

# highland

FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

**KINGSBURGH TO KINGSBOROUGH**

**CLAN MACPHERSON WW1  
COMMEMORATION**

**MEMORIES OF WW1**

**... AND MUCH MORE!**



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## The Committee

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## The Chairman's Column

This will be the last column that I'll be contributing to the Journal under this name as I intend to stand down as Chairman of the HFHS on the 31st of December. Since I was returned to office at our AGM in March my voluntary commitments elsewhere have increased considerably. In April I was elected the first Chairman of the newly formed Association of Highland Clans and Societies, and last month I once again became the Deputy Chairman of the Clan Mackenzie Society of Scotland & the UK. During the course of a busy summer, when I represented the Highland Clans at the COSCA Conference in North Carolina, I was invited to join VisitScotland's Ancestral Tourism Steering Group, and I'm also sitting on the Steering Group for the Highland Homecoming month (actually now, a month and a half) which is taking place next autumn, devised and driven by Highland Council's indomitable Events Officer, Gerry Reynolds. It is indeed the imminence of 2014 and the many "Year of Homecoming" events that I'll be involved with – from a Clan MacMillan gathering in the Outer Hebrides to the Battle of Bannockburn anniversary in the Lowlands – that decrees the need for something to give; and having thought carefully about it, I feel the Highland Family History Society is best placed now to be able to do without quite as much input from me.

The seven or so years that I've been Chairman have seen many encouraging developments for the Society; most notably perhaps our new website, our wonderfully re-designed all-colour Journal, and of course our move to the Family History Room in the new Highland Archive Centre. There, we have finally seen the much heralded arrival of the full Scotlands People service via four dedicated computer terminals, and the completion by Chris Halliday – Highland Council's excellent new Resident Genealogist – of a complete catalogue of the Family History Library. The plan is that our own small library of clan histories will in future be shelved alongside those books, and – now that we know what's currently available and what's not – we can proceed to spend some of the money in our healthy Library Fund to augment the joint Family History Library.

The acquisition, a couple of years ago, of the Society's own paired netbook computer and LCD projector has eliminated past embarrassments with the technology at our talks, which as ever cover a wide range of subjects and have introduced us over the years to many interesting speakers and their

work. While we've enjoyed a number of pleasant Social Evenings at the Beaufort Hotel in past Septembers, this year's innovation of a day out at Dornoch – so ably organised and led by our Syllabus Secretary, Hamish Johnston – suggests a different way to start each new season, which I'm sure will be taken up by the Committee for next year.

The Committee has just been strengthened by the agreement of Allan Maclean of Dochgarroch – the son of the late Lorraine Maclean, who served for so many years as our Secretary – to be co-opted on to it, along with Judith Thomson who is now our Volunteer on Duty in the Archive Centre on Wednesdays (mornings and afternoons). She joins Carole Lohoar who has been doing Tuesday mornings for some time now, as well acting as our Librarian since Anne Maciver stepped up to be Secretary; and Carole is also taking over Research Enquiries following Sheila Munro's decision to step down from that job. Our thanks go to Sheila for the many years of service she's given the Society in that role, and we look forward to her continuing contributions as an ordinary committee member.

John Durham continues to be the heart and soul of the Society both as Treasurer and Membership Secretary, and as our Volunteer on Duty in the Archive Centre on Thursday mornings. My services will still be available to help John with the website, and to organise the printing of our publications, which as you'll see elsewhere in this issue will include two new titles this quarter: MIs from the Invermoriston Burial Ground, courtesy of the amazingly productive Stuart Farrell, and my own "Genealogy in the Gaidhealtachd: Clan and Family History in the Highlands of Scotland".

The completion of my book, which attempts to pass on some of the expertise I've gathered working in this field over the last twenty five years, was prompted by an invitation to visit New Zealand and Australia in February of next year – another reason why 2014 is to be so busy for me. Though initially a private visit to meet and talk mainly to MacMillans (and of course MacKenzies), this has grown into a sort of lecture tour, with a series of dates arranged for me now to talk about Highland Clan and Family History to branches of the New Zealand Society of Genealogists [NZSG], and also to the Scottish Ancestry Group of the Genealogy Society of Victoria [GSV]. I'll hope to meet many HFHS members in the course of these events, the details of which are as

follows:

- 1 Feb: Waipu Museum at 1.30pm. Organised by Clan MacMillan, but probably open to all.
- 4 Feb: Hibiscus Coast Branch of NZSG: 2.00pm at St Chads Anglican Church, 117 Centreway Road, Orewa.
- 8 Feb: Wellington Branch of NZSG: 10.00am at Connolly Hall, Guildford Terrace, Wellington.
- 13 Feb: Kapiti Branch of NZSG: 9.30am at Waikanae Chartered Club, 8 Elizabeth Street, Waikanae.
- 19 Feb: Southland Branch of NZSG: 7.00pm at Invercargill Public Library.
- 1 Mar: Scottish Ancestry Group: 1.00pm at the GSV Meeting Room, Level B1, 257 Collins Street, Melbourne.

I'll also be attending the Geelong Highland Games – 47 miles from Melbourne – on the 2nd of March, the day before I set off on the long journey home.

I'll be back home well in time for the AGM of our Society, when a new Chairman will have to be elected alongside the regular rotational election of the Treasurer. In the meantime the Committee will appoint an Acting Chairman, and I'm sure that business will go on as smoothly as ever.

It only remains for me to thank all those who have helped make my stint as Chairman so enjoyable and productive: all those I've already mentioned, and old hands on the Committee such as our past Chairman, Neil Murray, and our previous Secretary, Angus Bethune – who continues to play a vital role as our representative on the Council of SAFHS. I look forward to working with them all in future years.

*Graeme Mackenzie*

## Kingsburgh to Kingsborough . .

the story of Simon Lockhart

by Kate Lockhart, [gruagachog@btinternet.com](mailto:gruagachog@btinternet.com)

**Some twelve years ago when researching a branch my husband's family in Skye I was confident I had accounted for all but two of the twelve births to his great great grandparents James and Chirsty Lockhart. The two 'strays' were Simon, who was alive in Snizort parish in the 1851 Census but absent by 1861 and Crighton. No death could be found for Simon in the Statutory Registers and I assumed he had died between 1851 and 1854 when the death was unlikely to be recorded in the Old Parish Register. Crighton was found in Glasgow in 1881 living in lodgings and working as a stone mason but 'disappeared' again. Lengthy searches for marriages, deaths etc in the British Isles and North America came to nothing.**

The unusual name ought to have been an assistance but having exhausted what seemed to be the most likely areas I turned to Australia. During my search for Crighton, I kept running into the names James, Angus, Kenneth and Simon - all Lockharts and with first names similar to the family names from the Skye Lockharts. Initially I regarded those as red herrings but on coming across the name Crighton MacDonald Lockhart in this family group in an extremely remote area of Queensland my interest was eventually

stirred into action. It could not be the Crighton I was looking for as the age was quite wrong but closer examination revealed a Simon who had been born in Scotland. The search, greatly aided by newspaper cuttings from Trove - an excellent tool for research in Australia, was further complicated by Simon Lockhart of the Lee who was no connection having stayed for a short time in Queensland so there were some more blind alleys to deal with. It appeared that this Simon discovered in remote Queensland was very likely to be the same Simon who had been thought to have died in his teens in Skye.

But to return to the beginning.....

### Coming North

It is necessary to very briefly touch on what is part of a much longer issue concerning economic and social conditions prevailing in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland in the mid-19th century.

The effect of the coming of large numbers of sheep to the Scottish Highlands from whom wool and meat were in great demand by the increasing industrial populations in the south from the second half of the 18th century until the late 19th century, is well known and here it is not the intention to do more than sketch in a background as it relates to this particular family. The sheep men (graziers), mainly

from the south of Scotland and north of England generally regarded the Highlanders as being incapable of managing the big new sheep they had imported to the lands leased to them by the impecunious landowners. The Highlanders for their part had no great regard for the graziers whom they saw as being the cause of the loss of land they had worked for generations and from which they raised at best, a meagre living and few were interested in working for them. This led to shepherds also being imported from elsewhere, usually the Border areas, to care for the 'caorach mor' (big sheep). So it was with the Lockharts and other families with Lowland names such as Douglas, Bethune, Elliot, Tait, Thorburn etc appearing in the Highlands.

### The Lockharts in Dumfries shire

James Lockhart, Simon's father, was born on 02/09/1808 in the parish of Wamphrey in Dumfries shire near present day Lockerbie where his father, also named James, was an agricultural labourer who did not enjoy good health and depended on payments from the Kirk Session to support the family when he was unable to work. The Kirk Session appeared to consider James (senior) a deserving case and there are a number of recordings of his receiving money on a fairly regular basis. The Wamphrey Lockhart sons therefore required to find employment at an early age with James taking the road north to care for sheep in Eddrachillis parish in Sutherland.

### Setting Roots in the North

It was here that he met and married Christy Ann Gray who was born in the adjacent parish of Kincardine in Easter Ross & Cromarty although no record of this marriage is extant but their first three children were born and entered in the Old Parish Register there. They were also entered retrospectively in the OPR for Snizort parish in Skye! Simon, the second child was born on the 14th February 1838 and by 1841 the family had moved to the Kingsburgh estate in Skye where James was employed as a shepherd on the MacDonald estate at which time the farm and grazing land of Kingsburgh was tenanted by a Donald MacLeod a gentleman farmer whose family roots were in Glenelg. Nine

more Lockhart children appeared during their time in Kingsburgh although sadly three died in infancy and childhood. They settled on Kingsburgh land in the hamlet of Ramasdal. The large families created their own problems in the sheep holding lands not only for the locally born and bred people but for the shepherds' families as well; there being little work. Kingsburgh was also a farm with some arable land and therefore at least one of Simon's brothers was employed as a ploughman with Simon himself assisting his father with the sheep and gaining knowledge that would stand him in good stead in the future. However the lure of work in the industrial central belt resulted in James, Simon's brother going to Glasgow and finding work in the shipyards and then on the railways. The children attended the school in Snizort learning to read and write. The Government and local emigration schemes encouraged young men and families to go to North America, Australia and New Zealand.

One of Simon's younger brothers, William married when he was only 17 and remained in Skye bringing up a large family, the descendants of whom remain in Skye today. It might be read into this unusually early marriage that he was absolutely certain he was not going to Glasgow as the usual reason for such early marriages did not appear to apply!

### Emigration

One of those schemes which operated between 1851 and 1857 was the Highland and Islands Emigration Society. Those who were willing to go were mainly directed to Australia with the landlord assisting with the passage. One of the main proponents of this scheme was the Sheriff in Portree in Skye and it is likely that he was supported by Donald MacLeod of Kingsburgh who was well known locally for his philanthropic acts. Simon, aged nineteen, was one of the young men who signed up and on the 24th October 1857 he left Liverpool on the Irene along with 252 other passengers including a family from Skye – Murdoch Nicholson from Glenhaultin travelling with his wife and two small children and another single man, Murdoch Campbell from Roag. They would have been company for each other and able to speak in their native Gaelic on the 111 day voyage. Simon

arrived in Moreton Bay close to Brisbane on the 14th February 1858 - his twentieth birthday. None of them ever thought they would see Skye again and to their relatives there their departure must have been like a bereavement. They were correct in that assumption for events were to unfold in Skye which made seeing their virtually impossible.

On the voyage Simon indicated a degree of self-assertion and was one of the signatories of a well-constructed letter to the Irene's captain, Louis Jones, on the face it thanking him for guiding them safely to Moreton Bay, but also implying that the captain was aloof and not willing to listen to the passengers.

At Moreton Bay when they landed on the quay after a short period in quarantine there were agents looking for men for a variety of employments and according to a newspaper report there were only a few agents seeking shepherds on that day. It is not known whether Simon had had work arranged for him by the Highlands and Islands Emigration Society or if he approached one of the agents on the pier. He had indicated he had "an uncle" in Brisbane when giving his details to the shipping company but so had a significant number of other young men on the ship so it may have been a ruse to meet with some regulation of the Queensland authorities or shipping company or hid the fact that they already had employment arranged.

1865 is the next time we encounter Simon when he is working as a sheep overseer on one of the then largest sheep stations in Queensland and is about to marry Rachael Ward the daughter of the previous overseer. Rawbelle station near Monto was a station some two hundred and fifty miles west of Brisbane and it covered a thousand square miles - making Kingsburgh and indeed most other estates in Scotland appear like postage stamps!

We shall now leave Simon for a little and pick up his story shortly.

## Deaths and Changes

Meanwhile in Skye in 1860 tragedy struck James and Chirsty and changed their lives dramatically. First of all their youngest son Donald MacLeod Lockhart died of a liver complaint and was buried in the Snizort

cemetery which at that time was on an island in the river. According to a family story it was a pouring wet day with the river level high and James was helped to carry the coffin across the river to the grave. Thereafter he is reported as "developing pneumonia" and according to a family anecdote, died a short time later. In fact this story is given credence by Death Entries in the Snizort Statutory Register of Deaths which show Donald's death on the 3rd September 1860 and that of his father James, the very next entry, on the 17th September of the same year. James's death certificate indicates that his illness may have been of longer duration than the two weeks implied. There appears to have been a history of 'chest complaints' for some months. (Tuberculosis was a one common infection and blossomed in damp overcrowded conditions.)

James's death created a huge problem for Chirsty and her children. The older children, of which Simon was one, had gone and the oldest boy at home was Angus who was unmarried although he did work on the Kingsburgh land. Therefore he was not eligible for the tenancy of the shepherd's house and the norm would have been for Chirsty to be evicted. They were a 'nuclear family' incomers with no family on the island who might have been able to help. In the 1861 Census Chirsty's occupation is given as 'shepherdess' and it might be presumed that Donald MacLeod, the tenant of Kingsburgh had helped get around the problem of the house. But there was a further complication caused by the running out of Donald MacLeod's lease on Kingsburgh which was due very shortly. A new tenant would not countenance the Lockharts living in the house which he would very possibly want for his own shepherd.

Chirsty's son James had gone to live in Glasgow and was working as a porter on the railways. He had married and lived in Kinning Park in Govan with his wife and young family. A solution which must have been a compromise, was forced on Chirsty and with her children, Angus, Crichton, Roderick and Anne, left Skye for Glasgow and rented a tenement flat in the same close as son James and his wife. The boys found work in the shipyards and railway and Anne

helped to care for them. But tragedy was not done with the family. Chirsty developed stomach cancer and died in 27th March 1870. Daughter Anne continued to housekeep for her brothers and did some dressmaking to earn some money but she became pregnant and died very suddenly on 30th October 1871 from an internal haemorrhage.

This second death had an explosive and immediate effect on the unmarried Lockhart boys. Angus returned to his mother's people in Ross & Cromarty, Roderick left to work as a riveter in the shipyards of Jarrow in England and Crichton continued as an apprentice stone mason and was living in lodgings in Glasgow in 1881. The only Lockhart left in Skye was William who was working as a shepherd on an estate other than Kingsburgh. Such changes had been wrought in five or so years and it is easy to see how in these circumstances family ties withered and were eventually lost. It possibly explains why today the present Skye descendants of James and Christy Lockhart had no knowledge of what happened to the remainder of the Lockharts. There are no letters extant nor references to contact suggesting communication although it seems that Simon did know of his father's death for his own death entry in Australia refers to his father as 'deceased'.

## Simon Sets his Roots in Queensland

It would appear that he and Rachael spent a relatively short period at Rawbelle with Simon overseeing the sheep and Rachael overseeing the household which would have employed a considerable number of hands all of whom had to be accommodated and fed. She would of course have had assistance in this task. Their first child, Rachael was born here in 1867 but by 1868 they apparently had moved to the little town of Taroom where second daughter Emma was born and where Mother Rachael's parents had a small hotel in the town. 1870 Simon was the overseer at Gwambegwine station near Clermont and here the first son arrived, Joseph James who was followed in 1871 by Angus, by Annie in 1873 and by Priscilla Christine in 1876. Still in the Clermont area a second son Simon Henry was born in Copperfields, Clermont

in 1879 and was followed by Crichton Campbell MacDonald in 1881.

At some point during the next year or so the family moved to Coreena station 'near' (as distances go in Australia!) Aramac a very small town, some 450 miles west of Brisbane, of about 300 people and in 1884 Kenneth Grey came into the world followed by their last child, Mary Ann Clara in 1886. Rachael, although obviously a hard worker would appear to be used to a slightly 'softer' style of living for it was remarked up on that when her children were born she always had a "white nurse". This was unusual with most white wives on the stations having a black or native Australian 'midwife'. Simon was stated to be overseer at Coreena on both birth entries, but it appears that he was perhaps encouraged by his wife Rachael who had had some previous hotel and catering experience to take an interest in the Royal Hotel in Aramac whose current lessee was giving it up. It was in 1888 that Simon and Rachael became the lessees of the hotel. Surprisingly descriptions of the hotel indicate that it was far from being a spittoon and sawdust enterprise. Mention is made, by a local writing of the area, of the fine linen and crystal in use in the hotel and the ornate carved wooden bar described. Aramac was the centre of social life in the area with people travelling very long distances sometimes a hundred miles on horseback or by coach to attend cricket matches, horse racing and other events.

## Tragedy

With all seemingly going well for Simon and Rachael there was a hint that all was not well with Rachael's health. (A little note in the local paper in 1889 intimated she was now back home after having been in hospital - local newspapers are so helpful in such small communities for they report what might be regarded as trivia but which is so useful to researchers) Sadly Rachael died on the 1st November 1890 from an unknown condition. The inscription on her headstone implies a lengthy and perhaps painful illness. For three years Simon continued as mine host at the Royal but in 1893 gave it up and took possession of a 19,000 acre section of land or station called The Meadows and ran it as

a sheep station assisted by his eldest son Joseph James.

Simon was involved in many of the affairs of the town. He was on the Hospital Board and was involved with the Marsupial Board as well as with the Horse Racing Club. He owned two race horses, one of which was very successful. When a new allocation of land came along (land was released by the Queensland government in small parcels though they seem large to us today to prevent large corporations coming in and buying huge tracts for sheep and increasingly cattle production) Simon took it and as it was unnamed called it Kingsborough after the farm and estate he grew up on in Skye. This became a larger station over the years under his son Joseph who became a well-known and respected landowner whose movements and those of this family were frequently reported in the Queensland press. Joseph sold the estate in 1926 to the Rudd family whose name appears in present day Australian politics.

However Simon was not to see the development of Kingsborough (the Australian spelling of the name) as he was bitten by an insect and developed dengue fever to which he succumbed at Aramac on 2nd August 1897 aged 59 years. Kingsborough has prospered over the years and is now one of the largest cattle and to a lesser extent, sheep producing enterprises in Australia.

Some years ago the current owner on a visit to Skye noticed the sign for Kingsburgh and took a photograph. At that time they knew nothing of the connection between the names.

### **Crichton Lockhart born Ramasdal, Snizort, Skye b.ca. 1850**

Crichton, the search for whom led to the discovery of Simon and his story, was traced eventually and he too went to Australia but not until 1886 but not to Queensland. Working as a stone mason he went firstly to Melbourne and from there to Hobart in Tasmania. He did not marry as far as can be ascertained, lived in lodgings with a family in Collins Street in Hobart and in 1891 contracted pneumonia and died in hospital there on 2nd September 1891 aged 39 years. With no family, apart from Simon some two and a half thousand miles away, his landlord was kind enough to arrange for his funeral to start from the house in Collins Street to the cemetery. It is not known how much, if any contact Crichton had with his brother Simon. Of the remaining children of James Lockhart and Chirsty Gray by 1900 only three remained alive - William in Struan in Skye and Angus who was living with his Gray cousin in Glenelg where he died unmarried in 1901. William died in 1928 and left a large family. Roderick remained in Jarrow, unmarried and died there in 1913.

### **Sources used:**

**Births** - Old Parish Registers for Eddrachillis, Kincardine (Ross & Cromarty) and Snizort. Statutory Register, Snizort, Inverness shire. Australian, Registers for Aramac, Brisbane, Clermont, Monto all Queensland.

**Deaths** - Statutory Death Register for Govan, Glasgow; Snizort; Inverness shire. Australian deaths Aramac Registers.

**Marriages** - Australian Marriage Registers.

**Newspapers** - via TROVE: Morning Bulletin, Brisbane Courier, Longreach Leader, Queensland Country Life, The Queenslander.

**Aramac Cemetery Records** - Internet site 'Aramac Cemetery'

**Scottish Register of Sasines** - Snizort parish

**Google Earth**

**Shipping Records** - Ship's log of the Irene's voyage Liverpool to Melbourne 1857/58 Devine, T.M. Clanship to Crofters' War 1994, Manchester University Press.

*Notes. I am very grateful to Stella Marrs of Lockerbie who provided information on The Wamphrey Lockharts and to Kenneth McDonald of Rockhampton, Queensland who provided information on the Statutory Registers in Queensland.*

# Scottish Association of Family History Societies

... 25th Anniversary Conference and Family History Fair  
"A Matter of Life and Death"

**Carnegie Conference Centre, Halbeath Road, Dunfermline, Scotland**  
**Saturday 26th April 2014, 9.30 am – 4.45 pm.**

A one-day family history Conference and Fair in Dunfermline, the historic ancient capital of Scotland. There will be four main talks for delegates: -

**Emigration** - Iain Leith

**Military** - David Holman

**Morhouses & Watchtowers** - Martyn Gorman

**Using Newspapers** - Ken Nisbet

A series of other talks and workshops will be held during the day which can be booked on arrival: -

**Getting Started** - Lloyd Pitcairn

**Palaeography** - Kirsteen Mulhern

**Irish Research** - Jim Ryan

**English Research** - AGRA Members

There will also be a children's Family History Workshop. The extensive Family History Fair will feature Family History Societies, Local History Groups and many Commercial Stands.

The cost for delegates is £32, which includes access to all lectures, morning coffee, lunch and afternoon tea. Admission to the Family History Fair will be £2, at the door.

Full details can be found on the SAFHS website at [www.safhs.org](http://www.safhs.org), and booking forms can be downloaded from the website.

The event is part of the Homecoming Scotland 2014 programme and has received Awards for All Lottery funding.

## Appeal for help

At the January 2014 meeting, Dr Miles Mack will be giving the talk entitled "The Dewar Report of 1912: how the Highlands pioneered the NHS". He would like some help from members as he indicated in this e-mail.

"I will outline the state of health services in the second half of the 19th Century and the findings and recommendations of the Dewar Report of 1912. This led to the Highlands & Islands Medical Service (HIMS) in 1913 and I can show how this influenced the formation of the NHS. The historical record suggests that the transition to the NHS was much more straightforward in Scotland, presumably

because of prior knowledge of the HIMS. Whenever I'm asked to speak at meetings I usually learn something new and it may be a tall order, but if any of your members have information about the health services before or during WW2 I would be fascinated to hear. It appears the HIMS was lauded as a success in providing for patient's needs, I would love to know if that was indeed the case. I would be delighted to be contacted at the talk or via my contact details below."

Dr Miles Mack, Corntown House, Conon Bridge, Ross-shire IV7 8HR  
<milesmack@nhs.net> Home 01349 864949 / Mobile 07860382771

The 7th Field Artillery Brigade going in to action in August 1918



# Clan Macpherson World War I Commemoration

**The Clan Macpherson Museum at Newtonmore, Scotland will commemorate the service of 499 Macpherson/McPhersons who served in World War I in a special display that will open on 1st April 2014.**

Over 100 separate exhibits will be displayed; several of which will relate to Macpherson families who had several siblings enlist, serve and in some cases, die on active service. These family groups include three brothers from Jedburgh, Scotland; four family groups from Australia; from Canada, one of two women named Macpherson who were killed; while representing the Flying Corps the Macpherson Smith family from South Australia include decorated pilots Sir Keith and Sir Ross. A brother Colin was killed in action.

A total of 499 service personnel of the name Macpherson and its variants were lost during WWI. There were 494 from the Commonwealth and 5 from the USA. 321 were named McPherson, 172 MacPherson/Macpherson and 1 McPhearson.

The youngest Macpherson to die was Australian John Eden McPherson aged 14, a Boy 2nd Class sailor.

A German Imperial flag seized by Major Thomas Roy McPherson at Rabaul, German New Guinea during the first campaign by an Australian unit in WWI (the Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force) in September 1914 will be on display. He was killed the following year at Gallipoli on Hill 60.

The Australian group includes the son and two cousins of James MacPherson, the Wild Scotchman bushranger in Queensland; two Macpherson brothers who both won the Military Cross serving as gunner officers; a Macpherson family of four brothers, two of whom survived, and a second Macpherson family group of four brothers descended from the Macphersons of Ardersier of whom two paid the supreme sacrifice while the other two survived and returned to Australia in 1919.

The display sheets which follow deserve some explanation. Having enlisted into the Australian Imperial Force (AIF), each wore a distinctive colour patch which indicated the units to which they were allotted.

Colour patches were worn by Australian troops and were designed principally to give individuals some unit recognition given that all Australians wore the familiar Rising Sun on caps, hats and uniforms.

It will be observed that two, both second lieutenants, also show the Royal Artillery (RA) cap badge which they wore after commissioning into the RA. It will also be noted that these two brothers were ANZACS and as such received the ANZAC Commemorative Medallion which was authorized for issue in 1967<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> For more information go to: <https://www.awm.gov.au/encyclopedia/anzac/medallion/doc.asp>.

## PRIVATE LACHLAN CHARLES LORD MACPHERSON

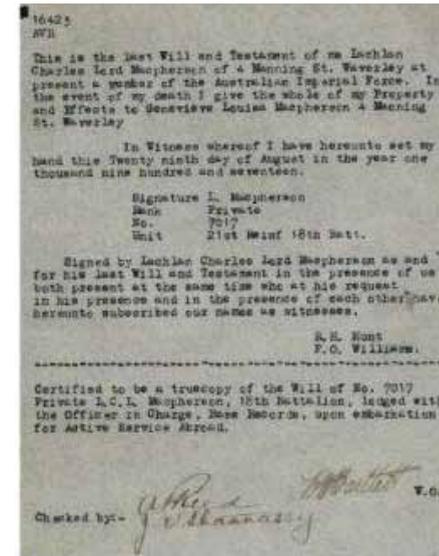
1st Battalion, 5th Infantry Brigade, 2nd Australian Division

Lachlan Charles Lord (Lachie) Macpherson was born in May 1899 at Condobolin, New South Wales (NSW). As the seventh child of Ewen Fergus Macpherson and Genevieve Louisa Machattie, Lachie was the youngest of four brothers who served overseas in the Greta War.

Lachie enlisted on 11th July 1917 at Sydney Showground. At the time he was employed as a bank clerk in the Wollongong Branch of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Limited. Lachie was one of 58 employees of the Bank who paid the supreme sacrifice, a record of which is shown in the Bank's Roll of Honour published in 1922.

Allotted Regimental Number 7017 he was allocated to the 21st Reinforcements of the 18th Battalion and sailed from Sydney aboard the HMAT 38 *Ulysses* on 19th December 1917 disembarking at Suez, Egypt on 16th January 1918. On the 24th January he embarked for Southampton via Tarato and Cherbourg and marched in the 5th Training Battalion at Fovant, Wiltshire, England. On the 5th May he proceeded overseas and joined the 18th Battalion on the 18th May.

Lachlan Charles Lord (Lachie) Macpherson was killed on the 29th August 1918 during the lead up to the Battle of Mont St. Quentin/ Peronne. He is buried in the Herbecourt British Cemetery. Herbecourt is a village and commune on the Amiens-Peronne road 8 kilometers west of Peronne.



All WW1 servicemen were obliged to make a Will and this is a copy of Private Lachlan Charles Lord Macpherson's Will



## SECOND LIEUTENANT JACK MACHATTIE LORD MACPHERSON

20th Battalion then 5th Machine Gun Company, 1st AIF. Later 410th Battery, 96 Field Artillery Brigade (RFA Special Reserve)

Jack Machattie Lord Macpherson was born on the 8th December at Condobolin, New South Wales (NSW). He was the 6th child of Ewen Fergus Macpherson and Genevieve Louisa Machattie, and the third of four brothers who served in the Great War.

Jack enlisted on 4th April 1915 at Sydney where he was a shop assistant. With Regimental Number 1267 he was allotted to the 20th Infantry Battalion and sailed from Sydney aboard HMAT *Berrima* on 26th June 1915 disembarking at Suez on 25th July. On 14th August 1915 the Battalion proceeded to Alexandria prior to landing on Gallipoli on 22nd August.

Jack served on the Gallipoli Peninsula in the area of Russell's Top and Fatigue Gully until December when the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force withdrew and returned to Egypt via Mudros. The Australian and New Zealand contingents then joined the British Expeditionary Force (BEF) through Marseilles before deploying to the Western Front. On 25th March 1916 Jack was transferred to the 5th Machine Gun Company.

After artillery training at Swanage in the UK, he was commissioned in mid 1917 as a Second Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery (Special Reserve) and posted to the 410th Battery in the 96th Field Artillery Brigade. He was awarded the Military Cross for Bravery near Merricourt on the 22nd May 1918. The citation reads:

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the gun-pits were blown in by heavy high-explosives and gas shell bombardment this officer organised a party and dug out the detachments. He was knocked down twice by the explosion of shells, but persisted in the attempted was successful. He showed fine courage and devotion to duty.

Later Jack was presented with the French Croix de Guerre with Golden Star before he returned to Australia.

After WW1 Jack settled on the land but joined the Australian Instructional Corps (AIC) and served as a Warrant Officer Class 2 until the declaration of WWII when he re-enlisted and served with the 2/5th Field Regiment in Syria and 2/110th General Transport Company. After WWII he remained in the Australian Army until he finally retired with the rank of Major in 1956. Jack Machattie Lord Macpherson died in March 1969.



Australian troops boarding HMAT Acfric



**SECOND LIEUTENANT  
EWEN FERGUS LORD  
MACPHERSON**

**1st Field Company Australian Engineers. Later 64th Battery, 5th Brigade Lahore Artillery (RFA Special Reserve)**

Ewen Fergus Lord (Lordie) Macpherson was born on 11th May 1891 at Brewarrina, New South Wales (NSW). As the eldest child of Ewen Fergus Macpherson and Genevieve Louisa Machattie, Lordie was the first of four brothers who served in the Great War.

Lordie enlisted on 29th August 1914 at Sydney where he was an engine driver with the NSW Railways. With Regimental Number 186 he was allotted to the 1st Field Company Australian Engineers and sailed from Sydney on board the HMAT *Acfric* on 18th October 1914 disembarking at Mena, Egypt in December 1914. On 3rd March 1915 he proceeded to Alexandria to join the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force.

Lordie served on the Gallipoli Peninsula until July 1915 when he was admitted to Hospital in Alexandria, then repatriated to the UK for further treatment.

After artillery officer training at Swanage in the UK, he was discharged from the Australian Imperial Force (AIF) and commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery (Special Reserve) and posted to the 64th Battery, 5th Brigade Lahore Artillery within the 3rd Canadian Division.

Ewen Fergus Lord (Lordie) Macpherson was killed in action on 10th August 1916 and is buried in the Gordon Dump Cemetery at Ollivers La Boisselle, Somme, France.



Gordon Dump Cemetery  
Ollivers La Boisselle

**SERGEANT RANDOLPH GEORGE  
LORD MACPHERSON**

**27th Battery, 7th Field Artillery Brigade, 3rd Australian Division**

Randolph George Lord Macpherson was born on 29th November 1893 at Brewarrina, New South Wales (NSW). As the third child of Ewen Fergus Macpherson and Genevieve Louisa Machattie, Randolph was the second oldest of four brothers who served in the Great War. He married Gladys Irene Scott in 1914

Randolph enlisted on 6th January 1916 at Sydney's Victoria Barracks. At the time he was employed as a greengrocer residing at 'Studley', Ethel Street, Burwood.

Allotted Regimental Number 18908 he was allocated as a reinforcement for the 27th Battery, 7th Field Artillery Brigade (7FAB) and sailed from Sydney aboard the HMAT 8 *Argyllshire* on 11th May 1916, disembarking at Devonport, UK on 10th July 1916. Randolph trained at No2 Camp, Boyton, UK until 29th December when he proceeded overseas from Southampton and joined temporarily 16th Battery of the 1st Field Regiment Royal New Zealand Artillery and the 2/1st East Lancashire Field Artillery. He returned to the 27th Battery on 8th December 1917. He was wounded in action, hospitalised in August and September 1917 respectively and then remained with 7FAB until the Armistice. He remained in the UK until he returned to Australia on 15th August 1919 and was discharged on 2nd October 1919.

Rising to the rank of Sergeant before the War's end, Randolph received a Commendation dated 3rd February 1919 from Acting Commander 7FAB stating "For useful and general good work as No1 of his subsection (gun crew). They at all times carried out their duties conscientiously." Randolph George Lord Macpherson died in Sydney on 30th May 1943 and was cremated at Eastern Suburbs Crematorium. He was survived by his wife Gladys who died in 1982.

# Try a new experience

by Jean Pettit

**Y**ou'll need a plastic fish-slice; a plant mister; washing line; torch; pointed bit of stick; a compass; spade....." No we weren't going to a scout camp; this eclectic mix was part of our list of "must haves" for recording MIs as recommended by John Durham when my husband, Den and I started transcribing our first graveyard, at Dunlichity. Subsequent experience has taught us to add 2 more items - a golf umbrella & midge repellent, with the last item being at the top of the list! We were a little concerned about the spade, though!!

We also had a list of specific terms, eg. "curved" "with shoulders" "table" "sarcophagus" etc. to ensure standardisation of descriptions. We were surprised at just how many different styles of gravestones there are, and how variable they are between different graveyards.

Most members, I am sure, will be interested in old graveyards and have probably found some very poignant stories carved on the stones - but not only on the stones. Last summer at Contin Churchyard, whilst working on the old area, we were not really aware of visitors to the new enclosure, due to the layout. When we started transcribing the new area I was bemused by a narrow pair of parallel tracks worn in the grass leading from a path to a flattened area in front of a grave; they were far too narrow for a vehicle of any kind. Half an hour later an oldish man with a walking stick very slowly approached. We exchanged "Good mornings" and chatted about the weather. He shuffled across the grass and stood in front of a grave. "Your wife?" I enquired, "Yes" he replied, "I've worn these marks in the grass!" (So that was the reason). I retreated to join Den in a row further away to leave the man in peace. He stood for a few minutes in front of her grave before moving away. We both approached and chatted for a few minutes and then explained what we were doing. After expressing surprise that we were not being paid

(!) he was very pleased that the inscriptions would now be saved indefinitely. He bade us farewell and made his way very slowly back up the road; a journey that he had undoubtedly undertaken many times since then, poor man. His wife died 9 years ago.

Therefore if anybody in the Highlands wants to ensure that these inscriptions are saved from the ravages of nature then John will be pleased to guide you.

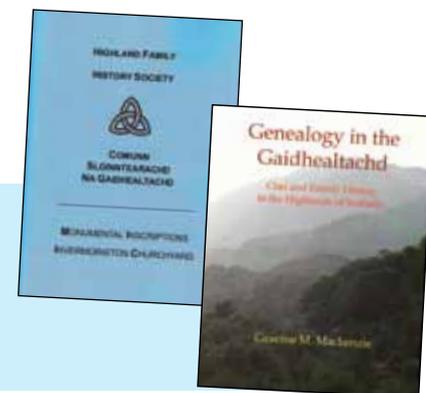
In addition to the earlier list you will also need patience & perseverance as some of the lichen-encrusted stones can be very hard to read, however it is a very rewarding exercise. You work at your own pace (no pressure!) and we prefer to make lots of shorter visits rather than fewer, longer days. The weather of course can be very frustrating; we might be having a fine day at home, near Beaulieu, but at Dunlichity about 40 minutes away and at a higher altitude it could be wet and windy. Contin, however, much closer and at sea level was much more predictable.

**Nov 2013 update.**

We needed to return to Contin to check a query in something that I was typing for John and as we drove out we saw the "old" man. He looked much brighter & walked very well, we had also noticed the abundance of flowers on his wife's grave.

## NEW publications

Two new publications will soon be on sale. The Monumental Inscriptions for Invermoriston Churchyard is ready to be printed. Our Chairman's latest publication Genealogy in the Gaidhealtachd Clan Family History in the Highlands of Scotland needs a final proof-read and it will then be printed. Check the website for details.





## Memories of World War I

**W**ith 2014 being the 100th anniversary of the start of World War I, many descendants of those who took part are refreshing their memories of what their ancestor did in this momentous conflict. One of our members, Alistair M. Cameron, sent in details of his researches into how his grandfather, who was a seaman, became involved. Most of what we read about this conflict tends to concentrate on the trench-warfare on the Western Front, so it is interesting to find out what was happening at sea during this period. Here is his story.

In 1925 my father, Murdo M. Cameron, was a student at the Inverness Royal Academy and his home at the time was the Black Bull Inn in Huntly Street, Inverness. His father, Roderick Cameron, had been a stoker on the 'Lavatera'. Built at Banff, she was a steam drifter similar to this one, the 'Ocean Gleaner'.

My grandfather arrived in Banff with his family sometime after 1904 and he joined the crew of the 'Lavatera', fishing boat registration code BF 652, of gross 84 tons with a 30HP engine, owned by and operated out of Banff by John Wood of Banff and his family in the herring fishing industry. Details of the boat are fully described in the book, 'Steam Drifters Recalled - Whitehills to St.Combs' by John Reid, published 2001, Elgin.

### The role of the Steam Drifters in the First World War

At the outbreak of war, the Steam Drifters were required to return to their home ports, where they were requisitioned by the Admiralty for war

service, and given a Pennant Number. Where the boat went, the crew went, and they became part of the Royal Naval Reserve. The port fishing number was replaced with the letters HMD (His Majesty's Drifter), but in most cases the name remained unchanged.

The majority of the McIntosh built Steam Drifters are recorded as being used as 'anti-submarine net vessels' and fitted with 'wireless telegraph' and on the bow had either a '3 or 6 pounder gun' for self-defence. Two types of nets were used by these vessels. The fixed net was used to provide an underwater barrage to prevent submarines gaining access to an area. Other nets were used in the same way as if they were fishing, except they were trying to mesh the submarine, or at least snag its propellers if one was suspected of being in the area.

The BCK 190 'En Avant', launched in 1914, was also recorded as having minesweeping duties, while the BCK 209 'Jeannie McIntosh', launched in 1915, was a 'boom-defence and water carrier'. (She was the only McIntosh built

drifter to go on and serve in WW2, where she served as a 'minesweeper and auxiliary patrol vessel' and participated in the Dunkirk evacuation). The BCK 20 'Hazel', launched in 1908, was 'employed on miscellaneous service'.

Although this was a very hazardous task, only one McIntosh Steam Drifter was lost while on active service. The BF 453 'Plantin', launched in 1912, was mined off Standfast Point in April 1917, with Alex Mair from Portknockie being the only survivor.

However, several of these vessels were lost in normal service, bringing tragedy to many fishing villages around Britain. Such was the case when the HMD 'Deliverer' (formerly BF 151) was lost off the coast of Ireland near Dublin in November 1917 with the loss of all hands. Six of the crew, including George Flett, were from the small fishing village of Findochty, not far from Portessie. She was apparently mined by the submarine UC-75 near Bailey Lighthouse.

### The 'Lavatera' and its use in wartime

On 1st July 1915 the boat and crew was 'Enrolled RNR' with the Service No. 917. She was allocated to anti-submarine patrol, and was based in the Moray Firth. The patrol area was that enclosed by a line from Kinnaird Head to Wick. She was the parent ship to a group of 8 other drifters. This boat was also a barrage balloon vessel in WW2 between 1940 and 1946, and suffered two

collisions by Methil Docks (Firth of Forth), in April and December 1942. She was finally scrapped at Peterhead in 1948.

### My grandfather's service record

According to his service records that I obtained from the National Archives at Kew, my grandfather's Service No. was ES3704. These records show that he was transferred to the ship HMS 'Stephen Furness' (an armed boarding steamer) on 7th July 1915 as an Engineer remaining there until 8th March 1916. Subsequently this ship was torpedoed in the Irish Sea by UB64 on 13th December 1917 with a total loss of 6 officers and 95 men.

My grandfather was obviously a lucky man as he left the 'Stephen Furness' and re-joined the 'Lavatera' on 9th March 1916, again as an Engineer. He served with this boat until he was demobilised on 25th April 1919. He was awarded the British War Medal and described as follows: - height: 5ft 7 1/2ins, chest: 37ins, hair: brown, eyes: grey and complexion: fresh.

Amazingly nothing of my grandfather's history was known to me until I started my research. Unfortunately he didn't survive long after the war, dying in 1923 at the Black Bull Inn. Described as a publican at the time, his cause of death, a malignant growth in his liver, may be considered as an occupational hazard for those working in that environment. [The Black Bull Inn is now named The Waterfront Restaurant and Bar. Ed]

## The Speyside Tragedy

**Early last year an article relating the story of the murder on 24th December 1898 of Police Constable Thomas King by Allan MacCallum, a poacher, was printed in the journal. Hugh Barron, one of our members, had sent on this poem on the subject.**

### MacCallum's Lament

Fareweel to the hills and the dales o' Strathspey,  
To the dark woods of Tulloch, fareweel for aye,  
To Nethy's sweet murmur I'll listen no more,  
Nor scour the dark forest o' gloomy Glenmore.

Fareweel to the grouse, the roe and the deer,  
They roam now at pleasure, MacCallum's not near,  
In hunting them down I had my full share,  
No keeper who knew me approach me would dare.

Bad luck to the day which first handed me o'er,  
To be chained like a dog and remembered no more,  
Bad luck on all Lairds, their game laws and all,

They accomplished my ruin and hastened my fall.

The scenes of my youth I shall ne'er see again,  
The prayers of my parents were uttered in vain,  
Black, black was the day I first handled a gun,  
The powers of Hell had already begun.

For two daring blue coats my hut did assail,  
To frighten them off, no words would avail,  
In an unguarded moment brave King I shot dead,  
I was always a believer in powder and lead.

Come all ye young poachers take warning by me,  
Lay aside all your guns, while you're able and free,  
Enjoy life's blessings and work for your bread,  
Of MacCallum think sadly long after he's dead.

# bits & pieces

## HFH MEMBER'S OUTING TO

**DORNOCH:** At least a dozen members indicated that they would have come on this outing but for previous engagements. Twenty seven members did make the trip which was very successful. Both the venues we visited were very interesting and everyone commented on the excellence of the sandwiches we had along with a bowl of soup at lunchtime. Our bus driver was persuaded to take a photo using Donald Boyd's phone of some of the group on our return. Unfortunately it is a little bit out of focus, but I believe you can still recognise all of those in the picture.

**ROSS/SKINNER/MUNRO:** If anyone is interested in the names Ross and Skinner in Rockfield, Tarbat or Munro in Nigg I have a lot of information on these families which may assist others with their search. - Liliias Maddock <liliias@maddock52.co.uk>.

## DISCOVERY ONLINE CATALOGUE:

Gavin Walsh <gavin.walsh@northumbria.ac.uk> sent in the following request: - Do any of your members use the Discovery online catalogue at The National Archives? If so, would it be possible to invite them to complete a simple online questionnaire about Discovery? I am a postgraduate student at Northumbria University conducting research on user opinion of Discovery and would like to hear your members' views. It only takes a few minutes to complete the questionnaire, which can be accessed here: <http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/KRHGGFN>

**SWAP SHOP:** The previous two items give me an opportunity to ask if there is any interest in creating a sort of Swap Shop in which a member could do some specific research for another member in exchange for them doing the same. Let me give you a specific example of what I have in mind. I have only recently registered (free) to use the Discovery online catalogue and have found out that there are papers at Kew that are relevant to my researches into one branch of the Gellion family. Perhaps a member who lives close to London could visit Kew on my behalf and photograph any relevant pages. In return I have access to all the material held in the Highland Archive Centre and could do the same in return. What do members feel about this suggestion?

**GELLIONS INN:** New member, Tony Ross, put the following comments on the pedigree form he filled in on joining the Society: - I was interested to discover one of my ancestors mentioned in the Gellion article in the August 2013 magazine. John McPherson was my great grandmother's brother, son of Angus McPherson and Catherine Fotheringham, who lived in Rose Street, Inverness. In the 1881 census John is listed as Innkeeper at 12 Bridge Street, Inverness and then in 1891 as Innkeeper of Gellions Hotel. John married Emma Miles on 9 April 1872 at Little Dunkeld. Emma died in 1907.

## THE JOURNALS IN ELECTRONIC

**FORM:** 25 members have agreed to receive their copy of the journal as a PDF. The reason I am asking members once again to consider this format is that one member e-mailed me to say that he had thought that he was being offered a simple scanned image of the journal. That is not the case. You will receive the same image that is sent to the printer. One of the advantages of having a PDF version is that you can zoom in, which will be a great help to any member whose eyesight is not as good as it used to be.



Some of the members' who enjoyed the trip to Dornoch

To avoid blocking up your mailbox the journal would be sent electronically in two e-mails, the first containing pages 1-12 and the second pages 13-24. If any member wishes to see what the journal will look like as a PDF, please contact me at [john.durham5@btinternet.com](mailto:john.durham5@btinternet.com) and I will send you a sample PDF for you to view. In response to a few comments received from members, I can confirm it is not our intention to move to electronic form only. Paper copies will still be sent to all those who prefer the feel of paper in their hands.

**GAELIC BIBLE:** This item has come from New Zealand to Dumfries and Galloway Family History Society and now to us as it is more pertinent to our area. It is a letter from a Margaret McColl, for New Zealand, who recently celebrated her 88th birthday. "I was married in 1946 and for 60 years held a small Gaelic bible. Inside it had the name John Beaton plus a lady, and the name of a yacht 'Sheila' including the name of a place in Skye. I wrote to the paper in Oban and received a reply from a lady in Benbecula saying that the bible had belonged to her husband's grandfather, who disappeared in 1914.

She sent me the family tree and he was involved in the sea, so I have a theory that he might have gone missing when war broke out in 1914. I haven't found a family connection,

but both families spoke Gaelic and have gone to the same churches. When my husband died I posted the bible to Benbecula and the family were thrilled to get it.

**ScotlandsPlaces PROJECT:** An e-mail sent to the Society on June 13th 2013 by Andrew Nicoll, Outreach Officer, states: - The ScotlandsPlaces website has recently been enhanced to include and allow transcriptions from all historical archive sources, which will open up the content, identifying people and places across Scotland, from these rich archival sources dating from the 17th to the 19th centuries.

The project has been supported by the Lottery Heritage Fund to appoint an Outreach Officer, whose task is to seek out interested individuals and groups who are willing to volunteer time to assist with the transcription of these resources. There is a large task ahead to realise the potential of the resources and fully unlock the content. It is hoped that with the support and participation of local archives, family and local history societies and individuals, we can combine the efforts of hundreds if not thousands of volunteer transcribers to make this happen. I would very much like to be able to come and talk with your members at a future meeting of your society. Website: <[www.scotlandsplaces.gov.uk](http://www.scotlandsplaces.gov.uk)>.

# Rosemarkie Death Register

Some years ago an attempt was made by the Scottish Association of Family History Societies (SAFHS) to create a Scottish Burial Register. The idea was that each of the constituent societies would nominate someone from their Society to allocate the work to volunteers and gather together the results. The raw data was to be deaths found in the OPRs for their area which would then be input into a standard program. When all societies had completed their work the results would be combined together to produce an overall list.

Unfortunately, for a number of reasons, the end result did not materialise. However, photocopies of all the pages distributed to the volunteers have not been lost and many can be found in the storeroom that the Society has at the Highland Archive Centre in Inverness. One folder containing all the pages from the 'Register of Deaths for the Parish of Rosemarkie commencing February 1815' is the source of this article. In spite of this date being on the cover, seventeen entries with dates prior to 1815 appear at the beginning of the document. The Register consists of 103 pages with a total of 869 entries and runs right through to the end of December 1854. 54 pages have been checked so far.

I had foolishly assumed that this Register would only contain deaths for those buried in Rosemarkie Churchyard, the monumental inscriptions for which the Society has already transcribed and published. This is not the case and the following burial grounds are included – Ardersier, Avoch, Beauly Priory, Cromarty, Fortrose, Inverness, Killearnan, Kilmuir, Kirkmichael, Suddie and Urquhart.

When the entries were compared with the inscriptions already recorded in the relevant burial ground, they fell into three categories. The first group matched the details on the headstone and no further action is required. The second group could be matched with a headstone, but contained additional information (see the examples below). The third and by far the largest group recorded deaths that did not appear on headstones in the burial grounds to which they referred.

As this is a very important source we have decided to add these missing entries into the comprehensive Burials Index on the Society website. Each entry in the Register of Deaths has a unique number attached to it and this number prefixed by RD (Rosemarkie Deaths) will appear on the website index. For example RD19 is the reference for the death of May Cleghorn in 1814, aged 71, who was buried in Rosemarkie Churchyard. A small sample of entries falling into this category appear at the end of this article.

The second group has been the most interesting and informative as can be seen from the following examples, where the full entry found in the Register is shown alongside the transcription of

the headstone to which it refers: -

RD38 – William Forbes, farmer, Hill of Fortrose, died there on the ninth and was buried at Rosemarkie on the eleventh day of March 1820 in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

Rosemarkie [131] - {Slab} Placed by William FORBES, farmer, Lower Eathie in memory of his spouse Christian JUNIOR, who died the 29th Decr 1780, aged 37 years.

From the information on this pair of entries it is reasonable to assume that William Forbes was buried alongside his wife when he died 40 years after erecting a stone in her memory and his year of death and age can now be added to the Burials Index with stone number 131 as the reference.

RD95 – John Macfarquhar, died at Belmungy in the third year of his age, the seventeenth January 1823, and was buried at Suddy the day following.

Suddie [196] - {Curved} Sacred to the memory of the children of William McFARQUHAR, tailor in Templands and of Jane WHITE, his spouse: - Isabella, who died on 2nd day of March 1824, aged 11 years; and their other children, John and Margahet, who died in infancy.

On the headstone John has no year of death, so is not on the website Burials Index. With the information on RD95 his details can now be added to the index using stone number 196.

RD110 – James Hosack, died at Upper Ethie, the second, and was buried at Rosemarkie, the fifth day of September 1823, in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

Rosemarkie [156] - {Slab} Placed here by John HOSSACK, some time tennant in Upper Eathie, who died the 5th February 1815, aged 81 years; and his spouse Elspat LIETCH, who died the 7th Febr 1807, aged 71 years; and also in memory of William HOSSACK, his father, some time tennant in the Bog of Eathie, who died the 13th April 1780, aged 73 years; and of his mother Christian WILLIAMSON, who died the 20th July 1757, aged 63 years. James, son of John HOSSACK is heir of this stone: 1802. "For since by man came death, by man also came the resurrection of the dead; for as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive".

In this example the inscription on the headstone states that James Hossack is the heir to the stone and therefore we can assume he was buried in the

same lair when he died and his details will appear in the index with stone number 156.

RD111 – R K Mackenzie Esquire of Flowerburn, died at Fortrose on the thirteenth September and his remains were interred in the Cathedral Church there, on the eighteenth day of the same month 1823, and in the thirty-fifth year of his age.

Fortrose [37] - {Slab, very badly eroded} Sacred to the memory of Roderick MACKENZIE of Brown....., who died 12th Sepr 1823, aged .1 years; and of his [son] John Robert [MACKENZIE] .....; Harriet GROGAN, widow of Roderick MACKENZIE, who died 19th July 1895.

Here the entry in Register of Deaths helps to correct parts of the original inscription that were very difficult to read. Brown... must be Flowerburn, the date of death is the thirteenth rather than the twelfth and the age at death was 34 not .1.

RD448 – Margaret Wilson, died at Fortrose on the seventeenth, and was buried at Avoch on the nineteenth March (1837) in the eightieth year of her age.

Avoch [235] - {Table} Erected to the memory of William SINCLAIR, house carpenter in Fortrose by himself, departed this life the 24th day of Oct. 1827, aged 73 years; also in memory of his spouse Margaret WILSON, who departed this life the <blank> day of <blank> 18<blank>, aged <blank>.

Finally a straightforward example of the Death Register supplying the dates that were left blank when the stone was last carved some 9 years previously.

And now a list of a few of those who do not appear to have a headstone that has been transcribed by our Society. This group also includes a few entries for burial grounds not recorded by the Society. It should also be remembered that when we first started recording inscriptions, no attempt was made to locate any stones hidden under the turf. It is therefore possible that some of these death entries may refer to stones as yet not uncovered. When this exercise is over all entries not in the Burials Index on our website will be added to it.

179	Aird	Christian	1826	70	Avoch
174	Aird	George	1826	79	Rosemarkie
181	Aird	Isabella	1826	34	Rosemarkie
41	Aird	Jane	1820	77	Rosemarkie
300	Aird	Margaret	1831	90	Rosemarkie
424	Allan	Ann	1836	42	Avoch
347	Allan	Donald	1833	67	Avoch
202	Allan	Jacob	1827	56	Avoch
80	Allan	John	1822	25	Avoch
56	Anderson	Ann	1821	21	Suddie
461	Anderson	James	1837	83	Rosemarkie
92	Anderson	Janet	1823	30	Suddie
66	Arthur	David	1821	51	Rosemarkie
387	Bailey	Isabella	1834	69	Fortrose
196	Bain	Jane	1827	35	Rosemarkie
195	Bain	John	1827	26	Rosemarkie
368	Bain	John	1834	24	Suddie
357	Bain	Robert	1833	56	Suddie
439	Bain	Roderick	1837	70	Rosemarkie
162	Bain	William	1825	27	Suddie
63	Bremner	John	1821	82	Rosemarkie
450	Budge	Samuel	1837	81	Rosemarkie
294	Cameron	Alexander	1831	67	Avoch
262	Cameron	Grizzel	1830	77	Rosemarkie
130	Cameron	John	1824	40	Avoch
253	Campbell	Janet	1829	36	Rosemarkie
247	Clark	James	1829	41	Rosemarkie
339	Clark	James	1832	43	Rosemarkie
91	Clark	Margaret	1823	80	Rosemarkie
425	Clark	Thomas	1836	79	Rosemarkie
19	Cleghorn	May	1814	71	Rosemarkie
190	Davidson	Ann	1827	63	Rosemarkie
373	Davidson	Donald	1834	83	Rosemarkie
391	Davidson	Donald	1835	40	Rosemarkie
146	Davidson	Elizabeth	1825	57	Avoch

148	Davidson	George	1825	28	Rosemarkie
167	Davidson	Isabella	1826	81	Rosemarkie
197	Davidson	Isabella	1827	62	Avoch
199	Davidson	Isabella	1827	66	Avoch
102	Davidson	John	1823	24	Rosemarkie
295	Davidson	John	1831	67	Fortrose
395	Davidson	Lilias	1835	61	Rosemarkie
306	Davidson	Margaret	1831	81	Rosemarkie
359	Davidson	Margaret	1833	68	Rosemarkie
375	Davidson	Widow of John Davidson	1834	69	Fortrose
225	Dempster	William	1828	26	Rosemarkie
154	Denoon	David	1825	72	Rosemarkie
432	Denoon	Donald	1836	83	Rosemarkie
212	Denoon	Lilias	1828	40	Rosemarkie
76	Denoon	Sophia	1822	68	Rosemarkie
51	Douglas	Catherine	1820	64	Rosemarkie
86	Down	John	1822	35	Fortrose
100	Downie	Hugh	1823	60	Rosemarkie
61	Elder	John	1821	53	Rosemarkie
50	Falconer	Charles	1820	45	Fortrose Cathedral
201	Ferguson	Charles	1827	70	Cromarty
233	Ferguson	Rebekah	1829	81	Cromarty
303	Findlay	Ann	1831	62	Rosemarkie
189	Finlay	Janet	1827	74	Rosemarkie
314	Forbes	Margaret	1831	78	Rosemarkie
185	Forbes	Mary	1826	77	Rosemarkie
281	Forsyth	Donald	1830	22	Suddie
250	Forsyth	William	1829	70	Suddie
118	Fraser	Alexander	1823	72	Rosemarkie
384	Fraser	Ann	1834	55	Avoch
350	Fraser	Catherine (Mrs)	1833	32	Fortrose
213	Fraser	Donald	1828	84	Rosemarkie
217	Fraser	George	1828	77	Avoch
59	Fraser	Isabella	1821	49	Rosemarkie
451	Fraser	Isabella	1837	22	Rosemarkie
423	Fraser	James	1836	85	Avoch
290	Gair	Marjory	1830	60	Cromarty
304	Gordon	Alexander	1831	75	Avoch
139	Gow	Isabel	1824	62	Rosemarkie
107	Gow	Jane	1823	44	Rosemarkie
186	Gow	Jane	1826	58	Fortrose
246	Grant	Isobel	1829	76	Fortrose
386	Grigor	Isabella	1834	70	Fortrose
96	Holm	Sophia	1823	40	Rosemarkie
220	Hood	Andrew	1828	55	Rosemarkie
223	Hood	Christian	1828	67	Rosemarkie
348	Hossack	Andrew	1833	32	Rosemarkie
191	Hossack	Ann	1827	66	Avoch
54	Hossack	Christian	1820	71	Rosemarkie
123	Hossack	David	1823	65	Rosemarkie
379	Hossack	David	1834	79	Avoch
420	Hossack	James	1836	32	Rosemarkie
143	Hossack	Janet	1825	70	Rosemarkie
321	Hossack	Joseph	1831	61	Avoch
151	Hossack	Margaret	1825	68	Rosemarkie
32	Jack	John	1820	38	Rosemarkie
299	Junor	Alexander	1831	56	Rosemarkie
400	Junor	Ann	1835	75	Rosemarkie
117	Junor	Christian	1823	77	Rosemarkie
192	Junor	Donald	1827	32	Rosemarkie
440	Junor	Elizabeth	1837	68	Avoch

# QUERIES . . . . .

DO YOU HAVE ANY QUERIES OR CAN YOU HELP ANOTHER MEMBER TO SOLVE ANY LITTLE PROBLEMS THEY HAVE. IF YOU HAVE, CONTACT US ON davidsoni1@btinternet.com

**1 JEFFREY FAMILY AND BRITISH GUIANA:** I am seeking help in establishing the exact nature of the link between the Jeffrey family and British Guiana. I know that Ninian Jeffrey born in 1787 in New Kelso (died in Fortrose March 1864) visited British Guiana as a young man. He is recorded in the Essequibo and Demerary Royal Gazette of 16 January 1808 as leaving the Colony. Ninian's son, George Jeffrey, born in Gairloch March 1817 (died in Shanghai 1868) joined the 1st West India Regiment of Foot in June 1841. At that time the regiment were based in Demerara, British Guiana. In 1842 he was transferred to the 3rd West India Regiment and served in West Africa. He left the regiment prior to 1846. Ninian's son, William John Jeffrey born in Lochcarron, May 1819 (died in London 1871) is recorded as having held various official government positions in the Colony between 1857 and 1864. He married there in 1857. In 1861 he is recorded in the census as living in Gower Street, London. At that time almost every house in that street was occupied by former or current plantation owners in British Guiana or elsewhere in the West Indies. A number of web sites record details of Scottish Highlanders having connections with British Guiana:  
<http://www.vc.id.au/tb/>  
<http://www.spanglefish.com/slavesandhighlanders/index.asp>  
<http://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/>  
 I would be very interested in hearing from anyone who has any relevant information. - Michael Walker (2616) <michael@uk-walker.com>.

**2 BETHUNE/BEATON:** I am researching the death of my great, great grandfather, Alexander Bethune (son of Angus Beaton & Anne McIntosh). He was born in 1819 in Knockbain and married Jane McKenzie Masson (daughter of William Masson & Margaret Tolmie) in 1849. He farmed at Mains of Bennetsfield (1851 and 1861 census) but does not appear in any further census. In the 1871 and 1881 census, his wife Jane is termed "head" of the family and "married". In 1891 she is termed "married" and "wife". In 1901, she is down as "widow" and "annuitant", but the 1895 valuation rolls show that her place of residence (The Cottage at Munloch) was owned by her youngest brother, David Masson. Family lore has it that Alexander left Scotland for New Zealand in order to find a better life for his wife and 6 children but that

he died en-route. I have been unable to find any record of his death at sea or his name on any passenger ship, nor any record of him in New Zealand. I would be very grateful if anyone could give me any further information on him. - Jane Cook (2593) <jfianecook@yahoo.co.uk>.

**3 CAMERON/FRASER/MACLEAN:** Does anyone have more information on the following, who are buried in Glen Convinth Burial Ground:- William Cameron and his wife Ann Fraser and their son Peter Cameron, who died on the memorable Martinus 1826, aged 22 years; John Maclean and his beloved spouse Margaret Fraser, their son Alexander Maclean; also his second wife Margaret Maclean, died 3rd February 1895 - Christine Thomson (2323) <chrisedthom@sky.com>.

**4 TAIT/McLEAN:** Can I ask someone to investigate a member of my family that I cannot find information on. When Robert Tait married Jamesina McLean on 7 January 1890 he was living at 5 Ross's Close, Inverness and when he died 24 January 1927, aged 55, he was living at 14 Gilbert Street, Inverness. He was born in 1867, but where is a bit of a mystery. In some documents it states Midlothian, whereas others say Inverness. His parents were George Tait and Mary Fraser. I am unable to find out anything about George and Mary. - Lorraine Alderson (2630) <lorrainealderson@aol.com>.

**5 ROSS/McKAY/McPHERSON:** My special area of interest is in tracing more information about my 2xgreat grandfather David Ross, a shoemaker of Tain in 1810 when he married Janet McKay at Evanton. 1841 and 1851 census returns record him living at Alness, having been born c1791 at Alness. Their son Peter Cameron Ross, born 1832 in Alness, married Elizabeth McPherson in London in 1864. Elizabeth was the sister of John McPherson, who ran the Gellions Hotel from 1880 to 1900. - Tony Ross (2639) <tonyrosstss468@gmail.com>.

**6 STEWART:** I am researching a Stewart family from the Black Isle Region in the 1800's. Because there are so many Stewarts in the area with the same names, it takes some sorting. I have traced back to an Alexander Stewart (parents John and Janet Stewart) who married Mary Stewart (parents Donald Stewart

and Mary Fraser) at Inverness 24/25th April, 1817. They had about 9-10 children born at Fodderty and Urquhart Logie-Wester - one of whom made his way to Tasmania (Simon b. 1823 married Margret Lamond from Kilmuir, Isle of Skye). The last trace of this line of Stewarts on the Black Isle was a Colin Stewart who died 1914 at Broomhill Cottage, Broomhill or Mossend, Ferintosh, and it appears none of them had offspring except Simon. Colin was cared for before he died by distant relatives - one also called Simon and his wife, and a Roderick and his family. The deaths of Alexander and Mary was recorded at Brae of Balnabeen, 1860 and 1863 respectively. My main query is that I cannot trace back to Alexander's birth which is listed on the 1851 census as Contin. There are very few "Stewarts" of this line left and I want to record what I can. I am hoping to hear from anyone researching this Stewart line. - Elaine Crawford (2642) <ecat4255@gmail.com>.

Angus, where her husband was also a road contractor. Another brother, John, married Katherine Fraser, was nicknamed "Craggie", and was a vintner in Inverness, living in Castle Street. I strongly suspect a connection between the above family and John Fraser, gunsmith and burgess, died Inverness 1726, who was admitted to the Hammerman's Guild in 1691 and who is buried at Daviot in a plot adjoining Donald Fraser & Ann McBain. Does anyone recognize this family? - Simon Fraser (316) <simonf53@hotmail.com>.

**8 ROSS/McLEAN/SINCLAIR:** Does anyone have information on either of these two families? (1) George Ross, born c1787 Tarbat, Tain. A soldier, who was mainly at Fort George 1804-1814, thereafter a Chelsea out-pensioner and labourer, living in Campbelltown, Ardersier and in Croy parish. He married Catherine McLean and both are buried in Brachlich Cemetery, Gollanfield. George died 26/3/1868 and Catherine 3/7/1866. (2) George Ross, son of the above. A shoemaker, he married Elspet/Eliza Sinclair. Born Broomtown, Flemington and lived in Clephanton and Brae of Cantray areas. Both buried in Brachlich. George, born 4/4/1817 and died 26/9/1888; Elspet/Eliza, born c1819 and died 16/3/1896. They married 26/8/1842. - Bridget Kilpatrick (2581) <bkilpatrick123@btinternet.com>.

**7 FRASER:** My descent is from my 3xgreat grandparents Donald Fraser (c1735-1807), blacksmith at Craggie, Daviot and Ann McBain (c1734-1793) of Balna(f)roig, Dore. Three sons, James, William and Donald, migrated to Angus in the late 1700s, where they became contractors working on turnpike roads. A daughter, Marjory, married Angus McBain, probably in Inverness-shire and migrated to

## PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

### MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

County	Burial Ground	Memorials	Weight	Price
Ross-shire	Ainess	659	80g	£3.00
	Avoch [A4]	452	180g	£3.60
	Easter Suddie	454	50g	£1.80
	Fortrose	450	90g	£3.00
	Killearnan	286	60g	£3.00
	Kilmuir (Black Isle)	241	60g	£2.70
	Rosemarkie [A4]	575	220g	£4.50
	St Clements, Dingwall [A4]	689	240g	£4.50
	Urquhart Old Churchyard, Black Isle [A4]	937	245g	£4.50
	Inverness-shire	Abernethy Churchyard [A4]	437	260g
Advie Churchyard & War Memorial [A4]		213	165g	£6.00
Ardersier Cemetery		371	85g	£3.00
Brachlich Cemetery, Gollanfield		200	60g	£1.80
Chapel Yard, Inverness [A4]		2,802	550g	£12.00
Cromdale Churchyard [A4]		368	240g	£6.00
Croy Churchyard		367	85g	£2.70
Dalarossie Churchyard [A4]		221	140g	£3.00
Davio Churchyard		246	70g	£3.00
Dores Churchyard		427	90g	£3.00
Dunlithy Churchyard		315	85g	£3.00
Greyfriars Cemetery, Inverness [A4]		132	90g	£2.40
Old Kilmore Churchyard [A4]		496	190g	£3.60
Kirkton of Ardersier Cemetery		393	85g	£2.70
Lochend Burial Ground [A4]		129	105g	£2.40
Moy Churchyard [A4]		174	105g	£2.40
Nairnshire	Old High, Inverness [A4]	572	220g	£4.50
	Old Churchyard, Petty	476	100g	£3.60
	Geddes	124	40g	£2.40
	Nairn Cemetery (Victorian Section)	516	300g	£9.00

### FREE CHURCH REGISTERS

Title	Weight	Price
Ainess - Baptisms 1843-1929, Marriages 1847-1912	370g	£9.00
Creich - Births & Baptisms 1843-1897 & Marriages 1843-1896	400g	£9.00
Fearn - Births 1844-1855, Baptisms 1844-1890	480g	£9.00
Inverness East - Baptisms 1843-1858	275g	£9.00
Inverness Queen Street + Union Street United Presbyterian Churches	325g	£9.00
Kirkhill - Births & Baptisms 1843-1854 + Kiltarity - Births etc, Marriages	300g	£9.00
Knockbain - Baptisms & Marriages + Killearnan - Baptisms	325g	£9.00
Nigg & Cromarty - Baptisms, Marriages & Deaths	325g	£9.00
Resolis - Baptisms 1843-1868 + Fortrose - Baptisms 1844 - 1855 etc	370g	£9.00
Rogart - Births & Marriages + Lairg - Births, Marriages and Deaths	310g	£9.00
Tain & Edderton - Baptisms + Fearn - Marriages 1843-1880	340g	£9.00
Tongue - Baptisms + Durness - Baptisms & Marriages	440g	£9.00

### OTHER PUBLICATION

Title	Weight	Price
Deaths as reported in the Inverness Advertiser Newspaper [1849-1855]	550g	£12.00

## MEMBERS' DETAILS

### New Members:

2630. Mrs Lorraine Alderson - Cowling, Nr. Keighley, W. Yorks. BD22 0AZ.  
 2631. Mr Gerald Rock - Minneapolis, MN 54404, U. S. A.  
 2632. Mrs Elizabeth Anderson - Clydebank, Lanarkshire G81 5NW.  
 2633. Mr John Macpherson - Jersey, C. I. JE2 7QG.  
 2634. Ms. Shay C. McPhail - Phoenix, Arizona 85013, U. S. A.  
 2635. Ms Sheila M. Massey - Lewes, East Sussex BN7 2TW.  
 2636. Mr James Fraser - Beaulieu, Inverness-shire IV4 7JH.  
 2637. Mr Hugh S. Munro - Penicuik, Midlothian EH26 8LB.  
 2638. Mr Ric. McGrath - Kelowna B. C. V1W 1G3 Canada.  
 2639. Canon Tony Ross - Cirencester, Gloucestershire GL7 5RY.  
 2640. Mrs Margaret Davison - Munloch, Ross-shire IV8 8NZ.  
 2641. Mrs Suzanne Desormeaux - Cowansville, Quebec, Canada J2K 1M4.  
 2642. Ms Elaine Crawford - Ulverstone, Tasmania 7315, Australia.

### Changes to address etc

2477. Rev. James Mackenzie - Edinburgh, EH4 2AU.

### Resignations

0262. Mr Barrie G. Mackay. 0815. Mr Campbell McRae. 0919. Mr John H. M. Williamson.  
 1460. Mr Derek F. Anthony. 1527. Mr R. F. Masters. 1732. Mrs Helen C. Milne.  
 2033. Mr Pendreigh Brown. 2359. Mr Ian M. Robertson. 2483. Mr Ronald Smith.  
 2582. Mr David McKenzie.



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