



Moray & Nairn Family History Society

NEWSLETTER

Edition 46

October 2023

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.

Due to an ongoing family matter and myself working full-time our new publications for the Society - the Nairnshire Militia and another for Burghead - are still underway but hopefully both should be available in the coming months. Apologies.

New work is also underway for new titles for 2024, and I should be able to give more details in the New Year. As the nights draw in (here in the UK summer time ends and the clocks go back) I should hopefully have time to finish these publications and a few articles I have been working on.

To all take care,

Stuart Farrell
Chairman

The next Newsletter will be published in February 2024.

Will members please submit articles to the Editor:
newsletter@morayandnairnfhs.co.uk

MNFHS Publications

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

Finding a New Branch

By Doug Stewart

I had diligently – and enthusiastically – followed the steps back in time through the generations to a 2 x great-grandfather named Thomas Spence, and to a death certificate from the parish of Keith, Banffshire:

Thomas Spence aged 71 1863 Keith 159/ 11
At Land Street, Keith on 6th February 1863, Thomas Spence, pauper, formerly labourer, aged 71 years, married to Elizabeth Russell, son of John Spence, crofter (deceased) & Janet Spence m/s Dunoon (deceased), informant John Spence, son.

All fairly straight-forward, and pointing towards an earlier family – another link in the chain:

John Spence & Jannet Denoon 16/12/1790 Keith 159/ 40 198
John Spence and Jannet Denoon both in this parish were matrimonially contracted and after publications of banns, married 16th Dec.

with two known children:

William Spence 06/11/1791 Keith 159/ 30 205
William lawful son to John Spence and Jannet Dunnine at Birkenburn was born 29th Oct and baptised this day. Witnesses Will'm Rob and Elsie Dunnine at Cairney.

Thomas Spence 19/06/1793 Keith 159/ 30 225
Thomas lawful son to John Spence and Jannet Dunnine in Birkenburn was born 15th cur. and baptised this day. Witnesses Thomas Fraser and Margaret Rob in Birkenburn.

As one should, I looked around at other Spence families recorded as living in the parish of Keith at the same time as my ancestors, and I lighted on an odd couple:

John Spence & Jean Munro 05/12/1799 Keith 159/30 340
John Spence and Jean Munro both in this Parish were matrimonially contracted and after publication of Banns were married the 5th Dec'r.

who had family:

James Spence 19/06/1801 Keith 159/ 30 316
John, lawful son to John Spence and Jean Munro in Birkenburn was born and baptised this day. Witnesses James Stewart, Schoolmaster at Cabrach & Miss Jean Stewart in Birkenburn

Anna Spence 21/06/1803 Keith 159/ 30 340
Anna lawful daughter to John Spence & Jean Munro in Birkenburn was born the 16th curt. & baptised this day. Witnesses Alexander Milne in

Greentown, Cairny Parish and Miss Anna Stewart in Birkenburn.

Elspet Spence 09/01/1806 Keith 159/ 30 377

Elspet lawful daughter to John Spence and Jean Munro in Birkenburn was born the 3rd current and baptised this day. Witnesses William Robb in Birkenburn and Elspet Spence in Huntly.

Jean Spence 12/11/1810 Keith 159/ 30 435

Jean, lawful daughter to John Spence & Jean Munro in Birkenburn was born the 9th inst. and baptised this day. Witnesses Miss Jean Stewart in Birkenburn & Alexander Milne in Greentown.

Who was this mysterious John Spence, how was he linked to my John Spence?

The oldest child, James, was easy to follow, tracking him to a record of his death in 1866:

James Spence aged 64 Aberdeen Old Machar 168/2 174

At 5 Craigwell Place, Aberdeen on 19th January 1866, James Spence, joiner (journeyman), married to Isabella Rennie and Agnes Napier, aged 64, son of John Spence, farmer (deceased) & Jane Spence m/s Munro (deceased), informant John Spence, son, 46 Shore Street, Aberdeen.

Useful, but of no help in solving my John Spence problem; and the two youngest daughters gave me nothing – I suspect they died young!

I could, however, follow the life of the oldest daughter, Anna – or Ann; she seems never to have left her native town, and I found her death recorded in Keith in 1879:

Ann Spence aged 77 1879 Keith 159/ 65

At Bridge Street, Keith on 29th May 1879, Ann Spence, single, aged 77, daughter of John Spence, farmer (deceased) & Jane Spence m/s Munro, informant James Spence, nephew, Land Street, Keith

Again, on the face of it, useful but nothing giving me any direct help in working out the relationship between the two John Spence's – that is, until I started to think about what, 'informant James Spence, nephew, Land Street, Keith' actually meant.

Who was James Spence? Well, he was nothing other than my great grandfather, a son of Thomas Spence, and the only James Spence I can find recorded as living in Keith at that time.

This was interesting, providing I accepted the appellation 'nephew' in its strictest meaning, and given Ann Spence was not married, I had to come to conclusion Ann Spence and Thomas Spence had to be sister and brother.

The problem I had was the parents of Thomas were John Spence & Jannet Denoon, but Ann's parents were listed as John Spence & Jane Munro. The answer was quite simple, John Spence was married twice, and I had discovered a whole new branch of my family tree to investigate.

Banffshire Miscellany

Death Notices – Banffshire Journal 15th January 1850

Deaths.

At Marnoch, on the 26th ultimo, aged 67, Mr Peter Robertson, late of the Royal Artillery.

At Gentyburn Cottage, on the 10th inst., Mrs Tillary.

On the 2d inst., at Millside of Mosstowie, Mr John Findlay, aged 88 years. He had been deprived of the faculty of speech since he was 7 years old.

At Forres, on Monday the 7th inst., Mr Williamson, late farmer, Mountpleasant.

At No. 3, Ness Bank, Inverness, on the 1st inst., Mrs Macpherson, relict of the late Captain Alex. Macpherson, of the 66th Regiment of Foot.

At Manse of Dingwall, on the 81st ult., the Rev. Hector Bethune.

At Manse of Cabrach, on the 29th December, the Rev. James Gordon, in the 66th year of his age and 23d of his ministry.

At Antigua, on the 13th ult., Charles Dawson, M.D., Surgeon of her Majesty's 54th Regiment. He fell a victim, in the discharge of his duties, to the yellow fever which prevailed in the garrison.

Death Notices – Banffshire Journal 22nd January 1850

Deaths.

At Macduff, on Friday, the 11th inst., Mrs Tocher, relict of the late Mr Alexander Tocher, Parochial Schoolmaster of Macduff for the long period of upwards of sixty years.

At 9, Forbes Street, Aberdeen, on the 11th inst., Walter Robertson, infant son of Mr A. Gillies.

At Guthrie, the Rev. William Ramsay.

At Dover, on the 10th instant, the Rev. W. W. Dakins, D.D. and LL.D. The reverend deceased was Chaplain-General and Chaplain of the Forces, from March 1810 up to 1844, and Chaplain and Librarian to his late Royal Highness the Duke of York for nearly fifty years.

At Dorking, the Lady Mary Leslie, daughter of George William Evelyn, eleventh Earl of Rothes.

Grigor Grant Mackintosh

By
Stuart A McIntosh

My Three x Great Grandparents were John McIntosh (1785-1864) and his wife Christian Ross (1796-1870) who married in Nairn, Nairnshire, Scotland on 22 January 1813ⁱ. They went on to have eleven children including my Tw x Great Grandfather, John Mackintosh (1825-1861). The other children were my Two x Great Grand Aunts or Uncles. One of these was Grigor Grant Mackintosh (born 1835). His story has been quite elusive but with the help of articles and books created by the Moray and Nairn Family History Society, doors were unlocked that allowed me to explore new rooms and sift further and better information that had previously illuded me. Here's what I have been able to glean...so far!

Just a note on spellings. Having spent many years researching my genealogy I have discovered several spellings of my surname, not just attributed to different branches of the family tree, but also different spellings to individuals throughout their lifetime. Variations such as Mackintosh, MacKintosh, MackIntosh, Macintosh, MacIntosh, Mcintosh, McIntosh, Mckintosh, McKintosh, MckIntosh, M'Kintosh, M'Intosh. Interestingly, as I type these variants, my computer software is happy to accept five of them but questions the spelling of the other seven.

The use of permanent surnames only emerged in Scotland around the twelfth century, being initially adopted by 'the high and mighty' of Scotland's elite. The need to distinguish the more common folk from each other, especially in the more densely populated areas from just their given name became apparent, although in some areas of the Scottish Highlands it was not so necessary and fixed surnames were not commonplace until the eighteenth century and even later in more remote areasⁱⁱ. We now live in an era where the specific spelling of our names is vitally important on the myriad of forms and official documents we are required to complete almost daily. The correct and constant spelling is required to validate we are who we purport to be. But it is known that there are over eighty different spellings recorded for William Shakespeare (circa 1564 – 1616) and that, in the few original signatures that survive there are six variations, and none show it spelled as 'William Shakespeare', the version we have adopted^{iiiiv}

It is said that spelling for the printed word became standardised towards the end of the seventeenth century with the introduction of printing conventions and publication of dictionaries^v. However, this was not extended to recording surnames. It is said that the standardisation of surnames was not common practice until the twentieth century.

We know that John McIntosh was the farmer of Blackpark in Auldearn near Nairn from the 1840s. On 24th April 1847 he was resident there when the barnyard was seen to be aflame. The fire was extinguished but not before two stacks of oats containing about sixteen quarters were destroyed^{vi}.

As recorded in 1851, John is shown as being the farmer of 100 acres at Blackpark Farm in Auldearn. His wife's first name is recorded as Christina^{vii}, the common

alternative spelling of the female use of the forename Christian. The proprietor of Blackpark was Colonel John Gordon of Kinsteary as part of the lands of Kinsteary, who resided at Cluny Castle ^{viii}.

Living with John and Christian at this time were their children: Hugh, James, Christina, Gregor, William, Margaret and Mary, as well as an 18-years-old female farm servant called Eliza Ross who had been born in Nairn. Their son, John, was no longer living with the family at this time. He remained at Leopold Street in Nairn.

On 9th January 1858 Gilbert McIntosh was born in Nairn, possibly at Cumming Street, although it is fairly indecipherable on the birth register^{ix}. His father was Grigor (Gregory) McIntosh who was living at Black Park Farm in Auldearn and working as a farm servant there for his father. The mother was Margaret McIntosh (unrelated), a maid servant in Nairn and the child was illegitimate. Both parents signed the register.

On 28th October 1859 Margaret McIntosh, who by now was working as a domestic servant at the Station Hotel in Inverness, gave birth to a second son who she registered as Grigor McIntosh^x. Young Grigor was illegitimate, but the birth register was corrected twice (in April 1861^{xi} and in August 1861^{xii}) following a decree of paternity. The corrections showed the father to be Grigor McIntosh a farm servant and son of John Mackintosh, farmer of Blackpark.

Tragedy struck on Sunday, 23rd December 1860. The family had gone to church but had left young Gilbert Mackintosh shut up in the house alone^{xiii}. This was Grigor's son who was a couple of weeks shy of his third birthday. Grigor was still resident at Blackpark at this time plying his trade as a flesher in Auldearn. Whilst alone in the house the child suffered severe burns and was in great agony for a day until he died of those injuries. The death was registered on the information of William Dick, the Procurator Fiscal^{xiv} and case was investigated by the authorities.

Grigor was nearly twenty-five but shown as being twenty-two when he married the teenager Elizabeth Fraser of Eastertown on 27th July 1860 in the Parish of Auldearn^{xv}. We also know that at the time of the marriage he had fathered two sons, Gilbert and Grigor, with Margaret McIntosh out of wedlock. Elizabeth was recorded as being sixteen years old, but she would not be sixteen for another four months. She had been born in Auldearn on 26th November 1844 and named Eliza at her baptism on 20th December that year^{xvi}.

Eastertown was a one storey farmhouse and out offices, partly slated and partly thatched^{xvii}. It was the property of Brodie of Brodie and was where her father, John Fraser was a tenant farmer who lived there with her mother, Eliza until her death, and with Elizabeth's elder sister Isabella. Grigor is recorded as Gregory McIntosh on the marriage register^{xviii}. Witnesses to the wedding were John Fraser and William McIntosh.

As we have already discovered, Grigor's son Gilbert by another woman (Margaret McIntosh) had died at Christmas time in 1860 at Blackpark. Grigor's other son to Margaret, was sent to live with a fifty-five-year-old widow called Janet Ferguson in

one of the rented rooms at 16 Batchen Street, Forres. Grigor junior was just eighteen months old but is shown on the Census of April 1861 as being ten months old. He is simply described as a boarder and as a labourer's son born in Nairn [sic]^{xix}.

At this time Janet was working as an agricultural labourer. Also resident at the house was Janet's unmarried nineteen-year-old daughter, Helen Petrie who was an agricultural labourer too. She had been born in Forres.

By April 1861 the newly married couple Grigor and Elizabeth had gone to live at 5 Bridge Street, Nairn where Grigor continued his trade as a flesher (butcher)^{xx}. The Nairnshire Telegraph carried a short advertisement for him in 1863^{xxi}:

GRIGORY MACKINTOSH
FLESHER
BRIDGE STREET, NAIRN

BEGS to return thanks to the Public for the liberal support he has hitherto received, and to intimate that he has always on hand a plentiful supply of BEEF, MUTTON, and PORK of Prime Quality. Nairn, 25th March, 1863

At the end of that year the same newspaper carried several articles announcing that, after thirty-one years in the fleshing trade, Hector McLean retired and formally handed over his business to Grigory G. Mackintosh, whom he could "cordially recommend"^{xxii}. Gregory [sic] also responded with thanks and assurances in the article, mentioning he would continue to conduct his business from the shop at 5 Bridge Street, Nairn.

At the annual spring meeting of the Nairnshire Farming Society, held at coach yard of the Anderson Hotel in the town, on Thursday, 3rd March 1864, Grigory McIntosh was admitted to the Society. He had been proposed by Hector McLean and seconded Mr Robertson of Park^{xxiii}.

Gregor or Gregory, as his forename was often recorded, took over the tenancy of 5 Bridge Street from the previous tenant, Alexander McGillivray for the 1864-65 term paying £11^{xxiv}. The McGillivray family had been there for at least fifteen years: Alexander who was a saddler, his wife Margaret and their five children, along with three other paid employees. One of these was a journeyman saddler called Alexander Mackintosh born circa 1832^{xxv}.

Gregory continued to rent the house and shop at 5 Bridge Street, Nairn through to 1866 when he paid £18 for his tenancy to the heirs of the late Arthur Cant of Lodgehill^{xxvi}.

Number 5 Bridge Street was the first building on the left after traversing the Nairn Bridge over the river in a north-westerly direction towards the town^{xxvii}. Continuing on that route you would pass number three and then number one, which was at the crossroads with High Street (which had just been renamed from Main Street in 1861^{xxviii}) going west to east, and St Ninian Road going straight across. Grigor also rented the house and stable at 15 Simpson Street from a farmer John Ellis who also owned number 17 next door. Grigor paid £8 10s for the years 1864-5^{xxix}.

In September 1864 the case of Mackessack versus Mackintosh was heard at the

Sheriff Court of Nairnshire^{xxx}. A farmer of Cublair called Charles Mackessack brought an action against Gregory Grant Mackintosh, who was still a flesher in Nairn. The farmer was seeking payment of a balance of the price of a lot of sheep (the sheep purchased as a “lot” not meaning many). The Sheriff’s ruling was not delivered until 11th December 1865, which we shall get to in due course. But, before we do, Gregory was to reappear before Sheriff just two months later.

The Municipal Elections took place in November 1864 to select councillors for towns in the area^{xxxi}, Elgin, Forres, Nairn, Inverness, Dingwall, Tain, Fortrose, Aberdeen, Peterhead, Inverury and Wick. In Nairn there were nine candidates, five seeking re-election and four looking to be elected:

John Dick, coal merchant.....	33 votes
Robert Anderson, Lochdhu.....	31 votes
Alexander Hay, Mill road.....	29 votes
Peter Falconer, Treasurer.....	29 votes
David Mackenzie, baker.....	28 votes
Alex. Jeans, shoemaker.....	18 Votes
Grigor Mackintosh, flesher.....	13 votes
William Fraser, watchmaker.....	12 votes
John Gray, prison governor.....	11 votes

The first five were re-elected. Alexander Jeans was the newly elected councillor. It was report that it was not the most exciting process with only three of the two-hundred-and-four votes were recorded up to 2pm^{xxxii}.

Just before Christmas 1864, the Nairnshire Telegraph and General Advertiser for the Northern Counties ran an article under the heading “SERIOUS CASE OF FORGERY”^{xxxiii}. This story also appeared in the Elgin and Morayshire Courier, the Inverness Courier, the Saturday Inverness Advertiser, the Edinburgh Evening Courant and Daily Review (Edinburgh) amongst other newspapers.

The article read:

On Wednesday night last, Gregory Grant Mackintosh, flesher, Nairn, was apprehended on a charge of forgery, and after undergoing a judicial examination before the Sheriff, was committed to prison. It seems that Mackintosh had forged two bills of exchange each for £100, by adhibiting the name of Mr John Fraser, farmer, Easterton. These bills he made use of by retiring others of a similar amount, and the date of one of these having nearly expired, notice thereof was given to Mr Fraser by the agent of the Caledonian Bank. Mr Fraser denied having any knowledge of the said bill, and this having come to the ears of the authorities, investigations were set on foot, and the other forged bill for a similar amount was then discovered. This bill was payable at the British Linen Company's Bank. What gives the case a more melancholy feature is the fact that Mr Fraser is Mackintosh's father-in-law. The

accused was well known throughout the North amongst agriculturists and cattle-dealers as an extensive buyer, and his apprehension has created a feeling of general surprise, as he conducted a large, and apparently lucrative, business with the London markets.

The Nairnshire Telegraph and General Advertiser for the Northern Counties offered a retraction of errors on Wednesday 4th January 1865, which was soon followed by similar articles published in the Elgin and Morayshire Courier, the Elgin Courant and Morayshire Advertiser, the Elgin Courier, the Inverness Courier, the Saturday Inverness Advertiser, and the Edinburgh Evening Courant.

Under the heading of ALLEGED FORGERY, it stated:

“We are sorry to find that offence has been taken at the terms of the paragraph in which we intimated Mr Gregory Grant Mackintosh, flesher’s commitment to prison on one or more charges of forgery. It was far from our wish to state the forgery as a fact – we only intended to communicate the *accusation*, as is usual and is indeed expected of journalists in such circumstances. Now that we find our words have been to some extent misapprehended, we gladly volunteer this explanation, and heartily apologize for any annoyance we may have given. We have also great pleasure in announcing that Crown Counsel were of opinion, on seeing the precognitions, that the evidence was not such as to justify Mr Mackintosh’s detention, and that he was in consequence liberated on Thursday last.”

The case was finally decided in favour of Mr Mackessack on 11th December 1865. The stand-in Sherrif’s decision was, “having heard parties’ procurators in terms of last Interlocutor, and considered the record, proofs and productions, finds that the only question in dispute in this process relates to the price of the sheep charged in the account libelled on under date of 7th March 1863:

- Finds that the defender [Gregory] purchased said sheep, consisting of dinmonts and gimmers at the price charged for them in said account and took delivery of them in separate lots and at different times:
- Finds that of the first lot delivered, being at least sixty in number, various of the gimmers, in course of killing for the London market, were found to be in lamb, notwithstanding which the defender killed the whole of that lot and sent their carcasses to London:
- Finds it not proven that after delivery of the said first lot the pursuer [Mackessack] became bound to indemnify the defender from any loss he might sustain from the condition of the gimmers as alleged:
- Finds the defender’s allegations as to a ewe lamb to be given by the pursuer gratis not proven:
- Finds separately, but relatively, that the defender has not proven such loss as he alleged even to the smallest extent:

- Finds in point of law, upon foregoing state of facts that the defender by taking delivery and disposing of the whole of the disputed sheep, without any proven obligation by the pursuer, or other ground for abating their originally stipulated price, has rendered himself liable for that price, and that notwithstanding any express or implied warranty in the original contract, had such been shewn to exist:
 - Therefore decerns against the defender in terms of the libel, and authorises the Clerk of Court to pay the amount consigned in process to the pursuer in payment *pro tanto*:
 - Finds the defender liable in expenses, allows an account thereof to be given in, and remits to the Auditor to tax the same and to report.
- (Signed) Alex Falconar

The Sheriff-Substitute Falconer added a postscript that in his opinion Gregory was the sole determiner of what he would receive in remuneration for the lot he had purchased. Further, that he had provided no proof to support his claims, and he stated that he did not believe that Gregory had “lost a single farthing”. He did not think that Gregory had any grounds to complain with the decision.

However, Gregory felt differently and did appeal the decision, which was heard at Edinburgh on 14th April 1866 by the Sheriff Benjamin R. Bell. The Sheriff recalled and varied the previous interlocutor that was subject to the appeal, stating his findings:

- Finds in point of fact that about the dates libelled the defender bought from the pursuer the sheep set forth in the summons:
- Finds that he took delivery of the first quantity specified, being 350 sheep, in successive detachments, and took delivery of the 17 sheep forming the second item in the summons in the same manner:
- Finds that on proceeding to kill the first quantity taken the defender found that a great number of the said sheep were with lamb:
- Finds that after killing the whole of this first detachment the defender complained of this to the pursuer:
- Finds that he nevertheless continued to take delivery of the remainder of the sheep from time to time until he received the whole and killed and sent them off to London where they were sold for his behoof:
- Finds that during the time when the defender was so dealing with the said sheep and afterwards, he made and continued to make the partial payments set forth in the summons in liquidation of the price of the sheep above mentioned and others mentioned in the summons, until the said payments amounted to £1,700:
- Finds it averred but not proved that the defendant undertook to pay fifty-six shillings and sixpence, and admitted that he agreed to pay fifty five shillings and six pence for each of the said 350 sheep, which therefore finds to be their price:

- Finds that the remaining 17 sheep were sold at forty shillings a-head:
 - Finds in law that the defender is libel to make payment for the said sheep at the prices agreed on:
 - Finds that after deducting the payments made there remains due to the pursuer the sum of seventy nine pounds five shillings, for which decerns with interest from the date of citation, and allows the consigned money to be uplifted in payment thereof *pro tanto*:
 - Finds the defender liable in the expenses of the process, allows an account to be given in and taxed and decerns.
- (Signed) Ben. R. Bell

This Sheriff was also of a mind to lead a postscript note to the effect that he was “at a loss to discover why the proof should be so enormously over-grown”. He felt that if it followed as the norm, it would be just as “unwieldy” in all cases. He found that once “the needle is found among the hay it turns out to be a very common and ordinary one”. He believed that a warranty may have been sought by Gregory, but in any case, would like as not have still been insufficient to contest the case against him.

The Sheriff stated that after conception a gimmer does not deteriorate immediately and that when it does start the appearance of the udder is a sign of pregnancy that Gregory should have been able to detect. Even if he had not, then upon killing just a few would have alerted him. The Sheriff thought that Gregory’s actions flew in the face of fundamental principles of la, in that he first consumed the items purchased and then afterwards sought to demand a different price to that agreed.

For the 1866-67 term, the tenancy of the house and shop at 5 Bridge Street was now taken up by different fleshers, referred to as the Cameron Brothers, who were paying the £18^{xxxiv}.

Regrettably this is where our trail ends for now. Over the years I have simply been unable to discover what happened to Grigor and his wife Eliza after 1865.

We do learn a little more about Grigor junior. In 1867, aged seven he was admitted for free education into the Anderson’s Institution at Forres, and is shown as being Grigor, son of Grigor Mackintosh^{xxxv}. In 1868 Grigor Mackintosh won a school English prize at the Anderson’s Institution, Forres Free School^{xxxvi}. In 1871, Grigor Mackintosh was ten years old scholar and boarding in a rented room at 10 Urquhart Street, Forres with the now stated sixty-six-year-old widow, Jannet Ferguson^{xxxvii}. Jannet, who had been born in Ardclach was still working, but by now as a stocking knitter.

Grigor adopted Jannet’s surname as a middle name, becoming Grigor Ferguson McIntosh and it was as such that he married Williamina Hislop at South Leith on 27th July 1880^{xxxviii}. They had at least eleven children.

Grigor junior died 15th February 1918 at 13 Balfour Street, Leith of bowel cancer. His wife Williamina (née Hislop) was present at his passing and recorded her husband’s

name as Grigor Ferguson McIntosh and his occupation as a tailor. Grigor's parents are listed as Grigor McIntosh, farmer (deceased) and Margaret McIntosh, maiden surname McIntosh (deceased)^{xxxix}.

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- ⁱ OPR Banns & Marriages, Nairn 123/30/489
ⁱⁱ Scotlandspeople, 2023
ⁱⁱⁱ No Sweat Shakespeare, 2023
^{iv} One-Name, 2023
^v One-Name, 2023
^{vi} Elgin Courant, and Morayshire Advertiser, 21 May 1847, p.3 of 4
^{vii} Census, Auldearn 1851, 121/2/7
^{viii} Nairnshire Ordinance Survey Name Books, 1869
^{ix} SR Births, Nairn 1858, 123/10
^x SR Births, Inverness 1859, 098/400
^{xi} SR Births, Record of Corrected Entries 1861, 098/00 001 19
^{xii} SR Births, Record of Corrected Entries 1861, 098/00 001 22
^{xiii} Elgin Courier, 28 December 1860, p.5 of 8
^{xiv} SR Deaths, Auldearn 1861, 121/3
^{xv} SR Marriages, Auldearn 1860, 121/1
^{xvi} OPR Births, Auldearn 1844, 122/40/78
^{xvii} Nairnshire Ordinance Survey Name Books, 1869, Vol 3, OS1/22/3/17
^{xviii} SR Marriages, Auldearn 1860, 121/1
^{xix} Census, Forres 1861, 137/3/9
^{xx} Census, Nairn 1861, 123/2/8
^{xxi} The Nairnshire Telegraph, 5 August 1863, p.3 of 4
^{xxii} The Nairnshire Telegraph and General Advertiser for the Northern Counties, 16 December 1863, p.3 of 4
^{xxiii} The Nairnshire Telegraph and General Advertiser for the Northern Counties, 9 March 1864, p.2
^{xxiv} Valuation Roll, Nairn 1863
^{xxv} Census, Nairn 1851
^{xxvi} Valuation Roll, Nairn 1865, VR006100002-/162, & 1864, VR006100002-/127
^{xxvii} Ordinance Survey Town plan of 1869
^{xxviii} Mackintosh, 2020
^{xxix} Valuation Roll, Nairn 1864, VR006100002-/131
^{xxx} The Nairnshire Telegraph and General Advertiser for the Northern Counties, 13 June 1866, p.3 of 4
^{xxxi} Elgin Courant, and Morayshire Advertiser, 4 November 1864, p.8 of 8
^{xxxii} Aberdeen People's Journal, 5 November 1864, p.3 of 4
^{xxxiii} Nairnshire Telegraph and General Advertiser for the Northern Counties, 21 December 1864, p.2 of 4
^{xxxiv} Valuation Roll, Nairn 1867
^{xxxv} Forres Elgin and Nairn Gazette, Northern Review and Advertiser, 03 July 1867, p.2 of 4
^{xxxvi} Forres, Elgin and Nairn Gazette, 12 August 1868, p.1 of 4
^{xxxvii} Census, Forres 1871, 137/4/6
^{xxxviii} SR Births, South Leith 1887, 692/2/747
^{xxxix} SR Deaths, South Leith 1918, 692/2/78