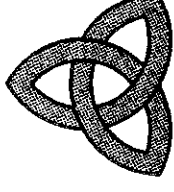


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### SUBSCRIPTION RATES for year 01/09/2009 - 31/08/2010

Membership Category	United Kingdom	Overseas
Ordinary	£10.00	£13.00
Family	£12.00	£15.00
Pensioner	£6.00	£9.00
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## EDITORIAL

Our recent work creating an online index for all who appear in the Monumental Inscriptions [MIs] published by the Society raises an important issue that was discussed at some length at a recent Committee Meeting, which is, no less than, what are we here for? The question came up because in many ways the MIs we have transcribed and published are our crown jewels; i.e. the most significant single resource that we have to offer those researching their Highland family history – especially since online access to fully indexed censuses via Scotlands People has made our census indexes less uniquely useful.

Our starting on these new indexes to the MIs coincided with the receipt of an email from a new organisation requesting that we publicise and link to a website where they intend to publish indexes – and eventually transcriptions and/or pictures of the stones – for all the burial grounds in Scotland. Access to this resource will however cost money – £7.40 per search! As soon as I saw this email I got in touch with the Scottish Association of Family History Societies [SAFHS] who have an ongoing project to list all known burial grounds in Scotland, and who help co-ordinate the work of member societies such as our own in indexing and transcribing the stones in them. They said they were aware of this website and were attempting to find out more about the company behind it – and that they were naturally worried it may attempt to cash in on their and our voluntary efforts in this field.

These newcomers are not of course the only organisation anxious to make money out of the voluntary efforts of societies like ours. While, as a professional genealogist, I feel I have to subscribe to *Ancestry.com*, I'm only too well aware that many of the resources that I pay a large sum to have access to through it may have been compiled by the unpaid efforts of family history enthusiasts past and present. Do we therefore also need to beware of having the MI indexes and transcriptions that our members have compiled, in due course copied and sold by the likes of *Ancestry.com* and this new company; and if so, what should we – indeed, can we – do about it (beyond saying that they are copyrighted to us)?

If we really fear that commercial organisations will steal and make money out of them, should we attempt to restrict access to our members alone; or indeed, try and sell the indexes online ourselves as we already sell the actual MIs in book form (and intend to do soon on disk)? One argument that was put in committee was that if we offer this information online to all and sundry to use (though not, we hope, to abuse by copying and selling), we are acting against our own interests since newcomers will have no incentive to join the society if all our resources are out there for anyone to use. This is where the question begins to become existential. Do we exist merely to increase our membership? If so, why? To increase our revenue? To what end? To provide more resources? If so, for whom, and on what terms? Some FHSs seem to have come down on the side of making money, by selling publications through their own shops; but they would probably say they need to make the money to be able to afford the shops. To be fair, they would no doubt also argue that the shops don't exist solely to sell goods, but are also premises that can be visited by members (and others) seeking help with their researches. That of course is a fair argument; though it may be taken a bit far when, because of such commercial pressures, they argue that the SAFHS annual event should restrict, or even drop, the conference, where things may be learnt, and concentrate only on the fair where things are sold.

We of course are lucky to enjoy a partnership with Highland Council that allows us a presence in the new Archive Centre in exchange for the use of our films, fiche, and books by the Council's Genealogy Service (and hopefully we will soon be getting the additional table, online connection, and bookshelf space that was offered when we agreed to come into the new Centre – so we can do our bit in the Archives even better). That maybe allows us to be a little more philanthropic than some of our fellow FHSs; and it's certainly my personal view that we should provide the MI indexes, and as many other resources as possible, free to all comers on the website – in the expectation that fellow family history enthusiasts will want to join the society precisely because of such an approach. But what do you think? With the AGM coming up on the 23<sup>rd</sup> March, please do let us know.

Graeme Mackenzie

## WILLIAM FRASER WHO FOLLOWED THE RAILWAYS TO MONTREAL AND BACK

By Colin Stewart

In August 2009 the Society published (for a second time) an article about my grandfather's younger brother, John Fraser, who had been "A Soldier in Lovat's Scouts". I thought members might also like to read about the travels of my grandfather, William Fraser to Montreal, to face the rigours of winter in Canada, and back again to the warmer Scottish climate. It was very helpful that he had compiled a scrapbook with many interesting cuttings from newspapers.

William Fraser was born at Inchrothy, Strathpeffer in 1863, the eldest of the seven children of John Fraser, a shepherd, and Betsy MacDonald, the eldest daughter of John MacDonald and Lillias Cameron of Park Farm, Strathpeffer. The family migrated northwards to Alness, Tain and ultimately to Golspie where the three youngest children were born in the 1870s. I have a cutting from The Northern Times of 24 February 1910 describing the rivalry between the Kirkton Boys and the West End boys in Golspie in the 1870s. Willie Fraser, one of the West End boys, was a star performer at marbles, and also at Shiny. This game was played with "good strong whin clubs" and involved players being whacked on the shins, but the most violent of their games was said to be Bully Horn which was seldom played without participants "ending up with a torn coat or a few buttons gone". I wonder if boys in Golspie still play such games.

William arrived in Forres in the mid 1880s. He was Booking Office Clerk at the railway station. He kept cuttings of his performance with bat and ball in 1885 while playing for the St Lawrence Cricket Club there. At this time, my grandmother, Helen Pullar, lived at Dalguise, Little Dunkeld, but her father died when she was in her teens and, in 1884, she went to live with her uncle and aunt in Forres. Her uncle, Thomas Pullar, was Station Master, which is how the fates decided when and where my grandparents should meet. Helen was taught needlework and dressmaking by her aunt - necessary accomplishments for a girl in those days - and by day she worked in the local bakery. At the same bakery, there was a young man called Sandy Grant, also learning the baker's trade. He and my grandfather played together for the St Lawrence C. C. and the three youngsters became good friends. Sandy Grant later went to work for McVitie & Price in Edinburgh where he quickly made a name for himself by producing the first McVitie Digestive Biscuit. Who doesn't like McVitie's digestive biscuits! I enjoy them all the more with the thought that my grandmother and their originator had learned their trade side by side in the bakery in Forres. (Sandy ended up as head of McVities and some readers will recognize that I am referring to Sir Alexander Grant whose generosity to his home town in later years is well documented.)

Two years was time enough for William and Helen to conclude that they were meant for each other so, when he sailed for Montreal, Canada, in 1886, it was on the understanding that he would return soon and they would be married. Before parting, they each had a photograph taken in typical Victorian pose, to console them while they were apart (see photos at end of article). The marriage took place at Bellfield Cottage, Dalguise in April 1889. Their eldest daughter, Helen, was born in Montreal in 1890 and my mother, Lillias, in 1894. The family returned to Scotland in 1895.

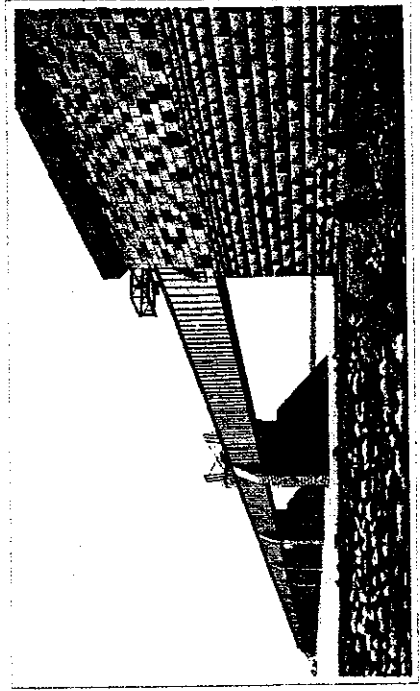
William worked in the European Freight Office of the Grand Trunk Railway Company in Montreal, on the north bank of the mighty St Lawrence River. The family lived in the Point St Charles district, separated from the river by the Grand Trunk railway yards. He was Captain of the Point St Charles Cricket Club and was usually near the top of the bowling and batting averages. It surprised me to learn that the game of cricket was played in Montreal but I have numerous newspaper cuttings showing the scores. He was

Grand Master of Beaver Lodge No. 6 of the Independent Order of Oddfellows. The family attended St Matthew's Presbyterian Church and my mother and aunt were both baptized there, so they played a full part in the life of the community.

European Freight was usually brought up-river to Montreal, to be off-loaded and carried to the railway yard by horse-drawn carts for onward transportation by rail - and in the reverse direction for goods going to Europe (see picture).



In the depth of winter, the St Lawrence River at Montreal was frozen over and goods to and from Europe had to go by rail via Portland, Maine, in the USA. The railway line crossed the St Lawrence River by the Victoria Bridge, directly into the Grand Trunk railway yard. The trains ran through a rectangular metal tube, giving protection from the elements. The bridge was two miles long and rested on twenty-four massive ice-breaking piers (see picture).



VICTORIA BRIDGE.

The photo had to be inscribed otherwise, come the thaw, they would have been swept away by the ice there. It is still a talking point in my family that they used to punch my mother in her palm out on to the frozen river, just at the point shown in the picture. My mother didn't remember this as she was only a year old when they moved back to Scotland in 1895. In those days before the invention of the refrigerator, it was a habit to be able to cut large blocks of ice from the frozen river for later use. The Grand Trunk Railway Company and the adjacent Victoria Bridge, an impressive construction, made an important contribution to the developing economy of Montreal.

The family, my grandfather in particular, had found the extreme weather conditions in Montreal more than they could bear so, when the opportunity arose to move back to Scotland to "a more lucrative position", they took it. Thus, in the summer of 1895, William became a Railway Shipping Clerk with Wordie & Co, Couriers and Railway Agents, in Glasgow, apparently doing much the same work as he had been in Montreal. He remained with Wordie & Co until he retired in 1928 so he truly spent his working life in the service of the railways, first with the Highland Line in Forres, then the Grand Trunk Railway Company in Montreal and finally the Caledonian Railway in Glasgow.

In Glasgow, the family put down new roots at Langside south of the river. My mother's younger sister, Williamina, was born there in 1900. The family attended Queen's Park Parish Church, where William became an elder, and he resumed his career as a cricketer. His elderly parents lived at Auchlach, Kiltearn, and the family often spent their summer holiday there. My aunt liked to tell of an occasion when her grandfather came to stay in Glasgow and they visited the Kelvingrove Art Gallery. He spotted a stuffed sheep in a glass case, jabbed his finger on the glass, and proclaimed "Yon's my yow". He pronounced the word "ewe" to rhyme with cow, which had clearly stuck in the memory of a youngster more familiar with the voices she heard around her in Glasgow. The yow might, or it might not, have been one of his but he claimed to recognize the clip on its ear.

It was a notable event on 31 October 1903 when "New Hampden, The Queen's Park Football Enclosure, was opened by the Lord Provost, the match being between Queen's and Celtic, resulting in a victory for the former by one goal to nil. David Wilson, one of the Queen's oldest players, scored and, as arranged beforehand, received a gold watch for his achievement".

This quotation is from a card published at the time by Robert Middlemass, Italian Warehouseman, Tea and Wine Merchant, with branches in the area. I wonder how it could have been "arranged beforehand" for David Wilson to score the winning goal! Today it would be very difficult to arrange for Queen's Park to defeat Celtic. (I found this memento of personal interest as I had been a Ball Boy at Hampden immediately before the Second World War, behind the goal at the Mount Florida end)

After his wife died, the elderly shepherd went to stay with his son-in-law and family at New Tarbat Lodge at the northern end of the Cromarty Firth and, in the years leading up to the First World War, that is where the Fraser family usually spent their summer holiday. As it happens, my father lived in the stable block at Tarbat House, where his father was coachman and groom to the Dowager Countess of Moray who lived in the big house. My father and Lillias Fraser, both in their teens, formed an attachment which blossomed in 1912 when he went south to work for the Caledonian Railway in Springburn, Glasgow, and they could meet more often. They were married in 1919 and lived with the Fraser family at Langside for nine years until they found a home of their own. By then, the Fraser household had increased with the arrival of three small grandsons, including myself.

During the war, my grandfather served with the British Red Cross and his three daughters contributed by rolling bandages and visiting the wounded in hospital. Although he was not himself from Perthshire, through my grandmother's connections he had become an active member of the Glasgow Atholl and Breadalbane Association, which had been formed to foster social activities for those who hailed from that part of Scotland. After the war, with a household comprising three lively daughters and one, two and then three equally lively grandchildren, life could not have been very restful for him but I have only happy memories of my early childhood. I don't remember voices ever being raised. With advancing age, he had given up cricket and taken up golf, a more relaxing pastime, which would have helped him to sail calmly through any troubled waters.

He died at home on 11 May 1933, held in high regard by his many friends and loved by all his family. I was a small boy at the time but, in later years, the more I came to know about his life in Forres, Montreal and latterly Glasgow, the greater became my affection and respect for him. I inherited his gold cuff-links and his golf clubs. Two years ago, my eldest grandson was married in Sydney, Australia, and wore his great great grandfather's cuff-links with pride. I cannot remember what became of his golf clubs. What does one do with a set of left-handed golf clubs?



Helen Pullar and William Fraser in 1886

Editor: The article above was one of several that members sent in following my appeal in the previous journal, for which many thanks. In fact, so many of you responded that some of your stories will have to wait until the next journal due out in May. From my point of view this is a nice situation to be in. I apologise to those of you who hoped to see their articles included in this journal, but I will make sure that they appear next time.

## HFHS PROJECTS

### MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

By John Durham

With the very cold winter we have experienced recently it is not surprising that none of our band of transcribers and checkers have ventured out into either Contin or Dunlichity to work on the monumental inscriptions within those two burial grounds. Instead we have taken advantage of being kept indoors to get on with transcribing the data needed for the index to burials for the new website. Progress has been very good, mainly thanks to some excellent work done by members Ken & Irene Mackintosh and Liz Grant. To date nineteen of the twenty four burial grounds that the Society have transcribed and published have been input, checked and loaded onto the website.

In the previous journal the headings for this index were shown as being: - **surname, forename(s), year of death, age at death, burial ground**. Before transcribing started it was decided to add the **stone number**. This extra field is useful as it could help to show that two or more people on the index with the same burial ground/stone number are most likely to be from the same family. For example, there was an article in the previous journal on the search for the burial place of Alexander Mackenzie, who died in 1891, and was buried 'near' Fort George. Alexander's wife was called Helen Ross and a son Robert was known to have died in 1872, aged 12. If this index had been available at the time that Canadian member Donna Fraser was searching for Alexander's headstone, she would have found where it was by using the website as follows.

On the Home Page, click on the 'Resource' button and on the next page 'Burials Index'. This presents the researcher with a number of buttons for each letter of the alphabet with some extra ones for the letters 'C' and 'F' plus the 'Mac' entries. Using the 'Mack' and then the 'R' buttons we find the following three entries: -

Mackenzie	Alexander	1891	62	Brachlich Cemetery	8
Mackenzie	Robert	1872	12	Brachlich Cemetery	8
Ross	Helen	1910	82	Brachlich Cemetery	8

The information above would have allowed Donna to be confident that Brachlich Cemetery was where her ancestor and his family was buried.

As well as those persons who have the year of death and age at death recorded on the stone, a decision was made to note the names of those who didn't have a year of death highlighted. Here is an example taken from stone number 327 in Rosemarkie Churchyard: -

*Erected by Alexander McKENZIE, house carpenter, Fortrose in memory of his father Alexander McKENZIE, who died 11<sup>th</sup> October 1853, aged 64 years; and of his mother Lilly McARTHUR, who died --- aged -- years.*

From the inscription we can see that, when Alexander Mackenzie died in 1853, his wife and son Alexander were still alive. This is shown on the index by placing **xx** in the age column for the latter two persons: -

Mackenzie	Alexander	1853	64	Rosemarkie Churchyard	327
Mackenzie	Alexander	1853	xx	Rosemarkie Churchyard	327
Macarthur	Lilly	1853	xx	Rosemarkie Churchyard	327

## A SUCCESSFUL IMMIGRANT FAMILY

By Connie Wood

On the Hebridean Island of Coll on 19 June 1819 Alexander McLean married Mary Mcean, a daughter of the factor to the Laird, McLean of Duart. Alexander was a crofter and fisherman, growing a few oats, barley and tatties and had a few cattle as well as fishing the waters around the islands. Sadly Alexander died in a fishing accident about 1836 and, although Mary tried to maintain the croft, this was at a very difficult period in history. She decided to emigrate to Australia, with three daughters, Sibella, Mary and Alexandrina, and three sons, John, Allan and Robertson. Also with them were Sibella's husband, Malcolm McNiven, and their seven-month old son. They came to Australia on the 'George Fyffe' as fare-paying passengers, arriving in Sydney on 23<sup>rd</sup> January 1840.

The sons worked as shepherds on various runs, saved their pay and obtained the licenses of two runs in Western Victoria in 1848. Then in 1851 gold was discovered so they moved to Ballarat and Bendigo where they were carriers, merchants and gold buyers. They did very well and prospered. Allan McDonald from a neighbouring run had been selling cattle in Canterbury, New Zealand and told the McLeans of the opportunities and the pasture land there, so, in 1852 the two Allans (McLean and McDonald) arrived on the barque 'Tory'.

They quickly became joint license holders of 10,000 acres on the south bank of the Waimakariri River, which area they divided with McLean naming his 'Ashfield' and McDonald using the name 'Tresilian'. Today the whole area is known as McLeans Island and is the site of several sports grounds. A deposit of 20 pounds was asked for a pastoral license for 14 years with an annual fee of 5 pounds plus one pound for every 1000 sheep over 5000. There was a fixed period to stock the area and carry out improvements with inspectors appointed to see these conditions were carried out.

The rest of family followed, bringing with them 500 sheep, some cattle and horses. What probably hastened the move to New Zealand was when a Chinese man warned them there was a plan afoot to murder them and steal their goods and gold. This man was Fan So, who then came here with the McLeans and spent the rest of his life with them. At one stage he called himself Mac Fan So because everyone else on the staff had a name beginning with Mac. He lived latterly with John McLean and, when he died, was buried in Oamaru cemetery, where John had a headstone erected for him. Sibella and her husband did not come to New Zealand, but remained in Australia, where they had 8 sons and 1 daughter so there are a lot of descendants there. Of the others, none of the sons married, but Alexandrina married the Hon. George Buckley, listed as a merchant and a member of the Provincial Council. So there are no descendants from this family by the name of McLean.

They were a family that loved colour, possibly because Coll was fairly drab, and it is said that when the brothers rode into Christchurch from Ashfield, they could be seen from a distance as they wore McLean tartan waistcoats. Wherever they lived they created quite extensive and exquisite gardens. Allan and Robertson leased land at Acheron Bank (south of Lake Coleridge) but kept it only one year. In 1855 the brothers applied for the license of 40,000 acres on the south bank of the Ashburton River and named it 'Laghmor' after their home site on Coll. Many roads and tracks crossed the land so, being canny Scots and not wanting to lose any sheep, their 150 miles of wire fencing was 9 wires high and kept very tight. There were also 150 miles of gorse and hawthorn hedges. Robertson, the youngest brother, was manager, but he returned to Scotland and died in Edinburgh at the young age of 45. Mrs McLean also died in 1871 at Ashfield, which was sold in 1873 with Mary, the eldest sister, moving into a house in Colombo Street and living there until her death in 1876. This was the first house named 'Holly Lea' - holly being the plant badge of the McLean Clan.

At one shearing at Laghmor, a Maori shearer told John McLean about good pasture land further south. John set off exploring and thus found 'Morven Hills' in the Linds Pass. He wasn't sure if it was in Otago or Canterbury, so applied for it in both provinces. This run was 370,000 acres and the McLeans held it under four separate blocks among four family members until 1874, when it was sold for 128,000 pounds, mainly because of the increasing problem with rabbits. At Morven Hills John was known as 'Big Jock' to distinguish him from 'Little McLean' of nearby Kurow. The story is told that when the inspector visited to see if the land was fully stocked he was shown a block with plenty of sheep. The next day he was shown another block with plenty of sheep and so on for four days, while being treated to good Highland hospitality each evening. He never knew that he was seeing the same flock of sheep which the shepherds, mainly Scottish, moved each night. The peak number of sheep was 135,000. Many of the original station buildings, including the 32-stand woolshed, are still extant, although there is a new homestead.

In the mid 1860s John bought Waitaki Plains of 21,000 acres on the south bank of the Waitaki River, but from about 1870 he lived at 'Redcastle' near Oamaru. A relative - possibly a cousin, Donald McLean - was manager of Laghmor and Waitaki Plains for 36 years until 1898. John was elected to the Legislative Council in 1867 and to the Provincial Council in 1871. He was also a member of the Oamaru Dock Trust and director of the New Zealand Refrigerating Company. When his constituents gave him some tough times he would lapse into his mother tongue of Gaelic or into mangled English. Because he was rich, jokes were made about him. On one occasion he was approached to make a donation of five pounds towards the running of the Oamaru Batchelors' Ball, but as he did not dance, decided to give only half that amount. Once when he was making a speech at a wedding he said that he nearly fell in love, but 'never met enough reciprocity of sentiment to lead him into the Elysian fields of bliss'.

In 1897 John made Laghmor over to his nephew George Alexander McLean Buckley, who sold it bit by bit and eventually all was sold by 1913. This nephew was quite an adventurer, crossed Patagonia in 1897, travelled to Finland and round the Arctic Circle, visited Antarctica with his friend Ernest Shackleton in 1908, and was a Lieutenant-Colonel in WWI. Two of his granddaughters have visited New Zealand and were taken to the McLean family homes. When John died in 1902 he left 'Redcastle' and 'Waitaki Plains', an estate valued at 213,000 pounds, to his youngest nephew St John McLean Buckley. The eldest nephew, William Frederick McLean Buckley, had 1,322 acres at Dunsandel, helped with loans from his uncle. He grew wheat, bred draught horses and polo ponies and was reported to be the best polo player in New Zealand, and his stock the best raised in the Dominion.

With Morven Hills being sold in 1874, this left the McLean/Buckley partnership with Laghmor with 40,000 acres, Waitaki Plains 21,000 acres and Waikakahi 48,000 acres, the last named having been bought in 1866. Brother-in-law George Buckley withdrew from the partnership in 1875 and then in 1880 the brothers dissolved the partnership completely. It is said that John gave the younger Allan his choice of property and he wisely chose Waikakahi, which was between the Wathao and Waitaki rivers and stretched from the sea to Elephant Hill.

Allan had built at Waikakahi a wooden homestead of 21 rooms with an iron roof (screwed on, not nailed) called 'The Valley'. It is still in use, well loved and in fine condition. This home was surrounded by 10 acres of garden with a two-acre lake, conservatory with grapes, oranges and lemons, all surrounded with a 30-acre plantation of various trees, both native and exotic. Remember that treeless island of Coll!

There was also a 16-bunk building for swaggers, who were given an evening meal and breakfast before going on their way. Many are the stories of Allan's kindness and generosity in supplying foodstuffs etc. to anyone in the area who was suffering hardship and to shearers at each weekend when they went home. Allan loved colour as he often wore a

plum coloured suit with a white bow tie and white socks, and drove a white wagonette which was known as the Yankee Express. There were four indoor servants under housekeeper Mrs Emily Phillips, a chief gardener with 3 or 4 under gardeners, a groom in charge of the 3 coach horses and 2 ponies, plus a cowman for the 6 shorthorn cows milked for the house and the station workers.

In the late 1890s the Liberal Government under John McKenzie, Minister of Lands, was working hard to "bust up the big estates". Cheviot was the first and in 1897 Waikakahi, of mostly freehold land, was bought for almost 340,000 pounds, paid partly in cash and partly in bonds, the interest on the latter being 12 to 13 thousand pounds annually. The area was cut into 130 farms, 14 runs and 47 village sections in Morven, Glenavy and Ikawai, all being balloted for. The story is that the two Highland gentlemen, John McKenzie and Allan McLean spent a whole evening over a bottle of Scotch to decide the price.

To give you some idea of the scale of Waikakahi here are some figures from the clearance sale. The sale of stock lasted 3 days when 76,000 sheep, 118 horses and 132 cattle were sold with the sheep alone making 35,000 pounds. To feed the bidders at the auction the caterer had 4 cooks, 20 waiters, 4 barmen and 8 people washing up. They consumed 500 loaves of bread, about 500 pounds of meat, uncountable potatoes and apples, 10 hogsheds of beer, 180 litres of whisky, 275 litres each of lemonade and gingerbeer besides soda, wine and other spirits. All provided free by Allan, with accommodation and coaches from trains arriving at Glenavy Station.

Allan was broken-hearted at being persuaded to sell but, perhaps he realized that the breakup would happen anyway and better sooner than later. He came to Christchurch and never returned to 'The Valley'. He lived in the house on Colombo Street while England Brother designed and Rennie & Pearce built a house for him - a house which he called 'Holly Lea', but is now known as McLeans Mansion. It contained 25,000 square feet of Kauri with fittings of the finest quality such as silk wall coverings, marble fireplaces and top quality French furniture, which Mrs Phillips and a representative from a local furnishing store went to Europe to select. Not what could be afforded, but only the best. I was told by a genealogist some years ago that his father, as a very small boy, rushed home to show the silver penny that Allan had thrown down for someone to open the gates to allow his carriage to pass through. That penny was half-a-crown, the first the lad had ever seen. There was another large lovely garden here and many baskets of produce were passed on to others.

Allan lived only a few years in the Mansion, dying in 1907, and left his beautiful home to be used as a 'home for gentlewomen or women of refinement or education in reduced or straitened circumstances'. A special Act of Parliament was passed to enable the establishment of the McLean Institute. Also listed in the will, of some 37 pages, were the people to constitute the Board - the Anglican and Catholic Bishops, the leading Presbyterian and Methodist ministers, the mayor, head of the University, senior magistrate, chairman of the Hospital Board, a lawyer, a banker and two women. They received no pay, apart from any traveling expenses. Those memberships and conditions remain the same today. Allan's estate was probated at over 500,000 pounds with very generous gifts to his staff and endowments to the three Buckley nieces.

After the housekeeper moved out of the house in 1913 the Institute used it as well as other smaller houses around the city until 1955, when it was deemed uneconomic. The rooms in the Mansion are very large and in suites so not enough ladies could be accommodated to make it worth the cost of heating. The Institute then moved to Quamby in Fendalton Road, which is the only house to carry the name 'Holly Lea'. This now operates as a village of separate units.

The Government who bought the property in 1955 converted it, a bit roughly in some places, as a school and hostel for the training of dental nurses, but by 1977 the nurses were all boarding privately and a new school had been built on the Colombo Street side. This left the Mansion empty and for ten long worrying years a new use was sought. During this time several groups used the house, all on temporary rental agreements. Then came the joyful news that two local businessmen had bought it and is now the Christchurch Academy, carefully and proudly cared for, used for the training of young people in many trades and professions.

I am sure you will agree that this was indeed a very successful immigrant family.

Meanings of Maori place names:

- Waimakariri – cold rushing waters
- Oamaru – place of Maru
- Kurou – many mists
- Waitaki – weeping river
- Waikakahi – river with freshwater crayfish
- Waihao – river with small eels

## BITS & PIECES

### **New Archive opening hours**

The new Highland Archive and Registration Centre is up and running now on a regular basis. The archive section is open Monday to Thursday from 9am to 5pm. The Family History Centre, where the Society's desk and store room are located, is open from Monday to Friday from 9am to 5pm and to 7.30pm on Wednesdays. Both these areas are closed at the weekend.

Thanks to a number of volunteers the Society desk in the new Highland Archive and Registration Centre has been active during the past two weeks. It has been decided that, to start with, there will be someone in attendance the following days and times each week. -

Wednesday:	10am to 1pm	&	2pm to 4.30pm
Thursday:	10am to 1pm	&	2pm to 4.30pm

At the moment we have 5 volunteers to cover the above sessions, but we will need more than that number to ensure that the Society desk is fully manned. When the holiday season gets into full swing we may need to extend the number of sessions covered. However, as the volunteers will need to have their holiday breaks as well, this may not be possible. Because of these factors, the situation will have to be monitored on a regular basis.

Some of our members, particularly those coming from a distance, may wish to visit the centre on a different day of the week. In that case they should contact: -

Highland Archive and Registration Centre, Bught Road, Inverness IV3 5SS.  
Telephone: 01463 256444. Email: [archives@highland.gov.uk](mailto:archives@highland.gov.uk).

If you wish to contact the Society directly to make an appointment to speak to a Society representative on Monday, Tuesday or Friday, please use the email address of [info@highlandfamilyhistorysociety.org](mailto:info@highlandfamilyhistorysociety.org).

### **New Publication**

Dorothy Hyslop Booth, one of our founder members, as her membership number of 4 reminds me, is about to publish another book, which she has asked me to bring to the attention of our members. As all the proceeds will be donated to Cancer Charities, this promotion of the book does not infringe the Society's current stand of not allowing advertising in our journal. It is called SHEPHERD, SAILOR AND SURVIVOR, The Life and Letters of James Hyslop RN 1764-1853. Dorothy is the great-great-grand-niece of James Hyslop. He lived to be 89 and, as Dorothy's mother lived to 100+, it looks as if longevity runs in the family.

James was born in Langholm and was a shepherd at Old Irvine. In 1796 he joined the Royal Navy as Captain's Clerk, and later became Purser. The book contains nineteen letters written to his brother between 1796 and 1818. For the first four years of this period he was at the Cape of Good Hope, then between 1800 and 1803 in England and Jamaica. In 1803 he was shipwrecked on the Cherbourg Peninsula and became a Prisoner of War at Verdun from 1804 to 1814. He then returned to England, was unemployed but on the naval reserve. From 1815 to 1817 he was at sea again before retiring.

This soft back book contains three family trees, five photographs, three sketch maps and copies of letters written in French by James to the Minister of War. Published by D. H. Booth and E. D. Booth, copies of the book are available from D. H. Booth, 3 Raasay Road, Inverness IV2 3LR to whom cheques should be made payable. Price £7.50 plus postage of £2.50 and £4.50 for overseas surface mail. As mentioned previously all proceeds will be donated to Cancer Charities.

### **Emigration from Rogart to New Zealand**

In the previous journal there was a plea from new member Carolyn Craig asking about possible newspaper reports in New Zealand that might give her more insight into Rogart families who emigrated to New Zealand in the late 1850s. She was also interested in any information relating to the New Zealand Wars of 1860.

One of our members, Shirley Loffhagen, sent on the following information, which may be of interest not only to Carolyn, but to other members of the Society with New Zealand family history interests: -

"There are two web sites that should be of help for Carolyn's query about her Cameron/Mackay + neighbours who came to NZ -

<<http://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz>> this one should give newspaper accounts of the wars and can be searched by name, area (be careful here, NZ had such a small population a lot of news came via Sydney!) and also in time. I had a quick look but not knowing the names made it impossible. Remember - there were many, many Scots in NZ and lots of Camerons & Mackays in the news at that time.

The other interesting site for information of the Land War era - <[www.newzealandwars.co.nz](http://www.newzealandwars.co.nz)> This site also has lots of photos (past and present) drawings, maps etc. If your family figured prominently in the times they may also be mentioned in contemporary histories".

## HFHS STRAYS INDEX

By Alan Ross

Over the Christmas and New Year period I spent time trying to discover more on my Scottish lines of ancestors. After trawling through the search pages of Scotland's People I soon realised that I was using up numerous credits on searches and not getting anywhere. One search for a marriage on a not too common name threw up 21 possibilities over a twenty year period. After looking closely at the results (I credit I was still left with four possibilities with no guarantee that any of these would be correct and to check all four would have cost me another 20 credits. Overall out of seven certificates I downloaded, three were of no use whatsoever. Perhaps we could do with a little more choice on the search criteria to make things less of a gamble.

I cannot see originals of the Census Returns as I can for those in England without paying yet more. English and overseas records on sites like Ancestry, Genes and Find My Past are very helpful and provide useful searches, but some of their transcriptions are pathetically inaccurate to say the least. However, at the end of the day, you can at least check the original for a one off annual fee and it is a shame that the SRO does not allow access to its records in the same way. Not everyone can make trips to Edinburgh.

This month's STRAYS are taken once again from selected Birth Parishes.

Surname	Forename	Cty	Birth Parish	Year	Age	Event	Source
CAMERON	Alexander	INV	Glenelg	1828	68	Death	News Obit / York / ONT / Can
McKINNON	Angus	INV	Glenelg	1851	25	Census 1851	Census / Perth / PER
NICKSON	Christy	INV	Glenelg	1851	30	Census 1851	Census / Glenshiel / ROC
FRASER	Margaret	INV	Glenelg	1851	30	Census 1851	Census / Glenshiel / ROC
McDONALD	Alexander	INV	Glenelg	1851	52	Census 1851	Census / Glenshiel / ROC
McDONALD	Cathrine	INV	Glenelg	1851	14	Census 1851	Census / Morvern / ARL
McLENNAN	Anne	INV	Glenelg	1851	32	Census 1851	Census / Glenshiel / ROC
McPHERSON	David	INV	Glenelg	1851	50	Census 1851	Census / Stromilan / ARL
McPHERSON	Hugh	INV	Glenelg	1851	20	Census 1851	Census / Stromilan / ARL
McRAE	Mary*	INV	Glenelg	1851	50	Census 1851	Census / Glenshiel / ROC
MORISON	Don	INV	Glenelg	1851	30	Census 1851	Census / Glenshiel / ROC
LAWSON	Cathrine	INV	Glenelg	1851	30	Census 1851	Census / Bonhill / DNB
McINTYRE	Angus	INV	Glenelg	1851	26	Census 1851	Census / Markinch / FIF
McLENNAN	Mary	ROC	Glenelg	1871	46	Census 1871	Census / Fodderty / ROC
McLENNAN	Mary	INV	Glenelg	1881	37	Census 1881	Census / Ainess / ROC
McLEAN	Maggie	INV	Glenelg	1901	19	Census 1901	Census / Ainess / ROC
McLEAY	Sarah J	INV	Glenelg	1901	17	Census 1901	Census / Fodderty / ROC
McLENNAN	Mary	INV	Glenelg	1881	58	Census 1881	Census / Fodderty / ROC
McLENNAN	Mary	INV	Glenelg	1891	70	Census 1891	Census / Fodderty / ROC
McLENNAN	Margaret*	INV	Glenelg	1891	44	Census 1891	Census / Resolis / ROC
McLENNAN	Barbara*	INV	Glenelg	1901	33	Census 1901	Census / Kilearn / ROC
FENWICK	John	INV	Glenelg	1851	24	Census 1851	Census / Cargill / PER

Surname	Forename	Cty	Birth Parish	Year	Age	Event	Source
BLUNT	Catherine	INV	Fort George	1861	14	Census 1861	Census / Hamilton / LKS
MacDONALD	Ian Somerled	INV	Fort George	1987	83	Death	News Obit / BC / Can
INGLETON	George H	INV	Fort George	1881	41	Census 1881	Census / Hillington / MDX
LOYNES	John	INV	Fort George	1881	27	Census 1881	Census / Hillington / MDX
McINTOSH	Elizabeth	INV	Fort George	1861	52	Census 1861	Census / Aberdeen / ABD
ROBB	Isabella*	INV	Fort George	1851	61	Census 1851	Census / Peterhead / ABD
TAYLOR	Janet	INV	Fort George	1851	50	Census 1851	Census / Clackmannan / CLK
BEATTIE	Mary	INV	Fort George	1851	50	Census 1851	Census / Dundee / ANS
MITCHELL	James	INV	Fort George	1851	51	Census 1851	Census / Lasswade / MLN
MacRAE	Ann	INV	Fort George	1851	47	Census 1851	Census / Glenshiel / ROC
DIGNON	Elizabeth	INV	Fort George	1851	28	Census 1851	Census / Auchtermuchty / FIF
McCORMICK	Robert	INV	Fort George	1851	19	Census 1851	Census / Paisley Middle / FRW
McDONALD	John	INV	Fort George	1851	28	Census 1851	Census / Miscellaneous Inst. / MDX

McNIELE John INV Fort George 1851 33 Census 1851 Census / Forteviot / PER

Surname	Forename	Cty	Birth Parish	Year	Age	Event	Source
PORTER	William	CAI	Thurso	1761		Marriage	Mar. Index / St Alphege / Greenwich KEN
McLEOD	Donald	CAI	Thurso	1850	20		News Report / Sydney / NSW / Aus
BRIMS	Catherine*	CAI	Thurso	1890		Death	MI / Brisbane / QLD / Aus
HENDERSON	Eliza*	CAI	Thurso	1851	35	Census 1851	Census / Perth / PER
MORRISON	Jean	CAI	Thurso	1913	25	Marriage	West Perth / Aus
McCLAIR	Marion Isab.	CAI	Thurso	1958	21	Marriage	Albany / NY / USA
McKAY	Joanne	CAI	Thurso	1871	31	Census 1871	Census / St. Andrew & St. Leonard / FIF
FINLAYSON	John	CAI	Thurso	1851	90	Census 1851	Census / Farr / SUT
MASSON	William	CAI	Thurso	1851	4	Census 1851	Census / Knockbain / ROC
McKAY	Janet	CAI	Thurso	1851	82	Census 1851	Census / Farr / SUT
McLEOD	William	CAI	Thurso	1851	50	Census 1851	Census / Farr / SUT
BAIN	Elisabeth	CAI	Thurso	1851	19	Census 1851	Census / Glasgow Gorbals / LKS
BUTTERS	Georgina	CAI	Thurso	1851	14	Census 1851	Census / Glasgow Inner High / LKS
CAMPBELL	Murdoch	CAI	Thurso	1851	27	Census 1851	Census / Lasswade / MLN
CAMPBELL	Thos.	CAI	Thurso	1851	22	Census 1851	Census / Edinburgh St. Cuthberts / MLN
DAVIDSON	Donald	CAI	Thurso	1851	49	Census 1851	Census / Stirling / STI
DAVIDSON	Dorothea S.	CAI	Thurso	1851	44	Census 1851	Census / Belhelvie / ABD
DAVIDSON	Henry	CAI	Thurso	1851	23	Census 1851	Census / Glasgow Gorbals / LKS
FISHER	Will	CAI	Thurso	1851	22	Census 1851	Census / Chelsea NE / MDX
GONSALVO	Margaret	CAI	Thurso	1851	42	Census 1851	Census / Kirkwall / OKI
GRAY	Helen	CAI	Thurso	1851	29	Census 1851	Census / Kirkwall / OKI
LAUGHTON	Catharine	CAI	Thurso	1851	40	Census 1851	Census / Kirkwall / OKI
MacKAY	Christina	CAI	Thurso	1851	22	Census 1851	Census / Westray / OKI
MacKAY	James	CAI	Thurso	1851	13	Census 1851	Census / Westray / OKI
MacKAY	John	CAI	Thurso	1851	53	Census 1851	Census / Westray / OKI
MacKAY	Margaret	CAI	Thurso	1851	20	Census 1851	Census / Westray / OKI
MacKAY	William	CAI	Thurso	1851	11	Census 1851	Census / Westray / OKI
McBETH	Helen	CAI	Thurso	1851	33	Census 1851	Census / Miscellaneous Inst. / ANS
McDONALD	Charlotte	CAI	Thurso	1851	25	Census 1851	Census / Edinburgh Camnongate / MLN
PHILIPS	Elisabeth	CAI	Thurso	1851	56	Census 1851	Census / Glasgow Gorbals / LKS
McLENNAN	Donald	CAI	Thurso	1891	16	Census 1891	Census / Bower / CAI
McLENNAN	Rachel	CAI	Thurso	1891	19	Census 1891	Census / Hakirk / CAI
McLENNAN	Catherine	CAI	Thurso	1891	10	Census 1891	Census / Wick / CAI
McLENNAN	Effy	CAI	Thurso	1891	8	Census 1891	Census / Wick / CAI
McLENNAN	Johann	CAI	Thurso	1891	2	Census 1891	Census / Wick / CAI
McLENNAN	Christy	CAI	Thurso	1891	2	Census 1891	Census / Wick / CAI
McLENNAN	Maria	CAI	Thurso	1871	25	Census 1871	Census / Rosemarkie / ROC
McLENNAN	Barbara*	CAI	Thurso	1861	25	Census 1861	Census / Cromarty / ROC
McLENNAN	Barbara*	CAI	Thurso	1871	36	Census 1871	Census / Cromarty / ROC
McLENNAN	Mary	CAI	Thurso	1851	15	Census 1851	Census / Kilmorack / INV
McLENNAN	Joseph	CAI	Thurso	1851	9	Census 1851	Census / Kilmorack / INV
McLENNAN	Elizabeth*	CAI	Thurso	1861	52	Census 1861	Census / Kilmorack / INV
McLENNAN	Jessie	CAI	Thurso	1861	26	Census 1861	Census / Kilmorack / INV
McLENNAN	Mary	CAI	Thurso	1861	21	Census 1861	Census / Kilmorack / INV
McLENNAN	Elisabeth	CAI	Thurso	1851	64	Census 1851	Census / Scone / PER
FOTHERINGHAM	Mary	CAI	Thurso	1851	19	Census 1851	Census / Scone / PER

Surname	Forename	Cty	Birth Parish	Year	Age	Event	Source
LAMOND	Christina	ARL	Tyre	1856		Marriage	PR / Nowra / NSW / Aus
McDONALD	Christina*	ARL	Tyre	1856		Marriage	PR / Nowra / NSW / Aus
LAMOND	Christina	ARL	Tyre	1856		Marriage	PR / Nowra / NSW / Aus
CAMERON	Catherine	ARL	Tyre	1851	20	Census 1851	Census / New Monkland / LKS
CAMPBELL	Agnes	ARL	Tyre	1851	20	Census 1851	Census / New Monkland / LKS
McAICHNEY	Sarah	ARL	Tyre	1851	10	Census 1851	Census / Glasgow Gorbals / LKS
McDONALD	Archibald	ARL	Tyre	1851	60	Census 1851	Census / Glasgow Gorbals / LKS
McDONALD	Hector	ARL	Tyre	1851	18	Census 1851	Census / East Kilbride / LKS
McLEOD	Christy	ARL	Tyre	1851	35	Census 1851	Census / Glasgow Gorbals / LKS



Surname	Forename	Cty	Birth Parish	Year	Age	Event	Source
McLEAN	Hector	ARL	Typse	1851	42	Census 1851	Census / Rothersey / BUT
CHISHOLM	William	INV	Ardersier	1938	76	Death	MI / Yangan / QLD / Aus
McKENZIE	Margaret	INV	Ardersier	1841	26	Death	News Obit / Toronto / Can
ROSS	Margaret*	INV	Ardersier	1841	29	Death	News Obit / Toronto / Can
REID	Jane	INV	Ardersier	1851	28	Census 1851	Census / Glasgow Gorbals / LKS
REID	Jane†	INV	Ardersier	1851	70	Census 1851	Census / Glasgow Gorbals / LKS
ROBERTSON	Ann	INV	Ardersier	1851	34	Census 1851	Census / Moulin / PER
MONRO	Isabella	INV	Ardersier	1851	48	Census 1851	Census / Belhelvie / ABD
CAMPBELL	Charlotte	INV	Ardersier	1851	11	Census 1851	Census / Cawdor / NAI
FALCONER	Euphemia	INV	Ardersier	1851	7	Census 1851	Census / Cawdor / NAI
FALCONER	Jane	INV	Ardersier	1851	9	Census 1851	Census / Cawdor / NAI
FALCONER	Margaret	INV	Ardersier	1851	5	Census 1851	Census / Cawdor / NAI
FALCONER	Margaret*	INV	Ardersier	1851	38	Census 1851	Census / Knockbain / ROC
GRANT	Jessie	INV	Ardersier	1851	35	Census 1851	Census / Cawdor / NAI
GRANT	Mary	INV	Ardersier	1851	11	Census 1851	Census / Cawdor / NAI
McBEAN	Donald	INV	Ardersier	1851	7	Census 1851	Census / Knockbain / ROC
McBEAN	Elizabeth	INV	Ardersier	1851	3	Census 1851	Census / Knockbain / ROC
McBEAN	Isabella	INV	Ardersier	1851	5	Census 1851	Census / Knockbain / ROC
McBEAN	John	INV	Ardersier	1851	41	Census 1851	Census / Knockbain / ROC
McBEAN	Mary	INV	Ardersier	1851	9	Census 1851	Census / Knockbain / ROC
McBEAN	Mary*	INV	Ardersier	1851	37	Census 1851	Census / Knockbain / ROC
McBEAN	William	INV	Ardersier	1851	14	Census 1851	Census / Knockbain / ROC
McKAY	Mary*	INV	Ardersier	1851	40	Census 1851	Census / Knockbain / ROC
McPHERSON	Alexander	INV	Ardersier	1851	50	Census 1851	Census / Cawdor / NAI
FRASER	Campbell	INV	Ardersier	1851	36	Census 1851	Census / Shotts / LKS
MACCOLM	James	INV	Ardersier	1851	40	Census 1851	Census / Contin / ROC
YOUNG	James	INV	Ardersier	1851	18	Census 1851	Census / Croy / INV
STRACHAN	Kenneth J	INV	Ardersier	1901	8	Census 1901	Census / Dingwall / ROC
McKILLICAN	James	INV	Ardersier	1916	76	Death	Family / Massey / ONT / Can

Surname	Forename	Cty	Birth Parish	Year	Age	Event	Source
McINTOSH	Agnes*	CAI	Dunbeath	1881	36	Census 1881	Census / Peterhead / ABD
HAY	Ann Devina	CAI	Dunbeath	1881	10	Census 1881	Census / Peterhead / ABD
McKAY	Margaret T.*	CAI	Dunbeath	1916	38	Death	MI / Toowong / Brisbane / QLD / Aus
HENDERSON	Jane	CAI	Dunbeath	1881	23	Census 1881	Census / St. John, Westminster / IMDX
McLENNAN	Kenneth	CAI	Dunbeath	1881	17	Census 1881	Census / Wick / CAI
MUNRO	Elizabeth*	CAI	Dunbeath	1871	82	Census 1871	Census / Rosolis / ROC

Surname	Forename	Cty	Birth Parish	Year	Age	Event	Source
McDONALD	Marcella*	INV	Moidart				Descendant / NSW / Aus
McDONALD	[Nee]	INV	Moidart				Descendant / NSW / Aus
STEWART	Jessie	INV	Moidart	1851	44	Census 1851	Census / Canina / ARL
CORBET	Peggy	INV	Moidart	1851	22	Census 1851	Census / Canina / ARL
MacLEAN	Alexander	INV	Moidart	1851	3	Census 1851	Census / Canina / ARL
MacLEAN	Alexandrina	INV	Moidart	1851	9	Census 1851	Census / Canina / ARL
MacLEAN	Ann	INV	Moidart	1851	15	Census 1851	Census / Canina / ARL
MacLEAN	Christina	INV	Moidart	1851	7	Census 1851	Census / Canina / ARL
MacLEAN	Joanna	INV	Moidart	1851	11	Census 1851	Census / Canina / ARL
MacLEAN	John	INV	Moidart	1851	7	Census 1851	Census / Canina / ARL
MacLEAN	Mary	INV	Moidart	1851	5	Census 1851	Census / Canina / ARL
McLEAN	Donald	INV	Moidart	1851	39	Census 1851	Census / Canina / ARL
McVARRISH	Hugh	INV	Moidart	1851	66	Census 1851	Census / Monvern / ARL

Surname	Forename	Cty	Birth Parish	Year	Age	Event	Source
AULD	Margaret Ferguson	INV	Foyers	1990	89	Death	News Obit / Winnipeg / Can
ORCHARD	Margaret F.*	INV	Foyers	1990	89	Death	News Obit / Winnipeg / Can

Surname	Forename	Cty	Birth Parish	Year	Age	Event	Source
McLENNAN	Murdoch	ROC	Lochalsh	1911	90	Death	Warcoot / VIC / Aus
McLENNAN	Roderick	ROC	Lochalsh	1904	53	Death	Warcoot / VIC / Aus
URQUHART	William	ROC	Lochalsh	1893	32	Death	MI / Toowong / Brisbane / QLD / Aus
BEATON	Catherine*	ROC	Lochalsh				Descendant / NSW / Aus
MacIVER	Christy*	ROC	Lochalsh	1851	37	Census 1851	Census / Portree / INV
MATHESON	John	ROC	Lochalsh	1851	15	Census 1851	Census / Portree / INV
McRAE	Betsy*	ROC	Lochalsh	1851	76	Census 1851	Census / Portree / INV
McRAE	Christopher	ROC	Lochalsh	1851	72	Census 1851	Census / Portree / INV
McRAE	Issabella*	ROC	Lochalsh	1851	76	Census 1851	Census / Portree / INV
McRAE	John	ROC	Lochalsh	1851	47	Census 1851	Census / Portree / INV
McKENZIE	Georgina	ROC	Lochalsh	1881	12	Census 1881	Census / Edinburgh / MLIN
MATHESON	Kenneth	ROC	Lochalsh	1851	18	Census 1851	Census / Kenmore / PER
CHISHOLM	Alexander	ROC	Lochalsh	1881	17	Census 1881	Census / Kilarilly / INV
McLENNAN	Christy	ROC	Lochalsh	1881	42	Census 1881	Census / Kilarilly / INV
McLENNAN	Rebecca	ROC	Lochalsh	1871	30	Census 1871	Census / Kilarilly / INV
McLENNAN	Roderick	ROC	Lochalsh	1851	16	Census 1851	Census / Fodderty / ROC
McDONALD	Margaret*	ROC	Lochalsh	1901	30	Census 1901	Census / Dingwall / ROC
McLENNAN	Kate	ROC	Lochalsh	1901	24	Census 1901	Census / Dingwall / ROC
McLENNAN	Donald	ROC	Lochalsh	1881	57	Census 1881	Census / Fodderty / ROC
McLENNAN	Mary Ann	ROC	Lochalsh	1881	12	Census 1881	Census / Fodderty / ROC
McLENNAN	Barbara	ROC	Lochalsh	1881	9	Census 1881	Census / Fodderty / ROC
McLENNAN	Donald	ROC	Lochalsh	1881	67	Census 1881	Census / Fodderty / ROC
McLENNAN	Barbara	ROC	Lochalsh	1891	18	Census 1891	Census / Fodderty / ROC
McLENNAN	Donald Aleck	ROC	Lochalsh	1901	79	Census 1901	Census / Fodderty / ROC
McLENNAN	Alexander	ROC	Lochalsh	1901	23	Census 1901	Census / Urray / ROC
McLENNAN	Murdo	ROC	Lochalsh	1851	45	Census 1851	Census / Killeaman / ROC
McLENNAN	Duncan	ROC	Lochalsh	1861	56	Census 1861	Census / Knockbain / ROC
McLENNAN	Duncan	ROC	Lochalsh	1861	48	Census 1861	Census / Knockbain / ROC
McLENNAN	Anne	ROC	Lochalsh	1861	22	Census 1861	Census / Urquhart / ROC
McLENNAN	Annie	ROC	Lochalsh	1881	28	Census 1881	Census / Urray / ROC
McLENNAN	Janet	ROC	Lochalsh	1851	18	Census 1851	Census / Urray / ROC
McLENNAN	Ann*	ROC	Lochalsh	1871	29	Census 1871	Census / Urray / ROC
FINLAYSON	Christina	ROC	Lochalsh	1871	35	Census 1871	Census / Urray / ROC
McLENNAN	Ann	ROC	Lochalsh	1871	37	Census 1871	Census / Urray / ROC
McLEAN	John	ROC	Lochalsh	1851	30	Census 1851	Census / Blair Atholl / PER
McLEAN	Duncan	ROC	Lochalsh	1851	20	Census 1851	Census / Blair Atholl / PER
FRASER	John	ROC	Lochalsh	1851	10	Census 1851	Census / Blair Atholl / PER
McLENNAN	William	ROC	Lochalsh	1851	19	Census 1851	Census / Rosolis / ROC
McLENNAN	Mary*	ROC	Lochalsh	1861	50	Census 1861	Census / Rosolis / ROC
McLENNAN	Christina	ROC	Lochalsh	1871	2	Census 1871	Census / Roskeen / ROC
McLENNAN	Margaret*	ROC	Lochalsh	1881	31	Census 1881	Census / Roskeen / ROC
McLENNAN	Anne	ROC	Lochalsh	1881	18	Census 1881	Census / Roskeen / ROC
McLENNAN	Allan	ROC	Lochalsh	1901	20	Census 1901	Census / Roskeen / ROC
McLENNAN	Mary*	ROC	Lochalsh	1851	55	Census 1851	Census / Kilmarack / INV
McLENNAN	Barbara	ROC	Lochalsh	1861	22	Census 1861	Census / Kilmarack / INV
McLENNAN	Ann	ROC	Lochalsh	1871	15	Census 1871	Census / Kilmarack / INV
McLENNAN	Alexander	ROC	Lochalsh	1861	28	Census 1861	Census / Kilmarack / INV
McLENNAN	Anne	ROC	Lochalsh	1891	14	Census 1891	Census / Kilmarack / INV
McLENNAN	Duncan	ROC	Lochalsh	1891	12	Census 1891	Census / Kilmarack / INV
McLENNAN	Donald	ROC	Lochalsh	1891	8	Census 1891	Census / Kilmarack / INV
McKAY	Flora	ROC	Lochalsh	1891	20	Census 1891	Census / Kilmarack / INV
McLENNAN	Mary*	ROC	Lochalsh	1901	48	Census 1901	Census / Kilmarack / INV
McLENNAN	Duncan	ROC	Lochalsh	1901	22	Census 1901	Census / Kilmarack / INV
McLENNAN	Donald	ROC	Lochalsh	1901	18	Census 1901	Census / Kilmarack / INV
CHISHOLM	Christina*	ROC	Lochalsh	1901	63	Census 1901	Census / Kilarilly / INV
McLENNAN	Alexander	ROC	Lochalsh	1901	44	Census 1901	Census / Kirkhill / INV

## MILLERS IN THE FAMILY

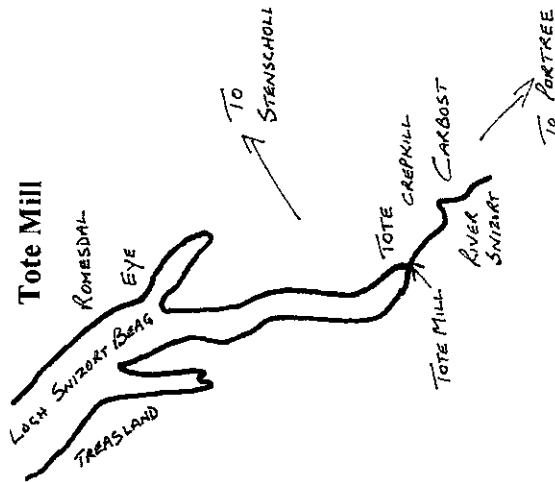
By Fraser Hamilton

As I put together my wife's tree I found that her gt. grandmother Flora Matheson had been born about 1822 in Stenscholl, Kilmuir Parish, Isle of Skye. Stenscholl is an attractive scattering of houses that overlook Staffin Bay in the north-east of the island.

In 1843 she married Donald Macrae and for the rest of her life she lived on a croft in Carbost about 5 miles north-west of Portree, near the head of Loch Snizort Beag. From her death certificate in 1896 her parents were Marion Nicolson and James Matheson, a miller. A search in the census returns for a mill at Stenscholl gave me one at the mouth of the Stenscholl River being last mentioned in the 1861 Census. Unfortunately none of the millers were Mathesons.

I had better mention a few place names which will appear in this tale. Tote, Crepskill and the Snizort River are adjacent to Carbost. Eyre, Trestiane and Romesdal are about 5 miles north-east of Carbost overlooking Loch Snizort Beag. All these names are still on OS Map 23.

My breakthrough came when I was researching Flora's children. I noticed that her daughter Marion, born 1859, was not at home for the 1871 Census. A search found her living at Tote with her uncle Donald Matheson, who was born in Kilmuir Parish, and Donald was a miller. Marion was still at Tote in 1881 and in the house were Donald and his brother Malcolm, with Malcolm's wife Marion Cumming. Malcolm, born Stenscholl, was also a miller. So where were Donald and Malcolm milling? On a 1904 map I found a mill near the mouth of the Snizort River about half a mile from the row of crofts that make up Tote. This must surely have been where Donald and Malcolm were working.



Donald's death certificate told me that his parents were James Matheson, a miller, and Isabella Nicolson. Malcolm's marriage certificate gave his parents as James Matheson, a miller and Marion Nicolson. The 1841 Census for Tote had Marion Nicolson, a widow, living with her sons William and Donald, a miller, and several other family members. The 1851

Census for Tote had Marion Nicolson living with sons William, Peter and Donald, a miller, and several other family members. The 1861 Census for Tote had Marion Nicolson living with her son Malcolm, a miller, and her stepson Donald, a miller.

It turned out that James Matheson had married twice. His first wife Isabella Nicolson had four sons Donald, Peter, Kenneth and Roderick. His second wife Marion Nicolson had children Malcolm, Flora and William. James possibly had some more children and relatives as yet unidentified. All his children were born in Stenscholl, Kilmuir Parish. The last born was William in 1826 and as his wife Marion Nicolson was a widow living at Tote in 1841 it would appear that James had died between 1826 and 1841. At some time between these dates the Mathesons moved from Stenscholl Mill in Kilmuir to Tote Mill in Shizort.

Between them Donald and Malcolm Matheson were the millers at Tote from 1841 to 1891. In 1901 Malcolm, now described as a crofter, his wife Marion and Marion's nephew William Cumming were living at Tote. Malcolm and his wife were both dead by 1906. William Cumming continued to live in the house at Tote and his descendants are still there. Their house is called the Mill House.

Three years ago I had a family holiday in Portree, a week in October. To my pleasant surprise the weather was beautiful, ideal for visits to the family seats. I managed to find the remains of both of the mills.

### The Stenscholl Mill

1840. From the Statistical Account there was one mill in Stenscholl District driven by water. It was firmly built, slated and well finished. Millstones were from the Island of Raasay, of a suitable quality for grinding oats and barley.

1895. The mill is not shown on the OS map.  
2006. I found what I presumed to be the site of the mill near the mouth of the Stenscholl River. The weir and lade were easily identifiable as was a flat area where the mill building was probable situated.



The Tote Mill

1904. The mill is shown on the OS map.  
1927. The mill is not shown on the OS map.  
2006. The remains of the mill building, some of the machinery, the lade, and the weir near the mouth of the River Snizort can still be seen.

## A VOYAGE FROM LEITH TO NEW YORK, VIA ROTTERDAM

The following is a letter sent by a John Mackay to his brother Donald, both of whom eventually ended up in Oregon. Their sister Eliza was the great grandmother of Isabel Macmaster who has sent in a typed copy of the original letter. Eliza married John Macdonald, the brother of the Donald Macdonald mentioned right at the end of the letter.

At sea, Friday 6<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1882

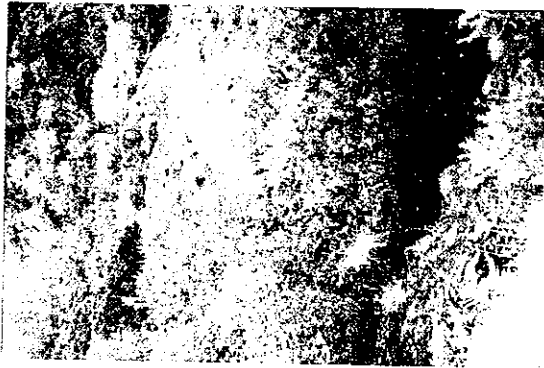
Dear Brother,

When I dropped you a few hurried lines from Rotterdam I thought we were just about embarking but the vessel lost water and we did not go on board 'till 7 on Saturday morning. We again lost the water about 10 and anchored 'till about 2 and about 5 we crossed the bar at the mouth of the river and were actually 'at sea'. All day Sunday we were in sight of the South of England and passed the Eddystones just at the gloaming.

On Monday we beheld the shores of Ireland and by the evening they too faded out of sight and there could nothing be seen but the wide wide Atlantic. I must however tell you my experiences since I left you at Hawick Station. I got on excellently & left Leith at about Half past one but we were doomed to a rough passage both as to weather & usage. The vessel 'Talisman' was for a whole night rolling gunwale under and pitching us from side to side of our berths most unmercifully but we got safely into the funny old town of Rotterdam after a passage of 53 hours instead of a little over 30 and I assure you we were all glad to feel firm once again on old mother earth. I experienced the greatest kindness from one of the firemen of the 'Talisman' one John McLennan from Dunain near Inverness and if ever you happen to be in Edinburgh or Leith on a Monday call at the Albert Dock & give him a dram from me. He went all over Rotterdam with me & showed me all the sights to be seen there and the sights are many & fully made up for the hardship crossing from Leith.

The town is very clean, pavement, causeway & walls as clean as any table and the Dutch people are also clean in the extreme, that is to say from any dirt that will wash off but for moral dirt have their own and to spare. McLennan & I went into a dancing hall where English girls danced with no covering at all to speak of & we passed many of them in some of which they danced as naked as they were born. The one we were in was only supported by us in so far as a glass of ale & a glass of what they call 'spout water' would help them. During the time we were in the town we were put up in a Hotel at the Coy's expense with everything proper and on board we get plenty food & to spare. Coffee & bread & butter (no milk) to breakfast & soup & beef or pork & potatoes for dinner & tea (no milk) and bread & butter for supper. The hours are breakfast 7, dinner 12, supper 6 o'clock at all which times we get 'till we are full satisfied.

Today our dinner was not so good on account of it being Friday the chief thing was dried cod which two men hammered all over with fore hammers. I do not know whether to render it Pliant or to kill the animal life. Certain it is we Britons did not take it & we got instead rice, potatoes & pickled pork. But God help you we could not even swallow a mouthful with the awful stink of fish. The whole of us (about 40 Britons) could not even look at the mess while the Dutch & Germans devoured serving after serving of the horrid stuff as if it had been the most palatable that the Peacock could produce: faugh it comes over me yet - Sunday was an awful day on board here (there are all nationalities) for one the fat Dutchman to the dark skinned Dane the pompous German and the Greasy Russian. There were card playing, singing, dancing and instrumental music to the full. Yesterday we were passing through a thick fog and we had the fog-horn blowing all day - twice we heard the horns of other steamers who were not far away but which could not be seen.



Flora's half-brother Peter lived in Skye all his days. In 1841 he was a miller at Eyre. In 1851 he was a joiner at Tote. In 1861 he was a house carpenter at Treasland. In 1867, when he married, he was a miller at Romesdal. In 1871 he was a crofter at Crepkill. In 1881 he was a crofter at Carbst, where he died in 1883.

Flora's half-brother Roderick first appears in the records in 1859 when he was married at Stenscholl. He was a landed proprietor and coffee planter. In 1861 he was a coffee planter in Ceylon living at Treasland, Snizort. In 1871 he was a retired coffee planter living at Treasland, where he died in 1876.

Flora's half-brother Kenneth was married in 1834 at Portree. I have not been able to find him or his wife in any of the census returns, although his children Alexander and James were living at Tote in 1851 with Marion Nicolson.

Flora's brother William was living at Tote in 1851 with his mother Marion Nicolson. He was a farmer. I have no further records for him.

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## WAR MEDALS

Society member Terry Macqueen has acquired several medals belonging to two former soldiers and he would like to make contact with anyone who recognizes either man. The first of these is William Macbeth of Doll in Sutherland. He died in 1904 so his medals presumably relate to the Boer War. The other ex-soldier is George Greig Grant of Gilchrist Square in Dornoch, where he died in 1938. His medals were awarded for service in the First World War, when he was in the 5<sup>th</sup> Seaforth's. If you recognize one or other of the above, please contact Terry by email at: - [terrymacqueen@aol.com](mailto:terrymacqueen@aol.com).

of the good ship 'Scholter'. There were as usual songs, cards and everything except sacredness. The Captain distributed a quantity of tracts & testaments but they had no effect in checking the abuse of the sacred day.

About 4 o'clock I went on deck and was just in time to see them killing an ox which we had on board all the way from Rotterdam. They looped his legs & threw him round on his back, two men kept his head in position (resting backwards on the two horns) and a third laid a most murderous knife on his poor throat. As he felt the keen edge cutting into his life he gave two most awful roars and then the knife had cut throat & everything 'till the bone. Awful cruel way of killing, awful to see it on a Sunday. In about a quarter of an hour from the time he was taken out of his box he was skinned & quartered & no trace whatever left of the horrid Sabbath mark. We were all day yesterday going through a very dense fog & by 4 o'clock arrived off the Banks of Newfoundland.

I went early to my cot and was soon hushed to sleep by the sound of songs not sacred but secular & very often obscene. I awoke early owing to the rolling of the vessel as we were passing through a gale & as I lay in my box the sound of the waves as they broke over the vessel was truly fearsome. At one time they fell on deck with a dull thud & swish & again with a loud clap & clatter like very near thunder. About nine o'clock we had got through it but down on our sleeping deck was so very disgusting that I could scarcely walk through it with Dutch and German vomit. The stuff they eat is disgusting enough when they throw it into them (they do not eat but throw it into them as if you were throwing pease in a bag) but when they vomit it, it is the essence of unmitigated abomination - faugh, the stink and look of it still in my brain the dirty devils. We have passed through one or [two] short Banks of fog today and in the interval we saw a very large steamer bound for Europe. The first mate told me that we must have passed the Homeward Bound of this line in the fog & so I cannot send you this 'till D. V. I arrive in New York where we hope to land either on Thursday night or Friday morning. There has nothing occurred to speak of today but that we passed eight small boats fishing for cod from Newfoundland. The boats are quite small and I [one] over 200 miles from land. We have a map and the ship's course is traced twice a day on it by the 1<sup>st</sup> Mate & judging by that map the wee boats were a good deal more than 200 miles from the nearest land. We are passing lots of gulls and other birds now which was the sign to Columbus of old that there was land ahead. I do not think I have more to say today but will perhaps add a few more lines before I land.

Yesterday (Monday) - this is the 12<sup>th</sup> Sept. - we had a row on deck between a Dutchman and a German Jew. They do not box but grip and the Jew drew a knife to stab his opponent but the 2<sup>nd</sup> Mate had his eye on him & all at once there sounded the shrill whistle for the crew and in less time than it takes me to write the Jew was on his back & the knife in hands of the sailors. The H? taken before the officer of the watch (2<sup>nd</sup> Mate) on the bridge & dismissed with an admonition. We are going well under steam and have just passed Sable Island. We are now steering south for New York and if the weather holds good we shall be there on Thursday night & land on Friday - 12<sup>th</sup> Sept.

I had a most annoying mishap last night after I turned in for the night. We sleep one above another & my berth happens to be one of the under ones. Shortly after I turned in I dreamt that I was going to Highfield House & a fierce dog came against me. I took off my hat as if to strike the dog and his attention was directed to the hat; I lifted my foot to give him a kick in the under jaw. I put forth all my strength to give him the kick proper when behold instead of a dog I kicked my naked toe against the iron stays of the berth above me. Amusing to you is it not but I go lame today but hope to be all right by the time I get to New York. After I hit myself I lay absolutely helpless from pain for about one hour. I would laugh at the event but could not from the pain. We were last night & are today driving through a gale as far as the eye can see there is nothing but towering billows of foam but somehow the vessel rises as they come & does not ship them as she did before but standing amidstships it is a rare sight to

We had all to appear before the doctor of the ship to whether we were all vaccinated or not - those that were not were there and then inoculated. My mark was declared to be good & I got my ticket but some of the English did swear when they came out with itching arms.

Our bed is perhaps the worst piece of the whole & is only a strip between two deals on edge say 6ft x 30" or so with a coarse blanket & courser mattress. I put off all but my drawers & slept quite sound - I had no sea sickness coming from Leith and this is our seventh day at sea in the 'S. S. Scholter' & I have felt none further than a severe headache yesterday morning and a slight attack of diarrhoea but am now as fresh as can be only feeling a little cramped with not enough of walking - we expect to meet a Homeward Bound tomorrow or next day & if so I will send this back with her to Europe but if not I will finish it in New York if all is well. I will merely write short notes to John McDonald & to home so that you will send this one home whenever you read it. Do not fail in this as I may not have time to send long letters to them by the ??? on arrival & depending on you to send this home. I will only drop them the intimation of arrival merely. I forgot to say what sort of ship carries us away from Europe and as the Homeward Bound has not yet hove in sight I may add a few more lines to my scrawl of yesterday. The 'Scholter' is an iron vessel of 4000 tons built on the Clyde and clipper built and a most perfect vessel in all respects except the crew which are of all nationalities all speak English and are the very facsimile of pictures I have seen in penny novels of the Pirates of the Spanish Main. Every two days there are distributed to the passengers some raw salt herrings and which are greedily devoured (raw) by the beastly foreigners, not only the raw herrings but the very brine out of the barrel is drunk most greedily. Bless you but they are a most repulsive and disgusting set. They merely peel off the skin of the raw herring and then down it goes as sweet as ever you put down a drink of milk.

I am at this moment the centre of a crowd of Dutch men, women & squalling children d--m them and they are all chattering away in their own tongue for all I know planning my strangulation as all the other Britons are on deck. The women have no delicacy in the world nor more than a brute beast would have in Scotland they almost disgust me of women or on the other hand they make me think all the more of my own countrywomen with their modesty.

My mate is a Scotch Hawker from Dalmellington in the county of Ayr who was with me all the way from Leith. There is one Irish girl and a couple & child from Glasgow who were all with me from Leith. There are four very airy devils from Newcastle-on-Tyne and about thirty or so from London & neighbourhood while we have about two hundred or more foreigners from all parts of Europe. The English are all very lively and keep up our spirits with their chaff but they are rough, rough yet generous in the extreme.

Our dinner today was salt pork and a horrid mixture of potatoes & cabbage pickled by some awful process of their own. The Britons could not eat or even look at it & there was a row. We were all to go to the Captain but the matter broke down & I went on my own hook to the Steward and threatened to bring the matter before the English Consul in New York & I got bottle ginger Ale, bread & combed beef & so made a very fair dinner of it but the others had to dine on their discontent.

If you hear of anybody thinking of coming this way if you can at all dissuade them as the Scotch lines are worth far more than the difference. It is a great thing to be with those who speak your own language - I add no more today. There are some Jews on board & yesterday was their New Year's Day & today is their Sabbath. Tomorrow is (or ought to be) ours but if you would see the way it is profaned you would call the Hawick Weavers men of piety (the Stocking Weavers I mean) I will see what occurs next week & if anything out of the monotony I will jot it down to you. Yesterday being Sunday it was horribly profaned on board

see how this end rises and that goes down 'till she is oh so steep - we are now within thirty six hours of New York & God be thanked for we have had a long voyage of something like seventeen days.

We are now within sight almost of that vast country to which so many thousand have gone before us inspired by hopes of better things than they had in their native land. We all go there inspired by the same hope & it remains to be seen whether that hope will to full reality rise. Who knows? In about three hours or so the good ship 'Schoffer' will come to anchor at New York and tomorrow we will go ashore to try our luck on the great field of American life.

We will bid farewell to each other, to salt junks [chunks?] of mahogany pork, to salt beef as tough as sole leather and beds so hard that they are unworthy of the name and may God grant that we may not wish to be back to the same & call it sumptuous fare. Rough as it is, it is quite within the possibility to have to do with rougher & worse. I will add no more and the fact of you receiving this will be evidence enough that I have landed in safety. I cannot write you again 'till I receive your new address which I hope you will send me whenever you get it. Any letters sent to Donald McDonald, South Haven will be forwarded to me as soon as I can & I will write home regularly. Send this home. Hoping you are well as I am thankful to be at present. Write soon.

Your aff. Brother,  
John Mackay

## THE MACPHIES OF N.W. SKYE

By Don Macphie

Our line of Macphies is, as far back as I can trace, from the Isle of Skye. As the records on the island do not go back much before 1804, at least in the parishes of Bracadale and Duirinish (NW), there is little chance of finding more positive information. The first contact with the clan is an old parish register (OPR) entry of Donald in January 1807 born in Eboist (sic), Bracadale parish son of John and Margaret MacLean. He is believed to have an older brother Murdock and sister Ann.

I have, in the company of other Macphie relatives still on the island, discussed a theory as to how they came to be there. We are of course convinced that our families were on Colonsay possibly up until 1623 when "Colkitto" MacDonald murdered Malcolm our clan chief. It is possible that they may have left, prior to this, during the time of his detainment in Edinburgh after his betrayal by MacDonald. The plunderer "Colkitto" had coerced an unwilling Malcolm in supporting him, "as a neighbour on Colonsay", in another of his skirmishes against the Duke of Argyll. Anticipating the worst when, and if Malcolm returned, many may have left. Those who remained may simply have been "not welcome" after the chief and his companions demise.

What is certain is that after 1623 many Mac-A-Phis moved to Islay, some to Mull and to the Outer Hebrides and possibly the Inner Hebrides (including Skye?). Many are also known to have joined Cameron of Lochiel and settled in the Lochaber region and indeed many of the gravestones to this day still show double - barrellled or hyphenated names of Macphee-Cameron or Cameron-Macphee.

Cameron of Lochiel was the first to assist Bonny Prince Charlie when the standard was raised at Glenfinnan and no doubt took many Macphies into battle with him either bearing the name Macphie/Macphee or, to show allegiance to the Cameron chief, took the name Cameron. I am sure that many fell at Culloden in 1746.

After Culloden, Cumberland, "the Bloody Butcher" and his men chased what remained of the Highland Army and murdered them in cold blood. For many, many months even years after the defeat there would be no hiding place in the Great Glen and more so not in the Cameron country of Lochaber. Any escapee had to lie low or get off the mainland to some safe haven - the islands.

Most of the Hebridean Islands are quite remote - even more so then - but never-the-less were still patrolled by Redcoats and the Macphies were, after all, islanders and mostly well accomplished boatmen - so where to go?

MacLeod of MacLeod (landlord of NW Skye) had been involved in the previous uprisings (1708/15/19) on the Jacobite side but had lost lands and favour when the battles were lost. The new MacLeod chief was not going to let this happen to the clan again so he chose to join the government army from the onset. Indeed when his clan and clan followers were mustered in a large flat area just south of Caroy called Lag Bhuidhe (yellow hollow) those joining their clan chief were very likely unaware that they were on the "other" side! During the rout and pursuit after Culloden MacLeod "gave chase" to scatter the Highland army but somehow never managed to catch up with those escaping to the West. Cousins pursued cousins, brothers after brothers and even fathers against sons and, of course their heart was not in it. It was commonly known amongst the defeated Highlanders that the pursuing MacLeod regiment had some sympathy for them.

Whether our Macphies were the pursued or the pursuers I know not only that they either returned to, or relocated in, the Ullinish/Eabost area. It may have been both - a Macphee crofter of MacLeods creating a safe haven for a not so distant relative from the Jacobite army previously with Cameron of Lochiel. We may never know. What is certain is that our kin folk first appear in Bracadale parish as crofters and fishermen on land then owned by MacLeod of MacLeod - in Ullinish. Many were soon to move to the neighbouring parish of Duirinish when, due to financial hardship, the land was sold to a Captain MacLeod. MacLeod of MacLeod would not see his tenants evicted with no where to go so, despite his hardship, he provided crofts on land still owned by him in Duirinish parish.

If the case was that the escaping MacPhees were making their own way to the more remote west Skye or beyond would well be worth considering. As Skye was a larger island and with some possible favour towards the Highlanders, or even family connections, the Jacobite Macphies may well have approached the island from the south and around to the west and settled in the Bracadale Bay, Loch Harport area. Our first records pick them up in Ullinish and Eabost in Bracadale parish with no other known Macphies in the neighbouring Duirinish parish (at least not in the militia records) so it may have only been a few families or even just a few "warriors" returning after Culloden. Certainly all the Macphies that I have on record on the island appear to come from these roots.

I have named my own line the Mason MacPhees to differentiate from the others but I have documented those other relatives on the island. All do appear to come from the same location on Skye - Ullinish and Eabost in the parish of Bracadale.

Donald S. MacDonald Macphie

Great Grandson of Donald Macphie F.E.I.S.

Headmaster of Cumbernauld Public School and author of Blackie's Gaelic Readers 1 to 4, born in Roag Duirinish parish Isle of Skye 1852.

## MEMBERS' RESEARCH INTERESTS

### Additions/amendments:

2426. Mrs Margaret Straube, Kinmylies Farmhouse, Inverness IV3 8PL. Researching **ANDERSON** in King Edward, Aberdeenshire and Tarbat, Ross-shire pre-1900; **DAVIDSON** and **HENDERSON** in Thurso and Wick, Caithness pre-1800; **JOHNSTON** in Rothies, Morayshire pre-1850.

### New Members:

2434. Mrs Sandra Perry, 1 Swan Street, Capalaba, Brisbane, QLD 4157, Australia. Researching **MATHESON** in Balchladich, Clashmore and Stoer (parish of Lairg) Sutherland, any date; **MACLEOD** in Balchladich and Stoer any date.

2435. Mr Kenneth Derby, 2 Ardullie Cottages, Dingwall, Ross-shire IV16 9TT. Research not specified.

2436. Mr Larry Templeton, 12 Eriskay Road, Inverness IV2 3LX. Researching **CAMPBELL** in Killearnan and Knockbain, Ross-shire 1800-date; **MATHESON** in Urray 1700-1840; Killearnan and Knockbain 1840-date; Strathconon pre-1840, Ross-shire; **MACGREGOR** in Contin, Ross-shire 1700-1840; **MACRAE** in Strathconon pre-1840; Killearnan and Knockbain 1840-date.

2437. Mr Malcolm & Mrs Karen Munro, 4 Tudor Street, Richmond, Victoria 3121, Australia. Researching **MUNRO** in Breakish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire 1792+; **McINNES** in Breakish 1797+; **McGILL(I)VRAY** in Inverness pre-1826.

2438. Mrs Eileen McIntosh, 11 Roseacre Crescent, Turriff, Aberdeenshire AB53 4LW. Researching McIntosh in Nairn and Newton of Benhar, Inverness-shire.

2439. Mr James D. Fraser, "Rockleigh", Ewenney Road, St. Brides Major, Bridgend, Glamorgan CF32 0SD. Researching **FRASER** in Boleskine and Dores, Inverness-shire pre-1851.

2440. Mr David J. Keyworth, 12 Acton Road, Nottingham NG5 7AD. Researching **MACKAY** in Domoch, Sutherland and Easter Ross, Ross-shire, both 1800-1950s.

2441. Mr Robert & Mrs Elizabeth Shannon, 'Greenacre', Daviot, by Inverness IV2 5XQ. No specific Highland research interests, but Robert's gt gt grandfather was involved in surveying part of the Highlands for the Ordnance Survey during the period 1868-1872. He was based at Kingussie and then Fochabers. Possible article?

2442. Mr John T. Cameron, 11 Fionn Court, Ardrross, W. Australia 6153. Researching **CAMERON** in Argyll, Inverness-shire and Dunbartonshire - any date.

2443. Mr Charles Ross Bradbury, Unit 3, 23 Peel Street, Berwick, Victoria 3806, Australia. Research not specified.

2444. Mrs Marion Annette Fleming, Inverbrae House, Inver, by Tain, Ross-shire IV20 1RX. Researching **SKINNER** in Tarbat and Tain, Ross-shire 1800-1900.

## Changes to address etc

2221. Mr Iain Singlehurst-Ward, 39 Nadder Close, Tisbury, Wiltshire SP3 6JL.

## Deaths

0097. Mrs Margaret Allan.

## E-MAIL ADDRESSES

### Amendments highlighted by \*\*

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Larry Templeton - 2436	larrytempleton@sky.com

## 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.

1120. **MACLEOD**: Can anyone help with information about a 'cousin Peter from America'. In the 1950s he visited my grandparents'croft to see my grandmother at Ruskmore, Delny, Ross-shire. My grandparents were Alexander & Elsie MACLEOD. The story has it that he emigrated to Canada and had something to do with 'newspapers' in Toronto then he moved to America. He was always referred to as 'cousin Peter from America'. Any clues would help as Peter was not a much used family name. - Mrs Alyssum P. Ross, 17 Green Drive, Inverness IV2 4EX (e-mail) aly.ross1@hotmail.com.