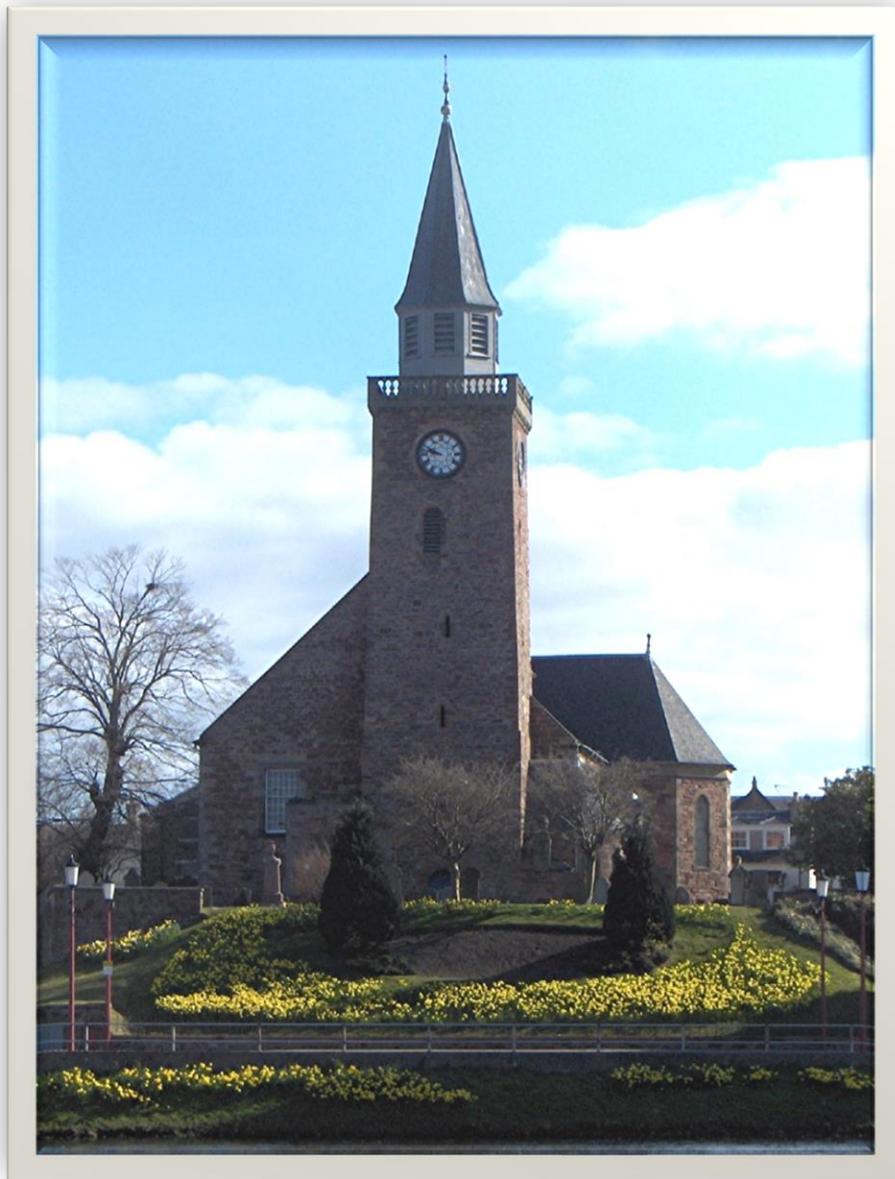


HIGHLAND FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY



Volume 39, Issue 4

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Cover: *The High Church, Inverness.*

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*All correspondence – c/o Family History Room,
Highland Archive Centre, Bught Road, Inverness IV3 5SS
Please mark each item for the attention of the appropriate official*

SUBSCRIPTION RATES for year 01/09/2021 – 31/08/2022

Category	United Kingdom	Overseas	Overseas (PDF)
Ordinary	£12.00	£15.00	£12.00
Institutional	£18.00	£21.00	£18.00

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Comunn Sliointearachd na Gaidhealtachd
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EDITOR'S COLUMN

The Society is always looking for new articles from members, however small, so please contribute what you can. We also accept queries and please send them to the editor for inclusion in the next journal.

New Email Address – Further to our new webpage – The Highland FHS has a new email for enquiries, articles etc – HighlandFHS@gmail.com.

Also any correspondence, including membership, should be addressed to:

Highland Family History Society, The Highland Archive Centre, Bught Road, Inverness, Highland, Scotland IV3 5SS.

AGM – Due to the current Lockdown, the AGM that usually takes place in March was postponed and it was hoped that it be rescheduled for September. However due to restrictions in the Archive Centre this again will have to be postponed. We will keep you apprised of any changes at a future date.

Committee News – The fact that John Durham our Treasurer and Membership Secretary has tendered his resignation, means we are still looking for someone locally to join the Committee. If you feel you would like to help run the Society please get in touch.

Stuart Farrell

John Durham: Keystone of the Society

By Graeme Mackenzie

The Highland Family History Society was founded in 1981, with its first Journal appearing in December of that year. In Journal number 10, which was published in April 1984, its founding father Duncan Ross announced in his editorial column that he had stepped down as Chairman and welcomed to the Committee “John Durham ... enthusiastic founder-member, and computer wizard”. Three years later John took on the roles of Treasurer and Membership Secretary, which he continued to fill, with just as much enthusiasm as ever, until old-age and relative infirmity – regular visits to the gym have kept him a very fit man for his age – have finally forced him to retire from them. I know he will be sorry to have to give them up, though he has suggested for some time that he thought he should do so; and all of us who have been office-holders for the society over the last thirty years realise how difficult it's going to be to replace him.

When I joined the HFHS in 1989, John had already served two years as the society's keystone – money and members being the building blocks for any society – and I well remember, from my own experience of attending meetings and then joining, how important John's enthusiasm, on a personal as well as an administrative level, was to that process. After that I saw it happen again and again over the decades with so many more new members. John of course knew all the members who regularly attended meetings, and encouraged them to contribute to the society in whatever way they could; as speakers,

writers for the Journal, or as volunteers surveying burial grounds or staffing the society's desk in Inverness Library and then the Highland Archive Centre.



John's background working with computers for local government – at a time when, for most of us, they were a new thing (imagine that!) – made him an ideal person to handle a membership database and the society's accounts; but it was his willingness to get down and dirty in graveyards, or to smarten up to meet royalty, that also impressed. He personally led the society's team recording monumental inscriptions. This not only entailed digging to uncover buried stones – and then carefully cleaning them to read the inscriptions – but also checking the resulting transcriptions to ensure that the MIs published by the HFHS are amongst the most accurate available. He also masterminded the society's move from its cramped quarters in the library in Inverness, via a rented office in town, to the open spaces of the Archive Centre which was opened in November 2009 by HRH the Earl of Wessex. That was one of the highlights of my time as

Chairman, and the other was our hosting of the annual conference of the Scottish Association of Family History Societies in April 2007. That came shortly after I was first elected to head the society, and I was therefore very reliant on the experience of John to make sure it all fitted-together properly; which it did, largely due to his meticulous attention to detail, as well as his usual infectious enthusiasm.

As John would be the first to say, he was dependent throughout all his decades in office on the support of his wife Beryl, who is also a dedicated genealogist. A visit to their home in Balloch, with its beautiful garden, was always a treat, especially for an exile from Inverness – as I have been for the last few years. While I know they will miss it, and the pleasures of life in the Highland's lovely capital, they are going to another great city (some of my mother's ancestors came from Norwich). They will leave a big hole however in the society back in the Highlands, and I hope that before long another equally enthusiastic volunteer will step forward to follow in John's footsteps. In the meantime, all the rest of us can say, is a big thank-you to John and Beryl, with all our best wishes for the future.

RENEWING YOUR MEMBERSHIP

The new financial year for the Society commences on the 1st September 2021 and this is my annual reminder to members that their membership subscriptions are now due. The action you need to take, if any, depends on the method you use to pay your annual subscription. Each member will fall into one of the three categories 1, 2 or 3 below.

NB. For UK members, there are now only two rates – that of Ordinary Membership at £12 and Institutional Membership at £18. Overseas members have the option of receiving the quarterly journals in the form of a PDF at £12 per annum. If they wish to continue receiving the journals by airmail the cost will be £15 per annum.

- 1. If you pay your subscription by Banker's Order, make sure your bank sends the appropriate amount to the Clydesdale Bank plc [Bank Sort Code: 82-65-18 and Account Number: 20290121]. If you have been paying the Senior rate of £8 or Family rate of £16 previously, please change the amount to £12.**
- 2. If you have paid your subscription in advance, a slip is enclosed acknowledging that fact.**
- 3. If you fall into neither of the above categories, a pink reminder slip will have been enclosed with this journal. If you have received the reminder, please pay your subscription as soon as possible and preferably by the 15th October 2021.**

If you prefer to pay using an on-line bank facility, the Society's bank details can be found in 1 above. Remember to include your membership number.

The Society has a 'stand' on **GENfair, the Online Family History Fair and Genealogy Bookstore**. This has been very successful from our point of view as many members joined the Society for the first time using this method and it is a very easy way of renewing your membership. In addition several members and non-members have purchased publications using this very secure system of payment.

If you have a credit or debit card, and have access to the Internet, you can use this facility to renew your membership. This will be of particular benefit to overseas members who do not have a sterling bank account. At present they incur additional charges either in obtaining a sterling cheque or a bank draft. Using **GENfair** also saves postage and you will receive on-line confirmation that your subscription has been paid. To use this service: -

- 1. Go to <https://www.highlandfhs.org>**
- 2. On Home page, click on **Membership****
- 3. On Membership page, click on **GENFair****
- 4. Click on either **Membership of Highland FHS - UK only** or **Membership of Highland FHS – Europe & Overseas****
- 5. Select the appropriate category (**Individual** or **Institutional**) and follow the instructions.**

If you still prefer to pay your subscription by cheque (Sterling cheques only), the enclosed reminder slip should accompany your payment. This will ensure that it is credited to your membership number.

Seeking Grant & Rodger Families



Tom Hawkes write to ask if any member can help identify anyone in the above photograph.

He writes – The Photograph was taken circa 1900 or earlier and I can identify those on the left side of – The gentleman in Highland dress is my Great Grandfather John Grant (c1844 - ?) and the lady next to him his wife Janet Rodger (? - ?), who were married 26 December 1871 at 8 South Apsley Place, Tradeston, Glasgow. Janet 'Jane' died c.1936 and is buried in Earlsfield, South London. John Grant's parents were James Grant and Isabell Blair. Janet Rodger's parents were Hugh Rodger & Jane Howat.

The four children in front of them are (extreme left) my grandmother Jane Howat Rodger Grant (21 December 1873 - ?), her sister Bella (? - ?) and two boys next to Bella, one of whom is James Rodger Grant (17 May 1878 – 1944) who was to die in New Zealand aged c60. The Howat name is given as Howie in later records.

The connection with my own family is that my grandfather Richard William Hawkes married Jane Howie Rodgers Grant in London on 29 July 1901.

So the question is who are the four persons on the right – could they be Rogers?

Tom can be contacted on tomhawkes189@gmail.com

The Grantown Murder of 1878 Part 1

by Stuart Farrell

There occurred on 17 July 1878 a case of murder at Grantown when Andrew Granger, a Farmer and Railway Engineer, killed James Fraser, Police Constable.

Reported in *The Moray Weekly News* of 20 July 1878 of the following: 'Melancholy Stabbing Case in Grantown. Fatal Result. It is today our painful duty to record an occurrence, which is happily rare in this part of the country, and which had led to the committal trial on a charge of murder, of a man well known over the North of Scotland. On Wednesday morning, Mr Andrew Granger, tenant of the farm of Fettes, Redcastle, near Muir of Ord, was proceeding southward by the 10.18 mail train from Inverness. For some time his wife had been staying at Ballinluig, and Mr Granger on his way thither, with the intention, we understand, of conveying her home. At Dunphail he left the carriage in which he was seated and got on to the engine. Here he insisted on remaining, and rather than delay the train, he was allowed to stay. Before proceeding far, however, it became evident to the driver and stoker that their refractory visitor was labouring under *delirium tremens* – the result, it has transpired, of a heavy bout of drinking – while the passengers on the train were alarmed by his loud cries of murder. The driver stopped the train at Dava for the purpose of getting Mr Granger removed, but off the engine he would not budge. A number of men were then procured, and held him among the coals in the tender until the train arrived at Grantown station. Here he was easily prevailed upon to descend to the platform. He seemed to be greatly excited, and spoke to the stationmaster of being unwell. Something dreadful, he said, had struck him while on the engine, and he wished to see a doctor. Occasionally, he was affected to tears; and he made several attempts to get to Grantown. Eventually, the station agent accompanied him to the village. On his own suggestion he was taken to the Grant Arms Hotel, Mr Fraser of which, he said, was an acquaintance of his. Here he was attended by a medical man. Sleep and rest were prescribed, and Mr Granger himself ordered a bedroom. Prior to this a sum of money which he had drawn at Inverness was taken from him and lodged in bank. On getting inside the bedroom he locked the door, and divested himself of his clothes. In a moment, however, a loud noise was heard in his room, and the servants discovered that he was smashing the windows and furniture. Mr Granger asked him what he meant. Mr Granger replied in a few incoherent sentences, saying it was understood that he was going to have them all hanged. Constable Fraser was at once sent for. A key to fit the bedroom door was procured, and the constable and the landlord endeavoured to open the door. Granger strenuously resisted. The constable's body was about half way inside when Granger who stood with a large sheath knife in his hand, plunged the knife into his left side in the region of the stomach. He fell upon Mr Fraser, who at once pulled him out of the room, again locking the door. Constable Fraser was conveyed home and a doctor sent for.

At this time a great crowd of people has assembled outside. Granger was crying in a loud voice, distinctly heard over the Square, while those inside the house were distressed by the pitiful entreaties of the wounded man to see his wife and children. All manner of ways were suggested to secure the maniac, and one person, says a Grantown correspondent, procured a revolver to be used in the event of the knife being again raised. Mr Granger was afterwards secured. He had again locked the door, but it was opened from the

outside, and, a number of men collecting, they took the precaution of forcing the door open by means of a long plank. They were at the end of it furthest from the door, and in this way were protected from an unforeseen attack from granger while thus making their way into the room. He kept flourishing the knife at them however, but soon gave over when he saw they were well provided with sticks. He was then secured and taken to the Police Office, where he was handcuffed and had his legs strapped, waiting the arrival of a police official from Elgin. The wound, it was found, was a most serious one. The knife by which it was inflicted was 4½ inches long by ¾-an-inch broad, and it had penetrated the body up to the hilt. The unfortunate man lingered on till about midnight on Thursday, when he expired. He was about 39 years of age. At one time he was stationed at Lossiemouth. By those who knew him, he was held in high esteem, being at once a most efficient member of the force, and staunch friend, amiable in personal character, and rigid in the discharge of his duties. His sad and untimely death is much regretted. He leaves a widow and family for whom much sympathy is felt.

On Thursday, Granger was conveyed to Elgin by Superintendent Lyon, and yesterday he was examined before Sheriff Smith, and committed for trial on a charge of murder.'

Reported in the *Forres, Elgin & Nairn Gazette* of 24 July 1878 as follows: 'Murder at Grantown. On Wednesday morning, Mr Andrew Granger, farmer, Fettes, near Muir of Ord, left home for Ballinluig, where his wife had been visiting friends. It is alleged that he had of late been drinking heavily and on the journey got uproarious. He travelled on the engine from Dunphail station and before Grantown was reached he had to be held forcibly down on the tender. He said he felt unwell and at his own request he was furnished with a bedroom at the Grant Arms Hotel, in Grantown. Dr Grant was called and prescribed rest and sleep. It was thought the patient had gone to bed, until the breaking of his room window and other startling noises within were heard. Mr Fraser demanded an explanation through the locked door of his conduct, but Granger only incoherently said he would have everybody hanged. The constable of the village was called and another fitting key being used the bedroom-door was forced partially, when Granger stabbed Constable Fraser in the stomach with a sheath-knife. He fell into the outstretched arms of the hotel-keeper, who had the presence of mind to lock the door, and on being examined it was found he had sustained very serious injury. Granger was afterwards secured, locked up and conveyed to Elgin next day, and on Friday examined by Sheriff Smith and committed later for trial on the capital charge of murder, the poor constable having succumbed to his fatal stab late on Thursday night. He was a most exemplary public servant, and much sympathy is felt for his widow and four young children. Granger has, it is said, now come to realise his position. His wife's mother died at Ballinluig on Sunday morning.'

Reported in *The Moray Weekly News* of 7 September 1878 of the following: 'Andrew Granger, who is accused of murdering Constable Fraser, Grantown, was on Thursday removed from Elgin prison to the prison of Inverness. He is to be tried at the Circuit Court on Friday. The party arrived at Inverness by the train due at Inverness at 12.25, and, no doubt in deference to the prisoner's feelings, took a back way to Petty Street, instead of coming out by the ordinary entrance from the railway station. Granger, who was not handcuffed, was dressed in a grey suit, and carried a small parcel in his hand, so that

parties who did not know him would not suspect from his appearance that anything was wrong. The party proceeded, uninterrupted, through Petty Street, High Street, and up the Castle Wynd, to the prison. Under the circumstances, Granger looked pretty well.'

Court Papers (JC26/1878/48) Indictment against Andrew Granger included statements from 50 witnesses. Granger lodged special defence of 'not guilty but he specially pleads that at the time of the act charged he was insane.' One witness Mr James Gerry, Pavement Merchant, Thurso was unable to appear due to having diarrhoea!

Indictment

Andrew Granger, now or lately prisoner in the prison of Elgin, you are Indicted and Accused, at the instance of the Right Honourable William Watson, Her Majesty's Advocate for Her Majesty's interest: That Albeit, by the laws of this and of every other well-governed realm, Murder is a crime of an heinous nature, and severely punishable: Yet True it is and of verity, that you the said Andrew Granger are guilty of the said crime, actor, or art and part: In so far as, on the Wednesday 17th day of July 1878, or on one or other days of that month, or of June immediately preceding, in or near the hotel or inn known as the Grant Arms Hotel, in or near Grantown, in the parish of Cromdale, or in the united parish of Cromdale and Inverallan, and county of Elgin, you the said Andrew Granger did, wickedly and feloniously, attack and assault the now deceased James Fraser, then one of the police constables for the county of Elgin, then stationed and residing at or near Grantown aforesaid, and did with a knife, or some other sharp cutting instrument to the prosecutor unknown, cut or stab the said James Fraser one or more times, in one or more places, in his stomach or belly, or other parts of his person, whereby he was mortally injured, and in consequence thereof died on or about the 19th day of July 1878, and was thus murdered by you the said Andrew Granger: And you the said Andrew Granger having been apprehended and taken before Donald MacLeod Smith, Esquire, advocate, Sheriff-substitute of Elginshire, did, in his presence at Elgin, on the 19th day of July 1878, emit and subscribe a declaration: Which Declaration; As also a document titled on the back 'Andrew Granger (Murder) Deposition by James Fraser, 18th July 1878' or similarly titled; As also a medical report or certificate, bearing to be dated 'Grantown 19 July 1878,' and to be subscribed 'John Grant M.D. CM. G.P Hay M.D. &.' or to be similarly dated and subscribed; As also a knife, a blue uniform coat, a vest, a pair of trousers, a pair of drawers, a wincey shirt, and a flannel undershirt, being to be used in evidence against you the said Andrew Granger at trial, will, for that purpose, be in in due time lodged in the hands of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Justiciary before which you are to be tried, that you may have an opportunity of seeing the same: All Which, or part thereof, being found proven by the verdict of an Assize, or admitted by the judicial confession of you the said Andrew Granger, before the Lord Justice-General, Lord Justice-Clerk, and Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, in a Circuit Court of Justiciary to be holden by them, or by any one or more of their number, within the burgh of Inverness, in the month of September, in this present year 1878, you the said Andrew Granger Ought to be punished with the pains of law, to deter others from committing the like crimes in all time coming.

Reported in *The Moray Weekly News* of 14 September 1878 of the following: 'Inverness Circuit Court. Yesterday at ten o'clock, this court opened in the Castle, Inverness, the

presiding judge being Lord Deas. Owing to the heavy nature of the charges, the holding of the Court excited considerable interest, and large numbers of Invernessians and people from a distance, who desired to gain admittance, could not be accommodated in the rather limited space at the disposal of the public. Mr Roger Montgomerie, M.P., was Advocate Depute, and Mr H. Bell, Clerk of Court. The members of the bar present were:- Mr Asher, Mr Mackintosh, Mr A. J. Young, Mr Neil Kennedy, Mr Forsyth Grant, and Mr Hector Macleod.

Rev. Dr MacDonald offered up a prayer.

Charge of Murdering a Policeman at Grantown.

Andrew Granger, tenant of the farm of Fettes, Redcastle, Ross-shire, and well-known in the north as a railway contractor, was charged with the crime of murder, in so far as on the 17th July last, in the Grant Arms Hotel, Grantown, he did "wickedly and feloniously attack, and assault the now deceased James Fraser, then one of the police constables for the county of Elgin, then stationed in Grantown, and did with a knife, or some other sharp or cutting instrument, cut or stab the said James Fraser one or more times in one or more places, in his stomach or belly or other parts of his person, whereby he was mortally injured, and in consequence thereof died on or about the 19th day of July, 1878, and was thus murdered by you the said Andrew Granger."

Lord Deas – Andrew Granger, are you guilty or not guilty?

Accused, in a distinct voice – Not guilty, my lord.

A jury was then empanelled as follows: C. M. Miller, Kinchurdy, Fortrose; Wm. Malcolm, Crook, Nairn; G. B. Mackintosh, Jun., carpenter, Nairn; Claude Hamilton Hamilton, Moybeg; C. Hanbury, of Strathgarve; Geo. Russell, Millfield, Forres; Geo. Ross, grocer, Nairn; Wm. Calder, Auchloch, Duthil; Alex. MacDonald, Balimie [?]; W. MacDonald, Dingwall; H. D. Murdoch, Forres; G. Bain, shoemaker, do; Murdoch Mackenzie, Hamilton House, Strathpeffer; Neil Kennedy, merchant, Isle Oransay, Skye.

Mr Asher and Mr Mackintosh, instructed by Mr D. Forsyth, solicitor, Elgin, attended to the accused's interests.

Before the case was gone on with, it was intimated that the special defence was to be made that the accused was insane when the crime was committed. Mr Mackintosh, in support of the defence, said he proposed to ask that certain medical gentlemen to be examined for the defence be allowed to be present during the hearing of evidence.

The Advocate-Depute did not object.

Lord Deas, so far as he could see from the indictment and the declarations, did not see that the presence of the medical gentlemen would be of any service.

Mr Fraser, innkeeper, Grantown – I recollect being at Grantown station on the 17th July last about 12 o'clock, when the train from Forres came in. I saw that far back on the tender two men were sitting holding a man, the prisoner, Andrew Granger. On arrival at the station, Granger was assisted down to the platform. He was then led to a seat and sat down on it.

Did you hear him say anything? – He spoke to me.

What did he say? – "Will you see that nobody hurts me?" I said there was not the least risk of anybody meddling with him, if he would sit still. He said something about somebody going to stab him. I went away after that, leaving Granger in charge of the stationmaster. I afterwards saw him between two and three o'clock in the hotel. I did not see him come in to the hotel.

Was there any person with him when you saw him in the hotel first? – He had gone to the kitchen, and was sitting there. Mr Forbes, the station-agent, was with him. I saw him in the kitchen, but I did not go in to him nor speak to him. I afterwards saw him in the bar. I spoke to him then. I just went forward and said, “Oh, Mr Granger, are you here?” he said “Yes. I have known you for a long time to be a very honourable gentleman, and hope you will protect me.” I said, “Oh there is not the least fear for you.” I asked – “Are you going back with the train?” He said “No.” I asked – “What would you wish to do?” He said – “To go to bed in the quietest room you have.” I then took him upstairs to the quietest room – No.18. I went into the room with him. He pushed the door close, and extended his hand to lock the door on the inside. I was still inside. I prevented him locking the door, and I locked it myself. He then told me to look under the bed. I stepped and looked under the bed, and said – “There is no one there; look for yourself.” While he was bending on one knee, I turned the key and went out, and locked the door on the outside. Just as I was shutting the door I felt his hand on the handle, and he then from the inside put the key out. I then advised him to go to bed. He said – “Yes, I am going to bed; I won’t require anything for some time.” I asked – Will I send word to any one?” “Yes,” he said, “send word to my grieve, and to Mr Falconer, of Falconer Brothers, Inverness, to come up to Grantown to me.” He then added, “Don’t send for the grieve, only for Falconer.” I then left him. Sometime afterwards the housemaid said “there is a great noise in the room – No.18.” I went and spoke to Granger again. I stood outside the door. The key was still out of the lock, which was rather destroyed. I said “What are you doing? Won’t you let me in?” “No,” he said; “I won’t let you in. I am making a gallows to hang myself.” I begged of him to let me in, but he would not, and I left him. I went back about a quarter before four. While talking to a commercial gentleman in the commercial room, one of the maids came to me screaming, saying that the noise was something fearful, and that he had knocked out the whole of the window, and that they were afraid he would jump out at the window. I went to his room door and asked him to let me in. He refused, saying “There are a great number of them.” and seemed to think that they were going to do something to him. We left him then and went round to the window. I then got a constable, James Fraser, the deceased. After the constable came we went upstairs to the room door, and the constable, speaking through the keyhole, said “Will you open the door, Mr Granger? I know you quite well.” Granger answered, “I dare say you do.” “Well,” said the constable, “won’t you open the door and let us in. There is nobody but us two here.” We then tried a key of one of the other rooms. It didn’t fit. We then tried another; it fitted. We opened the door and rushed in. Fraser, the constable, with his back to the door. “Oh, Mr Granger, what ____.” That was all he said. He immediately fell back on me with a loud exclamation of “Oh.” I immediately pulled the door to, turned the key, and locked him in. I then went to the assistance of the constable, and asked, “Are you severely wounded?” He said “Oh I am stabbed, and I feel I am done for.” I helped the constable down stairs. I was assisted in doing this by Henry Yeats. He walked down the stairs with assistance, and we put him out so far. I said “Surely you are not so bad.” He said, “Oh yes, look here,” and took his hand away from the wound. I then got the assistance of Mr Duncan, druggist, who dressed the wound. Fraser was then taken to his own house. Then, in company with Mr Forbes, the station-master, I went back to Granger. I had left the door locked, but he had opened the door. It was standing about six inches open. We tried to go in, but found some resistance at the back of the door. I

said "Stop; I will devise some other method." I then got a long post, so that we might push the door open, and be out of Granger's reach. We did this, and got into the room. We took him to the Police Office. There was a large cut outside of Granger's right eye. We did not see the knife; he had dropped it out of the window while we were pushing, as a young man came in to us and said. "You need not be afraid, he has dropped the knife." After taking the accused to the Police Office, I went back and locked up the room he had occupied.

By Mr Asher – I saw the prisoner coming into the station, and am quite sure there were two men holding him by the shoulders. When he came on to the platform, he appeared to be afraid.

Can you give the exact words he used?

"Oh, you're there, Mr Fraser?"

Did he say anything about any one doing him harm?

He said "You would not allow anybody to do me harm." When I said, "There is not the least fear," he said, "They have burned my tongue," opening his mouth as if inviting me to look at it. When in the hotel, Mr Forbes asked Granger to see a doctor. When going upstairs, Granger clung to me.

Why did you turn the key rapidly when you went out of the room?

I thought he looked very excited and I was rather afraid of him. When I went up after the servant told me about the noise, the girl told me he was shouting "murder." I heard some noise myself; but no distinct sound. I placed lattices of the ground when I and the policeman could not get in at the door. That was in case Granger should spring out at the window.

Did you find any wound on the person of Granger?

Yes. The walls and almost every article of furniture in the room were smeared with blood.

Did the sergeant of police take anything out of Granger's pockets in your presence?

No. I think the Elgin superintendent afterwards showed a very strong, long piece of leather with two loops. I tried it but it would not slide. I found the brass knob inside the door of the room straightened but that might have been done before.

What did you think was the matter with Granger?

I thought he was suffering from *delirium tremens*.

Helen Yeats – I recollect seeing the prisoner in the hotel with Mr Forbes, the stationmaster. He was coming out of the commercial-room, and went to the kitchen. I went after him, and I think asked him what he wanted. He said, "You won't let them do me any harm." He then came into the bar and sat down. Mr Fraser came and spoke to the prisoner, who went out with Mr Fraser. I afterwards heard the noise of a window breaking. Mr Fraser then went and spoke to the prisoner through the door. Mr Fraser afterwards got the constable, who spoke to Granger through the door. When Mr Fraser and the constable got the door open, the constable went in, and then the constable gave a loud cry as if hurt. Mr Fraser then locked the door. The constable said he was done for. On being taken downstairs, Mr Duncan and Dr Pringle came to see him.

Cross-examined by Mr Asher – As far as I can remember, when in the kitchen Granger said, "You will not let them do me any harm." I cannot say he spoke of people murdering him.

William Forbes, station-agent on the Highland Railway at Grantown – I recollect seeing the prisoner on the tender of the engine at Grantown Station on the 17th July. I saw him taken

on to the platform, and afterwards observed him sitting on a form beside the ticket-office door. I went with the accused to the Grant Arms Hotel, and on the way he asked me to go into the Caledonian Bank, as he wanted to leave his cash there. I went in with him. He took £11 in notes out of his pocket, and handed the money to Mr Fleming, the bank agent, who counted it, and then handed it to me. Mr Fleming wished me to take it, as it seemed Mr Granger did not know what he was doing. I then went with Granger to the hotel, where I saw Dr Grant in the commercial-room. Whilst I was there the prisoner left the room and went to the kitchen. I left him there and returned to the station. Later on in the day, I went back to the hotel, going up to room No.18, where I assisted in opening the door, and succeeded in securing the prisoner.

By Mr Asher – How long was the accused at the station?

From 12.40 to one o'clock. I would not allow him to leave by the train, and also prevented him from going by the bus to the town.

Why did you keep him back?

I wanted to know what instructions I would get from the superintendent of line at Inverness, to whom I telegraphed that Granger had been put off, and asked instructions how to act.

By his Lordship – I said Granger was in an excited state of mind.

By Mr Asher – I retained the prisoner till I got an answer. Granger expressed a wish to see a doctor and I went to the town for that purpose. While waiting at the station the train from the South came in, and he ran along as if looking for some one. While at the station he was perspiring very much, and attracted much attention. At the hotel the accused only remained two minutes with the doctor, when he rose and went to the kitchen, saying he did not like the company of men; he was afraid of them. I followed him to the kitchen and asked him to come back to see the doctor. He refused, saying the doctor "might give me something to drink that I might not awake." There were only two maid servants in the kitchen, and no men. I was at the door of the bedroom after the policeman was wounded. The door was slightly open, and I saw the blade of a knife being worked backwards and forwards by some person. We had to push open the door by force, and in doing so forced the prisoner on to the bed. We rushed in and overpowered him, tying him with ropes. He struggled very hard. I walked over to the Police Office with him, and while we were going over to it he called out to some ladies to come to his assistance. I don't remember the words he used, nor why he wished assistance.

What words did he use? – I don't remember exactly, but think he called on the ladies to come and take him away.

Did he say those who were carrying him were attempting to take his life? – I don't remember.

Wm. Duncan, chemist, Grantown – I remember on the 17th July going to the Grant Arms Hotel, Grantown. I found there the deceased, James Fraser, police constable, lying on a sofa, and suffering from a wound, which I assisted Dr Pringle to dress.

By Mr Asher – I saw the prisoner afterwards in the police station, and sewed a wound on his right thigh. The prisoner did not appear to know where he was.

Was he raving? – He could answer a question quite rationally when put to him.

Did he address any imaginary objects? He addressed his wife, not as if she was present, but as if away from him some distance. She was not there.

By the bench – He answered questions when put to him quite rationally. I put several to him and got rational answers. I asked him if he had been drinking, and he replied “Yes.” I asked how much he had drunk that day and he replied first “three drams,” and then added, “to speak more correctly three and a-half – one and a-half before leaving home; one at Bogroy; and one at Forres.” I also asked him if he had been at the Wool Fair, and he said “Yes.” I asked whether he had been drinking there, and he answered “Yes, heavily.” He told me he was engaged in making the Skye railway, and had been staying at Kinlochluichart. He also told me he had made the railway from Jocks Lodge to Leith, at which time he was in the yeomanry. He seemed inclined to ramble in his remarks. His forehead was excessively hot, and I put cold water over it repeatedly. A man named Munro watched over Granger while in the cell at Grantown. We made a mixture for the prisoner, and purposely allowed him to take the tin in his own hand to drink it, so that we might observe the tremor in his hand while holding it. The tremor was so marked that he could scarcely carry the tin to his mouth.

By a Juryman – When he spoke to his wife he seemed to think she was in the next apartment, and he frequently said, “Emma, my darling come here.”

Lord Dead then complimented the witness on the way in which he gave his evidence.

Dr Pringle – I went to the Grant Arms on the 17th July and found Mr Duncan, druggist, there. I am the Inspector General of Hospitals, and was in the district on a visit. I found James Fraser, police constable, in the hotel. There was a wound on the left side of his navel. The wound had been washed, and I assisted Mr Duncan in Dressing the wound. The deceased’s clothes were removed after being taken to his own house. There were cuts in the clothes corresponding to the wound.

By the Bench – After the deceased was taken home I went and saw the prisoner.

Dr John Grant – I know the prisoner at the bar. On the 17th July last, he came to me in the hotel at Grantown with Mr Forbes, the stationmaster. He remained with me for about two minutes. I went out a little after that and about half-past seven went to the Courthouse, where I found James Fraser, who had been wounded. His wound had been dressed, and I continued to attend Fraser until he died on the 19th July. Afterwards, along with Dr Hay, I made a *post-mortem* examination.

(Shown report) – Is that your report?

It is and is dated 19th July, 1878. The report stated that the deceased had sustained a cut about 1½ inch in length by about ¼ in breadth, and penetrated his bowels for some inches, from which he died.

By Mr Asher – When I saw granger first he had a restless manner and he appeared excited. I spoke to him and the answers he gave were excited. I asked him to sit down beside me and he did so.

Was there anything unusual in his conduct when you asked him to sit down?

He hesitated at first and then sat down very suddenly. He then held out his hand that I might examine his pulse. He, however, suddenly withdrew it before I had sufficient opportunity of examining. He made no remark when he withdrew his hand. I formed no distinct impression of why he withdrew. He called for a drink of water, and, seeing some on the table he, with a tremulous hand and some difficulty, took a drink. Then he sat down, and immediately rose and, uttering something about disliking company, he left the apartment. I suggested he should be put to bed and watched by an able-bodied man,

named Munro, until his friend were communicated with. I named Munro, because he was accustomed to taking charge of such people. I next saw Granger in the cell about half-past seven in the evening, when he was in a state of delirium.

By the Bench – Was it *delirium tremens*? I fancied so.

By Mr Asher – How was he showing his delirium?

He talked incessantly, addressed imaginary objects and persons, and was visited by severe tremors. He had illusions, and gave orders to one of his servants as if there. He seemed able to answer questions; but on doing so immediately wandered again into his own fancies.

Did he say anything rational except in answer to an express question?

No. He sometimes gave a rational answer. He perspired very freely.

Had he any signs of fear? – He looked suspicious of those about him. He moved his body incessantly. I saw him again that night two or three times. On these visits I found him very much in the same condition. That was until about 8 o'clock in the morning when there appeared to be some abatement in the symptoms. I prescribed morphia for him. That was about 2 o'clock in the morning. He at first refused to take it from me; but he took it from another man. The medicine produced little effect, as the dose was not a full one. That was because I did not happen to have more beside me at the time. When I advised Munro should watch him, I considered the prisoner was suffering from an incipient state of *delirium tremens*. That opinion was confirmed by what I saw afterwards.

By the Bench – The symptoms after half-past seven were the ordinary symptoms of *delirium tremens*.

What is the ordinary cause of *delirium tremens*? – Usually excessive drink.

Dr Petrie Hay, Forres, corroborated Dr Grant as to the *post-mortem* examination.

By the Bench – Is there any doubt at all that Fraser died of that wound?

None at all. It was a severe wound in the region of the stomach.

Re-examined – Was the wound likely to have been produced by a knife? – Yes. Shown knife. Would the knife likely caused the wound? – It would.

Forbes Cameron, a lad of some fourteen or fifteen, recollected being in the neighbourhood of the Grant Arms Hotel, Grantown. He saw the glass in one of the windows broken. He saw a knife come out of that window. He picked up the knife, which the same as the one now shown him. He afterwards gave the knife to Superintendent Lyon. It was the window of room No.18 in the hotel which was broken.

Superintendent Lyon, Elgin, recollected that on the 17th July the witness, Cameron, stated he had found a knife. Witness got the knife next morning. He saw the prisoner in the cell of the police station at Grantown on the 17th, and also between four and five next morning when he appeared to be half asleep, and witness did not disturb him. Between five and six o'clock (witness continued) I went into him and explained to him that he would have to go to Elgin with me. I took him to Elgin, which we reached about noon. On Friday morning, he asked me if I had any money, and I answered only a few shillings. The prisoner then stated that he had given a pocket-book and some notes to the railway station agent at Grantown. The prisoner said there were eleven one-pound notes and some other papers in the pocket-book. He said he wished to have left his money with the banker at Grantown, because he thought it would have been safer there.

By Mr Asher – It was between 11 and 12 o'clock on the 17th July I saw accused first.

What state was he in then? He appeared to be in an excited state.

What was he doing? He was lying on his back on a mattress in the cell looking up to the roof. He was making little movement, except working first at one breast and then at another with his handkerchief.

Did he call out anything? – Before I went into the cell I heard him calling “murder.” He did not call that out when I went into the cell.

Was he speaking at all to anyone during the night? – Occasionally he would call “Emma,” as if speaking to some one. He was perspiring very freely. He went quietly with me to the railway station.

By the Bench – I took him to the station in a bus, handcuffs off to get away home. In the forenoon he was washed, and appeared much better of it. I took him down to the Court-House to be examined by the Sheriff. While sitting in the Court-House he said he thought he heard his wife in the passage. She was not there. While in the cell on Thursday night, he knocked on the walls of the cell, and called “Mr Ross.”

Mr Donaldson, governor, Elgin Prison, examined by Mr Mackintosh – On Friday, 19th July last, the prisoner was committed to Elgin Prison. Previous to that he had been in the police cells. When brought to the prison, about four o’clock in the afternoon, he appeared very much excited and shaking. He was put in along with other two prisoners until Dr Whyte saw him. Dr Whyte saw him before five o’clock on the 19th, and ordered him to be put to bed. That was done, and afterwards he got excited and tried to rise. At this time he was crying about seeing horses, cattle, and sheep running out at these holes – meaning the ventilators of the cells. He tried to catch them, and asked the other prisoners to do so too. That continued till about nine o’clock, when he fell asleep, sleeping all night. At seven o’clock in the morning he seemed composed but confused. I had some talk with him, and he seemed to realise he was in prison. That forenoon he asked for some medicine, which he got. He said he had lost a week altogether that he knew nothing about. He asked what way he had got his leg cut, and my answering that I understood he did it himself, he said he did not think that. He continued rather nervous and shaky for about a week; but seemed sensible on the Sunday. I remember the prisoner’s brother, John Granger, calling on me Saturday the 20th July. When I entered the cell he said he was drowned and that he thought his sister was dead and buried. From the Sunday the 21st until he came to Inverness he has seemed perfectly right.

Emma Granger, daughter of the accused, in answer to Lord Deas, said she was thirteen past.

Examined by Mr Asher – I remember my father going from home on the 17th July. My mother had been away for some time at her mother’s – my grandmother’s – who was unwell. Before my father went away he had been in bed for some days, was sick, and vomiting. He was not able to take any food. I slept in the same room with him, and during the night before he went away, he wakened me and told me to go and tell the girls to send the grieve to him. He said he wanted the grieve because he was afraid. He said there was some one in the house. He said he saw them. He told me to bring a sword which was hanging in the lobby to him. I did so and he laid it by his bedside, where it lay all night. He got up about five o’clock and left home about six. He said he was going for my mother. He did not take anything before he went away.

Malcolm Macgregor, coachman at Fettes, examined by Mr Mackintosh, said he remembered driving into Inverness of the morning of the 17th July. I left the said about seven o'clock and drove round by Beauly and Bogroy. I did not drive by Muir of Ord, but drove all the way to Inverness.

Was Mr Granger quite sober that morning? – Yes, he was sober enough – (laughter). We stopped at Bogroy Inn as we passed, where Mr granger ordered a quart of beer, of which I drank. Mr Granger drank very little of it. That was all we had there. We did not stop again till we got to Inverness.

Johanna MacLean, examined by Mr Asher – I am barmaid at Inverness refreshment rooms. I know the accused, who came into the refreshment rooms on the say that the policeman was stabbed at Grantown, and got a “nip” of sherry.

Mr Charleson, Forres Station Refreshment Rooms, said that on the 17th July, the prisoner came into his rooms, and, he thought, got a “nip” of brandy and bottle of soda water. His eyes looked rather peculiar and wandering.

By the Advocate-Depute – There was quite a crowd in the Refreshment Rooms at the time.

John granger, railway contractor, and farmer at Kirriemuir, and brother of the prisoner, examined by Mr Asher – Did one of your sisters commit suicide?

The Advocate-Depute objected to the question, and his objection was sustained.

Dr Whyte, Elgin, examined by Mr Asher – I have been a medical practitioner in Elgin since 1862. I am prison surgeon, and was asked to examine the prisoner about noon on the 18th July, for the purpose of ascertaining if he was capable of undergoing a judicial examination, and I was of opinion he was not fit. He was suffering from *delirium tremens*. After that, I continued to attend him, till his removal to Inverness. He had quite recovered by the 24th July, and an entry to that effect was made in the prison book. Up to that date he had not quite recovered, though he daily improved. Judging from the symptoms, I thought he had had a singularly severe attack. I, of course, didn't know when the attack began, but his recovery from it six days after I first saw him, was, I think, a long time. Excessive drinking is a characteristic of parties having a tendency to homicide.

By the Advocate-Depute – I asked the prisoner some questions when I saw him first. I asked him to his actions on the previous two or three days, and he appeared at a loss. He was very stupid and dull. He did not seem to be aware of his wound. His memory as to the previous day's occurrences, seemed quite blank. His wound was a long one, stretching about 6 inches right across the thigh.

Re-examined by Mr Asher – When I handled the wound, he did not seem to feel the pain at all. *Delirium tremens* may come on after an interval of abstinence, and may be excited by any accidental circumstances.

Mr Montgomerie, the Advocate-Depute, then addressed the jury, and in doing so said the questions for them to consider were – Whether the prisoner was the person who stabbed the deceased James Fraser, whether the deceased died from that wound, and, lastly, the special defence of the prisoner's insanity at the time he committed the crime. He did not think after the clear evidence given, there could be any doubt of how James Fraser came by his death, and that it was prisoner who murdered him. He then reviewed the prisoner's actions from the time he left Inverness until he arrived at Grantown, contending that his actions were those of a drunken and not of an insane man. The exclamation at Grantown

he characterised as that of a man who was recovering from intoxication, and held that the fit of insanity only came on between the time that Fraser was wounded and his departure for Elgin. As the law stood, and in the light of the evidence, he had no choice but to ask them for a verdict of murder against the prisoner. If they saw anything in the case, if they thought the accused was not so entirely responsible for his actions as men who did not indulge in such excesses as the prisoner, was for them to consider; but, as the facts stood, he had to ask them to find that the accused was not insane, and that he committed this murder.

Mr Asher, in a remarkably able speech, proceeded to address the jury on behalf of the prisoner, at the outset quoting the case of Alex. Milne, who was tried before the Justiciary Court in February, 1863, in support of the special defence. On that occasion the Lord Justice-general laid down the law to the effect that if the jury were satisfied that a man's mind was so affected by disease or excess of any kind that he did not understand the nature and effect, did not appreciate the nature and quality and consequence and effects of his action, then he is not responsible. Going over the evidence, Mr Asher contended that the actions of the accused for some days previous to that on which the deed was committed were those of a man who feared some imaginary enemies; that all his actions on the way to Grantown on the 17th July manifestly showed the same thing; and that his offering money to the engine driver and porter indicated his apprehension of impending danger. His conduct in the Grantown Hotel, running away from the doctor, and appealing to Mr Grant for help sustained the contention. The very manner in which the melancholy act was committed plainly bore out the special defence that the prisoner was not cognisant of what he was doing. After going over the after circumstances, Mr Asher proceeded to say that he could not ask for a verdict of not guilty, but he asked them to find that the accused was not in a sane state of mind when he committed this crime.

Lord Deas then summed up his remarks, being almost inaudible.

The jury retired at nine minutes before seven o'clock.

They returned at eleven minutes past seven.

The Clerk – Have you agreed upon a verdict, gentlemen? If so, please say what it is.

Mr Miller, the Foreman – The jury find the panel guilty of Culpable Homicide believing the act to have been committed while he was labouring under *delirium tremens*, and therefore not amounting to a charge of murder.

The verdict having been recorded.

Lord Deas deferred sentence till today.'

To be continued in next issue.

Anglo Scottish Family History Society

We welcome the opportunity to introduce ourselves being, as we are now, the only Family History Society in the country that focuses attention upon the interaction between two long-established neighbours through the lives of our ancestors.

The parent of the Anglo Scottish Family History Society is the Manchester and Lancashire Family History Society. The MLFHS was set up by a group of Avro Aircraft workers in North Manchester in 1964. Responding to a notice placed on the factory notice board 27 people signed up and the first meeting was held at the local pub, where else! By the end of 1964, this small gathering had blossomed into the Manchester and Lancashire Family History Society (MLFHS) now with their own premises in Manchester Central Library under the title of Manchester Ancestors. From these rather humble beginnings the Society has developed into four Branches; namely, Manchester, Bolton, Oldham and Anglo Scots. Whilst the Bolton and Oldham Branches are based in their respective towns, the Society, along with the Anglo Scots Branch is based in Manchester Central Library and enjoys a partnership with several other organisations based there including Archives and Local History and the National Film Archive. Do have a look at the new web site <https://mlfhs.uk> with its information of the daily help desk (virtual just now), the online forum for members, the helpful videos and the extensive database.

As for the Anglo Scottish Branch, interest within the Society of a Scottish element developed from an article in the Society journal in 1976 entitled "Scottish Immigration into Lancashire". This stirred up interest amongst those members of the Society who had Scottish roots and sufficient of these came together and shared their research. This cooperation gave rise to a further publication, "Dictionary of Emigrant Scots into England" which collated the names and details of those born in Scotland before 1855 but who lived, married or died in England. Interest in this project soon moved beyond the shores of England however and names and details were being submitted from Scottish emigrants abroad.

In light of this flurry of interest in things Scottish it was almost inevitable that those with Scottish roots would want to come together in a more structured and formal way in order to inform and enhance their family history research. However it was not until 1982 that the MLFHS committee agreed to the formation of the Anglo Scottish Society as a Branch of the MLFHS. 2022 is therefore the 40th anniversary of the Branch and its influence over these years has continued, including its involvement in the establishment of the Scottish Association of Family History Societies (SAFHS) in 1986.

Initially the focus of the Branch was the influx of Scots into the Greater Manchester and Lancashire area, and to some extent this remains so today. Consequently a library of resources has been built up that identifies Scots who moved into this area either as single persons or as families. Apart from the "Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants" mentioned above, there is the record of over 10,000 Presbyterian baptisms and the almost 80,000 Presbyterian Communion rolls. There is the record of all the baptisms carried out at St

Paul's Presbyterian Church in Wigan that gives the names, not only of the children and parents but frequently also the place in Scotland where one or both parents came from. Apart from these traditional records there are more substantial documents that chart Scottish influence, from the Jacobite arrival in Manchester, through the Scots who fought for Wellington at Waterloo to the journeys made by emigrant Scots to other lands.

The international dimension of the Branch has developed over the years and this is perhaps best illustrated by the Scottish Marriage Index. One of the stumbling blocks for any family historian is when ancestors marry away from their birth parishes, particularly if they have emigrated. The Scottish Marriage Index (SMI) is built around the simple premise of a marriage where at least one spouse is Scots born. Most marriages currently listed in the Index took place outside of Scotland, but some Scottish marriages are included where one spouse is well away from the parish of their birth. An entry in the Index will normally give four family names and so can be a great resource for family history research. First established some years ago, the Index remains a dynamic source of research as contributors from far and wide continue to add their relatives to it. Some contributors indeed have sent considerable amounts of information, including the marriages of the children of Scottish emigrants, and this extra information is made available upon enquiry via the web site. <https://mlfhs.uk/anglo-scots>

The Anglo Scottish Branch meets on the third Saturday of each month at Manchester Central Library where we host a variety of speakers on subjects relevant both to our Anglo Scottish research and to broader topics of interest. Our meetings are prefaced by a help desk for two hours when anyone can call in for assistance with their research. During this period of Covid of course, all of these services have been offered through Zoom but we look forward to reopening later this year. Along with the Society as a whole therefore, we continue to thrive and are always open to offering assistance and sharing experience. So if you think you might have some links with our area of expertise then drop us a line at **angloscots@mlfhs.org.uk** Better still, if you have any ancestors who you think fall into the category for the Scottish Marriage Index, then send it to us and we will add it to the database. You never know who you might link up with.

Mark Campbell
Newsletter Editor <https://mlfhs.uk/anglo-scots>

Skipper William Davidson, from Nairn, remembered on the Isle of Wight

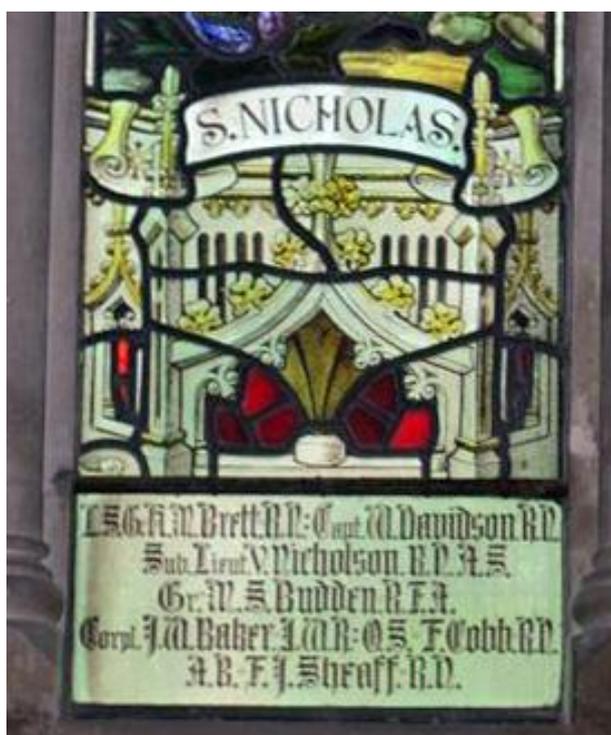
by Nick Hide

Inside the ancient parish church of Shalfleet, Isle of Wight is a very large three panel stained glass memorial window with the names of some of those linked to the parish who lost their lives in the First World War. Amongst those listed is one Capt W. Davidson RN. Intriguingly there is no casualty record for such a member of the Royal Navy.

After much research we believe we can now identify who we believe this Davidson was. He was William Davidson RNR, the skipper of the Nairn based drifter *Great Heart* [also spelt *Greatheart* or *Great Hart*] which was requisitioned by the Royal Navy in June 1915 for minesweeping duties as part of the Dover Patrol operations. Large numbers of drifters and trawlers and their crews were requisitioned by the Royal Navy for such minesweeping duties during the war. The skippers and the crews were taken on as members of the RNR [Royal Navy Reserve] under the emergency regulations. Many were already members of the RNR, but not doubt others were not given much choice in the matter.

On 24 Sept 1915, whilst on net duty, streaming anti-submarine buoyed wire netting, the *Great Heart* was sunk by explosion off Dover about 2 miles off the entrance to Dover Harbour. Sadly William Davidson and all his 7 crewmen were lost.

So far, we have not been able to establish why William Davidson was commemorated at Shalfleet. There is the possibility that the Royal Navy based some of the drifters and trawlers at nearby Yarmouth. The incorrect labelling of the inscription in the memorial window will not be the first time such errors have been discovered on parish war memorials. His name was listed correctly on the Royal Navy Memorial at Portsmouth and on the Nairn town War Memorial.



William Davidson was born in 1868 at Ardersier, the son of James Davidson & Elspet Smith. This Davidson family was part of the close-knit Ardersier community of inter-related fisher families. William Davidson married Isabella Jamieson in 1894, and raised a family of 7 children at Nairn. William was not only skipper of the *Great Heart*, he was also part owner. After the end of the war, we understand some members of the family migrated to Canada.

GREAT HEART (may be spelt Greatheart or Great Hart), Admiralty drifter, 78/1911, Inverness-reg INS233, hired 6/15 as net drifter, Admiralty No.1395, Dover Patrol, Skipper William Davidson RNR, with a *Belgian coast* bombardment force including monitors and a large group of drifters, sailing to shell targets around Ostend and Zeebrugge. On net duty, streaming anti-submarine buoyed wire netting. Sunk by explosion off Dover (He - about 2 miles off entrance to Dover harbour; wi - in 51N 01.20E), cause unknown at the time, but probably own mine (He/un – mine laid by UC.6, Matthias Graf von Schmettow, two days earlier), went down quickly; Skipper and 7 ratings lost. Admiralty yacht Sanda was lost next day as part of the bombardment force (ADM.1/8434/284)

Reported in the *Nairn County Press and Advertiser* of 2nd October 1915 of the following: 'Loss of Drifter "Greatheart" – A telegram was received in Nairn on Sunday evening from the Admiralty stating that the local drifter, "Greatheart" had been lost, and that the skipper, Mr William Davidson, Park Street, Nairn, had lost his life. A later message stated that the body of Robert Finlayson, Nairn, one of the crew, had been recovered. The drifter is believed to have carried a crew of nine, five of whom belong to Nairn. The vessel was blown up outside Dover, and a further message stated that Wm Bochel, one of the crew from Nairn had been picked up by a Lossiemouth drifter in a seriously injured condition and conveyed to an hospital in Dover. The other members of the crew belonging to Nairn, are James Storm, who was married, and Wm Allan, engineer, son of Mr W Allan, aerated works. The names of the other members of the crew are unknown in Nairn, and are believed to be strangers. The drifter was owned by Skipper Davidson, Mr R Finlayson (drowned) and Mr A M Ian. Much sympathy is expressed for the relatives in their sad bereavement. On Friday Mr Bruce, Chief Constable conveyed official intimation of the sad event to the bereaved families in Nairn. The widows will receive 26 weeks separation allowance from this date, and thereafter each will be entitled to a pension.'

Obituary in the *Nairnshire Telegraph* of 5th October 1915 records the following: 'The Loss of a Nairn Drifter – The Nairn Drifter Greatheart, engaged in Admiralty Service, which was recently sunk, had on board, as stated last week, six men belonging to Nairn, namely, Skipper William Davidson, Robert Finlayson, William Bochel, John Storm, William Allan (engineer), and Alexander Sutherland. The only one saved is William Bochel, who is in hospital and getting on well. Skipper William Davidson and part owner of the drifter, was one of the ablest and most intelligent men among the seafaring population of Nairn. He was not native born, but had resided at Nairn for many years, and had associated himself with all interests of the place. He was highly respected by all who knew him. He leaves a widow and several of a family.'

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MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

Status	Burial Ground	Memorials	Weight	Price
Published	Corrimony Burial Ground [INV]	154	110g	£4.00
	Invershin Burial Ground [SUT]	142	110g	£4.00
	Ullapool Burial Grounds [ROC]	576	235g	£8.00
	Kiltearn Churchyard [ROC]	830	310g	£8.00
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	Laggan Churchyard [INV]	344	190g	£6.00
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MEMBERS' DETAILS

New Members:

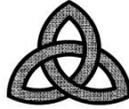
2828. Mrs Robyn Jobson, Canisbay
2829. Mr David Murdoch, Clayton, Ontario

Changes of Address:

1625. Mr William D Shaw, Reading
2734. Mr Richard Tulloch, Yarm, North Yorkshire

Deaths:

2686. Mr Donald McDonald (Former Secretary of the Society)



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