

6. Jemimah Alexander married Thomas Sharpe. They are said to have married in Cecil County, Maryland.

4. Hezekiah Alexander was a "signer" of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

8. John McKnitt Alexander was also a "signer" of the Mecklenburg Declaration, and is said to have been the Secretary of the Convention. He married Jane Bane in 1762, on a trip he had made for that purpose to Philadelphia. He settled in what is now Mecklenburg before it was set apart as a County, lived in the Hopewell Church section, and raised a large and interesting family.

Additional information by Mrs. McAlister Carson, 2215 Hopedale Avenue, Charlotte 7, North Carolina:

John McKnitt Alexander was the son of James and Margaret, b. June 6, 1733 in Maryland; d. July 10, 1817; 84 years old. He married Jean Bain and they had two sons and three daughters. His son Wm. Bain was my ancestor; married Violet Davidson; b. in Mecklenburg County, N. C. 25 April 1764; d. 1844. He begat Robert D. Alexander, 1796-1863; m. Abigail Bain Caldwell. He begat Rev. Samuel Craighead Alexander, 1830-1909; m. Mary Holmes Brown, May 21, 1857. He begat Robert Owen Alexander, 1864-1926, my father. He m. May Herndon 22 Dec. 1892.

THE JOHN McKNIGHT FAMILY IN CECIL COUNTY

Now for a brief rundown on the JOHN McKNIGHT family for many generations. It seems there just had to be a JOHN in each succeeding generation. If the first named JOHN died in infancy or early childhood then the next son was named JOHN. So sometimes it was not the first born son who carried the name. Frequently too if a girl named for her mother or grandmother died in childhood, then the next girl was given the name. Since tradition says that on an average each family had ten children, and those children each ten children, and each of those ten children, so naturally they could not all be named John, as in three generations there might be nearly a thousand descendants of an ancestor who just could be still living! But the main JOHN LINE had to have a son JOHN. And in the wills the property was left to "my son John".

JOHN I. The first John McKnight of whom we have any record seems to be the one who, together with William Alexander and Mathew Wallace, lived in Somerset County, Md. and were called The Three Kings of Manokin Hundred. These three, and others, signed the letter to the King and Queen. He first married _____ Wallace and had a son John. Nothing at this time on second wife, but records indicate that his third wife was Martha Dale.

JOHN II. This John McKnight married Jane Wallace, daughter of their neighbor, Mathew Wallace. This marriage recorded in three different sources as being 28 March 1693. They had a son John and a daughter Elizabeth.

Elizabeth married her cousin, Capt. James Alexander, and they had a son John McKnitt Alexander. Her brother John married Dorothy _____ (possibly Dorothy McDowell).

CHILDREN OF JOHN McKNITT AND HIS WIFE JANE WALLACE

John McKnitt and his wife Jane Wallace had the following children:

1. John McKnight (d. 1733)
2. Alexander McKnight
3. James McKnight
4. Jane McKnight m. John Brevard
5. Margaret McKnight m. James Alexander
6. Abigail McKnight m. James Alexander, after the death of her sister Margaret.

Joseph Alexander (the father of James, above) married Abigail McKnitt, sister of John McKnitt, who married Jane Wallace.

THE NAMES McKNITT, McKNIGHT, MacKNIGHT

In Scotland the Scottish Clan name was, and is, spelled MacKnight. But in early America the name was spelled various ways. We find the first in our branch of the family spelled the name McKnitt. The John McKnitt who lived in Manokin Hundred in Somerset County, Maryland so spelled the name. So did his son, John McKnitt who married Jane Wallace 28 March 1693. But in the early seventeen hundreds we find them returning to the Scottish Clan spelling except that they left out the "a". In their legal papers it was spelled McKnight. The son of John McKnitt and Jane Wallace, in his will written April 14, 1733 and probated June 13, 1733 signed his name John McKnight.

The following is taken from Worth Ray which he says was based on Maryland records: "In regard to the family of John McKnitt (to be hereafter spelled McKnight, as it eventually was) and his wife, Jane Wallace: James Alexander, who with Dorothy McKnight and James Wallace were appointed administrators of the will of John McKnight in 1733, was the James Alexander, son of Joseph Alexander who married apparently two daughters of John McKnight and his wife Jane Wallace, first Margaret and after her death, Abigail.

"Dorothy McKnight, one of the executors of this will, was the wife of the John McKnight who died in 1733, the son of John McKnight and Jane Wallace."

(This record is on file, but compiler is not sure it belongs here. The data seems authentic, but the dates are too close together. So it is included, but not numbered, as it seems to be of another line.

JOHN and wife Martha. "Administration accounts, Cecil Co., Md. Book I, page 220. 7/10/1716. Account of John McKnitt and Martha McKnitt, administrators of estate of John McKnitt, shows payments to James Alexander and to

his Pastor, Rev. George Gillespie, all of Cecil County, Maryland." In June term of Court, June 21, 1721, shows names of John McKnight and James McKnight as members of the "Orphan's Jury." Also mentioned in March and August terms, 1722. June 22, 1723 John McKnight bought 150 more acres of land from William Richardson.)

JOHN McKNIGHT III, and his wife, Dorothy _____. Now it is a tragedy that we do not know what name to put in that blank -- for two very good reasons. This Dorothy appears to have been a very intelligent lady. Perhaps it is from her that we get some of our smartness. The second reason is that this John McKnight and his wife Dorothy are the parents of the three brothers who came to North Carolina about 1753, John to settle on both sides of Nick's Creek, Guilford County; Alexander to settle on north side of Buffalo Creek; and James who went on to Mecklenburg County to become an early able Presbyterian Minister.

McKNIGHT. Will of John McKnight recorded in Cecil County, Maryland, p. 2, wills AA-1, Folio 261. April 14, 1733 -- John McKnight of Cecil County, Maryland, planter. My wife Dorothy have use and profits of my plantation until my son JOHN shall be 21 years of age. No timber to be cleared or sold by my widow who is to have fifty pounds per annum and one third of the movable estate, and is to maintain our son Daniel. To my son John McKnight all my lands and tenements, but he is not to sell anything until he is 25 years of age. In case this son John dies, lands to go to my daughter, Mary, with payments to the two children Daniel and Hannah. Executors to be my wife Dorothy, my brother-in-law James Alexander, and James Wallace. Witnesses: Paul Alexander, Martin Alexander, John Craig, and Thomas McDowell. Probated June 13, 1733. Executors filed account, Vol. 1, p. 861, and Inv. of pers. property No. 175-15-3.

THE CHILDREN OF JOHN McKNIGHT III AND WIFE DOROTHY
(Worth Ray)

In his will proved in Cecil County, Maryland in 1733, John McKnight, Jr. mentions his wife Dorothy, his children, and his two brothers-in-law John Brevard and James Alexander. These three older children migrated to N. C.:

1. John McKnight (Guilford Co., North Carolina)
2. Alexander McKnight (Guilford Co., North Carolina)
3. James McKnight (Mecklenburg County, North Carolina)

Since it was still the practice at this time for the estate not to be cut up and parceled out in small plots to all the children, but to be willed intact to the oldest son, yet this father did, in case the oldest son died, arrange for provisions to be made to the "two children" Daniel and Hannah. We may take it for granted that the other two sons, Alexander and James, were considered old enough to look out for themselves. So this gives us the names of their six children: John IV, Alexander, James, Mary, Daniel, and Hannah.

Dorothy, the widow of John McKnight III, thereafter married Robert Patton. In the will of Robert Patton he mentions his wife, Dorothy, and his two

brothers, John and House Patton. His wife, Dorothy was made executor to be assisted by House Patton. The will was witnessed by Martin Alexander and John McKnight, who, this source says, must have been her oldest son, JOHN McKNIGHT IV. This will on record, Cecil County, Maryland, dated 1743.

For the third time we find this lady Dorothy made executor of someone's will. This time, she with James Wallace, was made executor of the will of Thomas McDowell of the Virginia family ancestry. This suggests that her family name was possibly McDowell. This Thomas McDowell had been a witness to the will of Dorothy's first husband, John McKnight III, and so was well acquainted with her responsibility in carrying out the terms of a will, especially in regard to managing property of minor children. Some McDowells are found in Guilford County, but no mention of Robert or Dorothy Patton. This Dorothy interests this compiler!

A professional genealogist would perhaps be able to keep all his characters in chronological order, but it is a different story with family researchers. They sometimes find themselves crossing the lines of time and space, and need to back up many miles or years. So it is at this time. To understand our ancestors we must go back to their earlier history.

For generations their lives in their beloved Scotland had been of great difficulty and danger. They had been subjected to financial, political, and religious persecutions, but they had great confidence in their own ability and manhood. Their self-reliance, courage and physical endurance, they had brought with them and passed on to their descendants. They regarded this new land as one with opportunity for those willing to work for it, and this they intended to do: work with both mind and body. And unlike many early settlers from some other countries, they strongly believed in education, not only for the sons, but equally as much for the daughters. - no limiting the education of girls to the arts and sewing a fine seam. No, the Scots girls were given not only the basic education the same as their brothers but were also taught how to conduct the business affairs of the plantation, farm management and planting, care of live stock, and supervision of hired workers or slaves (though these people did not believe in slavery for any people, and few had any slaves). At any time the husband might be away from home on business trips, or trips back to Europe to buy more building material or furniture, or in military service for awhile due to Indian trouble (though they had little trouble with Indians and got along very well). But in any case, the wife was supposed to be able to take over management of the home front. And so, we frequently find the wife named as executrix of her husband's will. She was also expected to be an intelligent companion. But this sort of training did not make for meek, docile, obedient wives, so they were not considered good matrimonial risks by some men of other nationalities. Friends and companions - yes; but wives - not so desirable.

This little story was handed down and down, so it is not authenticated, but will be included as showing the attitude of Scot girls. A Scot girl was being married to a man of another nationality. During the ceremony the minister

stoned, "Repeat after me: I promise to love, honor, and obey." The girl said, "I promise to love, honor, and not obey." The minister said, "No, no - repeat after me: I promise to love, honor and obey." The girl said, "I promise to love, honor and not obey." After the third trial with the same result the minister went ahead and completed the ceremony.

We have so little about these early ancestors of ours. It never seemed to occur to them to leave a good record of themselves in a secure place. They did not know that centuries later we would be searching and searching for scraps of information about them. They were all deeply religious. They considered their stay here on earth only temporary. They were here to do the work God appointed to them to do, so did not believe in seeking recognition for themselves personally. It was the same in their Scottish Clan life. Each was supposed to work for the advancement and welfare of the Clan as a whole, not just for his personal benefit. They believed in education and worked hard from the first to establish good schools and churches, but that too was to make them better fitted to do the Lord's work here on earth. But we do get little glimpses of them here and there. Even as far back as in the middle of the sixteen hundreds we find WILLIAM ALEXANDER, MATHEW WALLACE, and JOHN McKNIGHT living near the Manokin River in Somerset County and known as The Three Kings of Manokin Hundred, and signing the letter to the King and Queen, which indicates that they were respected, influential citizens, and their inducing an able, talented Presbyterian minister from Scotland to come to this wilderness and be their pastor. The educational status of our early ancestors indicates that from the first they made provisions for the education of their children. The homes overlooking Chesapeake Bay and on the banks of the rivers were very early built of bricks or other substantial material, and stood for centuries. Evidently they built churches and schools right along with the building of their homes. The group who finally came to North Carolina were, on the whole, well educated, and had money - though there were no markets or towns then in which to spend it - but they each bought a section of land, and some, more than one section, and soon had comfortable homes.

In Cecil County, Maryland, the McKnights, Alexanders, and Wallaces had joined other close associates, friends, and relatives either by blood or marriage. Within the next few years we find the following families closely associated and intermarrying for generations: Alexanders, Wallaces, McKnights, Hicks, Wilsons, Craigheads, Thompsons, McDowells, Hamptons, Simms, Welches, Barrys, Gillespies, Ewings, Stevensons, Causeys, Pryors, Henrys, Finleys, Blairs, Porters, Makemies, Campbells, Dales, Robinsons, Albrights, Waddells, Ewins, Cummins, Cunninghams, Donnells, Mitchells, Rankins, Dennys, Caldwelles, Caruthers, Hendrixes, Laniers (Sidney), Terrells.

About 1748-49 many of these families of Cecil County, Maryland, began to make preparation to move to north central North Carolina. They sent representatives on ahead to make arrangements. According to Dr. Samuel Rankin in his HISTORY OF BUFFALO PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND HER PEOPLE, compiled in 1934, these agents had surveyed and secured rights to 33 sections of land (640 acres to the section - 21, 120 acres in a body) on the North Buffalo Creek and

Reedy Fork Creek in what is now Guilford County, North Carolina. The families began arriving in 1753.

Sorry! Another trip to Cecil County, Maryland, to pick up two more of these early settlers whose descendants finally landed in Texas.

In court records of Cecil County is a will by Jean Wallace Welch, dated January 26, 1736, in which she makes her son, George Welch, executor of her will, and mentions a daughter, Hannah Wallace, and lists Mary Alexander as her oldest daughter. John Ritchey (sp.?) as one of the witnesses. This suggests that these daughters too married cousins.

Worth Ray says that James Wallace, son of Rev. James Wallace who was born in Scotland, intermarried with the Westwood family and perpetuated the name Westwood as a baptismal name in the family. Some of his descendants migrated to Virginia and from thence to Texas, where Judge William Westwood Wallace was an able pioneer jurist in the Republic of Texas (1836-1845).

Judge Terrell of early Texas history was another who had descended from these earlier ancestors of Maryland and North Carolina. He was a friend of the early McKnights of northeast Texas.

Now back to Guilford County (formerly Rowan County) of North Carolina in 1756. This group of about 33 families from Maryland, the Nottingham Colony, had sent agents ahead about 1750 to buy a large tract of virgin land in what was then Rowan County. They bought 33 sections. So we might say that Guilford County (formed in 1770 from Rowan County) was settled by this group of long closely associated and intermarried families from Cecil County, Maryland. The three McKnight brothers who arrived about 1756 were John IV, Alexander, and James. This is found in several different sources. These were the sons of John McKnight and his wife, Dorothy (McDowell?). Their father had died prior to April 14, 1733, when the oldest son, John IV, was still a minor. Three younger children were recorded: Mary, Daniel, and Hannah. The mother married again, this time to Robert Patton, brother to John and House Patton. No record has been found at this time that the mother and the three younger children ever came to North Carolina. Dorothy also outlived this husband, Robert Patton.

When the three older sons arrived in North Carolina, John stopped in what is now Guilford County, and bought one section of land on Nick's Creek. He arranged for land on Buffalo Creek for his brother, Alexander, who joined him later. The brother James McKnight went on to Mecklenburg County where he became an early able Presbyterian minister. More of his descendants later. Many of the Alexander branch had settled in Mecklenburg County, as their father many years before had acquired land there for his children, though he himself had died in Cecil County, Maryland in 1779.

PENNSYLVANIA SCOTCHMEN OR SCOTCH-IRISH

With our early forefathers those were "fighting words!" They would tell you quickly, "We are Scotsmen - not Scotchmen." The word Scot was a Scottish word. The word Scotch was an English word used in derision for the Scots, which was naturally resented by Scots. For centuries it was a colloquialism. At present it is acceptable as applied to an article or a product, but is still not correct when applied to people.

These early Scots would also tell you, "We are Scots - not Scotch-Irish. The fact that some Scots families crossed over and lived for a while in Northern Ireland before coming to America did not make us into Irish. We are still Scots. Only the descendants of those Scots who had intermarried with the Irish were Scotch-Irish. Our family did not do that. We are Scots." Some would add, "Scots, pure and simple - Scots."

Another thing they resented was someone saying they were from Chester County, Penn. They stoutly maintained they were or had been citizens of Cecil County, Maryland, even though they had been gone from Cecil County, Maryland, about twenty five years when that well known boundary controversy was settled, in favor of Pennsylvania, in 1774. But for a half century or more this controversy dragged on. A strip of land across the northern part of Maryland, including a part of Cecil County was claimed by Pennsylvania. Most of our ancestors were south of this disputed land, so not affected. But some had settled in this land later claimed by Pennsylvania. They began selling out and leaving Maryland about 1749, twenty five years before the dispute was settled, but their sympathy was still with Maryland, since the disputed land really was in the grant made by Charles I to Cecil Calvert, so really did belong to Maryland. So, before you report that your ancestor was from Chester Co., Penn., better check to see whether north or south Chester Co. Wouldn't want your ancestors to come back and haunt you, would you? Or hex OUR FAMILY HISTORY BOOK?

And check carefully to see whether your ancestor himself claimed to be Scot or Scotch-Irish. Let's take his word for what he was!

Another reason for some early Scotsmen being designated Scotch-Irish was that that was the only way they could get to America. England at that time "ruled the seven seas" and for reasons of her own decreed that only a small percentage of any emigrants other than English and Irish could be granted passage on ships to America. The Scots in Northern Ireland could obtain permits to emigrate by being listed as Scotch-Irish. Many consented to this, though they resented it. After landing here as Scotch-Irish, they found it difficult to get away from that identity. They were legally labeled with it.

MacCloud, William, 18 Sept. 1737, Ruth Crawford 1 BA-298
 M'Cloughon, Thomas, 10 July 1761, Deb. King 2 BA-222
 McClure, Richard, 1727, Catherine Mackeve 1 CE-332
 McCollum, Alexander, 12 Nov. 1745, Elizabeth Beeston 3 BA-158
 McComas, Alexander, 15 Nov. 1713, Elizabeth Day 2 BA-3
 McComas, Alexander, 23 Aug. 1728, Hannah Whitaker 2 BA-38
 Maccomas, Aquilla, 2 Jan. 1752, Sarah Preston 2 BA-204
 McComas, Daniel, 26 Dec. 1734, Martha Scott 2 BA-119
 Maccomas, Daniel, Jr., 26 Jan. 1743, Tabitha Johnson 2 BA-189
 Maccomas, Daniel, son of Elixander, Sr., 15 March 1753, Hannah Taylor 2 BA-207
 Maccomas, Dan'l, 10 Oct. 1758, Ann Miles 2 BA-217
 Maccomas, Elecksander, 19 Nov. 1713, Elizabeth Day 2 BA-3
 Maccomas, Jas., 15 Nov. 1761, Eliz. Hillin 2 BA-222
 Maccomas, William, 22 Jan. 1760, Eliz. Scott 2 BA-219
 MacComus, Alexander, 23 Aug. 1728, Hannah Wittacre 2 BA-38
 MacComus, William, 27 July 1742, Hannah Deaver 1 BA-324
 McConchie, William, 25 Sept. 1777, Eliza Muncaster 2 CH(3)
 McConkin, John, 20 Sept. 1762, Eleonor Long 3 BA-168
 McConnican, John, 26 Feb. 1753, Mary Darby 3 BA-168
 Maccotter, John, 10 Feb. 1729, Margaret Allesby 2 TA-148
 McCracken, John, 30 Nov. 1736, Judith Scidmore 3 KE-305
 McCrady, Isaac, 13 April 1774, Hannah Cearsly 2 SO-148
 Maccrah, Owen, 23 April 1676, Mary Benderwell 5 SO-398
 McCray, Zepheniah, 21 Oct. 1777, Mary Gatton 1 MO-519
 McCredy, Alexander, 21 July 1774, Sarah Randall 2 SO-147
 McCubbin, Jno., 29 Jan. 1761, Sarah Holland 2 BA-221
 Maccubbin, Nicholas, son of Zachariah Maccubbin and Susanna Maccubbin who was a dau. of Nicholas and Hester Nicholson, 21 July 1747, Mary Clare Carroll, dau. of Dr. Charles Carroll, and Dorothy his wife 4 AA-448
 Maccubbin, William, 22 Oct. 1772, (?) Wallingsford 3 AA-113
 Maccubbin, Zachariah, 7 Nov. 1745, Sarah Norwood 3 BA-158
 McCuddy, William, 9 April 1764, Elisabeth Carey 2 SO-210
 M'Cullister, Edw'd M., 21 Oct. 1754, Mary Ryley 2 BA-211
 McCulloch, David, merchant of Joppa, Balto. Co., 2nd son of John McCulloch of Torhousekey in the shire of Galloway, 4 July 1759, Mary Dick, eld. dau. of James and Margaret Dick 1 AA-145
 McCune, Andrew, 28 May 1772, Sarah Gist 4 BA-74
 McCurahon, Arthur, 29 June 1726, Rachel Gilbert 1 BA-240
 McCutchon, John, 5 Aug. 1777, Elizabeth Hathorn 2 CE-1
 Macdaniel, Dan'l, 10 Dec. 1724, Esther Mordick 2 TA-110
 MacDaniel, Daniel, 30 June 1741, Eve McClayland 2 TA-172
 MacDaniel, David, 1715, Sarah Jones 2 PG-1
 MacDaniel, Edward, 27 April 1777, Ann Owens 2 AA-413
 MacDaniel, James, 1 June 1739, Sarah Jones 1 BA-306
 MackDaniel, Daniell, 4 March 1727, Mary Sallsbery 2 TA-117
 Mackdaniell, Daniel, 17 Feb. 1728/9, Margret Sherodine 2 TA-120
 MacDaniel, Thomas, 14 June 1777, Ann Chattam 2 CH(1)
 MacDaniell, Zackariah, 12 June 1708, Bridgett Powell 3 KE-301
 McDermont, Timothy, 10 April 1747, Mary Warden 1 QA-53
 M'Donald, John, 15 Dec. 1777, Elizabeth Babington 7 AA-2
 MacDonell, Arthur, 25 (?) 1705, Ellin Owins 2 TA-43
 McDonnell, William, 16 June 1772, Mary Callaghan 5 BA-9
 Macdowell, Phillip, 3 Nov. 1724, Mary Richardson 1 AA-103
 M'Duggle, James M., 28 June 1747, Eliner Hammond 2 BA-196
 McEVEN, Christopher, 6 Sept. 1747, Ann Walker 3 BA-160
 McFarson, Alexander, 28 Nov. 1776, Mary Weems 2 AA-413
 Macfee, Malcolm, banns posted, date not given, Elizabeth Franklin 6 BA(1)
 McFeel, Markum, 14 Nov. 1771, Eliz. Franklin 2 BA-263
 Macgall, Jno., 2 Dec. 1756, Jane Martin 2 BA-214

Macgee, Jno., 15 July 1756, Marg'rt Little 2 BA-213
 McGee, Ransey, 26 Nov. 1775, Elizabeth Gist 4 BA-74
 MakGill, David, 6 March 1708/9, Grace Boon 1 CA-112
 MacGill, Rev. James, 8 Oct. 1730, Sarah Hilleary, eld. dau. of Thomas, of P. G. Co. 6 AA-198
 MacGill, John, 4 Dec. 1759, Elizabeth Duvall 2 PG-7
 Macgomery, William, 7 Nov. 1738, Mary Brierly 1 BA-322
 McGraw, Edward, 7 April 1765, Margaret Bourke 2 CR-271
 MacGregory, Daniel, 22 July 1727, Ann Henderson 1 AA-105
 McGrigors, Dugil, 18 Oct. 1745, Estr Vanderford 1 QA-51
 McGuire, John, 10 Feb. 1771, Mary Tipton 2 BA-261
 Mackey, Dan'll, 8 Jan. 1729, (?) (?) 1 AA-110
 McIlven, Thomas, 26 Jan. 1730, Mary Botfield 2 TA-150
 Mackall, Benjamin, IV, 20 Nov. 1769, Rebecca Potts 5 AA-3
 Mackall, John, 11 March 1758, Margaret Gough 2 CA-39
 & 42
 Mackarte, Daniel, 23 Jan. 1703/4, (?) Woolsher 1 BA-200
 Mackarty, Daniell, 15 April 1707, Eliz'th Matthews 3 KE-301
 McKay, Robert, Jr., son of Robert, 27 July 1735, Patience Job, dau. of Andrew and Elizabeth Mackelfish, David, 8 Oct. 1733, Martha Sellman 9 SF
 Mackubbin, Samuel, 20 Oct. 1702, Elizabeth Prise 1 AA-116
 Mackdermod, Hugh, 18 Aug. 1731, Eliza Fagon 2 AA-318
 Mackean, Peter, 5 Aug. 1736, Clara Holmes 2 TA-150
 Mackenley, Allen, 23 April 1745, Susanne Freziel 2 PG-7
 McKenley, Roger, 1 June 1760, Mary Kelley 2 BA-192
 MacKenney, Alexander, 4 Sept. 1710, Catherine Plunkitt 2 BA-200
 M'Kennon, Daniel, 9 Dec. 1777, Maria Wilson 1 CA-113
 Macketrick, John, 28 May 1667, Mary Allen, widow 7 AA-2
 Mackeway, Patrick, 29 Sept. 1705, Elizabeth Martin 4 SO-671
 Mackey, (?), 13 Dec. 1763, Ann White 2 TA-44
 Mackey, Daniell, 9 Nov. 1704, Alice Goodwell 1 CH-192
 Mackey, William, 12 Aug. 1701, Mary Prinse 1 AA-65
 Mackgugin, Patrick, 21 Sept. 1735, Elizabeth Mackdaniel 3 KE-299
 MacKinnie, John, 26 Dec. 1777, Mary Kirshaw 3 BA-154
 MacKinney, Timothy, 17 July 1709, Hannah Neal 1 CA-111a
 Macklane, John, 14 Jan. 1733, Margett Taylor 2 TA-61
 Macklayland, Fenly?, 18 Nov. 1704, Ann Wadson 3 BA-151
 Macklefish, Thomas, 11 Jan. 1727, Susanna Cheney 2 TA-42
 Macklefresh, David, 3 Jan. 1722, Mary Leeke 1 AA-106
 Mackmillion, George, Jan. 1669, Grace Carr 1 AA-94
 McKnaughton, William, 23 Jan. 1777 (wife's name not given) 3 CH
 Mackness, John, 1751, Eliz'th Morris 2 AA-413
 McKnitt, John, 28 March 1693, Jane Wallis 2 BA-241
 MacKown, Francis, 22 Jan. 1735, Sarah Falcom 5 SO-399
 Mackubin, William, 11 Aug. 1735, Clara Phips 1 QA-41
 McLander, Nicholas, 16 Aug. 1714, Elinor Hogin 3 BA-154
 McLaughlin, Ralph, 10 Feb. 1748, Rachel Newnam 3 KE-303
 McLellan, David, 30 April 1768, Janit Buchanan 1 QA-55
 McLeod, Robert, 24 Feb. 1733/4, Elizabeth McLeod 5 BA-9
 McLure, David, 25 March 1773, Elisabeth Crone 4 AA-436
 Macmahon, Wm., c. Aug. 1775, Catherine Missen 5 BA-9
 McManus, John, 12 Jan. 1734/5, Elizabeth Campbell 1 CR-6
 McMayhan, Thomas, 27 Feb. 1735, Susannah Welch 3 CE-21
 McMullan, Alexander, 1 June 1776, Hannah Stringhar 2 TA-160
 McNaire, Thomas, 1 Oct. 1765, Ann Burgess 3 BA-172
 McNamee, Barnabas, 8 April 1756, Mary Pearson, dau. of John and Margaret 1 AA-151
 McNawhaun, Martin, 17 Dec. 1707, Mary Murfey 9 SF
 McNeer, John, 16 June 1700, Joan Copinger 3 KE-301
 Macolough, William, 18 April 1737, Katherine Macolough 3 KE-299
 Macotter, Hezekiah, 1 June 1707, Elizabeth Price 3 AA-104
 Macotter, Hezekiah, Jr., 10 Nov. 1736, Eliza Trayman 2 TA-120
 2 TA-159

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