



Moray & Nairn Family History Society

NEWSLETTER

Edition 13

December 2012

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

MNFHS Chairman's Report

It has been encouraging to see the increasing number of people visiting the MNFHS Website, especially during October and November, and in fact in November the number of monthly visitors passed the 1,000 mark for the first time. The website continues to be very informative, and this no doubt contributes considerably to its increasing popularity.

Despite everything that the Scottish weather has thrown at us over the past 18 months, and the numerous cancellations it has caused, thanks to the dedicated work of Stuart and his team of volunteers the Monumental Inscriptions for Auldearn parish are now in print, an impressive 122 pages.

Membership seems to be maintained at a fairly constant level, and, although many FHS all across the country suffered a decline in membership during 2011 and 2012, every group seems to have survived well, and MNFHS, in common with many of the smaller FHS, has been less affected by this general decline.

Bruce B Bishop

Contacts: Chairman: Bruce B Bishop

Secretary: Mary Evans

Treasurer & Webmaster: Doug Stewart

Membership Renewals

If you have yet to renew your membership of the Moray & Nairn FHS, could you please do so before the end of Dec to help us for the AGM.

Scottish Association of Family History Societies Conference

The annual SAFHS conference is to be held on Saturday 11th May 2013 in Galashiels with the topic of the conference to be Migration and Scotland. Tickets for delegates are £15.

See

www.bordersfhs.org.uk/BFHSConference.asp

or see www.safhs.org.uk

AGM

The Moray & Nairn Family History Society AGM will take place at Nairn Community Centre at 2pm on Saturday the 26th January 2013 – all members are welcome to attend.

MNFHS Publications

New Publication

Auldearn Churchyard Monumental Inscriptions

Finally completed and newly returned from the Printers. Included are the inscriptions from around the church, Victorian cemetery and later 1970's extensions. With plans noting location of each individual stone.

122 Pages, indexed. £6.

ISBN 978-0-9561750-7-6

P & P costs on application.

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

Moray Miscellany

The Loss of the Fishermen of Stotfield Christmas Day, Thursday 25th December 1806

Stotfield, now a part of Lossiemouth, was a very different place in 1806. Branderburgh had not yet been built, and the village of Stotfield was separated from Lossiemouth by the Coulard Hill and its quarries. The road out of Stotfield followed the line of what is now Tulloch's Brae, joining the road leading from Lossiemouth to Elgin by way of Oakenhead, Caysbriggs and Pitgaveny.

The village of Stotfield consisted of a few rows of cottages set with their backs to the sea, the survivors of which can still be seen in the old Paradise Row, whilst the small sandy bay in the shelter of the Hythe Rock formed a natural harbour for the fishing boats. A few villas had already been erected along the coast as summer residences for some of the more prosperous businessmen of Elgin, so that they could take advantage of what is now the west beach of Lossiemouth. The lighthouse at Covesea had not been built by this time.

The morning of Christmas Day, Thursday 25th December 1806 dawned calm and fair, and boats from most of the fishing villages along the Moray Firth put to sea. This included the complete fishing fleet of Stotfield, three boats crewed by twenty-one men, who set to sea early in the morning. This was the whole male population of the village apart from three elderly fishermen who were now too old to go to sea, and three boys who were too young to go to the fishing.

The fishing grounds were just a few miles off the coast, outside the Halliman Skerries, and the boats were quite small undecked open vessels, with only a low rail for the protection of the fishermen. They could easily be pulled up onto a sheltered beach, but provided little protection for the men and were easily swamped in even a moderately rough sea.

By about noon the fishermen were returning to shore, and were in sight of their families waiting on the beach, when, according to contemporary reports "a violent and tremendous hurricane came from the West and Southwest". Mountainous seas broke over their boats, and despite the best efforts of the men to row back to the Hythe at Stotfield, the boats were carried down the Firth and into the open sea. Neither boats nor men were ever seen again.

The storm affected the whole of the Moray Firth, and boats from Avoch on the Black Isle and from Rottenslough in the parish of Rathven were also lost, and a boat was overturned in Burghead Harbour with the loss of three lives.

In Stotfield 17 widows and 47 children were left unprovided for, and, with two of the wives being pregnant at the time, this made a total of 49 fatherless children, together with numerous aged parents and relatives who were also dependant on the support of the fishermen. Out of the 21 men no less than 10 bore the surname Edward, and were all closely related as fathers, sons, brothers, uncles and nephews. Because of the common practice of intermarriage within these fishing villages many of the womenfolk had lost more than just a husband.

It soon became obvious that a purely local collection would not raise sufficient aid for these families, and the minister of the parish of Drainie sent appeals for subscriptions as far afield as Aberdeen, Edinburgh and London, and a committee was established to manage the fund. Extracts from the 'Minutes of the Managers of the Stotfield and Burghead Widows Fund' are reproduced here, and give a very complete list of the victims of the disaster and their dependants.

The Setting-up of the Widows Fund

The following folios are reproduced verbatim from 'The Register of the Proceedings of the Managers of the Stotfield and Burghead Widows Fund 1807 - 1842'. (National Archives of Scotland, Edinburgh, Drainie Kirk Session Minute Books CH2/348/11)

"fl. This charitable institution took its rise from a very calamitous event that fell the Fishing Village of Stotfield in the parish of Drainie near Elgin on Thursday 25th December 1806. The morning of that day being very calm and favourable most of the fishing boats in the Moray Firth went to sea; and among others the boats of Stotfield, the crews of these being all the seamen belonging to the place, excepting three superannuated infirm men who had given over the business of fishing, and a few boys too young to ingadge in it, - After having finished there process of fishing and while on there return home with the fruits of there industry, these unfortunate people were about noon overtaken by such a violent and tremendous hurricane from W and SW that after there utmost exertions none of them were able to regain the shore, and being driven before the wind, down the firth, neither men nor boats were ever seen or heard of afterwards!!!. This dreadful gale continued with unabated fury for about four hours

and then the wind changing to the N gradually subsided.

f2. By this melancholy disaster no less than twenty one seamen lost their lives, leaving seventeen widows and forty seven children, unprovided for to bewail their untimely fate, besides aged Parents and other relatives all depending for there support in the labouring of the deceased.

<u>No</u>	<u>Names of Seamen Lost</u>
<u>1st Boat</u>	
1	Joseph Young, Senior, Skipper
2	Joseph Young, Junior, son to ditto
3	Alex. Young, also son to Joseph Young
4	William McLeod, Elder
5	John McLeod, son to ditto
6	Alex. Edward, Junior
7	Robt. Edward, brother to ditto
<u>2nd Boat</u>	
8	Alex. Edward, Skipper
9	William Edward, Junior, son to ditto
10	William Edward, Senior, brother to the Skipper
11	John Edward, son to "Little" John Edward
12	William Baikie
13	James Edward, Boatswain
14	Jamie Edward, son to ditto
<u>3rd Boat</u>	
15	James Mitchell, Skipper
16	William Crocket
17	John Young
18	John Edward, Junior, "Fixie"
19	Alex. Main from Nairn
20	James McLeod from Nairn
21	John Edward, Senior

f3. The numbers in parentheses in the following lists appear to relate to the numbering in the list above;

<u>No</u>	<u>Names of Widows</u> <u>Daughters</u>	<u>Sons</u> <u>Losses sustained in</u> <u>their families</u>
1	Margt. Meals (Mrs Young)	5 Lost husband and her sons (2,3) Bachelor Bachelor
2	Janet McQueen (Mrs McLeod)	1 5 Lost husband and son (5)
3	Elspet Edward	

	(Mrs McLeod)	2	5
	Lost husband and father-in-law		
4	Margt. Cooper (Mrs Edward)	2	1
	Lost husband and brother-in-law		
5	Anne Garden (Mrs Edward)	1	1
	ditto		
6	Janet Edward (Mrs Edward)	1	1
	Lost husband and son (9)		
7	Jean Findlay jnr (Mrs Edward)	1	3
	Lost husband and nephew		
8	Jean Findlay snr. (Mrs Edward)	1	1
	Lost husband		
9	Isobel Findlay (Mrs Edward)	1	1
	ditto		
	Widower		
10	Christn. Mitchell (Mrs Edward)	1	3
	Lost husband and son (14)		
	Bachelor		
11	Janet Meals (Mrs Mitchell)	4	1
	Lost husband		
12	Janet Young (Mrs Crocket)	2	2
	Lost husband and brother (17)		
13	Margt. Edward (Mrs Young)	2	3
	Lost husband and brother (21)		
14	Margt. Dick (Mrs Edward)	1	1
	Lost husband		
15	Margaret Mitchell (Mrs Main)	1	2
	Lost husband and brother (15)		
16	Margt. Edward youngest (Mrs McLeod)	2	3
	Lost husband and brother (18)		
17	Margt. Edward senior (Mrs Edward)	2	3
	Lost husband and two brothers (8,10)		

f4. Besides the children annex'd there were three;

1. Jean McLeod, daughter of William McLeod (No 4) married to Alexr Maine, seaman in Nairn
2. Robt. Mitchell, son of Jamie Mitchell, Skipper (No 15) sailor on board the 'Fame' belonging to Findhorn
3. Wm. Baikie, son of William Baikie (No 12) sailor on board a brig belonging to Nairn

Two children have also been born since 25th December 1806 by widows left pregnant, viz;

1. Alex Edward, son of Alex Edward (No 6) by Margaret Cooper

2. Margt Edward, daughter of John Edward, "Fixie" (No 18) by Margaret Dick

f5. List of those dependent relatives, besides widows and children, and requiring either occasional or permanent assistance.

1. John Edward senior, father of John Edward jnr, (No 11), long bedridden, since dead.
2. Robert Mitchell, superannuated seaman, father of James Mitchell (No 15).
3. Alex. Edward, old skipper, uncle to Alex and Rbt. Edwards (No 6,7).
4. Margaret McQueen, mother of John Young (17), removed with her daughter Janet Young (No16)
to Buckie.
5. Christian Edward, aunt and Guardian to William Baikies orphan children (No 12)
6. Jean Edward, mother of John Edward junior "Fixie" (No 18)
7. Isobel Innes, aunt to Alex. and Robert Edwards (No 6,7)
8. Margaret Robertson, stepmother to James Edward, Boatswain (No 13).

f6. The unexpected loss of so many useful and important lives, and the number of persons involved in consequence in the deepest misery excised in a high degree the regret and commiseration of the country, and it was proposed by some humane Gentlemen living in the neighbourhood that a Subscription and Collection should be set on foot, with all convenient speed for the relief of those distressed families, and after sundry conferences on the subject this measure was at last fully resolved.

But the people of Stotfield were not the only sufferers on this occasion, a boat was that same day overset in the harbour of Burghead, in the adjoining parish of Duffus, and three of the crew perished leaving three widows and six children, as under;

Seamens Names Widows No of
Children

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---|
| 1. James Jaffrey | Isobel Shaw | 5 |
| 2. Hugh Roy | Jean Logie | - |
| 3. William Edward | Isobel Shaw snr. | 1 |

On considering the circumstances of the above destitute families in Burghead, it was agreed that they should be admitted to participate in the benefits arising from the proposed Subscription and Collection, not only on account of the similarity of there situation, but to prevent two separate (f7.) applications for public aid, and that the money to be thus raised should be divided

between the sufferers in Stotfield and Burghead in proportion to the number of distressed Seamen's families to be provided for in each place being eighteen in Stotfield and three in Burghead, - that is to say that one seventh part of the money collected should be applied to the sufferers in Burghead and the remainder to those in Stotfield.

The subscription paper was drawn up, and it was agreed that the money should be lodged in the hands of James Milne, Esq., agent for the Aberdeen Banking Company in Elgin.

f8. The Managers of the fund were listed as;

Drainey

1. John Brander Esq. of Pitgaveny
 2. Mr George Watson, Ardivot
 3. Revd. Mr Lewis Gordon, Minr of Drainey
 4. Mr Wm. Reid, Merchant in Lossiemouth
- Elgin
5. James McAndrew, Esq.
 6. Alexander Brander, Esq.
 7. Revd. William Gordon, Minister of Elgin
 8. Mr John Jack, Merchant Burghead
 9. Sir Archibald Dunbar, Bart.
 10. William Young Esq., of Inverugie
 11. Mr Donald Smith, Factor, Gordonstown
 12. Revd. John Gordon, Minister of Duffus

f9. The managers were restrained from applying to the towns of Cullen and Banff to the eastward, and Inverness and Fortrose to the westward, as the same unfortunate storm had proved fatal to a boat crew of seven men at Rottenslough in the neighbourhood of the former towns, and to another of the same number at Avoch in the neighbourhood of the latter.

Besides in addition to the former disasters of the winter, on the 26th February another boat belonging to Pettie was driven on shore at Spey's Bay near the Black Hill with two dead men on board, lashed to the timbers, the remainder of the crew having perished at sea.

f10 – f24 give details of the collections and its disbursement.

f25. Total raised by Subscription and Collection £1359/14/2d".

The Widows Fund and its Distribution

The total amount raised by the fund seems to vary according to different sources. The Minutes quoted above list the total sum as £1359/14/2d, whilst the memorial tablet set up in Drainie Kirk

mentions a figure of £1152/2/3d, and Agnes Keith (The Parish of Drainie and Lossiemouth, private publication, Lossiemouth 1975) quotes a final total figure from all sources of £1426/12/4d.

The first distribution of money was made on 12th March 1807, and payments were made three times a year, being £1 to each widow and 10 shillings to each child and elderly relative, giving a total of £3 a year to every widow and £1/10/0d to each child or elderly relative. During the famine of 1808 the payments were modified, with four distributions of meal and two of money. From 1809 to 1814 the pattern of three payments per year was resumed, these being made in February, June and October.

From 1814 the frequency of payments was reduced to two each year, the widows still receiving £3 each year, but the children, who were now by this time growing up and providing income for the family, had their total payments reduced to 23 shillings a year. By 1822 the youngest child recipient reached the age of 14, and ceased to be a charge on the fund, but sixteen people remained on the register, being 14 widows, one elderly man and a woman who received a small fee for looking after the sick and the elderly.

By 1833 the fund was running down, and the payment to the widows was only made once each year, in October, being by this time reduced to £1/10d. This idea of only one payment a year proved to be unpopular with the recipients, and the managers of the fund reverted to the system of two payments, in May and October, until the fund was finally exhausted in 1842 and was wound up.

The final page in the book of the Stotfield Charity Fund reads:
“Elgin 7th June 1842. At a meeting of the Trustees of the Stotfield Widow’s Fund held here this day, Present, the Revd, Dr. Rose of Drainie and John Jack, Elgin, and finding that the fund is drawing to a close, their remaining only a ballance of eight pounds and ten pence, in the hands of the British Linen Co. It was agreed to divide the whole of this day’s distribution amongst the Survivors of those having an interest therein, so as finally to wind up, and close the concern.

The five surviving widows each received £1/10/0d, and the remaining 10/10d was given to a woman whose father had been lost in the disaster and who had been in very poor health for many years. The names of these five surviving widows are given as;

Jean Findlay (Mrs William Edward)
Elspet Edward (Mrs John McLeod)
Margaret Edward (Mrs John Young)

Margaret Cooper (Mrs Alex. Edward)
Christian Mitchell (Mrs James Edward).

The Meteorological Aspects of the Disaster

In 1806 very few records of the weather were being kept, and in this area it would appear that only Gordon Castle, Innes House and the Manse of Boharm were taking regular readings. Only the latter record has so far been traced.

From an analysis of this record it would appear that December 1806 was characterized by a series of Atlantic depressions crossing Scotland. This would have made it difficult for the fishermen to put to sea on a regular basis, and they would have been obliged to take advantage of whatever weather window presented itself. Although on the morning of the 25th of December 1806 the wind may have been light, they would almost certainly have been aware that the thickening frontal cloud moving in from the west indicated that a change was on the way, which would have limited the time they were able to spend at the fishing.

This depression, however, seems to have been more intense than the earlier ones, and was probably accelerating and deepening rapidly, the consequences of which caught them unawares.

At 9 a.m. on the 24th December the minister at Boharm recorded that the skies were fair, with a SW wind, a temperature of 42° Fahrenheit, and a barometer reading of 29.51 inches (1001.2 mb). On the morning of the 25th the skies were still fair, the wind still in the SW, the temperature had risen to an unseasonable 54° F, but the pressure had ominously fallen to 28.77 inches (976.1 mb). This fall of 25 mb overnight would have indicated the approach of a deepening area of low pressure, but it is unlikely that the fishermen of Stotfield had the benefits of a barometer to give them this advance warning.

The depression crossed the Moray Firth during the afternoon of Christmas Day, and by 3 p.m. the temperature at Boharm had suddenly plummeted to 39° F, and was to fall still further during the evening. By the morning of the 26th the wind was NW’ly with snow falling, the temperature stood at 36° F, and the barometer had risen just as rapidly as it had fallen, standing at 29.52 inches (1001.4 Mb).

Postscript

To quote again from Agnes Keith, writing in 1975; “Fishing is no longer carried on from the little harbour of Stotfield, and the story of the Stotfield disaster has passed into history. But the

echo lingers on. To this day no Lossiemouth fisherman will put to sea on Christmas Day.

In 2005 the fishing industry in Lossiemouth is no more, but the memory of those Stotfield fishermen remains in the haunting words of the song about the disaster, written by Trevor Foster, which was so often performed at the Lossiemouth Folk Club in the Beach Bar overlooking the Hythe of Stotfield, from where the fishermen has sailed to their death so many years before.

Contributed by Bruce B Bishop from 'A Moray Miscellany, some short essays on local history' (2005). ISBN 0-9549624-4-3

Members Interests

My wife's mother, Lena Guidi, was adopted by the Glasgow Parish Poor Law Guardians age 4 in 1917 following the conviction of her mother for child cruelty. She was boarded out by the Guardians to Sister Lydia at the RC Convent, Elgin - i.e. the Greyfriars Convent of Mercy in Abbey Street. At the same time she was given a new name, Ellen McQuade. She remained under the Sisters care until she was 15. She grew up in the convent until she was 12, then was boarded out in Tomintoul with a Miss Davies while remaining attached to the Sisters in the small daughter convent there. After some domestic service training in the Whitevale Hostel in Glasgow, I believe also run by the Sisters of Mercy, she was sent to a hostel run by the Daughters of Charity of St Vincent de Paul in Willesden Lane, London, from where she worked for a family in Willesden. She remained close to the Sisters in London for the rest of her life.

I'd be interested in any stories of children in the Greyfriars Convent. When searching for an explanation of the new name she was given when she was placed in Elgin, I discovered that one of the Sisters of that Convent was born Ellen McQuade and is so named in census returns and her death certificate. It would be satisfying to discover another case that would confirm this was the practice.

John Butchart

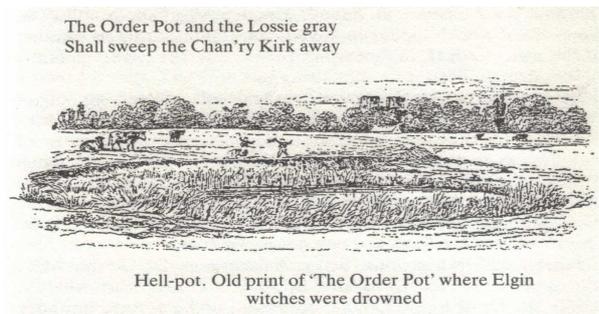
The following article reflects the article in our last newsletter on the last hanging in Elgin.

Moray Miscellany

Elgin and William Noble

Blood Money - Around the same time (1789) Elgin Town Council was unable to fill the position of hangman despite having advertised in the local press. The post had its attractions: it was a sinecure and there had not been an execution in the cathedral city within living memory; among the perks were a free house and two acres of land.

Devils Brews - In the ancient city of Elgin witches were swallowed by the waters of a deep, dark and reef-fringed pool east of the ruined cathedral, burned by the Wolf of Badenoch in 1390. The 'Order Pot' - the name is thought to be a corruption of 'Ordeal' - was used to test witches up to 1560. Earlier this century a headstone was erected to mark the grim spot, which in bygone days gave rise to a quaint prophecy linking the Pot, the River Lossie and Elgin Cathedral.



An old account describes the ordeal of a suspected witch, Marjory Bisset, as she was dragged through the dirt to the Elgin Order Pot, crying: 'Pity! Pity!' She presented a pathetic figure, with her grey hair hanging loose and the jeers of the crowd ringing in her ears.

Master Wiseman, a clerk, who had given evidence at her trial, spoke up for Bisset, describing her as 'peaceable and unoffending'. She was a respectable widow, he said, who was not guilty of gossiping or spreading slander. He challenged the assembly: 'What else have you to say against her?' His remarks angered the listeners, among whom were members of the clergy. Wiseman pressed for a reply. A friar repeated what had been alleged at Bisset's trial, that she had said her prayers backwards. Others reminded Wiseman that Bisset was responsible for infecting cattle. Her pleas of innocence in court were cut short when a leper from the nearby hospice pushed his way forward with a dramatic accusation. Holding up his 'wythered' hand and arm he claimed that his deformity was due to an ointment administered by Bisset to cure swelling. As the mob clamoured for action Bisset screamed that God had forsaken her and that she had meant only

good and not evil. Her claim that the ointment had been a gift from her husband, who had brought it home from abroad, was ignored. The mob yelled 'To Trial! To Trial!', as they dragged her to the pot and threw her in.

As the water engulfed her a great roar went up from the spectators, but when she rose again, there was silence. But when the doomed Marjorie Bisset 'went doune with ane bublinge noise' the final shout arose; 'To Satan's Kingdom she hath gone!' (The Elgin ritual would appear to have been a different interpretation of the water ordeal, in that when Bisset sank the crowd gleefully believed her guilty.)

Riotous Assembly – Scott might not have been the first public hangman to die at the hands of the public, but the authenticity of the other incident is doubtful. In 1833 the *Inverness Courier* reported that the Highland capital's own executioner had met a 'very untimely end' at the beginning of the nineteenth century: 'He had gone to Elgin on professional business, and was attacked on his return, about Forres, by a mob of mischievous boys and lads who maltreated him in so shameful a manner that he died on the spot. The most active of the mob were, however, very properly tried and transported.'

The incident is alleged to have happened in 1810, the year Alexander Gillan was hung in chains at Stynie Moor, but a report of his execution makes no mention of the hangman's fate. An old woman who witnessed a separate execution in Moray – that of William Noble, a deserter, hanged in front of Elgin Tolbooth in May 1834 – told a local author that 'the hangman was afterwards set upon by the soutars (shoemakers), who chased him out of the town, prodding him with their awls'. The hangman waded across the River Lossie above the Haugh, giving the spot the name of 'Hangman's Ford', and was so maltreated he died near Forres, where roadmen found his body in a drain 'and just covered him up'. The old woman may have confused the two incidents, but her memory of Noble's execution was perfectly lucid as she recalled 'seeing a crowd about the jail, and a man in a nightcap coming out of a window', which led on to the scaffold.

Contributed by Doug Stewart

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

Forres Episcopal Church Baptisms 1888-1896

Henderson, Catherine McKinnon apt 5 Feb 1888
Elizabeth Henderson, Balfour Castle Perth,
Laundress Born 24 Jul 1886
Illegitimate

Campbell, Helen Johnston Dufrind
Bapt 19 Feb 1888
David & Margaret Campbell, Station Road
Forres, Coachman

McDonald, Mary Ann Bapt 29 Jul 1888
Ann McDonald, widow, Mundole Forres, Field
Worker Born 28 Feb
Illegitimate

Grant, Shychie Corbet Plasrden
Bapt 12 Sep 1888
George & Isabella Grant, The Greeshop Forres,
Magistrate & Born 7 Aug
Collector Indian Civil Service

Tulloch, William Bapt 18 Nov 1888
James & Flora Tulloch, Batchan Street Forres,
Hawker Born Aug 1885

Tulloch, Daniel Bapt 18 Nov 1888
James & Flora Tulloch, Batchan Street Forres,
Hawker

MacNeil, Anna MacDonald Bapt 7 Jan 1889
Alves, Farm Labourer

Dogherty, Walter Bapt 17 Feb 1889
Dingwall, Slater

Bonnyman, Jessie Bapt 31 Mar 1889
Alexander & Rebekah Bonnyman, Forres,
Cab-Driver Born 28 Dec 1888

Fraser, Isabella Bapt 31 Mar 1889
Isabella Fraser, North Batchen Forres, Field
Worker
14 years old Illegitimate

MacLean, Annabella Bapt 21 Apr 1889
Jane MacLean, Burnside, General Work
Born 13 Dec 1884 *Illegitimate*

Horne, James Kenneth Bapt 31 May 1899
Edward William & Margory Horne, Stirkoke
Wick, Proprietor of Stirkoke
At Burgie

Gardiner, George Frederic Bapt 28 Jul 1889
James & Margaret Gardiner, Moy, Butler
Born 16 Apr

Brahan, John Bapt 12 Apr 1890
Robbs Close High St, Coachman

Hendry, David Bapt 25 May 1890
David Hendry & Anne McDonald, High St
Forres, Domestic Born 6 Apr 1890
Servant *Illegitimate*

Ayton, Flora Bapt 10 Feb 1891
James Ayton & Frances Chambers, Forres,
Table-maid Born 14 Jan 1891
Illegitimate

Fraser, Mhairi Bapt 19 Mar 1891
Thomas & Harriet H Fraser, Moy House, Planter

Leitch, Ronald Andrew Bapt 7 Jun 1891
William Garden & Isabella Marion Riach Leitch,
High St Forres, Born 25 Mar 1891
Draper

Brown, Frederic William Bapt 25 Jun 1891
David Campbell & Jessie Walker Brown, British
Linen Born 1 Jun 1891
Company's Bank, Banker

Williamson, Margaret Bapt 7 Feb 1892
Peter & Jane Williamson, 7 Urquhart St Forres,
Hawker Born 28 Dec 1891

Williamson, Margaret Bapt 20 Mar 1892
William & Anne Williamson, 3 Urquhart St
Forres, Horse Born 20 Feb 1892
Dealer (Hawker scored out)

Ross, John Charles Bapt 3 Apr 1892
Peter & Isabella Ross, Urquhart St Forres,
Shoemaker

Russell, James Maconnache Bapt 3 Apr 1892
Charlotte Russell, Ardersier, Domestic Servant
Illegitimate

Gordon-Cuming, Elma Bapt 24 Apr 1892
William Gordon & Florence Josephina
Gordon-Cumming, Altyre, Landed Proprietor

Barron, Catherine Isabella Bapt 17 Jul 1892
David Donald & Jane Ann Barron, Dufftown,
Excise Officer Born 25 Apr 1892

Leitch, Muriel May Bapt 8 Sep 1892
William Garden & Isabella Mann Riach Leitch,
High St Forres, Draper Born 8 Jul 1892

Williamson, Robert Bapt 3 May 1893
Thomas & Maggie Williamson, Urquhart St
Forres, Horse Dealer

Walton, Victor George Bapt 14 May 1893
George Edward & Bessie Jane Walton, Findhorn
House, Coachman

Murdoch, Maggie Bapt 17 Sep 1893
Thomas & Margaret Murdoch, High St Forres,
Tailor Born 19 Jan 1876

Cameron, Jessie Main Bapt 21 Jan 1894
Margaret Cameron, High St Forres, Domestic
Servant Born 8 Oct 1893
Illegitimate

Craig, Charlotte Bapt 26 Aug 1894
Thomas & Jane Craig, High St Forres, Newsagent
Born 24 Jul 1894

Mathieson, Alexander Bapt 26 Aug 1894
Isabella Mathieson, Ernhill, Farm Servant
Illegitimate

Walton, Winifred Mary Vinicombe
Bapt 16 Dec 1894
George Edward & Bessie Jane Walton, Findhorn
House, Coachman

Williamson, Charlotte Bapt 10 Feb 1895
James & Isabella Williamson, Urquhart St Forres,
Hawker Born 18 Nov 1894

Simpson, Robert Bapt 17 Feb 1895
Isabella Scott & Robert Simpson, Pluscarden,
Domestic Servant Born 18 Dec 1894
Illegitimate

Barron, John Parkhouse Bapt 2 Jul 1895
David Donald & Jane Anne Barron, Dufftown,
Excise Officer
In Private in Findhorn

Ross, Richard James Bapt 4 Aug 1895
Peter & Isabella Ross, 189 High St Forres,
Shoemaker

Williamson, Margaret Bapt 19 Jan 1896
Thomas & Margaret Williamson, North Back St
Forres, Horse Born 3 Dec 1895
Dealer

Sellwood, Esther Maud Bapt 26 Jul 1896
Richard & Flora Sellwood, Findhorn, Coachman
Born 21 May 1896

Young, Finella Louisa Bapt 29 Nov 1896
Alexander & Janet Young, Forres, Banker

The next Newsletter will be published in March 2013. Will members please submit articles to the Editor: newsletter@morayandnairnfhs.co.uk