Moray & Nairn Family History Society

NEWSLETTER

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

MNFHS Chairman's Report

I do hope that this finds you a member of the Moray & Nairn FHS well.
Myself caught covid again (how I don't know) and laid me up for a few weeks in September, so hence only two articles in this newsletter. I had made plans to get to Edinburgh and get material for a publication or two so that did not happen! Anyway, by the time you read this I have recovered, though a family matter is causing me to be away from home so struggling to get time to write.
A forthcoming publication, and I hope to get time to work on it over the winter, will be a work relating to the parish of Deskford. Like nearly all our publications we try and have material not available on the web. We have new publications and pdfs now of some of our books that are out of print – see our website for more details.

To all take care,
Stuart Farrell
Chairman

The next Newsletter will be published in February 2025. Will members please submit articles to the Editor: newsletter@morayandnairnfhs.co.uk

MNFHS Publications New Titles!

SEE THE BOOKSHOP ON THE WEBSITE

FOR ALL TITLES AVAILABLE

Nairn Voluntary Infantry Pay Lists & Officers' Returns 1798, 1808, 1809, 1810 & 1812 & Nairn Lieutenancy Minute Book 1819 - 1831
Compiled by Stuart Farrell 126 pages £8.00 Postage & Packing extra.

Parish of Auldearn Poor 1843 & Auldearn Parochial Board & Parish Council Minutes 1874 - 1897
Compiled by Stuart Farrell 109 pages £8.00 Postage & Packing extra.

Ydna and autosomal DNA triangulation.

Dunmaglass genealogies

By Jane MacGillivray

I am trying to establish whether there was a case of perjury – or simply wrong genealogy - in the law courts of Edinburgh in the mid-19th century with the use today of dna.

The litigation that concerned the lands of Dunmaglass and others in Inverness-shire attracted initially a dozen claimants when the Macgillivray chief John Lachlan (1782-1852) died without heirs.

The two final claimants for the entailed lands of Dunmaglass descended from two younger sons of Farquhar McGillivray of Dunmaglass (5th) who was born circa 1600. The eldest son Alexander died young leaving a son and a daughter; his brother Donald the tutor married a Marie McIntosh; and brother William of Lairgs married Mary McBean of Kinchyle.

Although there were descendants of females, there seemed to be no living male descendant of this Alexander when John Lachlan died. The genealogies of the family had been drawn up by inheritance lawyer and genealogist of Clan Chattan, Simon Fraser Mackintosh of Farr (c1795-1841) whose Macgillivray mother was of the Lairgs family. Later historians Charles Fraser Mackintosh and Alexander Mackintosh Mackintosh at the end of the 19th century would have cited the Farr Manuscript as a primary source as there are no writs or supporting deeds for much of the claimed genealogy.

An alternative genealogy was drawn up before John Lachlan died by Reverend Duncan Mackenzie of Strathnairn held in the Murchison papers at the University of Edinburgh (1849) with the note ‘To be kept safe’. His source, his Macgillivray mother-in-law, also descended from the Lairgs family. The genealogies are different. Lachlan Indian trader, a pivotal protagonist in Macgillivray history, was simply left out. There was a marriage of an ancestor of the Lairgs family to a daughter of a Macpherson of Invereshie c1685 (being the mother of Archibald McGillivray trader in the Carolinas, Robert who was killed in the battle of Culloden, and Alexander also of the Carolinas, married to Ann Fraser of Balnain). There is no mention of such a marriage in Macpherson genealogies. But the father of Rev Lachlan, who represented the Lairgs family at the litigation, proudly reported the same ancestry to descendants in Jamaica.

Today with access to more information than in mid-19th century, we have reason to question the traditional genealogy.

There had been two rich Macgillivrays, who derived their wealth from trade with the Native Indians in America and slave-run plantations in the Carolinas and briefly Jamaica. The first was Lachlan (c1719-1799), by Farr given as son of William Captain Ban, therefore of the Dunmaglass line; he lived with his orphaned relation the child John Lachlan Macgillivray at Dunmaglass in the Monadhliach Mountains, so he should have had some entitlement to be here. At the litigation were claimants who reportedly descended from his sister Jean - they were awarded non-entailed lands that had been bought by Lachlan. There are letters that were produced at the litigation that show the existence of this Jean. But early 18th century deeds now archived in Inverness show the names of the children of William Captain Ban, and there was no Jean.

Then the second rich Macgillivray was Colonel John, given as a son of Farquhar of Dunmaglass. On paper he and Lachlan were cousins, although Lachlan described him in legal submissions as his nephew. Farr reported he was Lt Colonel of the Jamaica Military, “died at sea unmarried, had acquired a considerable fortune”. In the Farr Manuscript is a second John, of the Lairgs line, secretary to Governor Johnstone at Pensacola and died in America. The late Professor Edward Cashin of Augusta University thought there may have been confusion with the earlier John.

It was essentially Lachlan and John’s lands that were up for grabs when Dunmaglass died in 1852, the movable wealth having been legated to his widow’s relations.

My Macgillivray ancestors were in Cawdor, traceable from William born about 1695 who married Cristian Campbell from Carnoch in the Streens and had a dozen children at the farm of Reriach from the 1720s. They claimed they descended from a daughter of the main family; but their female-based claim to Dunmaglass had to be dropped for want of proof, there was a missing generation.

In Cawdor also in the 18th century was James Macpherson (1746-1825), factor to Campbell of Cawdor who wrote to a son in 1805 that their relative Macgillivray of Dunmaglass was getting married to a Miss Walcot. James was son of Niel McPherson (1713-1795) who was from the parish of Moy when he married Jean Macandrew in 1741, His ancestry is unknown.

Family Tree dna gives my brother and Neil’s descendant John Lachlan Macpherson of Australia as 3rd to 5th cousins - the link would be earlier than that. Here though was support that the Cawdor McGs were related to Dunmaglass as they claimed. But how were they all connected? We also had a McUrrich alias Macpherson ancestor in Nairn in early 18th century who may have been related to the factor. So the Macphersons and Macgillivrays were related through a common ancestor, McPherson, McG or Campbell of Carnoch, or another female ancestor.

It seemed likely at first glance that James, factor, was a descendant of the only known Macgillivray-Macpherson marriage in the Book of Invereshie, a genealogy of the Macphersons over at least four hundred years compiled by Sir Angus Macpherson circa 1700, a whopping feat of memory. This marriage was not reported in the Farr MS.

As we have mentioned Farquhar M'Allister of Dunmaglass (4th) had several sons. Alexander (5th) – the eldest – had died young, leaving a son Farquhar (6th) and a daughter Margaret, who circa 1670 married first Thomas Fraser of Garthmore and secondly Alexander MacPherson of Crubenmore. Alexander and Margaret had two sons, names not given.

Farquhar (6th) born c1650 married Emilia Stuart of Newtown, and had at least seven children, including Farquhar (7th) and William Captain Ban born c1685. This William married Janet McIntosh of Kyllachy and had six children including - per Farr – the most successful of the Macgillivrays, Lachlan, Indian trader in the Carolinas, father of the celebrated Alexander McGillivray chief of the Creeks (bc1750).*

It was descendants of Lachlan's nieces, daughters of his sister Jean, whose claim to the non-entailed lands won. This sister Jean though did not exist in deeds in Inverness Archives listing the names of Captain Ban's children.

A word about DNA

Autosomal dna can reveal our 9th grandparents (ancestors of 8th cousins); theoretically we have half a million 8th cousins on the basis of 2 to 3 procreating children per generation. The highlands were an endogamous society, so it would be less with cousins intermarrying and the duplication of some ancestors. For someone born in mid20th century, 9th grandparents would have been born before 1650. But there are indications that autosomal dna stretch to ancestors even further back. If at the beginning of the 17th century, there were already a large number of related highlanders, four hundred years later it would seem likely that most of us with Highland ancestry would be related one way or another. The common shared ancestor would be identifiable of course if the genealogy was known.

We had a pool of autosomal dna (Ancestry) matches for descendants of

a) three Macgillivrays of Cawdor

b) two related Macphersons of Cawdor

c) two Macgillivrays of Lagg of Dunmaglass who were shared matches for a) and b)

e) McUrrich/McPherson of Nairn (born circa 1690) who shared a very early Nairnshire match with the McPhersons

d) two Macgillivrays of Dalcromby (common ancestor Farquhar 5th)

f) McBean of Kinchyle through the son of Gillies Mor McBean of Kinchyle of Culloden fame (born circa 1690, who also had McPherson of Killihuntly and McIntosh of Kyllachy ancestry.

Of the above, only the Dalcromby and McBean ancestry was traceable into the 17th century. Both were related to the McGs of Dunmaglass with earliest common ancestor born circa 1600. Neither of these were matches for any of the others who did share dna.

We have to consider that dna can be lost fairly quickly and not all those who are related would share dna. Statistically also most of the matches would relate through a name other than McPherson or McGillivray. So a proportion of the McPhs or McGs in the matches' ancestry would be incidental and not relevant to a match through that name. If though there were enough shared matches, not just perhaps one fortuitous one, this would be a good indication that the ancestry was shared.

Through the relevant paternal / maternal side of our participants, there was a pool of about seven hundred and fifty matches with declared McPherson ancestry and about four hundred matches with declared McGillivray ancestry. The aim was to shed light on their relationship with McG of Dunmaglass.
A word about three Macgillivray families –

Lagg family

The earliest mention is Finlay and Margaret at Lagg (died 1761) per MI at Daviot and Dunlichity, her grave is the only one that bears a coat of arms. The traceable genealogy is to John and his wife Elisabeth Smith, married about 1790 with numerous descent.

Balnagaig family (mixed Dunmaglass and Lairgs)

Farquhar of Dunmaglass 6th had son William "Captain Ban" with six children, one being William at Balnagaig who married Mary of the Lairgs family. Two of their children born about 1740 were Donald Roy who married Ann McTavish and Duncan (unknown wife, claimed by Farr to have married Jean, sister of Lachlan, but this is impossible), with issue. Donald Roy was father of William of the North West Company in Canada, who when matriculating arms reported that his grandfather was Benjamin, a younger son of Dunmaglass. There is reason to believe from farm names this was rather Captain Ban as there is no mention of any Bean or Benjamin in the Dunmaglass line.

Main family

There is a predicament about the identity of the main family in the 19th century. It was reported in the Inverness Courier before the 1850s litigation that the main family was generally considered to be that of Lairgs, and a surprise was that it was another one - the Dunmaglass branch. The ancestry of John Lachlan of Dunmaglass would have been known at the time, particularly by his relative James McPherson factor – whether Lairgs or Dunmaglass. This family was the most successful branch, several generations of trading with the Americas, the farm in Dalzeil in Petty was close to the Earl of Moray or his factor Bailie John Steuart, they had good marriage connections, Frasers of Balnain and the Mackintosh chiefs at Daviot and Moy. Dunmaglass in contrast was inland, little more than a croft house, although at the end of the 18th

century it was done up by Lachlan, retired Indian trader who had returned to Scotland

A priori

- McBean's McG matches could either be descendants of McG of Lairgs (descended from Mary McBean of Kinchyle) or of Dunmaglass, the issue of William Captain Ban, whose wife was a McIntosh of Kyllachy. Her McPh matches would most likely be of Killihuntly/Dalraddy/Invereshie.
- McUrrich's McG matches could be "main family" and perhaps McPh Crubenmore or Invereshie. (A Cawdor McPherson shared a common match here)
- The Cawdor McG's matches would likely be "main family", the unknown paternal family and McPhersons of Crubenmore or Invereshie.
- Lagg matches would likely be main family, and McPhersons related to the McPhersons of Cawdor who they match (FamilyTree)
- McPh of Cawdor McG matches would likely be "main family" and McPherson matches of either Crubenmore or of Invereshie.
- Dalcromby would likely not have these McPherson matches. Dalcromby McG matches would most likely be descended from Donald of Dalcromby, the Tutor of Dunmaglass – or Macgillivray of Dunmaglass as Farr reported a marriage of Donald McG of Dalcromby to Janet McG of Dunmaglass, that we doubt as there is indication in correspondence that Donald was married to a McQueen of Corrybrough.

Overview

- There a was good proportion of recognizably inaccurate ancestry, another good proportion with no ancestry described, a number with private trees, a large proportion with ancestry that started understandably with what was traceable from the 1841 census, and almost no-one with ancestry into the 17th century.
- The matches in America knew or had noted their ancestry better than those elsewhere, although there was confusion about the early immigrants.
- Autosomal dna appears to stretch back to common ancestor born about 1600, 10th cousins. The McPhersons are so intermarried during the 17th century, that it is difficult to tear them apart via autosomal DNA, unlike YDna.

What we found

Macgillivray

- There was a good number of shared matches in the pool with descendants of McGs whose ancestry is not known and must be connected, for example the Craggie McGs, Donald McGillivray "the soldier" born mid-18th century married to Christine Fraser, also many McGillivrays from Skye, many in Antigonish, Nova Scotia.
- There were multiple matches with McGs from the Islands (emigrants to North America or Australia and New Zealand), a moot point being whether there was a westward movement of McGs in the 17th or 18th century or an earlier eastward movement.
- The most telling matches were those with the Balnagaig (Dunmaglass/Lairgs) families and secondly the descendants of Lachlan, Indian trader through his Native American son Alexander Chief of the Creeks

- Apart from McBean everybody matched with the descendants of Alexander chief of the Creeks. (Dalcromby one match vs multiple in others, if not incidental, this showed common ancestor born circa 1600)
- That McBean with McIntosh of Kyllachy ancestry born about 1732 did not match any of the many descendants of Alexander Chief of Creeks, given by Simon Fraser Mackintosh of Farr as having a Kyllachy grandmother born about 1687 points to a major flaw in his genealogies.
- The Lagg McGs had no matches with Balnagaig.
- Dalcromby (1), Cawdor, McUrrich and McPhersons and McBean matched with Balnagaig, the descendants of Donald and Duncan Roy McG.
- McUrrich did not match the Lagg McGillivrays
- McBean had few matches with McG ancestry, namely McGs from Balnagaig, Donald the soldier (shared), Craggie (shared with Lagg and Cawdor), McGs from Dyke, and Malcolm and Isabella McGillivrays from Balnacarnish of Aberchalder (shared with Dalcromby).
- Dalcrombie had one match with descendants of Balnagaig, one match with descendants of Alexander chief of the Creeks.

Macphersons

We have seen there are two salient putative positions for the Macphersons of Cawdor, being Crubenmore or Invereshie if Rev Mackenzie's genealogy is correct (the Ydna has yet to be identified for either branch).

The Crubenmore Macpherson descent is not easy to identify, the names of the two sons of Margaret of Dunmaglass and Alexander born circa 1675 were not given in the Book of Invereshie. Their 17th century ancestry includes McPhersons of Pitourie, Stuart from Athol, Macphersons of Phoyness. Despite intermarriages, there appears no straight line between these Crubenmores and Invereshie, Killihuntly, Dalraddy branch of the clan. Cawdor McPhersons tellingly did not use the name Alexander in their family.

McBean's Killihuntly McPhersons are the only ones with known genealogy. Unfortunately the genealogy of the matches is not so well known and somewhat confused as regards the early immigrants to America.

Her matches shared (multiple matches) by everyone in the pool – apart from Dalcromby with only one match - include descendants of:

a) Robert born circa 1689 who m Janet McElwee, Starrard of Ireland, settled in Pennsylvania with children William who married Shaw. Ancestry not clear, claimed to be son of a William and McIntosh (which could be Invereshie).

b) Donald McPherson married Ruth Shires – over twenty matches in the pool.

c) McPhersons of La Plata, Dalraddy An early Daniel McPherson who married Elizabeth Nevitt, his sister Verlinda, and brother William with estate of Dalraddy, a

sister Ann who married Daniel McDaniel. Perhaps this family is part of Robert's above…

In the pool, there were matches with McPherson ancestry from Skye, Newcastle upon Tyne, PEI, Bute, Jamaica, Canada, Australia, England, Ireland, Native American, but mostly without extensive ancestry.

The McPhersons and Macgillivrays of Cawdor and Lagg match with descendants of Donald McPherson of Banchor and Janet McLean (Dalraddy mother). The Cawdor McGillivrays have matches with Kirkmichael McPhersons, with recognizable Dalraddy ancestry, and of Invereshie who married Munro of Achany.

The American matches appear to have a different Ydna to the Cawdor McPhersons, implying the match is through a female. A control outside the pool was useful. This was an unrelated Macgillivray from Ardclach (same Ydna as Dalcromby, connected centuries back), no McGillivray matches in common with our pool, no known McPherson ancestry. He has matches with five descendants of Donald McPherson and Ruth Shires (exceeding everyone else with McPherson ancestry), two with descendants of Native Americans, and one with McPhersons of La Plata. Which turned things upside down.

I fear that given the endogamous society in the Highlands and the very likely cousinship of the people in 1600 (limits of autosomal for someone born mid-20th century), and since then even more intermarriages, there is a general DNA "soup". However, this is not totally the case, and there are some "lumps" that are specific to one branch, or shared by some of them and not the others. We are of course reliant for matches on correct genealogy of the matches. (For example the Cuthberts of Drakies, the McQueens of Pollochaig appeared as matches for only the Cawdor McGs and McPhs, the latter perhaps not unsurprisingly as they had lived in close proximity in the Streens in the 17th century.)

Some other "lumps" outside this study used as control: a distant paternal Mackenzie match of both Judy and Cawdor McGs also had these Cuthbert matches, but did not match Macbeans or McPhersons above. A distant McBean relation of the McGs matched the McQueens and some of the McPhersons in America **.

Despite this, it seems probable that there is a Dalraddy/Killihuntly/Invereshie** link that does not appear in the traditional Macgillivray genealogies. If the Cawdor McPhersons were descended from Alexander Crubenmore, it is difficult to believe the Invereshie matches would be so frequent.

Everyone matches descendants of Alexander Chief of the Creeks - except for McBean who (Farr) is the closest relative. Gedmatch gives a common ancestor of a descendant with the Cawdor Macgillivrays with a generational gap of 7 and 7.5.

William McGillivray of Cawdor would be a brother of the father or mother of Lachlan, Indian trader, or pushing further back, a cousin, maternal or paternal. Or this position could be held by our McUrrich ancestor.

The earliest Macgillivray match that is a common one for the McPhersons and Cawdor McGs is one William Macgillivray born circa 1680 who married Elizabeth Sams in Charleston. There is no place for such a son in the Dunmaglass line, and we remember that the Lairgs line was heavily involved in the Carolinas.

We are tempted to reject the Farr genealogies and move the place of Lachlan Indian trader away from the Dunmaglass family and into the Lairg family. A change of position of Lachlan Indian trader would mean that he could well have had a sister Jean…while there was no Jean in the Dunmaglass line, which would have entailed the possibility of forgery in letters produced at the litigation.

I suspect that Alexander of Dunmaglass who led the McIntosh forces at Culloden and lost his life on 16 April 1746 was an only son and that when after forfeiture Dunmaglass was restored, it was to a different branch of the family and that the genealogy was modified.

Ydna

The Macpherson Ydna project at Family Tree dna puts the descendants of the Macpherson chiefs recounted by the Book of Invereshie in one general group.
The Macgillivray Ydna project shows – like the McPherson project – that there were many different progenitors of the name. The most common and oldest Ydna for those tested is Dalcromby's. The Cawdor Macgillivrays are in a different group; in the Clan Chattan project they are in the same lineage as the Mcphersons of Cawdor, approximating the claim made by Sir Aeneas MacPherson c1700 that the Macgillivrays of Dunmaglass sprang from a son of Macpherson. But there is a gap of a few hundred years which discredits the accuracy of the account given.

What was the outcome of the litigation held in the Edinburgh courts? For the entailed lands of Dunmaglass, Hon John McG from Canada (Dalcromby) and Reverend Lachlan McG (Lairgs) came to a secret compromise, and the court case was dropped after two days, Hon John got the lands and Rev Lachlan half the value. These two claimants represented the branches of two younger brothers, Donald and William, born about 1600, while the eldest brother Farquhar of Dunmaglass was not represented.

For the non-entailed lands that Lachlan Indian trader had bought, these were awarded to the descendants of his sister Jean as nearest of kin.

Julia McG, daughter of William of the NWC, entered the competition at the last moment, but her claim was quashed. The lawyers were reported in newspaper

columns to have believed the real heirs to Dunmaglass had been bypassed. Who were they? They had not been able to claim Dunmaglass and the genealogies had been thoroughly scrambled.

Recap

- Match between Macgillivrays of Cawdor, Lagg and Balnagaig and Cawdor Macphersons (FamilyTree dna, Ancestry and Gedmatch).
- The Macphersons are related to Dunmaglass (In 1805). Their ancestry is not determined, but there are matches with Invereshie descendants, which Crubenmore would seemingly not have.
- The Cawdor Macgillivrays are related to Dunmaglass through a female of the main family. (The Cawdor McGs match the Duthill McGs, and as the others in the pool don't, this must be the paternal line.)
- The Balnagaig Macgillivrays (considered descendants of both Dunmaglass – if the ancestry described by William of NWC is wrong - and a female of the Lairg McGillivrays) match the Cawdor Macgillivrays, the Macphersons, and McBean of Kinchyle and Dalcromby descendants.
- McBean per genealogies of Simon Fraser Mackintosh has the closest connection with the descendants of Alexander McG, chief of Creeks through common Mackintosh of Kyllachy ancestry, but she is the only person in the pool who has no matches with any of the many descendants.
- Finding common matches, examining the trees on Ancestry is a long and painstaking task. I trust computers will soon be able to handle this and deliver the correct Macgillivray genealogies.

Acknowledgements

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Simplified Table per Farr

Farquhar M'Allister Macgillivray of Dunmaglass
Born about 1600
/
Alexander ---------- Donald Tutor Dalcromby --------- William Lairgs m McBean Kinchyle B about 1625
/ / /
Farquhar - Mgt m McPherson Farquhar of Dalcrombie John----------William (per Rev Mackenzie)
B c 1650
/ / /
Farquhar m E Stuart--William Captain Ban Donald ----Alexr John Lairgs

Bc 1683 m Janet McIntosh Kyllachy
/ / /
Alexr -------William William – Lachlan Farquhar Dalcromby Robert ---Archibald – Alexr -
Dd Culloden Balnagaig Indian trader
Lonnie Daviot Knocknageil
/ / /
John Lachlan Donald Alexander chief of Creeks
B 1782

Per Reverend Duncan Mackenzie: No mention of the major figure of Lachlan Indian Trader,
William son of William of Lairgs married a daughter of Macpherson of Invereshie,
Note descendants of Lairgs appear sometimes in deeds with appellation Dalcromby.

The earliest Macgillivray ancestor of matches shared by McPhersons and McGs of Cawdor is William Macgillivray born about 1680 who married Elizabeth Sams in Charleston. He could not belong to the Dunmaglass line as this position is taken by William "Captain Ban". It would imply McPhersons had Macgillivray descent pre 1680 or this William in Charleston had a McPherson mother.

* Lachlan Macgillivray, Indian Trader: The Shaping of the Southern Frontier by Professor Edward J. Cashin.
** Invereshie In the second half of the 17th century, the eldest son of Angus McPherson of Invereshie retained the lands, another son feud the lands of Killihuntly, the third feud the lands of Dalraddy, one sprawling family from thereon out.
*** A spin-off of the study was to posit the likely Ydna of the McBeans of Kinchyle through a common ancestor of the Rockingham Beans born circa 1600.

Christina Mackintosh - Addendum
By Stuart A McIntosh

Since 1871 the census for Scotland allowed for the inclusion of four categories that were considered recordable disabilities, namely “deaf and dumb”, “blind”, imbecile or idiot” and “lunatic”. Whilst no such acknowledgement of any of these categories was recorded in 1871[1], in 1881 both elder daughters, Christina and Maria Evelyn, were denoted as being deaf.

The Inverness Courier published an article on 5th August 1882 under the subheading: A Noisy Neighbour. It read:
A woman named Christina Mackintosh or Lynch, residing in Church Street, Inverness, was charged, before Bailie Maclennan, at the Burgh Police Court yesterday, with having committed a breach of the peace within the house occupied by her during the 31st July, and the 1st and 2nd August. Accused pleaded not guilty. A number of witnesses were examined, and it appeared that during the days in question the accused conducted herself in a disorderly manner, cursing and swearing and annoying the neighbours in the vicinity. The Bailie found the charge proven, and ordered the accused to pay a fine of 7s 6d, with the alternative of seven days imprisonment.

The Inverness Advertiser and Ross-shire Chronicle published a more enlarged article on 8th August 1882 under the subheading: A Pitiable Case – An Appeal to the Reporters. It read:
A widow, named Christina Mackintosh or Lynch, was charged with committing a series of breaches of the peace in her own house in Church Street on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday last. Several of the neighbours deponed to the charges in the libel, and stated that the accused had also locked her daughter, who is seventeen years of age, out of the house all night, the girl having to sleep in the stair. Mr Strachan, pie baker, said the accused was a sub-tenant of his, and the noises she made disturbed the whole people in the building, and he had often to sit up until three or four in the morning in case she would set the house on fire. Accused, who persisted in addressing the Magistrate as “My Lord”, said the neighbours were trying to “decoy” her daughter, but one of the witnesses said she only gave the girl the food and shelter which was denied at home, and another added that the mother was driving the girl to the streets. All the neighbours united in stating that the daughter was a quiet, decent, respectable young woman – too quiet indeed for her mother, added one. The Magistrate, after commenting on the unnatural conduct of the accused, found the charge proven, and ordered her to pay a fine of 7s 6d or go to jail for seven days. The Prisoner – I have no money. I want my case to go before the Sherrif. You are only a Magistrate, my lord. The Magistrate – You had better be quiet. The Assessor – If you persist in speaking, the sentence may be doubled. Upon this the prisoner sat down, and remained quiet until the formal sentence was read to her by the Clerk of Court, whereupon, looking at the reporters, she asked – Will any

of you gentlemen, please pay that for me. None of the gentlemen did please, and the appeal being unsuccessful, Mrs Lynch was removed in custody.

Not long after her father's death Christina went to be a domestic servant at the Aberlour Orphanage in Strathspey, Morayshire. The Orphanage had been founded in 1875 by the Reverand Canon Charles Jupp and the financial assistance of Miss McPherson Grant of Aberlour. The financial benefactor died two years after the foundation, but the Orphanage's future was assured with a legacy of £8,000 in 1882 from Mr W. Grant of Wester Eccles[2].

A month before her twentieth birthday, Christina died at the Orphanage on 8th October 1883[3]. She died from tubercles in her lungs and brain. The tubercles are nodules that contain caseous necrosis, forming in the lungs of patients with tuberculosis. Here it had clearly spread to her brain.

Here we lose trace of my Great Great Grandaunt, Christina and her two remaining daughters, Maria and Theodosia. There are indicators that Christina was declaring herself as a pauper and that both daughters emigrated to the Americas, but there is nothing definitive at this time.

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[i] Census 1871, Nairn, 123/2/11 of 23
[ii] Higginbotham (2024)
https://www.childrenshomes.org.uk/AberlourOrphanage/index.shtml
[iii] SR Deaths, Aberlour 1883, 145/24