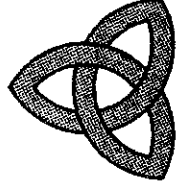


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EDITORIAL

July and early August are always the busiest time for those of us involved with clan societies, and this "Year of Homecoming" has been particularly hectic since Lord Sempill's Edinburgh extravaganza called into being a whole host of gatherings that would not normally have occurred in the same year. Thus it was that I attended, in quick succession, gatherings of Clan MacMillan (held in the Greenock area 27-29 July), Clan Cameron (the Fort William area 30 July-2 August), and Clan Chattan (here at home in the Inverness area 5-8 August). The last over-lapped with Clan Mackenzie's annual appearance at the Strathpeffer Highland Games - held in the grounds of the chief's home - which this year extended into the Sunday with a very successful Tea and Poetry party in the castle. Though I was too exhausted after all that to attend the last event, our treasurer John Durham and his wife Beryl went to it - just because it sounded like a pleasant way to spend the afternoon (since, so far as I know neither have any Mackenzie connections) - and report that they thoroughly enjoyed it.

All three of the gatherings that I attended were memorable, each in their different ways. The MacMillans for a service held in the ruins of the chapel at Kilmory Knap (at the end of a dead end road on the shores of Loch Sween) which houses the beautifully preserved 15th century Celtic cross commemorating *Alastair Mor MacMhaolain a Chnag* - an event that was topped off with tea served to this busload of strangers from around the world by a very generous family renting the neighbouring holiday cottage. The Camerons for the kind reception accorded me following a presentation on Highland genealogy - which kept me on my feet most of the next day answering questions when John Durham and I hosted an HFHS table there - though their enthusiasm was nothing to that of the midges on Loch Arkaig when the chief and I took some MacMillans to the cairn the clan had built seven years ago to commemorate the great emigration to Canada of 1802. The most memorable of all however has to have been the imaginative anniversary celebrations of the Clan Chattan Bond of 1609 put on by Allan Maclean of Dochgarroch and his superb team of organisers. The significance of the event was highlighted by Allan's article in the last Journal; and I'm delighted to say the City of Inverness, who laid on a Civic Reception, and Eden Court, where the re-signing of the Bond took place, both rose to the occasion magnificently.

All three of these clans are connected in their history and genealogy, with the MacMillans providing what was for centuries the missing link between them - missing because deliberately written out of the history of Clan Chattan as told by the shennachie of its later "captains", the Mackintoshes. They earned the ability to rewrite Clan Chattan history through their defeat of the MacMillans, who had at one stage also been the clan's "captains", in a long-running feud which hit the headlines in 1396 when the two kindreds battled it out in front of king and courtiers at Perth, and which culminated in "The Palm Sunday Massacre" of 1430. The family that benefited from this fatal split in the old Clan Chattan - which had originally been an immensely powerful and far-flung west coast kindred - were the Camerons of Lochiel, who moved into the power vacuum left in Lochaber by the defeat of the MacMillans and their cousins and the associated move of the Mackintoshes and their allies into Badenoch and Strathnairn. The Camerons however inherited, along with control of the old Clan Chattan lands there, the feud with the captains of the new Clan Chattan; and this was to be the central feature of the histories of both clans until brought to an end in 1665, when the Earl of Argyll, with typical Campbell cunning (a skill of course shared with other very successful clans - such as the Mackenzies!), mediated a settlement that left him as the feudal superior of the lands long fought over between Lochiel and Mackintosh.

It's appropriate that in the year of these gatherings and when Clan Chattan in particular are marking a special anniversary, all this history is being revisited with the publication this autumn of a new edition of the Kinrara MS history of the Mackintoshes - edited by the very distinguished clan historian Jean Munro - and the reprint as a single booklet of papers on the Origins of Clan Chattan and "The Battle of the Clans" that I gave to the Gaelic Society of Inverness some years ago (now updated in the light of significant new information). Details of both publications will appear in the next Highland Family History Society Journal.

Graeme Mackenzie

BIGAMY, FORNICATION, AND HANDFEASTING

by Norma and Lucy Dickinson

These are the stories of three women from one crofting family in Rogart during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Women in the highlands of Scotland lived and died without being recorded or mentioned in lists as they did not join the army, or navy and they did not usually hold tenancies. They were mentioned in the register of births and marriages and, at a later date, their deaths were also registered. Other than their births, marriages and deaths, women's lives were not recorded and, since most were illiterate, they did not write letters or diaries. It was only when women came into contact with the church or the legal system for misdemeanours that their names were recorded for posterity.

The church was the sole arbiter of morals and the members (men only) of the Kirk Session of each parish kept an eagle eye on the women of the parish for fornication and adultery: *"in short, one would think there was no sin according to them (the clergy) but Fornication, or any other Virtue besides keeping the Sabbath"*. This was what Burt said in his "Letters from the Highlands" in the 1730s and it was still true 100 years later.

These three women were from one family, the Leslies of Inchcape, Rogart, and both sexual and marital misfortunes brought them to the attention of the Kirk Session and the Presbytery. They were Mairead (Margaret) Leslie (born 1769), Barbara Leslie (born c1795), and Margaret Mary Leslie (born 1824). Both Barbara and Margaret Mary were nieces of Mairead (Margaret).

BIGAMY

Margaret (Mairead) Leslie was brought in front of the presbytery of Dornoch in 1795, with her husband, Donald Sutherland, accused of bigamy. The minutes of the presbytery of Dornoch state:

The said Donald Sutherland, a married man whose wife, Margaret Morgan, it appears by the testimony of Captain William MacDonald of the 2nd Fencible Regiment is still alive, had for some time past co-habited with the said Margaret Leslie under pretence that they were married lawfully at Inverness some time at the beginning of last autumn. The parties being summoned to the meeting to account for their conduct, declared before the Presbytery that they were married as above, but could give no account of the person by whom they pretended that their marriage had been solemnized. A paper produced by the said Donald Sutherland, in the name of Marriage Lines, which upon perusal by the Presbytery found not at all to their purpose ... it bears that the parties had been married by one of the ministers of that place [Inverness], yet it is not signed by any minister or session clerk nor person who appears to know how to write ... The Presbytery therefore consider him [Donald Sutherland] chargeable with the Crime of Bigamy. They accordingly appoint Mr. Urquhart, Minister of Rogart to order the said Donald Sutherland and Margaret Leslie to separate forthwith and they farther recommend to Mr. Urquhart to apply to the Sheriff-Substitute of this county to take cognizance of the matter and to engage His Majesty's advocate for Scotland to carry on the prosecution for Bigamy against the said Donald Sutherland according to the law.

Extract from the minutes of the Presbytery of Dornoch: at Dornoch, 24th November 1795.

There are all kinds of questions that could be asked about the above extract from the presbytery minutes. For example:

- Why was the word of one man, Captain William MacDonald, enough to cause all this turmoil? Was he telling the truth? What was his motivation?
- What about Margaret Morgan's whereabouts? Why was she not ordered to appear?
- Why was there an assumption from the beginning that Donald Sutherland was lying?
- Was the document they produced simply a badly done forgery? Who had sold it to them?
- Had Margaret Leslie and Donald Sutherland gone before a celebrator of irregular marriage? Or, had they made up the whole story about being married in Inverness?

That there were various types of marriage in Scotland has been documented in detail. The essence of marriage was declared in the 12th century as free consent of both spouses witnessed by two people. In Scotland, after the Reformation, the Church of Scotland decided that banns and a ceremony in church were necessary to consummate marriage. However, many Kirk Sessions preferred to cling to the older more informal pre-Reformation ways. In the west of Scotland couples often came to the Kirk Session and stated they had contracted to one another whereupon the Kirk Session made them sign a declaration and the marriage was dated from that point. In other parts of Scotland e.g. Edinburgh and Leith there were "celebrators of irregular marriages" who were actually just witnesses to the declaration, though they often recited prayers and read from the bible as in a church ceremony as well. These marriages were also supposed to be registered before the Kirk Session before they were lawful. The Church of Scotland preferred to recognise only those marriages that took place in front of a minister or those irregular marriages which were presented for recognition to a Kirk Session as it had a strong desire to control all aspects of life and society.

The appearance of lawful marriage was obviously extremely important to Donald Sutherland as he had, apparently, been prepared to get a marriage document forged. It is unlikely that Donald Sutherland was tried for bigamy as historians state that there is no legal record of any 'common' bigamists being referred to criminal justice until 1814.

However, there is little doubt that the couple would have been severely reprimanded by the minister, Mr. Urquhart of Rogart and expected to separate immediately. It is possible that they did separate; if they had refused to separate they would probably have been, at worst, excommunicated or, at best, called back to the Kirk Session to explain themselves. We are unfortunately unable to follow this up as the Rogart Kirk Session records are not available for this period.

No more is known about the fate of Mairead Leslie; she could have lived the rest of her life quietly, without desire to draw more attention to herself. She possibly remained single as there is no mention of her marrying in the records or having children. It is also possible that the couple left Sutherland altogether and went somewhere they were not known and lived happily together. In the turmoil of the Napoleonic Wars it would have been easy for them to vanish, particularly if his regiment was sent to the continent.

FORNICATION

Barbara Leslie, the daughter of William Leslie and his first wife, Christian, was born c1795; in 1816 she was summoned to the presbytery of Dornoch. Her crime was seen as more serious than that of Margaret Leslie; she was accused of fornication. As Brown (1997: 70-72) states

in cases where sessions had a choice of believing either a man or a woman, they tended to believe the man. They often disbelieved the woman's evidence even when there was no contradictory account ... if a woman denied that she was pregnant, or that she had had or attempted an abortion, or that she had committed infanticide, then it was known for Kirk Sessions to order that her

breasts be milked for 'evidence' ... if a woman refused to reveal the father of an illegitimate child, Kirk Sessions of both Establishment and dissent frequently ordered that she be interrogated as to his identity during the pains of childbirth ... When it came to punishment women also suffered more severely. They were convicted of fornication more often than men.

It appears that the Kirk Sessions were almost obsessive about this 'crime' and spent much of their time 'investigating' fornication cases. Brown comments,

The overwhelming majority of cases in Established and dissenting Kirk Sessions before 1850 were for fornication ... Fornication was the bread and butter of session business With fornication cases regularly taking a year - and sometimes several years - to complete, many Kirk Sessions were continuously engrossed with the sexual exploits of their parishioners ...

It was necessary that the woman be pregnant or for a child to have been born before the Kirk Session could accuse women (or men) of fornication. According to Boyd (1980: 10) the desire of the Kirk Sessions to interrogate and to punish fornicators often led to the crime of infanticide. Women would kill their child rather than be subjected to the humiliation and degradation of the Kirk's interrogations; this surely demonstrates the extent of disgrace and terror felt by the women who felt it better to kill their child rather than face the Kirk Session.

E. Richards in his book 'Patrick Sellar and the Highland Clearances' comments that at the same time as the trial of Patrick Sellar at the Inverness circuit 1816 there were two women tried for infanticide; one was committed for future trial the other was sentenced to eight months in Dornoch jail.

Barbara Leslie, however, was not one of those desperate unhappy women who killed her child; though her family would have disapproved they seem to have been prepared to support her. She was summoned to the presbytery whilst pregnant meaning that she would have had to walk ten miles over the hills to Dornoch and back. On the 26th of November 1816, the minutes of the presbytery of Dornoch state:

In consequence of a dilation given in a former meeting of session, hearing that Barbara Leslie, residing at Rossal, was with child in fornication and the said Barbara Leslie being cited to this Diet appeared and on interrogation declared that she was with child and that Donald Leslie, son of George Leslie residing in Rossal, was the father of her pregnancy.

Donald Leslie, a cousin of Barbara's, denied being the father or of having 'carnal knowledge' of her. However, it appears that contrary to the normal practice of believing the man in such cases, the Presbytery of Dornoch were not convinced of his innocence; it seems that Donald Leslie was not completely clear in his denial; the presbytery minutes comment that he was "very unclear and hesitating". Both Barbara and Donald were called back to the presbytery on the 4th of August 1817 and were separately "re-examined" and then "confronted, cross-examined and interrogated". Both kept to their original stories and the presbytery referred the case back to the Kirk Session of Rogart. The Kirk Session of Rogart were given the authority to serve Donald Leslie with a copy of the oath of expurgation which, if he did not admit his guilt, was to be read out in front of the congregation. The minutes go on to say that if this happens then Barbara Leslie is to be "exhorted to tell who the real partner to her guilt" is. From what is known about these cases it is reasonable to assume that both Barbara and Donald Leslie would have been degraded and humiliated by the interrogations of both the Presbytery and the Kirk Session.

Scarcely had that furore died down when on 24th of November 1818 Barbara Leslie was once again summoned to the presbytery of Dornoch, because she was once again pregnant. The minutes of this meeting state,

Compeared, also by reference from the Kirk Session of Rogart, Barbara Leslie, an unmarried young woman, guilty of relapse in fornication.

The minutes go on to quote the Rogart Kirk Session minutes of the 30th of August 1818. She was interrogated again and this time named John Leslie (another cousin) as the father. John Leslie is described as a pensioner living at Inschape (sic). John Leslie denied being the father and the Kirk Session recalled both John and Barbara Leslie back to be further interrogated. They give the reason for the recall as being because of the "peculiar circumstances ... the parties being full cousins and this woman having had her first child with another cousin in the same place".

The session summoned them again on the 20th of September. Barbara Leslie admitted to having a female child on the 6th of September. John Leslie, however, was cleared of being the father of this child as he "was not in the country at a period in which he could, in the course of nature be the father of the child in question".

Barbara Leslie then changed her story and accused someone of raping her; when further confronted she says that the rapist was like Donald Leslie (the man she accused of being the father of her first child). The presbytery did not accept this. They submitted her to a long and particular examination (we may assume that it was also enthusiastic and prurient). However, in their words she continued to display "the same talent for contradiction and prevarication as above". Finally she named a John Mackay as the father; he had emigrated to America and therefore was beyond the reach of the Kirk Session and the presbytery.

The Presbytery chose to reject all her claims and concluded "that the real father of her child was such a near relative as that it was not lawful to have carnal knowledge of him even by marriage." We may assume that this accusation of incest was based on gossip from Rogart but it is interesting that the man is not named in this accusation.

Barbara's 'evidence' was contradictory; she lied openly to the Kirk Session and subsequently to the presbytery of Dornoch. The result of this was excommunication. It was unusual for anyone to be excommunicated for fornication. Apparently, excommunication was rarely pronounced in cases such as this. Perhaps she was excommunicated because of all the lying and because she had been found guilty of fornication twice. Maybe the presbytery of Dornoch was more reactionary than most. The presbytery decided that

So many and such contradictory statements as to the father of her child, delating one man after another, led the Presbytery to conclude that the real father of her child was such a near relative as that it was not lawful to have carnal knowledge connection with, even by marriage, and that she therefore wished to conceal him, by delating others who were not guilty.

Minutes of the Presbytery of Dornoch, 24th November 1818.

It is impossible not to have enormous sympathy for Barbara Leslie, who was not only humiliated and degraded by the Kirk Sessions and the presbytery but she was also excommunicated. The suggestion that incest was involved is interesting - was there local gossip which led to this conclusion or was it malicious lies emanating from the Kirk Session? However, who the father(s) of her children were and whether Barbara Leslie was forced into incest (or, took part consensually) will never be known. Her first child is not officially mentioned again; the second child, a daughter, was named Barbara Rossal, not Leslie (after the place where Barbara Leslie had lived for some time) by the order of the Kirk Session. This was presumably intended as an additional humiliation by refusing to let her use her own name.

Unfortunately the Kirk Session minutes of Rogart have not been deposited in the National Archives of Scotland so we cannot follow up this story. However, we do know that at some

point, circa 1825, Barbara was excommunicated by the Kirk Session. We know this because the presbytery minutes, which have been deposited in the National Archives, state that she was allowed back into the church in 1832 after seven years (see below). However, the minutes did not record her excommunication in 1825. It is possible that not all excommunications were recorded; however, there is a reference in 1830 to a decree of Higher Excommunication against a woman and her maternal uncle (he went off to America leaving her to face the humiliation alone). Perhaps only more serious cases were recorded?

The story of Barbara Leslie has a somewhat happier ending than beginning. In 1832 she was once again the subject of a presbytery of Dornoch deliberation. This time she was asking to be allowed back into the church; the appeal for Barbara Leslie was made on her behalf by the minister of Rogart.

The petitioner is now upward of seven years totally excluded from the bosom of the Church; and consequently in a state of indescribable misery, arising from a complication of distressful circumstances - the horror of being publicly abandoned by the Church, the irresistible conviction that she is a sinner and the deep melancholy upon her mind that the Presbytery will neither believe her own testimony of the facts or consider her worthy of the trouble of investigating them, at the distance of fourteen years.

Minutes from the Presbytery of Dornoch, 3rd April 1832.

The reason given for her desire to be allowed back to church at this time was her (apparent) plans to go to Upper Canada. The presbytery decided to allow her back into church and ordered that the minister of Rogart tell his congregation that she had been absolved; they also state that they would all do the same with their own congregations.

It is worth noting the timescale of these events; in 1816 Barbara Leslie appeared before the Presbytery for the second accusation of fornication and she was then remitted to the Rogart Kirk Session. In 1832 it says she has been excommunicated for seven years but it was fourteen years since the events she was accused of. What went on between 1818 and 1825 when she was excommunicated? Did the Rogart Kirk Session summon her every so often when there was nothing exciting happening and question her again and again?

Of her second child, Barbara Rossal, there is no more mention of her after her birth. There is no mention of either child in either the first census of 1841 or in the death register. It is possible that they died or went to Canada with the other members of the Leslie family.

Family lore has Barbara Leslie as being involved in illicit whisky distilling. Of course Rogart was notorious for whisky distilling and smuggling. In 1916 Patrick Sellar wrote that "Rogart is entirely packed and crammed with Whisky Smugglers. Excepting Rhien, there is not one in it which is not paid very much by the profits of this illegal traffic" (Adam 1972 Volume one: 180). A close relation of ours, Catherine Bowran, wrote her memories of family lore in 1958 and relates that

There was ... a small house ... where the famous Barbara Leslie lived. She was a maiden lady who lived with her nephew at Inchcape Barbara and her nephew were expert at making whisky. One day they spied a gauger riding along. There was only one door to the house and they could not remove the keg, maturing in the ingle-neuk, in time as the rider was fast approaching so mistress Barbara lifted her voluminous skirts round her waist, sat on the keg of whisky, then draped her skirts gracefully around her.

"Yes you may search the house" the gauger was told by the nephew "but you will not disturb my poor old aunt Barbara who is a cripple and deaf as well". The gauger was not worried about the dear old lady who continued her knitting quite oblivious to all going on around her. His search was fruitless and soon he took his departure and the keg of whisky was gently moved a

little nearer to the peat fire to resume its maturing. Later, the same whisky was shipped at the Little Ferry to a destination in London.

It is good to see that Barbara Leslie was still a redoubtable and defiant woman in her old age who was still displaying the same 'talent for contradiction and prevarication' as the presbytery described her as having in her younger days.

HANDBASTING

The third woman of this story is Margaret Mary Leslie (born 1825) the daughter of James and Margaret Mackay Leslie. Her story begins when she was working for Mr Robert Innes of Thrumster in Caithness. Through Robert Innes held the estate of Thrumster he spent much of his time at Craikraig (near Brora), an estate that belonged to his mother, Margaret Clunes. He married Henrietta Sinclair of Hempriggs, who died shortly after the birth of their daughter, also called Henrietta, in 1836.

Before his marriage and as a widower Robert had several children; he was not married to their mothers but he handfasted them and there are various legal letters about this among the Thrumster papers. Margaret Mary Leslie and the Laird of Thrumster were handfasted. We know that they were handfasted as this is part of the known family history and the documents relating to the handfasting were in existence until quite recently.

I. F. Grant (1997) states that "One reads about the old Highland custom of 'handfasting'. A couple arranged to live together by private agreement ... sometimes for a year and, if the woman became pregnant, a proper marriage was usual if not obligatory". Margaret Bennett (1998), however, comments that handfasting was once common in the Highlands and that if a child were born to the couple and they decided not to marry after the year of living together, it was the responsibility of the father to care for the child and no stigma attached to the mother. Much of the literature states that handfasting died out shortly after the Reformation. However, this does not seem to be the case in Caithness as we know that Robert Innes was handfasted to several women and paid for the upkeep of their children.

There is an extensive literature on handfasting and a considerable amount of disagreement as to whether or not it was a trial marriage or a betrothal with a promise of future marriage. It is sometimes claimed that handfasting is a remnant of the medieval Scandinavian heritage of the north of Scotland. As we discussed in the section on bigamy, Scotland's marriage customs were somewhat confused and the traditions surrounding handfasting were no exception. Even as late as 1870 the official document of registration of marriage contained a category for irregular marriages. Handfasting was finally outlawed by the 1939 Marriage (Scotland) Act, but it had probably died out in Scotland many years before this.

Family history says that Robert Innes of Thrumster came to a rather ignominious end as he died by falling off his horse after having drunk too much. But we do not know how true this is. Margaret Mary Leslie and her son were back home with her parents when he died. Her son was born in Sept 1852 and Robert Innes, his father, died in Jan 1853. He had not been prepared to stigmatise her with having an illegitimate child and handfasting offered what was still an acceptable solution for him and a face-saving device for her. Traditionally it was the responsibility of the father to provide for any children born to a handfasted couple. The boy was named Robert Innes after his father (he had several half brothers all called Robert Innes too). The Innes estate lived up to its responsibilities by paying a small pension which enabled Margaret Mary to pay her son's apprenticeship to a stone mason. However, the Innes estate lawyers described him as 'illegitimate'.

Previously we have been critical of the attitudes of the church towards women who were not legally married and had children e.g. Barbara Leslie. The Register of Births for the Free

Church of the parish of Rogart categorises children as 'lawful', 'illegitimate' or 'antenuptial'. However, the child Robert Innes is registered without any qualifying adjective as 'son of Robert Innes' which is unusual.

Between the years of 1843 to 1854 and from 1874 to 1892, the years covered by this Free Church register, there are 453 lawful births, 12 illegitimate births, 2 antenuptial births and 4 births. The four 'births' are all between 1851 and 1853 and were probably children who were born to 'irregular' marriages / handfasted couples. Because there is no further mention of the category 'births' or 'antenuptial births' after 1853, we wonder whether irregular marriage and handfasting had gone from Rogart and that area after this date.

Clearly the documentation relating to the handfasting was sufficient for Margaret Mary Leslie not to be branded a fornicator and her child illegitimate by the Free Church. Did it help that shortly after the baby was born, Robert Innes of Thrumster was dead? We do not know what kind of attitudes family and neighbours had towards handfasted women especially when this custom was dying out. Margaret Mary spent the rest of her life on the croft at Inchcape, looked after her parents and saw her son Robert Innes get married and have children.

We stated in our introduction that many women in the first half of the nineteenth century were illiterate; this was certainly true of Barbara Leslie who signed the declarations of the presbytery of Dornoch with an X. It is almost certainly true also of Mairead Leslie, although we do not have direct evidence of this. However, Margaret Mary was literate in both English and Gaelic and would read the newspaper sent from Glasgow by her brother to her family and close neighbours, translating from English to Gaelic as she read. This ability may have made her a valued member of the community. She took over the tenancy of the croft from her father and passed it to her son, and again this would have given her a position in the community.

CONCLUSION

As we discussed at the beginning of these stories, women were not written about unless they came into contact with the authorities. The three women whose stories we have told all came into contact with the church and therefore their conduct was recorded. There are, however, others about whom we know very little and can only speculate. Christian Leslie, mother of Mairead and grandmother of Barbara and Margaret Mary, for example, was issued with an eviction notice in the second great wave of evictions by the Sutherland Estates in 1818. We only know this about her because she was a widow of the holder of the croft. Intriguingly, the eviction never took place, but that is another story.

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HFHS PROJECTS

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

As hoped for in the previous journal the work that Patrick & Sandra Kelsey did at Ardersier Cemetery has resulted in the publication of the memorial inscriptions last week. This is well in time to appear on our table at the Moray Family and Local History Fair in Elgin Town Hall on Saturday 10th October. Dennis & Jean Pettit have also been beavering away at Dunlichity and the latest report was that all upright stones had been recorded and they were now working on about 20 lying flat on the ground, which would require some cleaning before being able to record what was on them.

One interesting fact to emerge from the monumental inscriptions in Ardersier Cemetery is the large number (72) that recorded members of Army families based at Fort George. It had been thought that all Fort George deaths would be found in the Kirkton of Ardersier burial ground that we transcribed a few years ago. It is fairly close to Fort George, being adjacent to the modern firing range. Apparently space was at a premium there so Fort George burials were then switched to Ardersier Cemetery. The earliest of these is dated 1869 but this is followed by 25 headstones with dates in the 1870s, including six in 1874, suggesting an epidemic of some sort. Like most of the other Fort George burials these 1874 inscriptions have examples of many surnames not normally found in Scotland.

{Pointed + shoulders, red sandstone} Erected by **Bom^{br} W^m CROSBY**, R' Artillery in memory of his beloved daughter **Margaret CROSBY**, who died at Fort George 12 April 1874, aged 14 years 10 months.

{Ornate, sandstone} Erected by **James ORR**, Royal Artillery in memory of his beloved daughter **Agnes Helen ORR**, who died at Fort George 22^d February 1874, aged 6 years 2 months.

{Pointed, sandstone and eroding} Erected by **Serg^t Major Parr CAMPBELL**, 78th Highlanders and his wife **Christy Anne McDONALD** in memory of their daughter **Mary**, who died at Fort George 21st Feb. 1874, aged 1 year and 3 months.

Then again, two other inscriptions of interest indicate that there was a tragic drowning off Fort George involving an uncle and nephew.

{Curved + wings, red sandstone broken, repaired and very badly eroded} Erected in memory of **John DAVIDSON**, fisherman, drowned at sea 22nd Nov. 1888, aged 49 years; also his son **William**, [drowned at sea [15th] Feb. 1908, [aged 22] years.

{Small ornate, white marble} In loving memory of **William RALPH**, seaman, Ardersier, drowned off Fort George 15 Feb. 1909, aged 46 years; and his wife **Christina MAIN**, who died at Ardersier 18 March 1920, aged 53 years. "*Till the day dawn*" Erected by their family.

And finally another inscription recorded a tragedy involving two children from the same family.

{Pointed + shoulders, sandstone} Sacred to the memory of **Elton Jane GARRETT**, aged 9 years and 8 months, who was drowned at Fort George when attempting to rescue her brother **George William GARRETT**, aged 2 years and 10 months on 11th September 1877. The beloved son and daughter of **Cor^{pl} George GARRETT**, 78th Highlanders. "*Safe in the arms of Jesus, safe on his gentle breast*"

A SOLDIER IN LOVAT'S SCOUTS

by John MacMaster and Colin Stewart

This article first appeared 10 years ago and is felt it is worth a second airing [Ed].

John Fraser, a shepherd, and Elizabeth MacDonald, were married at Ardvaill, Fodderty on 26 December 1862. John was from Balvraid, the other side of the river Conon. "Betsy" was the eldest of the six children of John and Lillias MacDonald of Park Farm, Strathpeffer. John and Betsy Fraser had seven children, William and Christina, who were born in Fodderty, Margaret in Alness, John in Tain, and Catherine, Lillias and Elizabeth in Golspie. Naturally, within the family they were referred to as Willy, Teanie, Maggie, Johnny, Katy, Lily and Lizzie. Katy and Willy were our respective grandparents. This note refers to Johnny who served briefly in Lovat's Scouts. He was never married.

He was born in Tain in the early part of April 1869. The 1891 census shows that he was living with his parents and three sisters at Auchleach, between Strathpeffer and Evanton. He enlisted in Lovat's Scouts (104th Company, Imperial Yeomanry) at Beaufort (presumably Beaufort Castle, near Beaulay) on 10th May 1901 at the age of 32, Army Number 36682. He spent the next year and 56 days mainly in South Africa, for which he was awarded the Queen's South Africa Medal, with four bars inscribed: 'Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901 and South Africa 1902'. Corporal John Fraser was discharged at his own request at Elandsfontein on 4th July 1902 to take up civil employment near Johannesburg.

On 27th July 1901, he had written from South Africa to his sister Katy. Most of the letter is still legible and gives an insight into the thoughts of a soldier in the field at that time. He wrote as follows:-

Aliwal North
Saturday 27/7/01

Dear Sister,

I now take the pleasure of writing you this few lines to let you know that I am well and enjoying good health and soldieringon the whole.....nothing to complain of.

(Sunday) Since I commenced this letter last night we were surprised by the Boers coming in our direction. They seem to know what the British Army are doing better than..... All the Scouts left yesterdayto relieve another column.....thirty-five miles from here. They only left eighteen men, one Sergeant and myself, so we got word that they were likely to be attacked [sic]. Every one of us had to take the best shelter we could find but by this morning the whole district is covered by British Army tents. I don't know where they came from or how long they will stay here or when will our own men be back. This is the third time we have been relieving the same column. They are called the *Duke of Cornwall's Own* and they say their General is with the Boers and in fact it looks very like it is as he takes his men out to the open field so as they have no cover. His name is General Moore. I am sure you will see the whole by the papers better than I can explain it. We don't get papers in this outlandish place. We have to listen to the reports we hear.

Well, about this country, I don't think very much of it. I am now here a fortnight yesterday. We took thirty-two days on sea and sixty hours in train. We were trucked like cattle. Common cattle trucks and twenty-four men in each with all our kits and rifles. We hadn't room to sit leave alone lying. A soldier has many a queer bed from one end of the week to the other, but on the whole we have nothing to complain of. I like the job very much. The place we are camped is on the bank of the Orange River on Cape Colony side, a good enough place if it was cultivated but as it is it is very bare looking. The whole of South Africa is the same as I saw from the time I left Port Elizabeth till I reached here.

I don't see what they are fighting for. There is word now that General French is in the vicinity with thirty-eight thousand men and there is likely to be a good fight and I hope it won't be long as we are longing to see some fire now but the enemy won't stand fire as they haven't any guns except the rifles and they're of no much use against our guns.

I must now be coming to a close. Hoping to hear from you soon. I am longing to get a letter from home now as I wrote from Queenstown and St Vincent and didn't get an answer yet. Everyone seems to be getting a letter but myself. I am sure Jack will be busy now as this is about the height of the season although it is our winter. Hoping this will find each and all of you in good health. Remember me to the whole of the friends, especially Cromarty Buildings.

With love to all from your affect. Brother,

John

36682 Lce. Corp. J. Fraser
Lovat's Scouts
Field Force
South Africa

In 1916 he was still in South Africa, working as a shaft timberman for the Witwatersrand Gold Mining Company but he left to join the 4th South African Regiment (which we think was the South African Scottish) on 17th February that year. His discharge from the mine was "pursuant to the Miners' Phtthisis Act" so it is a little surprising that he was passed fit for military service. He enlisted at Germiston, giving his age as 40 although, as we know, he was then almost 47. He must have been determined to join!

He spent 3½ years in the army this time, Army Number 9390, and was made up to Sergeant. We haven't attempted to trace his exact whereabouts during the First World War but he was 'Mentioned in Despatches' on 12th April 1917 by the Major-General Commanding the 9th Scottish Division.

He returned to South Africa in 1919, first to the Cape where he was discharged on 21st August and then to the Transvaal where he returned to his work in the mines. There are two newspaper reports of his death on 24th June 1921, less than two years later. One referred to his having died following a lingering illness, due mainly to his having been severely gassed during the war. Mention was also made to his having been one of the first to be involved with tanks soon after their introduction. (We have some photographs taken in South Africa in May 1919 showing him in front of the army tank HMLS Union).

His funeral procession at Germiston, Boksburg was "Headed by Pipe-Major Milne and Corporal Sinclair, the skirl of their pipes attracting much public attention as the procession wended its way through the streets to the Primrose cemetery".

BITS & PIECES (1)

Stuart Farrell has produced three books that the Society has decided are well worth including in their list of publications for sale. The two on the war memorials in Nairn, Ardrach and Auldearn have been very carefully researched and contain a lot of background information on those members of the armed services who gave their lives for their country. The third volume of pre-1855 death notifications in Nairnshire newspapers contain a lot of names of people who were not necessarily born in the county. There are some entertaining entries containing potted biographies to add extra interest. All three publications can be found among the Other Publications heading on page 27.

HFHS at the Highland Archive and Registration Centre

The Highland Archive and Registration Centre is on schedule to open here in Inverness sometime in October or November. When it does the HFHS will be moving in there too – alongside Alistair Macleod and the Highland Council's Genealogy Service – and in readiness for that we've only renewed our lease on the office in Union Street for the quarter ending 19th September. As part of our agreement with the Highland Archives we'll not only have shelving space in the Genealogy Search Room of the new centre for our library, but the use of a store-room too which will be available as soon as we move out of our present premises. Once the Genealogy Search Room is set up, our corner of it will include a desk, filing cabinet(s), table(s) for our own micro-fiche and film readers, and a broadband connection for our computer, so we'll be able to offer visiting HFHS members dedicated search facilities.

The Society hopes to have someone available at our desk in the centre to field enquiries and help with research at least one day a week; and once we've settled in we may be in a position to re-instate the monthly evening sessions when committee and other knowledgeable members make themselves available to help new members with their research – if there's the demand for such a formal arrangement. The centre will in any case be open late for one evening every week, and no doubt many working members will want to take full advantage of that as well.

Since Highland Council's Genealogy Service will not be able to bring any reference works from their present premises to the new centre – the books all belonging to Highland Libraries who will be staying at Farraline Park – they're having to build up a new genealogy and family history library from scratch. Fortunately they have been allocated a budget for book-buying and we understand from Anne Fraser that they've had considerable success in tracking down and purchasing many essential works. It's HFHS's intention to expand our present small collection of books to help provide as comprehensive a library as possible in the new Genealogy Search Room, and to that end we'll be consulting with Alistair and Anne to see what works they haven't yet got and that we might look to obtain.

With the burden of paying rent for our present office lifted we should be in a position to allocate an annual sum for book-buying within our existing budget, but to help with the initial problem we'll be launching a special Library Appeal at our first meeting of the new session – the Social Evening on 22nd September – and we'd ask all members to consider adding an extra sum towards that end to your membership fee when you renew that in the coming weeks (please be sure to include a note with your renewal form saying what the extra money is for).

A complete catalogue of our existing library – surprisingly, the first to be compiled on computer – will be appearing on the website about the same time you receive this journal. If you have any books on genealogy, clan history, or related topics, which you no longer want, please check the catalogue and consider donating them to the society if we don't have them.

The opening of the new Archive Centre is scheduled to coincide with the biggest event to be held in Inverness as part of Scotland's "Year of Homecoming". This is the conference being organised by the University of the Highlands and Islands – in conjunction with the Universities of Aberdeen and Edinburgh – on "Scotland's Global Impact". Many leading academics from all over the world are coming to speak at the Eden Court Theatre complex on a wide variety of topics to do with the Scottish Diaspora over the three days of 22nd to 24th October, and there are various fringe events connected with it as well – including, of course, plenty of music and other cultural happenings. For full details of the programme and on-line booking, please see www.scotlandsglobalimpact.com.

NELSON KNEW JOHN WESTERN - OR WHY CAPTAIN BLYTH AND NAPOLEON BONAPARTE WERE ON HIS SHIP

By Hamish Johnson

"My grandfather was a Devon man. He was at sea with Admiral Jervis and told me tales of Gibraltar and red-hot shot" wrote my great-grandfather of his maternal grandfather, John Western (c.1778 – 1865). These words provided enough clues for me to discover more but I could not have imagined how much I would find out.

John Western was the son of a seaman, and he well fits this description by Andrew Lambert, a biographer of Nelson, of the typical crewmen of the time. "The mechanics of adjusting the ship's speed and course required the manual exertion of a significant part of the crew, including upwards of 100 true seamen - men able to work up in the rigging, hauling in sail, mending rope and shifting masts and the yards. The typical seaman was a young unattached man, between 20 and 30, already experienced at sea. He would probably leave oceanic seafaring before reaching 30 to take up a shoreside job in the maritime industries, though a few stayed on to become masters, naval petty officers, or specialist ratings. Seamen were at the pinnacle of the working-class labour market, and vital to national security. Yet there were never enough of them in wartime, so much of the crew of a battleship would be composed of landsmen. Such men lacked the skill to work aloft, although they could haul on the ropes, run round the capstan, and crew the guns; because they worked in the waist, the central section of the upper deck, they were often termed 'waisters'".

I quickly discovered that Admiral Jervis was the victor of the Battle of Cape St. Vincent, fought off the south-west coast of Portugal in February 1797. Britain had been at war with Revolutionary France since the execution of Louis XVI in 1793 and her security depended on maintaining control of the oceans. Admiral Jervis's success had secured this at least for a while, by preventing the link-up of the Spanish and French fleets. There was a good chance that John Western had been involved in the battle of Cape St Vincent, in which twenty-two British ships had been involved.

At this point my enthusiasm waned somewhat when I realised how much time, effort and money would be needed to visit the National Archives (TNA) at Kew and wade through the muster books of so many ships. And if John Western had not been at Cape St Vincent my task would be even greater because in 1794 there were around 646 ships in the Royal Navy, of which 343 were frigates or larger. Weeks of work could be involved, and if unsuccessful I would always have that nagging fear that I had missed the name through fatigue!

At this point luck played a part – as it always does. Someone told me about TNA's 'Documents Online' facility, which includes an online searchable index of sailors' wills. Within minutes I had found two wills for John Western, one dated 1795, the other 1798. The £3.50 downloading fee for each was a bargain!

I discovered that John Western could not write, that he had joined the Royal Navy as a 'landsman' and that his two sisters were his beneficiaries. The 1798 will showed that he had recently married and that his wife lived near Exeter in Devon. Importantly, both wills named his ship. It was HMS *Irresistible*, a 74-gun ship of the line, and one of the participants in the Battle of Cape St. Vincent. Being the best compromise between power, seaworthiness and cost, 74-gun ships were the backbone of the Royal Navy. Their guns were arranged on two decks, on the lower of which the crew lived. Hammocks were slung in rows only 14 inches apart. Between the guns were the mess tables and benches, and the crew's meagre belongings.

My next job was to search the TNA catalogue to pinpoint the relevant pay and muster books and then head off to Kew. A book on life in Nelson's navy helped me interpret the pay and muster forms. On joining, men got a bounty and two months wages in advance – most of which was taken back to pay for 'slops' – clothing, bedding and a hammock – and to contribute to two navy charities.

During the first six months of 1795 HMS *Irresistible* was being victualled and prepared for sea. The first full muster was to check the men for venereal disease – John Western was clear, but the ship's surgeon treated 23 men (of a muster of 590 men) who each had to pay 15/- (about three weeks' pay) for their cure – not an incentive to declare symptoms!

After the first entries the muster books held little new personal information other than to confirm John Western's presence, but they enabled me to track the ship's movements week by week and year by year. The next thing to do was to seek out appropriate books on political and naval history, and to fit HMS *Irresistible* into the wider context of events.

HMS *Irresistible* was part of the Channel fleet, patrolling home waters and participating in the blockade of Brest, the principal French Atlantic port, with the aim of preventing the French fleet from going to sea. John Western saw action very early in his naval career when in June 1795 HMS *Irresistible* was in a squadron supporting a landing in southern Brittany of French royalists who aimed to link up with anti-Revolution rebels in south-west France. Although the British naval victory at the battle off the Ile de Groix confirmed the Royal Navy's control of the seas off France, on shore the royalist expedition was a failure.

1796 was a quiet year in home waters for HMS *Irresistible*, but in January 1797, carrying an almost full complement of 590 men, including 70 marines, she was detached from the Channel Fleet to reinforce Admiral Jervis whose small fleet was patrolling off Cadiz and Portugal. The rendezvous was achieved in time for the battle of Cape St. Vincent on 14 February 1797.

The British Fleet captured two Spanish 3-deckers and two other line-of-battle ships and severely damaged several others. HMS *Irresistible* was in the thick of the action and lost five men killed and fourteen wounded. Key to the victory was the decisive initiative taken by Commodore Horatio Nelson who led his group of ships in a bold manoeuvre to attack the van of the Spanish fleet. In the process his own ship, HMS *Captain*, was so badly damaged that the next day he transferred his Commodore's pennant to the HMS *Irresistible*. Nelson's name is recorded in HMS *Irresistible*'s musters from 17 February until 23 March 1797 when he was able to return to HMS *Captain*.

After Cape St Vincent HMS *Irresistible* spent the rest of the year on blockade duty off Lisbon and Cadiz, capturing a French ship in April. Later that month she captured two Spanish frigates. Two members of her crew were killed and 180 prisoners were taken in this engagement. One of the Spanish ships was later taken into British service, an event that should have resulted in prize money being paid to HMS *Irresistible*'s crew. In May 1797 John Western was promoted from landsman to ordinary seaman.

At the end of December 1797 HMS *Irresistible* headed homewards, reaching Portsmouth in mid-January 1798 and discharging eighty-four prisoners at Porchester Castle. She then sailed to the Downs anchorage off Deal in Kent and remained there from February until she was paid off at Chatham on 30 July 1798.

Meanwhile on 7th April 1798 John Western allotted his pay to his wife (which she was to collect from the Customs in Exeter) suggesting that his marriage had taken place on his return from sea. Under naval rules she would have been allowed to live with him on board

while his ship was in a home port. The allotment of pay coincides exactly with his second will, dated 11 April, in which he leaves his possessions to 'my dearly beloved wife Elizabeth'.

Paying off HMS *Irresistible* did not mean that the Royal Navy was finished with John Western. The crew was immediately dispersed to other vessels. George Martin, HMS *Irresistible*'s captain, and John Western, among others, were transferred in July 1798 to the recently launched HMS *Northumberland*, another 74-gun ship of the line, newly built at Deptford to increase the strength of the Royal Navy.

Meanwhile on 9 June 1798, a powerful French naval squadron from Toulon, escorting a fleet of transports carrying General Napoleon Bonaparte and the Army of the Orient, arrived unexpectedly off Malta. The island was at peace and under the sovereignty of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem but Napoleon landed troops the following day and secured a capitulation on 12 June under which Malta passed into the possession of the French Republic. On 18 June Napoleon sailed for Egypt leaving a garrison of infantry and artillery. Not long after Napoleon landed his army in Egypt Nelson caught up with him and comprehensively destroyed the French fleet at the Battle of the Nile in 1 August 1798. However, although Britain was master of the sea, she had no expeditionary army to follow up on land the victories achieved at sea. Napoleon's army was thus able to operate relatively freely in Egypt and Middle East for several years.

The story of naval warfare in the Mediterranean 1799 – 1801 is complicated but fascinating. Although its efficiency and effectiveness were unrivalled the Royal Navy had too much to do with too few ships that had to be dispersed across the Mediterranean to

1. blockade French naval units at Alexandria, and Corfu, and Malta, restricting reinforcement and re-supply and preventing them from leaving port to threaten British shipping;
2. defend the key base at Port Mahon on the island of Minorca from the ever-present threat of invasion by Spain;
3. support the Neapolitans against the French armies in northern Italy, and protect Sicily and its ports from the French;
4. cooperate with the Austrian and Russian forces campaigning in North Italy when they reached the Mediterranean coast;
5. recapture Malta from the French;
6. support the 1801 campaign to eject the French Army of the Orient from Egypt.

HMS *Northumberland*, with John Western on board throughout, was to be involved in all these theatres at different times and to varying degrees. As well as listing the ship's complement by name and the muster locations (often at sea', and at the ports of Gibraltar, Leghorn, Palermo, Naples, Minorca, Alexandria, Malta, Syracuse, Rhodes and Corfu) the muster books regularly record naval engagements, ships taken as prizes, passengers (troops, diplomats, tradesmen), prisoners taken, casualties and desertions. The following instances are of particular interest because of HMS *Northumberland*'s – and John Western's – involvement with famous people and in major events.

Nelson features once more. He had command in the eastern Mediterranean, but overall command lay with Earl St. Vincent (Sir John Jervis), and from 1st June 1799 with Lord Keith. Nelson came into conflict with his superiors because of his prioritisation of support for Naples over the defence of Minorca and the containment of the enemy Atlantic and Mediterranean fleets. The French had taken Naples in December 1798, and Nelson had evacuated King Ferdinand, his court (including the British representative Sir William Hamilton and his wife Emma) to Palermo in Sicily. Nelson's critics argue that Nelson's preoccupation with Naples was due less to his military strategic convictions than his interest in Lady Emma Hamilton, who became his mistress.

At one point in June 1799 when a French naval incursion eastwards seemed to vindicate Nelson's opinion, HMS *Northumberland* and three other ships were sent to Naples from Minorca to reinforce Nelson. On Nelson's specific orders HMS *Northumberland* transported Neapolitan troops from Sicily to Naples where they were used to restore the king's authority. HMS *Northumberland* then held prisoners taken when the French and local Republican collaborators were driven from the fortresses. In August HMS *Northumberland* supported the Neapolitan army as it drove the French northwards.

Next, after a short spell in Minorca, HMS *Northumberland* was switched to the Malta blockade in December 1799. Ever since the Battle of the Nile in August 1798 the French garrison had been contained within the immensely strong fortress of Valletta, but demand for ships elsewhere meant that the British blockade had been less than effective, and there were insufficient troops and artillery available to support the Maltese besiegers. Eventually it was decided to place a higher priority on removing the French. In February 1800 Admiral Keith and Nelson visited Malta to assess the situation and the need for reinforcements was agreed. No sooner had Nelson arrived on HMS *Foudroyant* than he ordered HMS *Northumberland* and a frigate to join him with the aim of intercepting a French relief squadron. On 18th February 1800 the three ships captured the 80-gun *Geneveux*. HMS *Northumberland*'s next muster lists 724 French prisoners.

Nelson then took leave in Palermo, rejoined his ship on 24th April 1800 and returned to Malta with the Hamiltons on board as his guests. It was at this time that Nelson's and Emma's daughter Horatia was conceived. Nelson, his application for home leave granted, escorted the Hamiltons and the Queen of Naples on a state visit to Vienna and then continued on to Britain.

This was the last time John Western's ship had dealings with Nelson. HMS *Northumberland* remained on the Malta blockade. Artillery and infantry reinforcements arrived on the island, the siege tightened, and on 5th September 1800 famine forced the French garrison to seek terms. Brig-General Graham and Captain Martin of HMS *Northumberland* were sent to negotiate the surrender, and Martin was one of the signatories of the final agreement.

By now the British Cabinet recognised that the French occupation of Egypt, which threatened British interests in the Middle East and India, could be ended only by a British expeditionary force. An army under the command of General Sir Ralph Abercromby was put together at Gibraltar and Minorca, and arrived in the eastern Mediterranean in December 1800. Three months were spent at Marmaris in Turkey acquiring materials, supplies, and horses, and training for the landing. This took place in early March at Aboukir Bay, near Alexandria. HMS *Northumberland* escorted the 175-strong invasion fleet from Malta to Turkey, assisted with the landing at Aboukir and then, with the other ships of the line, blockaded the Egyptian coast from French attack and against the re-supply of their army. To Admiral Keith's concern a large number of Royal Navy sailors and marines had to be employed in support of the army, and HMS *Northumberland* suffered a number of casualties on land.

The Egyptian campaign was successful, the turning point being Britain's victory near Alexandria on 21st March 1801. One cost, however, was the life of General Abercromby who died of wounds a few days later. After further defeats the French army in Egypt surrendered and c.27,000 troops were shipped back to Toulon on terms. Soon afterwards, in September 1801, HMS *Northumberland* left Alexandria and returned to Malta carrying 234 troops. One trophy of the Egyptian campaign was Cleopatra's Needle that now stands on the Thames Embankment in London, with Abercromby's name inscribed on it in recognition of his achievement.

Even before the Egyptian campaign ended Britain was negotiating peace. She had been at war with France since 1793. War-fatigue and cost – political, financial, human, commercial – made peace a much-desired goal. HMS *Northumberland* was at Corfu when in March 1802 the Peace of Amiens was signed, bringing an end to the war, if only for a year. She then sailed to Malta where she spent three months before leaving for Britain in July. She reached Plymouth in September when she became one of the many Royal Navy ships paid off as a result of the peace treaty. John Western was among the thousands of seamen who were paid off to save money.

The next firm record of John Western is in 1810 when, working as a shoemaker, he married Elizabeth McGregor in the parish of Tranent east of Edinburgh. How he, a Devonshire seaman, ended up in Scotland, and what happened to his first wife, are as yet unknown. I suspect, however, that his first wife died, perhaps in childbirth, that he then resumed life as a seaman, probably on a merchant ship, and that he found himself at Leith where he decided to stay.

It is possible, of course, that he returned to the Royal Navy when the war resumed in 1803, but I do not at present have the appetite to search the muster books of the whole Royal Navy to find out! What I intend to do next, however, is to put even more flesh on the bones of the HMS *Irresistible* and HMS *Northumberland* muster books by studying the captain's and master's logs that are also held in TNA.

And what of the links between John Western, Captain Bligh (of HMS *Bounty* fame) and Napoleon Bonaparte? Well, there are no direct links as there are with Nelson, but I discovered two connections as a by-product of my research.

The *Bounty* mutiny occurred in 1789, but after his return to Britain William Bligh held a number of Royal Navy commands and fought under Nelson at the Battle of Copenhagen on 2 April 1801. The following month he was appointed captain of HMS *Irresistible*, by which time John Western was serving on HMS *Northumberland* in Egypt. Bligh was captain of HMS *Irresistible* for a year until in 1802, like many officers, he went onto half pay as a result of the Peace of Amiens.

The connection with Napoleon is even more remote. Thirteen years after John Western left her, HMS *Northumberland*, was chosen to convey Napoleon Bonaparte from Plymouth to his exile on St. Helena, where the former Emperor was disembarked in October 1815.

BITS & PIECES (2)

Looking around for items to include under the above banner I came across a piece sent to me by John Fowler in 2005 when the Society was transcribing the memorial inscriptions in Fortrose Abbey. Several e-mails passed back and forth on the subject of the Fowlers buried in the ruined Abbey. In one of his e-mails John suggested that members might find the following history of the **Scots in Jamaica** of interest. I don't know why it has taken 4 years to appear in the journal but here goes.

THE SCOTTISH

The Scots arrived in two main waves, the first in 1655 (the year the English captured Jamaica from the Spanish), when as prisoners of war they were sold as bond (indentured) servants to the English, and in 1745-46 after the failure of the Jacobite Rebellion. (Jacobites were supporters of James II's claim to the English throne). Others came in between - those seeking religious freedom, those from lower-socio-economic levels such as gypsies,

criminals and idlers, who were rounded up and shipped off, as well as doctors and lawyers and others from the middle class who were simply in search of a quick fortune.

One of the most significant Scottish settlements occurred in 1700 in St. Elizabeth, Westmoreland, a year after the failure of an expedition to Darien, Panama. Colonel John Campbell, the first in a long line of Campbells (said to be one of Jamaica's most popular surnames) was a captain at Darien before settling in Jamaica, marrying well and becoming one of the island's gentry. By 1750 the Scots accounted for one-third of Jamaica's white population. Place names such as Culloden (the site of a famous Jacobite battle), Craigie and Aberdeen, reflect strong Scottish ties.

Scots, like the Germans and the Irish, were also encouraged to come to Jamaica in the 19th century following emancipation when the government attempted to establish rural villages/European townships and grow the white population. The Scots in particular were thought to be well-suited to life in the mountainous regions of Portland, but after a few years, many died as a result of illness. Those who survived melded in with Maroon life in Moore Town and Mill Bank.

Perhaps the most famous or infamous Scottish immigrant is Lewis Hutchison, better known as the Mad Master of Edinburgh Castle. Born in Scotland in 1733 where he is believed to have studied medicine for a while, he came to Jamaica in the 1760s to run an estate which was crowned by a house known as Edinburgh Castle. Not too long after Hutchison's arrival, cases of travellers disappearing without a trace began to mount in number and suspicions ran rampant but no one could ever have suspected the level of torture they experienced.

Travellers would occasionally stop to rest at Edinburgh Castle, the only inhabited spot for miles on the way from St. Ann's Bay south, not knowing that they would become the target of Hutchison's unerring aim. Hutchison killed for sport, not money, as travellers of all shapes, sizes and income levels were equal game. Eventually apprehended, Hutchison insolently entered a plea of not guilty and was defended by one of the island's most esteemed lawyers. He was tried, found guilty and condemned to death by hanging in Spanish Town Square. The records of his trial stand in the National Archives.

Other, more positive, forms of Scottish influence can be found in Jamaican dance, the scotch reel, in Kingston's Scots Kirk Church, as well as in our language as Scottish dialects mingled with English, African languages, German, Irish and Welsh among other influences, to produce Jamaican English.

Many Jamaicans have Scottish surnames, often without any direct Scottish blood. The "headman" on my father's farm was named Forbes, although it was obvious that his ancestry was pure unmixed African! An article from today's Jamaican newspaper <http://www.jamaica-gleaner.com/gleaner/20050115/sports/sports1.html> gives a good example of at least three other Scottish surnames, MacFarlane, Campbell and McCallum, all present-day top class sportsmen and women.

There are also bearers of Scots surnames who have more solid ties to Scotland - for example one of the farms neighbouring my Dad's was owned by a Pringle. His family came to Jamaica in 1783, by way of Charleston, South Carolina. When the British evacuated Charleston (one of their last holdings) as part of the settlement of the Revolutionary War, many of the Loyalists came to Jamaica, where they were given grants of land. My best information is that the Fowlers (not a very Scots-sounding name, I must admit) beat the Pringles there by about 3 years, coming directly from Scotland.

HFHS STRAYS INDEX

By Alan Ross

I continue with the listing of events that were registered in the 20th Century but excluding the Census of 1901. Most of these entries are taken from local newspapers.

An * by a females name denotes that that is her married surname not her maiden surname.

McDONALD	Donald	ARL	Glencoe	1917	67	Death	MI / Kerang / VIC / AUS
HIGGINS	Margory	INV	Inverness	1917	74	Death	MI / Toowong / Brisbane / QLD / AUS
MUNRO	Margaret*	SUT	Cleith	1917	81	Death	Family / New Zealand
MacKENZIE	Alexander	ROC	Stornoway	1918	36	Missing	Family / Hull / YKS
ENSOR	Roderick	ROC	Cromarty	1918	80	Death	MI / Bell / QLD / AUS
	Lily*						
WILSON	Catherine	CAI		1918		Death	MI / Forest Lawn / N York / ON / Can
McLEOD	James	CAI	Wick	1918	36	Death	MI / Bewtry / YKS
McKENZIE	Catherine*	INV	Kilmorack	1918	81	Death	Death / Alderm / NAJ
McKENZIE	Isabella	LKS	Lanark	1918	51	Death	Family / WA Death Reg / AUS
THOMSON	William Ross	ROC	Tain	1918	87	Death	Death / Family / Victoria / AUS
BREMNER	George	CAI	Wick	1918b		Gen Info	Family / Toronto / Ontario / CAN
SUTHERLAND	William	SUT	Dornoch	1919	87	Death	MI / Lawrence / Otago / NZ
	Rev. Prof. John D.	CAI	Wick	1919			MI / Forest Lawn / N York / ON / Can
ROBERTSON	Hugh	INV	Kilmorack	1919	75	Death	Death / Lock Garthside / Boleskine / INV
CHISHOLM	Elizabeth*	SUT	Dornoch	1919	72	Death	MI / Lawrence / Otago / NZ
SUTHERLAND	Roderick	ROC	Dingwall ?	1919	86	Death	Family / New Zealand
MUNRO	Elizabeth	SUT	Dornoch	1919	72	Death	MI / Lawrence / Otago / NZ
ROSS	Walter R.	ROC		1919	74	Death	MI / St. John Baptist / Tasmania / AUS
BETHUNE	Munro	INV	Invergarry	1919	63	Death	MI / Seamd / WIL
ELLICE	Mary Georgina	ROC	Tain	1919	76	Death	Death Cert / S Brisbane / AUS
PALFREY	Christina*	ROC	Tain	1919	76	Death	S Brisbane / AUS
CAMPBELL	John	ROC	Tain	1920	90	Death	MI / Coghills Creek / Ballarat / VIC / AUS
ROSS	Jane						
BURTON	McDonald	ARL		1920		Death	MI / Nashville / Vaughan / ONT / Can
WILLIAMSON	Sutherland	CAI	Hal Kirk	1920	76	Death	MI / Toowong / Brisbane / QLD / AUS
MAVAIN	Janet*	ROC	Avoch	1921	40	Death	Death / RGO / Queensland / AUS
MUNRO	Janet*	SUT	Cleith	1921	82	Death	Family / New Zealand
KING	Janet	ROC	Avoch	1921	40	Death	Death / RGO / Queensland / AUS
MILLAR	Mary	SUT	Galspie	1922	81	Death	MI / Iver St Peter / BKM
GRANT	Peter George	INV	Inverness	1924	79	Death	MI / Brisbane / QLD / AUS
McKENZIE	George W.	ROC	Alness	1925	38	Burial	Research / Dufftown / BAN
FRASER	Roderick	ROC	Lalide?	1925	29		Arch / Masters & Maties / Wellington / NZ
	Euphemia (Etie)	SUT	Cleith	1925	63	Death	Family / New Zealand
WHITE	Ina*	ROC	Cromarty	1925	49	Death	MI / Toowong / Brisbane / QLD / AUS
CAMERON	Robert	INV	Inverness	1925	31	Marriage	PR / Perth / W Aus
STEWART	Elizabeth M.	ANS	Lundie	1926	88	Death	Death / Family / ONT / Can
MITCHELL	James	INV	Inverness	1926	67	Death	MI / Toowong / Brisbane / QLD / AUS
ALLSINN	Kenneth	INV	Inverness	1926		Death	MI / Forest Lawn / N York / ONT / Can
McDONALD	William	INV	Petty	1927	87	Death	Death / RGO / Queensland / AUS
BAXTER	Robert	ARL		1929	90	Death	MI / Young / NSW / AUS
CHISHOLM	Alan	INV	Kilmorack	1929	80	Death	Death / Featherston / New Zealand
McLEOD	Henry	CAI		1929	100	Death	News / John O'Grat Journal / CAI
CHISHOLM	Alexander	INV	Kilmorack	1929	57	Death	Death / Lock Garthside / Boleskine / INV
McINTOSH	Donald	INV	Inverness	1930	74	Death	Family / NSW Death Reg / AUS
NUTTING	Frederick George	SUT	Kinbrace	1930	72	Death	MI / Redland / Bristol / AVN

MANN	Alexander	ROC	Avoch	1931	64	Death	Death / RGO / Queensland / Aus
FRASER	Alexander	INV	Drumadrochit	1931	64	Death	MI / Hillside / BKM
McLENNAN	Alexander Donald	ROC	Glenshiel	1932	87	Death	Death / Family / BC / Can
McARTHUR	Charles	ARL		1932	60	Death	MI / Toowong / Brisbane / QLD / Aus
McINTOSH	William Ross	INV	Inverness	1932	84	Death	Early NZ Engineers by F.W. Furkert
McINTOSH	Andrew	INV	Inverness	1932	72	Death	Family / NSW Death Reg / AUS
ROBERTSON	John	ROC		1933	93	Death	PR / Gisborne / NZ
McINTOSH	Archibald	INV	Strath Isle of Skye	1935	78	Death	Family / Ulverston / CUL
McKENZIE	Hector	ASS	Sutherland	1935	69	Death	Family / WA Death Reg / AUS
CAMPBELL	Alexander W.	INV	Inverness	1935	74	Death	MI / Toowong / Brisbane / QLD / Aus
McKINTOSH	Archibald	INV	Inverness	1935	78	Death	Death / Relative / Ulverston / CMA
STEWART	Margaret G.	ANS	Lundie	1936	88	Death	Death / Family / ONT / Can
McGROW	Blanche Ann	INV	Inch	1936	52	Death	Death / RGO / Queensland / Aus
CAMERON	Donald	ROC	Stone	1936	91	Death	Family / Sheffield / YKS
MANN	John	ROC	Avoch	1937	68	Marriage	Marriage / RGO / Queensland / Aus
McGREGOR	William	CAI	Latheron	1937	71	Death	Death / RGO / Queensland / Aus
CAMERON	William	ROC	Fearn	1938	83	Death	Death / Family / Glasgow / LKS
CHISHOLM	William	INV	Ardsier	1938	76	Death	MI / Yangon / QLD / Aus
McDONALD	Donald	ROC	Applecross	1939	60	Death	Death / Family / Michigan / USA
MANN	John	ROC	Avoch	1939	89	Death	Death / RGO / Queensland / Aus
CAMPBELL	Angus	SUT	Durness	1941	Marriage	PR / Leafield / OXF	
WALKER	Christina	INV	Inverness	1941	24	Marriage	PR / Perth / W Aus
URQUHART	John	ROC	Ressols	1942	89	Death	MI / Toowong / Brisbane / QLD / Aus
MacFARLANE	James Lamont	ARL	Rothsay	1942	82	Death	MI / Old S Erid / Port Elizabeth / SA
HILL	Robert	INV	Inverness	1942	80	Death	MI / Avers Cliff / QUE / Can
SUTHERLAND	Marjorie*	ROC	Applecross	1943	91	Death	MI / Hoylake / CHS
McDONALD	Murdo	ROC	Applecross	1943	67	Death	Death / Family / Michigan / USA
McDONALD	James	INV		1943	37	Marriage	Inglewood / Aus?
CAMPBELL	Marjorie*	INV	Grantown	1943	47	Marriage	MI / Hoylake / CHS
HEWISON	Robert	INV	Grantown	1943	47	Marriage	Bridgetown / Jamaica
McLAGAN	William James	INV	Dalwhinnie	1944	25	Death	MI / Ranville War Cemetery / Normandy / France
GUNN	John George	ROC	Novar?	1944	31	Death	MI / Ranville War Cemetery / Normandy / France
BEATSON	John Mack	ROC	Kincardine	1945	45	Marriage	Midland / Aus?
VASS	Hugh	ROC	Ballintore	1946	75	Death	Ingham / QLD / Aus
PHILP	William	INV	Inverness	1947	76	Death	MI / Gatton / QLD / Aus
MANN	Catherine	ROC	Avoch	1948	77	Death	Death / RGO / Queensland / Aus
KING	Jessie	BAN	Newburgh	1948	89	Death	Death / RGO / Queensland / Aus
McGREGOR	Jock	NAI	Cawdor	1952	64	Death	Powell River / British Columbia / CAN
JUNNER	Mary J. C.	ROC	Cromarty	1953	Death	Death	Reids Hill Cemetery / Ottawa / Ontario / CAN
DAVIDSON	Norman	ABD	Turrif	1953	72	Death	Death / Family / BC / Can
CAMPBELL	James Mackie	INV	Inverness	1954	84	Marriage	MI / Hoylake / CHS
FRASER	Philip G.S.	INV	Inverness	1954	25	Marriage	Kaigoorie / Aus?
STEWART	Catherine	ARL	Campbellton	1956	65	Death	MI / Toowong / Brisbane / QLD / Aus
ALLAN	Euphemia	ROC	Tain	1956	68	Death	MI / Gerrans / CON
ROSS	Charles Bruce Marion	ROC	Tain	1957	37	Marriage	Subiaco / Aus?
SINCLAIR	Isabella	CAI	Thurso	1958	21	Marriage	Albany / NY / USA
McKENZIE	Grant	INV	Beauly	1958	Death	Death	MI / London Rd / Salisbury / WIL
ROSS	David	SUT	Ballintore	1959	88	Death	MI / Isisford / QLD / Aus
SKINNER	Lily	ROC	Ballintore	1960	85	Death	Townsville / QLD / Aus
VASS	Lily*	ROC	Ballintore	1960	85	Death	Death Cert / Townsville / QLD / Aus

GRAY	John	ROC	Killearnan	1961	65	Death	Census / Rosemarkie / ROC
McDONALD	Kenneth	ROC	Applecross	1962	81	Death	Death / Family / London / ENG
CAMERON	Hannah G.	ARL	Campbellton	1965	72	Death	Nanango / QLD / Aus
MIDDLETON	Hannah G.*	ARL	Campbellton	1965	72	Death	Nanango / QLD / Aus
McKAY	Sandra Elizabeth	SUT	Helmsdale	1966	19	Marriage	PR / Perth / W Aus
McBAIN	Wendy	INV	Inverness	1968	21	Marriage	PR / Perth / W Aus
ALLAN	Margaret	CAI	Stroma	1971	74	Death	MI / Gerrans / CON
EVANS	William Laird	WAI	Wanfawr	1972	79	Death	Death / Family / BC / Can
DONALD	Mary	ARL	Rothsay	1972	41	Death	MI / Milawa / VIC / Aus
ROBERTSON	David	MOR	Spey Bay	1974	75	Death	Durfein County Archives / Ontario / CAN
FRASER	John	INV	Petty	1974	91	Death	Riverton / NZ
McDONALD	(no name)	SUT	Bonar Bridge	1980	75	Death	MI / Keynsham / AVN
McCUTCHEON	Lilian M.	INV	Inverness	1980	29	Death	MI / Manjirup / WA / Aus
McDONALD	Michael Alexander	INV	Fort George	1987	83	Death	News Obit / BC / Can
McGOWN	Ian Somerfield	ARL	Campbellton	1989	100	Celebration	News / 100th Birthday Report / Can
AULD	J.M.	INV	Foyers	1989	88	Death	News Obit / Winnipeg / Can
MacKENZIE	Margaret Ferguson	INV	Inverness	1990	90	Death	News Obit / Winnipeg / Can
DALY	Alastair Ewan	ROC	Tain	1990	77	Death	Obit / Egypt
GALLIE	Muriel*	CAI	Gills	1990	90	Death	New Obit / BC / Can
DUNNETT	James	INV	Drumadrochit	1990	Witness	News Obit / Winnipeg / Can	
GRANT	David Sutherland	CAI	Wick	1990	92	Death	News / Dau's Obit / Can
GEORGESON	Esther Sutherland F.	ARL	Rothsay	1990	92	Death	News Obit / BC / Can
DRUMMOND	Alexander	INV	Foyers	1990	89	Death	News Obit / Winnipeg / Can
ORCHARD	Livingstone	CAI	Wick	1990	92	Death	News Obit / BC / Can
MacFARLANE	Margaret F.*	CAI	Wick	1990	92	Death	Obit / Sektirk
GRANT	Maureen M.	CAI	Wick	1990	92	Death	Obit / Egypt
McRITCHIE	Esther S.F.*	INV	Inverness	1990	55	Death	News Obit / Can
CLAYTON	George	ARL	Oban	1990	84	Death	News Obit / Winnipeg / Can
WHITEHEAD	Agnes Allison*	INV	Inverness	1991	90	Death	News Obit / Winnipeg / Can
PENNY	Mary Isabelle	ROC	Inverness	1991	90	Death	News Obit / Carman / MAN / Can
McDONALD	Mary	ROC	Inverness	1991	100	Death	News Obit / BC / Can
DOUGLAS	Campbell*	ROC	Dingwall	1991	86	Death	News Obit / Sleux Lookout / ONT / Can
REEVE	Johanna C.M.*	INV	Fort William	1991	85	Death	News / VIC / Can
McDONALD	Reginald	ARL	Rothsay	1991	77	Death	News Obit / BC / Can
HILLS	Frank	ARL	Rothsay	1991	91	Death	News Obit / VIC / BC / Can
MALCOLM	Janet Murchie*	INV	Inverness	1991	90	Death	News Obit / Carman / MAN / Can
McDONALD	Mary Isabelle*	ROC	Inverness	1992	96	Death	News Obit / Carman / MAN / Can
CORMACK	Evangelina B.	CAI	Pulteneytown	1992	89	Death	News Obit / Can
MEIKLEJOHN	Charles Herbert	CAI	Stanstill	1992	93	Death	News Obit / Winnipeg / Can
MEIKLEJOHN*	Williamina P. Paterson	CAI	Standstill	1992	93	Obituary	Winnipeg Free Press / CAN
MacTAVISH	Williamina P. Paterson (Mina)*	ROC	Invergordon	1992	96	Death	News Obit / Winnipeg? / Can
MONTGOMERY	James Robert	INV	Inverness	1992	73	Death	News Obit / ONT / Can

MEMBERS' RESEARCH INTERESTS

Additions/amendments:

0095. Mr Hamish MacLennan, Balgate House, Kiltarity, by Bauly, Inverness-shire IV4 7HH. Researching **CHISHOLM** and **SINCLAIR** in Craigdhu, Strathglass parish of Kilmorack, Inverness-shire pre-1860; **FRASER** in Kilmuir, parish of Knockbain, Ross-shire any date; **INGLIS** in Craigs, Lochcarron and Strathusdale, Ainess - both Ross-shire pre-1870; also in Manor, Peebles, Borders pre-1870; **MELROSE** in Manor, Peebles and Temple near Edinburgh pre-1850; **MACDONALD** in Knockcolium, parish of Boleskine, Inverness-shire pre-1860; **MACGLASHAN** and **TOLMIE** in Knockbain, Ross-shire pre-1850 and in Deinties, Nairn, parish of Petty, Inverness-shire 1820-1880; **MACLEAY** in Killearnan and Knockbain, Ross-shire 1820-1880; **MACLENNAN** in Killearnan and Knockbain 1820-1880; also in Achnasoul, Achedrson and Hilton of Tarradale farms, parish of Urray, Ross-shire and in Kimberley, South Africa - any date.

0244. Mrs Joyce E. Reid, #202, 261 Youville Drive East, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6L 7H3. Researching **MUIJL** and **COWIE** in Clackmannanshire 1800+; **GILBERT** and **ORD** in Morayshire 1795+; **INNES** in Morayshire 1750+; **KELLAS** in Morayshire 1790+; **MACINTOSH** in Nairn, Nairnshire 1775+; **REID** in Morayshire any date; **SCOTT** in White Wreath? 1725+.

2354. Mrs Catriona Gillies, Friars Mill, Old Mill, North Kessock, by Inverness IV1 3XZ. Researching **GILLIES** and **MACLEOD** in Bracadale and Duirinish, Western Isles pre-1850; **BARCLAY**, **MURRAY** and **ROSS** in Creich, Sutherland pre-1800; **MCCULLOCH** in Rosskeen, Ross-shire pre-1850; **CLARK** and **FALCONER** in Ardersier, Inverness-shire pre-1800.

New Members:

2396. Mr John More, 344 Cardiff Road, Stratford, Taranaki 4391, New Zealand. Researching **BANNERMAN**, **FRASER** and **SUTHERLAND** in Kildonan and Helmsdale, Sutherland 1700-1920.

2397. Ms Janet Sterling, 5572 South Sunset Drive, Manotick, Ontario, Canada K4M 1J4. Researching **GILCHRIST** in Kilmalmonell, Argyll 1740-1880; **McARTHUR** in Skipness, Argyll 1740-1880.

2398. Ms Sheila Ellis, 20 Carmelite Way, Hartley, Kent DA3 8BP. Researching **DINGWALL** in the Black Isle, Urquhart & Logie Wester, Ross-shire 1800-1900.

2399. Mr Ian Grant Macpherson, Chemin des Oiseaux 6, Vich, Vaud 1267, Switzerland. Researching **MILNE** in Cuminstown, Aberdeenshire c1848; **MUNRO** in Urray, Ross-shire c1790; **MACPHERSON** in Ardersier, Inverness-shire c1800.

2400. Mrs Elizabeth Whale, 19 Wood Street, Cuxton, Rochester, Kent ME2 1LT. Researching **PATERSON** in Inverness, Inverness-shire 1881-1891.

2401. Mr Norman S. Newton, 41 Blackwell Road, Cultoden, Inverness IV2 7DZ. Researching **CARMICHAEL** in Appin and Lismore, Argyll - 1800-1920; **NELMES** in Dunbarton, Dumbartonshire and Glasgow, Lanarkshire - 1800-1920; also **TOCHER** in Fordyce and Boyne in Banffshire - 1800-1920.

McIVER	Helen	INV	Inverness	1993	82	Death	News Obit / Winnipeg / Can
STEPHEN	James	INV	Invergary	1993	69	Death	News Obit / Winnipeg / Can
	Evelyn	INV		1993	87	Death	News Obit / Brandon / MAN / Can
MacKENZIE	Margaret	INV	Daviot	1993	82	Death	News Obit / Winnipeg / Can
McILROY	Helen	INV	Inverness	1994	87	Death	News Obit / Can
MacKENZIE	Agnes Mary	ROC	Dingwall	1994	77	Death	News Obit / Can
MacKENZIE	Catherine	ROC	Stornoway	1994	75	Death	News Obit / Calgary / ALB / Can
BANZET	Maurice Louis	SUT	Dornoch	1994	94	Death	News Obit / Cochrane / ALB / Can
ROWLEY	Mary*	INV	Inverness	1994	87	Death	News Obit / Winnipeg / Can
MUNRO	Agnes Mary*	ROC	Dingwall	1994	77	Death	News Obit / Winnipeg / Can
WALES	Catherine*	ROC	Stornoway	1997	99	Death	Stroud / GLS - Times Colonist / Victoria / BC / CAN
MARR	?	INV	Inverness	1997	99	Death	Stroud / GLS - Times Colonist / Victoria / BC / CAN
CHALMERS	?	INV	Inverness	1997	99	Death	Stroud / GLS - Times Colonist / Victoria / BC / CAN
GRAY		INV	Inverness	1997	99	Death	Stroud / GLS - Times Colonist / Victoria / BC / CAN
BUCHANAN	?	INV	Inverness	1997	91	Death	Times Colonist / Victoria / BC / CAN
JENKINS	Margaret*	SCT	Kirkmichael	1997	92	Death	Times Colonist / Victoria / BC / CAN
BLAIR	Arthur David	INV	Inverness	1997	92	Death	Times Colonist / Victoria / BC / CAN

That concludes this listing of entries.

I still get letters asking just what a 'Stray' is. So for all the later members here is the definition.

A 'Stray is a person that has an event, i.e. Marriage, death, conviction etc., registered outside of their Parish of birth.

Very often a researcher will lose track of someone due to that person moving away. The source of information may be a census entry, a marriage or death reference, serving with the armed forces. In fact anything that tells of that person's existence in a different location. As an example take the last entry in the table above. Arthur David BLAIR was born in Inverness but at some point in his life ended up in Canada as the local newspaper in Victoria carried a reference to his death 92 years later. Therefore once he left Inverness he effectively became a 'stray'.

An easy way to identify a 'stray' is by looking at a census entry and all the people whose birthplace differs from that where the census is recorded are effectively 'strays' and someone somewhere may be looking for them. Most Family History Societies have a 'Strays' Index so, if you have lost someone but have a vague idea as to where they may be, it is always worth checking with that area FHS.

Should any of you wish to contribute by going through records of your local area please contact me and I can send you a format to list your information so as to save a lot of double typing.

Thanks to all who have sent in the odd snippet over the years and please continue to do so. It is rather satisfying when a letter arrives saying that some long lost relative has been found.

2402. Mr Ian Davidson, 6 Druid Road, Inverness IV2 4TN. Research not specified.
2403. Mrs Adele Herbert, 57 East Sheen Avenue, London SW14 8AP. Research not specified.
2404. Mrs Janice Barrett, 18 Mahlon Avenue, South Ruislip, Greater London HA4 6TF. Researching CAMERON in Abernethy, Perthshire and in Boat of Garten and Nethybridge, Inverness-shire - all 1700-date.
2405. Mr Ian MacLean, 72 Tidnish Cove Lane, RR# 2, Amherst, Nova Scotia, Canada B4H 3X9. Researching GRANT, MACLEAN and MACMILLAN in Glen Urquhart, Inverness-shire, 1700-1800.
2406. Mr Trevor Huggard, 10 Adela Stewart Drive West, Athenree, RD1 Katikati, Bay of Plenty 3177, New Zealand. Researching the name Haggard, Haggart, Huggart & Huggard, all different spellings of the same name that appears in Kilmorack Parish in the 1800s.

Changes to address etc

2380. Mrs Elizabeth Lanyon, 3 Victoria Place, Mallaig, Argyllshire PH41 4RA.

Resignations

2278. Mr Eric N. Harvey.

E-MAIL ADDRESSES

Amendments highlighted by **

Name & Member No.	E-mail address
Mrs Barbara Aitken - 1778	barbageneal@sympatico.ca
Derek Anthony - 1460 **	dfranthony@sky.com
Mrs Janice Barrett - 2404	janicebarrett@bkineternet.com
Mrs Catriona Gillies - 2354	res@ashdenehouse.com
Trevor Huggard - 2406	trevorhuggard@gmail.com
Ms Marion Leavy - 1727 **	m.leavy@comcast.net
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Mrs Julie Werner - 2320 **	julie@juliewerner.com
Mrs Elizabeth Whale - 2400	elizabeth.whale@virgin.net
Keith Wilson - 1607 **	kwilly@talktalk.net

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 possible publication.

1114. **CAMPBELL:** Seeking information on the innkeeper of the 'Golden Lion Hotel' in Fort William (then Gordons Burgh) in 1786. Believe him to have been Colin CAMPBELL, tacksman to Duke of GORDON and father of three sons. I suspect they were - William, Adjutant, 3rd Regt. Foot Guards (Scots Guards) killed in action Battle of Newhaven; Archibald, Lieut., FRASER'S Highlanders; killed in action Battle of Camden and a much younger son, Dugald, Brevet Major, GORDON Highlanders, who succumbed to Napoleonic war wounds 1821. (Not the same Colin CAMPBELL as Collector of Customs at the time). Colin is also described variously as the holder of 'few free houses' in the town and as a dirk and pistol maker. Anything on the names, premises or the occupations would be much appreciated. - George F. Campbell, 26 Bruce Road, Pollokshields, Glasgow G41 5EF. e-mail: georgecampbell@yahoo.com

BITS & PIECES (3)

At the end of the article by Stuart Logan on his grandfather and World War I that appeared in the February journal, the author asked for anyone with Logans in their family tree to make contact. The following response to that appeal was e-mailed to our Chairman, Graeme Mackenzie, by Bill Taylor.

"There were three STEWART sisters born Glasgow in 1818, 1822 and 1826. The eldest married a George GRAHAM and they went to Australia; the second married a Robert LOGAN, seaman, born Islay, and the third married my great grandfather, James HUNTER Snr. I have Robert's father, Duncan LOGAN, weaver and labourer, who married Bel WHITE in Killarow, Islay 1817. In the 1841 census they and their seven children, including Robert, are sole and probably the last inhabitants of Island of Texa, off SE coast of Islay. There were only fifty LOGANS in Argyllshire in the 1841 census and this family accounted for nine of them.

I have both of Robert's sons living in Glasgow in the 1901 census, but both my HUNTERS and the Australian GRAHAMS (with whom I am in touch) have long since lost contact with them. One of my great uncles James HUNTER Jnr, whom I remember in the thirties when I was a boy, was best man at one of the son's weddings in Glasgow in 1887.

I have no LOGAN ancestry, so no DNA test is relevant, but the name was unusual in Argyllshire and the above information just might provide another piece of the jigsaw for Lowland, Highland, Irish, or US LOGANS with whom your contributor Stuart LOGAN is in contact. Anyone is welcome to contact me if they want more precise information. Hope I'm not wasting your time.

Bill Taylor.

{E-mail: billt@tiscali.co.uk}