



Moray & Nairn Family History Society

NEWSLETTER

Edition 7

June 2011

Welcome to the 7th edition of the Moray & Nairn FHS Newsletter.

Chairman's Report June 2011

It is encouraging to see all of the latest additions to the website, thanks to Kenneth Nisbet and to Douglas Stewart. Ken's lists of people in the Moray and Nairn Infectious Disease Hospital, the Moray Union Poor House, Anderson's Institute in Elgin, the Greyfriars Convent, Altonburn School in Nairn and the Nairn Poorhouse, amongst others, all give us so much valuable additional information. Doug has contributed the Roll of Honour of the Elgin Golf Club.

Thanks go to Diane MacRae, who has now taken over the MNFHS Library. The catalogue is on the website, and Diane can be contacted through the library pages. Please remember that the library can only be accessed by appointment.

Stuart Farrell, as the SAFHS Representative, was the face of Moray and Nairn FHS at the rather poorly attended Family History Fair in Dundee, and then just a week or so ago and the somewhat better attended SAFHS Conference and Family History Fair in Edinburgh. There do now seem to be too many of these events, in the past it was only the Family History Societies who organized fairs, but now the local councils and all sorts of other bodies are holding family history days, much to the detriment of all the events.

In common with almost every other family history society in the country, membership has remained static, or may even have fallen a little, and sales of publications are also down. The local bookshops are not willing to hold such large stocks of our publications, probably quite understandably in the current economic climate, but we should do all we can to encourage new members and to publicise both our website and our booklets.

Bruce B Bishop

Contacts:

Chairman: Bruce B Bishop

Secretary: Mary Evans

Treasurer: Kenneth A M Nisbet

Webmaster: Doug Stewart

New MNFHS Publications

The Parishes of Banffshire. RATHVEN Episcopal Church Baptisms 1762-1779 and 1799-1834. Compiled by Stuart Farrell.
ISBN 978-0-9566780-9-6. 90pp. £ 5.00

The Parishes of Moray. ELGIN Episcopal Church, Baptisms 1721-1740 and 1780-1855. Compiled by Stuart Farrell.
ISBN 978-0-9566780-8-9. 94pp. £ 5.00

SEE THE BOOKSHOP ON THE WEBSITE FOR OTHER TITLES AVAILABLE

Auldearn Monumental Inscriptions

A team of MNFHS recorders have begun work on the recording of the MIs of Auldearn Churchyard. Initial work began at Auldearn Churchyard on Sunday 22nd May (the weather on the 3rd of April caused rain to stop play) with about 160 stones being recorded.

Watch out for an email for our next visit, for which all are welcome to help record the MIs. If you can come along please contact the Chairman.

A Brief History of Moray and Nairn

Part IV

The 17th century

The start of the 17th century saw the Burghs and villages of Moray little changed, the threat of plagues and fevers still remained, and despite the reformation now being 60 years in the past Papism and Idolatry were still prevalent. Prayers were still held privately in the ruins of the Cathedral amongst other places in Moray, often in the private chapels of the big houses of the landed gentry.

Following a general decline over the previous half century, the area was now becoming re-established as a centre for industry and commerce, but by 1645, after the battle of Auldearn, Montrose despoiled much of the province, Royalist and Covenanter troops roamed the area and the whole place was “in much confusion”.

Things had quietened down by 1650, and Scotland was under the firm grip of Cromwell, with a body of his troops stationed in Elgin. In spite of this, however, business and trade went on as it had done previously. By 1661, following the Restoration, the purges against witchcraft began in earnest, and the Kirk Sessions were urged to actively seek out cases of witchcraft.

By 1689 the biggest threats to Moray were from the ‘Highlanders’, and settlements such as Dallas and Knockando suffered severely.

If the troubles of the Revolution had not been enough for Moray, 1694 saw the start of what was to become known as the “Little Ice Age”, or more specifically in Moray “The seven ill years”. For the next seven years the climate showed a marked deterioration, which was probably due to volcanic activity in Iceland and the consequent dust clouds in the atmosphere. The crops failed totally for four years out of these seven. Many of the rural poor came to the Burghs to search for food, of which there was very little, and they only added to the toll of poor people who were often found dead, or dying of starvation, in the streets. It is possible that some quarter to a third of the population succumbed to the effects of starvation or the associated illnesses.

Despite these food shortages, however, there were still 80 brewhouses operating in the area in 1697, but as the water was undrinkable this was essential to the population. By 1700 the climate was improving again.

The 18th century

Trade with the continent was increasing now, through the ports of Findhorn and Garmouth, with imports of wine and other luxury goods, and the export of grain, salmon, hides and timber from Moray. By 1703 the contracts were being signed for the building of the new harbour of Elgin at Lossiemouth. Many changes to the structures of the local councils and other aspects of administration were also under way at this time, and there was a great deal of new building work going on in the Burghs. Rural life remained little changed, with the but and been still providing the majority of the accommodation for the agricultural workers.

At the time of the Jacobite Rebellion of 1715 the Earl of Mar was in control of the area, but the effects on the local people were small, apart from the inconvenience of the military garrisons in the area.

In the 1720's new schoolmasters and schoolmistresses were appointed in many parishes, and education became within reach many of the less advantaged classes. Communications were being improved, with extensive work on roads and bridges throughout the county. The Rebellion of 1745-46 caused considerable disturbance, especially to the landowners whose crops and beasts were requisitioned, and the area was very divided between the Government and the Jacobite camps, although in actual terms very few Moray men went to fight on the Jacobite side.

Major disputes occurred between various factions of the councils in the Burghs during the middle part of the 18th century, but eventually things settled down and life returned to normal. The state of the towns continued to raise concern, and various plans were put into action to remove the dung-heaps from the main streets and generally to tidy up the towns and villages.

In general the 18th century was not generally one of much progress, and it closed with severe food shortages bordering on a famine. The trade in the Burghs had gradually declined following the Act of Union in 1707, and the foreign trade almost ceased due to the punitive fiscal laws of England now having been extended to Scotland as well. This was succeeded by a developing contraband trade. Many of the more prominent old families had left the towns, and there was a gradual decline in population across Moray. To quote Dr Robert Young, “*In short, it [the 18th century] was a time of inactivity and depression*”

The 19th century

The century started with yet another year of food shortages throughout Moray. The effect of the 'Agricultural Improvements' of the last decades of the previous century were now becoming apparent, in most areas the old 'run-rig' way of farming had vanished, fields were being enclosed, woodlands planted, and the major tenant farmers were starting to become wealthy men. The cottars or cottagers, the small tenants who had held their strips of land in the runrig were now in many cases dispossessed, some of them had been kept on as agricultural workers by the new farmers, but many had been forced to move south to the expanding industries of the central belt of Scotland to find work and make a living.

The effects of the high taxation during the past years, to pay for the wars which Britain was involved in, were now diminishing, and this too had an impact on the economy of Moray. Links with the rest of Scotland were becoming ever more important, roads were being built or improved, the harbours were being repaired and rebuilt, such a Burghead in 1806, and Lossiemouth in 1811.

Until 1810 there had been little new building in the Burghs, many properties having stood since the 17th century. By the early 1820's however, Elgin and Forres were beginning to expand rapidly with the building of the new 'villas' in the 'suburbs'.

The end of the wars brought a collapse of trade and commerce to much of Scotland, and Moray did not escape. With men returning from the war having little hope of finding work because of the changes in agriculture, the Poor Rolls for almost every parish increased rapidly. Money was scarce, an income of £200-£300 a year would have provided a very comfortable way of life for the newly emerging middle classes, but the poorer people may have had an income of only one-tenth of this amount each year.

The Great Flood of 1829 brought havoc to much of the low-lying lands of Moray. Despite of these setbacks the Burghs of Elgin, Forres and Nairn were transformed, during the years up to about 1840, into "stately neo-classical towns", with all the public institutions which graced other towns throughout Scotland. Hospitals, Libraries, Schools were all erected or improved, and the towns were surrounded by elegant houses dotted amongst the trees or lining the new 'suburban' streets. Rural life, sadly, did not keep up with this, and many of the farm labourers continued to live in little more than a two-roomed cottage. In the hills of upland Moray change was even slower,

and life in the peat and cobble, heather thatched cottages continued for many decades.

In the 1830's gas lights were introduced to the towns following the building of the gas works. The Victorian age came to Moray on 26th June 1837, and building works continued apace to improve the towns. The railways came to Moray between 1853 and 1858, and the economy was transformed. New hotels were erected, roads were improved, and the Queen visited Moray in 1872. During the later years of the 19th century the Burghs of Moray were on a par with any similar town in Scotland, agriculture was becoming extremely profitable with the facility now to 'export' produce by rail, and modern Moray was taking shape.

Contributed by Bruce B Bishop.

Bruce B Bishop, FSA Scot

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Moray Miscellany

[In our last newsletter we included records of Forres Episcopal Church, from one entry comes the following story]

**John Wilson McHattie
13 December 1858 – 23 April 1923**

Born Croy 13 December 1858 illegitimate son of Ann McDonald and John McHattie. Registered "John McDonald".

Baptised with both parents names 28 December 1858 Forres Episcopal Church. ("John McHattie Blacksmith Dyke" and "Ann McDonald Cawdor"). 1861, age 2, living Tearie, Dyke with his father and the wife, Jane McLean, his father had married 23 December 1859.

John (father, blacksmith) died 12 December 1864 Coldhome, Dyke and, at some point, young John was sent to live Logiebuchany, Darnaway, Dyke. This was the “family” home on the Darnaway Castle estate for which the McHatties were the blacksmiths. John was later to marry the daughter of the head gardener on the estate.

1871, age 12, John was a farm servant. However, in his early teens he went to work in the gardens of Mackintosh of Mackintosh at Moy Hall and, by 1881, was “Foreman Gardener” at Altyre House, Rafford with several men, some older than him, under him. According to *The Scotsman* 16 January 1901 announcing his appointment as “New Head Gardener for Edinburgh”, after Moy he went to “Cantray House, Altyre House, Raith House, Fife, Knightshayes Court, Devonshire and Oxenfoord Castle, Dalkeith. It is initially difficult to understand how a boy from such a “lowly” background managed to make his way in the world of gardening and at such prestigious addresses. We do, however, have good evidence that the Earls of Moray (Darnaway Castle) took a benevolent interest in their workers and had, for example, funded the medical training at Edinburgh of John's grand uncle around 1830. It therefore seems very possible that the Earl of Moray noticed the young boy taking more of an interest in the gardens of the estate (not to mention the head gardeners daughter!) than the family forge and subsequently “put in a good word” for him with several fellow aristocrats.

By 1885 he had moved to be head gardener for the Marquis of Lothian at Newbattle Abbey, Dalkeith. It was here, still only in his twenties, that he started to become renowned for his skills.

The Scotsman 10 September 1885, reporting the Royal Caledonian Horticultural Show at Waverley Market, noted the prize for the “Finest Flavoured Bunch of White Grapes” went to “JW Machattie, Newbattle”. The 10 September 1885 *Scotsman* article is the first evidence I have found of John adding the “Wilson” to his name. He did not use it when he married in November of that year but certainly used it in full when registering the births of his children in 1886 and 1888. Perhaps he felt it gave him a semblance of gravitas?

The Gardeners' Magazine 24 April 1907 noted that, during his time at Newbattle, he was regarded as having “few equals” as a cultivator of the Muscat of Alexandria Grape. Other awards I have been able to find during his time at Newbattle include:

- 1887 several “seconds” at Edinburgh Chrysanthemum Show
- 1888 Scottish Horticultural Challenge Cup for Chrysanthemums (first year it was awarded)
- 1888 Best in show for grapes at both Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society autumn show and Glasgow and West of Scotland Horticultural Society show. Veitch Memorial Medal
- 1889 Scottish Horticultural Association's International Chrysanthemum Centenary Exhibition – best bloom in show and also the City of Edinburgh Cup (“Edinburgh Corporation Vase”). (He was only 30 years old)
- 1891 Veitch Memorial Medal for “Most meritorious dish of fruit in the show” at Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society show.
- 1891 Scottish Horticultural Association's Chrysanthemum Show – City of Edinburgh Cup (“a most successful grower in many branches of horticulture” *The Scotsman* 20 November 1891)

Whilst at Newbattle 18 November 1885 he returned to Darnaway to marry Mary Jane Cunningham, daughter of the chief gardener at Darnaway Castle for nearly fifty years. Two children born at Newbattle but both died young: Sophia Munro McHattie 2 November 1886 – 15 September 1887 (died Newbattle of “catarrh of stomach and bowels 7 days”) and John McHattie 24 June 1888 – 3 March 1907 (died “a seedsman” 19 Lonsdale Terrace, Edinburgh of “Phthisis pulmonalis 2 years” (*tuberculosis*).) About 1892 the family moved to England where John became superintendent gardener for the Duke of Wellington at Stratfield Saye, Hampshire.

In 1896 he again won City of Edinburgh Cup at Scottish Horticultural Society Chrysanthemum Show. (“and that he has taken it again, with blooms carried so long a distance, is a feather in his cap” *The Scotsman* 20 November 1896). Around 1900 he briefly took charge at Lea Park, Milford, Surrey before, in 1901, beating 137 other applicants for the post of Superintendent of Edinburgh Parks and Gardens.

John Wilson McHattie died suddenly 29 April 1923 at 6 Hallhead Road, Edinburgh of “syncope apparently from heart disease”. He was buried 2 May 1923 New Cemetery, Dalkeith. Mary Jane, his wife, died 4 February 1925 St Johns Cottage, St Johns Road, Edinburgh of “lobar pneumonia 7 days”.

The Scotsman 30 April 1923
THE LATE MR J. W. McHATTIE
CHIEF CITY GARDENER, EDINBURGH
The sudden death took place yesterday of Mr J.W. McHattie, who was one of the oldest and most

respected officials of the Corporation of Edinburgh. Mr McHattie for a long period held the appointment of chief city gardener, and in that capacity brought to bear upon his work a practical knowledge and experience, which, together with a scientific knowledge of gardening, has played an important part in the preservation and enhancing of Edinburgh's attractions. His work as seen in the design and elaboration of the Princes Street Gardens came under the notice every year of tourists from all parts of the world, and in this way Mr McHattie, although of a retiring disposition, may be said to have indirectly won admiration from all parts of the world.

Mr McHattie was on the eve of retirement. Provision had already been made by the Corporation for his relinquishing his duties, and in the course of next year he would have been free to enjoy a well-merited release from duty. At the recent meeting of the Corporation he was specially asked to continue as city gardener until his successor could be arranged, so that the latter might have his guidance in the taking over of the many duties and responsibilities attaching to the office. Mr McHattie was a very amiable man and of a kindly temperament. He was universally liked in the Town Council and amongst others engaged in a scientific way in gardening in the city, and his skill and success gained for him a wide reputation. Mr McHattie displayed a keen interest in the pastimes of the citizens, and he played a large part in affording facilities for outdoor recreation. The city golf courses, tennis courts and bowling greens all received his close attention, and benefited from his expert knowledge. One of the important schemes recently carried through under his supervision was in connection with golf on the Braid Hills, new land being acquired on the north side of the old course, and two 18-hole courses being laid out in place of the original one. During the war Mr McHattie put a large portion of the old course at its eastern end under crops and this area was brought into commission again under the improvement scheme. Improvements on the Portobello course and the extension of the Craigentenny course were carried out under his guidance, while he also superintended the laying down of the putting greens on Bruntsfield Links. Mr McHattie was himself a golfer. He was a member of the Council of the Insurance and Banking Club, and was green ranger of the Duddingston course, while in connection with the *Evening Dispatch* trophy tournament and the Edinburgh Corporation Coronation Cup competition he rendered valuable assistance to the committees responsible for the arrangements, of both of which he was a member.

Mr McHattie was about sixty-five years of age. Born in Banffshire, he came to Edinburgh as City Gardener nearly thirty years ago, after having

been gardener first at Newbattle Abbey, afterwards on the Duke of Wellington's estates in the south of England, and later in the employment of Sir Whittaker Wright. In January of this year he was appointed president of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, a body in whose work he had for many years past taken a deep interest. Several months ago Mr McHattie, on account of ill health, had to remain indoors for a week or two but he appeared quite to have recovered and during last week had been giving full attention to his duties. Shortly after rising out of bed yesterday morning he collapsed and on an examination life was found to be extinct. Mr McHattie, who was predeceased by his only son, is survived by his wife.

From the *Forres, Elgin and Nairn Gazette* 3 May 1923

THE LATE MR JOHN McHATTIE

Mr John Wilson McHattie, superintendent of Edinburgh Parks and Gardens and a frequent visitor to Forres, died with startling suddenness at his residence in Edinburgh on Sunday morning. He had a heart seizure and, falling on the floor, expired almost immediately, in the presence of his wife.

Mr McHattie, who was a native of Morayshire, and was sixty-five years of age, had held the appointment of superintendent of the public parks and gardens of Edinburgh for twenty-two years, being one of the oldest, as he was also one of the most respected officials of the corporation of the city. He brought to bear upon his work in Edinburgh a practical knowledge and experience which, together with a scientific knowledge of gardening, has played an important part in the preservation and enhancing of Edinburgh's attractions. His work as seen in the design and elaboration of Princes Street Gardens came under the notice every year of tourists from all parts of the world, and in this way Mr McHattie, although of a retiring disposition, won admiration from all parts of the world.

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Mr McHattie, says "The Scotsman", displayed a keen interest in the pastimes of the citizens of Edinburgh and he played a large part in affording facilities for outdoor recreation. The city golf course, tennis courts and bowling greens all received his close attention, and benefited from his expert knowledge. One of the important schemes recently carried through under his supervision was that in connection with golf on the Braid Hills, new land being acquired on the north side of the old course, and two 18-hole courses being laid out in place of the original one. During the war Mr McHattie put a large portion of the old course at its eastern end under crops, and this area was brought into commission again under the improvement scheme. Improvements on the Portobello course and the extension of the Craigentenny course were carried out under his guidance, while he also superintended the laying down of the putting greens on Bruntsfield Links. Mr McHattie was himself a golfer. He was a member of Council of the Insurance and Banking club and was green ranger of the Duddington course, while in connection with the "Evening Dispatch" trophy tournament and the Edinburgh Coronation Cup competition he rendered valuable assistance to the committees responsible for the arrangements, of both of which he was a member.

MR McHATTIE'S EARLY YEARS

Mr McHattie began his gardening career in the gardens of the Mackintosh of Mackintosh at Moy Hall. Finishing his apprenticeship there he went to Cantra going on to Altyre as foreman a few years later. Subsequently he filled similar positions at Raith House, the property of Mr Munro Ferguson, Oxenford Castle, the gardens of the Marquis of Lothian, of the Duke of Wellington at Stratfieldsay, Berks, and of Whitaker Wright, leaving the employment of the last-mentioned shortly before the dramatic collapse of that notorious financiers career, to take up the Edinburgh appointment.

Mr McHattie was for many years president of the Edinburgh Morayshire Club, of which he was a very keen and enthusiastic member. In January of this year he was appointed president of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, a body in whose work he had for many years past taken a deep interest and in his time he was one of the most successful exhibitors at horticultural shows in the kingdom winning numerous prizes, a silver tea-tray, a silver tea-service and many cups and medals.

HIS ASSOCIATION WITH FORRES

Mr McHattie was closely associated with Forres. Not only had he had charge of the gardens at Altyre, as already mentioned, but he married Mary, the eldest daughter of the late Mr Donald

Cunningham, who for nearly fifty years was chief gardener at Darnaway Castle, and of Mrs Cunningham, Fleurs Cottage, St Catherine's Road. He and Mrs McHattie visited Forres almost every summer, and he was therefore personally known to many of the Forres people.

It will be remembered that when Forres House and the grounds were presented to the town, the Town Council, on the recommendation of the donor, sought the advice of Mr McHattie, regarding the lay-out of the grounds, and his recommendations were considered most useful and valuable and most of them are being carried out.

Mr McHattie was predeceased by his only son and his only daughter, and is survived by a widow, for whom and for her aged mother, much sympathy is felt by the community.

Contributed by Allison Gale

Web Page Miscellany

Couple of new sites you might find of interest.

1 – www.deceasedonline.com holds burial registers and cremation records from councils throughout the UK. A relatively easy to use site but images are not for free, and only about 20 councils/cemeteries signed up over past 3 years.

2 – If you like blogs, twitter, etc you may find www.bi-gen.blogspot.com of interest. A new site but surely one that might grow.

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

The following is from our webmaster Doug Stewart:

Surname, Parish

Barry, Speymouth (Moray) c.1730-1790
Borthwick, Tranent (East Lothian) c.1750-1900
Bryson, Tranent (East Lothian) c.1750-1850
Carmichael, Weem (Perthshire) c.1750-1800
Carmichael, Little Dunkeld (Perthshire) c.1770-1900
Cruickshank, Knockando (Moray) c.1730-1900
Cumming, Knockando (Moray) c.1750-1900
Cumming, Edinkillie (Moray) c.1750-1850

Davidson, Ardersier (Invernesshire) c.1720-1850
Davidson, Duffus (Moray) c.1805-1900
Edward, Drainie (Moray) c.1750-1900
Flett, Rathven (Banff) c.1750-1800
Hossack, Resolis (Ross & Cromarty) c.1740-1800
Hossack, Nairn (Nairnshire) c.1800-1850
Hossack, Elgin (Moray) c.1850-Now
Main, Ardersier (Invernesshire) c.1720-1850
Main, Duffus (Moray) c.1805-1900
McAndrew, Drainie (Moray) c.1750-1900
McDonald, Knockando (Moray) All Dates
McFarlane, Auchtergaven (Perthshire)
c.1760-1850
McNeill, Tranent (East Lothian) c.1750-1800
McPherson, Ardersier (Invernesshire)
c.1770-1850
McPherson, Duffus (Moray) c.1805-1900
Milne, Knockando (Moray) All Dates
Robertson, Alves (Moray) c.1750-1900
Ross, Edinkillie (Moray) c.1760-1900
Russell, Boharm (Banff) c.1650-1820
Rutherford, Tranent (East Lothian) c.1760-Now
Scott, Tranent (East Lothian) c.1750-1950
Scott, Dull (Perthshire) c.1760-1900
Shand, Drainie (Moray) All Dates
Smith, Elgin (Moray) c.1750-1880
Spence, Keith (Banff) c.1730-Now
Stewart, Logierait (Perthshire) c.1750-1800
Stewart, Little Dunkeld (Perthshire) c.1770-1900
Stewart, Moulin (Perthshire) c.1880-Now
Stronach, St Andrews Lhanbryde (Moray)
c.1740-1800
Sutherland, Rathven (Bannshire), c.1690-1800
Sutherland, Duffus (Moray) c.1800-Now
Tolmie, Ardersier (Invernesshire) c.1770-1850
Tolmie, Duffus (Moray) c.1805-1900
Wilson, King Edward (Aberdeenshire)
c.1690-1870
Wood, Alvah (Banff) c.1800-1850
Young, Drainie (Moray) c.1740-1806
Young, Duffus (Moray) 1806-Now

Forres Episcopal Church Baptisms 1860-1862

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

McGregor, John Alexander Bapt 6 Jan 1860
Ellen Ross & John McGregor, High St Forres,
Servant
Illegitimate

Sim, Margaret Bapt 6 Jan 1860
John Sim & Christina Naughty, Mundole, Servant

McHattie, Jane Bapt 7 Mar 1860
John McHattie & Jane McLean, 2 South Back St
Forres, Blacksmith

Bliss, George Bapt 18 Mar 1860
Thomas & Jessie Bliss, Darnaway, Postilion

Fraser, Adam Guthrie Bapt 25 Apr 1860
Helen Fraser, 34a High St Forres, Domestic
Servant *Illegitimate*

Grant, Iain Robert James Murray
 Bapt 10 May 1860
John Grant of Glenmoriston & Anne Chadwick,
Moy House Dyke, Captain H M Service

Taylor, George Bapt 18 May 1860
Ann Taylor, Bulletloan Forres, Single Woman

Dunbar, Agnes Bapt 25 Jul 1860
David Dunbar & Elspet Murdoch, North Back St
Forres, Butler

Henry, Edward Charles Everard
 Bapt 31 Jul 1860
Edward Henry & Ellen Owen, Tulloch House
Forres, Clergyman

Ross, James Bapt 1 Nov 1860
Catherine Ross, Longrow Forres, Farm Servant
Illegitimate

Cameron, William Bapt 1 Nov 1860
Isabella Cameron, High St Forres, Servant
Illegitimate

Maggy, Anne Bapt 1 Nov 1860
Ann Maggy, Longrow Forres, Servant
Illegitimate

Grant, Lewis Francis William Eaton
 Bapt 15 Nov 1860
Robert & Edith Anne Grant of Kencorth, Forres
House, Gentleman

**Janet M Bishop, FSA Scot
ASGRA, AGRA**

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