry 3d.
 - II. ALMIRA AGNES PORTER⁵, born May 5, 1844; was married March 18, 1866, to AARON S. CORNING, son of George Dudley Corning.
 - III. GEORGE M. CURRY⁵, married 1st, April 30, 1871, MARIA A. CROSBY, daughter of David Crosby; 2d, MATTIE LOCKERY of St. Martins, N. B.; 3d, April 25, 1887, to BERTHA A. CROSBY, daughter of Jacob Knowles Crosby.
 - IV. CHARLES HOWARD CURRY⁵, married MARY ELIZA RAYMOND, daughter of Eleizer Raymond.
7. **Capt. Joseph Goudey**⁴ (2), fourth son of Stephen³ (1) and Mary (Haskell) Goudey, born in Nova Scotia, B. N. A., Sept. 16, 1856; married SARAH A. TELFORD, daughter of William H. Telford, and had issue five children of whom hereafter.
8. **Mercy Anne Goudey**⁴ (7), third daughter of Stephen³ (1) and Mary (Haskell) Goudey, born in Nova Scotia, B. N. A., Dec. 31, 1846. She was married to AARON JEFFERY, son of David Jeffery; 2d, to HADASSAH PORTER, son of James Porter 1st. She died Nov. 13, 1873.
9. **George H. Goudey**⁴ (7), third son of Stephen³ (1) and Mary (Haskell) Goudey, born in Nova Scotia, B. N. A., married April 13, 1854, MARY ELIZABETH CANN, daughter of Loran D. Cann. He died Nov. 13, 1890.
10. **Margaret Goudey**⁴ (7), fifth daughter of Stephen³ (1) and Mary (Haskell) Goudey, married Dec. 18, 1853, JAMES CROSBY, son of James Crosby 2d, and had issue as follows.
- I. ARTHUR W. CROSBY⁵, born March 1, 1855; died July 28, 1855.
 - II. MARY E. CROSBY⁵, born June 8, 1856; was married in Sept. 1875, to THOMAS ELDRIDGE, son of Capt. Elisha Eldridge.
 - III. ROBERT A. CROSBY⁵, born Oct. 13, 1858; died Dec. 25, 1859.
 - IV. FLORENCE N. CROSBY⁵, born Nov. 11, 1860; died Dec. 30, 1863.
 - V. EDITH N. CROSBY⁵, born Nov. 27, 1864; was married Feb. 24, 1887, to GEORGE W. LANDERS, son of John Nelson Landers.
 - VI. EMILY A. CROSBY⁵, born Feb. 16, 1868; was married Jan. 2, 1895, to HARVEY G. CHURCHILL, son of John Churchill.

- VII. ORMOND S. CROSBY⁵, born Aug. 3, 1872; married in June, 1895, BESSIE ODELL.

Fifth Generation.

CHILDREN OF ANDREW AND ELIZA (SHAW) GOUDEY.

1. **Zebina Goudey⁵ (1)**, eldest son of Andrew⁴ (1) and Eliza (Shaw) Goudey, born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Feb. 28, 1830; married Dec. 23, 1856, ALMIRA A. WELCH, of Westport; died Nov. 22, 1887. This man was quite extensively engaged in navigation and was a prominent and useful citizen. He was at one time the owner of fourteen vessels; two schooners, ten barks, and two ships, with a tonnage of 10,610. He built and owned the "Perlermo" of 799 tons, of which he was the captain. He was a justice of the peace in Yarmouth in 1883; grand juror in 1889; was director of the Arcadian Insurance Company for ten years from 1871 to 1880 inclusive. He was the owner of three shares in the Oriental Insurance Company. He had issue six children. Mrs. Goudey died Oct. 5, 1884, aged 76 years.
2. **Edwin Sterns Goudey⁵(1)**, second son of Andrew⁴(1) and Eliza (Shaw) Goudey, born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, March 17, 1831; married Dec. 23, 1861, SOPHIA KNOWLES, daughter of John Knowles 2d, of Barrington, N. S., and had issue eight children of whom hereafter.
3. **Eliza J. Goudey⁵ (1)**, eldest daughter of Andrew⁴(1) and Eliza (Shaw) Goudey, born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Jan. 15, 1834; was married Nov. 30, 1854, to CHARLES W. SEALEY; died April 24, 1891. She was the mother of three children as follows:—
 - I. EDWARD SEALEY⁶, born July 16, 1857; died Dec. 5, 1865.
 - II. ANNIE SEALEY⁶, born July 25, 1859; was married June 21, 1882, to MARCELLUS P. SRINGER, of Newton, Mass.
 - III. ORMSBY G. SEALEY⁶, born Feb. 16, 1861; married June 1, 1891, MAUDE BURNS of Somerville, Mass.
4. **Susan H. Goudey⁵ (2)**, second daughter of Andrew⁴ (1) and Eliza (Shaw) Goudey, born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, March 28, 1836; was married Dec. 19, 1864, to JOHN A. ABBOTT, son of John Abbott, of Digby, N. S., by whom six children named as follows:—
 - I. CHARLES W. G. ABBOTT⁶, born Oct. 16, 1864; was married Jan. 10, 1864, to ELLA CHESLEY, of Bridgetown, N. S.
 - II. JAMES ORMSBY ABBOTT⁶, born April 28, 1866; died July 30, 1875.
 - III. JOHN GORDON ABBOTT⁶, born Jan. 22, 1872; died Aug. 25, 1893.
 - IV. MARGARET ELIZA ABBOTT⁶, born June 12, 1873.
 - V. HARRY HILTON ABBOTT⁶, born March 31, 1877; was married Sept. 20, 1900, to ANGELINE MYRTLE LEE, of Aylesford, N. S.
 - VI. HOWARD LOCKE ABBOTT⁶, born July 22, 1880.
5. **Wentworth Moody Goudey⁵ (1)**, son of Andrew⁴ (1) and Eliza (Shaw) Goudey, born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Sept. 14, 1839; married Sept. 1, 1874, MARY LOUISA CROWELL, daughter of Levi Crowell, of Barrington, N. S., by whom he had issue eight children. He evidently married a second wife named Mary Louisa Nickerson after the genealogy of the Nova Scotia families was published in the Yarmouth Herald, as there were children assigned to her. He was a farmer in Barrington, N. S.
6. **Charles W. C. Goudey⁵ (1)**, fourth son of Andrew⁴ (1) and Eliza (Shaw)

Goudey, born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Jan. 15, 1842; was wounded in battle during the civil war in the United States, and died in Washington, D. C., May 24, 1864.

7. **Israel H. Goudey**⁵ (2), fifth son of Andrew⁴ (1) and Eliza (Shaw) Goudey, born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, July 15, 1844; married Nov. 12, 1873, MARGARET CROSBY, daughter of Capt. Samuel Crosby, by whom two children as follows:—

- I. LUELLA B. GOUDEY⁶, born May 10, 1874; was married June 17, 1896, to JAMES HENRY MARSH, of Boston, Mass.
- II. S. ERNEST GOUDEY⁶, born April 22, 1878.

8. **Albert J. Goudey**⁵ (1), sixth son of Andrew⁴ (1) and Eliza (Shaw) Goudey, born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Oct. 6, 1847; died Jan. 7, 1868, unmarried.

9. **Sarah H. Goudey**⁵ (6), third daughter of Andrew⁴ (1) and Eliza (Shaw) Goudey, born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, March 30, 1849; was married 1st, June 17, 1874, to WAITSTILL HILTON, son of Stephen Hilton; 2d, Jan. 1, 1900, to CAPT. BRADFORD R. HILTON, son of Capt. Stinson Hilton.

CHILDREN OF ASHEL AND AGNES (MUIR) GOUDIE.

1. **John M. Goudey**⁵ (4), eldest son of Ashel⁴ (1) and Agnes (Muir) Goudey, born in Nova Scotia; married July 2, 1854, EMILY JANE ROSE, daughter of James K. Rose 1st, and had two children as follows:—

- I. EMILY H. GOUDEY⁶, born in 1856, was married to ADELBERT DURLAND, son of William Durland; died July 2, 1895.
- II. HENRY GOUDEY⁶, died in April, 1870.

2. **Sarah Isabella Goudey**⁵ (7), eldest daughter of Ashel⁴ (1) and Agnes (Muir) Goudey, was married 1st, Nov. 26, 1859, to NATHANIEL PERRY, son of Samuel Perry; 2d, to JAMES GALVIN, of Westport, N. S.

3. **Mary Jane Goudey**⁵ (3), second daughter of Ashel⁴ (1) and Agnes (Muir) Goudey, was married to CAPT. HOLLAND H. FOOTE, son of Capt. Zachariah Foote, 2d.

4. **Capt. Israel Goudey**⁵ (3), second son of Ashel⁴ (1) and Agnes (Muir) Goudey, was married 1st, Nov. 26, 1856, to ALICE JANE CORNING, daughter of Dudley P. Corning; 2d, to HANNAH CORNING, widow of George W. Corning, and had issue as follows:—

- I. GEORGE GOUDEY⁶; died.
- II. HIRAM G. GOUDEY⁶.
- III. ALICE A. GOUDEY⁶.
- IV. IDA E. GOUDEY⁶.

5. **Samuel M. Goudey**⁵ (1), third son of Ashel⁴ (1) and Agnes (Muir) Goudey, was married 1st, Oct. 10, 1863, to ELIZABETH J. FOULIS, daughter of Capt. Thomas T. Foulis; 2d, GRACE BRUCE SHELBURN, and had issue:—

- I. ANNIE LOUISA GOUDEY⁶, was married to CAPT. COLLIN THOMPSON, of Westport N. S.
- II. RUFUS GOUDEY⁶.
- III. GRACE GOUDEY⁶.
- IV. CHARLES GOUDEY⁶.

6. **William Goudey**⁵ (1), fourth son of Ashel⁴ (1) and Agnes (Muir) Goudey, died a single man.

7. **Ashel Goudey**⁵ (2), fifth son of Ashel⁴ (1) and Agnes (Muir) Goudey, mar-

ried 1st, Oct. 14, 1867, MARY HARRIS, daughter of William Sutcliff Harris; 2d, RUTH GILLIS, and had issue as follows:—

- I. WILLIAM GOUDEY⁶, died.
- II. ESTELLA GOUDEY⁶, died.
- III. And four children by second marriage.

8. Thomas L. Goudey⁵ (4), sixth son of Ashel⁴ (1) and Agnes (Muir) Goudey, married 1st, MARY A. REED of Cornwallis; 2d, MINNIE SOLLWS, widow of Frank Sollows, and had issue as follows:

- I. WILLIAM GOUDEY⁶, married JENNIE MULLEN.
- II. JAMES GOUDEY⁶.
- III. JENNIE GOUDEY⁶, was married to ALBERT WILSON.
- IV. EMMA GOUDEY⁶, died.
- V. FRANK GOUDEY⁶.
- VI. EMMA F. GOUDEY⁶, born Sept. 11, 1874; died Dec. 16, 1897.

9. Agnes Goudey⁵, third daughter of Ashel⁴ (1) and Agnes (Muir) Goudey, was the wife of CHARLES CLEVELAND.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS AND ELIZABETH RAYMOND GOUDEY.

1. Capt. Edgar Goudey⁵, eldest son of Thomas⁴ (3) and Elizabeth (Raymond) Goudey, was born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, in 1835; married MARY SAUNDERS, daughter of David and Mary (Curry) Saunders, born in Hebron, N. S., June 26, 1836. The marriage was in May, 1858. He died in the summer of 1864. She died in Lynn, Mass., Oct. 8, 1915. He was a seafaring man and captain on his last voyage. Issue as follows:—

- I. ALVA GOUDEY⁶, born in 1859, was married April 11, 1881, to CLARENCE BENTON THYNG, merchant tailor, and resides in Revere, Mass. She has issue as follows:
 - (1) EDGAR THYNG⁷, born 1882, manager Fairbanks Scale Co., Boston. He married April 30, 1913, to ABBY GRACE MURRAY of Roxbury, Mass.
 - (2) VIVIAN THYNG⁷, born 1886, now (1916) secretary to the mayor of Revere, Mass.
- II. EDGAR GOUDEY⁶, born in 1860; died in 1863.
- III. DAVID GOUDEY⁶, born in 1862; died in 1864.

2. Capt. Edward Kingsley Goudey⁵ (2), son of Thomas⁴ (3) and Elizabeth (Raymond) Goudey, born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, May 14, 1839; married July 27, 1863, DELIA CAVANAUGH, daughter of Simon Cavanaugh, and became a seaman. His wife, Delia Churchill Cavanaugh, was born in Nova Scotia Nov. 16, 1848. He ran away and went to sea when he was about 13 years of age and when 25 years old was a sea captain and followed the sea until he was struck by lightning at the age of 37 years. Lived 3 years. Was a high Free Mason, belonged to the Grand Lodge of Ireland and was a fine man. Everybody liked Kingsley Goudey, as they called him. He sailed on the bark Cora Lynn in 1863 when he was first captain. His son Eddie, of Portsmouth, has the bark he first sailed in. Edward sailed for his uncle Aaron Goudey of Yarmouth. He went to Antwerp on one trip. Wentworth, Biney, Andrew, Aaron, Arthur and Simon were all cousins of Edward. He was in Havana, Cuba, when the battleship "Maine" was blown up, his family being on board his ship of which he was master. While sailing up the harbor the ship was struck by a Spanish man-of-war and a large hole under the bow was made. Great fear was experienced, as they expected to sink. Captain Goudey ordered all hands on deck. His daughter

Minnie, then only a child, had been left below and her mother ordered the colored steward to go and bring her on deck, but he was too much frightened and the mother went and got her child. The carpenter repaired the broken ship and all were saved. The first time the family of Captain Goudey went to sea with him the vessel was wrecked off the Scottish coast near Ardnass. His wife was taken off and sent away dressed in oilskins while he remained on board. His ship was saved. He was seriously injured by a thunderbolt while at sea but lived three years afterwards, dying in Tuskett, Nova Scotia, in the year 1864. He was far advanced in Masonry and a man "well spoken off". His children were named as follows:—

- I. MINNIE ALICE GOUDEY⁶, born in Yarmouth, N. S., May 14, 1864; married JAMES A. CAMPBELL, and lives in Lynn, Mass. She has five daughters as follows:—
 - (1) IZETTA CAMPBELL⁷, born Sept. 24, 1887, was married to ASA G. KIMBALL and lives in East Lynn, Mass. (married April 2, 1904).
 - (2) VANESSA CAMPBELL⁷, born Sept. 9, 1888, was married to GROVER C. KIMBALL and lives in West Lynn, Mass. (married Nov. 5, 1904).
 - (3) GLADYS CAMPBELL⁷, born May 8, 1891, was married June 30, 1915, to CARL H. S. HUNT and lives in Lynn, Mass.
 - (4) EFFIE H. CAMPBELL⁷, born May 4, 1899, remained single; died April 6, 1895.
 - (5) EMMA LOCKWOOD CAMPBELL⁷, born July 4, 1900.
 - II. EDWARD ARKLOW GOUDEY⁶ son of Edwin and Delia Cavanaugh Goudey, married EFFIE HAMMOND but has no issue. He resides in Portsmouth, N. H. He was born on the ocean while his father was sailing near Scotland, and the register of Edinburgh contains the date.
 - III. JAMES HENRY GOUDEY⁶, son of Edwin and Delia Cavanaugh Goudey, died at the age of ten months.
3. **Thomas F. Goudey**⁵ (6), third son of Thomas⁴ (3) and Elizabeth (Raymond) Goudey, born in Nova Scotia, 1840; joined the U. S. army and died a prisoner in Georgia, Sept. 12, 1864.
 4. **Mary Goudey**⁵ (5), daughter of Thomas⁴ (3) and Elizabeth (Raymond) Goudey, of whom no other information.
 5. **Martha Ellen Goudey**⁵ (2), second daughter of Thomas⁴ (3) and Elizabeth (Raymond) Goudey, was married to HARVEY TELFORD, son of Charles Telford.
 6. **Rev. George H. Goudey**⁵ (5), fourth son of Thomas⁴ (3) and Elizabeth (Raymond) Goudey, born in Dearfield, N. S., Nov. 29, 1843; married CAROLINE RAYMOND, daughter of Jonathan Raymond, at Beaver River, N. S., who was born there April 25, 1849. He was a Baptist minister in 1885 at Argyle and Tuskett, N. S., but when last heard from was a painter in Beverly, Mass., where he resides. He is said to have been the father of a large family, but he has not replied to the several letters of inquiry forwarded and his family history may not be correct. See sketch of his son which follows.
- Irving R. Goudey**⁶, son of George and Caroline (Raymond) Goudey, born in Malville, N. S., June 18, 1875; married Nov. 14, 1900, in Beverly, Mass., JENNIE H. DODD, daughter of Jacob M. and Hannah Jane (Glover) Dodd. She was born in Marblehead, Mass., Jan. 3, 1872. He is a paper-hanger in Beverly, Mass. Children named as follows:—

- I. EARLE R. GOUDEY, born Nov. 17, 1901, in Beverly, Mass.
- II. LINWOOD E. GOUDEY, born Jan. 12, 1903, in Beverly, Mass.
- III. KENNETH GOUDEY, born June 24, 1904, in Beverly, Mass.
- IV. RUTH J. GOUDEY, born March 8, 1909, in Fitchburg, Mass. Died May 12, 1909.

Gertrude Gowdey died in Beverly, Mass., April 10, 1904.

CHILDREN OF CAPT. AARON AND ELLEN (CROSBY) GOUDEY.

1. **Capt. Frederick Goudey**⁵ (1), eldest son of Aaron⁴ (1) and Ellen (Crosby) Goudey, married SOPHIA ESTHER WILLIAMS, of Dublin, Ireland; died Oct. 2, 1886. He had issue as follows:—

- I. HERBERT AARON GOUDEY⁶, married CATHERINE GAUDET.
- II. ARTHUR GOUDEY⁶, of whom no more information.
- III. MARGARET GOUDEY⁶, was married to MELBOURNE MOSES, of Carleton, Yarmouth Co., N. S.
- IV. MARY-LOUISA GOUDEY⁶, of whom no other record.
- V. ANNIE-SOPHIA GOUDEY⁶, of whom no other record.
- VI. ROBERT-LEO GOUDEY⁶, of whom no more information.
- VII. LIZZIE-MYRTLE GOUDEY⁶, no more information.
- VIII. KATHLEEN GOUDEY⁶, of whom no more information.

CHILDREN OF GEORGE AND JOANNA (BUTLER) GOUDEY.

1. **John Goudey**⁵ (3), eldest son of George⁴ (3) and Joanna (Butler) Goudey, died at Turks Islands, Oct. 10, 1844, unmarried.

2. **Viola Goudey**⁵ (1), eldest daughter of George⁴ (3) and Joanna (Butler) Goudey, was married to JOEL ALLEN, 2d, son of Joel Allen. Had Alice, married HALLOND FOOTE.

3. **Stephen B. Goudey**⁵ (3), second son of George and Joanna (Butler) Goudey, born in 1827; married 1st, Jan. 12, 1854, ALMIRA BAIN, daughter of Alexander Bain 3d; second, MARY B. BAIN STANWOOD, widow of Capt. Enoch Stanwood. He died Feb. 22, 1898. He had issue as follows:—

- I. ALMIRA B. GOUDEY⁶, was married Oct. 10, 1900, to RALPH H. REDDING, son of Thomas G. Redding.
- II. GRACE GOUDEY⁶. No other record.

4. **Emeline Goudey**⁵ (1), second daughter of George⁴ (3) and Joanna (Butler) Goudey, was married April 16, 1849, to GEORGE C. CROSBY, son of Enoch Crosby 1st, and had issue as follows:—

- I. EMELINE L. CROSBY⁶, born May 14, 1850, was married July 16, 1878 to THOMAS M. WINTER, son of Thomas Winter 2d.
- II. JOANNA B. CROSBY⁶, born April 4, 1853; died April 23, 1860.

CHILDREN OF ANSEL AND ALICE (BAIN) GOUDEY.

1. **George Russell Goudey**⁵ (8), eldest son of Ansel⁴ (1) and Alice (Bain) Goudey, born Jan. 5, 1838; married Nov. 1, 1861, ALICE RODNEY, daughter of Capt. Jonathan Rodney.

2. **Henry Goudey**⁵ (2), second son of Ansel⁴ (1) and Alice (Bain) Goudey, born July, 1840; married JANE HOPKIRK, daughter of Capt. James Hopkirk.

3. **Joseph Goudey**⁵ (3), third son of Ansel⁴ (1) and Alice (Bain) Goudey, born Jan. 30, 1843, twin to William; married EPHEMIA MACKENNA, daughter of Capt. Jonathan MacKenna.

4. **William Goudey**⁵ (5), fourth son of Ansel⁴ (1) and Alice (Bain) Goudey, born Jan. 30, 1843, twin to Joseph.
5. **John Goudey**⁵ (6), fifth son of Ansel⁴ (1) and Alice (Bain) Goudey, was lost at sea.
6. **Maurice Goudey**, sixth son of Ansel⁴ (1) and Alice (Bain) Goudey, born in Dec., 1846, married in England and resides in that country.
7. **Robert Azor Goudey**⁵ (2), seventh son of Ansel⁴ (1) and Alice (Bain) Goudey, born April 24, 1848.
8. **Zachariah Goudey**⁵ (1), eighth son of Ansel⁴ (1) and Alice (Bain) Goudey, born Oct. 25, 1851, married JULIA A. DURKEE, daughter of John Durkee 4th.
9. **Edson Goudey**⁵ (1), ninth son of Ansel⁴ (1) and Alice (Bain) Goudey, born 1856, was lost at sea.
10. **Alice Goudey**⁵ (3), daughter of Ansel⁴ (1) and Alice (Bain) Goudey, born in 1857, was married to CAPT. JAMES DURKEE, son of John Durkee 4th.

CHILDREN OF GEORGE AND MARY (TELFORD) GOUDEY.

1. **Henry Telford Goudey**⁵ (5), son of George⁴ (4) and Mary (Telford) Goudey, born in Yarmouth, N. S., 1806; married Jan. 1, 1845, LOIS ANNE HATFIELD, daughter of Capt. J. V. N. Hatfield who was born in Tusket, N. S., in 1812, and died in Guilford, Conn., 1904. He was a carpenter and builder living in Tusket, N. S. He died in San Francisco, Cal., 1876. Children as follows—
 - I. JOHN HATFIELD GOUDEY⁶, born in Tusket, N. S., 1844. Has issue Clarence and Grace. Connected with the Associated Press in New York.
 - II. CLARENCE HENRY GOUDEY⁶, born in Tusket, N. S., 1846. In Seattle, Washington; a single man.
 - III. AGNES M. GOUDEY⁶, born in Tusket, N. S., 1848; was married to RUFUS LORENZO JUDSON, and died in Jackson, Mich.
 - IV. GEORGE WENTWORTH GOUDEY⁶, born in Tusket, N. S., Aug. 29, 1850, married in Dedham, Mass., Sept. 15, 1875, EUNA ANTOINETTE FISHER, daughter of Charles and Hannah (Davis) Fisher, who was born in Garland, Me., Sept. 15, 1855. He is a commercial traveller residing in Boston, Mass. One child.
 - (1) PERCY WENTWORTH GOUDEY⁷, born in Boston, Mass., Sept 30, 1878; died Oct. 17, 1880.
 - V. GILBERT SANDERSON GOUDEY⁶, born in Tusket, N. S., 1852; died in 1897.
 - VI. WILLIAM ROBBINS GOUDEY⁶, born in Tusket, N. S., 1854; married ANN NEWCOMB, died in St. Paul, Minn., 1885.
 - VII. ARTHUR NOBLE GOUDEY⁶, born in Tusket, N. S., 1856; died in 1901.
 - VIII. JOSEPH CLINTON GOUDEY⁶, born in Tusket, N. S., 1858; married EDNA —, 42 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 - IX. OSCAR LYON GOUDEY⁶, born in Tusket, N. S., Nov. 15, 1861; married in New Haven, Conn., Nov. 3, 1897, WILMINA KENDRICK, daughter of Allan and Alexia (McKillup) Kendrick, and born in New Brunswick, B. N. A., July 2, 1868. He is a salesman in New Haven, Conn. Children as follows:—
 - (1) HELEN HARPER GOUDEY⁷, born Aug. 3, 1898 in Boston, Mass.
 - (2) DONALD KENDRICK GOUDEY⁷, born Aug. 6, 1900 in Guilford, Conn.
 - (3) LOIS HATFIELD GOUDEY⁷, born Nov. 8, 1905 in London, England.

- x. EDITH MAY GOUDEY⁶, born in Tusket, N. S., 1862; was married to DR. WEST, of Guilford, Conn.
- xi. EDWARD EVERETT GOUDEY⁶, born in Michigan 1864, in Portland, Oregon.
2. **Sarah Goudey⁵ (10)**, eldest daughter of George⁴ (4) and Mary (Telford) Goudey, was married to GILBERT SANDERSON who died June 7, 1890, by whom issue as follows:—
- i. ELIZABETH ELLEN SANDERSON⁶, died May 4, 1841.
 - ii. GEORGE G. SANDERSON⁶, married Dec. 20, 1871, FANNIE F. MANNING, of Bridgewater. Had, Dora M., b. Dec. 30, 1879; d. Nov. 29, 1882; Claude L., b. March 13, 1883.
 - iii. MARY L. SANDERSON⁶, was married Nov. 11, 1869, to GEORGE W. ALLEN, son of Capt. Gilbert Allen. She died Oct. 8, 1881, leaving issue:
 - (1) GILBERT SIDNEY ALLEN⁶, born Feb. 2, 1871; died Aug. 12, 1893.
 - (2) ELIZABETH KILLAM ALLEN⁶, born Aug. 2, 1872; died April, 1874.
 - (3) MAX WHITE ALLEN⁶, born July 16, 1874; married Oct. 10, 1900, AGNES JOLLY, daughter of Thomas Jolly.
 - (4) MABEL EMILY ALLEN⁶, born March 11, 1877.
 - (5) CLAIRE LOUISA ALLEN⁶, born Dec. 28, 1878.
 - (6) CHESTER ARTHUR ALLEN⁶, born Sept. 28, 1881; died in 1882.
 - iv. GILBERT ORMSBY SANDERSON⁶, died at Rio Janeiro, unmarried.
 - v. ELLEN ORMSBY SANDERSON⁶, died April 10, 1851, aged 3 years.
 - vi. GILBERT R. N. SANDERSON⁶, died March 28, 1851, aged 17 months.
 - vii. LOIS HATFIELD SANDERSON⁶, married E. JOHNSON MANNING, son of Solomon.
 - viii. MYRA B. SANDERSON⁶, was married June 10, 1886, to CLARENCE ROGERS, son of Capt. Benjamin Rogers, 3rd.
3. **Elizabeth Potter Goudey⁵ (5)**, second daughter of George⁴ (4) and Mary (Telford) Goudey, born June 27, 1814; was married Oct. 11, 1837 (s. p.), to CAPT. JOSEPH B. LOVITT, son of Israel Lovitt; died Oct. 1, 1839.
4. **Caroline Augusta Goudey⁵ (2)**, third daughter of George⁴ (4) and Mary (Telford) Goudey, born in 1815, was married (s. p.) to JOHN JENKINS, son of James Jenkins 1st. She died June 17, 1833.
5. **George James Goudey⁵ (9)**, second son of George⁴ (4) and Mary (Telford) Goudey, born in 1818, married 1st, JERUSHA ANNE SEELEY; 2d, Nov. 2, 1856, LOUISA BUTLER, daughter of Robert Butler. He died June 16, 1863. Issue. See forward.
6. **Samuel T. Goudey⁵ (3)**, third son of George⁴ (4) and Mary (Telford) Goudey, born in 1822, married MARIA CROSBY, daughter of Dea. Thomas Crosby. He died Sept. 18, 1855. Mrs. Goudey died Sept. 23, 1851, aged 33 years. See forward for issue. He was a master mariner.
7. **Mary Agnes Goudey⁵ (11)**, fourth daughter of George⁴ (4) and Mary (Telford) Goudey, born in 1826, was married (s. p.) Dec. 6, 1847, to ADAM R. NOBLE, son of Robert Noble. She died April 30, 1849.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM D. AND SARAH (ELLIS) GOUDEY.

1. **John Edwin Goudey⁵ (7)**, eldest son of William⁴ (4) and Sarah Ellis Goudey, born Oct. 18, 1834; died Oct. 20, 1856, unmarried.

2. **Caroline A. Goudey**⁵ (3), eldest daughter of William⁴ (4) and Sarah (Ellis) Goudey, born Feb. 10, 1837; was married Feb. 5, 1859, to JAMES E. PHILLIPS, son of James Phillips. She died Dec. 4, 1893, leaving issue as follows:—

- I. SARAH P. PHILLIPS⁶, was married, 1st, Oct. 29, 1891, to CAPT. ROBERT K. ROSE, son of James Rose; 2d, June 1, 1895, to THOMAS UHLMAN, of Carleton, N. S.
- II. IDA PHILLIPS⁶, was married to GEORGE A. ADAMS, son of Elias Adams.
- III. HARRY PHILLIPS⁶.
- IV. ARTHUR PHILLIPS⁶.
- V. GEORGE PHILLIPS⁶.

3. **Benjamin Harley Goudey**⁵ (3), second son of William⁴ (4) and Sarah (Ellis) Goudey, born Aug. 16, 1838; married 1st, Dec. 3, 1859, ELIZABETH B. TRASK, daughter of Jacob Trask; 2d, AUGUSTA BETHUNE, daughter of Godfrey Bethune. He had issue as follows:—

- I. MARY ESTELLA GOUDEY⁶, was married April 18, 1886, to BIRTELL E. PORTER⁶, son of Elkanah T. Porter; died Oct. 1, 1888.
- II. AUGUSTA GOUDEY⁶.
- III. SUSAN GOUDEY⁶, was married to WENTWORTH ROSE.
- IV. WILLIAM GOUDEY⁶.
- V. BLANCHE GOUDEY⁶.
- VI. CLARENCE GOUDEY⁶.

4. **Margaret N. Goudey**⁵ (3), second daughter of William⁴ (4) and Sarah (Ellis) Goudey, born Aug. 16, 1840; died May 18, 1841.

5. **William Frederick Goudey**⁵ (6), third son of William⁴ (4) and Sarah (Ellis) Goudey, born March 7, 1842; married Nov. 10, 1864, SARAH B. TRASK, daughter of Jacob Trask, by whom he had issue children as follows:—

- I. EDITH GOUDEY⁶ was married to Rev. D. H. SIMPSON.
- II. ELIZABETH GOUDEY⁶ was married to . . . TRASK.
- III. AGATHA GOUDEY⁶.
- IV. FONA GOUDEY⁶.

6. **Margaret A. Goudey**⁵ (4), third daughter of William⁴ (4) and Sarah (Ellis) Goudey, born Feb. 16, 1844; was married May 24, 1862, to CAPT. ROBERT K. ROSE, son of James Rose, by whom she had issue children as follows. She died May 9, 1890.

- I. HELEN ROSE⁶, was married to WILLIAM SYMONDS, son of Thomas Symonds.
- II. BERTHA ROSE⁶, was married to JACOB E. CRANE, son of Charles Crane.
- III. HENRY M. ROSE⁶, married July 29, 1896, ANNA LOUISA BINGAY, daughter of Capt. Thomas S. Bingay.
- IV. REV. CHARLES W. ROSE⁶, married July 10, 1901, KEZIAH BANKS, daughter of Dea. E. C. Banks.

7. **Frances A. Goudey**⁵ (3), fourth daughter of William⁴ (4) and Sarah (Ellis) Goudey, was married March 28, 1868, to DAVID M. CHUTE, son of David M. Chute, by whom she had issue as follows:—

- I. ANNA CHUTE⁶ was married to HERBERT COX.
- II. CAROLINE CHUTE⁶ was married to GEORGE C. MARRILL of New Hampshire.
- III. GEORGE CHUTE⁶ married ALICE M. PARRY, daughter of Benjamin E. Parry.

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- IV. HARRIET CHUTE was married to CHARLES EVANS of Newfoundland.
 V. ROY CHUTE married NALLIE ——— of Newfoundland.
 VI. GRACE CHUTE married ——— BELIVEAU.
 VII. FRED CHUTE.
 VIII. WILLIE CHUTE died.
- 8. Joseph Henry Goudey⁵ (4)**, fourth son of William⁴ (4) and Sarah (Ellis) Goudey, born Aug. 1, 1848; married ELIZABETH PARRY, daughter of Jacob Parry, and had issue as follows:—
- I. LANNIE D. GOUDEY⁶, was married to DAVID S. PERRY.
 - II. CLIFFORD S. GOUDEY⁶.
 - III. FLOSSIE GOUDEY⁶.
 - IV. BLAKE R. GOUDEY⁶.
- 9. Alvira M. Goudey⁵ (3)**, fifth daughter of William⁴ (4) and Sarah (Ellis) Goudey, born Sept. 9, 1850, was married to ISRAEL K. TRASK, son of Jacob Trask, and had issue as follows:—
- I. JACOB K. TRASK⁶, married MARY SINCLAIR, daughter of John Sinclair.
 - II. GEORGE TRASK⁶, married LIZZIE REYNALDS of Port La Tour.
 - III. BENJAMIN F. TRASK⁶, married June 5, 1901, NETTIE M. BROWN, daughter of Thomas Brown 4th.
 - IV. ETHEL TRASK⁶.
 - V. FRANK L. TRASK⁶, married HATTIE PERRY, daughter of Alfred Perry.
 - VI. ROBERT S. TRASK⁶.
 - VII. GORDON TRASK⁶.
 - VIII. ISRAEL TRASK⁶.
 - IX. DOUGLASS TRASK⁶.
 - X. MARY H. TRASK⁶.
- 10. Sarah A. Goudey⁵ (11)**, sixth daughter of William⁴ (4) and Sarah (Ellis) Goudey, born May 7, 1853, was married to THOMAS WETMORE, son of Thomas Wetmore 1st, and had children named as follows:—
- I. LENNA WETMORE⁶.
 - II. BERTHA WETMORE⁶.
 - III. STAYLEY WETMORE⁶.
 - IV. MARY H. WETMORE⁶.
- 11. Charles Randall Goudey⁵ (4)**, fifth son of William⁴ (4) and Sarah (Ellis) Goudey, born April 1, 1855; married JULIA RAYMOND, daughter of William Raymond, and had two daughters named as follows:—
- I. NELLIE GOUDEY⁶.
 - II. GRACE GOUDEY⁶.
- 12. George M. Goudey⁵ (12)**, sixth son of William⁴ (4) and Sarah (Ellis) Goudey, born Oct. 2, 1857; married ANNIE M. ALLEN, daughter of Nathaniel Allen, and had two children as follows:—
- I. ROY GOUDEY³.
 - II. AVARD GOUDEY⁶.
- 13. Egbert Goudey⁵ (2)**, seventh son of William⁴ (4) and Sarah (Ellis) Goudey, born Nov. 2, 1859; married AGNES M. ALLEN, daughter of Henry Allen, and had issue as follows:—
- I. JENNIE GOUDEY⁶.
 - II. RUSSELL GOUDEY⁶.
 - III. LANCE GOUDEY⁶.

14. **Staley P. Goudey**⁵ (1), eighth son of William⁴ (4) and Sarah (Ellis) Goudey, born Aug. 12, 1861; married Aug., 1883, ALICE M. CORNING, daughter of George Corning, and had a son.

Bernard Eugene Goudey⁶, son of Staley P.⁵ (1) and Alice (Corning) Goudey, born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Dec. 15, 1884; married July 21, 1910, ABBIE ROSELLA, a daughter of Gardner Ridlon, born in West Lynn, Mass., April 2, 1887. He came to Boston, Mass., April 3, 1903, and was naturalized in Salem Court July 14, 1913. Residence West Lynn, Mass., where his principal work is on transformers in the General Electric Company. Children:—

- I. RUTH-FRANCES GOUDEY⁷, born in West Lynn, Mass., June 1, 1911.
- II. ALICE DAVIS GOUDEY⁷, born in West Lynn, Mass., Dec. 17, 1915.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS AND ABIGAIL (CROSBY) GOUDEY.

1. **Mary Elizabeth Goudey**⁵ (12), eldest daughter of Thomas⁴ (5) and Abigail (Crosby) Goudey, born Feb. 26, 1839; was married Jan. 12, 1859, to BENJAMIN P. PITMAN, son of Joseph Pitman. She died Jan. 27, 1860, leaving issue as follows:

- I. THOMAS L. PITMAN⁶, born Nov. 11, 1859, who married, 1st, CHARLOTTE ADAMS, daughter of Dominique Adams; 2d, MINNIE DIMMELL.

2. **Capt. Lemuel C. Goudey**⁵ (2), eldest son of Thomas⁴ (5) and Abigail (Crosby) Goudey, born July 2, 1841; married Sept. 15, 1865, MARY SUSAN CORNING, daughter of David Corning, and died Feb. 2, 1890. Issue as follows; see sixth generation.

3. **Stephen A. Goudey**⁵ (4), second son of Thomas⁴ (5) and Abigail (Crosby) Goudey, born Dec. 1, 1843; married in Oct., 1863 (s. p.), HARRIET E. PARRY, daughter of Cyrus Parry, 3d. He was a master mariner.

4. **Gilbert Ormsby Goudey**⁵ (2), third son of Thomas⁴ (5) and Abigail (Crosby) Goudey, born Nov. 23, 1845; died in 1866, unmarried.

5. **Nathan L. Goudey**⁵ (1), fourth son of Thomas⁴ (5) and Abigail (Crosby) Goudey, born June 11, 1849; married 1st, LUCINDA SOLLOWS, daughter of George 1st; 2d, GOODWIN; 3d, MULLIN, daughter of Alfred Mullin, and had issue as follows:—

- I. G. ORMSBY GOUDEY⁶, married MAT DURLAND, daughter of Adelbert Durland.
- II. MAY GOUDEY⁶, adopted by Stephen Goudey.
- III. ROBERT GOUDEY⁶.
- IV. EDSON GOUDEY⁶.

6. **Lois E. Goudey**⁵ (1), second daughter of Thomas⁴ (5) and Abigail (Crosby) Goudey, born Oct. 18, 1851; was married to ADONIRAM SOLLOWS, son of Walter Sollows, and had issue as follows:—

- I. LUCINDA SOLLOWS⁶.
- II. HARRIET SOLLOWS⁶.
- III. MILDRED SOLLOWS⁶.

7. **Bowman Goudey**⁵ (1), fifth son of Thomas⁴ (5) and Abigail (Crosby) Goudey, born June 23, 1854; married HAVLAH ALLEN, daughter of Nathaniel Allen, and had issue as follows:—

- I. STANLEY GOUDEY⁶.
- II. CLAYTON GOUDEY⁶.

8. **Capt. John Edwin Goudey**⁵ (8), sixth son of Thomas⁴ (5) and Abigail (Crosby)

Goudey, born Feb. 11, 1857; married IDA MAY PARRY, daughter of Clement Parry, by whom issue as follows:—

- I. ETHEL GOUDEY⁶.
- II. CHARLOTTE GOUDEY⁶.
- III. J. EDWARD GOUDEY⁶.

CHILDREN OF CAPT. JOSEPH⁴ AND SARAH A. (TELFORD) GOUDEY.

1. **Frank Byrum Goudey⁵** (3), son of Joseph⁴ (2) and Sarah (Telford) Goudey, born at Port Maitland, N. S., May 31, 1864; married in Brockton, Mass., June 14, 1897, ROSE M. JAPPLE, who was born in Dartmouth, N. S., June 7, 1874. Residence, Brockton, Mass. Occupation, teaming. Issue as follows:—

- I. JOSEPH FRANKLIN GOUDEY⁶, born April 10, 1898, in Brockton, Mass.
- II. GEORGE LAWRENCE GOUDEY⁶, born Nov. 2, 1899, in Brockton, Mass.
- III. RITTA MAY GOUDEY⁶, born May 19, 1902, in Brockton, Mass.
- IV. FRANK BURWELL GOUDEY⁶, born March 2, 1908, in Brockton, Mass.
- V. DOROTHY ROSAMOND GOUDEY⁶, born Aug. 8, 1909, in Brockton, Mass.

2. **Burwell C. Goudey⁵** (1), son of Joseph⁴ (2) and Sarah (Telford) Goudey, married CATHERINE BARR, of Liverpool, N. S.

3. **Annie J. Goudey⁵** (4), daughter of Joseph⁴ (2) and Sarah (Telford) Goudey, was the wife of GEORGE W. CHURCHILL, son of Thomas Churchill.

4. **Bessie M. Goudie⁵** (3), daughter of Joseph⁴ (2) and Sarah (Telford) Goudey.

5. **A. Gordon Goudey⁵** (1), son of Joseph⁴ (2) and Sarah (Telford) Goudey.

Sixth Generation.

CHILDREN OF ZEBINA AND ALMIRA (WELCH) GOUDEY.

1. **Hiram Goudey⁶** (6), eldest son of Zebina⁵ (1) and Almira (Welch) Goudey, born in Yarmouth County, Nova Scotia, Jan. 7, 1858; married Jan. 7, 1886, GEORGIE M. CHURCHILL, daughter of John Churchill, of Ohio, U. S. A., and had issue as follows;

- I. HAZEL A. GOUDEY⁷, born Nov. 8, 1886.
- II. RETA GOUDEY⁷, born Feb. 2, 1889.
- III. MYRA W. GOUDEY⁷, born Sept. 15, 1891.

2. **Harriet Goudey⁶** (2), eldest daughter of Zebina⁵ (1) and Almira (Welch) Goudey, born in Yarmouth County, Nova Scotia, Sept. 11, 1859; was married June 3, 1880, to CAPT. JOHN W. ANDERSON, son of John C. Anderson; died Feb. 23, 1897.

3. **William E. C. Goudey⁶** (3), second son of Zebina⁵ (1) and Almira (Welch) Goudey, born in Yarmouth County, Nova Scotia, June 13, 1861. He is President and General Manager, 124 Bellevue Ave., Melrose, Mass. Married March 25, 1889, CHARLOTTE MAY CONVERSE, of Hartford, Conn., born in Stafford, Conn., June 13, 1869, daughter of Elonzo H. and Charlotte (Washburn) Converse, by whom he had issue as follows:—

- I. MARION CONVERSE GOUDEY⁷, born Sept. 17, 1890, in Lynn, Mass.
- II. ALONZO SHAW GOUDEY⁷, born Nov. 25, 1892, in Boston, Mass.

4. **Frances H. Goudey⁶** (1), second daughter of Zebina⁵ (1) and Almira (Welch) Goudey, born Jan. 5, 1864; was married July 26, 1886, to WILLIAM C. MACKINNON, son of the Rev. William C. MacKinnon of Cumberland Co., N. S., and had issue as follows:—

- I. WILLIAM KARL MACKINNON⁷, born July 11, 1890.

II. JEAN FRANCES MACKINNON⁷, born Feb. 11, 1892.

III. JOHN KILLAM MACKINNON⁷, died in infancy.

5. **Minnie S. Goudey**⁶ (1), third daughter of Zebina⁵ (1) and Almira (Welch) Goudey, born in Yarmouth county, Nova Scotia, May 25, 1865; was married 1st, to WILLIAM LOVITT, son of William D. Lovitt; 2d, to N. D. CHASE, of Kansas City; 3d, Sept. 17, 1900, to HENRY N. CHANDLER, of Charlestown, Mass.

6. **Lillian Goudey**⁶ (1), fourth daughter of Zebina⁵ (1) and Almira (Welch) Goudey, born in Yarmouth county, Nova Scotia, Dec. 6, 1867; died March, 1869.

CHILDREN OF WENTWORTH M. AND MARY (CROWELL) GOUDEY.

1. **Waitstill Hilton Goudey**⁶ (1), eldest daughter of Wentworth M.⁵ (1) and Mary (Crowell) Goudey, born in Yarmouth county, Nova Scotia, Oct. 2, 1875; was married Jan. 7, 1911, in Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass., to Anna L. Russell who was born in Charlestown, Mass., March 1885. He is a salesman in Roxbury, Mass.

2. **Mabel Young Goudey**⁶ (1), second daughter of Wentworth M.⁵ (1) and Maria (Nickerson) Goudey, born April 4, 1879; was married March 8, 1899, to AUBRY CLEVELAND PURDY, son of Daniel and Mary (Ross) Purdy of Villahedale, N. S., born at Port Clyde, N. S., July 30, 1872. She has issue as follows:—

I. FRANCIS ELMA MORSE PURDY⁷, born March 23, 1900, in Barrington, N. S.

II. STELLA EUNICE PURDY⁷, born June 8, 1904, in Barrington, N. S.

III. MARY LOUISA PURDY⁷, born Sept. 12, 1912, in Barrington, N. S.

3. **Jennie Almira Goudey**⁶ (2), third daughter of Wentworth M.⁵ (1) and Mary (Crowell) Goudey, born in Yarmouth county, Nova Scotia, Sept. 30, 1879; died March 16, 1883.

4. **Stella M. C. Goudey**⁶ (1), fourth daughter of Wentworth M.⁵ (1), born in Yarmouth county, Nova Scotia, July 20, 1881.

5. **Annie G. Spring Goudey**⁶ (2), fifth daughter of Wentworth M.⁵ (1) and Mary (Crowell) Goudey, born in Yarmouth Co., N. S., Sept. 27, 1885; was married at Stoughton, Mass., Oct. 3, 1912, to ALFRED HARTLEY WORTHEN, son of Benjamin D. and Athesa (Lakin) Worthen of Barrington, N. S., and grandson of Benjamin and Margaret (Blades) Worthen of Pumbico, N. S., and had issue as follows:

I. LENORA HILTON WORTHEN⁷, born July 2, 1913.

II. MARIAM FRANCES WORTHEN⁷, born Aug. 16, 1914.

6. **Harriet A. Goudey**⁶ (3), sixth daughter of Wentworth M.⁵ (1) and Mary (Crowell) Goudey, born in Yarmouth county, Nova Scotia, Dec. 12, 1887.

7. **Alfred L. Goudey**⁶ (2), second son of Wentworth M.⁵ (1) and Mary (Crowell) Goudey, born in Yarmouth county, Nova Scotia, April 28, 1890.

8. **Vesta L. Goudey**⁶ (1), youngest daughter of Wentworth M.⁵ (1) and Mary (Crowell) Goudey, born in Yarmouth county, Nova Scotia, March 1, 1892.

CHILDREN OF ISRAEL H. AND MARGARET (CROSBY) GOUDIE.

1. **Luella B. Goudey**⁶ (1), a daughter of Israel H.⁵ (1) and Margaret (Crosby) Goudey, born in Yarmouth county, Nova Scotia, May 10, 1874; was married June 17, 1896, to JAMES HENRY MARSH, of Boston, Mass., by whom she had issue as follows:—

I. MALCOLM BROWN MARSH, born Jan. 22, 1900.

CHILDREN OF EDWIN S. AND SOPHIA (KNOWLES) GOUDEY.

1. **Elizabeth A. Goudey**⁶ (3), eldest daughter of Edwin S.⁵ (1) and Sophia (Knowles) Goudey, born at Barrington Pass, Shelburne Co., N. S., Dec. 1, 1863; was married Sept. 27, 1887, to EDWARD JAMES PAYSON, born in Yarmouth, N. S., 1864, son of Edward and Maria (Haley) Payson, and resides in Kitchener, Canada. He is a newspaper manager at Fredericton, Moncton, New Brunswick, Brockville and Kitchener, Ont. Children as follows:—

I. BEATRICE L. S. PAYSON⁷, born at Yarmouth, N. S., Aug. 8, 1888. Unmarried.

II. DOROTHY GOUDEY PAYSON⁷, born Oct. 5, 1895. Unmarried. At home.

2. **Enos Gordon Goudey**⁶ (2), eldest son of Edwin S.⁵ (1) and Sophia (Knowles) Goudey, born at Barrington Passage, Shelburne Co., N. S., Oct. 9, 1863; married Sept. 14, 1898, MISS FLORENCE GOODWIN, daughter of Harvey Goodwin, of Pubnico, N. S. He came to the United States in 1881 and entered the employ of Jordan Marsh Company; then went to the Beeman Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, promoters of the Beeman's Pepsin Gum in New England. Fifteen years ago the Beeman Chemical Company was merged and taken over with other concerns, forming the American Chiclé Company, at present a \$15,000,000 corporation. He still represents this firm in New England with an office at 170 Summer St., Boston, Mass. One daughter.

I. DOROTHY HARVEY GOUDEY⁷, born Aug. 4, 1900.

3. **Frederick S. Goudey**⁶ (2), second son of Edwin S.⁵ (1) and Sophia (Knowles) Goudey, born in Yarmouth county, Nova Scotia, Dec. 13, 1865. No other record.

4. **Charles M. Goudey**⁶ (2), third son of Edwin S.⁵ and Sophia (Knowles) Goudey, born in Barrington Passage, Shelburne Co., N. S., Aug. 31, 1868; married June 19, 1899, ALICE MORGAN. He represents the Brockton Cold Storage and Warehouse Company in Burlington, Vt. He has issue.

I. J. MORGAN GOUDEY⁷, born Nov. 19, 1900.

5. **Frances E. Goudey**⁶ (2), second daughter of Edwin S.⁵ (1) and Sophia (Knowles) Goudey, born in Yarmouth county, Nova Scotia, April 13, 1870.

6. **Margaret L. Goudey**⁶ (2), third daughter of Edwin S.⁵ (1) and Sophia (Knowles) Goudey, born in Yarmouth county, Nova Scotia, July 8, 1873; was married April 30, 1894, to ALBERT BARNES COOK, son of Albert Cook, by whom she had issue:—

I. LILIAN HILTON COOK⁷, born May 13, 1895.

II. VELMA SHIRLEY COOK⁷, born Aug. 19, 1896.

III. FREDERICK WASHBURN COOK⁷, born Aug. 5, 1899.

IV. GORDON GOUDEY COOK⁷, born July 2, 1904.

7. **Eliza S. Goudey**⁶ (2), fourth daughter of Edwin S.⁵ (1) and Sophia (Knowles) Goudey, born in Yarmouth county, Nova Scotia, Feb. 11, 1875.

8. **Sarah H. Goudey**⁶ (8), fifth daughter of Edwin S.⁵ (1) and Sophia (Knowles) Goudey, born in Yarmouth county, Nova Scotia, Feb. 26, 1879.

9. **Eva D. Goudey**⁶ (1), sixth daughter of Edwin S.⁵ (1) and Sophia (Knowles) Goudey, born in Yarmouth county, Nova Scotia, Nov. 2, 1883.

CHILDREN OF CAPT. LEMUEL C. AND MARY S. (CORNING) GOUDEY.

1. **Leonard Goudey**⁶, died.

2. **Laura Goudey**⁶, married ERNEST LANDERS, son of William H. Landers.

3. **Elizabeth Goudey**⁶, married WILLIAM M. CROSBY, son of Jacob Knowles Crosby.
4. **Lemuel C. Goudey**⁶, married, Oct. 16, 1895, ANNIE IRENE CORNING, daughter of Abner B. Corning.

Elisha B. Goudey, son of George and Elizabeth (Seeley) Goudey, born at Bear River, N. S., was a sea captain. He married MARY SMITH (another says Miller) of Bear River, N. S. He died in Brunswick, Ga., 1887.

CHILDREN OF ELISHA B. AND MARY SMITH GOUDEY.

1. **Ralph Cutter Goudey**, a son of Elisha B. and Mary (Smith) Goudey, was born in Granville, N. S. He married in Boston, Mass., June 26, 1902, CATHERINE A. MELICK, who was born in St. John, N. B., February, 1873. He is a merchant in Somerville, Mass. He has brothers named as follows:
2. **Frank B. Goudey**, a son of Elisha B. and Mary (Smith) Goudey, was living in San Francisco, Cal.
3. **Ethel N. Goudey**, a daughter of Elisha B. and Mary (Smith) Goudey, is said to have been the wife of — Belleadean.



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