



Moray & Nairn Family History Society

# NEWSLETTER

Edition 26

February 2017

**W**elcome to the latest edition of the Moray & Nairn FHS Newsletter.

## MNFHS Chairman's Report

As I send this out the Moray and Nairn Family History Society is 8 years old – and I would like to thank all our members and Committee for their continued support – Thank you.

This year in April we will be attending the 28th SAFHS Annual Conference and Fair at The Bay Hotel, Burntisland Road, Kinghorn, Fife on 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2017. See SAFHS web page for details.

This year publications will be Lhanbryde – everything you wanted to know – details of the men on the war memorial from both world wars, the Parish Poor Register (which follows on our recent work on Elgin Poor Register) and the burial register of the Parish – what more could you ask for! Later this year we will producing baptisms from Forres Free Church.

As I often mention, I would welcome any comments for future publications or material that we can use in our newsletter or on our web page.

Stuart Farrell, Chairman

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The next Newsletter will be published in July 2017. Will members please submit articles to the Editor: [newsletter@morayandnairnfhs.co.uk](mailto:newsletter@morayandnairnfhs.co.uk)

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**Secretary:** Mary Evans

**Treasurer & Webmaster:** Doug Stewart

## MNFHS Publication

**Available Now!**

### *Lhanbryde*

*Details of the names from the War Memorial with newspaper extracts etc; Poor Register of the Parish 1845-1905 giving details of payments, family, circumstances and even dates of death and Lhanbryde Burial Register 1895-1954.*

126 pages, ISBN - 978-1-909887-14-5

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## Special Offer to Members!

### *Elgin Poor Registers*

*This is a complete transcription of each pauper in the Elgin Poor Register, giving details of payments, family, circumstances and even dates of death.*

#### *Part One – 1845-1871*

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## Moray Miscellany

### The College of Elgin

The history of Elgin Cathedral has already been documented by many distinguished researchers. It is the area around the Cathedral, the *Precincts*, the *Chanonry* or the *College of Elgin*, which is now the focus of attention. The area will, for the purposes of this research, be referred to as the College. To quote McKean (McKean. C. Moray, An Illustrated Architectural Guide. Edinburgh 1987) "The Bishop of Moray was king in his own city, and, being one of the most powerful prelates in Scotland, had the Chanonry enclosed with a wall.... over half a mile in circuit". This, rather than the Burgh to the west, may have been the original 'City of Elgin'.

The College, containing the Cathedral, Chapter House, and the manses and dwellings of many of the church dignitaries, was enclosed by a Curtain Wall which was generally about 12 feet (3.7m) high and some 6½ feet (2m) thick. It extended from the River Lossie at the Pans Port, (also variously known as the East Gate, the Bishop's Gate, the Water Yett etc.) to the main road between Elgin and Fochabers. The wall then turned westward along the northern side of the road, broken by the South Gate at the end of what is now King Street. It continued from this gate to the Little Cross, where the West Gate was situated. The wall turned northwards until it reached the North Back Passage of the town, at which point it then turned eastwards, broken by the North Gate, until it again reached the River Lossie some 300 yards north of Pans Port. The North Gate gave access to the track to the ford and footbridge at Deans Haugh, leading eventually to the Bishops Palace and the harbour at Spynie.

This walled 'city' met with the Burgh of Elgin at the Little Cross, the finial of which may date from an earlier 1402 cross erected by Alexander MacDonald of the Isles in expiation of his sacrilege of the Cathedral. The pillar of the present cross dates from a rebuilding in 1733. The walls enclosed much of what are now Cooper Park, North and South College Streets, King Street and Cathedral Road. Within it lived the officers and dignitaries of the Cathedral, comprising eight dignitaries such as the Dean, Precentor, Chancellor, etc., 16 Canons, 22 Vicar's Choral and a similar number of Chaplains many of whom had livings elsewhere in the Diocese, such as at Duffus and Unthank. Within this curtain wall lay the Cathedral itself, together with the Chapter House, both enclosed by a smaller stone wall, outside which ran a roadway for the full

length of the perimeter of this central area. It is, however, the other buildings within the College, and their inhabitants, which are less well-documented.

Only one of the ports or gates into the College of Elgin has survived, this being the Pans Port, also known as the East Gate or the Water Yett. The port itself is in a fair state of preservation, having been restored in 1857. The groove or *chase* for the lifting of the portcullis is still visible in the wall of the broad, pointed Gothic arch flanked by arrow loops. The structure, in its original form, must have been at least one storey higher, to house the mechanism for raising and lowering the portcullis. Only a few small fragments of the Precinct Wall remain, most notably the section adjoining the Pans Port. The back wall of No 36 South College Street is also part of the Precinct Wall, and there is also one other short fragment to the southwest. All other traces of the wall or the gates have now disappeared.

Outside the walls of the College lay the crofts, generally of about 2 acres each in extent, although some may have been larger, covering about 50 acres in total, and providing lands for the occupants of the manses within the walls, hence the names Deans Haugh, Moy Croft, Subchanters Croft, etc.

To the west of the central Cathedral area lay the Bishops Palace, and to the north were the Deans Manse (now North College), the Chancellors Manse, the Treasurers Manse, and the manses of the 'parsons' of Inverkeithny, Botarie and Croy. To the east, on either side of the road leading in from the Pans Port, were the Duthil Manse and the Subdeans Manse. In the southern part of the college lands were the Archdeacons Manse, (now South College), the Subchanters Manse, Duffus Manse, Unthank Manse and several others. On either side of the South Gate, where the road from the Cathedral met the road from Elgin to Fochabers, were the Manses of Moy and Advie. Immediately opposite, on the other side of the road to Fochabers, lay the Bede Houses.

The Bishop's House is immediately opposite the west end of Elgin Cathedral and was supposedly built by Bishop John Innes in about 1406 or 1407. It is also variously known as the Precentor's Manse, the Chantor's Manse or the Alves Manse, possibly showing changes of use and occupation over the centuries. The south wing was erected by Bishop Patrick Hepburn in 1557, shortly before the Reformation. Judging from its size, and also by the presence of the nearby Bishop's Palace at Spynie, it was probably only used by the Bishop as a temporary residence at times when he was

required to be at the Cathedral in connection with the business of the Diocese or at the great festivals of the church. Alexander Seton, Commendator of Pluscarden after the Reformation, and sometime Provost of Elgin, lived at the Bishop's House, and, according to Rampini, on being granted the title Earl of Dunfermline he renamed it Dunfermline House. The property fell into the hands of the Seafield family, and although much of the building was demolished in 1851, the decorative ruins were gifted to the Burgh of Elgin by Caroline, Countess-Dowager of Seafield in 1885. All that remains now is the ground floor of the south wing, and a tall narrow tower, with many heraldic panels and ornamented crowsteps. To the north of the Bishops House is the Deans Manse, now North College, built to an L-shaped plan in 1520. It is a substantial building which was modernised in 1858.

Following the perimeter road of the Cathedral around the north side were the Treasurer's Manse, Inverkeithny Manse, Botarie (Bodtery) Manse and Croy Manse, the latter being almost adjacent to the River Lossie at what is now the Brewery Bridge. None of these buildings have survived, and the new Biblical Garden occupies part of the lands on which these manses once stood.

To the east lay Duthill Manse whilst across the road leading to Pans Port was the Sub-Dean's Manse. Neither of these has survived, the remains of the Duthill Manse being demolished to make way for the Elgin Brewery in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Brewery was itself demolished in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The Sub-Dean's Manse seems to have also been known at various times as the Dallas or the Auldearn Manse.

To the south of the Cathedral itself lay the Archdeacon's Manse, (now South College), and part of the vaulted under-storey of this building is incorporated into what is otherwise a relatively modern house. Next door to this was the Sub-Chanter's Manse, also known at times as the Rafford or the Ardclach Manse. Duffus Manse, which survived into the 19<sup>th</sup> century, lay on the corner of the road leading from the Cathedral to the South Gate. Across the road from the Duffus Manse lay the Unthank Manse, which also survived into the mid – 19<sup>th</sup> century, with another manse next door to the southwest. This was probably Spynie Manse, which was set back from the street with a cobbled courtyard in front of it. There are indications that there were various other manses along either side of the road to the South Gate, which was flanked by the Advie and Moy Manses.

Among the dignitaries who occupied these

manses there was much diversity in both rank and in duties. The Dean was the head of the Chapter, and had responsibility for the running of the Cathedral and its College. All of the canons, vicars and chaplains associated with the cathedral were under his control. His responsibilities included not only the general smooth running of the Chapter, but also punishment of the delinquencies of the vicars and clerics, the installation of canons, he also conducted services in the cathedral in the absence of the bishop, and was treated with an honour and reverence awarded to none of the other dignitaries. All members of the choir, great and small, were obliged to bow to him in his stall as they entered or left the church, and no member of the choir was allowed to be absent from the College for even one night without the consent of the Dean. When he entered or passed through the choir or chapter house all of those present were obliged to stand, and services could not begin until he was seated in his stall.

Next to the Dean in rank came the Archdeacon, or Archdean as he was sometimes (inaccurately) titled in old charters and records. He was in practice the judge in the Episcopal Court. He had the right to delegate his legal duties to a deputy who was described as the Official.

The Precentor or Chanter was entrusted with the care of the whole of the music in the cathedral. He admitted members to the choir, instructed them and kept them in order. He was responsible for the care and maintenance of the valuable music books which were used. The sang-schule over which he presided as a rule afforded not only musical knowledge to the boys, but also a more general education, and after the Reformation many of the sang-schules in Scotland were converted into the grammar school for the Burgh.

The duties of the Chancellor were many and varied; he was rector of the theological school, and in charge of all of the preaching. He looked after the readers and servants and had custody of the Chapter seal, which was safely locked away in the Treasury under double locks. He was also responsible for all written communications and for the care of the theological library.

The Treasurer was responsible for the care of the ornaments and relics, the keeping of the clocks, provision of the necessary utensils and supplies for the smooth running of the establishment, the payments of wages, and a multitude of other tasks.

Each of these dignitaries had a deputy, and no doubt a fairly large staff to conduct the daily routine of the work. They were well-rewarded for

their efforts with the revenues they enjoyed from the lands in which they were invested by virtue of their offices (their temporality), and from the income they received from the church for the discharge of their duties (their spirituality).

The churches of the diocese provided income to the other canons, vicars and chaplains. Each had his own tithes, his 'maills and duties', his payments in kind, and his dues for conducting services in his own church. Certain churches, the common churches, were assigned to provide a general table allowance for the Chapter. There are identified as Artendol, Ferneway, Aberihacyn, Logykenny, Kyncardin, Abirmethy, Altre, Ewain and Brennath. The identity of some of these can only now be guessed at. The manses of the canons or vicars are identified as Kinnoir, Advie and Cromdale, Rhynie, Kingussie, Dipple, Spynie, Inverkeithny, Botarie, Croy, Duthill, Dallas, Auldearn, Rafford, Ardclach, Duffus, Moy, Unthank, and of course Elgin. These lists show the wide geographical power which the Chapter of the Cathedral of Elgin exerted.

There must have been many other smaller dwellings in the College, to house the servants of these men of the cloth, and the tradesmen and artisans who serviced them. Many of these people, especially in pre-Reformation times, were never identified by name, only the more prominent ones being mentioned in the records. After the Reformation, from 1560 onwards, things were to change. The Protestant Church wiped away much of the hierarchy of the Catholic regime, the cathedral was abandoned to the elements, and the manses of the vicars and canons gradually became adapted for secular use. The Protestant ministers lived in their manses, in their own parishes and near to their church. The Presbytery became responsible for the running of the church, and the status of the College of Elgin declined rapidly.

The cathedral gradually fell into ruin, but from the number of gardeners mentioned in the records it is obvious that the more substantial houses were put to good use as private dwellings. The isolation from the Burgh of Elgin, which had so dominated life prior to the Reformation, was now ended, and the people of the Burgh were free to live and work in the College. A gradual decline took place from the 17<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and the area, especially the cathedral grounds, became a dumping ground for the town. The narrow lanes of Lazarus Wynd and Weavers Close became home to all manner of artisans and tradesman, and it was not until the activities of John Shanks in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, in the clearing of the rubble and refuse from the area, that any semblance of dignity was again restored to the College of Elgin.

Some of the people who lived within the walls of the College of Elgin before the Reformation are identified as:

Chisholm	Bernard	1500	1513
Friar, died in 1513 aged 78			
Strang	John		1517
Priest and Glassmaker, died in 1517			
Reid	Robert		1528
Subdean of Elgin Cathedra			
Kyntor	John		1540
Musician (Musician) and Cantor			
Chayne	Archibald		1542
Chaplain			
Strang	Andrew		1545
Chaplain of Our Lady's Chapel at the Castle of Elgin			
Innes	John		1546
Prebendary of Elgin			
Hume	William	1549	1553
Chaplain			
Williamson	Donald		1549
Chaplain in the Cathedral			
Kar	James	1550	1552
Chaplain, teacher at the "Sang Schule"			
Gadderer	William	1551	1556
Scribe			
After the Reformation there is a much wider variety of names and occupations, but many of them still have a religious connotation, especially in the two or three decades following this massive disruption to religious life:			
Chrystie	Robert		1562
Prebendary of Elgin			
Cupar	John		1566
Indweller in the Colledge of Elgin			
Hepburn	George		1566
Prebendary of Elgin			
Innes	Walter	1570	1573
Flescher, Indweller in the Colledge of Elgin			
Winchester	Florens	1570	
Chaplain			

Blindschein Friar	Johne	1571		Mow Master of the "Sang Schule"	John	1603	
Hay Scribe	William	1571		Cumming the Colledge of Elgin	Alexander	1603	1604
Sinclair Chaplain	Alexander	1571		Cumming In the Colledge of Elgin	Isobel	1604	1609
Sinclair Son of Alexander Sinclair, above	Alexander	1571	1609	Johnstoun In the Colledge of Elgin, son of Isobell Cumming	Stephan	1606	
Thornton Chantor	James	1574		Sinclair Son of Alexander Sinclair in the Colledge of Elgin	Alexander	1609	
Blincher Friar	John	1575		Auld In the Colledge of Elgin, married William Rob	Margaret	1615	
Innes Gardener in the Colledge of Elgin	Walter	1581	1597	Innes Gardener in the Colledge of Elgin, husband of Marjory Ferguson	Thomas	1622	1626
Hay Wife of Walter Innes in the Colledge of Elgin	Christie	1588		Stevin In the Colledge of Elgin	Magie	1623	
Duff Gardener in the Colledge of Elgin	Thomas	1592	1597	Innes In the Colledge of Elgin	Elspe	1626	
Schand In the Colledge of Elgin	Janet	1592		Mitchell In the Colledge of Elgin	James	1630	
Leslie In College of Elgin	John	1596	1598	Johnstoun Mason in the Colledge of Elgin	James	1631	1633
Lochhilles In the Colledge of Elgin	Margaret	1597		Layng In the Colledge of Elgin	William	1631	
Cumming Gardener in the Colledge of Elgin	Alexander	1597		Leslie In the Colledge of Elgin	John	1631	1635
Patton Gardener in the Colledge of Elgin	William	1597		Innes In the College of Elgin	Andrew	1646	1649
Rynd Gardener in the Colledge of Elgin	James	1597		Crichton In the College of Elgin	Efie	1654	
Stalker Gardener in the Colledge of Elgin	William	1597		Sinclair In the College of Elgin	James	1682	
Tarras Gardener in the Colledge of Elgin, Kirk Elder, husband of Helen Chamber	William	1597	1631	Innes In the College of Elgin, Kirk Elder	James	1684	
Winchester In the Colledge of Elgin	Margaret	1597		Anderson In the College of Elgin, her house burnt down in September 1702.	Margaret	1702	
Cockburn In the Colledge of Elgin	John	1598		Gray Taylor in the College of Elgin, his house also burnt down in September 1702	William	1702	
Law In the Colledge of Elgin	James	1598					

Smith John 1735  
Blacksmith in the College of Elgin, Papist

Smith Alexander 1735  
Son of John Smith, above, also a Papist

Mackenzie Alexander 1748 1751  
Weaver in the College of Elgin

MacKenzie William 1751  
Weaver in College of Elgin, son to Alexander  
MacKenzie, above

MacKenzie Alexander 1760  
Weaver in College of Elgin, son to Alexander  
MacKenzie, above, Burgess and Freeman

Reid Barbara 1760  
In the College of Elgin, she was banished from  
Elgin on grounds of being “a naughty person”

Falconer Robert 1761  
Smith in the College of Elgin, Burgess and  
Freeman

Wiseman John snr. 1774  
In the College of Elgin

Wiseman John jnr. 1774  
In the College of Elgin

Sutherland Janet 1783  
In the College of Elgin, on the Poor List

Petrie James 1784  
In the College of Elgin

Cook Alexander 1809 1823  
Keeper of the Cathedral Ruins, lived in Keepers  
Cottage, died in 1823

Shanks John 1824 1841  
Keeper of the Cathedral Ruins, lived in Keepers  
Cottage, died in 1841 (see Chapter 6).

Young Alexander 1825 1828  
Brewer in the College of Elgin, Baillie

Young James 1825  
Brewer in the College of Elgin

Brander Helen 1844  
In the College of Elgin, on Poor List for coals

Green Catherine 1844  
In the College of Elgin, on Poor List for coals

Mason Mary 1844  
In the College of Elgin, on Poor List for coals

Mitchell Isabel 1844  
In the College of Elgin, on Poor List for coals

Contributed by Bruce Bishop

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## Moray Miscellany

### Elgin Murders

*The Elgin Courant and Courier* 11<sup>th</sup> October 1907  
‘Cases of Murder in Elginshire. In reference to the recent case of murder at Lhanbryde, it is the common observation that it is the only case of murder in the county since Noble’s case in 1834, whereas various cases of murder have occurred since that time, and may be taken in the order of occurrence –

(1) Peter Cameron, commonly known as “The Buck,” murdered his father-in-law, Alexander Tulloch, in the wood near Knockando House in the morning of Saturday, the 17<sup>th</sup> October, 1840. Tulloch was widower, and tenant of the farm of Crofthead, in the parish of Knockando. He was engaged to be married to a woman servant at Knockando House, and went to see her on the evening of Friday, 16<sup>th</sup> October, and did not leave for home till past midnight. Cameron lay in wait for him, and attacked him unawares by striking him several blows on the head with a bludgeon, which stunned the old man, who was then suffocated or choked by the hand or a handkerchief. His body was then dragged to the Knockando burn, and carried away by the burn, which was in high flood at the time, but it was cast upon the bank of the burn before reaching the Spey, and was found there next forenoon by a young girl who was herding cows. After the body was carried to Crofthead, Cameron engaged in prayer, expressing the hope that the murderer would be discovered. Inquiries were made by the police and the Procurator-Fiscal, and suspicion fell upon Cameron as the guilty person, whereupon he absconded and evaded apprehension for some months, getting shelter among friends in remote parts of the parish. It was in the month of February, 1841, that he was apprehended. A search party started him at Aultnachoch, in Glen Ghoulie, Knockando parish.

They gave chase, but the only persons who continued the pursuit were Mr Neil Robertson, of the county police, and Mr John Bremner, sheriff officer, Elgin. It was along and exiting race in the break of a snowstorm over the hills in Edinkillie parish and onwards to Nairnshire. They overtook him on the brink of a small burn near the farm of Meikle Lyne, in the parish of Ardlach. They secured him and conveyed him to Elgin the same day. He was confined in the old jail till the ensuing

Circuit Court of Justiciary at Inverness. It is reported that Cameron stated to his friends that he did not intend to murder Tulloch, but merely to inflict such injuries as would disable him from visiting the woman to whom he was engaged to be married. Finding, however, that Tulloch was likely to get the better of him, he struck the fatal blow, and then dragged him to the burn, where he left the body, hoping that it would be carried to the Spey.

It appeared from the medical evidence at the trial that Tulloch had several wounds on his head which might have stunned him, but not killed them. He had been finally killed by suffocation or strangulation when lying on the ground, possibly by the hand or handkerchief. He had been dead before being put into the water. Cameron was found of capable homicide and sentenced to transportation for life.

(2) Some years after Cameron's case a man named Younie in Rothes was tried before the Circuit Court at Inverness on a charge of wife murder. A verdict of not proven was returned.

(3) In 1853 a vagrant named Kelbie was tried before the Circuit Court at Inverness on a charge of murdering an old woman in Burghead. It was pleaded on the accused's behalf that the victim was in feeble health, and the violence used was not sufficient to cause death. A modified plea of culpable homicide was accepted, and the accused was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment.

(4) About 25 years ago a man named Grainger was tried before the Circuit Court at Inverness on a charge of the cause of Constable James Fraser at Grantown by stabbing him wife a knife in the abdomen. He pleaded guilty to culpable homicide, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Contributed by Stuart Farrell

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## Nairnshire Miscellany

### Nairnshire Mirror Marriages 1845

Published fortnightly by Charles MacWatt with office in Church Street, and who resided in Douglas Lane, Nairn. The paper's last issue was on the 11<sup>th</sup> of October 1854 and was absorbed into the *Nairnshire Telegraph*.

No surviving copies for September 1845, October 1846 and all of 1847. Entries listed by date of issue of newspaper.

11 Jan 1845 - At the Manse of Nairn on the 9<sup>th</sup> inst., by the Rev. Colin McKenzie, Minister of Petty, the Rev. Peter Mackenzie, Minister of Urquhart (Ferintosh) to Margaret, only daughter of the Rev. James Grant, Minister of Nairn.

25 Jan 1845 - At Dandaleith, Morayshire, on the 21<sup>st</sup> inst., by the Rev. J. A. Cruickshank, Minister of Mortlach, John Grigor Esq. Surgeon, Nairn to Jane, second daughter of John McInnes, Esq.

25 Jan 1845 - At Viewhill, Inverness, on the 15<sup>th</sup> inst., by the Rev. James Stewart of Abernethy, Francis Turnbull M.D. H.E.I.C.S., to Eliza, third daughter of the late John Mitchell, Esq. Civil Engineer.

8 Feb 1845 - At Elgin on Tuesday the 4<sup>th</sup> inst., by the Rev. Francis Wylie, Mr John Adam, Saddler to Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr J Steven, Portrait Painter.

8 Feb 1845 - At Deemouth, on the 23d ultimo, William Just Manager of the Aberdeen Steam Navigation Company, to Margaret McCrindell, youngest daughter of Leslie Cruickshank, Esq. of Deemouth.

8 Feb 1845 - At Great Ayton, Yorkshire, on the 20<sup>th</sup> ult., Mr John Grant, Wood Street, London to Jessie Catherine, second daughter of the late James Allan, Esq. R.N of Forres.

22 Feb 1845 - At the Manse of Leith, Sutherland-shire, on the 21<sup>st</sup> inst., William Donaldson Esq. Merchant, Nairn to Helen, youngest daughter of Roy Donald Rose.

8 Mar 1845 - On the 10<sup>th</sup> February last, at St. James's Church, Clerkenwell, London, County Middlesex, Serjeant George Simpson, 92d Highlanders to Miss Sarah Jessy, only daughter of Mr Anderson, late of the Royal Navy.

5 Apr 1845 - At Elgin on the 20<sup>th</sup> ult., the Rev. John Wink Minister of Knockando to Catherine, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Cooper, Urquhart.

5 Apr 1845 - At Honey Bank, Aberdeen, on the 25<sup>th</sup> ult., George Troup, Esq. Editor of the *Banner of Ulster*, to Helen, third daughter of Wm. Elmslie, Esq.

19 Apr 1845 - At Tain on the 10<sup>th</sup> inst., by the Rev. C C Macintosh, Mr Alexander Matheson, Edinburgh to Margaret, daughter of John MacLeod, Esq. Merchant.

19 Apr 1845 - At St Mary Magdalene, London, on the 24<sup>th</sup> ult., Mr Peter Alexander to Christian Calder, eldest daughter of the late Mr Mackay, Schoolmaster of St. Andrews, Orkney.

19 Apr 1845 - At Wooton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, on the 2d inst., the Right Hon.

Lord Gifford to Frederic Charlotte, eldest daughter of Captain Berkeley, R.N.

3 May 1845 - At Strichen, on the 17<sup>th</sup> ult., by the Rev. Alex Simpson, Angus Cameron Esq. of Firhall, late of the Hudson's Bay Company, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Morrison, Esq.

3 May 1845 - At Forres, on the 15<sup>th</sup> ult., by the Rev. Thomas Stark of the Secession Church there, Mr Alex Roses, Montreal, Canada, to Jane, daughter of the late Mr White, Forres.

17 May 1845 - At Inverness on the 2d inst., by the Rev. Mr Thorburn of the Free Church there, the Rev. D. MacDonald, Minister of the Free Church, Edinkillie, to Fanny, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant Moodie of the Royal Navy,

17 May 1845 - At Lethen House, on the 15<sup>th</sup> instant, by the Rev. S. F. Mackenzie, Minister of the Free Church, Cawdor, the Rev. William Barclay, Minister of the Free Church, Auldearn, to Hamilton, eldest daughter of the late [blank] Souter, Esq.

31 May 1845 - At Roseville, Forres, on the 22d inst., by the Rev. Duncan Grant of the Free Church, Roderick Mackenzie, Esq. late of I.N. to Anne Mackenzie, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Finlayson, Cromarty.

31 May 1845 - At Nairn on the 20<sup>th</sup> inst., by the Rev. Duncan Grant, Minister of the Free Church, Forres, William Fraser, Esq. Seafield, Inverness to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Mr Wm. Mackintosh, Postmaster of Nairn.

31 May 1845 - At Cromarty, on the 20<sup>th</sup> inst., by the Rev. Adam Hall, Minister of Cromarty, Mr James Yule, to Miss Ann Mann, youngest daughter of Captain John Mann, Cromarty.

31 May 1845 - At Dingwall on the 23d instant, by the Rev. John Kennedy of the Free Church, Mr David Thomson, Wine and Spirit Merchant, to Johanna Munro, Milliner and Dressmaker.

14 Jun 1845 - At Pitlochry, Parish of Moulin, Perthshire, on the 2d inst., Mr R. Smith, Teacher, Inverery, Braemar, to Jane, daughter of Mr Drummond, Pitlochry.

14 Jun 1845 - At Belfast, on the 20<sup>th</sup> ult., Mr William MacDowall, of the *Ulster Banner* and author of "The Man of the Woods, and other Poems" to Ann, daughter of the late Edward Dawson, Esq. Writer, Dumfries.

28 Jun 1845 - At Glasgow, on the 13<sup>th</sup> inst., Mr Duncan MacBean, of London, to Janet, eldest daughter of Mr John Smith, Inverness.

12 Jul 1845 - At Craigmakerran Cottage, on the 1<sup>st</sup> instant, the Rev. William Grant, of Moulin Free Church, to Margaret D Gentle, niece of the Rev. Michael Stirling, of the Free Church of Cargill.

12 Jul 1845 - At Huntly Place, Inverness on the 8<sup>th</sup> inst., by the Rev. Alex. Clarke, D Macfarlan, Esq. Paisley to Mary, daughter of the late Alexander Fraser, Esq. of Dochnalurg.

12 Jul 1845 - At Knock, Isle of Skye, on the 19<sup>th</sup> ult., by the Rev. John Swanson, Small Isles, the Rev. J Fraser, Free Church to Charlotte Augustus, fourth daughter of Alex Mackie, Esq. New Brunswick, North America.

26 Jul 1845 - At Skenepark, on the 17<sup>th</sup> inst., by the Rev. James Grant of Nairn, the Rev. James Reid of Auldearn, to Mary, daughter of Robert Skene, Esq. and relict of the late Capt. George Falconer, W.I.

26 Jul 1845 - At Dandaleith, on the 22d inst., by the Rev. J. A. Cruickshank, Minister of Mortlach, Thomas Mackenzie, Esq. Architect in Elgin to Helen Margaret, youngest daughter of John MacInnes, Esq.

26 Jul 1845 - At Mains of Croy, on the 23d instant, by the Rev. S. F. MacLauchlan of the Free Church, Cawdor, Mr Angus MacPherson, Mains of Dunain, to Margaret, second daughter of John MacDonald, Farmer, Croy.

26 Jul 1845 - At St. John's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, on the 4<sup>th</sup> inst., by the Rev. Berkley Addison, A.M., James Watson, Esq. to Ann, youngest daughter of the late Donald MacDonald, Esq. Merchant, Inverness.

9 Aug 1845 - At the Manse of Croy, on the 30<sup>th</sup> ult., by the Rev. Charles Downie, Minister of Contin, Ross-shire, the Rev. James Mackenzie Allardice, Minister of Bowden, Roxburghshire, to Jane Christian, daughter of the Rev. Alexander Campbell, Minister of Croy.

9 Aug 1845 - At Nairn, on the 31<sup>st</sup> ult., by the Rev. John Gillies, Minister of the Congregational Church here, Mr James Gordon, Merchant, to Isabella, daughter of Mr Alex Ogilvie, House Carpenter.

Contributed by Stuart Farrell