



Moray & Nairn Family History Society

NEWSLETTER

Edition 6

March 2011

Welcome to the sixth edition of the Moray & Nairn FHS Newsletter.

MNFHS Chairman's Report Feb 2011

The Chairman reports that there had been a fall in membership over the past year, which appeared to be line with the 10-20% fall in membership reported by other Family History Societies.

The Committee felt that due to lack of attendance at talks, it was not economical to rent halls for public open meetings in future. It had been suggested at a previous Committee Meeting that the society hold informal meetings, and unless membership increased substantially, this would have to be done.

There has been 3 books published by the society during the past year. Sales were going quite well. Ardlach MIs was the biggest achievement. Also published were the Burghead Free Church Records and Forres Churchyard burials.

The Auldearn MI recording start date would be decided by the Committee.

Bruce B Bishop

Contacts:

Chairman: Bruce B Bishop

Secretary: Mary Evans

Treasurer: Kenneth A M Nisbet

Webmaster: Doug Stewart

Recent MNFHS Publications

The Parishes of Nairnshire. Monumental Inscriptions, Parish of **Ardlach**. Compiled by MNFHS members. 44 pp. ISBN 978-0-9566780-0-3. £4.00.

The Parishes of Moray. Records of the Free Church. **Burghead** Free Church, Baptisms and Marriages, 1850-1854, and **Rafford** Free Church, Roll of the Original Communicants of the Free Church, 1843. Compiled by Douglas Stewart. 60pp. ISBN 978-0-9566780-1-0. £4.00.

SEE THE BOOKSHOP ON THE WEBSITE FOR OTHER TITLES AVAILABLE

Moray & Nairn FHS Website

If you have any news items for the website, please submit them direct to Doug Stewart, the webmaster

doug_stewart@btinternet.com

Auldearn Monumental Inscriptions

A team of MNFHS recorders will begin work in the Spring on recording the MIs of Auldearn Churchyard.

Initial work will begin at Auldearn Churchyard on Sunday 3rd April 12-3 pm (weather permitting) all welcome to help record the MIs.

If you can come along please contact the Chairman.

A Brief History of Moray and Nairn

Part III

The 13th Century

For the first part of the 13th century Moray managed to maintain some semblance of independence, despite repeated attempts to bring it under the control of the “establishment”. Its success was, however, probably more due to the rule of Kings Alexander II and III, who, with the help of the church, brought about the beginnings of a “Golden Age” for Moray, and for much of the rest of Scotland. It was helped, no doubt, by the steady improvement in the climate, which facilitated a more varied form of agriculture.

The houses of the town dwellers were built of a timber frame, with wattle and daub infill, and thatched roofs, the floors being of beaten earth or clay. The rural dwellers had ‘cottages’, often little more than huts, with rough stone or even turf walls, and a heather thatch on the roof. Except for the very wealthy windows were almost unheard of at this time, although some building had apertures closed by shutters.

The early wooden castles were being replaced with stone structures, and the parochial churches had the support of the local landowners. The church was acquiring lands at an alarming pace, a process which was to continue for the next three centuries.

Even more important was the development of surnames or family names, Alfred the Blacksmith became known as Alfred Smith, John the Baker was now John Baxter and James the wagon-maker was now James Wainwright or James Cartwright. This also enabled both the church and the state to establish a much more convenient method of record-keeping, probably kept by William the Scribe, now known as William Scrivener!

Alexander II was a frequent visitor to Moray during his reign, and was one of the greatest benefactors the province had known. The Bishops of Moray had not had a fixed seat, using Birnie, Spynie and Kinneddar at various times, but in 1215 the decision was taken to build the Cathedral at Elgin, which was finally completed in 1224. The Chanonry, which contained not only the Cathedral but also the dwellings of the officers of the Cathedral was, unlike the Burgh, enclosed by a wall some 12 feet high and 6 ft thick. This wall had four gates or Ports, of which Panns Port is now the sole survivor. At about the same time the great Abbeys of Pluscarden and Urquhart were founded, together with the monasteries of

Blackfriars and Greyfriars in Elgin.

The middle of the 13th century was a time of peace in Elgin, with much expansion in the arts and industry, during which time the town became very wealthy. This regional power doubtless attracted many nobles and Barons to live in the Burgh, or at least to build close by. The main part of the town ran from the Gallowhill (now Maryhill), past the castle on Ladyhill, to the church of St Giles at the east end. To the east lay the walled Chanonry of Elgin Cathedral, and thus Elgin became both a Royal Burgh (the secular part) and a City (the religious part).

The century had witnessed the building of some fine Religious Houses, with the monks becoming farmers, schoolmasters, architects and tradesmen, and generally boosting the local economy beyond recognition. There is a mention of the first recorded Provost of Elgin, Thomas Wyseman, in 1261.

The demise of Alexander III in 1285 sounded the death knell for the “Golden Age”, and led to a time of Scottish revolt and punitive attacks by King Edward. At the time of William Wallace’s in central Scotland, Andrew de Moray led the northern resistance in 1298, and Moray returned to its troubled times.

The 14th century

The presence of King Edward in the north in 1302 was followed by the wars of independence until 1314. These disputes were followed by outbreaks of plague which led to a substantial depopulation of Moray in both the Burghs and the rural areas. Many of the old nobility were being replaced by families from the south, names such as Comyn and Cheyne were vanishing from the scene to be replaced by the Randolphs, giving rise to the Dunbars and other noted families. The Comyns, or Cummings, however, were not long in re-establishing themselves amongst the leading families in the north.

The Burghs of Elgin, Forres and Nairn were now typical medieval burghs, with a High Street and a castle, a tollbooth and a church. The North and South Back Gaits marked the boundaries of the town, and entrance was controlled usually by four ‘ports’ or gates. From the High Street the riggs and crofts of the Burgesses would have extended north and south to these two back gaits. The burgesses had their own burges lands, with access by means of the characteristic closes or vennels.

During the 14th century the Loch of Spynie began to silt up, eventually robbing Elgin of its harbour at Spynie, but the ports of Garmouth and Findhorn continued to play a major role in the economy of the area. In 1393 the port of Garmouth became the principal port for Elgin. There were repeated attacks by the English, often accompanied, or followed, by times of “pestilence” or fever.

Following a dispute with the Bishop of Moray in 1390, Alexander Stewart, Earl of Buchan, more commonly known as the ‘Wolf of Badenoch’, attacked and burned the towns and churches of Forres and Elgin, and also the Abbey of Pluscarden. The Cathedral of Elgin was rebuilt by 1397.

The 15th century

Royal authority over the whole of mainland Scotland was finally re-established with the crowning of King James I, and despite arguments between families such as the Douglasses and the Gordons, the early 15th century generally saw peace return to Moray. The only threats which now remained were from the Highlanders. The castles were by this time falling into decay, as they had outlived their usefulness, and this became a period of growth for both towns and villages. Some of the strongholds of previous times began to evolve into fortified houses, such as Innes, Darnaway, Altyre and Coxton. Despite their reservations about the by now very wealthy abbeys, the church was becoming a focus of life for the people, especially as the markets were always held within the churchyard.

Houses in the Burghs were now being built up to two storeys high, and in some exceptional cases the builders were able to go to three storeys. Sometime they were built all of stone and at other times of a mixture of wood and stone, but in general the roof was still thatched.

King James II visited Moray in 1458, and James IV was also a frequent visitor. The Burgh of Elgin was first represented at the Scottish Parliament in Edinburgh in 1469, and by 1488 Elgin and Forres had a joint representative at the parliament.

Despite all of these improvements, however, the countryside was taking longer than the burghs to recover from the troubles of the previous century, and starvation and disease were still problematical in many rural parts. This often led to an influx of people to the towns, where they seem to have fared little better. Communications in the area were still poor, and apart from the clergy and the wealthy, few people ventured very far afield.

The 16th century

This was a time of exploration, and the beginning of the decline of the ignorant and superstitious Middle Ages. The clergy were becoming all-powerful, and acquiring more and more land. This often worked to the benefit of the local people who were able to find employment on the church lands, and under the protection of the church they were often exempted from military service.

The Burghs continued to grow, and populations increased. The tollbooth became the centre for the collection of taxes, the seat of local government, the court, prison, and sometime even a place of execution. Shops or ‘booths’ appeared along the High Street, and the growing number of merchants and tradesmen formed the trade guilds to give protection to the livings of the tradesmen, and some sort of security in times of need.

Kings James IV often visited the area, and there are many records of the expenses which these visits incurred.

The steeple of Elgin Cathedral collapsed in 1506, and the repairs and reconstruction were not completed until 1538, resulting in a spire some 198 feet in height. By 1540 the church owned almost half of all the lands in Scotland, and the Bishop of Moray, Patrick Hepburn, seeing the first signs of the Dissolution of the church in England, and the inevitability of a Reformation in Scotland, began to dispose of the extensive church lands in Moray, generally to his own family, whether legitimate or not, and to his friends. It is at about this time that we begin to find consistently accurate, useful, and even at times legible records of life in the church and the burghs.

Prices were beginning to be set by Elgin, Forres and Nairn for foodstuffs and other commodities, and education was coming to the forefront, with church schools and music schools. New building was increasing apace in the towns, and as stone became used more extensively for the buildings three storeys were becoming the norm in the towns. The rural dwellers, however, saw little of these benefits, the runrig system of agriculture kept them tied to their small two-roomed cottages and their narrow strips of land, wholly at the mercy of the landowner who they served, often the church. Most of these cottages would have been predecessors of the ‘but and ben’, where the family lived in one end of the cottage and the beasts in the other. Warm in the winter but no doubt very smelly!

1560 saw the start of the Reformation in Scotland, but Elgin, being one of the most important ecclesiastical towns in Scotland, showed little enthusiasm for change, and throughout Moray it was several years before the catholic faith was extinguished. The magnificent Cathedral, the Monasteries of Blackfriars and Greyfriars, the Preceptory and Hospital of Maisondieu, and the abbeys of Pluscarden and Urquhart were now falling into disuse, the stone being taken away by the local people to build their new structures, which, being made of stone, reduced the ever-present risk of fire.

The Catholic Clergy were gradually replaced by Protestant Ministers, although some of the earlier Catholic priests seemed to have made the transition of faith very easily and remained in office. The old Pagan festivals such as Beltane, Midsummer and Hallowmass or Hallowe'en were very slow to die, despite the efforts of the new Protestant Church. Trials for witchcraft were becoming commonplace throughout Moray by the end of the 16th century, and feature extensively in the Kirk Session Minutes.

The burghs and larger villages set their market days and the carrying of arms within the towns was gradually becoming prohibited. Some of the family feuds such as the ones between the Brodies, Cummings, Leslies, Grants and Ogilvies were intensifying as more and more of the lands previously held by the church were becoming available to the local landowners. Some of these disputes lasted for several decades and resulted in the deaths of many members of these families. Only the Dunbar's and the Innesses seemed to have come to an amicable settlement.

Contributed by Bruce B Bishop

Part IV will follow in the next Newsletter in June 2011

Bruce B Bishop, FSA Scot

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Articles

A Letter of 1854: The Idiot Lad at Fornighty

The phrase may seem a somewhat insensitive description today, but it appears on the cover note to a letter found at Lethen House. The well-known Dr John Grigor of Nairn writes to James Campbell Brodie of Lethen about what might be done for a young man, evidently severely disabled, then living at Fornighty in Ardclach Parish. Dr Grigor writes with a professional curiosity & some compassion about the 'Lad' [although he was then age 33], his current condition & future care.

Nairn 10th October 1854

My Dear Lethen

Received yr communication relative to Mackay Fornighty, whose whole story I previously knew. You have been most lenient to the fellow & his present conduct shows the man. I believe he is engaged to a Daughter of Mrs Stewarts, now in Mr John Brodie's Service – too good I fear for him. His brother is without exception the most perfect idiot I ever knew or almost heard of – He eats straw, wood, his own ordure or anything he comes across; moreover he has frequently a difficulty in making water & prolapses ... to a great extent. Under all these deplorable circumstances his own are the proper parties to Care for him, & his widow sister – who now looks after him – is the fittest person for the Charge; of course she can do no outwork. I wld then humbly suggest that he be given over entirely to the Care of this woman & that her pay be full, say 2/6 for Each per Week or £13 per Annum. Let the Inspector withhold £1 of this as part of rent, or not, as may be thought necessary. I cannot but think, that the sister wld agree to these terms. She has always appeared to me to be affectionate, kind and interested in the lad & when she has this sum free from "any Material guarantee" to the brother, it occurs to me that this agreement wld be at once accepted. By this nights post I will however write the Inspector of the Abdn. Poor House, stating the habits of the party &c & we will then see if he wld be admitted & for what Grounds to rest on, in case of any unjust demand made by the Sister or connivance with another party. – Again, failing these parties, viz the Sister & the Lunatic Department of the Abdn. Poor House, I think a suitable person might be found for the terms I mention, but I confess I wld be sorry to see the Poor creature fall into other private hands, In haste & Yrs sincerely
J. Grigor

The story of Mackay Fornighty & his dubious conduct has not come to light, but from the 1851 Census for Fornighty, Ardclach, he was John Mackay, a shoemaker employing 3 men. Then aged 39 and unmarried, he was born in Turriff. Living with him at Fornighty were his sisters, the widower Jessie as house servant (age 41, born Ardersier) and the unmarried Margaret employed as shoe binder (age 32, born Ardclach), and his brother Alexander a pauper (age 30, born Ardclach).

It appears that Alexander was the “perfect idiot” & “poor creature” of Dr Grigor’s letter. Whether or not any money was in fact forthcoming for Jessie, Alexander remained in her care for a further 4 years. When their bother John died in 1857, Jessie was responsible for a family memorial in Ardclach Churchyard:

“Erected by Jessie McKay, in memory of her parents Donald McKay, who died at Fornighty 27th Novr 1842, aged 77, and Elspet Cumming who died 23d Jany 1844, aged 61. And of her brother William, who died 19th June 1829, aged 15. And John, who died 17th Sepr 1857, aged 46.”
[*M&NFHS Monumental Inscriptions Ardclach (122)*]

Alexander died at Fornighty the following year, 15 Sept 1858 age 37, described starkly on his death certificate as “Lunatic (single)”. Though it is stated that he was buried in Ardclach Churchyard, no inscription is now to be found for Alexander, or for his sister Jessie. She remained at Fornighty, appearing on the 1861 census as Jessie Fraser, wife of James Fraser shoemaker there (living with them was Jessie’s unmarried sister Jane Mackay).

Contributed by Sarah Brodie

<p>Janet M Bishop, FSA Scot ASGRA, AGRA</p> <p>A Professional Research Service</p> <p>Family History Research in all parts of Scotland – Moray, Banff, Nairn and Fife a speciality</p> <p>For details, please see: genealogyscotland.net</p> <p>Tel: 07720 239611</p>

Nairn Miscellany

Coach accident on the Nairn/Forres Road 1833.

We regret to learn that a serious accident occurred to the Mail Coach from Nairn when on its way South near Forres.

It appears due to the hard frost the horses became restless and while the driver was trying to calm them down his reins broke and the horses set off at full gallop and continued at a furious rate for another two miles.

The driver being thrown from his seat, and the guard Mr. Macpherson injured though not seriously. Sir Francis Mackenzie of Gairloch an inside passenger, at the suggestion of the guard burst open the carriage door and jumped out, escaping without too serious injury. The coach landed about 16 feet below the road dragging the horses with it, but unfortunately one of the horses had broken legs and died on the spot. The guard rode on with the mails leaving the driver in charge. It was said one of the outside passengers on the top of the coach had hung on so tightly to the railings, that her hands were with difficulty disentangled from it.

Contributed by Irene Mackintosh

Goings on at Dulcie in 1818.

On returning home Mr. A. Mackintosh, Excise Officer at Dulcie was informed, six men and three carts with about 25 ankers of whisky had passed by within minutes of his arrival. Mr. Mackintosh and four men hurriedly went in their pursuit. They caught up with them quite quickly and a struggle ensued with the officer and 2 smugglers being shot to their injury, and one horse killed.

Information was sent to the Revenue Officers in Nairn and within a short time they had retrieved a further 5 ½ ankers of whisky.

They are hopeful that they will successfully apprehend the remainder of the smugglers.

Contributed by Irene Mackintosh

Nairn Miscellany

Nairn Soup Kitchen and Meal Store 1856.

During the past week two establishments, under the above names have been set on foot here for ministering relief to the wants of the indigent, which, we are sorry to say, are both more numerous and severe than for several seasons past. From the former, gratuitous supplies of soup and bread have been given daily since Wednesday to the utterly destitute. The aim of the latter is to help in providing for the less necessitous, though still poor. - and so largely has this been found advantageous and proper that, in the course of one day (Saturday) no fewer than 69 pecks of oatmeal, of 7lbs. each, were disposed of at 6d per peck, being well nigh a half under the market price.

A number of ladies in the town have been most active in soliciting contributions to the fund for setting up the institutions, and have been very successful - the higher and middle classes have contributed most cheerfully and liberally. Mrs. Dr. Grigor, and Mrs. Mackenzie Free Church Manse, have consented to act as treasurers. Donations of vegetables would be of great benefit.

Contributed by Irene Mackintosh

Noble Family of Nairn

The Editor has received the following enquiry, would anyone have any information of this family.

My name is Angela Cook from the Isle of Wight and I am doing family research on my family home that I grew up in here on the Island and putting a book together with the families who lived there before mine.

The house was demolished in 1965, so far I have found quite a few.

In 1927 a Lt Col Thomas Potter died there age 55. He was OBE DCM of the Argyll and Southerland Highlanders. The newspaper reading on his huge military funeral said he is survived by his wife, Mary Isabella and 2 daughters. This is where Nairn comes in. Mary was born 1871 in Nairn as Mary Isabella Noble, her parents were James Noble and Anne McDonald. I have also found

she had 3 older brothers, James, Donald and Alexander. I have a marriage certificate for Thomas and Mary in 1908 in Chatham, Kent. Mary was then 37, a widow, surname Gibbs. The witnesses on the certificate was her brother James McDonald and a Euphemia Macpherson.

In 1927 our local paper for Thomas funeral said Mrs Potters brother and his daughter were there, which brother I do not know; and the widow and the eldest daughter were there. I have photos of Thomas Potter from Stirling Castle where he was Quartermaster and very well known and well thought of. I have also been to his grave here on the Island but would so dearly to know what became of Mary Isabella Noble/Gibbs/Potter and her 2 daughters and would be so grateful for any information that anyone could help me with. Where did she go in 1927 at the age of 55 as a widow again here on the Island. Did she return to Nairn?

In addition to my information can I say that, on her marriage cert of 1908 as a widow, Mary's address at Chatham in Kent was right opposite the barracks which makes me think her first husband was also a military man.

Angela Cook

Post Office Directories

The National Library of Scotland is in the process of making freely available online all Post Office Directories available for Scotland from 1774 to 1911. Currently over 280 are online and work is ongoing to have over 600 directories online by the summer of 2011. For Morayshire 5 directories of 1844 to 1863 are currently available.

www.nls.uk/family-history/directories/post-office

Members Interests

The Editor of the Newsletter would like to ask members of the MNFHS if they would like to contribute a note of their interests for inclusion in the next newsletter. Details should be sent to:

newsletter@morayandnairnfhs.co.uk

Moray Miscellany

Horse Tax of 1797-98

The Horse Tax of 1797-8 for Knockando

The following is the Horse Tax of the Parish of Knockando, Moray for 1797-98. First number is number of horses, second number of horses liable for duty and third is duty due.

Robert Grant Esq, Elchies 2, 2, 4s
Revd Mr Grant, Knockands, 3, 3, 6s
James Herd, Overtown, 4, 2, 4s
Nathaniel McConachie, Teabuie, 2, 2, 4s
James Proctor, Braclurdy, 2, 2, 4s
James Sim, Whitehillock, 2, 1, 2s
Hugh Sim, Whitehollock, 2, 1, 2s
John McConachie, Oldhall, 4, 2, 4s
William Sim, Hillhall, 2, 2, 4s
William Sim Jun'r, Hillhaol, 2, 2, 4s
James Gregor, Ruggorancy, 2, 1, 2s
Lewis McRobert, Ruggorancy, 3, 2, 2s
John Younie, Tomvean, 2, 1, 2s
John Dean, Claggan, 2, 2, 4s
John Cruickshanks, Bogroy, 3, 2, 2s
Lewis Inkson, Crofthead, 3, 2, 4s
James Dean, Rainiegarrie, 3, 2, 4s
Donald Cruickshanks, Claggan, 2, 1, 2s
Robert Stewart, Tombreach, 2, 1, 2s
Patrick Grant, Knockchurn, 2, 1, 2s
Colin Leslie, Lybe, 2, 2, 4s
James Collie, Knockans, 2, 1, 2s
James Moir, Auldwinnie, 2, 2, 4s
Thomas Robertson, Milnton, 2, 2, 4s
Donald Achnach, Tomnidogle, 3, 2, 4s
Peter Clark, Precallon, 2, 1, 2s
James Grant, Mains of Ballintomb, 2, 1, 2s
John Achnach, Knockanriach, 2, 2, 4s
Alex'r Margach, Tomdow, 2, 2, 4s
John Black, Tomdow, 2, 2, 4s
Andrew Priest, Tomdow, 2, 2, 4s
John Robertson, Tomdow, 2, 1, 2s
James Bain, Ballengon, 2, 1, 2s
John Milne, Crofts, 2, 2, 4s
James Priest, Auldtown
of Ballintomb, 2, 1, 2s
James Mill, Borlum, 2, 2, 4s
Patrick Mill, Borlum, 2, 1, 2s
James Smith, Knockangore, 2, 1, 2s
Patrick Smith, Rinnover, 2, 1, 2s
James Brown, Knockanlike, 2, 1, 2s
Donald McDonald, Kirdalbeg, 2, 1, 2s

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Contributed by Doug Stewart

Forres Episcopal Church Baptisms 1856-1859

The following baptisms are from Forres Episcopal Church. Register held by Moray Council Archives.

MacDonald, Janet Bapt 7 Jan 1856
George MacDonald, Forres, Mason & Bella
MacArthur, Inverness
Illegitimate

Fraser, Donald Bapt 25 Mar 1856
Donald & Jean Fraser, Couldham Parish of Dyke,
Miller

Drummond, Mary Ann Bapt 11 Jun 1856
____ Drummond, Farm Servant & Catherine
Fraser, Broadshaw Parish of Dyke, Farm Servant
Illegitimate

Matheson, John Dallas Bapt 28 Oct 1856
Margaret Matheson, Forres, Labourer
Illegitimate

Anderson, Mary Ann Bapt 7 Dec 1856
Walter Anderson, Forres, Upholster

MacDouall, Roderick James Bapt 9 Mar 1857
John MacDouall & Janet Grant, Couldham Parish
of Dyke, Servant
Illegitimate

Bowie, Anne Elizabeth Young Bapt 1 Jun 1857
Peter Bowie & Jane Grant, Forres, Servant
Illegitimate

Davidson, Helen Constance Bapt 19 Jul 1857
Robert & Mary Anne Davidson, Mayfield Forres,
Merchant

Bliss, William Bapt 26 Jul 1857
Thomas Bliss & Jessie Sim, Darnaway, Postilion

Wilson, William Bapt 21 Sep 1857
William Wilson & Margaret Fraser, Auldearn,
Farmer
Illegitimate

Davidson, Rose Emmeline Bapt 17 Aug 1858
Robert & Mary Anne Davidson, Forres, Merchant

Fraser, Jane Black McGillivray Bapt 22 Sep 1858
Donald & Jane Fraser, North St Forres,
Saw Miller

Young, Jane Ann Bapt 18 Oct 1858
Josiah Young, Findhorn, Farm Servant &
Margaret Lauchan, Petty
Illegitimate

Mann, Betsy Bapt 18 Oct 1858
Andrew Mann, Broadshaw, Mason & Jessy
McKay, Shawright
Illegitimate

Young, Joseph Bapt 28 Oct 1858
Joseph Young, Findhorn, Farmer & Christina
Barra, Forres, Servant
Illegitimate

Sullivan, George Alexander Bapt 30 Nov 1858
Michael Sullivan, R North Gloster Militia, Soldier
& Isabella Faulkar, Bulletloan, Forres, Servant

McHattie, John Bapt 28 Dec 1858
John McHattie, Dyke, Blacksmith & Ann
McDonald, Cawdor
Illegitimate

Smith, Alexander Bapt 28 Dec 1858
John Smith, Forres, Mason & Ann Kemp,
Hascardie
Illegitimate

Fraser, William Bapt 6 Feb 1859
William & Jessie Fraser, 17 High St Forres, Tailor

Gordon, Isabella Bapt 9 Mar 1859
Betsy Gordon, Forres, Servant
Illegitimate

White, William Bapt 2 Jun 1859
William White, Broom of Moy, Servant & Ann
McEwan, Servant
Illegitimate

Davidson, Clara Bapt 21 Jun 1859
Hugh & Caroline Davidson, Cantray, Croy,
Gentleman

Davidson, Walter Thomas Penrose
 Bapt 10 Aug 1859
Robert Davidson & Mary Aug Venour, Mayfield
Forres, Merchant

Anderson, Florence Jane Bapt 14 Aug 1859
Walter & Eliza Anderson, Forres, Painter

Gordon Cumming, Walter Frederick Campbell
 Bapt 23 Aug 1859
Alexander Penrose Gordon Cumming & Anne
Pitcairn Campbell, Altyre, Baronet

Johnson, George William Bapt 23 Aug 1859
George & Jessie Johnson, Forres, Shoemaker

Wright, Alexander Bapt 25 Sep 1859
Andrew & Barbara Wright, Craigmore near
Forres, Farmer

McKenzie, Donald Bapt 18 Oct 1859
Catherine McKenzie, Poorhouse Forres, Single
Woman

McLellan, Jessie Ann Bapt 13 Nov 1859
Margaret McLellan, Urquhart St Forres, Single
Woman
Illegitimate

Contributed by Stuart Farrell

The next Newsletter will be published in June 2011. Will members please submit articles for consideration to the Editor:

newsletter@morayandnairnfhs.co.uk
