Searching for the Whaley Ancestors: A Trip to the Past in Northern Ireland

Robert Irving Soare

Abstract

From records in the Whaley family Bible and from references in the Whaley Family History by Rev. Samuel Whaley [9], I knew that George Whaley, my great-grandfather, had been born in Tandragee, County Armagh, in 1815, lived on Whaley’s Hill there, and had emigrated to America in 1846. George later married Margaret Dunlop who was from Gilford, County Down, born in 1825, and who emigrated to America also in 1846. Their son, Albert Gray Whaley, born in 1865 in Brooklyn, New York, was my grandfather.

From the family Bible I knew the parents and grandparents of both George and Margaret and some other family members, too. I spent two weeks in Northern Ireland in July, 1994. My purpose was to verify the facts I had, discover earlier ancestors, and to see the places where they lived such as Whaley’s Hill, Tandragee, and Gilford, including the churches where there might be records. The trip was even more successful than I had hoped.
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1 Arriving in Northern Ireland

Saturday, July 23, 1994. The small plane took off from the runway in Manchester, England heading for Belfast, Northern Ireland. Below in the sunshine the red brick houses were tightly packed and grouped in small circles, lines, and rectangles, giving evidence of a heavily populated area. As the plane turned northwest I imagined I might be following a route similar to that of the first Whaley to go to Northern Ireland.

From the Whaley history and other sources we know that the Whaley family originated in England. Belfast records show that a number of Whaley members in Northern Ireland came from Whalley Abbey near Manchester. Our particular branch apparently descends from David Whaley of Whaley’s Hill, County Armagh, who is descended from Whaley of Kirkton, Nottingham County, England, and he is in turn descended from Richard Whaley of Darleston, Stafford County, England [9, pages 43–45]. In any case the first Whaley in our family to travel to Ireland probably followed a similar route to mine from the midlands or northern England to Ulster.

As I was thinking this the plane passed over the Isle of Mann, a small Island in the Irish Channel, and soon approached Belfast, the capital of Northern Ireland. In contrast to the Manchester area the area around Belfast is much more rural, with many fields, some with livestock grazing and some with grain. The landscape is very green with small hills rising frequently. It is as if some giant long ago put down balls of clay which blended into small but prominent hills suitable for fields or grazing. Many place names derive from these hills. For example, the area surrounding Whaley’s Hill derives from the ancient Gaelic “Tullyhugh,” which apparently means “Hugh’s hill.” I rented a car at the Belfast airport and drove to the city of Armagh, the main city in County Armagh, and the center for both the Catholic and Anglican (Church of Ireland) in all Ireland, where I spent Saturday night at a bed and breakfast run by Mrs. McRoberts in her charming house nearly a hundred years old with lofty ceilings and many rooms and staircases.
2 Provinces, Counties, Parishes, and Townlands of Ireland

The Province of Ulster. To investigate the family records one must first understand the administrative units of Ireland under which the records are organized and stored. (Maps of these are included in Appendix A below.) Ireland is divided into four provinces, Ulster, Leinster, Connaught, and Munster, and each is divided into counties. Ulster lies at the northern end of Ireland. In ancient times Ulster was the most Gaelic of the provinces and the least influenced by the English invasions, beginning with the Norman invasions in the twelfth century. However, under Henry VIII and Elizabeth I the fighting between English and Irish was renewed. The Irish earls of Ulster lost a series of battles to the English and left Ireland forever in 1607 under the famous “flight of the Earls.” The English seized the opportunity to populate the now vacant lands with Englishmen and Scotsmen. Thus began the “plantation period” whereby land was leased on a long term basis to men from England and Scotland provided that they would come and farm it. This led to a tremendous influx of Protestants from England and Scotland from 1600 to 1800, supplanting the former Irish Catholic population in Ulster, many of whom moved to other parts of Ireland. By 1800 the Protestants of Ulster were a majority, as they are today. So far as we know all the ancestors of George Whaley and his wife, Margaret, Dunlop were descendants of these Protestant settlers from England and Scotland who settled in Ulster. Traditionally, Ulster had nine counties rather than six. In 1921 these other three counties of Ulster and the remaining three provinces became independent of England and formed the Republic of Ireland. The remaining six counties of Ulster became known as “Northern Ireland,” which is now roughly synonymous with Ulster, and which is a part of the U.K.

County Armagh and County Down. The province of Ulster presently consists of six counties: Armagh, Down, Antrim, Londonderry, Tyrone, and Fermanagh (see map). The two westernmost counties, Antrim and Down, have traditionally had the highest proportion of Scottish settlers because of the proximity to Scotland. Margaret Dunlop is from Gilford, County Down, and her ancestors are partly Scottish. George Whaley is from Tandragee, County Armagh, and the Whaley ancestors are English. The maternal names
of his mother and grandmothers are Gordon (which is Scottish) and Crawford and Waddle (which are probably English). Those of Margaret Gordon are Gray (which could be either Scottish or English), Harvey, and Gillespie (which are probably English). This illustrates the considerable intermixing of the Scottish and English settlers living in Ulster.

**Parish of Ballymore.** Originally the parish was based on early Christian and medieval monastic and church settlements. From the 17th century the same unit became a civil parish and by the mid-19th century the pattern of civil parishes was well established. They are used for both church records, like birth, death, and marriages, and also for civil tax records, census records and other civil records. Up to 1898 the civil parish was the major administrative division. County Armagh is divided into 29 civil parishes. The parish containing the town of Tandragee is Ballymore.

**Townlands and Other Units.** The townland is the oldest and smallest unit of Irish land division and is the ultimate goal of any family history researcher. The townland was named in ancient times and usually refers to some identifiable landmark such as a hill, bog, village, forest, or church. The parish of Ballymore is divided up into 48 townlands. Those nearest the town of Tandragee are called Ballymore (a dual use of the name for parish and townland), Tullyhugh, and Cargans. From the books in Salt Lake City, I knew all the other units containing Tandragee, but it was impossible to tell which townland contained Whaley’s Hill.

I have skipped other administrative units such as baronies, poor law unions, probate districts, and dioceses (for both Catholic and Anglican churches), which have various records, but which I shall not discuss here. The administrative units containing Tandragee and Gilford are as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town Name</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Barony</th>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Poor Law Union</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tandragee</td>
<td>Armagh</td>
<td>Orior Lower</td>
<td>Ballymore</td>
<td>Banbridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Township</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilford</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>Iveagh Lower</td>
<td>Tullylish</td>
<td>Banbridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Township</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 The Meaning and Spelling of Irish Place Names

Many of the names of places in Ulster are originally Gaelic names which were anglicized sometime during or after the plantation period which began around 1611. Joyce [7] notes that “Tully” means “little hill”. It is often combined with a second part in place names such as “Tullyhugh, Tullylinn, Tullymacann, Tullymacross” in Ballymore parish, and there are many other variations of “Tully” elsewhere. “Bally” means town or homestead and is often combined with a following word, as in “Ballymore,” which means “big townland” “Tandragee” means “back to the windward” namely “leeward.” “Armagh” means “Macha’s height,” after a legendary Irish lady. The fact that these names were anglicized by those with no knowledge of Irish explains why there are so many different spellings for the same name, e.g. Tandragee, Tandaragee, Tanderagee, Guilford, Gilford, all of which appear on maps and records.

4 Whaley’s Hill and Tullyhugh

Sunday, July 24, 1994. As I drove the forty minute trip from Armagh to Tandragee, I passed the same green countryside as near Belfast, rolling hills, with grain growing and animals grazing. At the top of a hill the road came to a “T” and entered the town of Tandragee. On the right hand side was a large impressive church, St. Mark’s, the Church of Ireland (Episcopal), surrounded by an old graveyard. Instead of going there I turned right on Church Street and drove past the church and a bit further into the town because I knew George Whaley’s son, Albert, was a devout Methodist, and I wanted to find the Methodist church. The road continued two blocks past the Anglican church up to a war memorial for those killed in the first and second world wars, and then turned left down a steep hill which became Market Street lined with small shops on both sides and entrances right at the sidewalk. A large sign stretched across the street proclaiming the cause of the Protestants and perhaps their victory in 1693 at the battle of the Boyne. About four blocks down the street on the left hand side the line of store fronts was interrupted by a black metal fence and, set back from the street about thirty feet, there appeared another smaller church, founded in
1836. I parked and went in, discovering to my delight that it was Methodist. It was about 10:45 on Sunday and a service was in progress. I stayed for the service, which was similar in style to that in my own church in Northfield. After the service at least three parishioners immediately came over to me, welcomed me, and invited me to come for the tea and cookies in the back hall, just as we do in our church. They were extremely warm and friendly. As I was walking back I mentioned I was searching for the Whaley family, and in particular for Whaley’s Hill, which I had been unable to find on any map, and which none of the people I had asked could identify.

On my right an elderly gentleman spoke up, “My father had a grandmother, Elizabeth Whaley, and he bought back the land known as Whaley’s Hill.” My heart leapt with excitement. He introduced himself as Jack Liggett. Later I consulted the xerox copies of pages from the family Bible and found that George Whaley’s older sister was Elizabeth Whaley and had married a Liggett. This makes Jack and me third cousins. Jack said that the Whaley sisters had been unable to run the farm sometime in the late 1860’s and had been forced to sell the Whaley land to the Duke of Manchester, the principal landlord for the area over many generation. In 1954 Jack’s father, Robert John Liggett, had bought it back from the Duke of Manchester, an area of about 65 acres of which 15 were woodland and 50 arable. He said that the Duke had bought the property from the Whaley sisters sometime in the late 1800’s because they could not maintain it. Robert was glad to have the land back in the family.

At the church reception I met another couple, Tom and Margaret Atkinson, who were extremely kind and helpful throughout my visit. Tom drove Jack and me over to Whaley’s Hill. To get there we continued down Market Street away from the Methodist Church, and turned on the old Gilford Road for about two thirds of a mile. On the left hand side there was a new housing development called “Tullyhugh,” and on the right a small dirt road leading to the top of Whaley’s Hill. Jack said that the Whaley buildings were torn down a few years ago but stood alongside what is now two metal barns. We stood on the top of the hill on which was planted some grain crop which was very green, about three feet tall, blowing gently in the wind. Looking straight ahead one can see the Gilford Road curving down and in front of the base of the hill as it passes over the Cusher River and joins the Madden Road, which after about two miles arrives in Gilford. George’s wife, Margaret Dunlop, lived in Gilford and apparently he knew her but not well before they sailed.
to America. I wondered as I looked out over the Gilford road whether George had taken that road to see Margaret before they left Ireland.

We drove back down the short dirt road, past the Tullyhugh housing development, and to the bottom of Whaley’s Hill at the bridge over the Cusher River. Looking up at the hill from here we could clearly see the two metal barns on the upper right, near the original Whaley buildings. In the left foreground was a tractor and a smooth but high slope covered with grain glistening in the sun. This is probably the best view of Whaley’s Hill.

On the way back we again passed the Tullyhugh Park residential area and Jack said, “This is all the Tullyhugh area.” Only afterward did I understand the full significance of this remark. I knew that Tandragee was in the Parish of Ballymore, but I did not know the Townland containing Whaley’s Hill. I had found the townlands “Ballymore,” “Tullyhue,” and “Cargans” as likely candidates from their location on the map, and I had guessed (incorrectly) Cargans because I had found a Daniel Whaley there as explained later in §8. I suddenly realized that in Tandragee the correct townland for my Whaley family, was Tullyhue (now written Tullyhugh), meaning “hill of Hugh”. Tullyhugh contains all of Whaley’s Hill and a bit more. A townland is usually not too big. For example, in 1830 the tithe applotment for Tullyhugh shows only 85 registered tax payers. Thus, the townland serves almost as the modern street address (without the street number) and the townland can be used to indentify with high probability a particular family. This plays a very important role in the next sections. Maps of Tandragee and Whaley’s Hill are included in Appendix B.

After leaving Whaley’s Hill, Tom and Margaret Atkinson invited me to their house in Tandragee for a meal, which was delicious, and I stayed the afternoon talking with them and their cousins who came by for a visit. We all stayed for the late afternoon “tea” which is really an evening meal and makes dinner unnecessary. In mid afternoon Tom and I had stopped at the house of the Tandragee Methodist minister, Rev. Paul Kingston, to look for any Whaley records in his books, but there were no entries. The Methodist Church records start much later, 1836 for baptisms and 1838 for marriages, and there are no burials since there is no graveyard there, and burials are done at the Anglican church. Tom had kindly arranged for me to return Monday night to see the Anglican church records and he invited me back to dinner Monday night.
5 Anglican Church Records in Tandragee

Monday evening, July 25, 1994. After a delightful dinner with Tom and Margaret Atkinson, I went to the church to meet Mr. K. Kilpatrick of the church staff there who showed me the record books. The records for the Church of Ireland (Anglican Church), Ballymore Parish, are kept “in local custody” meaning by the officials of the particular local church, in this case St. Mark’s Church, Tandragee, rather than in the Public Record Office in Belfast. For Ballymore Parish the existing records include: birth, 1783–1871; marriages, 1783–1845; and deaths, 1783–1871. They are kept in large ledgers (approximately 12 by 17 inches) with the original entries faded but readable and written in “copperplate”, that beautiful cursive script elegant enough to be engraved on a copper plate for printing. The fact mentioned in the preceding section that Whaley’s Hill is in the townland of Tullyhue is very useful now because the parish church records are organized by townland and we can concentrate on the most relevant entries and be reasonably sure that any Whaley entries from Tullyhue are blood relation. I am including some of the most relevant entries here. The full record for the Whaley and Liggett entries is in Appendix C.

Excerpts from Ballymore Parish records, Church of Ireland (Anglican)

Deaths

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Townland</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Born</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11 Sep 1796</td>
<td>M. Whaley</td>
<td>Tullyhue</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>c. 1750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Apr 1812</td>
<td>Dan’l Whaley -3</td>
<td>Tullyhue</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>c. 1738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Jul 1829</td>
<td>Mary Whaley -3</td>
<td>Tullyhue</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>c. 1745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Jul 1893</td>
<td>Elizabeth Liggett</td>
<td>Tullyhue</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>c. 1819</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Baptisms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Parents</th>
<th>Townland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4 Mar 1786 Geo. Dan’l Whaley−3 Tullyhue
9 Apr 1803 Jane Dan. Whaley−2 Tullyhue
31 Mar 1806 Agnes Dan’l Whaley−2 Tullyhue
9 Apr 1808 Rob’t Dan. Whaley−2 Tullyhue
5 Jun 1809 Dan’l Dan’l Whaley−2 Tullyhue
25 Mar 1814 David Dan’l Whaley−2 Tullyhue

These entries confirm some of the information in the Whaley family Bible [5] which are given also in Appendix D. To visualize this information consider the derivation from my ancestors to me.

**Pedigree Chart**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Generation</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Spouse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n= -3</td>
<td>Daniel Whaley−3</td>
<td>Mary Waddle−3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n= -2</td>
<td>Daniel Whaley−2</td>
<td>Eliza Gordon−2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n= -1</td>
<td>George Whaley−1</td>
<td>Margaret Dunlop−1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n= 0</td>
<td>Albert Gray Whaley0</td>
<td>Minnie Gaudineer0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n= 1</td>
<td>Margaret Gordon Whaley1</td>
<td>Irving Walker Soare1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n= 2</td>
<td>Robert Irving Soare2</td>
<td>Pegeen Jocelyn Linn2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The second and third entries in the death record apparently correspond to Daniel Whaley−3 and his wife, Mary Waddle−3, and so I have added these superscripts to the copies of the church record. Being from Tullyhue the first entry must be a blood relation of Daniel−3 but exactly which is not yet clear. The final entry, Elizabeth Liggett may be the Elizabeth Whaley, sister of George Whaley−1, who married a Liggett and is the great-grandmother of Jack Liggett, but if she were born in 1819 she would be younger than George, whereas the family Bible implies she is older (see Appendix D).

The baptism records above show George, the younger brother of Daniel−2, born in 1786. George is mentioned in various other documents in the 1800’s. According to the dates involved and the entries in the family Bible [5] the other baptism entries, Jane, Robert, Daniel, and David are children of Daniel−2. Only Agnes is not mentioned in the family Bible. She may have
died young. Others mentioned in the family Bible, such as George\textsuperscript{-1}, are not mentioned in the church records.

6 The Public Records Office in Belfast

**Wednesday, July 27, 1994.** Having spent Tuesday photographing Tandragee, Whaley’s Hill, and unsuccessfully exploring the Tullylish parish near Gilford, I left Wednesday morning for Belfast. The Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (abbreviated “PRONI” in its own records) is at 66 Balmoral Avenue, just off the expressway into Belfast. Like all governmental offices this building was highly protected against violence by the I.R.A. There was a high fence around the building and grounds and a guardhouse. To enter one had to wait for the guards to open the outer fence, then drive through to the middle area where the guards searched for bombs and weapons before opening the inner gate to drive to the parking lot.

Inside, the building was split up into three basic areas. The outer area had lockers, introductory material, and a short TV explanation of how the records were stored. The second room had card catalogues and reference books all around the perimeter with tables and staff members in the center. The staff was very friendly and helpful, more so than in the Mormon family history libraries I have seen. The third and innermost room held the real jewels. It contained a large number of long dark tables, all numbered, and had a window at one end manned by a clerk. You use the card catalogue and reference books of room two to identify by name and catalogue number the original material you desire, and then you hand to the clerk in room three up to three slips with your table number and name filled in. After about five to twenty minutes, another clerk delivers the documents to your table. I was astonished and thrilled to have delivered at my table an original sheepskin document.

It is very convenient to have the card catalogue indexed by family name. They have gone through the original documents, say leases, wills, tax records, and noted all occurrences of the name “Whaley”, and have put each occurrence on a separate card together with the reference to the document where it appears. This is infinitely easier than the system in the Mormon library in Salt Lake City.
6.1 The First Whaley to Settle in Tandragee

My first discovery there was my most important and most thrilling. Under the card catalogue was an entry for David Whaley, note of a lease in 1703, in the leasebook of the Brownlow estates [3]. (Brownlow was a very prominent English family in Northern Ireland.) They delivered a large ledger book with the copperplate handwriting which showed the following Whaley entry.

For a farm in ye townland of Tullyhue
Dated Jan’y 10th 1703 for ye lives of Mary
Waring abs. Collyer, Sam’l Waring,
& Jo’n Parnell at ye yearly rent of £ 17-10-0.

The significance of this lease is that it almost certainly means that David Whaley was the first Whaley in Tullyhue, the progenitor of all the Whaleys later in Tullyhue, and the one for whom Whaley’s Hill is named. We know from [9, pages 43–44] that David Whaley of Whaley’s Hill died in 1729 and was descended from Whaley of Kirkton, Nottingham County, England, who in turn was descended from Richard Whaley of Darleston, Stafford County. This means that probably David came directly from England to Ireland, but it is also possible that he or his father lived in Ireland. The property is not merely a small plot of 10–20 acres, like those listed next to his entry, but rather is already an established farm. From the yearly rent, comparing to the others whose rent and size are both given, I estimate the size of the farm to be between about 32 and 64 acres. Jack Liggett said the present farm on Whaley’s Hill consists of about 65 acres of which 15 is wooded and 50 arable. David Whaley was probably at least in his thirties and possibly in his forties when he signed the lease, which means he was probably born c. 1660–1670. He may have been a younger son in England where the older son received the entire estate as inheritance.

Notice there are three named lessors on his lease, and on most of the other ledger entries on his page. Bardon [1, p. 178] writes, “Idots leases were generally issued to Protestants for three named lives (extending until the last of the three persons named had died) and many of these ‘fell in’ during the 1720’s and 1730’s. Repeated harvest failures made it impossible for many who renewed their tenancies to pay their rents.” Rents often rose sharply when the lease had to be renewed. “Tenants were therefore tempted
to sell their interest in their holdings (a right accepted by most landlords and later known as the Ulster Custom) to raise a little capital to help them reach America.” The main crops were potatoes, barley, and later, flax for the linen industry. Bardon continues [1, p. 208], “Rent increases continued with a succession of acute harvest failures in 1770, 1771, and 1772, and by 1773 bread prices were close to those during the famine of 1741. . . . It is little wonder that thousands turned to America for refuge.”

As we shall see in the next section it is likely that David Whaley is the grandfather of Daniel Whaley−3, so we refer to him as David Whaley−5.

6.2 Margaret Whaley Renews a Lease in 1793

The next exciting document was a renewal of a lease to Margaret Whaley, of Tullyhue. It goes for several pages but begins,

This indenture made the Ninth day of December in the year of our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety three Between the Reverend James Hamilton of Mount Collyer in the County of Antrim Clerk of the one part and Margaret Whaley of Tullyhue in the County of Armagh Widow and Administratrix of her husband Thomas Whaley late of Tullyhue aforesaid deceased of the other part. . . . All that the part or parcel of land of farm not in possession of her the said Margaret Whaley . . . containing by estimation thirty-two acres more or less and situate lying and being in the Townland of Tullyhue Manor of Ballymore and County of Armagh together with all the houses edifices buildings barns stables kilns yards orchards pastures feedings . . . to have and to hold (in trust only as aforesaid) . . . unto the said Margaret Whaley her heirs . . . for and during the natural life and lives of Prince Edward fourth son of his Majesty King George the Third, James Johnston Myers son of John Myers of Temple Parke and County of Down and John Moody Eldest son of William Moody the younger of Corearnagh in the County of Armagh of the for and during the natural life of the longest oiver of them.

. . . to convey the uses . . .
### Pedigree Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Generation</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age (approx.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n= -5</td>
<td>David Whaley$^{-5}$ (c. 1660??–1729)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n= -4</td>
<td>X$^{-4}$ (1700??–1770??), Y (1705??–1775??)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n= -3</td>
<td>Daniel Whaley$^{-3}$ (c. 1738–1813)</td>
<td>Thomas Whaley (1740??–1783??)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>left widow Margaret</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n= -2</td>
<td>Daniel Whaley$^{-2}$ (1765??–1844)</td>
<td>Thomas (1778??–)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15 yrs. old in 1793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n= -1</td>
<td>George Whaley$^{-1}$</td>
<td>Two sons of his second cousin fought in 1815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n= 0</td>
<td>Albert Gray Whaley$^{0}$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n= 1</td>
<td>Margaret Gordon Whaley$^{1}$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n= 2</td>
<td>Robert Irving Soare$^{2}$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Margaret, widow of Thomas Whaley of Tullyhue, is granted the right to farm the land and hold it in trust for her minor son, Thomas.

I conjecture that David Whaley$^{-5}$ had at least two sons, whose names we have not yet found, so I will refer to them as X$^{-4}$ and Y. Probably X and Y were born about 1700–1710 when David was perhaps in his thirties or forties. I conjecture that the first is the father of Daniel$^{-3}$, and the second the father of the Thomas Whaley, husband of Margaret Whaley, mentioned in the above lease renewal. The Irish custom was to divide the land of the father between the sons rather than giving it all to the oldest, so it is possible that David’s farm was divided among his sons allowing them all to remain living on Whaley’s Hill.

George$^{-1}$ writes in [9, p. 199], “I had a second cousin of Whaley’s Hill, whose two sons were in the battle of Waterloo in 1815. The name of one of
them was George.” Since X and Y are brothers, Daniel−² and the younger Thomas are second cousins so George is a second cousin once removed to Thomas. It is possible Thomas had sons old enough to fight in 1815 although this is pressing it. It is also possible there were other cousins on Whaley’s Hill.

6.3 Tithe Applotment 1830

Since there are no census records for the early and mid nineteenth century in Northern Ireland, researchers rely on the Tithe applotment survey of 1828–30 [10] and the Griffiths valuation 1863 [6] which listed all those paying taxex on property. The tithe applotment was carried out for Ballymore Parish from November 1, 1818 through March 30, 1830, and all lands were evaluated and taxes indicated. The Whaley entries for the townlands of Tullyhue [10, pages 60–62] and Cargans are as follows.

No. ...Parishioner’s Name......Total Acres...Townland.........Amount Due £.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Parishioner’s Name</th>
<th>Total Acres</th>
<th>Townland</th>
<th>Amount Due £</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Daniel Whaley</td>
<td>3-0-12</td>
<td>Tullyhue</td>
<td>0-6-1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>George Whaley</td>
<td>1-2-12</td>
<td>Tullyhue</td>
<td>0-3-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Daniel Whaley</td>
<td>4-1-30</td>
<td>Cargans</td>
<td>0-8-10.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These first two entries are undoubtedly Daniel Whaley−² and his brother, George, both of Whaley’s Hill. The third entry is in the townland of Cargans, slightly to the south of Whaley’s Hill. It may be a cousin, some descendent of David Whaley who moved from Whaley’s Hill to where he could get land. This illustrates the importance of the townland in making a correct identification of an ancestor. In Salt Lake City in December, 1993, I found the third entry alone and assumed this was the father of George Whaley−¹, and that therefore the correct townland of Whaley’s Hill was Cargans. If I had not met Jack Liggett I might never have discovered the truth, or been able to correctly identify those Whaleys in the parish and PRONI records.

6.4 Griffiths Valuation 1860

Lessee’s Name......Lessor’s Name.......Townland.........Description.....Tax...
Robert Whaley  Mary Moffit  Auglish House  £ 0-10-0  
John Liggett  Duke  House, offices, land  £ 27-0-0

We know that George Whaley\textsuperscript{-1} emigrated from Tandragee to America in 1846 so we do not expect to find his name here. The first entry is undoubtedly George’s brother, Robert, who is described in the Whaley Bible as an “old batchelor.” This is consistent with his having a house in Auglish, a townland about three removed to the south east from Tullyhugh where the family farm was located. George’s daughter, Margaret Eliza Whaley (Aunt Mag), said that her father had been asked to return to Whaley’s Hill and take over the farm there, but that he had already settled in American and refused. Jack Liggett said that the Whaley sisters had been unable to maintain the farm and that it had been purchased by the Duke of Manchester. It seems from the Griffiths valuation that no Whaley held the farm in 1863, but it is possible that a female Whaley held it under her married name.

After two days in the public record office I could not find much more because a number of the Whaley records were “under repair”. However, a later visit there would be helpful and I am sure there is a lot more to learn there.

7 Ulster Folk and Transport Museum

Friday, July 29, 1994. I spent the day at the Ulster Folk and Transport Museum a few miles north east of Belfast toward Bangor. In this park houses, schools, churches, and other buildings from the 1700’s and 1800’s have been carefully disassembled from their original locations in Ulster, and reconstructed in a natural setting to recreate the original building and surroundings.

This is very helpful in helping to imagine what life was like for the early Whaleys on Whaley’s Hill. For example, the farm houses and weaver’s houses were almost always made of stone, with white caulking and coloring to the outside and with thatched roofs. The poorer farmers had only a one room house with fireplace and bed, sharing space with a kitchen area. Slightly larger ones had a second room with beds. It was common to have a room for the animals under the house. By the mid 1800’s those more prosperous
from the linen trade might have a second floor with more bedrooms. The Ordnance Survey [4] of the Parish of Tullylish, County Down, (3 miles East of Tandragee) describes the habits of the people in 1834.

The cottages are generally of stone, mostly thatched, with 3 and 4 rooms on the ground floor. Foof chiefly potatoes, meal, milk, butter, bacon.

One may imagine that David Whaley arriving at Whaley’s Hill in 1703 had a white stone house on 2 to 4 rooms. He probably farmed for grain and potatoes, and later perhaps flax for the linen trade if the soil was fertile enough.

It was also very interesting to see the one room school house from County Down.

We know that Margaret Dunlop came from Gilford, Tullylish Parish, County Down. In 1839 she sewed an embroidery typical of that period with the alphabet and a picture of her school, the Ailford School. She valued this enough to bring it with her to America in 1846.

The reconstructed school in the museum is the Ballydown National School built in 1831 near Banbridge, County Down, quite near Gilford, and closed in 1935. As one enters the school there is a long trough in the entranceway for students to wash their feet, since many did not wear shoes to school particularly in the summer. The school was heated by the peat bricks which all children were required to bring to school as part of their tuition.

The one room school consisted of rows of benches fastened together and a teacher’s desk in the front facing them. The older students were expected to help tutor the younger ones. In 1839 Margaret Dunlop was about 14 years old, and may very well have been one of the tutors.

Behind the school building is a stone wall separating two walks to two separate but adjoined outhouses built of stone, one for the boys and one for the girls. The embroidery of Margaret’s school resembles the two reconstructed schools in the Ulster park.

References
[1] Jonathon Bardon, *A History of Ulster*, The Blackstaff Press, 3 Galway Park, Dundonald, Belfast BT16 0AN, No. Ireland, also printed in Eng-


[5] Margaret Dunlop and Margaret Eliza Whaley, Family data recorded in Whaley Family Bible.


Appendix A:
Maps of Northern Ireland, County Armagh, and Ballymore Parish
Appendix B:
Maps of Tandragee and Whaley’s Hill
Appendix C:  
Ballymore Parish records, Church of Ireland (Anglican)

These excerpts are from Bell [2]. The surname Whaley does not appear, nor do the names Waddle or Harvey, but the names Gordon, Graham, and Gray do appear.

Deaths

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Townland</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Born</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11 Sep 1796</td>
<td>M. Whaley</td>
<td>Tullyhue</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>c. 1750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Apr 1812</td>
<td>Dan’l Whaley</td>
<td>Tullyhue</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>c. 1738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Jul 1829</td>
<td>Mary Whaley−3</td>
<td>Tullyhue</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>c. 1745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Mar 1830</td>
<td>Robt. Liggett</td>
<td></td>
<td>87</td>
<td>c. 1743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 May 1883</td>
<td>Thomas Whaley</td>
<td></td>
<td>66</td>
<td>c. 1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Apr 1881</td>
<td>John Liggett</td>
<td>Tullyhue</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>c. 1812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Jul 1893</td>
<td>Elizabeth Liggett</td>
<td>Tullyhue</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>c. 1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Dec 1894</td>
<td>Elizabeth Liggett</td>
<td>Tandragee</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>c. 1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Mar 1967</td>
<td>Robt. John Liggett</td>
<td></td>
<td>94</td>
<td>c. 1873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 May 1973</td>
<td>Annie J. Liggett</td>
<td></td>
<td>88</td>
<td>c. 1885</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes. Daniel Whaley−3 is probably the grandfather of George Whaley−1 and therefore is my great-grandfather by the derivation: Daniel Whaley−3, Daniel Whaley−2, George Whaley−1, Albert Gray Whaley0, Margaret Gordon Whaley1, Robert Irving Soare2. Note that the old spelling of “Tullyhue” is used in these records and in the old tax records rather than than the modern spelling “Tullyhugh” used on the housing development near Whaley’s Hill.

Robt. John Liggett (d. 1967) and Annie J. Liggett (d. 1973) are the parents of Jack Liggett mentioned in §4. The grandmother of Robt. John Liggett is Elizabeth Whaley, sister of George Whaley−1 so Jack Liggett and I are third cousins. Although the modern correct spelling is “Liggett”, the
name appears in the church records spelled as “Liggat”, or in other variations. Since all these Liggetts are in Tullyhue, they are apparently the same family.
## Baptisms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Parents</th>
<th>Townland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 Mar 1783</td>
<td>Geo. Whaley</td>
<td>Ms. Whaley</td>
<td>Tullyhue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Mar 1786</td>
<td>Geo.</td>
<td>Dan’l Whaley-^3</td>
<td>Tullyhue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Oct 1786</td>
<td>Isabella</td>
<td>Thos. Whaley</td>
<td>Tullyhue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Apr 1803</td>
<td>Jane</td>
<td>Dan. Whaley-^2</td>
<td>Tullyhue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Apr 1802</td>
<td>Jane</td>
<td>Sam. Liggett</td>
<td>Tullyhue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Sep 1804</td>
<td>Sarah</td>
<td>Crawford Whaley</td>
<td>Tandragee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Oct 1805</td>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>Ms. Whaley</td>
<td>Tullyhue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Feb 1806</td>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>Crawford Whaley</td>
<td>Tandragee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 Mar 1806</td>
<td>Agnes</td>
<td>Dan’l Whaley-^2</td>
<td>Tullyhue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Apr 1808</td>
<td>Rob’t</td>
<td>Dan. Whaley-^2</td>
<td>Tullyhue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Nov 1808</td>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>Crawford Whaley</td>
<td>T’gee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Apr 1809</td>
<td>Jane</td>
<td>Thos. Whaley</td>
<td>Tullyhue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Jun 1809</td>
<td>Dan’l</td>
<td>Dan’l Whaley-^2</td>
<td>Tullyhue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Mar 1814</td>
<td>David</td>
<td>Dan’l Whaley-^2</td>
<td>Tullyhue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Jun 1820</td>
<td>Rob’t.</td>
<td>John Liggat</td>
<td>Tullyhue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Marriages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Groom</th>
<th>Bride</th>
<th>Townland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 Mar 1801</td>
<td>John Bennett</td>
<td>Mary Whaley</td>
<td>Tullyhue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Apr 1808</td>
<td>Jos. Carter</td>
<td>Sarah Whaley</td>
<td>Tullyhue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Aug 1811</td>
<td>Robt. Whaley</td>
<td>Dorothy Sloan</td>
<td>T’gee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix D:  
Entries from Whaley Family Bible [5]

Margaret Dunlop−1 and later her daughter, Margaret Eliza Whaley (“Aunt Mag”), recorded births, deaths, marriages, and sometimes other information in the Whaley family Bible [5]. The information is as in [5] except that I have added superscripts for ancestral entries, and also likely dates from the baptism records of Appendix C.

**Generation n=−3:** Daniel Whaley−3 (c. 1738–1812, age 74) m. Mary Waddle−3 (c. 1745–1829, age 84).

  Children:

  1. Daniel−2 (c. 1765–c. 1844)
  2. Crawford (dau. Sarah, Mary)
  3. Robert (ch. Robert, Crawford)
  4. George (no children) (1786–)
  5. Mary (m. Wier; ch. Richard, George, Mary, William, Joseph, Jane)
  6. Sarah (no children)
  7. Jane
  8. Ann (not married)

**Generation n=−2:** Daniel Whaley−2 (1765–1844, age 79) m. Eliza Gordon−2.

  Children:

  1. Mary Overon (ch. David, Annie, Jane, Robert, Edward, William)
  2. Elizabeth* (m. Liggett, two daughters)
  3. Jane (m. Hunter) (1803–)
  4. Agnes?? (31 Mar 1806, in baptism records, but not family Bible)
5. Ann (m. Adair, lived in London; ch. Maria, Eliza, Jane, James)
6. Sarah (m. Ruddock; ch. Joseph, David)
7. Daniel (old batchelor) (1809–)
8. David (in Australia) (1814–)
9. Robert (d. unmarried) (1808–)
10. George−1 (1815–)
11. William (d. unmarried) [in [9, p. 198] as William Crawford]

Generation n=-1: George Whaley−1 m. Margaret Dunlop−1.
   Children:
   1. William Gordon Whaley (1850–1935, m. Mary Ella Howell)
   2. David Dunlop Whaley (1852–1854)
   4. John Douglas Whaley (1856–1863)
   5. Margaret Eliza Whaley (1859-1860)
   6. Edwin Dunlop Whaley (1861–1893, m. Stella L. Traver
   8. Albert Gray Whaley⁰ (1865–1936, m. Minnie Gaudineer)

Generation n=0: Albert Gray Whaley⁰ m. Minnie Gaudineer⁰.
   Children:
   1. Beryl Gaudineer Whaley (m. Lawrence Hill Warbasse)
   2. Carol Warren Whaley (m. James Francis Warbasse)
   3. Albert Gray Whaley, Jr. (m. Sabine Kelly)
   4. Margaret Gordon Whaley¹ (m. Irving Walker Soare¹)
Generation 0.
Albert Gray Whaley, and
Minnie Gaudineer Whaley

Generation 1.
Beryl Gaudineer Whaley Warbasse  Carol Warren Whaley Warbasse
m. Lawrence Hill Warbasse   m. James Francis Warbasse
Albert Gray Whaley, Jr.  Margaret Gordon Whaley Soare
m. May Sabine Kelley Whaley   m. Irving Walker Soare

Generation 2.
Lawrence Hill Warbasse, Jr.  James Richard Warbasse
Warren Whaley Warbasse  Carol Joanna Hill Warbasse
Albert Gray Whaley, III  Robert Irving Soare
Ann Meredith Whaley Hosted  Margaret Carol Beryl Soare
Bruce Stephen Whaley  Warren Gordon Soare
Appendix E:
The Meaning of our Maternal Surnames