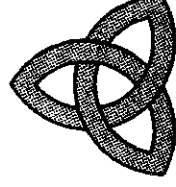


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CONTENTS

Editorial 1
 The Great Clan Chattan Band of Union of 1609 2
 A Tragic Story 9
 HFHS Projects 11
 Neither Nicer Nor Nastier, But Considerably Better At It 12
 HFHS Strays Index 17
 Members' Research Interests 21
 E-mail Addresses 23
 Queries (1109-1113)..... 24

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EDITORIAL

I'm currently investigating the ancestors of Alexander Mackenzie, a clerk in the Hudsons Bay Company [HBC], who drowned in the Saint Lawrence in 1850. First stop for such a case must be the HBC's records in the Manitoba Provincial Archives. They include "Biographical Sheets" about many, but not all early HBC employees, available online at www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/hbca/biographical/index.html. Alexander's sheet turns out to be somewhat misleading. It says he was the brother of John George Mackenzie, who became Chief Factor of the HBC, and states that he was born in Dingwall – neither of which are true. Dingwall was however the later home of Alexander's mother, who's named in a note about the administration of Alexander's estate being granted in 1850 to "Simona Garden otherwise MacIntosh (formerly Mackenzie), Widow, the natural and lawful mother of the deceased". Her relatively unusual given name, and her double marriage, had made the discovery by a previous researcher of her identity (she was a daughter of the Rev. Daniel Mackintosh, Minister of Gairloch) and that of her first husband, relatively straightforward. This in turn led to the discovery of Alexander's birth in 1814 as the son of Thomas Mackenzie, saddler in Invergordon, whose only other recorded child – Daniel Mackenzie – had been born in Tain in 1811 (Daniel's fate is presently unknown). Thomas Mackenzie and Simona Mackintosh had been married in Edinburgh in 1809, and since Simona married James Garden in Dingwall in September 1815, the assumption was that Thomas Mackenzie died in 1813 or 1814, though no record could be found of such an event in Invergordon, Tain, or Dingwall.

Given Thomas's brief life and small family, the chances of tracing his ancestry any further appeared limited when the case came to me earlier this year. There were however indications that Thomas was more than just an itinerant tradesman. Apart from his good marriage (Simona's mother was a daughter of Mackenzie of Gruinard), he's recorded in the Tain OPR as "Mr. Thomas Mackenzie". Though no trace of him could be found in any of the published genealogical accounts of the Mackenzies (Alexander Mackenzie's "History...", the Findon Tables, and Wairand's "Some Mackenzie Pedigrees"), I was hopeful of something turning up as I collected additional information about Mackenzies in my role as Clan Shennachie. Thus it was in going through the MIs recorded by the HFHS that I finally stumbled upon an entry mentioning the death of "Thomas Mackenzie, saddler in Invergordon" – on a stone here in Inverness (in the Chapel Yard). Though the inscription said he died in 1812 it was clearly the right man; and, as luck would have it, the stone gave a date of birth (1778), named his father (Donald Mackenzie, farmer in Inverness), and mentioned a sister (Elizabeth, born 1780, died 1847). Better still, the stone next to it not only named Thomas's mother (Margaret Hendry, died 1838 aged 86), and gave his father Donald's date of death (1824, aged 75), but also named Donald's parents: Thomas Mackenzie, farmer in Inverness (died 1781 aged 90), and Helen Sligo (died 1777, aged 67). Entries in the Inverness OPRs filled out further family details, including the fact that Thomas the saddler was born in 1783 rather than 1778 – a lesson in not relying entirely on gravestone dates/ages – and I even found the land farmed by "Mr. Thos McKenzie" (the saddler's grandfather) shown on a 1774 map that now hangs in Inverness Museum.

A useful source for the first half of the 19th century is Am Baile's online index to the *Inverness Journal* (www.ambaille.org.uk/en/newspapers/index.jsp), and there I discovered an entry referring to the roup in Invergordon on 6th July 1813 of "The whole stock of Saddlery Work ... belonging to the late Mr. Thomas Mackenzie, Saddler ...". Back in the OPRs, I looked in the deaths/burials for Inverness Parish – which is the most extensive such record in the Highlands, indeed probably one of the best in the whole of Scotland – and could just make out on the very faint microfilm an entry saying that Thomas had died sometime in June 1813. Imagine my joy two days later, when I logged onto Scotland's People to look for something else entirely, in finding that the OPR Deaths/Burials for the whole of Scotland had just gone online – and that the scanned image of Thomas's entry was entirely legible. It revealed that he had actually died on the 16th June 1813; and that he, like his son Alexander in Canada thirty-seven years later, had drowned.

Graeme Mackenzie

THE GREAT CLAN CHATTAN BAND OF UNION OF 1609. ITS ANTECEDENTS AND SUCCESSORS

by Allan Maclean of Dochgarroch



The Band

The Clan Chattan Band of Union of 1609 is a remarkable document, which brought together the thirty leading men of the Clan. According to historians, it is actually a 'Contract of Friendship' or a 'Contract of Perpetual Amity'. It was between two groups, the Mackintosh family or kin on the one hand, and various other Clan Chattan families on the other, but the document brings them all together as the 'hail kin of Clanchattan'.

The Band relates that past controversies have been disastrous, it agrees to forget past differences, to work together in the future to support each other, and it allows for any future disagreements to be settled by twelve leading men of the Clan Chattan along with the chief.

The Band was signed by the leaders of seven different clans; the Mackintoshes, the Macphersons, the Macqueens, the Macbeans, the Macleans of the North, the Macgillivrays and the Shaws of Strathnairn. The two larger families, the Mackintoshes and Macphersons, both brought in their two principal cadets [or chieftains]. Each chief and chieftain took on the burden on behalf of their whole kin group. The smaller clans are also given their Gaelic titles, which echo the titles ascribed to them when they joined the Clan Chattan long before.

Various other leading members of the clans were mentioned by name, and signed the Band, as did nine others, not specifically mentioned in the text. The Band was important enough to be witnessed by the Provost of Inverness.

The Background of the Clan Chattan

As is well known the history of the Scottish clans is in large part the story of the clash and accommodation between a kin-based society and a feudal society. As a result there are few

general characteristics that apply to all clans, for some clans were a combination of smaller clans [eg Camerons], many clans subsumed other smaller clans [eg Frasers], some historic kin were divided between two clans [eg Macdougall/Macdonald], and some of the larger clans contained almost independent families [eg Campbell/Maclean].

The **Clan Chattan** does not quite fit any of these criteria, since it is a **Confederacy of Clans**. Hence R.W. Munro, the Highland historian, memorably declared the Clan Chattan to be 'the Super Clan'.

Behind the Clan Chattan of historic record lay an earlier Clan Chattan, about which there is much speculation. It was probably a Confederacy too, bringing together many small kindred families, probably based in and around Lochaber, but perhaps also further afield. None of these small clans would have had a feudal or charter claim to their territories. Evidence is not contemporary and is largely polemical, so there is room for many ideas about this traditional or 'pre-historic' clan. The theories include the possibility of a close genealogical relationship between the small kin groups, either through descent or marriage; a kin-based system of succession for the chiefs, not just between brothers, but also between cousins; and an elective choice for such chiefs. This early Clan Chattan grouping probably had quite a significant role in the time before the rise of the Lordship of the Isles.

It seems reasonably certain that the **Chief of the Mackintosh family**, who may or may not have had a prior connection with the earlier Clan Chattan, married Eva [or Eo] a Clan Chattan heiress, and thereafter the Mackintosh chiefs were termed **Captains of Clan Chattan**, and apparently took the leading role. This was no doubt supported by the Kings of Scotland's gift of Chieftainie of the 'Clanchattan', referred to in the Band of 1609, though it is not known what exactly this entailed. It was perhaps as part of this that the feudal rules of succession, by descent in the same family, became fixed in the Mackintoshes. The Highland historian, Charles Fraser-Mackintosh, in *Antiquarian Notes, Series 1*, states that this 'gift' was granted by Robert II to Lachlan Mackintosh about the year 1380, but he gives no reference for this statement.

The Mackintoshes, however, like the other tribes, did not themselves own most of their lands, and only had a kin-based authority over the Clan Chattan, which was not always accepted. It seems that some former members of the Clan Chattan became independent or joined other clans, not least the Camerons. It is also reasonable to support the view that the centre of Clan Chattan life moved eastwards, though they took their heraldic device of a West Highland galley with them.

The Historic Clan Chattan

The *Kinrara MS* of about 1670, the partly polemical account and compendium genealogy of the Mackintoshes, describes how various small kin groups joined the Mackintoshes over the generations. [An example would be: 'To this Malcolm, Terlach McEuan vic Volan (of whom the Clan Tallich are sprung) gave his bond of manrent for himself and his posterity.] This process of expansion, with its expectation of mutual support and protection, may have been an echo of the old Clan Chattan. Some Mackintosh descendants became virtually separate clans, while still acknowledging Mackintosh as their natyff chief, like the Farquharsons and MacThomases. The Shaws came to use their own distinctive kin name rather than Mackintosh, though the Shaws of Tordarroch remained closely tied to the Clan Chattan. Other kin groups associated with the Clan Chattan disappeared from historic record.

Graeme Mackenzie has collected together the surnames of all those [apart from the Mackintosh descendants, like Shaw, Farquharson, MacThomas/Omie] who may have had a connection with the Clan Chattan at some point over the years: Cattinach, Cateigh, Dallas, Davidson, Eider, MacBean/Bain, MacClerich/Clark, MacGillanders/Andrew, MacGillespie/Gillespie, MacGillivray, MacGillillie, MacKilliean, MacLean of Dochgarroch, MacMartin, MacMaster, MacMillan, MacMhuirich, MacNiven, MacPhail, MacPhee,

MacPherson, MacQueen, Smith/Gow and Terrill [TGSJ LXI p.339]. To which could perhaps be added: Czerar, Finlay, Gillies, Gorrie, MacAonas, MacGlashan, MacHardy, MacInain Dhu, Macintyre in Badenoch, MacKerracher and Noble.

One way that the Clan Chattan identified itself was by a series of Bands starting in 1543, but the chiefs also grouped together as curators for the Captain of Clan Chattan, or as cautioners for the clan.

The immediate background to the Band of 1609

The Scottish Kings had always been concerned to bring 'civilised' rule to the Highlands, and various plays had been tried, such as forfeiting the Lords of the Isles, or building up and supporting the Campbells and the Gordons [Earls of Huntly]. Acts of Parliament had made clan chiefs personally responsible for their clansfolk, and in 1597 required the chiefs to produce legal evidence of their right to their lands. By 1608 the Government had a Commission established, which managed to trap many of the Western chiefs, and imprison them, prior to their accepting the Statutes of Iona, in 1609, which were designed to bring law and order to the area.

However, the rigours of Central Government in these matters fell hard too on the clans of the Central Highlands, not least the Clan Chattan. The Mackintoshes, like the rest of Clan Chattan, were in general not 'tenants in chief' and did not have full charter right to much of their lands, being vassals to others. They were forfeited of some of their lands, for which they could not find title. It was also difficult for them, considering the nature of the Confederacy, to be responsible as Captains of Clan Chattan for their clansfolk. Their position was weakened when their chief died in 1606, leaving, as a minor, a young grandson to succeed. His mother was a Campbell and she had herself, as a widow, married again to a Campbell, and there was fear of that clan's influence. His eldest uncle, William Mackintosh of Benchar [the first of Borlum] was appointed tutor [or guardian] to the young chief, and also Captain of Clan Chattan.

A group of 'leading men' of Clan Chattan were charged by the Council for the good rule of the Clan Chattan, during the young chief's minority. These cautioners were: Angus Macpherson in Brin, Angus Macbean in Kinchyle, Alexander Maclean in Dochgarroch [probable identification], Donald Macqueen in Corrybrough, Malcolm Macgillivray in Dalrombie [no doubt representing the Macgillivray chief who was a minor], Lachlan Mackintosh younger of Termit [no doubt representing his father, the senior Mackintosh chieftain], Lachlan Mackintosh of Gask [the other Mackintosh chieftain] and Malcolm Mackintosh of Urrarust [uncle to the young chief and no doubt representing the chief's immediate family]. They had to attend and give caution between 28 March and 12 April 1609, and time was rapidly running out.

Meanwhile, and fortuitously from the point of view of the Clan Chattan, the Macphersons, who often took an independent line especially in recent years, were also in the firing line, having fallen out with their normal protectors, the Huntly family, and were perhaps looking for allies. William the Tutor and Captain of Clan Chattan took advantage of this to bring together a muster of the 'hail kin of Clanchattan' at Termit of Petty, including all those charged with the good rule of the Clan Chattan, along with many others. Putting past differences behind them, the chiefs, chieftains and leading men of the clans agreed to live in amity and friendship, and they signed the Great Band of Union of the Clan Chattan, on 4th April 1609, just a week before the deadline.

Where the Band was signed

It might have been expected that the Band of Union would be signed at Culloden, which the late Chief of the Mackintoshes had acquired and was his principal residence in the low country, and probably the family's base in the late winter. However the young chief was

being kept under the watchful eye of the King in London, his mother had remarried and was away, and probably the late Chief's widow, Agnes Mackenzie, was living at Culloden and did not wish to be disturbed; certainly her servitor, Malcolm Ego, was one of the witnesses to the Band. The tutor and Captain of Clan Chattan was William Mackintosh of Benchar, in upland Badenoch, and he had yet to get full title to Borlum, near Inverness, which was to become his family's home and title.

The two Mackintosh chieftains were Angus Mackintosh of Termit, the senior chieftain and the Chief's deputy in his Lowland territories and also baillie to Lord Moray in the same area; and Lachlan Mackintosh of Gask the Chief's deputy in the his Highland territories, where he was the baillie to Lord Huntly. It would be natural, if the Tutor could not accommodate the signing of the Band at Borlum, for it to be signed at Angus Mackintosh of Termit's house, but an added reason may be because at the time Angus was 'havelie diseaseit with the sciatica in his right haynche and leg so that he is not able to travel two myllis on horse nor fute.'

It is thus not surprising that the Band was signed at Termit of Petty [Termit was raised to the ground by Lord Moray in the early nineteenth century, when the ground was incorporated, with others, into Morayston farm.]



1807 Map showing Termit, with large enclosed park next to it; North to the left

The content of the Band

The Band of Union was in its essence an agreement between the Mackintosh kin on the one hand, and the other six kin of Clan Chattan, of which the Macphersons were undoubtedly the major players, on the other. Thus the Band was between the Chief of the Mackintoshes' immediate kin, along with the kin of his two 'chieftains', and Macpherson of Cluny and his immediate kin, and the kin of his two 'chieftains', Macqueen of Corrybrough and his kin, Macbean of Kinchyle and his kin of the Clan Veau, Maclean of Dochgarroch and his kin of Clan Tealach, representatives of the Macgillivrays and their kin of Clan Macgillivray, and Shaw of Tordarroch and his race of Clan Ay.

It is not clear whether there is any particular significance in the wording concerning 'kin', 'race' and 'house', but one suspects that there might be. They all agree to take on the burden of 'their kin, friends, heirs and partakers'. They specifically refer to 'heirs male'. They give exception to obligations to the King, but also to the Marquis of Huntly and the Earl of Moray 'their masters', since they mostly held their lands in some form or other from one of other of them.

The Band accepts that there have been fallings out in the past 'whereupon there followed great inconveniences committed by them one against another', and they resolve to forget all problems that existed between them in the past, including 'all rancour and malice of heart for ever'. They also set up a sort of council, of twelve people with the Chief, to resolve any future differences between them. There is no evidence that this council was ever called on to meet, though one wonders if the ten principal signatories to the Band might have been a precursor to these twelve, just as most of them had been in the group of eight charged by the Council for the good rule of the Clan Chattan, prior to the signing of the Band.

Those who did not sign

It was clearly an act of solidarity in the face of difficult times, and probably for the only time it brought together the majority of the Clan Chattan. Some families, like the MacPhails and Davidsons were not signatories, perhaps because neither had at that point firm tenure of lands, and neither had a recorded leader or chieftain. The Mackintosh kin of Farquharson, MacRitchie and MacThomas in Braemar and Glenshee were not signatories either, but they had signed a heritable band of manrent in 1595 in which they promised to maintain, fortify, serve and defend Mackintosh and his heirs as their 'natyff cheiff'. The absence of these names, and others, is not in itself significant; the significance comes from the very banding in friendship of those who did, as representing the 'hall kin'.

After the Band

The Band served its purpose, not least by various of the Clan Chattan families securing rights over their lands. The Macphersons were again to take their own line in support of Huntly, and acted separately in Montrose's army, while the Macleans of Dochgarroch received tenure of their lands from Huntly. The Farquharsons developed into an independent clan, but they signed the 'renewal' of the 1609 Bond on 19 November 1664, along with most of the leaders of the Clan Chattan clans, including various Macphersons, but not their Chief.

The Clan Chattan was still an entity in 1727 when, 'considering that, by the members of the Clan being so dispersed, they are under the greatest disadvantage of any clan in Scotland in regard to their mutual defence,' a **Clan Association** was founded, paid for by subscription, headed by Mackintosh and Macpherson younger of Cluny, to raise a fund for the employment of "lawyers, agents and procurators" at Edinburgh, Inverness and Badenoch to attend to actions and causes by or against the Clan Chattan or any of its branches or members.

A later **Clan Chattan Association** was founded in Glasgow in 1893, with 200 people attending its inaugural meeting. At a time of disagreement between the Mackintoshes and Macphersons, it seems to have been largely Mackintosh orientated. It lasted long enough to sponsor an important genealogical book on the 'septs' of Clan Chattan, by Charles Fraser-Mackintosh.

In 1933 a new Clan Chattan Association was started, most of whose founding members were Macphersons. Their actions were prompted by an immediate need to try to save the Macpherson clan relics in Cluny Castle, which were about to be dispersed, with the sale of the estates. In 1937 the Chief of the Mackintoshes died and thereafter most of his estates also came on to the market, but the new Chief, who took a great interest in the Clan Association, focussed his energies on Moy. However, in 1947 the Lord Lyon ruled that the 'Chiefship' of Clan Chattan, with the title 'Gillichattan Mor', had separated from the Chiefship of Clan Mackintosh.

The same year, 1947, the Clan Macpherson Association was formed to look after the many separate interests of Clan Macpherson, but they are still an integral part of the Clan Chattan Association, of which 'Gillichattan Mor', is patron.

The Clans in the Confederacy

In 1934 the first Journal immediately tackled the problem as to what clans are considered part of Clan Chattan. Ten clans are named, which are the seven who signed the 1609 Bond, plus the Farquharsons, the Davidsons and Clan Cummin. Other Clan Chattan names are included among the 'septs', the Mackintoshes having 47 names, including MacPhail and MacThomas, and the Macphersons 26 names.

In 1960 the Clan Cummin was dropped and the 'MacIntyre, Badenoch' substituted; while Clan Maclean (Loch Ness) renamed 'Maclean of Dochgarroch' after its senior family. By 1968 the MacPhails were moved from their place as a Mackintosh sept to be a clan in its own right, termed 'Clan Phail'. In 1971, Clan MacThomas was added to the list, making the current recognised twelve clans of the Confederacy.

The New Band

The 400th anniversary year of the 1609 Band is to be marked by the signing of a new Band of Union, written by Sir William Macpherson of Cluny, Chief of the Macphersons, and himself a well-known High Court Judge. The Chiefs and Clan Chattan Association Council, along with many members of the Clan Chattan, will sign the new Band at Eden Court, Inverness, at 2.00 pm on Thursday 6th August. It will be witnessed by the Provost of the City of Inverness, and others. Everyone with a connection with any of the clans of the Clan Chattan Confederacy will be very welcome to come along and sign too on that occasion. There will also be the facility for signing over the internet, any time in the month before the signing, and in the meantime an intention to do so can be recorded through the Clan Chattan Association, at info@clanchattan.org.uk, who will then make contact again nearer the time. The names of those who sign over the internet will be included with those who sign at Eden Court.

Those who signed the Band

It may be of interest to give a full list of those who signed the Band in 1609, all of whom have been identified. Heavy type signifies how they were referred to in the Band, not necessarily as they signed themselves.

As well as being members of their clans, as shown in the following remarks, it should be remembered that they were all closely connected through constant marriage alliances between the clans and families.

William McIntosche of Beanechar [William Mackintosh of Benchar] was the young chief's uncle and tutor, and he was Captain of Clan Chattan until his nephew came of age. He was the first Mackintosh of Borlum

Malcolme McIntosche of Hurlarust [Malcolm Mackintosh of Urlarust] was an uncle of the young chief.

Angus Mackintosche of Termit [Angus Mackintosh of Termit] was a 4th cousin of the young chief and senior chieftain of the Mackintoshes.

Lachlaine McIntosche [Lachlan Mackintosh younger of Termit] was son of above, founder of the Kyllachy family.

Lachlaine McIntosche of Gask [Lachlan Mackintosh of Gask] was a 3rd cousin of the young chief, and the other chieftain of the Mackintoshes.

William McIntosche of Rait [William Mackintosh of Rait] was uncle of Lachlan Mackintosh of Gask.

Andrew McPherson of Cluny [Andrew Macpherson of Cluny] was the Chief of the Macphersons; senior representative of the 'Sliochd Choinnich'.

Ewin McPherson in Bryne [Ewen Macpherson of Brim] was a Strathnaim Macpherson, and probably 4th cousin of Cluny.

Johne McPherson in Breckachie [John Macpherson in Breakachy] was 2nd cousin of Cluny.

Many thanks to Alan G. Macpherson, Seanachie to the Cluny Macpherson, for help with the identification of some of the signatories in 1609.

Bibliography

The 'pre-historic' era of the old Clan Chattan has most recently been covered by two articles by Graeme Mackenzie, in the Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness: *The Rarest Decision recorded in History, The Battle of the Clans, 1396, Vol LIX, 1994-1996; For ever unfortunate – the original Clan Chattan, Vol LXI, 1998-2000*, and is also considered by Alan G. Macpherson in *The Posterity of the Three Brethren* [5th revised edition] 2004.

The background to the signing of the Band of Union is covered in detail in *The Mackintoshes and Clan Chattan 1903*, by A.M. Mackintosh, which also contains many genealogical references. Note: this second and revised edition is not on the open shelves of the Reference Library, Inverness, but is far better than his first edition.

Kinship and Clanship, Highland Clanship 1451-1609, by Alison Cathcart, Vol 20 of The Northern World, 2006, covers the wider background.

A new edition of the *Kinrara MS* has been edited, with many footnotes, by Jean Munro, and is due to be published by the Clan Chattan Association in August 2009.

A TRAGIC STORY

By Ina Bowman

In the late 1950's my cousin took his mother and grandfather, James Mackenzie, from his home in Liverpool to his previous home in Edinburgh. He found that his sister Alexandrina had married the local chemist and still lived in the area. They met after 40 years. During the visit Alexandra handed over an interesting newspaper cutting concerning their uncle.

"DUNDEE MINISTER SHOT DEAD

LADY'S FUTILE APPEAL TO BRUTAL GERMANS
AWFUL EXPERIENCES"

As I was busy researching the Mackenzie family of Loans of Rarichie in Nigg this whetted the appetite – a photo as well. The only photograph of our Nigg ancestors.

The Reverend J. M. Mackenzie, described as "old and lame" had been taking the waters at Bonn when war broke out. He, along with others was forced to leave the train on which they were travelling and had to cross the border into Belgium and were put up in a house owned by a Belgian Customs House Officer in Baelen-Dolhain. Houses were set alight by German Troops and as they ran out of the cellar the customs house officer and Rev. John M. were shot dead.

The lady who witnessed this removed his money and watch, which she gave to the wife of the custom's officer and took some papers from his pocket. Mr. Mackenzie had told her that he had valuable papers from the Japanese Embassy. She later disposed of these feeling that they were very probably of a diplomatic nature and was frightened of being searched. Was John Munro, who was reputedly widely travelled, a spy? Why should he be carrying such papers? I will never know.

However, I now felt the need to set about proving that John Munro Mackenzie, the minister concerned, was a member of the family. Since then I have read about his induction Service at the United Presbyterian Church in Wick on July 27th 1876 in the Northern Ensign, Thurso.

Thomas McAllister vic Tomas in Pitmean [Thomas Macpherson of Pitmean] was a Macpherson chieftain; senior representative of the 'Sìochd Iain'.

Donald McAllister roy in Fones [Donald Macpherson in Phoiness] was 2nd cousin of Macpherson of Invereshie.

William McAine vic William in Inveressie [William Macpherson of Invereshie] was a Macpherson chieftain; senior representative of the 'Sìochd Ghilliosa'. Though a party, he did not sign.

Donald Mackqueyn of Corribroiche [Donald Macqueen of Corribrough] was chief of the Macqueens, the Clan Revan.

John McQueyn in Liffel Corribroiche [John Macqueen in Little Corribrough] was brother of Donald of Corribrough, the chief. Though a party, he did not sign.

Sweyne McQueyn in Raige Beige [Sween Macqueen in Raigbeg] was probably 1st cousin of Donald of Corribrough, the chief.

Angus McPhaill in Kinkell [Angus Macbean of Kinchyle] was chief of the Macbeans, the Clan Vean.

Alexander McConil vic Ferchar of Davochgarroche [Alexander Maclean of Dochgarroch] was Chief of the Macleans of the North, the Clan Teatlach.

Malcolme McBean in Dulcrombye [Malcolim Macgillivray of Dalcrombie]

Iver McEwin in Aberhalader [Ewen Macgillivray in Aberhalder]

Duncan McFerchar in Dunmagltais [Duncan Macgillivray of Dunmaglass] was perhaps brother of Alaster Macgillivray of Dunmaglass, the deceased chief of the Macgillivrays, the Clan Macgillivray.

Ay McBean vic Robert of Tordarrache [Adam Shaw of Tordarroch] was chief of the Shaws of Tordarroch, the Clan Ay.

Other signatories:

Johnne Mkinlosche of dallezell [John Mackintosh of Dalziel] was the young chief's uncle.

Duncan Makintosche [Duncan Mackintosh] was the young chief's uncle; founder of the Aberarder family.

Gillichallum makfarsonne in ovy [Malcolim Macpherson in Ovy] was a 1st cousin of Cluny, and father of John in Breakachie [above]

Alexander McIntosche of the Holme [Alexander Mackintosh of Holm] was a nephew of Angus of Termit.

Alexander McIntosche Hectorsonne in Wester Largis [Alexander Mackintosh in Wester Lairgs] was son of Hector Mackintosh, Connage, and a 4th cousin of the young chief.

Johnne McIntyche Angusson in Moerel [Alexander Mackintosh of Morii] was a son of Angus of Termit.

John McAine duy vic Conil vic Nneill in Stramashie [John Macpherson in Strathmashe, younger] was 4th cousin of Macpherson of Pitmean.

Alexander McFerchar vic Tomas [Alisdair Mor Macpherson] illegitimate elder brother of Macpherson of Invertromie, 1st cousin of Macpherson of Pitmean.

John du McConi [John Macpherson of Strathmashe] father of John McAine [above].

Witnesses:

Jhone Cuthbert of the Auld Castlehill [John Cuthbert of Old Castlehill] was Provost of Inverness.

Mr Jhone Ross [John Ross] was burgess of Inverness

Donald Mackqueyn minister at Pettie [Donald Macqueen, Minister of Pettie] though a named witness, did not sign.

Malcolme Ego [Malcolim ?Ergo] was servant to Agnes Mackenzie Lady Dunmachtin the young chief's Mackintosh grandmother.

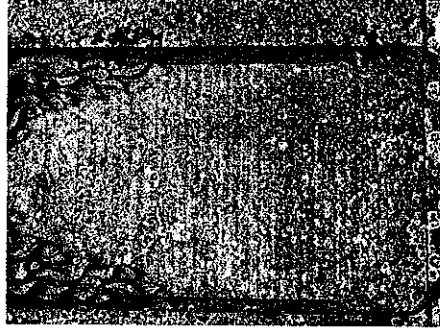
Alexander Duff, notary and Common Clerk of Inverness wrote the Bond

HFHS PROJECTS

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

With Spring and now early Summer upon us Patrick and Sandra Kelsey have been beavering away at recording the inscriptions on the stones at the burial ground at Ardersier. As they have transcribed 24 rows so far they must be more than halfway to completing the task. Once published it will complement the publications for Kirkton of Ardersier and Brachlich Cemetery at Gollanfield. The next two opportunities to sell our publications will on Saturday July 18th at the Inverness Highland Games and Saturday 10th October at the Moray Family and Local History Fair in Elgin Town Hall. I am confident that Ardersier will be ready, certainly by the latter date and, with a fair wind behind us, possibly the former.

After visiting the burial ground at Ardersier I went on to Kirkton of Ardersier to take a photo of one of the more informative, and time-consuming inscriptions we transcribed there. Being of sandstone it was difficult to read in places but we succeeded as shown below.



{Ornate, very badly eroded} (in enclosure by wall) Sacred to the memory of Col' Alex' FINDLAY K.H. of Millbank, who died at Fort George on the 9th May 1851, aged 66 years. Much esteemed & deeply regretted by all who knew him. Colonel FINDLAY commenced his military career in the 78th Reg^t of Foot and served with it in Egypt and through the campaign in Calabria under Sir John STEWART, was present at the Battle of Maida for which he received the War Medal, and for his gallant conduct at the Battle of Merksum* was promoted to Reg^t in the West Indies and was subsequently appointed Governor of the Gambia and Sierra Leone in Africa, where he lived many years and for his services on the coast in the suppression of the Slave Trade, received from the hands of his sovereign the Badge of Knighthood of the 3rd Class of the R.H.G. Order, in addition to a magnificent piece of plate presented to him by the merchants and inhabitants over whom he presided, in testimony of their regard and approbation of his merits. On his retirement from the Government on the 12th Feb^r 1845, he received the appointment on the Staff at Fort George, Inverness as Act^g Governor & Fort Major, which he held till the day of his death. (base) This monument is erected by his son Lieut' Col' Alex' FINDLAY of Millbank, Nairn as a tribute of filial gratitude and respect. * (actual spelling is Merxem)

"Of Mr. Mackenzie we need only say that he is a native of Easter Ross, a member of the famous congregation at Chapelhill, Nigg, has distinguished himself as a student and laboured as a Missionary with great success at Paisley and Dundee.

The Inverness Courier stated that he was one of a family of seven, 63 years of age, had two brothers who lived in Tain, one in Glasgow and a sister of 83, living at 13 Church Street, Inverness. There were actually eight children born at Loans of Rarichie, but I think that one of the daughters may have been dead by the time John arrived.

Further research showed that my great grandfather did have a brother called John, who appeared as a son (infant) in the 1951 census, and again on the 61 census. He also turned up on the 1881 census as a minister of the Wick U.P. Church.

Living "across the Mersey" from Liverpool it was a simple job to find a newspaper cutting about John's marriage to Mariquita Drysdale the daughter of a "well known South American Merchant of Liverpool and Buenos Aires". He indeed married "into money" as the saying goes. The bride's home, "Moreno House was in the Mossley Hill suburb of Liverpool. Unfortunately they seem to have left Liverpool before 1891, moved to London and travelled extensively abroad.

Research showed that the brothers in Tain were William and David, retired farmers from Loans of Rarichie in Nigg, Andrew, a watchman from Clyde Trust who died in the Great Eastern Hotel in Glasgow, and Ann in Inverness. Ann, sadly, was accidentally burned to death in her bed, giving rise to an article in The Inverness Courier.

Other members of the family were James Alexander, my great grandfather. He, according to my grandfather, was a contractor on the railways and there was an altercation and he was attacked with a pick-axe that went through his foot. His leg was supposed to have become gangrenous and had to be removed and he died due to complications in 1883. This does not tie up with his death certificate which states he died of pneumonia. He left his widow Alexandrina with five young children, including the youngest John Munro, a couple of months old, evidently named after his uncle the Reverend. Unfortunately I cannot find any trace her and her family on the 1891 census.

There was also James who married a Jessie Dingwall. He died in 1909. There were two girls Catherine and Mary, of whom I can find no trace. There are no records of birth certificates for any of the family.

The Mackenzie family were at Loans of Rarichie from at least 1841, starting with 7 acres and finishing with William and David in 1891, who farmed 25 acres, but had the help of two servants. An interesting addition to the census states that there were rooms with one or more windows, whereas in 1881 they had 7 rooms with one or more windows. What was the relevance? It was interesting to note that they spoke Gaelic and English. The site became an airfield.

If anyone can provide me with any information regarding Loans of Rarichie or the Mackenzie family, I would be very grateful.

Contact details are as follows: -

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NEITHER NICER NOR NASTIER, BUT CONSIDERABLY BETTER AT IT ...

By Alastair Campbell of Airds
Islay Herald of Arms Extraordinary

My talk tonight is based on the theme of marriage, apparently an increasingly unpopular institution in this strange world we now inhabit. My clan, not necessarily the best-loved one in the Highlands but certainly one of, if not the most successful made considerable use of it in their rise to power.

The Campbells are reckoned to have originated in the Lennox as Britons of Strathclyde. Long associated with Argyll, their first recorded land grant is, however, that of the lands of Menstrie in Clackmannanshire in 1263. It is probable they formed part of the Royal expedition to the West Highlands in 1220 when some of the King's army were left behind with lands that had formerly belonged to his foes.

So it is we find them on Loch Awe side; at this stage we are dependent on two traditional accounts of the chiefly descent - both 17th century but based on much older, traditional material. From this it appears that on two occasions, the Campbells strengthened their grip on the area by useful marriages.

A word on these traditional accounts; they need to be treated with caution. They are politically correct political documents, showing the chief concerned as having the right blood in his veins, his ancestors always being the dominant members of the clan of their time and, as feudalism with its insistence on primogeniture strengthened, that they were always descended from the eldest son. Of course it was never as simple as that and the skill is in discerning the original fire behind an awful lot of smoke.

As an interesting sideline, Duke Niall of Argyll who was a very considerable antiquarian claimed to be the 44th Knight of Lochawe. Where he got this from I do not know - possibly a Gaelic praise poem? We do not have hereditary knights in this country - baronets are something quite different - but in Ireland there are three; the White Knight of Kerry, the Green Knight of Kerry and the Black Knight of Glynn. 44 generations takes us way back beyond the arrival of the Campbells in Argyll, and if, by any chance, this title is an ancient survival on this side of the North Channel, it could only have been through one of these marriages.

We seem to see the era of the Wars of Independence in black or white. In fact it was very much more complex with the Scottish nobility battling happily for both sides - most of them signed Ragman Roll in 1296 pledging their loyalty to the English King. Many of them actually served King Edward at one time or another - among them Sir Neil Campbell of Lochawe, later Bruce's boon companion and his brother Sir Donald, one-time Sheriff of Wigton, both sons of Sir Caillein Mor from whom successive Campbell chiefs have taken the patronymic *Mac Caillein Mor*.

For his services, Sir Neil was granted the marriage of Andrew Crawford of Loudoun's two heiress daughters who brought with them the rich lands of Stevenston and Loudoun in Ayrshire. At Martinmas 1303 Richard de Keith complained to the King's Council that the girls' marriages had in fact been given to him. While they deliberated, the Council issued an edict forbidding Sir Neil to marry the younger one. But too late, Sir Neil who had also been given the hand of a rich English widow, had already married one daughter while the other had married Sir Donald's son, Duncan, thereby founding a rich and powerful branch of Clan Campbell.

The *de Glenorchy* family held the three glens at the head of Loch Awe; Glen Sirae, Glen Lochy and Glen Orchy itself. In the early 1300s, by bad management, they had allowed them to fall to an heiress, Mariota, who was swiftly taken up by the Campbells and married to John Campbell, son of Sir Dougal, another son of Sir Caillein Mor. This Sir Dougal had been Royal Bailie of Atholl; he held the original lands of Menstrie and it was his son who was given this plum marriage. Although the traditional genealogy does not admit it, it seems highly likely that he was the eldest of the brothers.

But the Chief of the *de Glenorchy* family was now left without any land for his followers; he was Gregor of the Golden Brides from whom his clan took their later name of MacGregor. This was the start of all the troubles; their chief landless meant they had to attach themselves to other clans to get land; they were always last on the list and as time went on they took by the sword since they could not succeed any other way; the resulting story being a disaster.

One or two generations later - it is not entirely clear which - the lands passed through the marriage of another Mariota - this time a Campbell - to her cousin Colin longantach of Lochawe who was by now emerging as the acknowledged chief of the Campbells. Two generations after that, the lands of Glenorchy were granted to a younger son of the family who became Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy; from him sprang the later Earls of Breadalbane.

The MacDougall Lords of Lorne descend from Dougal, Somerled's eldest son. They lost their lands by supporting the English faction during the Wars of Independence but had most of them restored by Baliol. The Lordship passed to the Stewarts through the marriage of Janet, daughter of John Lord of Lorne to Robert Stewart of Rosyth who exchanged it with his elder brother Sir John Stewart of Innermeath.

Sir John's grandson, another John, had three heiress daughters, all of whom were married to Campbells, Janet to Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy, Isabel to Colin Campbell of Lochawe, 1st Lord Campbell and Marion to Arthur Campbell of Otter. But there was a problem; late in life John Stewart of Lorne decided to marry the mother of his illegitimate son Dougal. This would have made Dougal legitimate and the heir to the Lordship. But during the marriage ceremony in the chapel at Dunstaffnage an assassin burst from the congregation and stabbed John to death.

The resultant uproar lasts to this day with the Stewarts claiming that the actual marriage did take place, the Campbells equally vehemently denying it and refuting the charge that they were responsible. On their side was Walter Stewart of Innermeath, the girls' uncle, titular Lord of Lorne, who had done a deal with Colin of Lochawe by which Campbell was granted the Lordship of Lorne in return for an exchange of lands and the maintenance of Walter's position as a Lord of Parliament by his creation as Lord Innermeath. Dougal was removed to Appin where he was given lands and founded the Stewarts of Appin.

Not only did the Campbells obtain the lands but they also obtained something else they valued highly - the extra credibility in the Gaelic world of descent from Somerled; henceforth the Campbell descendants of these marriages were able to quarter the galley along with the Campbell distinguishing charge of the gyronny of eight. This was of no small importance in the campaign to obtain for their Chief the Headship of the Gael.

The next case is nearer to home - the story of Muriel of Cawdor. The story is frequently told of how the wicked Campbells 'abducted' the infant Muriel and dragged her back to Argyll where she was kept until she could be married off to a Campbell; how someone taunted a Campbell with the fact she could die before then to be given the answer 'Muriel can never

die, while there's a red-haired lassie on the shores of Loch Awe!' The fact that her nurse had reputedly bitten off the child's little finger and had branded her as a means of identification would apparently not have daunted the Campbells should a substitute have to be found!

In fact, the truth is somewhat different. John Thane of Cawdor died in 1498 leaving two heiress daughters, Muriel and Janet, whose wardship and marriage by law fell into the King's hands for disposal. These were granted to Earl Archibald of Argyll, to the fury both of the Cawdor family whose lands would pass into alien hands and of Rose of Kilravock, the girls' maternal uncle who had plans for his own grandson.

But Argyll was Justiciar of Scotland and Kilravock had been in trouble over some misdeeds on the lands of Urquhart and Cromarty, the best he could obtain was co-wardship of the girls until their marriage. I say 'girls' but Janet is a mystery, she last appears on record in 1499 - thereafter there is nothing. She must have died - did she fall or was she pushed? In any case it was later that year that Argyll sent a party north under Campbell of Inverliever to bring the surviving heiress, Muriel, back to the safety of Argyll. They set off homewards across the hills but were pursued and overtaken by an armed party of Muriel's family and the Roses.

The story is then told that while Inverliever slipped away with Muriel across his saddlebow, his sons and the rest of the Campbells surrounded an upturned basket which the pursuers were persuaded sheltered the child. None of the Campbells survived but Inverliever and his precious burden made it safely back to Loch Awe-side. What is perfectly clear in this tale is that it was not an illegal 'abduction' by the Campbells but a thwarted attempt at murder by her relatives and their friends in order to retain possession of the lands of Cawdor. As it was, Muriel survived and was married to John Campbell, son of the Earl of Argyll; the marriage was long and happy and fruitful. Both my wife and I are among their descendants and Cawdor is still in the hands of the Campbells.

Not all of these plays were as successful. After his defeat of the men of Lorne in the pass of Brander in 1308, Bruce laid siege to Dunstaffnage. After its fall, he appointed one Sir Arthur Campbell as Constable.

This Sir Arthur was first cousin to Sir Callein Mor of Lochawe; he was in due course granted the lands of Strachur on Loch Fyneside from which his descendants took their patronymic of *MacArthur Strachuir*. This has led to endless confusion among genealogists and historians who persist in identifying them with the clerical family of MacArthurs on Loch Awe-side, who managed to become lairds in 1527 when the then Earl of Argyll granted the lands of Terivadhich to his man of business, Charles MacArthur. From then they extended their landholdings and are now officially recognised as the Clan MacArthur, in spite of there being no relationship with the MacArthurs, who descend from the Lennox Macaulays and the MacArthur family on Skye, who are MacDonalds.

Sir Arthur had a son, another Arthur, who appears to have been engaged to Christina MacRuairi, heiress of Garmoran; her charter to him of the lands of Moidart, Arisaig, Morar, Eigg, Rum and Eilean Tioram still exists. In the event the marriage never took place and a generation later, a similar situation arose, only this time the heiress was snatched up by the Lord of the Isles.

Almost a century later, the King led an expedition into the rebellious West Highlands and Isles. He came here, to Inverness, where he first put the castle in order and then invited the Lord of the Isles and the western Chiefs to attend him. No doubt expecting to be entertained, they received a nasty shock when instead of a feast, several of them were thrown into prison and a number executed. Among the latter were Alexander MacRuairi of Garmoran, and one

John MacArthur, described as 'magnus princeps apud suos et dux mille hominum' - 'a great prince among his own people and leader of a thousand men'.

It was the historian Gregory who first spotted the identity of this John MacArthur as the heir of Christina MacRuairi's fiancée - nothing to do with the clerical MacArthurs of Terivadhich - who was still squabbling with the MacRuairis over his ancestor's charter to an extent that the King clearly decided to do away with both of them in order to stop the continuing unrest in Garmoran. So on this occasion, the Campbells were denied a significant extension of their territory northwards and into the Isles.

At around the same time as the abortive charter of Garmoran, King Robert gave his faithful friend and supporter Sir Neil Campbell of Lochawe, the hand of his sister Mary in marriage. The fact that he had already had at least one wife, and almost certainly more, did not deter Sir Neil with such a prize. If necessary, the usual form was a petition to the Pope seeking annulment of the previous marriage on the grounds that husband and wife had not realised that they were barred by being within the bounds of consanguinity. Neil and Mary were married and in due course produced a son, John.

John was cousin to King David who later created him Earl of Atholl. His by-name 'John of Moulín' was so-called from the Castle of Moulín above Pitlochry in the heart of the wide lands that were now his. John appears to have married but had produced no children by 1333 when an English army, intent on revenge for Bannockburn, invaded and laid siege to Berwick-on-Tweed. A Scottish army moved to meet them and advanced on the strong English position on Halidon Hill. Their attack formation was broken up by intervening boggy ground and they were comprehensively slaughtered by the English, 5 Scottish Earls being slain, among them John of Moulín.

Had he survived with descendants, the effect on the history of Clan Campbell would have been massive. The first peerage to be held by a Campbell, the wide lands of Atholl and a close Royal connection; John of Moulín and his family would surely have become the leaders of the Clan whose centre of gravity would have moved decisively to the East. As it was, the descendants of his half-brother, Sir Neil of Loch Awe, were to emerge as the Campbell Chiefs with their base firmly in Argyll.

William MacLeod of Dunvegan died in 1551 leaving a seven year-old daughter, Mary as heir to his lands of Duirinish, Minginish, Bracadale, Harris and Glenelg. His other lands of Trotternish, North Uist and Sleat remained in the male line and went to Mary's uncle, Tormod MacLeod. It was actually James MacDonald of Dunnyveg who obtained Mary's ward and marriage but he was soon in trouble with the Crown. In 1554, a Commission against Clan Donald and the MacLeods was given to Argyll and Huntly, the latter then being given Mary's ward and marriage.

The expedition was not a success and Huntly was arrested on his return; the ward and marriage was now given to Argyll. Intent on ensuring the child survived until marriageable age and no doubt mindful of the example of Muriel of Cawdor, Argyll sent a bodyguard of Campbells of the Barbreck family north to Harris to protect the child. They succeeded and in 1559 she was married to Duncan Campbell of Castleswene, a younger son and eventual successor of Campbell of Auchinbreck. Argyll meanwhile had entered into a number of agreements with Donald MacDonald of Sleat which effectively placed the whole of Skye as well as lands on the mainland and Harris under Campbell control.

But there was ferocious opposition from the MacLeods. Tormod MacLeod's grandson, Ian Dubh caused most trouble; he had already murdered his great-uncle Donald, Tormod's younger brother and now tried to do away with his grandfather in Glasgow, an attempted

murder which was however foiled by Argyll. But Mary and her husband eventually found the situation intolerable and in 1580, handed all the lands over to Tormod MacLeod. A major expansion of Campbell power had been foiled.

As a footnote, the Campbell bodyguard remained in Harris, founding two lairdly families there. The Campbells of Strond acted as MacLeod's Chamberlains in the area while the Campbells of Scalpay acted as hereditary falconers. The latter made their mark on history; Donald Campbell of Scalpay succeeded Prince Charles Edward on his wanderings and repulsed the effort by the local Minister to arrest the Prince and claim the reward; his son Captain John Campbell was among the Loyalist party that attempted to break out down the Cape Fear River to reach the sea and join the British cause in the American Revolution. He led the charge across the stripped girders of the bridge at Moore's Creek with the slogan 'King George and Broadsword' - answered by a volley from the waiting Patriots which cut him down.

In 1672, John Campbell of Glenorchy, as his principal creditor, forced the bankrupt George Sinclair, Earl of Caithness, to convey to him all the Sinclair lands. He moved in with the Earl and his wife, a Campbell daughter of the executed Marquess of Argyll, paying them an annuity. In 1676, the Earl died and Glenorchy married his widow. He applied for and was granted the title of Earl of Caithness and this was granted, on condition he took the arms of Sinclair. This he did, making sure, however, to incorporate his former Campbell arms.

Hardly surprisingly this move was extremely unpopular, particularly with the male heir, George Sinclair of Keiss. Trouble broke out and in 1680, Glenorchy was ordered by the Privy Council to take his Independent Highland Company and a party of his clan, about 6-700 men in all and suppress the uprising. They were finally met by the Sinclairs and the men of Strathnaver outside Wick. The two sides were equal in strength but at Altmarfich, the Sinclairs were well beaten, losing some 300 men. A truce was declared.

'We wuz robbed!' is a traditional Scottish cry on being beaten. On this occasion the Sinclairs blamed a ship that was driven ashore with a cargo of whisky which had impaired their performance, even suggesting that this had been engineered by the Campbells! Glenorchy garrisoned the area and collected his rents. But unrest continued and the King had second thoughts. He restored the Earldom to Sinclair of Keiss together with the lands. Glenorchy was consoled with the new Earldom of Breadalbane with a string of subsidiary titles which included that of 'Lord Weick'.

I have attempted to demonstrate the title of my talk - that the Campbells were neither nicer nor nastier than their neighbours - just considerably better at it. Marriage clearly played a major part in their expansion, and, if things had gone according to plan, their broad territory would have been even larger. The importance of this is the extra population brought under control and the increase in fighting power that followed. Professor Brian Sykes, who has a holiday cottage on Skye, recently carried out a fascinating DNA experiment to try and find the bloodline of Somerled. He used the MacDonalds, the MacDougalls, the Macalisters and the Skye MacArthurs to see if their traditional descent from Somerled could be proven.

In the event, the same DNA gene was found to dominate all four names - clearly the line of Somerled. Interestingly, the test also showed that in the case of the two largest clans, the MacDonalds and the MacDougalls, the Somerled bloodline accounted for less than thirty per cent of the sample - over seventy per cent being of different stock who had found it expedient to adopt the name. No doubt something similar would apply to other large and successful clans. So it can be seen that marriage aided the Campbells both in extending their landholding and manpower and that it could have done even more than it did.

HFHS STRAYS INDEX

by Alan Ross

To begin these pages may I start by offering an apology to those of you who sent me an email between January and April of this year and who did not receive a reply. Unbeknown to me a lot of my emails were being deleted automatically by the spam filter. I think this has now been rectified, or so I am told, so please send your questions again.

I am continuing with the final part of the list of Strays that have an event registered in the 19th century but excluding the census years of 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891 and 1891.

Surname	Forename	City	Birth Parish	Year	Age	Event	Source
MackENZIE	Donald	INV	Inverness	1878	78	Death	Royal NZ Fencibles 1847 - 1852 / ISBN 0473047160
McLENNAN	George	ROC	Contin	1878	48	Death	Family / Glasgow / LKS
FRASER	William	INV	Contin	1879	48	Death	UCI / Kew / VIC / AUS
CHISHOLM	Marion	INV	Isle of Skye	1879	84	Death	Death / Geelong / Victoria / AUS
MacDONALD	Marion	INV	Isle of Skye	1879	84	Death	Death / Geelong / Victoria / AUS
ROBERTSON	John	INV	Dunachton	1880	71	Death	MI / S AUS
CHISHOLM	Donald	INV	Bracadale	1880	46	Death	Death / Geelong / Victoria / AUS
McARTHUR	Donald	INV	Lochaber	1882	72	Death	Ship Info / Will / S. AUS
MacDONALD	Catherine*	ROC	Contin	1882	87	Death	PR / Christ Church / Redcar / CLD
BRYSON	Jean	ARL	Contin	1882	82	Death	MI / Leskey / King T'ship / ONT / Can
McDONALD	William	INV	Croy	1882	82	Death	St James Cemetery / Hull / Quebec / CAN
MacKAIN	William	CAI	Wick	1882b		Gen info	Family / Auckland / NZ
MANSON	Magnus	CAI	Wick	1883b		Gen info	Family / Ulica / NY / USA
MANSON	William	CAI	Wick	1883b		Gen info	Family / Toronto / CAN
CAMERON	Ewen	INV	Wick	1884	73	Death	M & D Certs / Will / Obit / AUS
HUTCHISON	Alexander	ROC	Contin	1884	78	Death	Dufferin County Archives / Ontario / CAN
BRENNER	Jane McKain	CAI	Wick	1884b		Gen info	Family / Toronto / CAN
McDONALD	James	INV	Lochaber	1885	75	Death	Ship Info / Obit / Penola / S. AUS
MacGREGOR	Hugh	CAI	Clachraggan?	1885		Witness	Dau's Marriage / Mackay / QLD / AUS
MANSON	Catherine	CAI	Wick	1885b		Gen info	Family / Toronto / CAN
SUTHERLAND	James	CAI	Wick	1885	52	Death	MI / Toowong / Brisbane / QLD / AUS
CAMERON	John	INV	Beaulieu	1887	64	Death	MI / Brisbane / QLD / AUS
CORBETT	Alec	ROC	ROC	1887	25	Death	MI / McLeod St / Cairns / QLD / AUS
CORBETT	Alexander	ROC	ROC	1887	25	Death	MI / McLeod St / Cairns / QLD / AUS
GOLLAN	Donald	INV	Culloden	1887	76	Death	Early NZ Engineers by F.W. Furett
CHISHOLM	Duncan	INV	Inverness	1887	70	Death	Death / Nelson / New Zealand
SUTHERLAND	Gorge	CAI	Wick	1887b		Gen info	Family / Hastings / NZ
McDONALD	Catherine	INV	Lochaber	1888	71	Death	Ship Arch / Death Cert / Obit / AUS
MITCHELL	John	ARL	Lochaber	1888		Death	MI / St Andrews / King T'ship / ONT / Can
LEITH	James	SUT	SUT	1889		Death	MI / Knox / Georgina / ONT / Can
KANE	Eileen Ann	INV	Inverness	1889	38	Death	Family / Barrow in Furness / LAN
CAINE	Eileen Ann	INV	Inverness	1889	38	Death	Family / Barrow in Furness / LAN
McLENNAN	Eileen Ann*	INV	Inverness	1889	38	Death	Family / Barrow in Furness / LAN
MacKAY	Ann	CAI	Wick	1889b		Death	Family / Barrow in Furness / LAN
SUTHERLAND	Ann*	CAI	Wick	1889b		Death	Hastings / NZ
BRIMS	Catherine*	CAI	Thurso	1890		Death	Hastings / NZ
ROSE	William	CAI	Wick	1890	68	Death	MI / Brisbane / QLD / AUS
ROSE	Roderick M.	ROC	ROC	1890	84	Death	MI / Coghills Creek / Ballarat / VIC / AUS
McDONALD	James	NAI	Nairn	1890	77	Death	Catawaqui Cemetery / Kingston / Ontario / CAN
McLENNAN	John	ROC	Contin	1890	55	Death	Death / RGO / Queensland / AUS
McINTOSH	Caleb	LKS	Lanark	1890	30	Death	Family / Christchurch / NZ
SHEARER	Alexander	CAI	Wick	1890b		Gen info	Family / NSW Death Reg / AUS

Surname	Forename	Cty	Birth Parish	Year	Age	Event	Source
SUTHERLAND	Donald	CAI	Lybster	1900	80	Death	MI / Hoylake / CHS
MacDONALD	Archibald	INV	Portree, Skye	1900		Witness	MI / Wife's Obit / Coghills Creek, Ballarat / VIC / Aus
MacDONALD	Emily*		Glendonald?	1900	30	Death	MI / Coghills Creek / Ballarat / VIC / Aus
MURCHISON	Emily		Glendonald?	1900	30	Death	MI / Coghills Creek / Ballarat / VIC / Aus
MURCHISON	Malcolm		Glendonald?	1900	30	Witness	MI / Dau's Obit / Coghills Creek / Ballarat / VIC / Aus
SUTHERLAND	Alexander Jane	SUT	Tongue	1900	37	Marriage	Marriage / Islington, London / Metropolitan Police
BRUCE	Henderson Manson*	CAI	Wick	1900b		Gen Info	Family / Chicago / USA
BREMINER	Henderson Manson	CAI	Wick	1900b		Gen Info	Family / Chicago / USA
MacAULY	Janet*	INV	Inverness	1901	80	Death	LCI / Hazelwood / VIC / Aus
ROSS	Annie	ROC	Kilmuir	1901	83	Death	Trairagon / VIC / Aus
ROSE	Annie*			1901	72	Death	MI / Coghills Creek / Ballarat / VIC / Aus
ROSS	Annie	ROC	Kilmuir	1901	72	Death	MI / Coghills Creek / Ballarat / VIC / Aus
BEATON	Annie*	INV	Inverness	1901	83	Death	Trairagon / VIC / Aus
WALDRON	Janet*	INV	Inverness	1901	80	Death	Unrelated Cert Index / Aus
McINTOSH	Janet	INV	Inverness	1901	80	Death	Unrelated Cert Index / Aus
McDONALD	Alexander	INV	Inverness	1901		Death	Cataquai Cemetery / Kingston / Ontario / CAN
CHISHOLM	Roderick	INV	Kilmorack	1901	69	Death	Death / Inverness / INV
CAMERON	Catherine	ROC	Nigg	1902	72	Death	Death / Family / Glasgow / LKS
McLEAN	Hugh	ARL	Bute	1903		Witness	Son's Death / Toowoong / Brisbane / Aus
SHEARER	Isabella	CAI	Bute	1903b		Gen Info	Family / CAN
SUTHERLAND	Marjorie*			1904	76	Death	MI / Hoylake / CHS
STEWART	David Stewart	ANS	Abroath	1904	91	Death	Death / Family / ONT / Can
McLENNAN	Roderick	ROC	Lochath	1904	53	Death	Warcoot / VIC / Aus
McKAY	John	CAI	Wick	1904b		Gen Info	Family / USA
McCALLUM	Christina McV	ARL	Lup?	1905		Death	MI / St Andrews / King T'ship / ONT / Can
BLAIR	Arthur David	INV	Inverness	1905		Birth	Times Colonist / Victoria / BC / CAN
STEWART	James Mitchell	ANS	Lundie	1905	59	Death	Death / Family / ONT / Can
McRAE	Margaret	ROC	Inverinate	1905	75	Death	MI / Milawa / VIC / Aus
MOORE	Margaret*	ROC	Inverinate	1905	75	Death	MI / Milawa / VIC / Aus
McLENNAN	Kenneth	ROC	Contin	1906	68	Death	Family / Southland / NZ
ROBERTSON	Susan*	INV	Kinrara	1906	75	Death	MI / S Aus
McINTYRE	Archibald	ARL	Lochaweside?	1906	50	Death	Town Guide / Barkentville / BC / Can
KENNEDY	Margaret	SCT	Kirkmichael	1906		Birth	Times Colonist / Victoria / BC / CAN
MacDONALD	Capt. John	ROC	Torridon	1906	83	Death	News Obit / Brisbane / Aus
JACK	Donald	ROC	Avoch	1906		Marriage	PR / St Peter's / S Shields / DUR
MUNRO	Christina*	ROC	Contin	1907	80	Death	Family / Christchurch / NZ
FRASER	William	INV	Kiltarity	1907	82	Death	MI / Tebury Hill / WIL
McLEAN	Peter	ARL	Oban	1907		Death	Descendant / Scots Link / NZ & Aus
McLENNAN	Christina	ROC	Contin	1907	80	Death	Family / Christchurch / NZ
MUNRO	John	INV	Beauly	1907	78	Death	MI / Nundah / Brisbane / QLD / Aus
McKAY	Donald	ARL	Kaimies?	1907	68	Death	MI / Toowoong / Brisbane / QLD / Aus
BAIN	William	CAI	Wick	1907b		Gen Info	Family / USA
McKAIN	John (Jack)	CAI	Wick	1907b		Gen Info	Family / NZ
STEWART	Hannah Kidd	ANS	Lurdie	1908	66	Death	Death / Family / ONT / Can
TAYLOR	Elizabeth	INV	Lochaber	1908	77	Death	Clarence Cemetery / Ottawa / Ontario / CAN

SUT	Helmsdale	1890b	Gen Info	Family / CAN
McGREGOR	Elizabeth Gordon	1892	79	MI / Young / NSW / Aus
McDONALD	Dugald Campbell	1892	77	MI / Ontario / Can
CAMERON	Kenneth	1892	66	Death / Family / Glasgow / LKS
CAMERON	Ann	1892	35	Fathers Death / Family / Glasgow / LKS
CAMERON	Helen	1892	33	Fathers Death / Family / Glasgow / LKS
CAMERON	James	1892	31	Fathers Death / Family / Glasgow / LKS
CAMERON	John	1892	29	Fathers Death / Family / Glasgow / LKS
CAMERON	Hugh	1892	27	Fathers Death / Family / Glasgow / LKS
BAIN	Elizabeth	1892b		Family / Aus
McKAIN	Elizabeth	1892b		Family / Auckland / NZ
McKAY	George Grant	1893	66	MI / M'tain View / Vancouver / BC / Can
URQUHART	William John	1893	32	MI / Toowoong / Brisbane / QLD / Aus
McKAY	Alexander	1893		MI / WIL
McKAIN	William	1893b		Family / Toronto / Ontario / CAN
KIRK	William	1894	63	MI / W E?
McAULEY	Kenneth	1894	82	Dufferin County Archives / Ontario / CAN
MILLAR	George	1894	45	Rio De Janeiro - MI / Iver St Peter / BKM
BRUCE	Donald Sutherland	1894b		Family / Chicago / USA
ROSS	Annie*	1895	84	MI / Kerang / VIC / Aus
PLOWMAN	Robert	1895	73	MI / Kerang / VIC / Aus
CAMPBELL	Archibald	1895	51	MI / Townsville / QLD / Aus
CHISHOLM	Kenneth	1895	71	Death / Barrington / NSW / Aus
NICHOLSON	Peleg Hay	1897	71	MI / Memorial Park / Albany / Aus
McLAUGHLIN	Alexander McLean	1897	34	MI / Townsville / QLD / Aus
KNIGHT	Emily	1897	91	Death / Family / ONT / Can
CHISHOLM	Donald Forbes	1897	68	Death / Probably Glasgow / LKS
SHEARER	Jane McKain	1897b		Family / Ipswich / SPK
PETERS	Eliza Ross*	1898		MI / Toowoong / Brisbane / QLD / Aus
RYRIE	Janet*	1898		MI / Husband's Obit / Ballarat / VIC / Aus
RYRIE	William	1898	63	MI / Coghills Creek / Ballarat / VIC / Aus
DUNBAR	Francis Grant Euphemia	1898	67	Dufferin County Archives / Ontario / CAN
MUNRO	John	1898	35	Family / New Zealand
CHISHOLM	John	1898	69	Death / Geelong / Victoria / Aus
McLENNAN	Donald	1898	66	Family / Brunswick / VIC / Aus
BAIN	Elizabeth	1898b		Family / Wellington / NZ
STUART	James William	1899	65	Hamilton Downs Stn / QLD / Aus
GRANT	Alexander	1899	71	MI / W E?
MORRISON	Johanna*	1899	58	MI / Beechworth / VIC / Aus
McBEATH	James Traill	1899		MI / St Judes / Scarborough / ONT / Can
CAMPBELL	Rev. Archibald John	1899	65	Death
WARES	Ellen*	1899		MI / Skagway / Alaska / Can
WATERS	Ellen	1899		Dau's Mar / Perth / Aus
ROBERTSON	John	1899		Dau's Mar / Perth / Aus
McGILLIVRAY	Catherine*	1899	65	Dufferin County Archives / Ontario / CAN
SMITH	Catherine	1899	65	Dufferin County Archives / Ontario / CAN
STEWART	Jane	1899	63	Death / Family / ONT / Can
McDONALD	Angus	1899	71	Family / Swanwater / VIC / Aus
CHISHOLM	Angus	1899	68	Death / Dunedin / New Zealand

That concludes the above lists. The following events were registered in the 20th century, but exclude the census of 1901.

MEMBERS' RESEARCH INTERESTS

Additions/amendments:

2185. Ms Ann E. Beaton, 439 South Rexford Drive, #4 Beverley Hills, CA 90212, U.S.A. Researching **DINGWALL** in Kilmuir Easter, Ross-shire 1760+; **FRASER** and **MUNRO** in Inverness, Inverness-shire 1750+; **ROSS** in Kilmuir Easter 1750+; **SHARP** in Inverness 1750+.

New Members:

0718. Mr Roy F. Cameron, 6a Melbost, Point, Isle of Lewis, HS2 0BG. [rejoining]. Researching **CAMERON** in Kilmornaig, Inverness-shire pre-1890; **FRASER** in Dingwall, Ross-shire pre-1890; **ROSS** in Dornoch, Sutherland and Invergordon, Ross-shire – both pre-1850.

2371. Mr Robert Henderson, 73 Middle Park, Inverurie, Aberdeenshire AB51 4QW. Researching **ROSS** in Dingwall, Ross-shire 1800-1870.

2372. Mrs Kathy Jones, 305 Allsbrook Road, Parksville, British Columbia, Canada V9P 2A8. Researching **SIMPSON** in Contin, Ross-shire 1800-1900.

2373. Ms Simona MacAngus, 'Highbury', Crammond Brae, Tain, Ross-shire IV19 1JG. Researching **M(A)CANGUS**, **M(A)CLEOD**, **SKINNER** and **VASS** in Balintore, Fearn, Hilton, Logie, Shandwick and Tain, Easter Ross – all any date.

2375. Mrs Kirsten McTavish, 32 Charles Crescent, Drymen, Glasgow G63 0BS. Researching **MORRISON** in Islay and Morven, Argyllshire pre-1790; **McGILVRAY** in Mull and Oban, Argyllshire pre-1808; **McPHEE/McFEE** in Islay, Argyllshire and Glasgow, Lanarkshire pre-1850; **McPHERSON** in Glasgow and South Uist, Western Isles pre-1797; **McTAVISH** in Mull and Oban pre-1740.

2376. Mrs A. & Mr R. Roden, 9 Leaton Drive, Wellington, Telford, Shropshire TF1 3HN. Researching **LESLIE** and **REID** in Dornoch, Sutherland; **ROSE** and **McPHAIL** in Ardcloch, Nairnshire; **CORMACK** in Knockbain, Ross-shire; **McKAY** in Dunnet and Wick, Caithness – all pre-1800.

2377. Mrs Jenny Cameron Massey, 38 Wednesbury Drive, Great Sankey, Warrington WA5 3EW. Researching **CAMERON** in Inverness; **FRASER** in Daviot, Dores and Dunlichity – all Inverness-shire 1841+.

2378. Mrs Irene Cameron, 2 Bemersyde Road, Tarbet, Arrochar, Argyll G83 7DF. Researching **CUTHBERT** in Ardersier, Inverness-shire 1750-1900; **RUSSELL** in Elgin, Morayshire 1825-1875.

2379. Mr Colin MacKenzie, 19 Cadzow Street, Motherwell, N. Lanarkshire ML1 3DN. Researching **MACGREGOR** in Ross-shire pre-1878; **MACKENZIE** in Invergordon, Ross-shire pre-1830; **NOBLE** in Invergordon pre-1820; **ROSS** in Balchreich, Ross-shire pre-1874.

2380. Mrs Elizabeth Lanyon, c/o Scott, 'Strathconon', Muir-of-Ord, Ross-shire IV6 7QG. Researching **GILLIES** pre-1841; **McLELLAN** and **McPHERSON** in Glenelg pre-1841 – all in Inverness-shire.

DUNN	James Alexander	ANS	Logie Pert	1908	81	Death	Death / Family / BC / Can
BREMMER	James Alexander	CAI	Keiss	1908	65	Death	Duffryn County Archives / Ontario / CAN
McKAIN	James Anderson	CAI	Wick	1908b		Gen Info	Family / NZ
McINTOSH	Aeneas Alexander	INV	Inverness	1909	83	Death	Family / NSW Death Reg / AUS
SUTHERLAND	Christina Tait	CAI	Wick	1909b		Gen Info	Family / Hastings / NZ
HENDERSON	Billy Roderick	CAI	Contin	1910	89	Death	News / Arrival / Winnipeg / Can
MUNRO	John	ROC	Stornoway	1910	51	Death	Family / Christchurch / NZ
FRASER	John	ROC	Stornoway	1910	53	Death	Arch / Masters & Mates / Wellington / NZ
HENDERSON	Martha	CAI		1910		Gen Info	News / Arrival / Winnipeg / Can
HENDERSON	John	ROC	Avoch	1910	41	Marriage	Marriage / RGO / Queensland / Aus
HENDERSON	George	CAI		1910		Gen Info	Marriage / RGO / Queensland / Aus
FIDDIES	Donald	ARL	Tarbet	1910	85	Death	MI / Beechworth / VIC / Aus
KING	Janet	ROC	Avoch	1910	28	Marriage	Marriage / RGO / Queensland / Aus
BRENNER	Elizabeth Ann Manson	CAI	Wick	1910b		Gen Info	Family / Toronto / CAN
CHISHOLM	Annie Murdoch	INV	Isle of Skye	1911	84	Death	Death / Geelong / Victoria / Aus
McLENNAN	John	ROC	Lochalsh	1911	90	Death	Warracott / VIC / Aus
BRENNER	Mary Henderson	CAI	Wick	1911b		Gen Info	Family / Toronto / Ontario / CAN
McKAIN	Grant	CAI	Wick	1911b		Gen Info	Family / NZ
STEVENSON	John	INV	Gask	1912	69	Death	MI / Brisbane / QLD / Aus
BAIN	Christina Donald	CAI	Wick	1912	90	Photograph	Family / USA
MATHESON	Donald	SUT		1912	95	Death	MI / Tarrawingee / VIC / Aus
FORBES	Christine*	CAI	Wick	1912	50	Photograph	Family / USA
McLEOD	John	INV	Skye	1912	78	Death	Colac / VIC / Aus
McRAE	Alexander	ROC		1912	63	Death	Colac / VIC / Aus
CLARK	Dr. Daniel	INV	Inverness	1912		Death	MI / Forest Lawn / N York / ONT / Can
TAYLOR	Constance L	ARL	Duror	1912	52	Death	PR / Seaton / DEV
BETHUNE	David	INV	Inverness	1913		Death	MI / Daughter / Toowoong / QLD / Aus
CAMERON	Janet*	INV	Lochaber	1913	90	Death	Ship Arch / M & D Cert / Obit / Aus
CROMBIE	Isabella	SUT	Biora	1913		Death	News Report / Accident / Ottawa / Can
CROMBIE	Mabel	SUT	Biora	1913		Death	News Report / Accident / Ottawa / Can
McDONALD	Janet	INV	Lochaber	1913	90	Death	Ship Arch / M & D Cert / Obit / Aus
MORRISON	Jean	CAI	Thurso	1913	25	Marriage	West Perth / Aus
CARRUTHERS	R.W.	INV	Inverness	1913	53	Death	News Obit / Kelowna / BC / Can
GUNN	Angus	CAI	Castletown	1913		Death	News Report / Accident / Ottawa / Can
McKAY	Angus Eric	CAI		1914	84	Death	MI / Tarrawingee / VIC / Aus
McMASTER	Allan	ARL	Corribeg?	1914	81	Death	MI / St Pauls / Kincumber / NSW / Aus
BREMMER	Robert G.	CAI	Keiss	1914	41	Death	Duffryn County Archives / Ontario / CAN
DUNN	Jonathan Simon	ANS	Logie Pert	1914	84	Death	Death / Family / ONT / Can
CHISHOLM	Fredrick	INV	Kilmorack	1914	68	Death	Death / Dunedin / New Zealand
BRENNER	Alexander (Alex)	CAI	Wick	1915b		Gen Info	Family / Toronto / Ontario / CAN
McKILLICAN	James	INV	Ardersier	1915	76	Death	Family / Massey / ONT / Can
McKAY	Margaret T.*	CAI	Dunbeath	1916	38	Death	MI / Toowoong / Brisbane / QLD / Aus
STEWART	Janet J.	ANS	Lundie	1916	81	Death	Death / Family / ONT / Can
HUGHES	Kate Campbell	INV	Inverness	1916	76	Death	MI / Young / NSW / Aus
BRENNER	William	CAI	Wick	1916b		Gen Info	Family / Toronto / Ontario / CAN
CHISHOLM	Manson	INV	Bracadale	1917	79	Death	Death / Geelong / Victoria / Aus
GUNN	John	CAI		1917	93	Death	MI / Tarrawingee / VIC / Aus
BAILLIE	Doigna* Capt. Alexander Peter	INV	Inverness	1917	79	Death	PR / Avon?

2381. Mrs Margaret J. Feltham-Fletcher, Dalwinory House, Charriere Nicolle, St. Lawrence, Jersey, C. I. JE3 1HJ. Researching **GRANT** in Easter Lettoch c1800 and **ROBERTSON-GRANT** in Strathspey area – both Inverness-shire.

2382. Mrs Vera Oliver, 17 Swanston Field, Whitechurch-on-Thames, Reading, Berks RG8 7HP. Researching **FINLAYSON** 1750-1875; **GOLLAN** 1700-1875 – both in in Fodderty Ross & Cromarty.

2383. Mr & Mrs C. Liebenrood, 126 Bouverie Avenue South, Salisbury, Wilts SP2 8EA. Researching **FRASER**, **INGLIS** and **JAMESON** in Inverness, 1700-1900; also in Inverness, **McFARLANE**, **ROBERTSON** and **WILSON** 1800-1900; **IRELAND** any place and date. Particular interest in James **FRASER** of Gortuleig [Gorthleck?] founder of **IRELAND** and **FRASER** in Mauritius; also **INGLIS** family of Kingsmillis.

2384. Mr Graham E. MacDonell, 15 Moray Park Lane, Culloden, Inverness IV2 7RJ. Researching **CAMERON** (Erracht and Lochiel); **CHISHOLM**; **FRASER** (Lovat); **GRANT** (Freuchie); **MACDONALD** (Glencoe); **MACDONELL** (Glengarry and Keppoch); **MACINTOSH**, **MACLEAN**, **MACKENZIE**, **MACLEOD**; **STEWART** (Appin) – all in the Great Glen area, 1200-date.

2385. Mr Neil MacAlpine, The Stables, Mountboy, by Montröse, Angus DD10 9TN. Researching **MACALPINE** in Newton Meams, E. Renfrewshire c1850; **GILMOUR** in Cromarty, Ross & Cromarty c1850.

2386. Mrs Brenda Whitaker, 36 Birkin Lane, Temple Normanton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire S42 5DD. Researching **LEVACK** in Caithness 1850-1950; **NICOLSON** and **RIACH** in Nairn, Nairnshire 1800-1900.

2387. Mr Andrew Coltart, 7 Limefield Crescent, Bathgate, West Lothian EH48 1RG. Researching **BANNERMAN** in Fearn, Ross-shire and Kidonan and Loth, Sutherland; **BEATON/BETHUNE** in Ainess, Ross-shire; **MACDONALD** in Nigg, Ross-shire; **McLEOD** in Gairloch, Ross-shire; **WILSON** in Rosskeen, Ross-shire – all 1790+.

2388. Mrs Ann Raffan, 21 Manfield Wynd, Tain, Ross-shire IV19 1LL. Researching **MACSONALD** and **SUTHERLAND** in Brora, Golspie and Helmsdale – all Sutherland 1800-1900.

2389. Mr D. & Mrs S. Selkirk, Logie Cottage, 13 Culburnie, Kiltarity, Inverness-shire IV4 7JJ. Researching **CAMERON** in Erchless & Kilmorack, pre-1800; **CAMPBELL** in Kiltarity 1820-1900; **MACKAY** in Inverness 1901-date – all in Inverness-shire.

2390. Mrs C. Shenton, 5 South Street, Garlieston, Newton Stewart, Wigtownshire DG8 8BH. Researching **KENNEDY** in Applecross, Ross-shire 1700-1900 and in Kiltarity, Inverness-shire 1820-1850.

2391. Ms D. Gillespie, Cairngorm Lodge, Glenmore, Aviemore PH22 1QY. Researching **BROUSTER** in Grange, Banffshire 1705+; **FRASER** in Inverness, Inverness-shire c1745; **LAMB** in Perth, Perthshire c1790; **MILNE** in Nigg c1746 and St. Cyrus c1822 – both in Kincardine; **POLSON** in Aberdeen c1736 and Old Machar c1767 – both Aberdeen-shire; **RHYND** in Aberdeen c1811 and in Angus c1770; **SMITH** in Grange 1650-1780 and in Inverness 1739-1770; **SPRUNT** in Brechin, Angus c1638 and in Caputh, Perthshire 1689-1773; **TAYLOR** in Aberdeen c1840.

2392. Mrs Gladys M. Lehmann, 4011 South Sheridan Avenue, Tacoma, Pierce, WA 98418-2502, U. S. A. Researching **FORBES** in Inverness, Inverness-shire 1730-1804; **McBEAN** in Dore, Inverness-shire and Inverness, 1740-1804; **McKENZIE** in Inverness and in Redcastle, Ross & Cromarty – 1730-1804; **STODDARD** in Inverness 1740-1804.

2393. Mrs Joyce Laing, 40 St. Nicholas Drive, Banchory, Kincardineshire AB31 5YG. Researching **CAMERON** in Portserra (Reay) Caithness/Sutherland 1700-date; **MACKAY** and **NOBLE** in Ainess, Ross-shire 1700-1850; **TAYLOR** in Caithness 1850-date; also in Inverness 1850-1900 and Cromarty and Rosemarkie, Ross & Cromarty 1750-date.

2394. Mr Tommy G. Semple, 60 Beechwood Avenue, Fairhill, Hamilton ML3 8HB. Researching **CHISHOLM** and **FRASER** in Inverness, Kirkehill and Kiltarity, Inverness-shire – 1700-1900.

2395. Ms Anne Cameron, Balmacaan Farm, Drummadrochit, Inverness-shire IV63 6UP. Researching **CAMERON** in Kilmallie, Argyllshire and Kilmornivaig, Inverness-shire – 1775-date; **GRAY** in Lochaber, Inverness-shire 1855-date; **KERR** in Sutherland 1775-1890; **MACDONALD** in Ross-shire 1855-date; **McPHEE** in Kilmallie and Torosay 1800-1901; **MACRAE** in Kintail, Sutherland 1775-date; **PARK** in Boleskine and Dumfries, Dumfriesshire – 1775-date.

Charges to address etc

0068. Mrs Joan Milne, 20 Newmains Road, Kirkliston EH29 9AL.

1163. Mr Jim Bailey, 8 Lios Rua, Cahermoneen, Tralee, Co. Kerry, Eire

2067. Mr John Finlayson, 19 Drummond Road, Inverness IV2 4NB.

2189. Mr Geoff Dixon, Tollitt House, Westminster Avenue, Chester CH4 8JB.

2274. Mrs Rachel M. Wallace, 100 Barnton Park Avenue, Edinburgh EH4 6HE.

Resignations

1995. Mr Kenneth Dixon.

Deaths

0068. Mrs Jean Weir. [Membership continued by Mrs Joan Milne – see above]

1202. Mr Alexander Fraser. [Membership continued by his widow, Mrs Kathleen M. Fraser]

1492. Mr William E. Maeers.

1647. Mr David Williams.

E-MAIL ADDRESSES Amendments highlighted by **

Name & Member No.	E-mail address
Jim Bailey - 1163	jimbj@eircom.net

John Bird - 2151 **
 Ms Anne Cameron - 2395
 Mrs Irene Cameron - 2378
 Roy F Cameron - 718
 Andrew Coltart - 2387
 Geoff Dixon - 2189
 Mrs Margaret Feltham-Fletcher - 2381
 Ms D Gillespie - 2391
 Robert Henderson - 2371
 Mrs Kathy Jones - 2372
 Mrs Laurel Lahay - 1878 **
 Mrs Joyce Laing - 2393
 Mrs Elizabeth Lanyon - 2380
 Mrs Gladys Lehmann - 2392
 Colin & Anne Liebenrood - 2383
 Neil MacAlpine - 2385
 Ms Simona MacAngus - 2373
 Ms Caroline MacDonald - 869
 Graham MacDonell - 2384
 Colin MacKenzie - 2379
 Mrs Kirsten McTavish - 2375
 Terence Mason - 2068
 Mrs Jenny Massey - 2377
 Mrs Alexandra Norton - 1309 **
 Gordon & Ann Roden - 2376
 Laurence Ross - 1415 **
 David Selkirk - 2389
 Tommy Semple - 2394
 Mrs Ethne Smith - 2091
 Mrs Brenda Whitaker - 2386

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QUERIES

Members' Queries are published free of charge; non-members will be charged £1 per item. Queries should be as clear, concise and specific as possible. Readers who reply to an enquirer directly are asked to send a copy of their answer to the editor for publication.

1109. **MACKAY/INCH:** My great-grandmother, Barbara INCH (b. Elgin 1850), married George MACKAY (born c1844) on 16 Nov. 1883. They lived in Inverness and George was a cabman. They had four children that I know of: - Elizabeth, born c1889; George, born c1890; Catherine, born c1895 and Donald, born c1896. Barbara died 2 Feb. 1929 at 7 King Street, Inverness and son Donald was the informant. George died 3 Dec. 1919 and son George, living at 5 Foyers Road, Kinlochleven, was the informant. Any information on this family would be much appreciated. - David & Shona Selkirk, Logie Cottage, 13 Culburnie, Kiltarity, Inverness-shire IV4 7JJ. (e-mail) davidselkirk@btinternet.com.

1110. **ROSS/DICKSON:** Seeking information on George ROSS, born Cromarty 1802 and his wife Janet DICKSON born c1811 Miltown, Kilmuir Easter. She was the daughter of James DICKSON (plasterer) and Jannet McKENZIE, Kilmuir Easter. Both died Cromarty and he was a Prison Keeper and she a Prison Matron

at the Institution. He was a soldier in the 93rd Regiment and a Chelsea Pensioner. They had 7 children as follows: Jessie; Christina; James; George; Sarah; Rebecca and William Wilkie. Anyone connect to the children of this family? - Anne MacKintosh, 12 Blarmore Avenue, Inverness, IV3 8QU (e-mail) mackintosh755@btinternet.com.

1111. **MACLEOD:** I am trying to trace any relatives/ ancestors of John MACLEOD, mason, born 1801 in Newton, Rosskeen. He appears in the 1851 census living at 36 High Street, Invergordon with his wife Mary STEWART, born 1805, and their children - David (10), Mary (7), Isabella (5) and John (2). - Alyssum P Ross, Danaly, 17 Green Drive, Inverness IV2 4EX. (e-mail) alyross@hotmail.com.

1112. **McLEAN:** I'm submitting this query on behalf of the Campbell River Genealogy Society in British Columbia, Canada. Every year we instigate a competition or 'quest' where a small team research the 'brick wall' genealogy of one of our society members. The group is given two months to complete the task and present their findings at one of our monthly meetings. They are finding it a challenge to research the elusive Hector McLEAN of Inverness. He was the g.g. grandfather of one of our members, Marilyn Hisden. A chapter from a book on B.C. pioneers states that Hector was a captain with the 42nd Highlanders who fought under Abercrombie on the Nile and under Moore and Wellington in Spain. Hector McLEAN married Catherine ROSS on Oct 14th, 1806 and they had at least six children born between 1808 and 1822 (Margaret, Donald, Walter, Elizabeth, Ann & Catherine). After viewing the Inverness Parish Records, we discovered that Hector was listed as a pensioner on one record and as a tailor on another. Hector's wife, Catherine ROSS was reportedly from Tain, Ross & Cromarty. If the Scottish naming pattern was followed, it is likely that Catherine's parents were Walter ROSS & Elspet McLEOD who were married on May 7th, 1779 in Ross & Cromarty with Catherine ROSS being born on April 27th, 1780 and her brother Donald ROSS being born on Oct. 21st, 1782. Elizabeth McLEAN, (the daughter of Hector McLEAN & Catherine ROSS) was baptised on June 18th 1816 and attended a school for girls in Inverness. Elizabeth McLEAN, the g.g. grandmother of Marilyn HILSDEN, subsequently immigrated to Ontario, Canada in the 1840s and married Archibald FERGUSON of Glasgow. The quest team must present their findings on June 4th. If anyone can assist with information on this family and/or the military records for Hector McLEAN it would be very much appreciated. Any additional information on the school for girls in Inverness would also be a bonus. According to Elizabeth McLEAN's sampler, her teacher's name was Mrs. PICTON when Elizabeth McLEAN attended the school in 1829. - Laurel Lahay. (e-mail) lahay@shaw.ca.

1113. **KENNEDY/MCKENZIE:** Seeking information on the family of Murdoch KENNEDY, who was born c1810 in Applecross to Duncan KENNEDY and Margaret KENNEDY nee KENNEDY. He was married to a Catherine McKENZIE, but may have been married more than once. He was a Free Church teacher and was in the 1841 census in Kiltarity, Inverness-shire. From 1851-1890 he was living at Croft-na-Croich in Killearman, Ross-shire. - Mrs Christine Shenton, 5 South Street, Gailleston, Newton Stewart, Wigton-shire DG8 8BH