



Moray & Nairn Family History Society

NEWSLETTER

Edition 12

September 2012

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

Chairman's Report

The Society has published two new booklets over the past few months, these being the Poor Register for the parish of Bellie, and the Deaths and Places of Burial 1855 – 1860 for the parishes of Auldearn and Nairn. This is the only period when the place of burial is identified on the death record, and this can be very useful for locating graves, especially in more rural communities.

The Chairman, wearing his other hat as Chairman of SAFHS, has attended various meetings over the summer, including meetings of the Scottish Council on Archives (SCA), the National Committee on Carved Stones in Scotland (NCCSS), and of course meetings of the National Records of Scotland User Group. The future of Scottish archives in general has come under serious discussion at meetings of the SCA, and the use of archives by family historians is to be the subject of a presentation at the forthcoming SAFHS Council Meeting. The NRS User Group is useful in that it keeps us up to date on changes at both the National Archives and the ScotlandsPeople Centre.

The dark winter nights are coming on apace, so now is the time to get all of those bits of paper and your files sorted out, get your family history up to date, and make plans for the next phase of your research – it never ends!

Bruce B Bishop

Contacts:

Chairman: Bruce B Bishop

Secretary: Mary Evans

Treasurer & Webmaster: Doug Stewart

MNFHS Publications

Auldearn Monumental Inscriptions

A team of MNFHS recorders have now completed the recording of the MIs of Auldearn Churchyard. Work left to do is to index the inscriptions and redraw some of the plans which should be done in the next few weeks.

It should be now be possible to have the results published very shortly, so look out for details of its publication on our web site in time for it to be purchased before Xmas!

New Publication

Deaths and Places of Burial 1855 - 1860, Parishes of Auldearn and Nairn, compiled by Janet M Bishop and Kenneth A M Nisbet.

85 Pages. £5.

ISBN 978-0-9573737-0-9

P & P costs on application.

**SEE THE BOOKSHOP ON THE WEBSITE
FOR ALL TITLES AVAILABLE**

An Introduction to Poor Relief Records

Contributed by Stuart Farrell

Poor Relief and Acts of Parliament relating to the Poor date back to the early 15th century; an Act of 1424 disallowed any persons between the age of 17 and 70 to beg if they could not make a living, those who begged without a token were to be branded and banished. An Act of 1535 originated that paupers had only the right to beg in the parish where they had been born, and again that they should have a token or badge. In 1579 severe punishments were to be given to 'idle beggars or vagabonds' with a yearly roll to be made with relief only being made to those paupers born in their own parish, any vagrant poor were to be sent to their own parish.

By an Act of 1650 a list of poor was to be produced twice a year, these are normally found within Kirk of Session Records, also if voluntary contributions were insufficient money might be available from the Privy Council and that Heritors who impoverished their Tenants were to pay more. All able bodied person were excluded, as well as those 'traditionally' thought as poor, with emphasis on those more pious to the Kirk. In 1693 it was ordained that half of the money collected at the parish church and by the Kirk Session was to be used to support the poor. These Acts were still in force until the Poor Law Act of 1845.

The Poor Law Act of 1845 ended the relief of the Poor by charity, ie by church collections, and made it possible for more financial support to be raised. The Act included the following items:

- 1 – It established a Board of Supervision whose duty was to ensure that each Parish adhered to and administered relief, they had the power to take any Parochial Board who failed in its duties to Court;
- 2 – It established Parochial Boards whose duty it was to provide relief, with the appointment of an Inspector of the Poor for each Parish, who had also to make an assessment of the rates for the relief of the poor in their own Parish;
- 3 – It required Parochial Boards to place insane poor persons in an asylum and empowered them to build and run a Poor House;
- 4 – It required medical attendance on the poor;
- 5 – It gave the poor the right of appeal if relief was refused or to the amount of relief, this could be made to the Sheriff or the Board of Supervision;

6 – It gave the right that any person who had lived in a Parish for 5 years gained the right of settlement in that Parish;

7 – It allowed a Parish who gave a poor person relief who did not have settlement rights to recover the money from the Parish of settlement;

8 – It allowed for the prosecution of those persons deserting or failing to look after their wife or children.

But what's available to someone researching their family? Application Registers for Poor Relief include name, address, age, occupation, names of children, where born and length of residence in Parish (other locations and length of residence in other parishes are often given) and whether they were accepted by the Parish.

Registers for each pauper who was accepted to be given Poor Relief date from 1845 to 1930, though latter years if held by Health Board Archives are closed for 100 years. They include the same information as the application register but note in detail the change of circumstances of the person named and sometimes their family, these can include any increase or decrease of relief given, entry into the poorhouse and most often their date of death. [Currently the complete Register for Bellie for 1845-1897 has been transcribed and published by the MNFHS with work underway on the Parish of Alves]

Children's Registers date mostly from 1908 (related to The Children Act of 1908) and notes name, date of birth, place of birth, where boarded and under what terms, and details of father and mother, again as most of these are quite modern and held in Health Board Archives and are therefore not available for public consultation.

Parochial Board or Parish Council Minutes exist for most parishes in Moray and Nairn, though the Burgh of Nairn's records were lost in a fire, they often give details of an individual pauper's change of circumstances or whether there were problems with a pauper's application. They often also have a twice yearly roll of paupers in the parish.

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

Web Page Miscellany

Here is a new company you might find of interest:

GenoCharts is a recently launched small business that specialises in the Drafting of Customised Family Trees. With their service you can include any number of images of the faces and places that make up the foundation of your family story since any size of family tree can be accommodated. They operate as an *unconditional* obligation free service so there are no financial risks whatsoever to any of their clients.

With the *GenoCharts* service you'll receive a Family Tree in both a Web Optimised PDF file format that can be easily emailed to other family members as well as a High Resolution version that is ready for printing. They can also arrange to have your Family Tree printed for you as well. PDF files provide another advantage in that they are text searchable. All you have to do is type in part or all of a family member's name and Adobe PDF Reader will find it for you.

If you're not satisfied with the Family Tree drafting features of your Genealogical Software then it is well worth a visit to the *GenoCharts* website at www.genocharts.com

Female Convicts in Tasmania

Female Convicts Research Centre (www.femaleconvicts.org.au) is a project trying to connect the female convicts who were transported to Van Diemen's Land with their birth and marriage families in the UK and their descendants in Australia. We are searching for gaol and trial records and newspaper stories about our women.

We are keen to engage volunteers in the UK who may be interested in researching the lives of some of our convict women who were from their counties. The records that your members have access to in the UK are beyond our capacity. We are currently transcribing all the records we can access in Australia into a database, bringing together the woman, her family and all records pertaining to her. Family historians and academics will use this to help them better understand the

female experience of the convict system. Membership of our website is free and once a person joins www.femaleconvicts.org.au they have free access to our database.

Here are 2 persons of interest:

Margaret Finlayson, Per *Borneo* 1828. Charged in Edinburgh with Theft by housebreaking. Aged 24/27 from Moray but living in Wester Portsburgh, Edinburgh, with her father Roderick Finlayson a Weaver.

The other was Catherine Nairne, tried at Inverness 24 Sep 1838 and transported per *Hindustan*. She was transported for sheep stealing and tried with Margaret Mackintosh who was on board with her. She was 29 and gave her native place as Inverness (Edinkillie, Nairn). She said her relatives were 4 (6 crossed out) brothers Alex, John, William, Peter (crossed out), Duncan; 5 sisters Mary, Janet, Margaret, Bella, Jane at NP. In the colony, she married John Wayman in 1840 and she had at least 4 children. She died in Victoria in 1893 aged about 82.

Moray Miscellany

The Last Hanging In Elgin.

From the *Inverness Courier* 5th June 1934 '100 Years Previously'. Contributed by Irene Mackintosh.

An Execution

William Noble, convicted at our last Circuit Court of Justiciary of the tartarous murder of William Ritchie, labourer, suffered the last extremity of the law at Elgin on Saturday, the 31st of May. Though only 20 years of age, the unhappy culprit met his fate with great firmness and in a proper religious frame of mind.

The whole party, preceded by constables bearing white wands, walked through the Council Room singing the last verse of a hymn, part of which had been previously sung. The gallows were erected at the extremity of the buildings, on the west side of the jail, and were on level with the Courthouse and Council Room. A window of the latter was taken out, and the prisoner was thus enabled to walk to the scaffold without leaving the building.

His appearance caused a burst on intense interest among the assembled crowd. A considerable concourse of persons were present, although scarcely one-fourth of the number that attended the execution of Macleod at Inverness. A great portion of the respectable inhabitants had gone to the country to avoid the spectacle, and the shops were mostly shut. To the credit of the people of Morayshire we must also mention that few females were present. The unhappy culprit did not look around him, but seemed absorbed in his own devotions. He was afraid that the populace would shout and exult at his death, but no sign of such a harsh and un-natural feeling was manifested. On the contrary, great as had been the crimes of this man, his extreme youth, which had been suffered to waste and evil, his interesting looks awakened the humane and charitable sympathies of the people, and several persons were observed in tears. The singing of the hymn being concluded, prayers were delivered by Mr Walker and Mr Cole. Noble then addresses the crowd – “I hope, young people, that you will all take a warning by my fate. Avoid drunkenness, bad companions, and breaking the Sabbath. It was drunkenness that was the cause of my ruin, and that brought me to this. I die in the faith of Christ crucified. I pray for you all. I pray for my former companions. I pray for the witnesses that bore evidence against me. I trust to the mercy of God.” The executioner, who wore a hat with a long black crape in the front, which concealed his features, adjusted the rope and left the culprit alone on the drop. Noble had expressed his reluctance to use a handkerchief as signal, and he said he would repeat the word “now” when the drop was to fall. Whilst in this awful position the miserable man continued to ejaculate, with tears in his eyes, and apparently great anguish, “Lord, forgive me; Lord Jesus cast me not away; O Lord, I must soon appear before thee in the awful place; Lord have mercy on my soul – ‘Now’.” The drop instantly fell. He gave a few struggles and then expired. After hanging the usual time the body was cut down and placed in a coffin, and about an hour after was interred in a grave in the old guard-house at the east end of the jail. The crowd lingered about the spot for some time after the execution, but gradually dispersed. The day was uncommonly fine, and the whole passed off without any accident or disturbance. The arrangements were highly judicious, and reflected great credit on the local authorities

happily unaccustomed to such occurrences.

Gatherings in Graveyards

I found the following inscriptions in an article in the *Forres Elgin and Nairn Gazette* dated 7 Dec 1848 about the church of Moy. The site has seen extensive flooding over the years, and it was told to me recently by our Chairman that about 1m depth of silt lies atop the stones currently with little or no chance of them being excavated and recorded.

Slab - (Armorial) IMC EB IMC IC 1690.

Slab – Below this stone lyes the body of Helen Duff, daughter of John Duff of Cubin & Helen Gordon his spouse, who departed this life the 26 November.

Slab – Here lys a godle & most charitable woman, Agnes Dunbar, daughter of the Laird of Grangehill, married to Peter Dunbar of Easter Bin, and four of their children. Thereafter to Mr Robert Dunbar & four of their children. Rev. 14.13 Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, They rest from their labours and their works follow them. And also the forsaid Mr Robert Dunbar 1707.

Flat stone with Calvary Cross inscribed – Here lyes ane honourable woman Margart Tomsone, sumthyme ovdsume of Moy qha departit to God ye last Janivar 1592.

Contributed by Stuart Farrell

Nairn Miscellany

WW2 Deaths in Nairn

During World War 2 two employees of the Town Council, John Chisholm and Walter Smith were killed on the 20th September 1941 when a German conical float exploded in the Council Stables. John Chisholm, husband of Sarah Ann Chisholm, is listed on the Nairn War Memorial under ARP Civil Defence and was buried in Cawdor Churchyard. Walter Smith was buried in Nairn

Cemetery. The following newspaper articles tell of the tragedy and the aftermath:

Reported in the *Nairnshire Telegraph* of 23rd September 1941 of the following:

“Harmless” Mine Explodes Kills Two Burgh Workmen – Stables Tragedy Casts Gloom Over Town – Six-Year Old Boy has Providential Escape – Gloom settled over the town of Nairn at the weekend following the accidental death of two burgh workmen well-known and widely respected. An explosion which killed them was caused by a German mine, believed to have been rendered harmless, which they got for disposal following its exhibition in a High Street shop window during Nairnshire War Weapons Week. The victims were Mr Walter Smith, 21 Merryton Crescent, Nairn, foreman of the Cleansing Department, and Mr John Chisholm, of 21 Wilson Street, Nairn, and the explosion occurred in the Department stables near the river shortly after midday on Saturday.

It is surmised that the men, with a view to separating the brass and iron portions for salvage purposes, had been examining the mine in the harness room which is, or rather was, a portion of the substantial stone stables, separated from the horse stalls by a wooden partition.

The wooden partition was shattered, the glass and frames of all windows were blown out – debris was found more than 100 yards from the scene of the explosion – and the stonework of the gable end of the building next to the harness room was cracked from foundation to roof, the latter also being damaged.

Horses Escape – Two burgh horses were in the stables at the time but they had a miraculous escape, one only being slightly injured.

No one else was in the building at the time of the accident but a six-year-old boy – A Reid, Simpson Street – had been with the men a few minutes before the explosion and had just left the premises. A burgh roadman, Mr Donald MacPherson, was working only a short distance from the building and he and others from Messrs Cummings’ Garage ran to render assistance but it was at once evident that the unfortunate men were past any human aid.

People in houses a considerable distance from the stables heard the sound of the explosion and many say they also felt the vibration. A large crowd gathered at the scene and the police, assisted by

soldiers who happened to be in the vicinity, took charge.

The mine, it is said, was originally found on the beach at Nairn some time ago, and experts attended here at the time to render it harmless.

Mr Smith was 47 years of age and a native of Inverurie, Aberdeen-shire. After a spell in Canada as a young man he came to this district, first to work as a wood-cutter near Brodie. He later came to Nairn and joined the Burgh Cleansing Department about 24 years ago becoming foreman after about four years. He is survived by his wife, one daughter and three sons, the eldest of whom was wounded in France in 1940 and was taken prisoner by the Germans.

Held in High Esteem – Mr Chisholm was in his 63rd year and is survived by his wife, three daughters and one son, Alick, who is in America. Mr Chisholm was a native of Nairn and as a young man served with Inverness police for a short time but returned to farm service at Merryton, where he remained till 1917. He was then for a time employed with Messrs Wyllie, Ardersier, then at Newton of Cawdor, coming back to Nairn about the year 1928, and eventually being employed by the Burgh Cleansing Department.

Both men were held in high esteem in the district and were of a happy disposition, obliging, courteous and popular. They were active members of the Civil Defence Service, and Mr Smith was charge of the Burgh Rescue Squad. To their families is extended the deep sympathy of the whole community in the bereavement which, with such tragic suddenness, has befallen them.

Mr Chisholm will be buried at Cawdor to-day, while Mr Smith’s funeral, also today at 2pm, will be to Nairn Cemetery.

At the forenoon service in the Congregational Church on Sunday the Rev A Anderson gave expression to the sorrow which filled the hearts of the whole community at the thought of the tragedy which had occurred on Saturday when two of the town’s servants had lost their lives. Both of them, he said, were most highly respected by us all. They were men of an unusually kind and obliging nature, most thorough and faithful in the performance of their duties and they will be greatly missed. “We as a congregation” he went on to say, “feel particularly the loss of Mr Smith. He worshipped here at one service or other and often twice on most Sundays. We knew of his

quiet friendliness and the reliability of his character. Our sympathy with his widow and family is very deep and sincere. We cannot help remembering his oldest son, who is a prisoner of war in Germany. Our prayer is that God may be gracious to them in their sore bereavement”.’

Reported in the *Nairnshire Telegraph* of 30th September 1941 of the following:

‘Funerals of Explosion Victims – The funerals of the two burgh workmen who were killed on September 20 by the explosion of a mine at the Town Council stables, took place on Tuesday, and were attended by a large and representative companies of mourners. The late Mr John Chisholm, 21 Wilson Street, was laid to rest at Cawdor Churchyard, where the Rev J Rose, Cawdor, officiated, while in the afternoon the remains of the late Mr Walter Smith, 21 Merryton Crescent, Nairn, were interred in Nairn Cemetery, the Rev Aeneas, Nairn, Congregational Church, officiating.’

Reported in the *Nairnshire Telegraph* of 18th November 1941 of the following:

‘Private Enquiry into Death of Burgh Workmen – Crown Coroner’s Request – On instructions from the Crown Counsel, Edinburgh the public enquiry into the death by an explosion on September 20 of two Nairn Burgh workmen was held *in camera* at Nairn on Tuesday.

This it was stated, was desirable under the Emergency Powers Act. The inquiry was in respect of John Chisholm (63), 21 Wilson Street, Nairn and Walter Graham Smith (47), 21 Merryton Crescent, Nairn, employees of Nairn Burgh Cleansing Department.

On Saturday, 20th September last, about 12.30pm; while the deceased were engaged in the harness room of the stables at Nairn dismantling a quantity of brass from a piece of salvage metal, which had been received in the course of collection of burgh refuse, an explosion occurred whereby two men were instantaneously killed.

Represented Admiralty – Sherriff-Substitute P F Hamilton-Grierson presided, and Mr W K McFadyean, Procurator Fiscal, appeared in the public interest.

Mr J R Hamilton, solicitor, Elgin appeared for the Admiralty; Mr D Michael, solicitor, Nairn, for Mrs Chisholm, widow of John Chisholm, and Mr W D Laing, Town Clerk, for the Provost,

Magistrates and Town Council of Nairn.

At the outset the Fiscal said he had been instructed by the Crown Counsel in Edinburgh that it was desirable that the Inquiry should be held *in camera* in terms of the Emergency Powers Act.

The Sherriff agreed, and the Inquiry which ended at 4.30pm; was held in private.

At the time of the accident it was understood that the explosion was caused by a German mine, previously thought to have been rendered harmless, which had been on exhibition in a Nairn High Street shop window during Nairn’s War Weapons Week, and had been collected for disposal by the burgh scavengers.

On enquiry at the Sherriff Clerk’s office the next day, the *Telegraph* was informed that no instructions had been received to permit even the publication of the finding of the Inquiry.’

Reported in the *Nairnshire Telegraph* of 9th December 1941 of the following:

‘Naval Ratings Failed to Render “Mine” Harmless – Court Finding on Nairn Explosion Tragedy – Workmen Met Death While at Industrial Employment – That no sufficient instructions were given to the Chief Petty Officer as to how to carry out the destruction of an enemy conical float which caused the death of two Nairn burgh workmen on September 20 was part of the finding at the Public Inquiry held at Nairn on November 11. The float had been exploded by Naval ratings acting on instructions, but the explosion did not succeed in rendering the float harmless.

Sherriff-Substitute Hamilton Grierson found that about 12.20pm on Saturday, 20th September, 1941, in the harness room of the stables at Nairn occupied by the Burgh of Nairn Cleansing Department, John Chisholm and Walter Graham Smith, while engaged in their industrial employment as scavengers with the Burgh, were dismantling a quantity of brass from a piece of salvaged metal which had been received in the course of collection of burgh refuse by Walter Graham Smith earlier that day, an explosion occurred whereby both men were instantaneously killed.

The cause of death in each case was shock resulting from severe injuries caused by a powerful explosive. The piece of salvaged metal consisted of parts of an enemy conical float which had been washed ashore on the North-East coast.

The float had been exploded by Naval ratings acting on instructions but the explosion did not succeed in rendering the float harmless.

Thereafter the float had been exhibited to the public in Nairn during the War Weapons Week of 23rd to 30th August last. On the 20th of September the float was given to Walter Graham Smith as scrap metal, and was then in a highly dangerous condition if handled or touched. The float was being handled by John Chisholm and Walter Graham Smith when it exploded, thereby causing their deaths.

The Sherriff further found that no sufficient full and elaborate instructions had been given to the Chief Petty Officer as to how to carry out the destruction of the conical float.

It will be remembered that the Inquiry was held in camera, and that on enquiry next day the *Telegraph* was informed at the Sherriff Clerk's office that no instructions had been received to permit even the publication of the finding. Feeling that the suppression of the finding of a Court was unusual, the *Telegraph* caused enquiries to be made from which it now appears that there is no objection to publication.'

Reported in the *Nairnshire Telegraph* of 20th October 1942 of the following:

'Admiralty Pay Cost of Repair to Burgh Stable – Sequel to Mine Explosion 13 Months ago – News that the Admiralty had forwarded £174 in payment of the cost of repairing the Burgh Stable, which was damaged a year last September when a German conical float exploded in the premises was given at Nairn Town Council meeting last week.

It was stated that this payment was probably the outcome of an interview which Council representatives had with the Hon James Stuart, M.P; when he visited Nairn recently. The council expressed the hope that the claims on behalf of the widows of the two burgh workmen, who lost their lives as a result of the explosion, would also be settled soon.

It will be recalled that at an public inquiry into the reason for the explosion the Sherriff stated that no sufficient instructions had been given to the Chief Petty Officer as how to carry out the destruction of the conical float. The float had been exploded by Naval ratings acting on instructions, but the explosion, did not succeed in rendering it harmless.'

Moray Miscellany

Contributed by Stuart Farrell

Elgin Courant 24 June 1836

Notice to Creditors

All those to whom William Mackie, Merchant in Rothes, was indebted, who have not yet transmitted their claims to John Forsyth, Shoemaker in Rothes, Trustee on the Estate, are requested to do so within one month from this date, otherwise they will be cut out of any share of the funds collected from the Estate of William Mackie, to be immediately thereafter divided, and all those still indebted to William Mackie, are required to pay their Accounts to the said John Forsyth, without delay, to avoid prosecution. (Not to be repeated)

Rothes, 15th June 1836.

Elgin Courant 12 Feb 1836

Notice

To the Creditors of Mr John Brander, sometime Tacksman of Cloves, in the Parish of Alves and County of Elgin.

The Trustees of Mr Brander hereby intimate that they are now prepared to make a final division of the remaining funds from the estate, and request that any additional claims of such there my be lodged with Grigor & Young, Writers in Elgin, within three weeks from this date; with certification to all creditors failing to comply with this requisition that they will be excluded from any share in the said funds then to be divided.
Elgin 28th Jany 1836.

Forres Episcopal Church Baptisms 1883-1887

Contributed by Stuart Farrell

Trigg, Maria Bapt 21 Jan 1883
Thomas C & Mary Trigg, Forres, Railway Porter,
Late Private
79th Highlanders

Burton, Margaret Elise Bapt 18 Feb 1883
Joseph & Mary Burton, Forres, Private 21st
Hussars

Ireland, James Clemonds & Sarah Ireland, Belfast, Hawker	Bapt 1 May 1883	Grant, Jane Janet Grant, Brodie, Domestic Servant Born 16 Jul 1882 <i>Illegitimate</i>	Bapt 16 Aug 1885
Holmes, Louisa Thomas & Alice Holmes, 6 th Royal Warwickshire	Bapt 20 May 1883 Forres, Late Sergeant Born 9 May	Cameron, Mabel Gertrude John Fyvie & Florence Lydia Cameron, Hampstead, Draper (Post Carrier scored out)	Bapt 11 Aug 1886 Born 6 Apr 1880
Harris, Phobe Marshman Richard & Jane A Harris, Earnhill, Farmer	Bapt 15 Jul 1883	Pearson, Henry Hamilton Tom & Sarah Pearson, Forres, Organist Born 30 Jan 1886	Bapt 12 Sep 1886
Marshall, Frederic Joseph Andrew Percy & Mary Jane Marshall, London, Inland Revenue	Bapt 30 Sep 1883	Cameron, Alexander Margaret Cameron, Forres, Domestic Servant Born 11 Nov 1885 <i>Illegitimate</i>	Bapt 24 Oct 1886
Clarke, Jessie Catherine Clarke, Forres, Field Labourer <i>Illegitimate</i>	Bapt 27 Jan 1884	Sinclair, John John Sinclair & Margaret Moir, Forres, Wine Merchant	Bapt 12 Dec 1886 Born 6 Oct
Glass, Jemima Jemima Glass, Forres, Labourer <i>Illegitimate</i>	Bapt 27 Jan 1884	Ross, Jessie Peter & Elsie Ross, Nicolson Place Forres, Shoemaker	Bapt 30 Jan 1887 Born 25 Nov 1886
Ross, John Alexander Ebenezer & Jessie Ross, Forres, Mason Born 29 Dec 1883	Bapt 20 Apr 1884	McPhee, Donald William & Jemima McPhee, Dallas, Hawker Born 1 Apr 1887	Bapt 20 May 1887
Campbell, Alice Jane Jane Campbell & (James Grant Wine Merchant at Forres) Stewy Cottage Forres, Lodging House Keeper Born 25 Feb 1882 <i>Illegitimate</i>	Bapt 3 Aug 1884	Little, James James Little & Isabella Aitken, Alves, Ploughman Born 23 Nov 1886 <i>Illegitimate</i>	Bapt 26 May 1887
MacLean, James Ann MacLean, Dunedin Place Forres, Domestic Servant <i>Illegitimate</i>	Bapt 3 Aug 1884	McKenzie, Benjamin Farquharson Sarah McKenzie, Domestic Servant <i>Illegitimate</i>	Bapt 29 Jun 1887
MacLean, John Jane MacLean, Dunedin Place Forres, Servant <i>Illegitimate</i>	Bapt 3 Aug 1884	Munro, Mary Smyth Robert & Catharine Munro, Forres, Post Office Assistant	Bapt 24 Jul 1887
MacLean, Elspeth Ann MacLean, Dunedin Place Forres, Servant <i>Illegitimate</i>	Bapt 3 Aug 1884	Gardiner, Margaret Victoria James & Margaret Gardiner, Broom of Moy, Butler	Bapt 7 Aug 1887 Born 19 May 1887
Ross, Mary Ann Peter & Isabella Ross, Mosset Terrace Forres, Shoemaker	Bapt 21 Dec 1884 Born 8 Nov	Hendrie, Christina Shearer Mary Hendrie, Forres, Laundress <i>Illegitimate</i>	Bapt 27 Nov 1887 Born 13 Mar
Hopetoun, Henry Henry & Robina Hopetoun, Alves Close Forres, Grieve Died 3 Mar	Bapt 2 Mar 1885		
Fletcher, Maggie Eliza Mackenzie, Lawrence Farm Rafford, Dressmaker & Charles Fletcher, Journeyman Shoemaker <i>Illegitimate 4 weeks old</i>	Bapt 27 Jun 1885		

The next Newsletter will be published in December 2012. Will members please submit articles to the Editor:

newsletter@morayandnairnfhs.co.uk