

More data for your review. -Bob

## FIRST GENERATION

1. Janet Weir WINNING<sup>(superscript: 1,2,3,4)</sup> was born in 1810 in New Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland.<sup>(superscript: 5,6,7,3)</sup> She was a teacher about 1830 in New Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland.<sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> She emigrated in 1835 from Scotland.<sup>(superscript: 5)</sup> She immigrated in 1835 to the United States of America.<sup>(superscript: 8,9)</sup> It is possible that the date of immigration was 1839. The port of entry was Philadelphia. She died on November 14, 1906 in the United States of America.<sup>(superscript: 10)</sup> There were a number of Winning Families in West Virginia about 1790 to 1830 which may be related.

## SECOND GENERATION

2. John WINNING<sup>(superscript: 11,9,3,4,12)</sup> was born on January 28, 1780 in New Kilpatrick, West Dunbartonshire, Scotland.<sup>(superscript: 5,2,3)</sup> One source indicates that he was born in New Lanark in 1778. He was an art teacher about 1810 in New Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland.<sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> He was an artist for the New Lanark Textile Mills about 1820 in New Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland.<sup>(superscript: 5,3)</sup> Four of his original works remain and are owned by a family in Cambridge. He died on December 31, 1839 in New Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland.<sup>(superscript: 5,13,14,2)</sup> Hogmanay is New Year's Eve in Scotland. He was buried after December 31, 1839 in Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland.<sup>(superscript: 2)</sup> There is a gravestone in the St. Kentigerns Cemetery in Lanark which was erected by William Winning to the memory of his father, John Winning and his brother John B. Winning who died in Illinois. The Winning Family worked in the New Lanark Factory Plant in Scotland, which today we would probably call the Company Store type operation.

The following is an extract from 'The Scotsman', May 2, 1977:

Conservation workers in the eighteenth century cotton mill village of New Lanark uncovered a fascinating contemporary perspective of slavery. It comes on a letter dated 1835 in which an emigrant Scot writes from Philadelphia to his parents in New Lanark of life in the New World. The letter was found in the eaves of one of the buildings being restored in New Lanark, home of the world famous social and educational experiments of Robert Owen.

In the letter, John B. Winning complains of 'fanatical abolitionists' and

says that American Negro slaves are better fed than British factory workers and not so hard pressed. The letter is in excellent condition, with no trace of damp, mould or decay, something of a tribute to the standard of building at New Lanark. It was found in The New Buildings, the renovation of which is being funded under the government's job creation program. New Lanark's conservation manager, Mr. Jim Arnold, said "A substantial proportion of the eaves were packed with papers and some were simply dust and could not be moved without disintegrating. Some were fairly recent back numbers of 'The Sunday Post'. This letter was sandwiched between a very large wad of papers and by some fluke it has survived. And the attitude of Mr. Winning towards abolition and slavery was not uncommon among Scottish industrial workers of the time, according to Professor George Shepperson, Professor of Commonwealth and American History at the University of Edinburgh. "This man is speaking from limited experience, but I have seen this observation made before and I have seen it made by Scottish industrial workers". Jim Arnold said Mr. Winning appeared quite literate for a man of a working class background, and he has a fairly independent mind.

The letter is as follows:

To Mr. John Winning, New Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland.  
Philadelphia 19th August 1835

My Dear Parents,

After writing to William I find that I have 3 hours still before the packet sails and as it lays but at the end of the street in which I live it will be on its way to you before the ink is quite dry in a manner. We were very much gratified by the arrival of the box containing the books and dresses for the children, the print frock from Robert and Margaret needed not the slightest alteration.

And we were happy to hear of all your welfares and that Janet and her husband will do well in Biggar I have not the slightest doubt, but Janet will do well I am thinking. We are all in good health this summer and although James and I have not been doing our usual business this year our prospects are good for the next indeed better than they have ever been. Robert has got back again to us and is working for a Mr. Baldwin at Locomotion Engineers for 8 dollars per week. He and his wife are well and child are well. There is nothing of note stirring in this country at present with the exception of some fanatical abolitionists sent from England and which I hope to see tarred and feathered for their pains. Let them stay at home and look inside some of their large factorys and they

will see slavery enough. Here Niger works 7 hours a day better fed than the middling classes in general in Britain.

However, I am not able to give you a proper idea of the slave on paper. But this fact I can mention that I have employed for labourers emancipated Negroes that would be happy to be taken back by their old masters to be slaves again if they would take them.

I saw in the paper of this city 14th of this month [August 1835] of the assasination of a young man name George Clarkson foreman to ..... Brand Architect New Orleans by a Mr. Wood on the 29 July [1835] last he was stabbed to the heart and died instantly. We think it was he from Lanark.

I heard it sometime in the fall of last year from a sister of my wife who is married to a wealthy brewer in Louisville, Kentucky and she said that her husband had bought out a brewery belonging to Wellstood and Ainalie as they had split Partnership. I heard no more of them untill a few days ago - and that by a man from there who knew them both - who said Wellstood was clerk in a store and that there was a bitter feud between Edie and the banker and that Mary Wellstood was to be married and that the rest of the children did not like their new mother. I have got an offer to go to Louisville myself but as yet I can say little about it not being over fond of change, and if I do go, James goes too and I expect our William might do something in the brewery with Mathew, my Brother-in-Law. However, I write sometime soon again and may be able to say more about. I have now little more to add. I would like to hear what became of Deacon Watson and that his son Bob is about. Dr. Watson sends his respects to you and he would like to hear from some of the family at home as he has got no letter since his father died. Excuse this uninteresting story and remind me to any of my old friends who may enquire and that all my brothers and sisters at home are well in health and peace as we are here and that you Father and Mother may long be spared to you children is the earnest wish of your son John.

P.S. James set to write but can't get finished in time for this packet.

John B. Winning  
453 Arch St  
Philadelphia

---

John Winning's artistic work is remarkable in that it combines scrupulous accuracy and minute detail with considerable animation and liveliness. His village is not the staid and quiet place which appears in previous

delineators, but is as bustling with varied activity as it must have been in reality.

Prints based on John Winning's work appeared during the 1820's. Robert Owen's fame was spreading abroad, and two Winnings paintings illustrated the French edition of Henry Grey McNab's "Examen Impartial des Nouvelles rues de Mr. Robert Owen et Ses Establishments a New Lanark en Ecosse" Paris 1821. A print very similar to these paintings appeared in 1828 in W. Davidson's "History of Lenark & Guide to the Scenery".

The industrial village of New Lanark lies about 35 miles southeast of Glasgow, Scotland. It is on the banks of the Clyde River which cuts a broad path through the reddish sandstone. This famous settlement was the brainchild of the social reformer Robert Owen. It attracted considerable attention in the early 1800's from politicians and administrators who appreciated the effect of industrialization on workers' living conditions.

David Dale, Robert Owen's astute father-in-law, was the founder of the industrial village. Many people who met the textile merchant were impressed by both his sense of humor and inventiveness. He was born in Stewarton (Ayrshire) and later joined forces with Richard Arkwright, an English expert in mechanized weaving. In 1783 the two realized that the power of the Clyde River. As it descended into the Central Lowlands, it could be harnessed to operate Arkwright's new cotton weaving machinery. In 1785 the factory was working. The children who made up almost 70% of the work force had been brought by Dale from orphanages in Glasgow and Edinburgh. They were accommodated in what at that time were exemplary conditions.

After marrying Dale's daughter, Caroline, Robert Owen took over the running of the mills. By 1800 the New Lanark cotton factory was one of the most famous in Britain. Owen was Welsh and came from humble origins. But, by the age of nineteen he was involved in the management of a textile factory in Manchester, the citadel of early industrial capitalism.

This reform minded entrepreneur was convinced that it was in a company's interests to look after its work force. In his opinion, good living and working conditions and a proper education boosted not only the worker's health and welfare, but also the efficiency of the factory. This, in turn, improved the profitability of the company. For Owen social costs such as the construction of worker's homes and improvements to conditions in the workplace were an important element of investment. He saw the need for close monitoring of each worker's productivity, as well as, the importance

of offering welfare provisions. Health insurance, free medical care and shops selling goods at cost were just some of the innovative approaches that Owen provided for his workers.

Education was as important. Owen set up a privately financed school system known as the Institute for the Formation of Character. The premises were used both as a school and also as a cultural center. By 1816 it employed fourteen teachers who cared for 300 children. Dancing, music and nature study were part of the broad curriculum and corporal punishment was banned. The working day was restricted by Owen to ten hours 30 minutes and he decreed that no child below the age of ten should work in the factory.

Owen's commitment to worker welfare also included involvement in the movement to reform factory legislation. He played a vital part in the first British laws on protecting workers. His reformist ideas won support elsewhere, and other model industrial villages were established. Success in New Lanark encouraged Owen to attempt a similar experiment with "New Harmony" in the American state of Indiana, but political and religious disputes led to failure after four years. As a consequence, Owen was obliged to sell his shares in the New Lanark venture.

Up to 2500 people once lived and worked in New Lanark's multistory homes and factories. They were constructed of sandstone with wood and cast iron supports. The production of yarn and textiles and, later, tent canvas, sails and fishing nets continued until 1968. The premises were then taken over by a metal processing company. It began to decay, but, in 1983 restoration work started. By 1990 the old industrial village was ready to be opened to the public, and the final stage is was completed about 1996. New Lanark is not just a landmark in industrial and social history. About 100 flats have been renovated, weaving and dyeing continues, and the old factory by the Visitor Center in No. 3 Spinning Mill is to be converted into hotels, small business premises and exhibition and conference rooms.

It was entirely consistent with Robert Owen's philosophy, and his aspirations for New Lanark, Scotland, that he should have employed a local artist for his publicity material. One such delineator was John Winning, who died in 1839, who may well have been the artist of the labels of the product of the cloth mills, and who was certainly responsible for a set of very charming watercolors showing the village from various points of the compass, and dating from about 1818.

John Winning's work is remarkable in that it combines scrupulous accuracy and minute detail with considerable animation and liveliness. His village

is not the staid and quiet place which appears in previous delineators, but is as bustling with varied activity as it must have been in reality. In theories we see Robert Owen's village complete, since they were painted after the building of the School in 1816 but before the destruction by fire of Mill Three in 1819.

The chief differences from David Dale's village fall into two groups. Reinforcing the efficiency of the spinning mills themselves are the Mechanics' Shop, Dyeworks and Counting House. Then, there are the public buildings, the Store, the Institute and the School, the concrete expressions of Robert Owen's philosophy. The bare slopes of the 1790's are now wooded groves with pleasant paths and wide grassy spaces. All these features are of course visible in the earlier prints, but the style and intention of John Winning is quite distinct. One of the greatest charms of the Winning paintings is the busy population of the village.

Other artists add a few conventional figures for scale, idly posed in the composition, while John Winning shows individuals busy in precise activities. In the midday picture women are treading washing in tubs beside the river, horse, and handcarts are in movement, and in the general vicinity of the stables below Double Row, children play. Steep slopes between the washerwomen and the stables are cultivated, and the husbandman's ladder leans on the wall. It is pleasant to conjecture that the tiny figures may be portraits of John Winning's neighbors.

John Winning's Northeast View is an early morning picture, with a brisk crispness and sense of enjoyment about the many figures. Mothers and children play, old men gossip, a teacher concerns himself with children in the playground before the Institute. The whole feeling is of confidence, of people alert without anxiety.

The afternoon and evening pictures also show the gentry who were visiting. In the village in such numbers. Those in the foreground of the view from the Northwest seem to be appreciating the shady walks just as the villagers must have done.

One such visitor was William Allen, a prominent London Quaker who was one of Owen's partners at New Lanark, and though he differed sharply from Robert Owen on religion and philosophy. On May 6, 1818, he visited the village, and was present at an assembly of all the villagers, at which the schoolmaster, Mr. Innis, read an Address on their behalf. "We are sensible," he said that our circumstances are much superior to that of all other cotton spinners. [We are] a well-treated, happy people." Allen

replied that "from all that I have heard, and from all that I have seen, feel the deepest conviction that, in point of moral and religious feeling, as well as in temporary comfort that no manufacturing population of equal extent can compare with New Lanark." The confidence of the villagers is expressed there, echoing the confidence of the figures in Winning's paintings. His people work hard but there is nothing of the weary doggedness of other factories of the day in Scotland or England as depicted by other artists. The cold elegance of other artist contrast markedly to the New Moral World of Robert Owen's dream and reality.

Prints based on John Winning's work appeared during the 1820's. Robert Owen's fame was spreading abroad, and two Winnings paintings illustrated the French edition of Henry Grey McNab's "Examen Impartial des Nouvelles rues de Mr. Robert Owen et Ses Establishments a New Lanark en Ecosa" Paris 1821. A print very similar to these paintings appeared in 1828 in W. Davidson's "History of Lenark & Guide to the Scenery".

A series of happy accidents and coincidental discoveries during the 1770's have made the Winning name far more than just an attribution for Owenite depiction's of New Lanark. On three separate occasions during restoration, letters were found tucked away in New Buildings. These letters, dated between 1820 and 1844, were sent from the United States by two of John Winning' s children, John and James. These two emigrated in 1828, and later their brother Robert and sister, Janet, and her husband joined them. John's other children remained behind and from Sandy, the youngest, the family tree continues in Scotland.

Mrs. Fern Lyon of Los Alamos, New Mexico, has traced her ancestry back through Kansas pioneers and a Union soldier in the Civil War, to Janet Winning and her husband. Sandy's Scottish descendants have also been in touch with the New Lanark Oral Archivists.

The letters of the American Winnings show over a period of fifteen years initially nervous settlers establishing themselves as Americans. Their references to their old home, though they include American language of the time, comparing Yankee freedom with that land of "Bindings and Hungry Bellies" , show a fond remembrance of the villagers that their father portrayed with such liveliness and affection Here is James writing home in 1829 after a year or so in Philadelphia. So poor Baldy has fled from this world, peace to his memory, he was a hardy old fellow indeed.

John Winning's daughter Janet Winning married James Kay of Peebles, Scotland around 1830.

Family legend indicates that James Kay had perfected some sort of miner's lamp and made enough money to bring his family to Philadelphia in 1835. At that time they had at least one son John Kay. Two of Janet's brothers were already living in Pennsylvania. Letter at New Lanark. About this same time (1835?) Robert Owen came to America to establish a Utopian Village at New Harmony, Indiana, at the site of an earlier unsuccessful one. His son Robert Owen, Jr. wrote an autobiography.

I don't know about Janet's family until the time of our Civil War from 1860 to 1865. I sent the New Lanark Office copies of a letter John Kay had written when he was with the army of Occupation in Nashville Texas in 1865. He wrote them to his two young sons on their farm near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Soon after he got home he moved his family to Clay Center, Kansas where several more children were born. Names I remember were: John, James, Janet, Annus (photographer), Margaret, Mary (my grandmother), Florence (newspaper woman). Mary married James Milo Wilson.

The Winnings had a strong family sense as well as the sense of fun shown in John Winning's pictures. In 1844 James, writing to William, apologized for having lost his brother Robert's genealogical tree of his tribe of the Winnings but I have mislaid it somewhere so must apologize to Mother for not sending at this time the history of the house of Winning with the sons and daughters thereof." In 1896, John's young great-grand-daughter, Tina, "has wrote to an American cousin she had never seen (one of Janet's grandchildren), "We would be more than pleased to see any one of you if you would come to Lanark which I have no doubt you will have heard a lot about and Mother, and will tell you about the Winnings for 400 years."

In 1979 Mrs. Lyon, descended from Janet Winning and perhaps from the very cousin to Tina was writing eighty years earlier, visited New Lanark as one of the "high points of a visit to Britain since the Winning family interest and pride is still thriving

Recent research by Loran Davidson of the Oral Archive team at New Lanark has uncovered, at Edinburgh University Library the Institution account for 1816-1825. John Winning's quarterly emoluments, between December 1822 and June 1825, are listed separately from those of the other teachers. It appears from these entries that his average weekly wage over these years was much higher than that of the other teachers, presumably in recognition of the other graphical work he was carrying out for the company. Janet Winning his daughter was also teaching at the school during a part of the period, earning around 9 shillings per week.

As a final footnote, the painter died on Hogmanay, 1839, but the 1881 the census shows three of his children, William Belle and Margaret living in the New Buildings in their old age, in the house where a hundred years later their letters would be found. William, at 81, was still working as a time-keeper, having relinquished the responsible position he had earlier held as the Superintendent of Mechanics. His widowed sister Margaret was still worked at the mill, too. A hardy lot, the Winnings!

The following is from a Biographical Details, see Winning Family Tree 1 & 2

Janet Winning, who was a daughter of John Winning, also taught in the school from January 1823 until June 1824.

Alexander Winning, who was a son of John Winning and Margaret Stewart had an illegitimate daughter named Christina Gray Winning. Alexander later married and had a son John Gray Winning.

William Winning, who was a Grand Secretary of the Masonic Lodge in New Lanark Lodge St. David Number 279 on Roll of Grand Lodge of Scotland was chartered on 3rd February 1800 and became dormant in 1848. The First Master was Brother William Logan of New Lanark.

John Winning, was the son of Alexander Winning, and was a solicitor in Hawick.

Tom Winning, Solicitor, was Cornet in Hawick Common Riding 1919

James Ritchie married Christina Gray Winning. His grandmother was Mary Shaw . See headstone inscription in St. Kentigerns. Robert Dale Owen's "Threading My Way" makes reference to James Shaw's cottage, where Mrs. Shaw treated them to mashed potatoes.

He was married to Christina GRAY on August 5, 1798 in New Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland.(superscript: 5,15,3) This was the first marriage for both.

3. Christina GRAY(superscript: 16,2,3) was born on March 17, 1776 in New Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland.(superscript: 5,16,15,2) There is no record of her birth in Lanarkshire. One source indicates that she was born in 1781/82. She resided at her home in 1841 in New Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland.(superscript: 16) The census indicated that she and her adult

family lived in the New Buildings, but her husband was not listed, so he may have died before 1841. She died on December 7, 1846 in New Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland.(superscript: 5,16,15,3) One source indicates that she died in 1826. No trace of her could be found in the 1851 census. No trace of her could be found in the General Index of Deaths in Scotland from 1855 to 1852. John WINNING and Christina GRAY had the following children:

i. William WINNING(superscript: 16,15,2,3,3) was born on March 21, 1799 in New Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland. (superscript: 6,16,15,3) One source indicates that he was born 1801/02. There is confusion regarding his birthplace, some say Lanark and others New Lanark. He was baptized on March 26, 1799 in Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland. (superscript: 15) He immigrated before 1835 to Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co., Pennsylvania.(superscript: 9) He moved before 1841 to Lanarkshire, Scotland. (superscript: 16) He lived with his mother in 1841, so he probably was not married, at least at that time. He was a clerk in the mill in 1841 in New Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland.(superscript: 16,3) The census gives his occupation as "cl". He resided at the "New Buildings" at the mill in 1851 in New Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland. (superscript: 3) He was a machine shop timekeeper in 1851 in New Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland.(superscript: 3) He resided at his home in the "New Buildings" in 1861 in New Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland.(superscript: 3) The composition of the household had not changed from that of 1851. He resided at the "New Buildings" in 1871 in New Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland.(superscript: 3) He resided at his home in 1881 in New Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland. (superscript: 3) He died in 1884 in New Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland.(superscript: 2) He was never married.

There is a gravestone in the St. Kentigerns Cemetery in Lanark which was erected by William Winning to the memory of his father, John Winning and his brother John B. Winning who died in Illinois.

ii. John B. WINNING(superscript: 17,17,17,3) was born in 1800/1 in New Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland. (superscript: 2,3) He immigrated before 1835 to Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co., Pennsylvania.(superscript: 6,9) He emigrated before 1835 from Lanark, Lanarkshire,

Scotland.(superscript: 5) He died on December 24, 1839 in Illinois.(superscript: 2,3) There is a gravestone in the St. Kentigerns Cemetery in Lanark which was erected by William Winning to the memory of his father, John Winning and his brother John B. Winning who died in Illinois.

There is a record of John Winning, a miller, living alone in August of 1850 in Frankliin Township of Fayette County, Pennsylvania. He is recorded as being 56 years old (born about 1794) in Pennsylvania. There is a record of Margaret Winning (47 years old) living with others including William Winning (18 years old) in Locust Ward, Philadelphia in June 1850. Both were born in Philadelphia. It is likely that these two were or are married and living apart. There is also a John G. Winning (13 years old) living with a family headed by Elizabeth Alexander (80 years old) in Middle Ward of Philadelphia in 1850. In this family there is Mary Alexander, Gavin Watson MD (53 years old), Alexander H. Brown (36 years old), all born in Scotland. Margaret Gauleghay (30 years old) of Ireland.

iii. Robert WINNING(superscript: 17,18,3,12) was born between 1800 and 1803 in New Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland. (superscript: 6,3,3) He immigrated before 1835 to Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co., Pennsylvania.(superscript: 9) He resided at his home in September 1850 in Philadelphia Co., Pennsylvania.(superscript: 17) He lived in Southwark Ward. He was a laborer in September 1850 in Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co., Pennsylvania.(superscript: 17) He died about 1880 in the United States of America. (superscript: 3) There is a record of "Winning's Keg Factory" in Jefferson County, Ohio about 1870. Several Pool men worked in the factory.

iv. James WINNING(superscript: 15,3) was born in 1804 in New Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland.(superscript: 6,15,3) It is noted in the source that he was born on the 7th, but the month is not given. He was baptized in 1804 in Glasgow, Scotland.(superscript: 15) It is noted in the source that he was baptised on the 30th, but the month is not given. The witnesses were William McMormick and William Paterson. He immigrated before 1835 to Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co., Pennsylvania.(superscript: 9) He was a mill mechanic about 1840 in the United States of America. (superscript: 3) He died about 1870 in \_\_\_\_\_?. There is no record of James Winning in Pennsylvania in

1850.

There is a record of James Winning in Berkley County, Virginia in 1820, so there may have been relatives in this country prior to his arrival.

1 v. Janet Weir WINNING.

vi. Isabella WINNING<sup>(superscript: 16,2,3)</sup> was born between 1810 and 1814 in New Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland. <sup>(superscript: 16,3)</sup> She was a housekeeper for her brother William in 1851 in New Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland. <sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> She resided at her home with her sister Isabella in the "New Buildings" in 1871 in New Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland. <sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> She resided at the home of her brother William in 1881 in New Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland. <sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> She died about 1890 in Scotland. <sup>(superscript: 2)</sup> She never married. In 1841 she probably was at home taking care of her widowed mother.

vii. Margaret WINNING<sup>(superscript: 16,3)</sup> was born between 1812 and 1816 in New Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland. <sup>(superscript: 16,3)</sup> She was a cotton spinner at the mill in 1841 in New Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland. <sup>(superscript: 16,3)</sup> She resided at the home of her brother William in 1851 in New Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland. <sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> She resided at her home with her sister Isabella in the "New Buildings" in 1871 in New Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland. <sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> She resided at the home of her brother William in 1881 in New Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland. <sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> She died about 1885 in \_\_\_\_\_?

viii. Alexander Gray WINNING<sup>(superscript: 16,3)</sup> was born on February 4, 1818 in New Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland. <sup>(superscript: 16,3)</sup> One source indicates that he was born in 1820 or 1821. He was an apprentice machineman in 1841 in New Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland. <sup>(superscript: 16,3)</sup> He resided at his home in 1851 in Southgate, Scotland. <sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> He was a cotton machine mechanic in the mill in 1851 in New Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland. <sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> He resided at 76 Long Row in 1861 in New Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland. <sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> He moved his home in 1865 to Bonnybridge, Scotland. <sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> Bonnybridge is near Falkirk. Alexander and his son William began to work for Stephen Wellstood who was an acquaintance

of Robert Owen, the founder of New Lanark Mills. He died between 1871 and 1881 in Bonnybridge, Scotland.  
(superscript: 3)

### THIRD GENERATION

4. William WINNING(superscript: 3,4) was born on August 7, 1755 in Glasgow, Scotland.(superscript: 5,3) He died on May 8, 1792 in Scotland.  
(superscript: 3) He was married to Janet GARDNER on January 15, 1780 in Old Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire, Scotland.(superscript: 3)

5. Janet GARDNER(superscript: 3) was born about 1755 in Scotland.  
(superscript: 5) She died about 1810 in \_\_\_\_\_. Some sources spell her surname Gardiner. William WINNING and Janet GARDNER had the following children:

2 i. John WINNING.

ii. Mary WINNING(superscript: 3) was born on November 19, 1780 in Old Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire, Scotland.  
(superscript: 3) She died about 1850 in \_\_\_\_\_?.

iii. Margaret WINNING(superscript: 3) was born in 1784 in Scotland.(superscript: 3) She died about 1850 in \_\_\_\_\_?.

iv. Janet WINNING(superscript: 3) was born in 1789 in Scotland.(superscript: 3) She died about 1860 in \_\_\_\_\_?.

v. Alexander WINNING(superscript: 3) was born in 1791 in Scotland.(superscript: 3) He died about 1860 in \_\_\_\_\_?.

6. Robert GRAY(superscript: 2) was born about 1740 in Scotland. He died about 1810 in \_\_\_\_\_. He was married to Janet WEIR about 1760 in Scotland.

7. Janet WEIR(superscript: 2) was born about 1740 in Scotland. She died about 1810 in \_\_\_\_\_. Robert GRAY and Janet WEIR had the following children:

i. John GRAY(superscript: 3) was born in 1761/62 in Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire, Scotland.(superscript: 3) He was christened on January 31, 1762 in Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire, Scotland.(superscript: 3) He died about 1830 in

\_\_\_\_\_?

ii. Alexander GRAY<sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> was born in 1763/64 in Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire, Scotland.<sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> He was christened on January 22, 1764 in Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire, Scotland.<sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> He died about 1830 in \_\_\_\_\_?

iii. Margaret GRAY<sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> was born in 1766 in Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire, Scotland.<sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> She was christened on May 18, 1766 in Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire, Scotland.<sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> She died about 1830 in \_\_\_\_\_?

iv. Robert GRAY<sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> was born in 1768 in Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire, Scotland.<sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> He was christened on July 24, 1768 in Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire, Scotland.<sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> He died about 1840 in \_\_\_\_\_?

v. Gavin GRAY<sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> was born in 1770 in Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire, Scotland.<sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> He was christened on May 18, 1770 in Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire, Scotland.<sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> He died about 1840 in \_\_\_\_\_?

vi. William GRAY<sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> was born in 1773 in Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire, Scotland.<sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> He died about 1840 in \_\_\_\_\_?

3 vii. Christina GRAY.

#### FOURTH GENERATION

8. Robert WINNING<sup>(superscript: 3,4)</sup> was born in 1727 in Glasgow, Scotland.<sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> He died about 1800 in \_\_\_\_\_?. He was married to Mary SCOTT on August 6, 1749 in Glasgow, Scotland.<sup>(superscript: 3)</sup>

9. Mary SCOTT<sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> was born about 1730 in Scotland. She died about 1800 in \_\_\_\_\_?. Robert WINNING and Mary SCOTT had the following children:

i. Janet WINNING<sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> was born in 1750 in Glasgow, Scotland.<sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> She died about 1810 in \_\_\_\_\_?

ii. John WINNING<sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> was born on May 16,

1753 in Glasgow, Scotland.<sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> He died about 1820 in \_\_\_\_\_?

4 iii. William WINNING.

iv. Mary WINNING<sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> was born on August 27, 1757 in Glasgow, Scotland.<sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> She died about 1810 in \_\_\_\_\_?

v. Robert WINNING<sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> was born on February 23, 1760 in Glasgow, Scotland.<sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> He died about 1820 in \_\_\_\_\_?

vi. Elizabeth WINNING<sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> was born on April 14, 1762 in Glasgow, Scotland.<sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> She died about 1830 in \_\_\_\_\_?

vii. Jean WINNING<sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> was born on June 10, 1764 in Glasgow, Scotland.<sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> She died about 1830 in \_\_\_\_\_?

viii. Margaret WINNING<sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> was born on November 2, 1770 in Glasgow, Scotland.<sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> She died about 1840 in \_\_\_\_\_?

#### FIFTH GENERATION

16. John WINNING<sup>(superscript: 19,3,4)</sup> was born about 1700 in Scotland.<sup>(superscript: 5,3)</sup> He died about 1780 in Scotland.<sup>(superscript: 5)</sup> A previous spelling may have been Maccille, Winnin, Wynning, Wyneing Whynnyng, Winnin or Wining. The name is found in Dumfries and Galway, Scotland. Records of Winnings by various spellings appear as early as 1542. He was married to Janet CADELL on November 10, 1726 in Glasgow, Scotland.<sup>(superscript: 5,3,4)</sup>

17. Janet CADELL<sup>(superscript: 3,4)</sup> was born about 1710 in Scotland. She died about 1790 in \_\_\_\_\_?. John WINNING and Janet CADELL had the following children:

8 i. Robert WINNING.

ii. Jean WINNING<sup>(superscript: 3,4)</sup> was born in 1729 in Glasgow, Scotland.<sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> She died about 1800 in \_\_\_\_\_?

iii. Peter WINNING<sup>(superscript: 3,4)</sup> was born in 1733 in Glasgow, Scotland.<sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> He died about 1800 in \_\_\_\_\_?

iv. Alexander WINNING<sup>(superscript: 3,4,20)</sup> was born on November 4, 1735 in Glasgow, Scotland.<sup>(superscript: 3)</sup> He died about 1800 in \_\_\_\_\_?

v. Janet WINNING<sup>3,4</sup> was born on May 20, 1739 in Glasgow, Scotland.<sup>3</sup> She died about 1810 in \_\_\_\_\_?

## SOURCES

1. Family Group Sheet by Margaret Gordon Wilson.
2. Robert Hair, 11 Kersiebank Ave, Grangemouth FK3 9EL, Stirlingshire, Scotland, UK, Robert.Hair@tesco.net. E-mail Robert Hair to RGW 6 Sep 1999.
3. Robert B. Hair, 11 Kersiebank Avenue, Grangemouth, Stirlingshire FK3 9EL, Scotland, UK. Letter Robert B. Hair to RGW 28 September 1999.
4. New Lanark Mills, Lanark ML11, 9DB, Scotland, UK. Letter Loren Davidson to RGW Fall 1999 which included the information about the Winning Family in the files of the New Lanark Conservaion at the New Lanark Mills.
5. Dorothy Briscoe. Letter from Dorothy Briscoe to Robert Gordon Wilson dated 01/27/96 which includes "Wilson Family History" sheets. Letter includes a marked up decedents chart. Unpublished, 1996.
6. John S. Winning. Letter from John S. Winning to John Winning dated 1835. This letter was found in the buildings at New Lanark, Scotland during the renovation and is reprinted with commentary. The New Lanark Mill was a large cotton mill established by Robert Owen in 1785. New Lanark, Scotland: New Lanark Conservation Trust, 1986.
7. Federal Census 1880 Kansas.
8. Dorothy Wilson Briscoe. Letter from Jean Lambie Ross and addressed to Cousin Florence Kay, August 3, 1934. The letter is in the possession of Inez Osborne in 1995.
9. Alison Brown. The Iconography of New Lanark, The section on John Winning, Mr. Owen's Delineator. Available from the New Lanark Visitor Center, New Lanark, Scotland.
10. Discussion between Robert Kenneth Wilson and Robert Gordon Wilson. 24361 Timothy Drive, Dana Point, CA 92629: Unpublished.
11. Robert K. Wilson. Letter from Robert K. Wilson to Robert Gordon Wilson dated 30 October 1995. Letter includes chart of Briscoe, Winning and Kay families. Sun City, California: unpublished, 1996.
12. Dawn Winning, winningd@mediaone.net, dmjhenry@mediaone.net. E-mail Dawn Winning to RGW 19 Nov 2001.
13. Alison Brown. John Kay, The Painter, and His Descendents, from the Iconography of New Lanark by John Winning, Mr. Owen's Delineator. Scotland.
14. Lorna Davidson, reception@newlanark.org. E-mail Lorna Davidson to RGW 20 Aug 1999 from the New Lanark Conservation Trust.
15. Lorna Walker, Scots Ancestry Research Society, 29b albany Street,

Edinburgh, EH1 3QN, Scotland. Letter Lorna Walker to Robert Gordon Wilson dated 29 July 1997 which contained results of the research done by the Scots Ancestry Research Society. unpublished, 1997.

16. Letter Scots Ancestry Research Society, 29b Albany Street, Edinburgh EH1 3QN, Scotland. Letter Scots Ancestry Research Society to Robert Gordon Wilson dated 21 Mar 1997 which included the results of research for the paternal ancestry of John Winning Kay. Scotland: Letter Scots Ancestry Research Society, 1997.

17. National Archives. Federal Census 1850 Pennsylvania.

18. J. A. Caldwell (Huntington Beach Library). History of Belmont and Jefferson Counties, Ohio. Wheeling, West Virginia: Historical Publishing Company, 1880.

19. George F. Black. The Surnames of Scotland. New York: Astor, Lenox Tilden Foundation, Readex Books, 1946.

20. LDS International Genealogical Index CD's. LDS Family History Center.

MargeCSanchez@aol

.com To: wilsonr@songs.sce.com

cc:

08/20/02 04:30 AM Subject: Re: Gray, Winning and Crosbie Family History

Hello,

It looks like you may have more than I and that I may need your help in putting this all together. Hope your willing. Waiting to here.

Sincerely grateful,

Marjorie.....