

Highland

Family History Society

Isle Maree - Myths and MIs

The Mystery of Andrew Paterson

John Roy Stuart – Strathspey to Nova Scotia

Looking for MacLennans from Balmacara

Volume 41, Issue 3, May 2023



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Comunn Sloinntearachd na Gaidhealtachd

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Cover Photo: The Wish Tree on Isle Maree

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All correspondence: c/o Family History Room,
Highland Archive Centre, Bught Road, Inverness IV3 5SS.
Please mark each item for the attention of the appropriate official

NEWS

Talk and Book Sale

We started our talks again on the 16th March with about 20 people attending. To all who came along thank you.

We will be holding another talk on Thursday 1st June 2023 at 2pm in the upstairs room in the Highland Archive Centre, Inverness. Jonathan McColl, of our Committee, will give a talk entitled '*Dingwall and The British Empire (our part in its building) - Now the Four-way Lodge is Opened!*'.

We will again have a sale of second-hand books and some older stock as well as all our recent & new publications being available. We also will be holding talks in the Autumn. Details to follow in our next issue.

New Publication

We have a new publication: *The Early Census for Dingwall for 1801, 1811 and 1821, with maps and additional information for the Parish of Dingwall, Ross-shire*. 58 pages in colour, with index of names. Price £8 ex P & P. You can order online by going to the HFHS stand on **GenFair**:

<https://genfair.co.uk/supplier/highland-family-history-society-comunn-sloinntearachd-na-gaidhealtachd-65/>

Details of all our publications are at: www.highlandfhs.org/publications/

Contribute to the Journal. Tell us how you discovered genealogy; what tips you can pass on about research; what you have discovered about the history of your family or of the clan to which you belong; or anything else you think may be of interest to fellow historians of highland families. It can be a short note or a long story, preferably as an editable Word document.

Email Address for articles, enquiries etc: HighlandFHS@gmail.com.

NEW MEMBERS

2850. Ms P. Swanson.

2851. Ms T. Van Nus.

2852. Ms B. Regan.

2853. Ms P. Hannah.

2854. Mr S. J. Fraser.

2855. Ms D. Bryon.

2856. Ms A. MacInnes.

2857. Mr M. Lindley-Highfield.

2858. Ms J. McKenzie

2859. Mr R. Malcolmson.

Re-joined:

1639. Mrs M. Kenyon.

HFHS SUBSCRIPTION RATES for year 01 Sep 2022 - 31 Aug 2023

Category	United Kingdom (PDF)	Overseas (PDF)
Ordinary	£12.00	£12.00
Institutional	£18.00	£18.00

Isle Maree

Myths and Monumental Inscriptions

One of the most spectacular ways to approach the west coast of the Highlands is from Achnasheen on the A832 when, at the watershed – or as they would say in North America, at the height of the land – the view opens up down Glen Docherty to distant Loch Maree [shown above]. A late 19th century folklorist described how “A bleak mountain chain overhangs the northern shore [of the loch] – a barrier of grey and treeless rock Under this northern rock wall is a small island, so covered with luxuriant foliage that a fragment of green forest seems to have been carved out and placed in the loch, set in a border of golden sand. This is the island of St. Maree, or Mourie – his names are many – beneath whose groves lie the sacred tree and healing well, the traditions of old rites, and legendary graves, which have made the place famous far over Scotland.” [Gertrude M. Godden, *The Sanctuary of Mourie* in FOLKLORE, Vol. 4, No. 4 (Dec., 1893), 498-508].

She goes on: “From a landing-rock a narrow path is trodden through damp undergrowth, and trees linked bough in bough, till you step out into an open circle, whence the dark covert draws back on every side. In the centre of this space rises a slight white trunk – bare, branchless, leafless, with spreading foot, and jagged and broken top. The cracks and clefts in the stem are studded with coins, nails, screws, and rusty iron fragments. ... It stands alone and inviolate – a Sacred Tree. In the damp ground at the tree’s foot is a small dark hole, the sides of which are roughly formed by stones over-hung with moss and grass. A cover of unwrought stone lies beside it, and it is filled up with dead leaves. This is the healing-well ‘of power unspeakable ...’. The tree is now a Wishing Tree, and the driving in of a bit of metal is the only necessary act.”

The picture right, and that on the cover of this issue, are by Boothby99 and licensed via CC BY-SA 4.0.



The old burial ground on the island is associated with a chapel dedicated to the saint who is supposed to have given his name to the loch – Maelrubha, otherwise known as Mourie or Maree – and Gertrude Godden mentions “the beautiful legend of the two graves marked with the runic cross, round which the thickly-set tombs of the centre of the island cluster”, quoting the account of the local historian [John H. Dixon] of the legend associated with the cross:

“After the death of St. Maree, his cell on the island continued to be the resort of holy men. During the time of the Norwegian power in the district, a prince and princess of Norway were married by the island hermit, and here the prince left his bride when called away to war. Before parting they agreed that, when the prince returned, a white flag should be displayed from his barge if all was well, if not, a black flag; the princess was to meet her husband with like signals of good or evil fate. The prince remained away, and meanwhile jealousy and doubt entered the heart of the princess. She determined to test his constancy, and when the prince's barge, flying the white flag, at length entered the loch, she commanded her barge to be launched. A black flag hung from the stern, a bier was placed on the centre, on which she lay counterfeiting death, her maidens mourning round her, and the barge was rowed slowly down the loch to meet the prince. Seeing the black flag, he leapt from his own deck, and, raising the shroud, seemed to see the face of his dead bride. In an agony of grief he stabbed himself; and the princess, rising with a cry, drew the dagger from his heart and thrust it in her own. The two lovers were buried on the island, where their graves still lie, foot to foot, in the silence of the woodland, each marked by the runic cross.”



The burial ground on Isle Maree

Monumental Inscriptions from Isle Maree

1. In memory of Alexander ROBERTSON of Lochmaree and Kinlochewe Hotels who died at Lochmaree on 4 January 1925, aged 47 and is buried here amidst the mountains he loved so well dearly beloved by his friends, he was honoured and respected by rich and poor. This stone is erected by his sister and a few old frequenters of Loch Maree. "Fearnach do chuir cul ri carad nor I namhaid".

2. In memory of the two infant daughters of B & M HORNSBY Talladale January 30 1878.

3. In memory of Alexander MCLEAN late Farmer Coppachy Letterewe who died on the 19th May 1858 aged 80 years. Erected by his family.

4. In memory of Jane MACLEAN Letterewe Loch Mare died 28th May 1902. Erected by her brother Donald.

5. 1885. Erected by Roderick MCLEAN in memory of his beloved mother Catherine MORRISON who died 2nd July 1883 aged 55 years. Also of his brother John, who died 9th September 1879 aged 21 years.

6. In loving memory of Murdo MACLEAN who died at Furnace Cottage, Letterewe 5th September 1908 aged 89 years.

7. In memory of Mary MACLEAN died at Letterewe 25 June 1910 aged 56 years.

8. Erected by Meyrick MACLEAN in loving memory of his father Charles MCLEAN Gardener who died at Conon Bridge 5th August 1883 aged 64 years. Also of his brother Murdo MCLEAN who died at Letterewe 7th April 1882 aged 15 years.

Inscriptions & photo [on the previous page] by M. Marshall of NOSAS [North of Scotland Archaeological Society] 2022.



The Northern Infirmary, opened 1804, remodelled in 1865.

Picture by Scott Macpherson CC-BY-SA 2.0

Petition of 1838 of Andrew Paterson

by Stuart Farrell

Within the Inverness Town Council Minutes of the 29th October 1838 is recorded the following statement: 'Petition of Andrew Paterson. The Provost produced a Petition by Andrew Paterson Weaver in the Thread Factory praying that the council would recommend the removal of his son (a Maniac) about 15 years of age, to the Northern Infirmary. Which Petition having been considered by the Council, they authorised the Provost to give the recommendation prayed for, so soon as room can be found for the Lunatic in the Infirmary.'

It would be nearly thirty years until the Inverness District Asylum was opened, and on the date of the Petition lunatics were held in 'rooms' in the basement of the Northern Infirmary. But who was the son? No records survive for 'inmates' held in the Infirmary.

A Search of the 1841 Census revealed that Andrew Paterson 55 was living in Glebe Street with Wife Catherine Paterson 40, with the following persons: Margaret Robertson 27, Robert Robertson 2, Christian McLeod 55, Margaret Urquhart 22 and Mary Watson 68. By the 1851 Census Andrew Paterson was living at 4 Fairfield Lane, Inverness aged 63 and occupation stated as Weaver & Chelsea Pensioner by this time his wife is named as Isabella Paterson 50 Porteress wine shop formerly.

A search of OPR marriages shows that he had married Catherine nee MacLennan on 9 December 1839 when his occupation was stated as Weaver residing in Merkinch, whilst she had been residing in High Street, Inverness. So far been unable to find her death (not in OPR recorded with Free Church?). As he married again on 12 August 1842 to Isabella Mackintosh of Bridge Street, Inverness. And it's likely that this was his third Marriage.

A search on FMP for Andrew Paterson, Weaver with children of age 15 gives two candidates James Paterson born 14 Apr 1822 or Thomas Paterson born 12 November 1823, however these were both in Barony, Lanarkshire with mother stated as Janet Molloch. Have been unable to find marriage – could they have married abroad when Andrew was a soldier? And later moved to Inverness? Or do I have the wrong Person? Army Papers survive for two Andrew Paterson’s but neither gives address.

Andrew Paterson died Inverness 22nd February 1857 at 16 Glebe Street aged 75, noted as son of Andrew Paterson, Hemp Weaver and Christina Cuthbert (both deceased) (and been unable to find their marriage or his birth either!), noted his son Hugh made his mark but information given to Registrar by Sexton at Chapel Yard. There seems to be no monumental inscription for him in Chapel Yard either. Though his Widow Isabella may have become a Pauper of the Parish on 19 May 1857 but her age is stated as 63 while she was stated as being 50 in the 1851 Census. Surely there cannot have been two Isabella Paterson’s who were Widows in Glebe Street, surely a discrepancy in the Census Record with age being rounded down? She died on 1st November 1857 (Poor Roll says December) but no information on death certificate of Husband, buried Chapel Yard, informant was her Brother Roderick McIntosh. So, still a bit of a mystery.

Deeds – for Marriages, Wills, and so much more

Some of the most productive of all sources for family history in Scotland are the Registers of Deeds, of which there are at least three main sets:

General Register of Deeds – in the NRS [National Records of Scotland]

Sheriff Courts & Commissary Courts Registers of Deeds – the

Inverness Sheriff Court registers, which cover much of the Highlands, are also to be found in the NRS in Edinburgh.

Burgh Registers of Deeds – Inverness in Highland Archive Centre.

A deed is a legal agreement – the term being most commonly known in modern times in relation to the sale of property – but historically also including a plethora of other important matters, such as: Wadsets, (i.e. leases of property), tacks & tenancies, appointments of attorneys & factors, dispositions & settlements (which are often equivalent to wills), actual wills, marriage contracts. In respect of the last two items, the national indexes of testaments and marriages to be found on Scotland’s People are lacking in many such items to be found in the registers of deeds. In my recent work, I have been noting in particular the wills and marriage contracts to be found in the Inverness Sheriff Court Registers and will be listing them – and giving examples – in future issues of the Journal.

Graeme Mackenzie.

John Roy Stuart (b. 21 April 1753)

by Elizabeth Stuart

There is confusion in the research concerning my fourth Great Uncle, John Stuart. He was baptized John Roy Stuart in Abernethy and Kincardine Parish, Strathspey, Scotland, on 21 April 1753. His parents, Dr James Stuart and Jeane Grant likely named him after a famous relative, John Roy Stuart born in 1700, viewed by many as the most important historical and cultural figure to originate from the Strathspey region. A celebrated Gaelic poet and military man his loyalty and devotion to the Jacobite cause led him to become one of Prince Charles' most trusted men making him a hero to many in the Scottish Highlands.

Other records show my fourth Great Uncle's name spelled Steuart. Interestingly, his grandfather often signed his name the same way, 'Baillie' John Steuart. The 'Baillie', as he was known, was a prominent Merchant, Magistrate and Town Counsellor in Inverness during the early 1700's. He was also 'factor' to the Earl of Moray for several years. He is a proven descendent of the Barons of Kincardine with a direct line back to Alexander Stuart, Earl of Buchan (Wolf of Badenoch), third surviving son of King Robert II of Scotland, Grandson of Robert the Bruce.

Background research reveals that my fourth Great Uncle was 21 years old when his parents and five siblings emigrated to America in May 1774 from the Scottish Highlands. They worked 100 acres of land near Stamford, New York in Upper New York Province (now State), along the west branch of the Delaware River with several livestock. Rebels took over their land in 1775 stealing the animals, farming equipment, books, and surgical instruments.

During the American Revolution John served as a Captain in the General Waggon Service, until the end of the war. His father, Dr James Stuart also served during the American Revolution in the Kings Royal Regiment of New York (KRRNY) as Surgeons Mate. Historian 'Monroe' noted that "Dr James Stuart's eldest son, was taken prisoner in 1777. He and his brother fled to New York City and did duty on the Waggon Master's General Service".

A very intriguing account of John Stuart was sent to me by the late G. MacDonald, a genealogist from the Cornwall area [of Ontario, Canada]. Below is a portion of this document:

John served as a Captain in the General Waggon Service with a brother until the end of the war. He was imprisoned after being taken prisoner at his father's farm in Ullster County, New York in 1777 after having been stripped of a silver watch worth 5 pounds sterling. He was imprisoned an additional five times in two years, the last imprisonment being placed in irons for nine weeks. After his final escape, he asked for asylum in March 1778 with the British Army as a Guide.



The Harbour at Guysborough, Nova Scotia

He served under General William Thomas while in Philadelphia, PA, and on the evacuation of said place, followed the Royal Army to New York City. General William Thomas certified of his total service from 1777–1786 in an affidavit in Digby, Nova Scotia. John Stuart maketh oath that he resided at Shelburne in Nova Scotia from 15 July 1783 to 25 March 1784.

John wrote and signed his loyalist memorial in Shelburne County, Nova Scotia, 14 April 1786. He received 650 acres in 1785 and 5 acres in Guysborough Township in 1790. John and his wife Sarah moved to Guysborough, Nova Scotia between 1783 and June 1786 where their sons John Roy (9 June 1786), Murdoch (15 July 1790), and daughter Jane (October 1788) were born according to Baptismal Records pg.2, Christ Church, Guysborough. Their mother, Sarah, died age 30 coinciding with the birth of Murdoch in 1790.

Interesting to note that the General named in the above letter, William Thomas, is mentioned in a letter held at the Ottawa Archives. I have viewed several letters and documents from this important collection called the Stuart Family Fonds. Stated in the introduction of the fonds:

Contents of these documents include information about Dr James Stuart, who served in Sir John Johnson's regiment during the Revolution War and received 900 acres of land in the Township of Osnabruck (Ontario, Canada) from King George III in 1797. Other documents are related to John Stuart, his son, an American Loyalist, who established in Nova Scotia in 1783. He then moved to Osnabruck where he was involved in the militia and the administration of justice.

The letter mentioning General William Thomas and other correspondence sheds light into John Stuart's role as Captain in the 'General Waggon Service' evacuating American Loyalists from New York to Nova Scotia. He appears to have been involved in several voyages of up to 500 settlers from Staten Island, New York to Canso Harbour located on the north-east tip of Nova Scotia next to Chedabucto Bay. His other duties included the construction and settlement of Guysborough, located approximately 40 km west of Canso Harbour. Throughout the 1780s he was appointed to several administrative

duties noted in the fonds including Registrar of Deeds, Deputy of Granting Papers, Coroner, Registrar of Wills and Probate plus the title of Sheriff.

My fourth Great Uncle has been confused in the research with another prominent Scottish settler named John Stuart, who arrived with the same group of loyalist settlers at Guysborough, Nova Scotia in the early 1780s. Lieutenant John Stuart of the 71st Regiment, served in the Nova Scotia Legislature. He died in Halifax in 1835. His wife was Elizabeth Boggs having no children recorded. It has been a real challenge differentiating these two men in the research.

Another valuable document details the sale of my fourth Great Uncle's lands in Nova Scotia in the year 1812. There is evidence that he moved to Osnabruck Township (Cornwall, Ontario area) where his siblings lived and bought land from his brother (my fourth great-grand father), Henry Stuart. Like Henry, John served as a Captain in the local militia during the War of 1812. Evidence from the fonds indicate that John served as Justice of the Peace in that area. A document from the Stuart Fonds reveals that John was in the Cornwall area by 1809: "Commission of Captain of a Company in the First Regiment of Militia in the County of Stormont, Eastern District, for John Stuart signed by Francis Gore, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, with paper seal, January 5, 1809."

I have no evidence of John remarrying after the death of his wife, Sarah, in 1790 and have not been able to find his date or location of death.

Fraser's in Uruguay and Argentina

I was delighted to get a very quick response to my query in the last issue about Fraser's who went to these countries in South America in the 19th century; and the response came from an HFHS member and his cousin in Argentina. Simon Fraser is descended from Robert Fraser from Arbroath, who emigrated to Buenos Aires, to found *Fabrica Argentina de Alpargatas* in 1883. The company specialized in the mass production of rope soled shoes using machinery designed principally by Simon's grandfather, Norman Fraser (brother of Robert) and manufactured in Arbroath by their family firm, *Douglas Fraser and Sons*. The Fraser brothers' grandfather James was from Inverness-shire, though it looks unlikely that the Jessie Fraser from this county who went to Uruguay sometime before 1884 was related to them.

However, Simon's cousin Robert Wells has provided some info about an earlier Fraser emigrant to Argentina whose family were in Ross-shire at the beginning of the century and who, I've been able to discover, did have at least one branch in Moray & Nairn to whom it is possible Jessie might have been related. The search goes on; but in the meantime, my thanks to Simon and Robert for their help.

Graeme Mackenzie.

The Rosemarkie Poor of June 1843

Stuart Farrell continues the Notes of Paupers Visited in the Town

11. **Margaret Corner**, unmarried, aged forty-five. She receives 2s. 6d a year from the poor's funds. Pays 20s. rent. Is in bad health. She spins, and can earn 4d a day, but has not constant work. She has no friends or relations. She plants potatoes. She has two daughters; and pays for the use of the ground by reaping at harvest. She lives mainly upon potatoes; sometimes gets fish; "but meal for her is very scanty at present." She could earn at harvest time 1s. a day. She has two brothers in America who are doing well, but who do not send her money. The furniture pretty good, and the house clean.

12. **Widow Mackenzie**, aged eight-two, very weak, deaf, and imbecile, receives 3s. or 3s. 6d a year from the parish. Rent 30s. Lives with, and is supported by, her daughter, who is unmarried. The daughter spins, and can earn 4d a day, but work is not constant. She does not generally attempt outdoor work, as she cannot leave her mother. However, she plants potatoes, for which she reaps for one farmer. She pays the rent with great labour. Her mother gets a little tea or coffee. The house had two rooms, which were scantily furnished.

13. Wife of **Peter Jack**, aged sixty-six, husband of the same age. He could not work at all. They received 3s. a year from the poor funds, and paid £2 a year rent. They used to pay their rent by the pig, with help from their children. They planted potatoes, but not enough to live upon. They depended on their neighbours for the remainder. "They get a boll from one person, and a boll from another." They appear respectable persons. Their house was very scantily furnished, one chair, two tables, bed, and three stools; only one room, which was kept clean. [1841 Census, High St. - Peter Jack 66, Isabella Jack 70; 1851, High St - Peter Jack 76 Pauper (Tailor), Isabella Jack 77]

14. **Helen Junor**, aged seventy-five, unmarried, received 3s. a year from the poor fund. She lived alone and got help from a respectable family in the neighbourhood, with whom she had been a servant twenty years. Potatoes were sent to her by them, and one of the family gave her a shilling or two occasionally, when she came to town. She was neatly dressed, and her house cleanly kept. Furniture - two chairs, three chests, a table and cupboard.

15. **Widow Maculloch**, aged seventy-six, receives 3s. a year. Rent £1, which her son paid. Her daughter lived with her. Has two quarters of potatoe ground at 1s. 6d a quarter, which her daughter planted. Her son, who was a shoemaker in the town, helped to support her. She was in bed, confined with asthma. She generally got tea. No doctor visited her. She said, "Doctors do not come to folk except to those who can pay them; but a doctor could no good to my complaint." Her son had not much work; there was not much work going. Room tolerably well furnished and clean. [1841 Census, High St - Widow McCulloch 70, Ann McCulloch 25]

16. & 17. **Sophia MacIver**, aged fifty-one, and **Alexander MacIver**, her father, aged eighty-four. The two received 3s. 6d a year. Their rent was £1, which was not paid last year. They had six quarters of potato ground at 1s. 6d a quarter. The old man said he lived mostly on potatoes, and sometimes fish, but did not often get milk. He got gruel sometimes, and a little tea. Their room was very badly furnished. The daughter was making nets, by which she said she could earn 2d a day. There was an old loom in the room, but it had not the appearance of ever being used. [1841 Census, High St - Alexander McIver 75, Sophia McIver 50, Catherine Forsyth 20]

18. **Widow Hugh Junor**, aged forty-seven. She received 2s. 6d a year from the poor fund. She had her room rent free. Her husband, who was a salmon-fisher, was drowned about four years ago, and left her with four children, two of whom were taken and maintained by their uncles. House kept very clean, and the furniture good, and altogether of a superior kind. She had some potatoe ground. She could not plant her own potatoes. She was not in good health. Her relations helped. She sometimes got tea and fish. "Not much work going for poor people."

19. **Jane MacAllan**, aged eighty. She received 3s. a year. Her rent was £1, which was paid by her daughter, who lived below with a "throng" family. She lived up stairs in the garret which she had to herself. Her daughter was married to an army pensioner with 1s. 6d a day. She lived on potatoes, a little bread, and a drop of tea. Her house was neat and clean. She was entirely maintained by her daughter, being quite unable to do anything for herself.

20. **Widow Junor**, aged between sixty and seventy. She received 3s. a year. Her rent was 10s., which she managed to pay by keeping a pig, and she had one then. She had eight or nine quarters of potato ground, for which she paid 2s. a quarter in the town, and 1s. in the country. She planted her own potatoes and found the dung. She could spin a little, but could hardly earn 4d a day, and the work was not constant. She sometimes had fish and meal, but lived mostly on potatoes. Tea was very scarce and she had not a drop of milk. Her furniture was pretty good – crockery and dresser.

21. **Widow Logan**, nearly eighty years of age, in receipt of 3s. a year. The house belonged to her son-in-law, for which he paid a feu-duty of 10s. There were two rooms and a garden. She had four grand-children under her charge. Her daughter and son-in-law absent from home, they all lived together, the house was clean and comfortable.

22. **Widow MacIver**, aged eighty, in receipt of 3s. a year. She lived with her son, who paid the rent. He was unmarried, and a shoemaker, but at times was not in good health, and had been in the infirmary in Inverness. He had four quarters of potato ground, for which he paid 2s. a quarter, and gave the dung. Two beds, five chairs, three chests, two tables, a dresser, and crockery. She sometimes got tea or coffee for breakfast – potatoes for dinner, and fish. [1841 Census High St – William McIver 45, Shoemaker; Christina McIver 75, Neil McIntosh 9]

23. **Jessie Ross**, aged thirty-four, not on the poor's roll of the kirk-session; but, being a baptist, she sometimes received a little aid from the congregation – say 1s. 6d or 2s. a year. Paid 16s. rent for one room. No potato ground. She lived by spinning and netting. She got a net or two to do in the winter season, and could make 4d a day if she had constant work. Her neighbours, and also the farmers, occasionally gave her potatoes. Her room was nicely furnished, and clean. [1851 Census, High St – Jessie Ross 46, Net Maker]

24. **Ann Clark**, aged fifty, unmarried, in the receipt of 2s. 6d a year. Paid 16s. rent for one room. She lived by herself. Had seven quarters of potato ground, for which she worked and gave the dung. The potatoes were not enough for her to live upon. She had a sore arm, but good health otherwise.

Did no other agricultural work. She went to the shore and gathered sea-weed and shell-fish, by which she might make 4d to 8d twice in the month, when the tide was low. She had no tea, and said she had not had a grain of oat or barleymeal in the house for twenty days. The furniture was good, but did not belong to her, except a table and a chest.

25. **Widow Davidson**, in the receipt of 2s. 6d a year. She had four children between fourteen and four. She lived in part of a large house, which is her own. The upper part of it was let to a lieutenant in the army, for which she got £6 a year. Her house was neatly furnished. She had potato ground in the country, besides a garden attached to the house. She was not very well, and unable to work; but her eldest daughter planted the potatoes. [1841 Census, High St - Mary Davidson 30, Jane Davidson 10, David Davidson 8, Isbl Davidson 5, John Davidson 4, David Davidson 74; 1851, High St - Mary Davidson, Widow, 52, Spinner; David Davidson 20, Lab.; Isabella Davidson 17, Scholar; John Davidson 11, Sch.; John McFarquhar 37, Blacksmith, Visitor]

26. **Widow Mackain**, aged eighty-two, in the receipt of 3s. a year. She lived in the upper part of the house belonging to an unmarried daughter, who kept a small grocery shop below, by means of which she supported herself and her mother. The daughter had two quarters of potato ground, besides a garden. The house was neatly furnished, and the daughter appeared to be a steady respectable person. [1841 Census, High St - Widow DI McKain 80; Janet McKain 35]

27. **Ann Downie**, past seventy, in the receipt of 2s. 6d a year. Her house was her own. Her sister, who was also unmarried, lived with her. The sister had been a servant for thirty years, in different families, and had saved a little money. They had a small garden, and eight quarters of potato ground. The sister who planted the potatoes, worked in harvest for them, and found the dung. They kept a pig. They got a little tea, but lived chiefly on potatoes. They got fish, oatmeal, and milk occasionally. There were two rooms, both well furnished. The furniture of one belonged to a nephew who was at sea. [1841 Census, High St - Ann Downey 62; Bella Downey 60; 1851 High St - Ann Downie 78, Annuitant; Isebella Downie 70; Alexander McKenzie, Widower, Son, 44, Sailor].

To be continued.

The Macintyre Missionaries in China

*David R. Macintyre
concludes his account of the
family of his great-grandfather,
the Rev. John Macintyre*



Hugh (bottom left) with siblings Katie & William c.1890

4. Hugh Ross Macintyre 1882-1932

Hugh Macintyre was my grandfather. Born in China, his birth was registered in Newchwang. I know nothing of his early education but learned from my grandmother, before she died, that he lived with 'relatives' for the duration of his education in Scotland.

He attended George Watson's College in Edinburgh. I made an enquiry of the school's archivist and learned that he attended from 1892-1899 having been admitted in April 1892, aged 11. His father is recorded as Rev. John Macintyre of 7 Dalkeith Street, Joppa (I don't know who lived at that address - could it have been a contact address for the benefit of the school or, did Hugh 'board' here with a relative?).

In the letter I have referred to previously, dated July 1898 and written by Rev John Macintyre to his brother-in-law in Darlington, Rev. Macintyre expresses concern about Hugh's poor eyesight and thinks he should stay on at George Watson's School. He hopes that Hugh will win a prize/bursary to enable him to attend Edinburgh University.

In 1901, Hugh's name is found in the Scottish census living with his family in Edinburgh. His occupation is given as medical student and he's 19 years old. Hugh qualified MB ChB Ed in 1904 after winning medals for Practical Pathology 1902, Medicine 1903-4, Diseases of the Eye and the Mouat Scholarship in 1904 for the Practice of Physic.

In 1904, the newly qualified Dr Macintyre was appointed to the position of House Surgeon at the Royal Northern Infirmary in Liverpool. He proceeded to his MD of Edinburgh University in 1908. By 1914, he had been appointed Physician Superintendent to the Parkhill Sanatorium at the Dingle in Liverpool.



**Captain (later Major)
Hugh Macintyre
RAMC (circa 1917).**

In the 1911 England census I found him listed as a visitor at Syddal Lodge in North Yorkshire, together with his sister Katharine and her husband William Orr Leitch, also being listed as visitors. Syddal Lodge was the country home of James and Elizabeth Smith (Elizabeth being Hugh and Katherine's aunt).

In WW1 Hugh served in the Royal Army Medical Corps from 1914 to 1919, in France, Flanders and Italy, retiring with the rank of Major. He was awarded the DSO, MC and bar and received two Mentions in Despatches. He married Dr Lilian Sarah Wilkes in 1915 at St Cuthberts Church, Darlington, County Durham. Following the War, he was appointed Physician Superintendent at Broadgreen Hospital, Liverpool. He died in 1932 at the age of 50.

5. Marion Isabel Agnes Macintyre 1884-1954 (known as *San Yi* in China)

Born in China, birth registered in Newchwang. Her early education is likely to have followed the pattern set by her elder siblings, early schooling in China and then secondary education in UK. Did she attend school in Darlington? Did she live with the Smiths in Darlington? I don't know. I've found no reference to her in the school magazines.

After leaving China in haste with her parents and sisters (to escape the Boxers), she arrived at Southampton in July 1900 as a 15 year old girl.

Marion's occupation in the 1901 census for Scotland is given as 'scholar' and she's living in Edinburgh with her family. I asked the archivist at George Watson's School whether any of the Macintyre girls had attended the school. It seems they hadn't. Marion must have received her secondary education elsewhere (presumably in Edinburgh).

Marion studied Medicine at Edinburgh University and qualified MB ChB Ed in 1910. In the 1911 census for Scotland, she is listed as 1 of 2 female doctors resident at the Hospice at 130 High Street, St Giles, Edinburgh. There are 8 patients resident, all female. I found out from an online source that the hospice was, in fact, the *Elsie Inglis Memorial Maternity Hospital* which cared for poorer women of Edinburgh during pregnancy and confinement.

I don't know how long Marion stayed in Edinburgh before returning to China as a medical missionary - I'm unable to find her name in any ships' passenger list for an outgoing voyage. However, I found online a reference to her in a booklet produced by the Presbyterian Church of Ireland (PCI), entitled *The Call of the East*. She had certainly returned to China by 1918, as

she is listed in the booklet (dated 1918) as a resident in an Irish Presbyterian missionary station in Fakumen, a market town 60 miles north of Mukden.

Ship passenger lists show that she made several journeys to and from the UK between 1920 and 1940. Her last voyage to the UK was across the Atlantic, from Montreal to Liverpool, aboard the Canadian Pacific Line's ship the *DUCHESS OF RICHMOND*. She arrived at Liverpool on 22nd May 1940, her proposed address in the UK, given in the passenger list, is 58 Childwall Priory Road, Liverpool, the address of her sister-in-law, Lilian Sarah Macintyre, nee Wilkes (my grandmother). Her 'Country of future intended residence' is given as Scotland.

The date of Marion's return to the UK, 1940, is of interest - she returned *after* the start of WW2 (and there were German submarines in the Atlantic!). Japan had invaded China in 1937 and Britons present in China were treated as 'neutral'. However, in 1940, Japan entered the war on the side of Germany and British citizens had to leave quickly. Some didn't and were interned as enemy aliens (e.g. Eric Liddell, the missionary of *Chariot's of Fire* fame, who died in an internment camp in 1945). It seems that Marion managed to get out of China just in time, probably on a ship bound for Vancouver. But she had to leave property in Tientsin.

Marion returned to Scotland and may have lived in Glasgow. Sadly, she succumbed to mental health issues and was admitted in 1945 to Gartnavel Hospital, Glasgow (a.k.a. 1055 Great Western Road, Glasgow). She died there, of a stroke, at the age of 69, on September 25th 1954.

6. Lillian Smith Macintyre 1887-1971 (known as *Lao Li* in China)

Lillian was the youngest of the Macintyre children. She was also born in China and her birth was registered at Newchwang. The passenger list dated 31 Aug 1893 for SS *BRITANNIA* shows Rev J. Macintyre, Mrs Macintyre, and the misses M. and L. Macintyre returning to China. The ship was bound for Sydney so perhaps the Macintyres disembarked at Yokohama (Japan) or, possibly Shanghai in China. John Macintyre and the family had been in Britain - perhaps on furlough, and, possibly 'dropping off' older siblings in Scotland for their secondary education. The Macintyres, including Lillian, were, of course, back in Scotland (Edinburgh) for the census in 1901

It's not clear where Lillian received her secondary education. But, as a 23 year old in the 1911 Scotland census, she is listed as a student at the United Free Church Training Institute for female missionaries, The Womens Missionary College, Inverleith Terrace, Edinburgh.

Lillian left Britain for China in 1912, departing Southampton on the SS *LUTZOW*, on 22 October. Her further travels to and from the UK are recorded in a number of ship passenger lists between 1921 and 1944.

Lillian's Residence Certificate [shown right] is stamped 7th July 1930 and indicates her occupation as a missionary. On pages 2 & 3, her height is given as 5ft 2in, her eye colour as *hazel* and her hair as *grey*. Her residence is given as 'Blind Girls' Industrial Home, Mukden'. Online I found a reference to the 'St Nicholas Industrial School for Blind Girls, Mukden' and this, undoubtedly, is



where Lillian was resident. A document written in 1915, states that China has at least one-third of all the blind people in the world. The document goes on to say that China has put no resources into helping these people, if they aren't looked after by family, they become beggars. Christian missionaries in China were the first organised groups to care for these people. The missionaries provided an education and taught practical skills (e.g. sewing, knitting, basket weaving) that might allow these blind girls to earn a living.

When Japan entered the war in 1939, Lillian found herself in a similar situation to her sisters, Marion & Bessie. Lillian fled China on board *MS HIE MARU* and arrived in Canada. Whilst her sister and fellow missionary, Marion, is recorded as arriving in the UK in 1940, it seems that Lillian's return to the UK was delayed - she remained in Canada for a further 3 years with a small group of Church of Scotland missionaries whose return was also delayed. I recall seeing a newspaper cutting (now lost) in which missionaries lived in a forest in Canada with bears sniffing around their cabin at night!

Lillian eventually crossed the wartime Atlantic in 1944, departing New York aboard the Cunard White Star Line's *MV RANGITIKI*, and arriving Liverpool on 17th October 1944. The ship passenger list gives her contact address in UK as 121 George St, Edinburgh (the offices of Church of Scotland) and her proposed country of residence as Scotland. By 1954 she was living in a Church of Scotland retirement property: No 9, 52 Spylaw Bank Rd, Colinton. She never married and died in Edinburgh, aged 83.

Acknowledgements: Jennifer Leitch and her father, Quintin Leitch (son of Katherine Macintyre/Leitch), provided some of the photographs and many of the facts that I've used. Quintin (1908-2003), a grandson of Rev. John Macintyre, was born in China and had first hand knowledge of the family's life there and of China as it was in the early decades of the 20th century.

I've tried in this narrative to stick to facts that can be verified and have avoided 'hearsay' as much as possible. Where I couldn't avoid it, or thought it would add to the overall story, I've made it known.

Inverness Burgesses in 1812 - continued

Hammermen

20 September 1773	William Falconer Smith
6 January 1777	John Clark Blacksmith
2 August 1779	Evan Campbell Brazier
15 September	John Munro
29 July 1782	William Rhind Coppersmith
27 September 1784	Alexander MacLeod Saddler
9 August 1785	Alexander Mackenzie Coppersmith
31 July 1786	John Symon Mason
30 April 1787	Alexander Nicol Cartwright
27 September 1790	William Farquharson late Saddler
27 September	Donald MacTavish Saddler
19 September 1791	Robert Steel Coppersmith
22 September 1794	Alexander MacGillivray Coppersmith
29 September	John Ross Coppersmith
28 September 1795	Peter MacDonald Watchmaker
21 March 1796	William Vass Coppersmith
27 February 1797	Charles Jameson Silversmith
15 May	Alexander Stewart Silversmith
24 September 1798	Donald Fraser Blacksmith
17 September	Donald Clark Saddler
1 July 1799	Alexander Dallas Saddler
1 July	Colin Mackenzie Watchmaker
11 September 1799	Alexander McRae Blacksmith
11 September	Donald Stephen Blacksmith
16 September	William Cuthbert Tinsmith
1 October 1804	Alexander Fraser Blacksmith
2 October 1805	Charles Stuart Jameson Watchmaker
2 October 1809	John MacDonald Saddler
23 September 1811	John Smith Blacksmith & Torrie
14 September 1812	Donald Bain Tinsmith
14 September	Andrew Taylor Tinsmith
28 September	James Cameron Coppersmith

Shoemakers

22 August 1774	Alexander Forbes Shoemaker
8 January 1779	Andrew McPherson Shoemaker
2 August	Roderick MacDonald Shoemaker
2 August	Donald Reid Ditto
2 August	Thomas Bain Ditto

19 June 1780	Simon Miller Butcher
25 September 1786	James Reid Shoemaker
27 November	Thomas Kerr Shoemaker
12 September 1791	Donald Young
23 March 1795	Roderick Mackenzie Shoemaker
23 March	Evan MacPherson Ditto
3 April	Donald McIntosh Journeyman
17 September 1798	John Mackenzie Shoemaker
17 September	Thomas Mackenzie Ditto
1 July 1799	John MacDonald Ditto
11 September	William Fraser Shoemaker
21 September 1801	Donald MacDonald Shoemaker
22 September 1806	Thomas Fraser Butcher
2 October 1809	Alexander Petrie Shoemaker
26 March 1810	Hugh Tulloch Shoemaker
11 May 1811	John McLeod Shoemaker & late Apprentice to Rodk McKenzie
14 September 1812	Alexander Mackenzie Shoemaker Manager for Fraser & Grant

Weavers

20 September 1773	Peter Anderson Weaver
20 September	William Paterson Ditto
20 September	William McIntosh alias Clark
10 January 1774	Alexander Fraser Weaver
19 September	William Fraser Ditto
19 September	Alexander MacDonald Farmer Haugh
19 August 1776	Thomas Fraser Apprentice to William Fraser
16 September	John Mackenzie Weaver
5 April 1779	Donald Paterson Weaver
2 August	John MacDonald Weaver
2 August	Alexander MacDonald Ditto
2 August	John Sinclair Ditto
2 August	Hugh Fraser Weaver
2 August	John McPherson Weaver
14 July 1783	Alexander Fraser Ditto
18 September 1786	William Mackintosh Ditto
18 September	Donald Fraser Ditto
4 February 1788	Ludovick Ross Ditto
22 September	Robert MacLean Ditto
22 September	John Fraser Weaver
2 May 1790	Kenneth Treasurer Ditto
22 September 1794	Alexander Fraser Junior

19 September 1795	Donald Fraser Weaver
11 January 1796	John MacDonald alias McSween
18 September 1797	William McKerras Weaver
18 September	Christopher MacRae Ditto
2 October	John Rayne Weaver
1 October 1798	Finlay Fraser Weaver
29 July 1799	George Finick Ditto
29 July	Jonathan Watson Weaver
30 September	Donald MacDonald Ditto
15 September 1806	John Mason Weaver
15 September	Hugh Fraser Ditto
2 October 1809	Alexander Fraser late Apprentice to Alexander Fraser Manufacturer
5 March 1810	Murdoch Young late Apprentice to Murdoch Young
26 March	Donald MacDonald Junior Flesher & Weaver

List of Burgesses who have not entered with any Incorporation

8 January 1781	John Young Butcher admitted but without any privilege unless he shall here after apply per his Freedom as a Guild Brother or Craftsman
18 February 1782	Donald Chisholm Butcher during his life and not to descent to his heirs
18 February	Donald Fraser Flesher admitted as above
3 October 1785	Duncan Cameron Butcher no privilege of Craft
29 September 1794	James Mackay Hairdresser without the privilege or freedom of any Incorporation.
27 February 1797	Duncan Fraser Flesher admitted under certain conditions
18 September	Allan MacDonald Wheelwright admitted under certain conditions

This list was transcribed from the Inverness Town Council Minutes of 22nd of September 1812.

Stuart Farrell.

McLennans of Balmacara, Lochalsh & Fromelles - Help Sought.

Are you a descendant of McLennans in Lochalsh, if so please read carefully.

The HFHS was contacted recently by a volunteer of the Fromelles Association of Australia (www.fromelles.info) seeking help. The Fromelles Project is the result of the finding of 250 soldiers of the Australian Army from the First World War whose remains were retrieved in 2009 and numbers of which remain yet unidentified. So DNA sampling is now required.

Currently they are seeking descendants of the following family: John McLennan (? - 4 Dec 1927) and Johanna Matheson (? - 14 Feb 1932), to which their son Murdoch McLennan (12 Sep 1893 - 19 July 1916) No. 3368 A.I.F. is the casualty the project is researching. He is listed on the Lochalsh War Memorial at Balmacara with his brother Donald who died 30 March 1918 of wounds whilst serving with the Highland Light Infantry.

John and Johanna were married on 8 Jan 1891 in Lochalsh. John was the son of Murdo MacLennan, labourer, and Kate MacAulay. Johanna (sometimes named Hannah or Joan) was the daughter of Donald Matheson, ferryman, and Jessie Matheson.

In the 1901 Census they are recorded as being resident at The Carpenters, Balmacara, Lochalsh, with children Jessie Ann, Murdo, Donald & Katie. By the 1911 Census they are recorded at the Glaick, Balmacara, Lochalsh, with children Donald, Katie, Flora and Alex. By the 1921 Census they are recorded at The Carpenter's, Balmacara, Lochalsh, with now only child Alick John, 15, listed as Stable Boy.

Ideally a DNA sample from a male descendant (i.e. Alick John) would be best but a Y-DNA donor would need to be an ancestor or a descendant of Murdo's father John and would have the surname McLennan. A MT-DNA donor would need to be a daughter or descendant of (or related to) Murdo's mother Johanna Matheson.

The Australian Government funds the DNA tests used to identify military remains, and the Australian Army manages all aspects of the DNA comparisons. Identification of remains is achieved by comparing donated DNA samples - one from the soldier's mother's family and one from the father's family - with a sample taken from the soldier's remains.

Inside the collection kit is a letter of guarantee confirming that DNA samples cannot be released to any other agency or person. There is never a charge or cost to a donor.

If you think you can help or know a McLennan who might be suitable, please contact the project or email us HighlandFHS@gmail.com.



Highland Archive & Registration Centre
Tasglann agus Ionad-Clàraidh na Gàidhealtachd

The Family History Centre
Ionad Eachdraidh Teaghlaich

Archives

COMHAIRLE NA GÀIDHEALTACHD

Tasglann

Highland Family History Society
c/o Highland Archive Centre
Bught Road, Inverness, IV3 5SS.

www.highlandfhs.org



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