

HIGHLAND  
FAMILY HISTORY  
SOCIETY

# highland family history society



ISSN 0262-6659

comunn  
sloinntearachd  
na  
Gaidhealtachd

Published by  
*The Highland Family History Society*  
*Comunn Sloinntearachd na Gaidhealtach*

# JOURNAL

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Vol. 19 No. 2

February 2001

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Membership Category	United Kingdom	Overseas
Ordinary	£8.00	£11.00
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**Editorial**

Don't say you weren't warned! If you haven't already discovered the devastating news, have a look at the page to your left. Opposite the heading of 'Journal Editor' you will find the word 'Vacant', where, for many years, the name of Jonathan McColl proudly appeared. After composing the editorial to no fewer than 47 journals, the unremitting workload at the office has finally resulted in him taking the decision to 'hang up his pen or, more appropriately, his laptop'. Last May he fired the first warning shot across the bows of you, the readers. At that time he said, and I quote "I have a lot of distraction in my family life with offspring, pets, and an old house which all need special attention, and special training needs and searching for new jobs will again take up a lot of my leisure hours". That list would be enough to stifle the inspiration of anyone faced with the task of having to produce a regular editorial to a deadline.

We have had several comments from members in response to that cry for help. The consensus was that they hoped he would find the time to carry on as they enjoyed reading his editorials so much. However, like Duncan Ross before him, Jonathan decided that pressure of work meant that he was no longer able to find the time needed to continue with the job of editor. So you are going to have to put up with me until such time as one of you out there (and it could be anywhere in the world) offers to take over as editor. I am quite happy for the moment (trips to far-off places permitting) to continue with the task of sub-editor, particularly as, with the August 2001 edition, I will have been involved in the publication of fifty consecutive issues of the journal. Meantime volunteers for the top job please step forward!

Although we have not had any applications for the post of editor so far, several members did respond to Jonathan's request in the previous editorial for articles for the journal and have submitted quite a selection. In fact, we have received more articles than we have space for in this edition. However, we have found room this time for three of them and they can be found in the pages that follow. Although the authors of these articles, E Edwards McKinnon, John L MacPherson and John McLean have very Highland sounding names, they live in Canada, Australia and Canada respectively. Kenneth Renault, the author of some of the articles that will appear in the next journal, lives in Jersey, so distance is no problem in producing material for the journal. Possible volunteers for the job of editor please note!

Two of the articles that have been included this time have as their subject individuals who were officers in the British Army, one born in the early part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and the other right at the end. Other male members of both families made a career in the army, which was quite common at that time. The third article tells the story of a schoolmaster, a profession, which, along with the military, medicine and the Church were the principal careers that young men of ability aspired to in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. All three relate very interesting stories and I hope more articles of this calibre keep coming in. Remember, failure to do so will result in you having to endure yet more tales dredged up from my own family history researches.

As promised a full list of the members of the Society who have e-mail addresses appears in this journal. This total of 233 is a reflection of the increasing importance of the Internet in family history research. At first sight it looks as if this media could help us to find the answer to all those outstanding research queries we have been unable to solve after searching through the written material available in libraries and record offices. However, both Alan Ross and myself have come across some potential problems with the information that you will find on the Internet, so please take heed of what we have discovered.

Art History and Genealogy:  
*The Portrait of Captain Ranald MacKinnon*  
*84<sup>th</sup> Royal Highland Emigrants*  
by E. Edwards McKinnon

Writing in 1899, the Reverend Donald D. MacKinnon, author of 'Memoires of Clan Fingon', described a full-length, late Eighteenth century portrait thought to be that of John of Mishnish, a title referring to the former MacKinnon lands in the neighbourhood of Tobermory on the Isle of Mull.<sup>1</sup> The Rev. Donald stated "Mr Charles E. Brown, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, (a lineal descendant [great great grandson] of Ian na Mishnish) is in possession of an oil painting .... representing an old Highlander in full *MacKinnon* dress. Tradition in the family has always regarded this to be a portrait of John of Mishnish and as the picture used to be in possession of a lady of the family who lived very shortly after the time of Mishnish, there seems to be strong evidence that the tradition is correct".<sup>2</sup>

The portrait is currently in a museum in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. The subject is a white haired man in full highland dress, wearing a blue, ridged highland bonnet with a band of red and white dicing, a back hackle of velvet and cocks feathers, a black gorget above a white shirt, a red, cutaway Highland military jacket with blue facings, epaulettes and lacing of gold braid, a white waistcoat, and kilt of the dark blue and green 'government' tartan. The gold lace on the blue facings of his jacket is arranged in two parallel strips. His right hand rests on the hilt of a basket-hilted broad sword and he carries a Highland dirk. His baldric or sword belt is of black leather. He wears a sporran mounted with a racoon's head<sup>3</sup> and tassels and diced red and white hose (the Menzies tartan) with black brogues, the uniform of a Captain of the Second Battalion, 84<sup>th</sup> Royal Highland Emigrants. The 84<sup>th</sup> were dressed in essentially the same fashion as the 42<sup>nd</sup> Royal Highland Regiment, The Black Watch. This portrait is the only full-length representation of an officer of the 84<sup>th</sup>. The artist and date of the work are unknown. The uniform and the sideburn whiskers suggest the years 1784 or 1785.<sup>4</sup>



More recently, the Scottish Military History Society published on its website a series of portraits of Scottish soldiers with an accompanying brief military biography, one of which was that of an officer of the 84<sup>th</sup> Royal Highland Emigrants, a loyalist regiment raised in America during the revolutionary wars of 1775-1778. The officer in question was described as Captain Ronald McKinnon, said to have been born on the Isle of Skye. The biographical note was, however, virtually identical to that attributed to Ranald, second son of John of Mishnish described by the Reverend Donald MacKinnon in 1899. The portrait in question is not a portrait of John of Mishnish or his son John (junior), who also emigrated to America but of Ranald, the second son born in 1739 when John would have been resident on his lands at Mishnish.

It appears that there is some mystery surrounding the demise of John of Mishnish. He is thought to have died in about 1759 but, at the same time, it has been suggested that he also may have gone to America.<sup>5</sup>

John MacKinnon, Ian Dubh, the 29<sup>th</sup> Chief of the Clan MacKinnon<sup>6</sup> was 'out' in both the Jacobite risings of 1715 and 1745 and his lands were attainted. His immediate heir, also John, his son by his first marriage died in 1737. Ian Dubh's first wife, Penelope née Sharp who had also born him four daughters but no other heir, died and he then remarried in 1743. His second wife was a Miss Macleod of Raasay but they had no children until Ian Dubh was released from imprisonment in the Tower of London in 1752. From this second marriage Ian Dubh had a further two sons, Charles born in 1753, who was to inherit the chieftaincy and Lachlan who died unmarried in Jamaica. There was also a daughter, Margaret. All these three were children of his old age, born after his 72<sup>nd</sup> year. Ian Dubh eventually died at his home at Kilmorie on the Isle of Skye in 1759. When Charles achieved his majority in 1774, his financial affairs were in a desperate state. In 1751 his great uncle, John of Mishnish, had sold much of the MacKinnon lands of Strath privately. The remaining lands in Skye and Mishnish were sold in 1774.

Prior to the birth of Charles, John of Mishnish, a half brother of Lachlan Mhor, the 28<sup>th</sup> Chief<sup>7</sup> had, on the death of John the direct heir, served as heir of provision. The birth of Charles thus meant that his great uncle John and his immediate family were cut out of the inheritance. John of Mishnish also married twice, initially to Anne Macdonald, only daughter of Donald Macdonald, 14<sup>th</sup> Chief of Clanranald by whom he had several daughters but following her death, he married Margaret, daughter of John MacKenzie of Kildun, who bore him three sons, John Junior, Ranald and Donald. Ranald was born in 1737.

John Junior initially had a commission as an Ensign in the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regiment (Black Watch) but exchanged as a Lieutenant into the 77<sup>th</sup> Montgomerie Highlanders in September 1758 when that regiment was involved in the struggle against the French in America. He moved to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia in 1763 following the cessation of hostilities with the French and received a land grant there in 1767. He settled at Chebogue and cleared some 30 or 40 acres for stock rearing, a venture in keeping with his Highland background. In 1769 he was appointed as a Justice of the Peace. On 7<sup>th</sup> January 1774 he left Chebogue to visit Ranald at Argyle but on his way was drowned in the Tusket Island Sluice. His remains were recovered and buried in the Chebogue cemetery.<sup>8</sup>

John married before he left Britain and had four sons, John, Martin, Norman and James, all of whom were left behind when he went to America. Of these four sons, John served as a

remains of the foundations of an old MacKinnon chapel and a stone font are to be found in the burial ground at Tobermory. The former MacKinnon lands of Mishnish comprised originally of lands around Tobermory including Ardmore, Penalanach, Dunara, and Sorne. The MacKinnons had originally settled in Mull in the c11th where they initially held lands at Gribun, on the Ardmearach peninsula opposite Inch Kenneth at the entrance to Loch na Keal. These lands, in course of time, were lost to the Campbell Dukes of Argyll.

In 1783, Ranald in correspondence with his nephew John, expressed interest in the latter purchasing the Mishnish estate but this appears to have come to naught.

Ranald died on 28<sup>th</sup> April 1805, aged 68.

- 1 The lands of Mishnish comprised Ardmor, Penalanach, Lephon, Sorn Balnacarish, Tobermoir (present day Tobermory including Erray) and possibly others. The original seat of Dunara, with its commanding view of the northern entrance to the sound of Mull, is now part of the Glen Gorm estate.
- 2 Donald D. MacKinnon, 'Memoires of Clan Fingon' (Lewis Hepworth 1899). Reprinted Scotpress, Morgantown, West Virginia (1984), p. 192.
- 3 This purse or sporran is described as 'unique' in the 84<sup>th</sup>. It is, of course, reminiscent of the traditional Scottish sporran mounting of a badger's head. It seems that Ranald had something of a sense of humour.
- 4 John V. Duncanson, 'Rawdon and Douglas: Two Loyalist Townships in Nova Scotia', Bellview, Ontario, Mika Publishing (1984).
- 5 'Memoires' p.187.
- 6 Ian Dubh 29<sup>th</sup> Chief (1682 - 7<sup>th</sup> May 1756). He 'Died at his house of Kilmorie in the Isle of Skye, John MacKinnon of that ilk in the 75<sup>th</sup> year of his age, leaving issue two sons and a daughter .....
- 7 'Memoires' p. 51.
- 8 John of Mishnish, d. 1759, was son of Lachlan Mor MacKinnon, 28<sup>th</sup> Chief, by his second wife Moir MacLeod and thus great uncle to Ian Dubh and great great uncle to Charles, 30<sup>th</sup> Chief, Ian's older son by his second marriage.
- 9 'Memoires' p. 188.
- 10 (ibid).
- 11 I am obliged to Col. Kim Stacey for allowing me to quote from his unpublished manuscript 'The 84<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot'. See also 'Memoires', pp. 188-190. The portrait of Capt. Ranald MacKinnon is reproduced courtesy of Mr MacKinnon Brown of California.
- 12 Erray is described by Boswell as 'a strange confused house, built by MacKinnon the proprietor about sixty years ago, with a large unfinished kitchen leading to a narrow timber stair, which in turn led to a passage and a large bedroom with a coach roof.' Quoted in 'Mull and its People' by Jo Currie: Edinburgh: publisher? 2000, p. 105.

## HELP WANTED

I am Secretary to the Clyne Heritage Society and I should like to appeal to the membership about one of my pet projects. I have done a complete transcription of Clyne (Old) Cemetery, substantially revising and improving (he types modestly!) the previous published records in Cowper's Pre-1855 Sutherland Monuments edition. I am very interested in following this up by appealing for any information that members hold about any of the people buried in the graveyard so that I can add some; excuse the expression, flesh to the bones! So rather than publishing a list of names, places and dates, I would like to be able to add some stories and some history. So if any members have information that they feel might be relevant, please contact me, Dr Nick Lindsay, by letter at "Sunnybrae", West Clyne, Brora, Sutherland KW9 6NH or by e-mail at: - <nick.lindsay@highland.gov.uk>

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Captain in the 63<sup>rd</sup> West Suffolk Regiment during the American Revolutionary wars and died as major of the regiment some time before 1818. The second son, Martin, became a sergeant in The Black Watch, the 42<sup>nd</sup> Royal Highland Regiment and died at Manchester in 1815. The third son, Norman, arrived from England and visited Yarmouth, N.S. in 1784 to attend to matters relating to the family's estates but returned to Britain where he married. The fourth son, James may have died young.<sup>9</sup>

On the death of his first wife, John Junior married a second time, probably in Halifax, N.S. His second wife bore him two sons, Robert born in 1764 who died in Jamaica and William born in 1766 who died in 1849 at Cheggogi, Yarmouth in his 84<sup>th</sup> year.

In the meantime, Ranald had obtained an Ensigny in the 7<sup>th</sup> Montgomeries Highlanders in January 1757. He was promoted Lieutenant following the attack on Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania) in 1758 in which several officers of the regiment were killed and thereafter had a remarkable military career. During an expedition against the Cherokee Indians in 1760, a number of other officers in the detachment were killed and Ranald was wounded. He had been involved in the first engagement of the war in 1757 and also the last in 1763. After the cessation of hostilities he, like his elder brother also decided to stay on in America and in 1765/6 married Letitia, daughter of a Major Piggot. Ranald had six children by his marriage to Miss Piggot: Elizabeth Letitia, b. 1767, a child who died in infancy; Anne b. 1769, who died unmarried; a son, William, b. 1770, who gained an ensigny in the 84<sup>th</sup> at the age of eleven, married in Spain and died in the Peninsula; Penelope b. 1772 and Mary b. 1773.<sup>10</sup>

After the cessation of hostilities, Ranald was engaged in accompanying the surveying parties despatched to the southwest coasts of Nova Scotia. For his services to the Crown, he received land grants in the area which became known as Argyle, which he was given the privilege to name after his native county in Scotland, Mull being part of Argyllshire.

In 1766, he was appointed Justice of the Peace for the district of Argyle, a commission that he held for 40 years.

With the outbreak of the American Revolution in 1775, Ranald MacKinnon was active in raising men for the loyalist cause and organised recruits for the 84<sup>th</sup> Royal Highland Emigrants. He, along with John Macdonald of Glenaladale was appointed the second and third captains of the 84<sup>th</sup> for Nova Scotia. Ranald was commissioned as Captain of the Light Company, 84<sup>th</sup> RHE on 14<sup>th</sup> June 1775. He served with distinction in Nova Scotia and with General Clinton's Grand Army in the South. From June 1776 until the close of the war in 1783, he commanded a detachment of three subalterns, three sergeants and 100 rank and file at Fort Edward at Windsor, Nova Scotia. He was appointed Colonel of the Militia at Argyle in 1775. He was directly responsible for putting down a movement of Nova Scotia Arcadians in their attempt to join the American Revolution.<sup>11</sup>

Although I have not been able to locate an entry for the births of John, Ranald or Donald in Mull, all this information suggests that the Mishnish brothers were born on the Isle of Mull (rather than on the Isle of Skye) and, in all probability, would have lived at Erray House, reputedly built by a MacKinnon in about 1720. Erray House, a modest Georgian house,<sup>12</sup> is located a short distance north of the modern township of Tobermory (from the Gaelic *Tobar Mhoire*: Mary's Well) which was founded by the British Fisheries Society in 1787/88. The

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## HFHS Projects - Current Status

### **MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS**

By John Durham

As indicated in my previous report, it was our intention to publish the monumental inscriptions for Greyfriars Churchyard in Inverness. The ashes of our previous secretary Loraine Maclean of Dochgarroch and her husband The Reverend Donald Maclean of Dochgarroch have been recently deposited alongside the Maclean sarcophagus. Because of this I approached their son The Very Rev Allan Maclean of Dochgarroch to ask what reference we should make to this fact in the publication. In conversation with him I found out that his father had recorded the full inscription on a horizontal stone alongside the main Maclean stone. As Graham and I had not recorded any inscription on this flat stone, publication will be delayed until we carry out a further check to see if this stone was missed for some reason.

Once the weather improves Graham and I will do a preliminary survey of Old Petty Churchyard with a view to starting on it this spring. I noticed recently that there are only 12 copies of Avroch Churchyard left, so a reprint will be necessary in the near future. As I checked that particular burial ground myself without the help of Graham and his 'dibber', it may be sensible to check if there are any stones under the turf. If there are (and I have been told that at least two, not included in the first publication, are now visible) we shall add their inscriptions to those already noted. This will mean that we shall have to re-index the names of those buried in that churchyard, but that is not too onerous a task and well worth the effort if more inscriptions can be uncovered.

### **INDEXES to 1851 CENSUS RETURNS**

By John Durham

Much progress has been made with this project. Since the last journal was printed we have published four more indexes. One of our members, John Walford, has transcribed all the census returns for the Parish of Reay in both Caithness and Sutherland from 1841 to 1891. He kindly sent me a copy of his work on the 1851 census, which has now been indexed and published in booklet form.

The Kilmorack Heritage Association passed on a copy of their work on the Parish of Kilmorack in Inverness-shire. That, too, has been indexed and printed in booklet form. There must have been a travelling theatrical company in Beauly at the time of the census. I noted one gentleman described as 'stage manager' and two young ladies from England described as 'actresses'.

As mentioned in the previous journal, Billy and Margaret Mackay are continuing with their sterling work in transcribing the census returns for the parishes in Caithness. Two more have been completed, Latheron and Olig. The former with 8,218 entries has had to be published on 3 microfiche, with the latter as a booklet. They are now going to start work on the final film for Caithness, which contains the parishes of Bower, Canisbay, Dunnet, Halkirk and Keiss.

Progress on the task of indexing all the parishes in Ross and Cromarty continues. Angus Bethune has recently finished work on Kintail and Lochalsh will be next on his list. As mentioned in the last journal Donnie MacLennan, having completed Alness, is currently working on Rosskeen. This is altogether a very satisfactory situation.

### **SCOTTISH NATIONAL BURIAL INDEX (SNBI)**

By Sandra Norton

Firstly, a brief recap of the idea behind this project for new members and a reminder for other members.

The idea was mooted several years ago by the Federation of Family History Societies. It was felt that a Burial Index made up on similar lines to the International Genealogical Index (IGI) would be a worthwhile project. Both English and Scottish Family History Societies are involved although it was finally decided that the English version (NBI) would be produced separately from the Scottish Index (SNBI).

There are 39 parishes in our remit, which hold Death, or Burial, records i.e. in the Counties of Caithness, Sutherland, Nairn, Inverness and Argyll. These records are held in the OPRs along with the Baptismal and Marriage registers. Only a small percentage of Ministers and Session Clerks made up the Burial/Death records, sometimes to keep the accounts of mortcloth costs. Perhaps more were kept but didn't survive.

The Society has now had all the relevant parishes death/burials photocopied (apart from Argyll) and most enthusiastic volunteers are transcribing these at present. The project could not have got off the ground without them, so a grateful thanks to all of you - some now on your third "batch" of work. We even have two transcribers in Australia, so all overseas help is welcome as well!

The death/burial registers can include date of death, cause of death, abode, age, where buried, occupation, parents etc, although not all of these together unless you are very lucky.

I still need a few members to tackle the transcription of Inverness parish and the 13 parishes in Argyll so, if you have ancestry there, this is your chance to look for a burial entry. I do try to give volunteers a parish of their choice, but this isn't always possible.

We are now ready to put the transcribing work onto the database, so I am looking for volunteers for this work as well, and fairly urgently. A PC is necessary, as the transcribing has to be typed into a database. The Burial records have been copied onto special forms by the transcribers, so are all clear and straightforward to read and no checking is needed. A disc holding a "blank" database and instructions will be sent to "Inputters".

Both transcribing and inputting can be done in the comfort of your home! I can be contacted at the address below or by e-mail at <sandra.norton@yahoo.com>.

**Alexandra C. Norton, Cromarty, 15 The Loanings, Peebles EH45 9JT**

## HFHS STRAYS INDEX

By Alan Ross

Once again I would like to offer my sincere thanks to all who continue to send me information on strays and wish all readers a belated Happy and Prosperous New Year.

In this article I am not referring to the Highland Strays Index as such but to what might be called the world-wide strays index, namely the Internet.

Nowadays an ever-growing number of people use the Internet to assist them in their family research either by e-mails or by the numerous genealogical sites that are forever emerging. As a consequence it is becoming more and more easy for one to sit at home and compile a family tree without ever venturing to a records office.

With Christmas now over perhaps more of you will be joining the computer researching fraternity so I would like to offer some advice to you, from my own experiences, before you spend a lot of time and effort adding to, or compiling, your tree. Having used the Internet for many years, both as one that has given and received information, my first and foremost word and one I feel cannot be emphasised enough, is **BEWARE**. Please don't get me wrong, but whilst a vast number of people are genuine, some certainly are not. I will give you a few examples of my experiences and leave you to draw your own conclusions.

Many people start a family tree and want to get back as far as possible as quickly as possible. To this end they tend to refer to such things as the IGI and Family Search to try to compile a tree virtually from those alone. Whilst it is a very good tool there are many errors and omissions to be found in it. Remember the story of the tortoise and the hare. Better to go a step at a time and cross check with proper documented proof before going back to the next generation. They look up the appropriate surname on any available web site and then use that to try and build on what they have. Finally they themselves decide to upload a tree or part of it onto the Internet sites. I am sure that you will be able to see the problems with this already. Who checks what?

This particular incident happened to me just a few months ago. A person who had seen my name as researching a particular surname contacted me via e-mail. They were looking for a certain couple that had emigrated from Scotland at the turn of the last century and contacted me to enquire if I knew of them. The couple in question were in fact distant cousins of mine that I knew had emigrated but had not researched any further. After a few more e-mails between us, I was satisfied in my own mind that this overseas person was in fact genuine and a very distant cousin by marriage. I happened to mention that I knew of two other brothers and a sister to the husband. At this point the point of the queries between us became evident. It turned out that the emigrating couple met a tragic end in their new country leaving two orphaned children. It was a descendant of one of these that was now in contact with me.

This person, it turned out, had tried to find her ancestors purely by using the Internet via the means mentioned at the start of this article. Having only been researching for a year or so this lady had a phenomenal amount of names, which she was convinced, were absolutely right. Whilst she had the correct father for the person that emigrated she was incorrect with the grandfather. After I sent her copies of certificates she reluctantly admitted that she had not checked any of her information and has subsequently scrapped her entire tree and started again

from scratch. Needless to say I am now helping her and will be visiting her next time I am in her part of the world.

Next thing to be wary of is the professional researcher who asks you for information that you have spent a large amount of time and money researching over the years. They then use your information to make money simply by handing it over to someone else, again without checking the accuracy of the information. A person using a false name and pretending to be from a long-lost branch of my tree approached me this way. Something made me suspicious from the onset and, without going into details, I eventually discovered what this person was before passing any information on to her. I sent her an e-mail saying that I believed she was a professional researcher and asked for a fee if I supplied the information. She never replied.

The Internet and its databases are indeed very powerful and useful assets to family research provided that one remembers that the information on it is only as good as the person who submitted it. Some sites such as the very good FreeBMD are including the submitters' name but before sending for costly English certificates I would recommend that the reference given still be double-checked.

If you have any comments or experiences on the above please write to me about them at 89 Burwell Drive, Witney, Oxon. OX28 5NE (Note new postcode) or e-mail me at AlanRoss10@cs.com In the meantime enjoy your Internet researching.

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### A MACPHERSON DYNASTY

By John L MacPherson

*The following article was sent to Alan Ross by member John L MacPherson. This is about a true stray and goes on to offer many other linked names. It also highlights the point that one may not have been a criminal in order to be on board a 'convict ship' bound for the colonies.*

**Ewen Macpherson** was born on 16<sup>th</sup> October 1794 at Ardersier, near Fort George. The 13<sup>th</sup> of sixteen children born to James Macpherson (one time factor to Lord Calder) and Margaret Loggie, Ewen was one of three sons who served in the 78<sup>th</sup> Regiment (Ross-shire Buffs). The other two were Duncan, who became Colonel of the Regiment, and James who was killed in action in 1813 while serving in Surabaya (Java).

Another brother John, was a lieutenant in the 1<sup>st</sup> Royals and was killed at Alexandria in 1801. David was a lieutenant in the 93<sup>rd</sup> Regiment (Argyll and Sutherland); George became a Captain in the Royal Navy, and Charles died in the Eastern Seas while serving as a midshipman. The seventh and youngest son Henry became a physician. One of Ewen's eight sisters, Caroline, married Neil Currie who became a surgeon with the 78<sup>th</sup> Regiment.

Commissioned as an ensign on 21<sup>st</sup> January 1813 into the 78<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Ewen served with the Regiment in the Battle of Mexem in January 1814, and was promoted to lieutenant (without purchase) on 5<sup>th</sup> February 1814 in Belgium. The Regiment returned to England (Deal Barracks) via Ramsgate in late 1815. Service in Ireland followed before the Regiment moved to Ceylon in April 1826. During his time in Ceylon, Ewen married **Catherine Gunn**, the daughter of the Regiment's Paymaster, Captain William Gunn, on 30<sup>th</sup> August 1827.

