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**EDITORIAL**

Due to the continuing growth of my family (in age, not numbers thank Goodness) some bedroom rebuilding is going on 'Chez McColl' and I have been locked out of my study cum library and the computer lives in the front room and is slept on by our most brainless cat. So I haven't proper access to my papers and can't remember all I was intending to say here. Sorry!

The workshop evenings in the library at Farraline Park have proved very popular of late, with newcomers to the Infrastructure of Genealogical Research meeting people who have been doing family history for years and discovering that Inverness has good stuff on the normal research shelves, the specialist family history microforms, the Fraser-Mackintosh collection and even elements of the Highland Regional Archives when the archivist himself is in charge for the evening.

Ian Fraser's article on the Ben Bhraggie statue has evoked talk and letters as well it might. Joe Murray speaks for many (including me) when he says that pulling the thing down would be counterproductive and would deny any fruit of their involuntary contributions to our forebears who had been forced to subscribe to its erection. Margaret Baillie would have it pulled down if she felt that the contributors had been forced to supply the pennies. Several people would like to see a Celtic cross and/or visitor centre (as Joe put it: "not necessarily at the statue's foot, but within sight of it and accessible to we wrinklies") and it would be a suitable centre of information and memorials to those cleared from all over the Highlands. So often have I heard the expression 'ethnic cleansing' in this connexion that I am beginning to forget the economic histories I have read of the various Clearances, of population growth, Highland patterns of splitting land for descendants, dependence upon too narrow resources of food and changing attitudes to obligations and tenure, and am starting to remember the emotive comments from 'Gloomy Memories' and John Prebble and rich people from any age who are certain that poor people spend their time being lazy and feckless and having too many babies. But you can't grow much high-Hagberg wheat for Edinburgh's bread on the moorlands of the mountainsides where sheep can be left to wander, nor feed your family on rotten potatoes when all of northern Europe was with you in lifting the black slime. How can anyone be expected to treat episodes like these fairly and truthfully?

From Dingwall Council minutes of March 1786: "In Absence of Baillie Neil Beton Eldest Baillie and Chief resident Magistrate within this Burgh who is in a valitudinary State of body & Confined to Bed with a Paraletic disorder for two months past ..." He had set up his shingle as the local surgeon in 1749 and came onto the Council a few years after, and lately his signature had been getting larger and had developed a very crabbit style, so both indications suggested he might have been getting on. In June he was unable to sign his name on a document and he finally passed away in August, seven or eight months after first becoming bedridden. The OED helpfully told me (as I'm not clever and well educated like you lot and the Town Clerk) that 'Valetudinary' means him to have been in a weak state of health, but what might the paraletic nature of it have meant, a stroke? Oh yes, and would a 'surgeon' then have been the same as I would expect him to be nowadays and where might he have qualified as one in Scotland in the mid-1700s? Answers to the usual address please. If an answer were to develop into a short publishable treatise on Highland medicine in the 18th century, I for one would not be at all upset!

Finally, the article on Probolinggo reminded me that one of the inhabitants of St. Clements kirkyard was a Captain Alexander Cameron of the 78th who "was first on the walls of Fort Cornelis, Java at its storming on 26th August 1811".

## A HIGHLANDERS' GRAVE AT PROBOLINGGO, EAST JAVA

By E. Edwards McKinnon

(reprinted with permission from the *Jakarta Highland Gathering Magazine*, 1993)

About 18 months ago, an Indonesian colleague drew my attention to a large stone slab with an inscription on it in English, lying behind the modern *Camat's* (Subdistrict administrator's) office in the grounds of the old V.O.C. factory, just north of the railway at Desa Mayangan, Kecamatan Mayangan, Probolinggo. On seeing the inscription I could not help but remark: "The 78th! That was my old regiment", for to my astonishment, I saw that it was dedicated to two officers of the 78th (Highland) Regiment, latterly the 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders. In February 1961 the Seaforths amalgamated with the 79th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders to form the Queen's Own Highlanders.

The 78th had been raised for service overseas by Lt. Colonel Frances Humberston MacKenzie between March and July 1793. They subsequently saw service in the Netherlands; in South Africa where the 1st and 2nd Battalions were amalgamated in June 1796, and in India where they saw service under Wellesley in the Second Mahratta War. A 2nd Battalion was again raised in Scotland in 1804. The 78th sailed from Goa to join the British expeditionary force against Java under Lord Minto in March 1811 and having called at Malacca, landed at Cilincing, just west of the modern harbour of Tanjung Priok, in August 1811. Coincidentally, the Seaforths also saw service in Java at the end of the Second World War.

The stone, which I was later able to examine *in situ*, is no longer in its original position but the dedication, which is still clear and undamaged, runs as follows:-

**SACRED**  
**TO THE MEMORY OF**  
**LIEUT. COL JAMES FRASER AND CAPT. JAMES MCPHERSON**  
**OF HIS MAJESTY'S 78TH HIGHLAND REGIMENT**  
**WHO WERE BARBAROUSLY MURDERED BY A BAND OF INSURGENTS**  
**NEAR PROBOLINGGO ON THE NIGHT OF 18TH**  
**OF MAY 1813**

**THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED OVER THEIR REMAINS BY THEIR BROTHER**  
**OFFICERS AS A MARK OF THE HIGH ESTEEM IN WHICH**  
**THEY HELD THEIR WORTH**  
**AND**  
**VIRTUES**

Following a reorganisation of Dutch territory in 1810, General Daendels, then Governor of Java, "sold" three areas in eastern Java to certain rich Chinese merchants in exchange for what became known as "Probolinggo Paper". One of these particular merchants, named Chan Pit, purchased the areas which form the present *kabupaten* or regencies of Probolinggo and Besuki, two areas which were so ruthlessly exploited by their new owner that they were seething with discontent. Displaced Javanese peasants, now landless, turned to armed robbery for their livelihood and a general exodus was threatened from the areas in question.

The Occupying British forces under Lieut. Governor Thomas Stamford Raffles, having captured Java from the Franco-Dutch forces in a brief campaign which lasted only weeks,

walked into this beehive of discontent. Following their involvement in the actions at Weltevreden and Mister Cornelis near Batavia in August 1811 and in the final victory against the French at Jati just outside Semarang on 20th June 1812, the 78th Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs), the one Highland regiment in a force comprising 12,000 Line regiments and East India Company troops, were assigned to garrison duty in Surabaya. On the other side of the world, an American army under General William Hull was gathering at Albany, New York to attack Canada.

At the beginning of May 1813, the Officer Commanding, Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser, who was on duty in the vicinity of Pasuruan, went to visit a wealthy Chinese proprietor, the Kapitan China of Probolinggo, a small but prosperous port on the north-east coast of Java. He was accompanied by Mrs Fraser, Captains Cameron and Macpherson and Lieutenants Robertson and Cameron.

On the evening of the 18th May, a report was brought in to the Kapitan China that a considerable force of malcontents were present in the neighbourhood of Probolinggo. On the suggestion of Colonel Fraser, the Kapitan China, imagining that such a force would be easily dispersed, armed his retainers and whatever other men he could rally from the immediate area, and set off to the place where the banditti, as they were described, were said to have been seen. The force under Kapitan China was accompanied by all the officers of Colonel Fraser's party.

Having gone some 10 kilometres, they were informed that the rebels were close at hand, whereupon the Kapitan China, Colonel Fraser and the other officers dismounted from their carriages and proceeded on foot with the force of retainers. They had gone but a short distance when suddenly, the banditti appeared and attacked them with loud cries. The Kapitan China's retainers fled instantly. Captain Macpherson fell, and together with Colonel Fraser, the Kapitan China and some others, were captured and carried off prisoner. The Kapitan China appears to have been murdered almost immediately.

The other officers in the party regained their carriages and retreated in haste to the house in Probolinggo, where Captain Cameron, after a vain attempt to induce the retainers to defend the house, finally succeeded in conveying Mrs Fraser by boat back along the coast to Pasuruan. Lieutenants Robertson and Cameron managed to escape by another route overland.

News of the fiasco reached Surabaya about nine o'clock the next morning, where Major Forbes, the Second in Command, made immediate preparations to march against the insurgents. Almost one hundred of the fittest men from the grenadier, rifle and light companies were mounted on ponies and placed under the command of Captain Macleod, supported by Lieutenants Pennycuik (who had been wounded in the assault on Mr Cornelis), and Waters. Thus mounted and equipped, they left Surabaya about 1 p.m. and having covered a distance of approximately 65 kilometres, arrived at Pasuruan just after midnight.

Here they were met by a Captain Cameron and Lieutenant Robertson who informed the party that the whole of the eastern Probolinggo area was up in arms and that the insurgents, who were advancing on Pasuruan, had acquired five small field pieces to boost their armaments. After a brief halt, the detachment continued in the direction of Probolinggo. About an hour and a half after day-break on the 21st June, they discovered various bodies of insurgents positioned in fields on either side of the road, with three of the guns positioned as to cover their approach. The guns opened a smart, though apparently inaccurate fire on the approaching column which, advancing in two divisions, one each side of the tree-lined road, soon drove the enemy from his positions with the loss of his guns and a number of men.

Some five kilometres further on the column discovered another large force rallied under two yellow flags and supported by the two remaining guns. Having marched over 100 kilometres in eighteen hours without any respite, Major Forbes halted and dismounted the column to allow the men, who were by that time much fatigued, to take a drink of water before proceeding to the attack.

Mistaking the halt as wavering and indecision, the enemy force estimated to be some 2,500 insurgents advanced boldly and rapidly to within about 100 paces of the 78th's position. They then charged in a close, compact body whilst at the same time setting up a most dreadful, bloodcurdling yell.

Faced by this onrushing mob of howling spearmen, the 78th, brought to the aim, retained their fire until the enemy were but a spear's length of their line. The shock of the first and ensuing volleys at such close range, even with the highly inaccurate firelocks of the early nineteenth century, were such that they immediately checked the charge and caused them to retreat with terrible loss. When the gun smoke cleared, upward of 150 of the insurgents were seen to lie dead on the spot. One of their chiefs was killed in the attack and two others, taken alive, were summarily executed later that afternoon. The 78th suffered only a few men wounded in this engagement.

The detachment then proceeded directly to Probolinggo House as it was assumed that the rebels would attempt to rally and hold it, but having lost their principal leaders, they rapidly melted away. They dispersed without any further attempts to attack the detachment.

That same evening, 21st June, the bodies of Colonel Fraser and Captain Macpherson were recovered and brought in. They were interred in the square at Probolinggo, where a monument, now lost, was subsequently erected in their honour.

Order having been restored, the detachment returned to Surabaya on the 25th May 1813. With the loss of Lieut. Colonel Fraser, Major Forbes took command of the Battalion.

Following a report of the action submitted to Batavia, the following general orders were issued:-

General Order by the Commander of the Forces.  
Headquarters, Weltevreden, 4th June 1813.

*"The Commander of the Forces feels the greatest satisfaction in publishing to the troops the following general orders, conveying the thanks of the Government to Major Forbes and the detachment which acted under his orders so successfully against the insurgents of Probolinggo. The gallantry and zeal of that meritorious officer had long been appreciated by the Commander of the Forces, who requests Major Forbes' acceptance of his sincere acknowledgement for his eminent services on the present occasion, and that the same be communicated to the officers and soldiers who so well maintained the high reputation of their distinguished corps."*

A General Order was issued also on the same day by the Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas Stamford Raffles, which praised the conduct of Major Forbes and his detachment in dealing with the situation at Probolinggo.

Following their engagement at Probolinggo, elements of the 78th were involved in an expedition to Bali in May 1814 and Makassar in June of the same year.

The 78th had arrived in Java with a complement of 1,027 officers and men. In the skirmish at

Weltevreden they lost Lieutenant John Munro and thirteen rank and file killed. At Cornelis they lost one field officer, Lieut-Colonel Campbell (whose tombstone may yet be seen in the Anglican Church, Jakarta) and eighteen rank and file. There was one further fatality at the storming of the Kraton of Yogyakarta in June 1812 and several wounded in the various actions in which they were involved. But of the force which arrived in Java from Madras in August 1811, only some 400 remained when the regiment, with the exception of one rearguard company which stayed behind, set sail in two transports for Bengal on the 9th September 1816. The 78th was awarded the Battle Honour "Java" in 1818.

Disease and the climate had taken their toll. Malaria and waterborne disease were no doubt very prevalent. The barracks at "Sourabaya were very indifferent" ... "together with the easy access which the men had to native liquors, they became very unhealthy, losing during some months from twenty to twenty-five men." They later moved into more comfortable quarters at Denoyo ... where the number of deaths decreased rapidly. In late 1814, they were again at Weltevreden, near Batavia, from where they removed into a new cantonment at Cimanggis, where "they suffered very much from fever."

In an effort to settle the situation in Java, Raffles agreed, subject to the confirmation of the East India company directors in Madras, that the Government should repossess the land from Chian Pit. In settlement of the debt, it was also agreed that Treasury Notes, bearing 6% per annum were to be issued in exchange for the Probolinggo paper, at a rate of \$0.40 for every one hundred Netherlands Rix dollars promissory note.

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The regiment left Java in September 1816, but of the 1027 who had left Goa for Madras in March 1811, only about 400 remained. Casualties in the various engagements were fairly limited. Many had, unfortunately, succumbed to various tropical diseases, strangely the largest and stoutest men often falling victim to the climate.

The following contemporary account and table, taken from *Raffles' History of Java*, give an insight into the ravages of climate and disease in the archipelago during the early nineteenth century. The descriptions of 'fever' sound suspiciously like *dengue* or malaria. Chemangis (Cimanggis), described as being "about twenty-two miles from Batavia inland," where "a much larger quantity of rain falls than in the vicinity of Weltevreden" was particularly disastrous as far as the Battalion was concerned though Sepoys barracked in the same locations suffered far less severely. Batavia itself was particularly unhealthy, especially after the cessation of the rains and after a continued drought: "inhabitants looked forward with anxiety for the accession of the rains." Statistics indicate an approximately five year cycle of 'fever', suggestive of *dengue*.

#### A NOTE BY N. CURRIE, FSO, SURGEON HIS MAJESTY'S 78TH REGIMENT

"When the 78th regiment first arrived at Java, the men had been long confined on board ship, living on salt provisions, and were afterwards exposed, not only to the fatigues and privations incidental to actual warfare, but also to the inclemency of the weather in a tropical climate. All these causes produced a tendency to disease, and when the regiment arrived at Surabaya the quarters were bad; and being in the middle of the town, free access could at all times be had to spirituous liquors. The number of diseases and of casualties was consequently very great; but it diminished gradually, as the men were successively accommodated with good barracks at De Noyo. The whole were comfortably lodged in plastered barracks in March or

April 1813, and in May and the following month a very sensible reduction in deaths took place, as may be seen by the abstracts for those months. During the preceding months of January, February, March and April, the deaths were numerous, but the greater proportion was among the men of a detachment of about two hundred men that joined in January, and continued to be very sickly during those four months. Almost all the men of this detachment had, when attacked, violent diseases.

A very remarkable instance of the bad effects of exposure to night air while asleep, occurred when part of the regiment was sent, in September 1814, from Weltevreden to Chemangis (Cimanggis), where the barracks were built of wattled bamboos, and the men lying with their heads to the walls, received the current of air directly in their heads. Fifty were seized with a highly inflammatory fever in the course of three days. Delirium was always the first symptom in every case, and it was necessary to bleed several of them largely before they could be sent to hospital. By referring to the returns it will be seen that almost every increase of sickness happened after a change of quarters, as in the detachment above mentioned, and after the removal of the regiment from Surabaya to Ung'arang and Sirondol in October 1813, after the expedition to Bali at Weltevreden in June 1814, and to Chemangis in September 1814. An increase in sickness always took place after the use of spiritous liquors on particular holidays, as Christmas, &c; and on the contrary, the good effects of not exposing the men to morning dew or wet, and of regularity in diet, may be seen in the healthiness of the regiment after the men got settled in good barracks at Surabaya and Weltevreden.

Java may no longer be held up as the grave of Europeans, for except in the immediate neighbourhood of salt marshes and forests, as in the city of Batavia and two or three other places on the north coast, it may be safely affirmed that no tropical climate is superior to it in salubrity. By its insular situation, the temperature of the atmosphere is low and equable, and from its lofty mountains it possesses this great advantage, that in a few hours travelling a climate of any degree of cold may be found."

*State of His Majesty's 1st Battalion 78th Regiment, shewing the Effective Strength and Number died (including those died of Wounds), killed in Action, &c. Half-yearly, from 16th February 1797, five days after the Regiment's landing in India, to 25th December 1815.*

*Serondole, 13th March 1816.*

(See table 1 on opposite page)

**Died from 25th December 1815 to the 13th March 1816.**

Of six companies at Serondol 1  
 Of one company at Solo 2  
 Of three companies at Weltevreden 6  
 Total 9

Of the six that died at Weltevreden, one died in consequence of a fall.

Year	Regimental H.Q.	Serjeants	Officers	R & F	Deaths	K. I. A.	Total for year
1797	Fort William, 16 Feb	53	25	1,146	0		
	Borhampore, 25 June	52	22	1,085	25		
	On the River, 25 Dec	52	22	993	90		115
1798	Allahabad, 25 June	52	22	952	45		
	Camp Onoosheer, 25 Dec	52	22	930	34		79
1799	Cawnpore, 25 June	52	22	913	27		
	Ditto, 25 Dec	52	22	888	31		58
1800	Ditto, 25 June	52	22	869	19		
	Fort William, 25 Dec	52	22	890	34		53
1801	Ditto, 25 June	52	22	857	30		
	Ditto, 25 Dec	52	22	897	15		45
1802	Ditto, 25 June	52	22	884	12		
	Ditto, 25 Dec	52	22	865	66		78
1803	Camp Rooy, 25 June	52	22	837	30		
	Camp Cuttah, 25 Dec	62	22	709	89	47	166
1804	Camp Chiohoora, 25 June	52	22	657	61		
	Old Women's Island, Bombay 25 Dec	53	22	683	84		145
1805	Ditto, 25 June	54	22	636	50		
	Camp at Bombay, 25 Dec	54	22	604	30		80
1806	Ditto, 25 June	54	22	683	14		
	Butcher's Island near Bombay, 25 Dec	54	22	668	24		38
1807	Cabo, Island of Goa, 25 June	54	22	686	17		
	Ditto, 25 Dec	54	22	520	7		24
1808	Ditto, 25 June	56	22	706	9		
	Ditto, 25 Dec	57	22	809	25		34
1809	Ditto, 25 June	57	22	772	22		
	Ditto, 25 Dec	57	22	740	32		54
1810	Ditto, 25 June	55	22	989	22		
	Ditto, 25 Dec	54	22	991	21		43
1811	Lowjee Family Transport, 25 June	64	22	965	18		
	Surabaya, Java 25 Dec	62	22	770	166	28	212
1812	Ditto, 25 June	59	22	674	101		
	Ditto, 25 Dec	54	21	684	93	6	200
1813	Ditto, 25 June	54	20	625	59		
	Ung'arang, 25 Dec	53	21	625	22		81
1814	Weltevreden, Java 25 June	54	21	597	28		
	Ditto, 25 Dec	52	20	623	52		80
1815	Ditto, 25 June	45	20	583	20		
	Serondol, 25 Dec	45	21	568	13		33
	TOTALS				1537	81	1618

Table 1

*Knockferlie May 11th 1875*

"Dear Son, I write you to inform you that I received your welcome letter about three weeks ago and indeed I was very glad to hear from you as I was thinking that I would never hear from you as you were so long of writing." ... "Finlay is a gamekeeper in Achintoshelloch and he gets forty Pounds a year of wages but he gets of other things what makes it as good as 50 pounds" ... "I may tell you also that I have two cows just now it was a very hard winter that went by there was a great deal of snow and very severe frost and fodder for cattle was very scarce."

*I may tell you that the whole of my brethren are all alive still and doing for themselves but my sister Janet is to bed this six months back you was saying that I would not believe the change that came on you I do believe it I am sure I would not know that ever I have seen you and I am getting frail myself now I am not able to much on any thing" ... "I remain your effect Father, Murdoch Cameron."*

A further clue to Murdoch's family was obtained from the book *CROMATIE: Highland Life 1650-1914* by Eric Richards & Monica Clough, which shows a 'Rough Sketch, Knockfarrel Allotments, The Property of The Most Noble The Marquis & Marchioness of Stafford.' This shows a 'Section from 1850 sketch of Knockfarrel allotments' and also the 'Names of Occupants.' This page gives 18 Crofters living at Knockfarrel on properties ranging from six acres to ten acres and there were five CAMERON families living on the allotments, three of which I know were brothers.

From this stage of my research, (I was hooked by this time), I read several publications on the Highland Clearances as there is every indication that 'my' family were among those evicted from Strathconon in the 1840s and allowed to settle at Knockfarrel. This was a sad and difficult time for the Highlanders and after walking through the area of my forebears I cannot help but feel the poignancy at what happened to these people 150 years ago. The Clearances have been well documented and after reading several books and many articles on the subject, I feel I am a little more informed as to the situation and difficulties of the times.

Knockfarrel is a high bluff of land above the allotments and was a vitrified fort. The day I was up there it was chilly and there was a stiff breeze but you could see the indentations of what is believed to be part of the Iron Age Fort built 700-500 BC. I could look down on the allotments as they are today but couldn't identify which was Murdochs. The countryside was incredibly green, stonewall fences, lakes, trees etc. and when driving up to Strathconon from here and into the Highlands, my mind did a back flip at the mountains, deer, calm lochs, bridges and a feeling of belonging - or was it of being there before? I couldn't help but be moved.

I visited several Burial Grounds - Fodderty (twice), Porin, Contin, Urray, Resolis/St. Michael and Mitchell Hill and even though my friends, David, Barbara and Ian Neill assisted me, we didn't find Murdoch or his wife Catherine. The old cemeteries were, in some cases, well hidden from view and although the grass was obviously cut often, the headstones were awry, in most cases partly obscured by moss or lichen and generally hard to read, sometimes partially buried too.

Whilst trying to write each CAMERON found (if I thought they were from our family) my spotters were finding new names for me to record - it was great fun and of course we had daylight until 10:30-11:00pm; became pretty chilly by then though.

'My' CAMERONs may still be buried in the above cemeteries and we may have missed them

## IN SEARCH OF MY CAMERONS

by Helen Murphy

June this year saw me fly to England to further my research on my RYE and CAMERON families. Being based in London for most of the time and arranging my tight schedule from Australia before leaving, I had no idea of the exciting and tantalising time I would have in Scotland. I had allowed myself two days in Inverness and four days in Dingwall just to fill in a few Family History gaps and have a look around.' I really only wanted to concentrate on my RYEs in London but after staying in Dingwall, I am convinced that I 'must' continue with the CAMERON research.

Earlier in the year, I thought I would gather a few more details re: my gt gt grandfather Murdoch CAMERON and realised just what I didn't know! The stumbling block at first was where exactly did my gt grandfather Alexander come from? Stories from the family in South Australia, where Alexander settled, indicated that he came from somewhere near Inverness and the two letters from Murdoch to his son (see excerpts below) mentioned Knockferlie. This place did not exist as far as I could ascertain and only after a friend in Dingwall did some research for me did the truth emerge about the name.

It seems that Knockferlie is the Anglicised version of the Gaelic name Cnoc-farralaidh or far-elig meaning 'high or projecting place.' This place is now called Knockfarrel, and is just west of Dingwall situated on the south side of the valley stretching westward from Dingwall to Strathpeffer.

After establishing the area, I was able to further my research to reveal that Murdoch CAMERON was married to Catherine McIVER in Urray, Ross-shire on 5th March 1830 and details gleaned from the letters sent by Murdoch to his son Alexander here in Australia have been the only sources of information to follow. These letters are full of interest to me and I include some excerpts:-

*Knockferlie 1 April 1874*

"Dear Son, I have been enquiring for you these years back and found out lately is that you was on the same station yet. I am and many others are very much surprised that you never wrote to ...? Your Mother died not expect that of you and now you have not got the opportunity to write her. She has departed this life two years ago but I hope you will write to me although your dear mother is gone or will I have any hope of seeing you here. It is five years now since I wrote to you but I would write many times since if I knew where. I am getting very weak now, Annabella and Finlay are living along with myself. Duncan went to Argyleshire two years ago. We are all in Knockferlie as you have seen us except what death carried away." ... "The times has changed here since you left, every description of articles and cattle, sheep and horses are more than double the price was then and the price of labour is equally high. Ploughmen gets from eighteen to twenty pounds per annum with plenty employment" ... "So we now expecting a letter from you every mail since then but we have now given up all hopes of hearing from you but I trust if you will be spared to get this one that you will answer it. So I hope you will write soon & make no delay. I must now draw to a close. With our Kind love to you,

*I Remain you Affectionate Father, Murdoch Cameron, Knockferlie."*

