

**OUR**

**SCOTTISH HERITAGE**

**THE MCINTOSH AND MCKENZIE**

**STORY**

**Including Allied Families of Ogilvie, Lamond, McHardy, McDonald,  
Stewart, Grant, Durward, McGregor**

Researched and Compiled by

Nita Caffrey

2006



## **My Heart's In The Highlands**

by Robert Burns (1758-1796)

My heart's in the Highlands, my heart is not here,  
My heart's in the Highlands a-chasing the deer -  
A-chasing the wild deer, and following the roe;  
My heart's in the Highlands, wherever I go.

Farewell to the Highlands, farewell to the North -  
The birth place of Valour, the country of Worth;  
Wherever I wander, wherever I rove,  
The hills of the Highlands for ever I love.

Farewell to the mountains high cover'd with snow;  
Farewell to the straths and green valleys below;  
Farewell to the forrests and wild-hanging woods;  
Farwell to the torrents and loud-pouring floods.

My heart's in the Highlands, my heart is not here,  
My heart's in the Highlands a-chasing the deer -  
Chasing the wild deer, and following the roe;  
My heart's in the Highlands, wherever I go.





## Contents

Dedication .....	viii
Introduction .....	ix
My Research .....	x
Pedigree Chart .....	.xi
Part I Scotland .....	1
Map of Braemar Scotland .....	2
Chapter 1 Scotland's History .....	3
Chapter 2 The History of the Catholic Church in Scotland .....	7
Chapter 3 Every day Scottish Life .....	11
Chapter 4 Braemar Scotland .....	15
Part II McIntosh and Related Families .....	19
Chapter 5 Fannie Francis McIntosh .....	21
Chapter 6 James McIntosh .....	27
Chapter 7 Lachlan/Laughlin McIntosh .....	31
Chapter 8 Donald McIntosh .....	43
Chapter 9 Anna, Mother Eusebia Ellen, Sister Mary of Cenacle .....	49
Chapter 10 Locklin/Laughlin McIntosh .....	55
Chapter 11 Mary McIntosh .....	59
Chapter 12 Charles Edward McIntosh .....	61
Chapter 13 Isabella McIntosh .....	69
Chapter 14 Elizabeth McIntosh .....	73
Chapter 15 Louise McIntosh .....	75
Chapter 16 James McIntosh, Father of Laughlin .....	87
Chapter 17 Lachlan McIntosh, Catholic Priest .....	103
Maps of Farms of Braemar and Glengairn Parishes .....	112
Chapter 18 McIntosh of Braemar .....	113
Chapter 19 McIntosh Clan .....	115
Map of McIntosh Clan .....	120
Chapter 20 McIntosh Descendants .....	121
Chapter 21 Lamond/ Laman/Lamont Clan .....	139
Harrower Family .....	140
Lamond/Laman/Lamont Descendants .....	141
Chapter 22 McHardie/McHardy Clan .....	143
McHardie/McHardy Descendants .....	145
Part III McKenzie and Related Families .....	147
McKenzie Pedigree .....	148
Chapter 23 Margaret McKenzie .....	149
Chapter 24 Donald McKenzie .....	151
Chapter 25 McKenzies of Braemar .....	163

Chapter 26 MacKenzie Clan .....	169
McDougall Clan .....	174
McKenzie Descendants .....	175
McKenzie Ancestors .....	178
Chapter 27 Durward Family .....	181
Ancestors of Janet Durward .....	183
Chapter 28 McGregor Clan .....	185
Ancestors of Anne McGregor .....	187
Lands of Ogilvie of Angusshire .....	189
Chapter 29 Ogilvie/Ogilvy Clan .....	190
Ogilvie/Ogilvy Descendants .....	196
Chapter 30 MacDonald Clan .....	199
Ancestors of Margaret MacDonald .....	202
Clan Map .....	204
Chapter 31 Other Clans .....	205
Ancestors of Margaret Grant .....	206
Ancestors of Margery Stewart .....	207
Duff Clan .....	208
Ancestors of Duff and Gordon .....	208
Gordon Clan .....	209
Farquharson Clan .....	212
Ancestors of Beatrix Farquharson .....	213
Chapter 32 Clan Tartans and Badges .....	215
McKenzie Pedigree Charts .....	217
Map of Farms Where Catholics Lived in Braemar in 1715 .....	220
Name Index .....	221

## Dedication

I wish to dedicate this book to Henriette Hermon Clifford, great grand daughter of Laughlin McIntosh. She followed the call of Scotland and preserved her family heritage. She cared deeply about her ancestors and loved sharing their lives.

Her allegiance to Scotland was passionate. She was a trusted keeper of the treasures now had by family members. Without Henrietta's life time collection of family information this book could not have happened.

Henrietta said:

“When I walked the streets of Braemar—I was home. It is ‘home’ to me!”

From the Gaelic:

Cuimhne aair na daoine o'n'dh'thainig thu” Remember the men from whence you came.



Henriette in Her Scottish Kilt

## Introduction

With the completion of this book, I have finally reached my dream of writing all of my family history, as of my current research. Of course the research is always on going, but I think I will take a little break.

This book has been more difficult then the other two because I just didn't have as much actual research data to include. The people of the highlands of Scotland proved to be very difficult in tracking down our family.

I have included a lot of personal family documentation and it is written exactly as found in the original record. I have indented it, to designate that this is copied exactly as it was found. This includes spelling and punctuation. If I felt the need to explain something then I included it in [ ], to show that it wasn't part of the original record.

About the arrangement of the book: The name of the principal appears in boldface letters with a superscript number placed behind the principal's given name indicating the number of generations from the first individual. The names of the parents follow the principal's name. The list of children of each marriage follows. If the child has descendants a plus (+) is placed to the left of the identification number. To find out more about this child, look for his or her identification number.

I don't think anything else needs special introduction, other then to say when you feel confused because of all the names remember to look at the pedigree charts. You will find how you are related either through the McIntosh or McKenzie families, by looking for your name ins the descendants pages or the index.

I had many great pictures that I couldn't included in this book because of lack of room, this I regret.

I owe many thanks to all of those who helped me edit this book and for their support when I was discouraged. I am especially thankful for the patience of my husband and those of my family who wished I could spend more time with them.

A special thanks goes to Diana Koger for saving all of her mother, Henriette's, collection of family history and especially for her generous sharing of it with me. Thanks to her, this book can be written.

I wish to also thank my husband for my trip back to Scotland. It will be a trip I will never forget. I wish I could include all my pictures in the book but black and white just doesn't do them justice. The Highlands are beautiful beyond description and that is coming from someone who lives in the beautiful state of Montana. Everything in Scotland was so green and the heather beyond anything I could image. There is water everywhere, from rivers and babbling brooks (although I don't think they call them that in Scotland), to waterfalls on every hill. And of course everyone that knows me, knows that bagpipe music touches my soul.

I truly left my heart in the Highlands of Scotland! I hope you have as much fun reading this as I did visiting Scotland!

Nita Caffrey  
1780 Moffit Gulch  
Bozeman, MT 59715





## My Research

My research started with my grandfather, Samuel LeVan Hershberger's life story. He told a little about Fannie Francis McIntosh's family, starting with her parents, James McIntosh and Kate McCrea. This led me on a long journey across the United States into Canada and finally into Scotland. Through this journey I have been able to piece together their lives.

I did most of my Scottish research in 1980 from the original parish registers on microfilm. A parish is the local subdivision of a diocese committed to one pastor. Now all of the parish records have been extracted and are on CD and the internet, making it much easier to find people and put families together. The problem here is our ancestors in Braemar seem to be mostly Catholics.

I regret that I have not been able to extend most of the children because marriage records were scanty. These records did not start very early and a lot of dates were missing. For example the Church of Scotland's birth records of Crathie, Braemar didn't commence record keeping until 1720, with only two entries earlier. Between 1725 and 1762 the record contains only irregular entries and marriages there were very few marriages before 1760.

The Catholic records were a little better for the area of Braemar. They started in 1703-1756 with blank years between 1757 and 1781. There are no marriages in the records available to us which makes completing family groups, almost impossible. Although I did find an obscure book of Catholic records on my recent visit to Scotland. But it only covers the years 1738-1750.

The years of missing records were a vital time in piecing together our family tree, and so it doesn't give us the completed ancestor charts that I would love to have.

Our ancestors were tenant farmers and there appears to be no other recorded information on these early Highland families. Tombstones for our generations of family appear to be almost non-existent. A trip to Scotland didn't seem to help out with this problems. There just doesn't seem to be any records.

There was a naming custom in use in early Scotland but the Highlanders didn't seem to have a naming pattern. Although the same names were used over and over again in families. So we would find three or four different persons by the name of 'Donald' having children in the same year. The families with the same names were distinguished from each other by the farm name upon which they resided. Farm names were a big help in sorting out our family. For example, 'James McIntosh Ardoch' meaning, the farm Ardoch. Also the catholic records helped separate families by using Gaelic surnames. The records were translated using the word 'alias' and then a name in the Gaelic language. Example James McIntosh alias Broun or Dow.

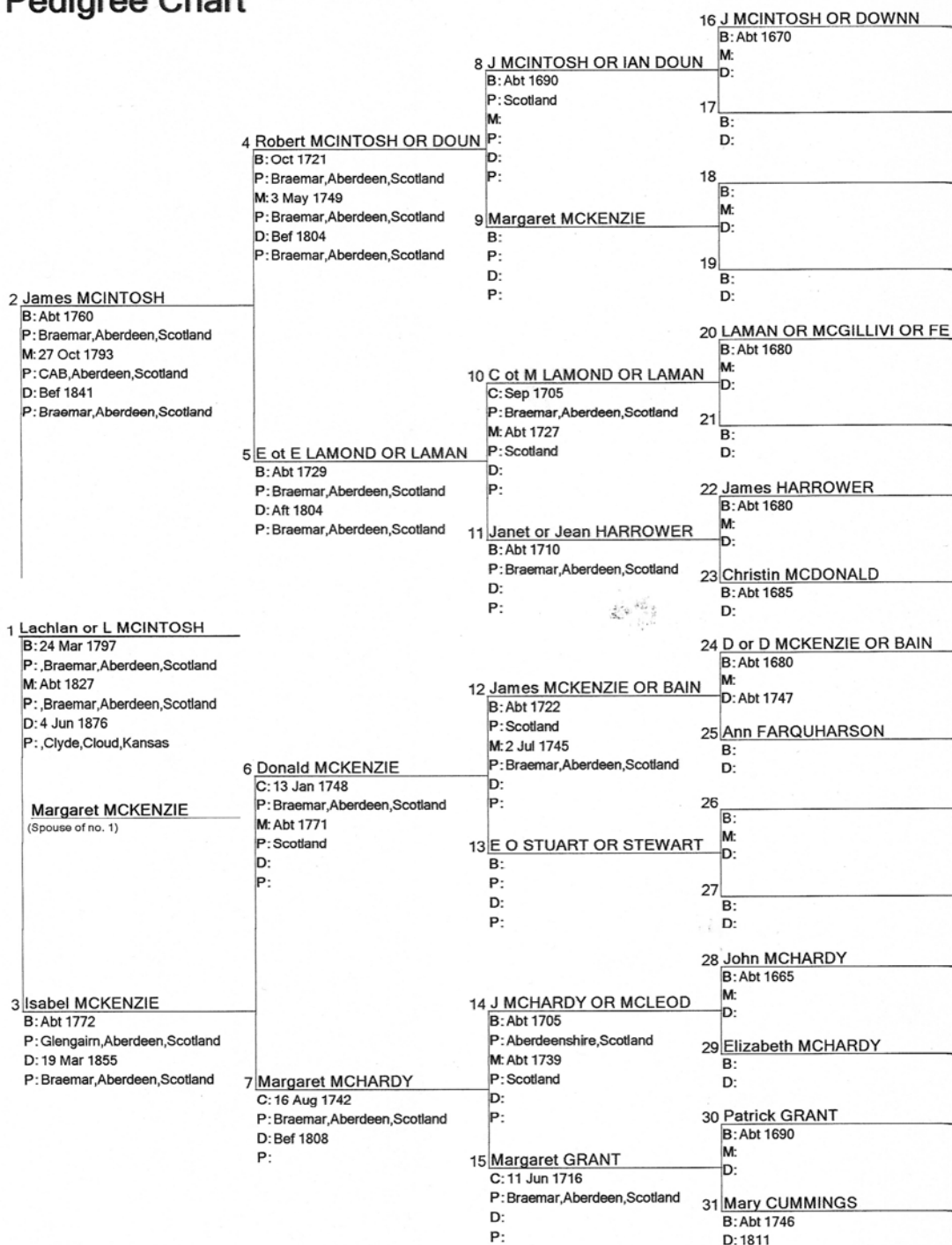
I cannot claim these pedigrees to be completely accurate, most of the family connections were made because of what farm they lived on and who was having children. So most of the early generations I was unable to provide hard proof of the connections between generations. For this I am sorry. I made the connections after serious study and analyzing what records were available. I feel especially sad that I couldn't make a connection on the McKenzie line. This line was especially frustrating because I have so many bits and pieces of information but nothing that gives me a clue as to who Donald McKenzie's parents were. So I made the decision to leave this generation blank.

There needs to be continuous study of early records in Scotland to try and sort out these families.

# McIntosh Pedigree Chart

## Pedigree Chart

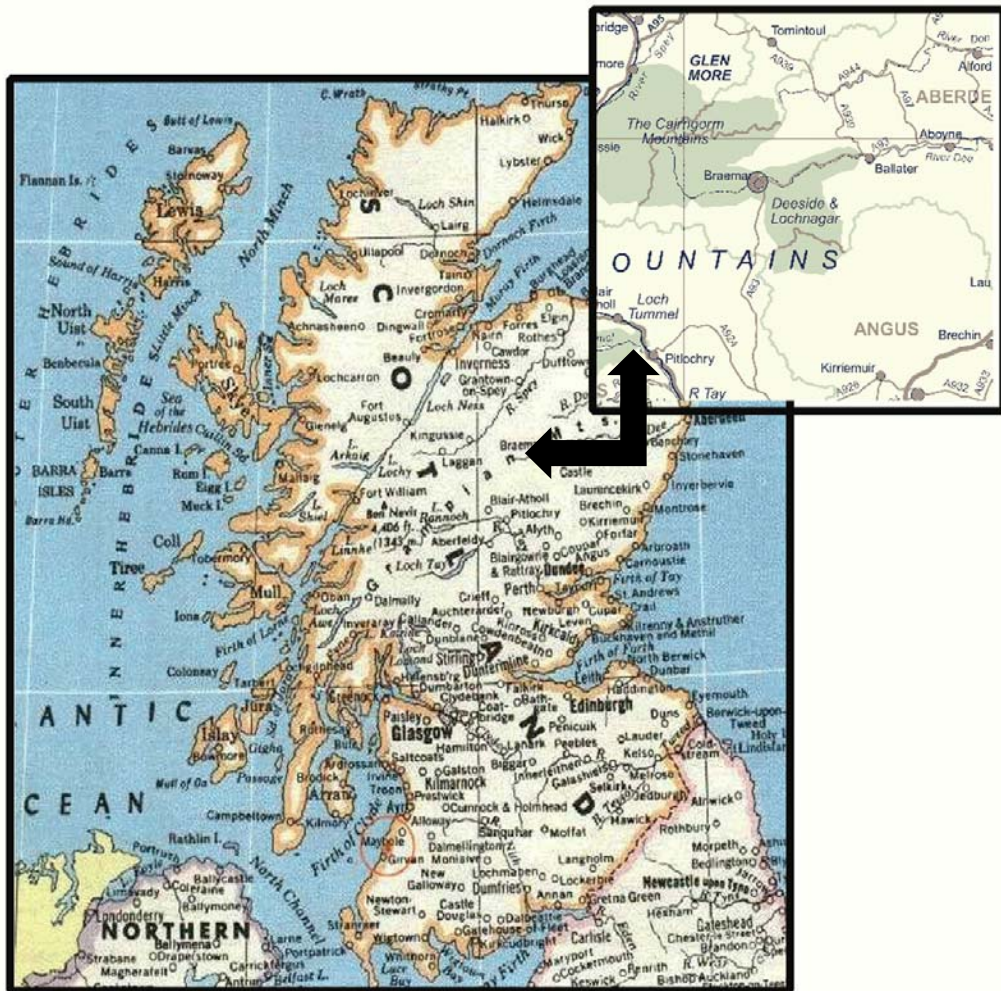
Chart no. 1



31 Oct 2006

**PART I**

**SCOTLAND**



Map of Braemar Scotland

## Chapter 1

### Scotland's History

Scotland is about 30,000 square miles in area, which is about the size of the state of South Carolina. The capital of Scotland is Edinburgh. Scotland can be divided into three main parts, the Highlands in the north, the Lowlands in the center, and the Uplands in the south. The coastline is rocky and irregular, indented with many sea lochs (narrow inlets) and firths (wide inlets). The southern Uplands is a region of high, rolling moorland cut by numerous valleys. The central Lowlands is Scotland's most populous district and the focus of its commercial and industrial cities. Separated from the Lowlands by the Grampian mountains are the Highlands of the north, a rough, mountainous region.

Scottish History is quite varied and very colorful as seen in the film "Braveheart." It is also very complex and so I have tried to highlight important events and simplify it.

Scotland and especially the Highlands have a very violent history. It is hard to put into words the carnage and killing that went on between our ancestors. Many books have been written about this era, some in graphic detail. The area was first made up of clans and then men were given titles and land for their service to the Kings. This led to more fighting for power and control of more lands. Lairds of the land would then lease land out to tenants who would provide fighting power to the Laird.

Scotland's history as a united nation began just over a thousand years ago when Duncan I proclaimed himself king of Scotland. He was the son of Malcolm II, king of the Picts, who had won control of a large part of Scotland. The Picts were people who painted their faces, believed in magic and worshiped the sun, and supposedly descended from the Irish.

The next five hundred years of Scottish history were marked by wars in which English kings tried to gain control of Scotland and Scottish noble families plotted and fought against one another to win the Scottish throne. By 1153 the Celtic life had almost totally disappeared in favor of English habits. In 1174 the English King Henry II captured King William the Lion of Scotland and brought Scotland under English control. But Henry's son, Richard I "the Lionhearted", sold Scotland its freedom in exchange for money that he needed to make a Crusade to the Holy Land. English kings after Richard, claimed the Scottish throne several times, but the Scottish patriots William Wallace and then 'Robert the Bruce' (who became King Robert I of Scotland) were able to win enough battles to discourage the English claims. In 1320 the famous Arbroath Declaration was signed, stating:

"While there exists a hundred of us, we will never submit to England. We fight not for glory, wealth or honour, but for that liberty without which no virtuous man shall survive."

In the last years of his reign King Henry VIII, he launched a ruthless war against Scotland, an episode known as the 'Rough Wooing.' After Henry died, Edward Seymour, uncle to Edward VI, tried to impose an Anglican Reformation on the Scottish church establishment so in September 1547, he led a well-equipped army into Scotland. It was called 'The Battle of Pinkie Cleugh', near Musselburgh on 10 September 1547. It was a catastrophic defeat for the Scots caused by poor discipline and weak command. In Scotland it is known as Black Saturday.

Mary Stuart (Mary Queen of Scots) was put to death in England in 1587 because it was thought she was plotting to become queen of England in place of Queen Elizabeth I. The son of Mary Queen of Scots did become king of England as well as of Scotland, as King James I of England and James VI of Scotland, when Queen Elizabeth died in 1603. This united England and Scotland under the same king. Then James's son, also a Catholic, became King, Called James II of England and James VII of Scotland.

England patriots who opposed having a Catholic King started a war led by William of Orange, with James fleeing the country in 1689. Because he left England it was said that he abdicated the throne and Mary his daughter, a Protestant, was offered the throne. The Scots were divided on what to do. A number of people remained loyal to James, including many of the Highland clans and staged a revolt, that was unsuccessful and it soon petered out.

There were two rebellions in the 1700's called the Jacobite rebellions. Jacobite was the name given to that party which, continued to support the Stuart dynasty. It was derived from Jacobus, the Latin name for James. For the Jacobites, King James II continued to reign until his death in 1701. He was succeeded by his son, James III, who in turn was succeeded by his sons, Charles III and Henry IX. By the death of the latter in 1807 the legitimate male line of the Royal House of Stuart became extinct.

In 1714 Queen Anne died and the German George I was crowned King. By then the idea began to be discussed seriously once again of Scotland becoming a free country. When James VII (called 'The Pretender', meaning a claimant to an already occupied throne) finally arrived in Scotland the Jacobite cause was already lost and so he and Mar escaped back to France in February 1716, never to return to the United Kingdom.

The years that followed saw a few attempts at rallying the Jacobite cause, but none that have captured the imagination as much as the Rising of 1745. The Highland Jacobites who still remained loyal to the Stuart, hid their weapons from the government troops who were keeping control over the Highlands and were waiting for a chance to free Scotland. Prince Charles Edward Stuart was relying upon their support when he traveled from France to Scotland in order to raise an army and take back his father's throne.

On 16 April 1746 the Jacobite army waited on Culloden Moor near Inverness. Approximately 5,000 Highlanders faced Cumberland's troops of about 9,000 with modern weapons and horses. Cumberland (The English leader) was determined that this battle would put an end to all Highland rebellions forever.

The conditions on Culloden Moor were not in Charles's favor and he was advised against fighting but he did not listen. The Jacobites put up a brave fight but were not strong enough against such a vast and well-equipped army. The Jacobites tried to escape but were cut down. Even those who were wounded and dying were killed by Cumberlandmen. The killing of Jacobites went on long after the actual battle had finished and this was how Cumberland earned his nickname 'the Butcher'. Cumberland wanted the rebellion completely crushed and he would take no prisoners. This was called the Battle of Culloden.

A monument stand at this site:

The Battle of Culloden  
Was Fought on this Moor  
16th April, 1746.  
The Graves of the  
Gallant Highlanders  
Who Fought for  
Scotland and Prince Charlie  
Are Marked by the  
Names of Their Clans



Monument of Jacobite War



Scene of Battle of Culloden



Well of The Dead at Culloden

The Prince was protected by loyal clans and moved through the Highlands away from the soldiers. Those who helped him risked their lives if they were caught. One person who helped him was Flora MacDonald. She disguised Charles as Betty Burke, her serving maid, and took him to Skye by boat. She was later arrested for her part in his escape and was sent to prison. By that time Charles had managed to escape and eventually made it back to France.

Just over a month after Culloden, government troops swept into Deeside (Braemar area) to begin the campaign of retribution; plundering and burning the homes of all those believed to have participated in the rising. Only two Deeside houses visited by government troops appear to have escaped destruction. One, Balmoral Castle, was the home of James Farquharson or "Balmoral the Brave", which he is described in records as very bad and unworthy of their attentions. The other was Balnacraig, which was saved from ruin by a clever piece of subterfuge by its lady, Catherine Gordon, wife of James Innes of Balnacraig (a Jacobite).

After Culloden a number of Highlanders were executed and about a thousand people were sent away to the Caribbean to work on plantations and many of them died on the voyage. Cattle, sheep, ponies and goats were stolen and taken south, which meant that the Highlanders faced starvation.

The following is a narration about what happened in Braemar during this time:

Many are the sad tales of the harsh treatment the Braemar Highlanders received at the hands of the English Garrison while stationed at the castle in Braemar after 1745. When the people were in hiding they were hunted and shot down like wild animals, instead of being kindly received, which caused a very strong and languishing feeling of hatred against the English. It is related that on one occasion when the Highlanders while ? hiding they ? for food they came down to the River Dee during midnight and were in the act of taking fish through lighted briches? (which was the custom then) when the English soldiers came upon them and shot a number of them. The Highlanders being so much enraged at this that they passed the word to their companions in hiding and who prepared themselves with bows and arrows ? and ? lighted torches again at midnight at side of the river where their companions had been killed. They lay in wait for the soldiers who soon came in pursuit of them, and they killed and wounded a number of the soldiers by their bows and arrows and the soldiers finding their comrades dropping down dead and wounded at their feet, being unable to discover the Highlanders in the dark, they soon retracted their steps and the Garrison made no more attempt to face the Highlanders during night under such circumstances. Afterwards, when the soldiers came to know the Braemar people they became very much attached to them, as much as that they were only allowed to remain short periods ? ? the enforcement's ? in their place, for fear of the Highlanders.

Indeed it was a bad time for the Highlanders and many lost their lives. Many of whom were our relatives. Thus ended the Scottish rebellion against England and Scotland has remained a part of Great Britain ever since.

After Culloden came a particular bad time in Scottish history called 'The Highland Clearances' is a name given to the forced displacement of the population of the Scottish Highlands from their ancient ways of warrior clan subsistence farming, leading to mass emigration. This was part of a process of agricultural change throughout the United Kingdom, but the late timing, the lack of legal protection for year-by-year tenants under Scottish law, the abruptness of the change from the clan system and the brutality of many of the evictions gave the Highland Clearances particular notoriety. The one promising source of income for the landowners remained the sheep farmers; and it became the policy of the chiefs to substitute sheep for tenants as quickly as possible. It is hard to image that; by driving the people in the most merciless and cruel manner from the homes of their fathers, was carried out on a huge scale and in the most inconsiderate and heartless manner by those in charge. The motives of the landlords, generally led by southern factors worse than themselves, were, in most cases, pure self-interest. They pursued their policy of extermination with a recklessness and remorselessness unparalleled anywhere else. Generally, law and justice, religion and humanity, were either totally disregarded, or what was worse, in many cases converted into and applied as instruments of oppression, such as the persecution of the Catholics. Every conceivable means, short of the musket and the sword, were used to drive the natives from the land they loved, and to force them to exchange their crofts (small farms) and homes -- brought originally into cultivation and built by themselves, or by their forefathers -- for wretched patches along the barren rocks. They had to start over, after losing their cattle and their sheep, and after having their houses burnt about their ears or razed to the ground, as if life wasn't already so hard. These are our ancestors of Scotland that we are talking about!

From *The Highland Clearances*, by John Prebble, 1969;

Once the chiefs lost their powers following the Battle of Culloden, many of them lost also any parental interest in their clansmen. During the next hundred years they continued the work of Cumberland's battalions. So that they might lease their glens and braes to sheep-farmers from the Lowlands and England, they cleared the crofts of men, women and children, using police and soldiers where necessary.

The Highlanders were deserted and then betrayed. It is the story of a people, and of how sheep were preferred to them, and how bayonet, truncheon and fire were used to drive them from their homes. It has been said that the Clearances are now far enough away from us to be decently forgotten. But the hills are still empty. In all of Britain, only among them can one find real solitude, and if their history is known there is no satisfaction to be got from the experience. The chiefs remain, in Edinburgh and London, but the people are gone.

Emigration from the Highlands to America seems to have commenced shortly after 1760. In a pamphlet published in 1784, it is stated that between the years 1763 and 1775 above 20,000 Highlanders left their homes to settle on the other side of the Atlantic. Not only because of the clearances but also because the Lairds starting raising the rents of their tacksmen, and they too emigrated to America. They took with them, no doubt, servants and sub-tenants, and enticed more by the glowing accounts they sent home of their good fortune in that far-off land.

In 1845, just as in Ireland so also in the Highlands, the potato crop was struck by blight. The damage, though widespread, was not complete, and everyone relaxed until in 1846 blight struck again, and the whole potato crop was left rotting in the fields. All the consequences of famine then quickly followed; scurvy, typhus, and diseases of malnutrition, killed hundreds. The famine-stricken population, weakened and listless, fell victim to cholera outbreaks, and only help from outside could relieve the situation.

Jacobite defeat at Culloden had brought about the destruction of the old social system in the Highlands, and the further disasters had removed any hopes that a successful new way of life could be devised for the people who remained.

The Highlands of Scotland through the latter half of the 18th Century has been likened to the American "Wild West" due to the fact that each of the family clans made and lived by their own laws. The mountainous terrain of the Highlands, offering natural isolation, would have contributed somewhat to the Highlander's separatist temperament.

A clan is like a tribe and in the Highlands, not so much a nation, as they were a race of tribes, who made war on each other for the possession of land or cattle. A clan, from the Gaelic word meaning children, is best defined as the grouping together of a number of families all related to each other by blood, under one chief. Clansmen regarded their chief with great loyalty and devotion. Other neighboring families would join the chief of a powerful clan.

Next in importance and dignity to the chief or laird were the cadets of his family, the gentlemen of the clan, who in reference to the mode in which they held the land allotted to them, were denominated tacksmen. To these tacksmen were let farms, of a larger or smaller size according to their importance, in general they seem to have considered that they had as much right to the land as the chief himself. Of old, the chieftain was not so much considered the master, as the father of his numerous clan. Every degree of these followers loved him with an enthusiasm, which caused them to cheerfully undergo any fatigue or danger. The Highlanders were a rough and wild bunch of men who were constantly in and out of battles or wars with some other Clan. Stories abound of their murders for gain of land or for some offense. It seemed that there was always a chief or Laird who wanted to expand his lands and would forcibly take it away from another Clan. Thus we see that the Highland man was an entity of his own, yet they have been much emulated by the rest of the world. The Kilt once forbidden is now a dress of honor as is the bagpipes of old.

It is remarkable, that the image of Scotland, which the rest of the world holds, is a Highland one, with tartan and bagpipe, the most immediately recognized symbol Scotland.





## Chapter 2

### The History of the Catholic Church in Scotland

Our ancestors in the Braemar, Scotland area and also in the United States were predominately of the Catholic religion. Both the McIntosh and the McKenzie ancestors had strong ties to the Catholic Church, including priests and nuns in several generations. Because this religion played such a prominent part of their lives, I felt the need to provide some history of the Catholics in Scotland.

The following information tells a story of struggle against the odds. In 1529, Henry VIII of England had denounced all relationship to the Catholic Pope and declared his own religion, called the Church of England, which is Anglican in belief. The Church of Scotland (known informally as The Kirk Eaglais na h-Alba in Scottish Gaelic) is the national Church of Scotland. It is a Presbyterian church rather than the Church of England. This anti-catholic attitude spread to Scotland when in 1560 the first penal statutes were enacted, by which severe penalties were renewed against all who refused to conform to Protestantism. Even the large land holders of Scotland relied on the favor of the King of England so they did nothing to disapprove of the King's decision. These statutes were as follows:

1. The jurisdiction of the pope abolished.
2. all former statutes in favor of the Catholic Church, were repealed.
3. providing that all who said or heard Mass should be punished for the first offence by the confiscation of their goods and by corporal penalties, for the second by banishment from Scotland, for the third by death.

The Privy Council issued several proclamations during the next half-century enforcing the penal statutes, forbidding the harboring of Catholic priests, ordering parents to withdraw their children from Catholic colleges abroad, and rendering husbands liable for the acts of their wives done in support of the Catholic cause. A commission issued in 1629, ordered that, should persecuted Catholics take refuge in fortified places, the commissioners should "follow, hunt and pursue them with fire and sword". And in 1629-30 the Catholics suffered expulsion from their homes.

For a short time in the early 1600's there was not a single Catholic priest in the whole country, and for much of the century, the Mass was often little more than a memory even to those who had remained Catholic. At the end of that century, these still numbered less than 25,000, a tiny fraction of the population. But even this figure is misleading, because nearly all of them lived within a narrow swathe of the country that ran from the North East coast to the Western Isles. Elsewhere in the South, the Lowlands, and the rest of the Highlands there were almost none. It was here that the Catholic faith was saved from extinction, and it began to grow again.

By the close of the seventeenth century fresh statutes were passed. In May of 1700, an Act of Parliament offered a reward of five hundred merks for the conviction of any priest or Jesuit; the same statute disabled Catholics from inheriting property or educating their children.

After the Act of Union ( when England took over the rule of Scotland), in 1707, the Penal Laws were still enforced and there were added restrictions peculiar to Scotland.

1. The purchase or dissemination of Catholic books was forbidden under pain of banishment and forfeiture of personal property.
2. They could not be governors, school-masters, guardians or factors, and any one who employed them as such was fined a thousand merks. They were fined five hundred merks for teaching "any art, science or exercise of any sort".
3. Any Protestant who became a Catholic forfeited his whole hereditary estate to the nearest Protestant heir.
4. The faithful had to worship in houses, barns, or even at Mass stones out of doors, and the few new buildings that they erected were small, usually remote, and deliberately hidden away. The poor Catholics were bitterly persecuted.
5. In 1764, notice was given to all the tenants that, unless they would at once begin to attend Protestant worship in the parish church, they must all leave their farms at the next term. On one hand, starvation and ruin were imminent if they refused to comply, for their farms were their only resources. "Never the less in the hour of their trials, they unanimously declared that they would never renounce their religion on any account whatever."

The priests in Braemar were apprehended by the military, and those who escaped had to go into hiding or

leave the neighborhood. This didn't mean that Catholicism totally disappeared. There were many people, especially those in the Highlands who remained true to the Catholic faith. Particularly those of our ancestors who lived in the Braemar area. I think at first they went into hiding but as time went on they resurfaced. Catholics were privately attended to by a few Jesuit priest, dressed in disguise. I think that the Catholics of Braemar were able to practice their religion more freely because of their remoteness. This seems to be proven by the fact that there exists Catholic baptismal records for the years 1703-1756. There are missing years between 1756 and 1781 and I believe that during that time persecution became much worse and the Catholics were in hiding. In Braemar in 1706 there were said to be 400 Catholics and in 1763, between 700 and 800.

That didn't mean it was easy for the Catholics in Braemar. Those members of the Church of Scotland were strongly apposed to those of any other faith. So there was constant conflict between the two faiths. The following are extracts from Scotland's National Archives giving insight into Braemar area and its Catholic occupants:

Oct 1709-To Lord Grange Aberdeen, from John Innes of Sinnahard. A tenant of Mar's, found guilty of reset of priests and hearing mass, is sentenced to be banished. There are many papists in the Casteltown [Castleton] of Braemar.

Feb 1710-Letter to Lord Grange from John Innes [of Sinnahard] at Culquoich. He is to hold a court in Braemar to try the papists. He has not previously held a head court because the laird of Invercauld was so easily offended. Achindrein's papists quit their religion rather than their possessions.

1710- Letter to Lord Grange from Adam Fergusson [Ferguson], minister of Crathie, asking if it be proper to prosecute the papists in his parish.

1710-Kirk Session records of the Church of Scotland. There are 408 papists in the Braemar area, and Glengairn has 190. It have been ten years since a presbyterian minister had access to these parishes so the people are deeply rooted and pretty well balanced in popery. Things they did---height of insolence erected houses for meeting and worship but also to worship on the Lord's day by the very kirk doors. The people by way of contempt, yea at their meetings they made publick proclamation of banns then after they proclaimed they had penny weddings The people assembled in great numbers, they had music and dancing and all this in front of the kirk. They would worship openly and went through the country baptized children, said mass and used exorcisms. The places of popery doth most abound are Braemar and Glengairn. The person who hath been most instrumental in advancing it in Braemar and is at present the very pillar of antichrist kingdom is Lewis Sfar? Of Auchendryn, a man of very contempable parts. And in Glengairn is Calam Grierson or McGregor of Dalfed. When any of his protestant neighbors have substance he outbounds highland men to rob them and they come to him for protection and he told them that upon renouncing Herosy and coming into the bosom of the true church he would secure them. Considerable gentlemen such of the lands of Invercald, Inverey and Monatry proceived a meeting of the highland parishes they attended. The gentlemen who all in one voiced an earnest desire to have their tennants renounce popery and return to church and propose a committee that should meet shortly after. Ye gentlemen of the country being very sober are most desirous to have the people return to the kirk not only out of a primitive conscience but on the account that they being friends to the government if any commotions should be raised, their own tennants would be the first that would cut their masters throats. The persons who were declared fugitives st the last circuit are now of later after they had absconded themselves have begun to worship openly.

Feb 1713-Letter to Lord Grange from Mr. James Robertson [Robertson], minister of Glenmuick and Tullich. On behalf of the presbytery of Kincardine, represents the necessity to remove popish missionaries. No one will execute a caption against popish priests, both gentry and commons regarding them as sacred; so the only way is to use soldiers between Braemar and Tullich to execute sentences on priests and others. The charity school is successful.

Mar 1713-Letter to Lord Grange from Charles Gordon of Abergeldie, bailie of Braemar above the Bridge of Gairn. March 5. He has told John McGillivie in Castletoune, a former Protestant now a Roman Catholic, that his possession of the miln is to be disposed to another.

July 1714- Letter to Lord Grange from Charles Gordon of Abergeldie, at Abergeldie. Has turned Grant the fugitive and Lamond [Lamont] the apostate out of their tenancies in Braemar.

July 1714-Letter to Lord Grange from Mr. Adam Fergusone [Ferguson], minister at Braemar. Alanqhuoich. The priests have not been so open since Abergeldie turned out two apostates. Despite his intimation to allow orderly marriage and baptism to papists, the priests still marry papists and protestants.

The Catholic people suffer even within their own parish in 1800. In the *Aberdeen Journal* of Monday, 17 November, appears the notice:

Mr. Farquharson of Monaltrie proposes to give leases for 21 years from Whitsunday 1800, over his whole lands in the parishes of Crathie, Tullich and Glangarden (Glengairn) (excepting the Farm of Ballater) according to a division lately made. This extended lease tenure, as elsewhere, led to social division of previous small tenants into farmers and farm servants, a distinction which encouraged emigration overseas among the latter. An analysis of parish registers, shows that "improvement" on the Farquharson of Invercauld estate often meant in practice the eviction of tenants from the shared Catholic farm-towns in favour of single Protestant sheep farmers. Factor McHardy's strategy, was to raise the rents of Catholic tenants.

Rev. John Geddes, said "The time by the goodness of God will come, when the Catholic religion will again flourish in Scotland."

The first repeal of the Penal Code was affected by the 'Act for the relief of Scottish Catholics', which received the royal assent in May, 1793 and complete liberty was granted to them under the provisions of the Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829 which gave back to the Catholics the rights of a citizen of Scotland, with religious freedom.

In 1800, seven years after the passing of the Relief Bill, the faithful were estimated to number 30,000, ministered to by three bishops and forty priests, with twelve churches. This is the time of the service of Father Lachlan McIntosh. (See Chapter 17)

The immediate result of the Emancipation Act of 1829 was the rapid extension and development of the Catholic Church in Scotland. But it was a poor Church, with few to lead it. Recovery was slow and painful, achieved at great costs, sometimes by heroic sacrifice.

The Braemar chapel was at length built, very modest in appearance and small, yet it was a great blessing to the poor people. The Catholic Church in Braemar was dedicated to Saint Andrew in 1703 and the bones of Saint Andrew rested in Braemar before being taken to the place now known as St Andrews. The chapel was moved to Ardearg (estate) in 1795 and to Auchindryne (estate) in 1830. After that it was at Castletown.

In 1839 the present chapel was erected and the following notice was ran in the *Edinburgh Catholic Magazine* in Feb 1838.

From time immemorial the inhabitants of the romantic glens and hills of Braemar, the wildest and at the same time the most beautiful district in the whole range of the Grampians, have enjoyed the benefit of a Catholic Mission. The inaccessible wilds, which are innumerable here, offered to the zealous priest a secure retreat when persecution raged with the greatest violence. He always found means to assemble his flock in some cavern or fortress under the cover of night, far from the reach of the most active priest-hunters of former days. In this way religion was preserved until the growing liberality of the age urged a relaxation of the penal laws and enabled the fervent pastor to appear in open day and exercise his holy ministry without concealment or disguise. A chapel was at length built, very modest in appearance and small, not to alarm the prejudices or awaken the hostilities of the adversaries of the Faith. Yet it was a great blessing to the poor people. They had long been accustomed to assist at the holy mysteries in the open air, and many of them had to travel many miles during the tempestuous winter nights of these stormy regions to attend their celebration. Any chapel, then, however mean, that gave them but a partial shelter from the storm, was a great boon. The chapel is now in a dilapidated state, and too small to contain the congregation. General the Hon. Sir Alexander Duff, brother to Lord Fife, offered to give the Catholics a present of all the timber required for a more suitable chapel. The Rev. Mr. Lovi, formerly incumbent of the Wick and Keith Missions, already so well known for his almost superhuman exertions during the dreadful cholera visitation, was thereupon appointed to the charge of the Braemar district. He gave notice to his new flocks to assemble in the woods on a given day with their axes and saws to fell timber. It was a joyous day. They set about the work like men determined to do their duty. The crashing of the falling trees, the joyous shouts of the men, the bustle of the numerous horses employed in dragging

the timber, the merry pibroachs of the hardy Highlanders, formed altogether as merry a scene as these hills ever witnessed. At the conclusion of the day's labour all assembled to congratulate one another on the auspicious commencement of the work. When all was over, they gave three hearty cheers of the gallant General. The shout startled the wild deer, which bounded in herds to the top of the distant hills. Cairngorm caught the echo from the rugged Lochnagar, "round whose white summits the elements war," and it passed from hill to hill, until it was lost in the distance. His health was also drunk in a bumper of mountain dew, and at parting three cheers were given for Lady Carmarthen—later, Duchess of Leeds—a great benefactress to the proposed chapel.

The early records of the Braemar Catholic Church includes the Gaelic Alias of the person's name. It is fortunate that these registers were transcribed and published so that I had access to these records to complete our family tree. These records are reported to contain a large amount of errors. I wanted to look at the original records on my visit to Scotland but found no one who knows what happened to the originals. There were a few marriage records kept which I recently found in the National Archives of Scotland. Catholic marriages were not recognized as legal so most marriages were performed in the Church of Scotland or not performed at all.

Information from Catholic records follows:

It then states that there is a blank from 1762-1804 and that during this period, the mission was served intermittently by various priests. A further footnote, possibly by a different writer, reads: "The Rev. John Farquharson, spent the evening of his life as assistant to his nephew, Alexander Farquharson Esq of Inverey, and died at Balmoral Castle, on 22 August, 1782."

The Rev. Charles Farquharson, served Braemar mission for many years, and died in Arderg on Nov 30, 1799. They were both sons of Lewis Farquharson, Esq., Laird of Auchindryne." [If the Farquharsons or others who might have conducted baptisms during this period kept records, they have not found their way into the Braemar baptismal register. It is a great shame that this gap in the baptismal records occurs at this particular time because there was a large population of Catholics in Braemar during this period.]

A further note said that James Cattanach served Braemar from 1794-1806.

It would appear that neither the Farquharsons nor James Cattanach maintained records - although a record book existed, as Wm McLeod in noting his baptisms says "not having this book in keeping for the first two years (i.e. 1804-1806) incurred some errors in setting down the names." In 1772, 62 people were confirmed but names were not recorded.

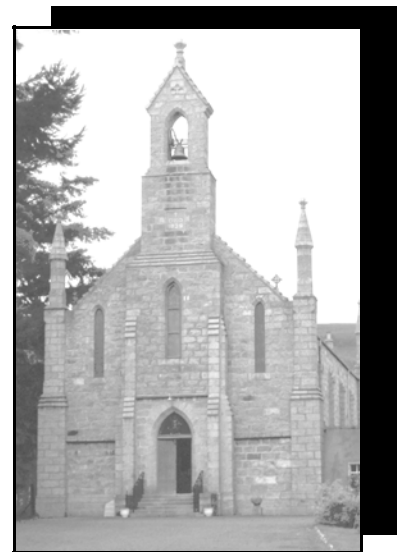
Clearly, William and James Cattanach were both in Braemar mission from 1804-1806, and Cattanach had the register, but apparently placed no entries in it.

Lastly, from the Braemar Register, William McLeod lists 20 baptisms from 1804 to 1807, and then for no apparent reason, writes the following: "A list of Alexander McHardy family in Auchalater all marked down by me."

[Child for baptism], the child was very weak and not likely to live any tyme. A stupid unskillful woman did sprinkle a little water on the chyd's head. She declared it with such precipitancy that she neither pronounced the Forme, not understood what she was doing. So I batised the child sub conditione, that if he was not baptised, I baptised him.

1715-The Laird and Lady are both Protestants and at that tyme lived at Ridow. The child was born before due tyme and was in danger not to live any considerable tyme, neither was there any settle minister at that tyme but being put in good hopes that the child if survived he should be educated in the Roman Catholic religion.

Thus we see the life that was lived by our ancestors during the Catholic upheaval in Scotland.



The Present Day Catholic Church of Braemar

## Chapter 3

### Every day Scottish Life

The Scottish people were divided into two distinct halves, Lowland and Highland. The lowlanders were the Scots who inhabited the country south of a line between Glasgow on the West coast, and Aberdeen on the east. The most obvious distinction between lowlander and highlander was linguistic. The lowlander spoke dialect forms of English and the Highlander spoke Gaelic. Gaelic was the language of the home well into the 1860's. It was supplanted by broad scots, not by English. Scots speech uses f for wh, aa for au and many diminutives. The Gaelic language is still found, especially throughout western Scotland and the Isles. Sign posts are found in both Gaelic and English as see in this picture.



Thistle and Heather

The national flower is the thistle, although the heather, which covers significant areas, is also closely associated with the country, in that it provides peat for fire and dyes for tartan.

There was a social structure of landowners called lairds and peasants who were the farmers and cottars. The lairds generally lived off of rent and did not have to farm their own land for a living. Most Scottish farmers were tenants. Most tenants were subject to instant eviction at the landlord's pleasure. Even those who had leases received no compensation for any improvements they might make. The basic economy of the farm tended towards satisfying sustenance needs. The cottar class was the poorest. They can be defined as those without sufficient land to support themselves without supplementary earnings from wage labor or trades.

In those times everyone was a cultivator or renter of land. As to rent, there was very little of actual money paid either by the renter, or by those beneath them in position and importance. Money was of but little use here, as there was scarcely anything on which it could be spent. The return expected by the laird or chief from the renters for the farms he allowed them to hold, was that they should be ready when required to produce as many fighting men as possible, and give him a certain share of the produce of the land. It was thus the interest of the renters to parcel out their land into as many small lots as possible, for the more it was subdivided, the greater would be the number of men he could have at his command. Besides this, a very small sum of money was taken as part of the rent, the remainder being paid in kind. The poverty of the tenants rendered it customary for the chief, or laird, to free some of them every year from all arrears (past due) of rent.

The livestock of a Highland farm consisted mainly of horses, sheep, and cattle, all of them of peculiarly small breed. There were a great proportion of horses kept because in the Highlands carts were unknown and most things had to be conveyed on the backs of the horses. Before sheep farming began to take place upon so large a scale, landlords were generally in the habit of restricting their tenants to a limited number of sheep, seldom more than one sheep for one cow. This restriction was in the interest of the landlord, who received for the money part of his rent, the produce of sale of the tenant's cattle. Sheep were thus considered not as an article of profit, but merely a means by which the farmer's family was clothed and fed, and therefore the landlord was anxious that the quantity should not be more than was absolutely necessary. The small, shaggy cattle, so well known even at the present day in connection with the Highlands, were the principal livestock.



But for the hill grazing with their sheep and cattle, the people could not have subsisted; milk, butter, cheese, flesh, and even blood drawn from the living animal being at some seasons of the year was their only food. Even though there was trout and salmon to be had in the Dee, as well as the wild-fowl, deer, and roe in the mountains, there were many rules set down by the Lairds as to what the tenants could take from the land. All animals and fish were the property of the Laird.



Saturday had been kept as the market day, but in 1690 it was changed to Friday, Saturday having been found unsuitable because, "Peoples aither staying lait in the burgh, or going home unseasonablie and unfit for ye work of the ensewing Sabbath."

The lower class lived in hovels built of rough boulders held together by dried mud, ad thatched with heather or broom ( bunch of twigs or straw). Usually there was an enclosure on one end of the house for the animals. It usually had an earthen floor, often so uneven that in damp weather, pools of water had to be stepped across to reach the peat fire. The fireplaces had wide open chimneys, with a seat at each corner and an iron with chain and crook to hang the kettle or three legged pot upon. Wood and peat (partially carbonized vegetable matter, usually mosses, found in bogs) were the fuel burned, as coal was not yet heard of. The cruisie lamp (fish oil) was used for light. Not withstanding such conditions the race of people was strong and healthy; there were few hardier, stronger men than the Highlanders. The crofters possessed a cow, and oatmeal and milk were their food. Those who were better off had a few sheep and the wool was spun by the women and woven into blankets and tartan cloth.



Thatched Cottage



Drawing of Early Scottish Life

Recollections of a Royal Parish, Crathie in the olden time, by Patricia Lindsay, 1902.

Dwelling were very humble. Windows often little more than a foot square were not constructed to open and afforded but scanty light. The conditions of life were anything but conducive to health and yet there were few hardier, stronger, and better grown men than the Highlander. Probably the pure air and the active outdoor life did much to counteract the unwholesome of their dwellings.

Because their lives were governed by the Laird or landowners, life was considered even harder then what nature could deal out. See other chapters about Highland Clearances.

Then in 1785 the Lairds and Earls decided that the tenants had too much freedom so they drew up the following regulations concerning game and woods (this particular wording was from Earl of Fife to his tenants, extract):

Mar Lodge Oct 1785, lands of Dalmore, Allanquoich, Inverey, Corriemulzie and Auchendryne.

Any persons not qualified to kill game having it in his custody during 10th of December thru 12 August, forfeits twenty shillings for the first offence and for every other offence imprisonment for two months or for non payment.

Any person who shall make muir-burn or fet fire to any heath or muir from 11 April to 1 November shall be fined.

Tennents of Invery prohibited from caring arms or killing deer roe or other game.

Destroying or barking trees any time 10 pounds fine. No cutting timber, 4 months prison and whipped by comon hangman once month on market day for 4 months. If trees needed for

their labouring on their houses or farm utensils, ask the factor.

If you steal turnips, potatoes, kail or other field crops, fine of 10 shillings. Prison for 1 month or whipped if they don't pay.

By the 26 of May if not sooner the whole tenants, sub tenants, cottars shall take their flocks and cattle, horses, sheep, and goats to their respective sheallings (summer pasture) to reside until 26 August.

Haggis is perhaps the best known Scottish delicacy, with a rich flavor, although those partaking for the first time are often put off when they hear what it is made of. It is made from sheep's offal. The windpipe, lungs, heart and liver of the sheep are boiled and then minced. This is mixed with beef suet and lightly toasted oatmeal. This mixture is placed inside the sheep's stomach, which is sewn closed. The resulting haggis is traditionally cooked by boiling (for up to three hours) although the haggis can be cooked in the oven, which prevents the risk of bursting and spoiling.

Home whisky production was popular, although ale was the normal drink for the common people. It was accepted that most farmers produced some whisky for their own consumption. The steep terrain and narrow pathways of the area were ideal for the old smugglers' roads to the key cities in the Lowlands. This mountainous region was virtually inaccessible during the 17th and early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, so illegal distilling was a favorite pastime. In the late 18th and early 19th century whisky was distilled in sellable quantities in every glen, with kegs exported via the drove routes. The Lairds encouraged smuggling, it put up the value of the land. Often the Laird paid the smuggler fine. The Catholic hamlet of Ardoch was noted for this activity. Trouble came when farmers started to sell whisky, and the government decided that such stocks should be taxed. Most farmers refused to pay. Licensing of whisky was introduced in Scotland in 1823.

Transportation was difficult in winter as there were very few carriages. In 1818 there was only one doctor within fifty miles. Butchers and Bakers were unheard of in these parts.

Towards the close of the century the only branch of manufacture in Crathie and Braemar was the spinning of linen yarn. This brought a considerable sum into the county, by which the greater part of the poorer families were supported and able to pay the rents of their houses and small crofts. The women, in general, would spin with both hands.

In 1763, spinning school was established:

Lady Sinclair, first wife to Mr. Farquharson of Invercald never lost the fight of what tended to promote the interest of the poor, finding that the women of the two parishes were entire strangers to the art of spinning on the little wheel, applied to the Board of Trustees about the year 1755, for some aid to encourage this branch of manufacture. The trustees having readily granted her request, procured a proper spinning mistress, and erected a spinning school at the castletown of Braemar. After the school was opened, it was found to difficult to get scholars to attend it, that Mr. Farquharson himself was obliged to speak to his tenants, and in a manner, compel those who had 2 or 3 daughters, to send 1 of them to the school. From printed advertisements circulated through the parishes, in the month of August 1762, offering certain premiums to those who produced the greatest and best quantities of linen yarn, of their own spinning. There were no fewer than 129 unmarried women, and little girls who received premiums on the 1<sup>st</sup> of January, 1763.

They wore shoes of red-deer skin with the rough hairy side outwards, which earned them the name of "rough-footed Scots." They made ropes of willows and fine twigs, and saddles of straw mats covered with hide.

The development of the clan tartans were developed since the military used them in the Highlands. Independent Companies introduced the idea of using the pattern for identity between 1725 and 1739. With exceptions there are very few examples of tartan patterns being used for clan identity prior to 1700. Moreover it was the cap badge, usually a plant or ribbon, which was used for identity. There is however evidence that regional tartans existed. This would explain why different tartans were seen being worn by the same clan at the battle of Culloden. The more usual garment associated with the patterned woolen cloth (known as tartan) is the kilt. In its simple form, this was widely worn by Highland Scots in centuries past. It is worth noting that the Lowland Scots, who formed the majority of the population of the country, did not wear the kilt.

The Highland dress which we know today, was much adapted and modernized during Victorian times. Thus, while the basic garment is traditional, the style and formality of the tartans and much of the other regalia (including jackets, sporran, kilt hose and garters, skean dhu, etc.), which we see today were an

invention of the Victorian gentry. Note, that while women can and do wear tartan, they do not, however, wear the kilt. The kilt is a male garment, and is distinguished from the female pleated skirt by the length of cloth used in its construction (7 or 8 yards) and the large number of pleats and its weight. An act was passed to prevent the Highlanders from wearing the Highland Dress. Braemar was the only district in which the Highlanders successfully persisted in wearing their native garb. This was abolished in 1746, hence the following declaration:

Written in Gaelic, "Hearken, Highlandmen! This is to make known to all the Highland clans that the King and the Parliament of Britain have put an end for ever to the Act against the Highland dress, handed down to the people from the beginning of the world to the year 1746. This cannot but give great pleasure to every Highland heart, as ye are no longer bound to the womanly dress of the Lowlanders. This is to publish to every man, young and old high and low they may after this (for the future) put on and wear true, philibeg, short coast and hose and belted plaid, without fear of the laws of the kingdom and notice of enemies."

Famines were periodical, such as those of 1709, 1740 and 1782, which were of great severity. In 1743 every ninth person was in destitute circumstances. In 1790 the frosts came in September and the snow fell so deep in October that the corn continued buried under it till the following January and February.

There was little formal education beyond the frequent 'catechising' by the minister until in 1693 it was agreed that a schoolmaster was necessary. Written records are few. In 1730 out of 40 pupils, half could not read or write English. Young pupils learned from the book of Proverbs. Older ones used the Bible. Spelling was poor. The rod or cane was used for punishment. School was not attended regularly. Most pupils attended in the winter, otherwise they were herding. Holidays seemed to be few and Saturday was a school day. Truancy most often occurred because of weather. In 1712 in a letter from Adam Fergusson, minister of Braemar. "No schoolmaster can stay because the people will not pay. The method of teaching in these countrys is to teach them to read English first, even tho' they do not understand it. The Society have not yet sent a schoolmaster to the Castletown. Mr. Clow (a schoolmaster) has been assaulted by four popish women."

When sick they were cared for by the proprietors upon whose land the ancestors of many of them had lived for several generations.

The language of the area was often divided. The land on the south side of the Dee was mostly tenants of the name Gordon. The Gordons were not of Highland origin and the use of the Gaelic language almost died out on their property while on the north bank of the Dee of which the Farquharsons were proprietors, the old tongue still held sway.

Very little wheat flour was used all baking was done at home. The bread of the poorer people was oatcakes and barley-meal scones.

There was a flood in 1829 in Braemar, which left its mark upon the physical features of the country. Large pieces of land became dislodged and bridges, houses, furniture and crops and animals were swept into one confused mass of ruin and carried down the raging torrent.

The conduct of funerals often caused concern to the minister. At death the corpse was laid on a table with candles and a plate of salt to keep away the Devil. Then came the wake when relatives and neighbors sat up every night until the funeral. It was not considered respectful of the dead if there was not a quantity of strong drink taken, guests were usually drunk. Funeral usually lasted about an hour. Cakes and cheese was pasted around while there was beer or whisky and plenty of tobacco. The coffin was not present at the funeral, it was kept at home. Then the coffin was carried to the cemetery. In the case of very poor people there was not a coffin only a body board. This could have been quite a distance, so there was numerous changes of the bearers and plenty of liquid. Women did not go to the burial site. A bell was carried to keep away evil spirits. The poor did not have headstones, (as I found out on my visit to Scotland).

Wedding were another interesting part of Scottish life. They made no special effort with clothes and no fuss. But there was always the 'Penny Weddings' where friends were invited to a wedding feast. Admission was a payment of a penny. To cover expenses. Whisky was served and there was plenty of dancing with a piper or fiddler. The situation often got out of hand. The penny weddings were banned in 1724 but were still carried on by the Catholics.

I, for one, am glad that I did not live in Scotland during the time of our Ancestors.



## Chapter 4

### Braemar Scotland

The Highlands of Scotland are where vast lochs and swift streams abound in a dramatic and unspoiled landscape. Alive with seasonal flowers and vibrant with heather in the summers, or snow capped in the fluffy winters The weather there is dramatic, ever-changing, and the sunlight plays off the peaks and lakes with infinite variety. Scotland's Highlands are remarkable.

Sir Walter Scott wrote:

A scene of natural beauty and romance; high hills, rocks and banks waving with natural forests of birch and oak, as their leaves rustle to the wind and twinkle in the sun, gave the depth of solitude a sort of life and vivacity.

The Highlands occupy the entire northern half of Scotland and have scenery of breathtaking beauty. In this region is Ben Nevis, a peak rising 4,406 feet high, is the highest point on the island of Great Britain. There are many beautiful and famous lakes, including Loch Lomond, the largest lake in Scotland. Braemar is a tiny village in the Grampian Highlands. It is the Scotland you expect to see, rivers rushing over ancient rocks, hills of heather, a turret castle, and mountains reflecting purple in the distance.

It is a district in the extreme Southwest of Aberdeenshire, in North East Scotland. It was originally called St. Andrews, but around about the end of the reign of Mary (1500's), when the parts of it around Castleton became the property of the Earl of Mar, it took the name of Braemar.

The village of Braemar is situated on the banks of the River Cluny. It includes the two villages of Castleton (called Baile a'Chaisteil, often the Castleton of Braemar) and Auchindryne (Achadh-an-Droighinn, thorny land) which are divided by the river Cluny. Castleton is much the older of the two being called 'Kindrochit' of early days. Previous to 1870 Auchindryne was a mere hamlet. The countryside within a circle of about 20 mile radius around Braemar is both lonely and mountainous. It is divided between four large Highland estates: Invercauld, Balmoral, Mar and Mar Lodge.

From Crathie to Braemar the Deeside (valley of the River Dee) road runs through countryside, each bend in the road competing to provide the finest views of the hills and river. To the south is the Royal estate of Balmoral, while to the north is the Invercauld estate. Westward past the old coaching inn at Invery, the road rejoins the river as it flows alongside the ancient Ballochbuie Forest, now part of the Balmoral estate, and provides a succession of beautiful views. Nearing Braemar the road crosses the river for the only time at Invercauld Bridge. At this point the valley broadens out and is overlooked by Invercauld House, the seat of the Farquharson clan. The Invercauld estate is one of the largest in Britain and for several centuries the history of the family and Upper Deeside have been intertwined. Coming up a gentle slope the road enters the village itself. Dominating the entrance to the village is the Invercauld Arms Hotel, which stands on the site where the Earl of Mar raised the standard for 'the Old Pretender' at the start of the 1715 rising. Opposite the hotel stands a stone monument to the event and behind that stands the Old Parish Church, now converted to flats. Already, it is clear that you have entered a delightful village whose roads turn and climb to match the ground and whose buildings are made with grey granite stone to traditional Highland design. Here time has not stood still but it is easy to believe it has. The village of Auchendryne, though of more modern growth than Castleton, now forms the larger portion of Braemar. To the right of the road stands the other of the large hotels in Braemar, the Fife Arms Hotel.



Sign Marking the 1715 Banner Raising



Braemar Parish Church



Fife Arms Hotel

Like its neighbor the Invercauld Arms, it is a fine Victorian stone building. (Hotels in the Highlands with 'Arms' in their title are usually grand hotels linked to the estate, or the estate's owner, on whose land they were built.) Thus the Invercauld Arms bears the estate name while the Fife Arms bears the name of the Duke of Fife, (then owner of the Mar Estate.) Behind the Mews rises the spire of The Braemar Parish Church of Scotland one of three churches in regular use within the village.

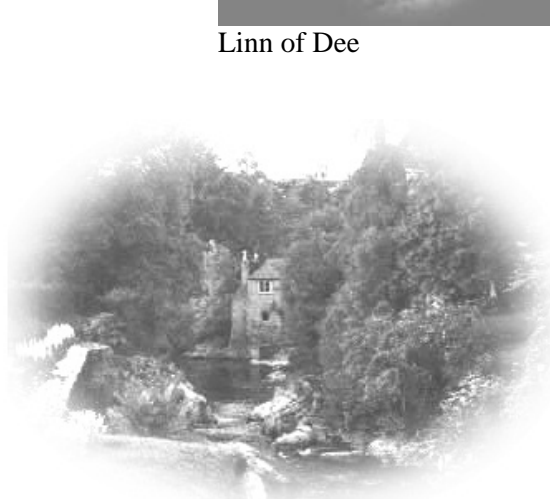
At Auchendryne Square the road splits. To the right the road leads out of the village to Inverey, Mar Lodge and the Linn of Dee. There are several linnns or water cascades in Braemar, but the most noted is the Linn of Dee, which is about three miles above Mar Lodge, where the river is confined for a number of yards between two rocks in so narrow a space.

To understand the history of the Dee Valley it is necessary to recognize that the River Dee runs approximately West to East. To the south of the river is the Mounth, a mountain barrier to all traveling North-South. Between Braemar and Aberdeen there are very few passes through the hills and even today there is no road through the mountains between Glenshee in the West and Cairn o' Mount in the East. Thus the passes through these mountains provided important routes and places where these routes crossed the Dee were strategically important.

The parish of Braemar and Crathie has been a playground of kings, nobles and the great ones of the land since the dawn of Scottish history.

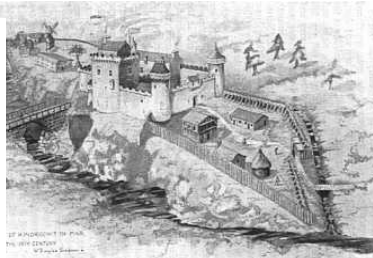


Linn of Dee



### The Cluny River That Runs Through Braemar

The first recorded stronghold in the Braemar area was the Castle of Ceann-drochaide - the bridgehead, (the modern spelling is Kindrochit). A bridge was built across the River Cluny. It was the only means to cross for several miles. Around this castle, and relying on it for protection, grew the village of Castleton of Braemar. Malcolm de Drummond was granted a licence by King Robert II to build Kindrochit Castle (1390). It had a turbulent history constantly repelling marauding bands. During the reigns of King Robert II and III in the late 14th century the area was used often for hunting and permission was given for the Earl of Mar to extend the Castle. In 1435 the Earldom of Mar was annexed to the crown and the castle suffered from the uncertainties of the next century. By about 1600 the castle had become a ruin, but in its time its tower was the fifth largest in all Scotland. How the castle came to its end is not clear, but legend claims it was destroyed by canon fire when the plague broke out. For 350 years the site was increasingly overgrown. We find this castle in the center of Braemar village. Some of the walls are still standing, the rest have been used for other buildings or removed to build roads. Excavations began in 1925. One of the most significant finds was in the prison. A broach was found with 16th century French Gothic writing. It read, *"I am here in place of a friend."*

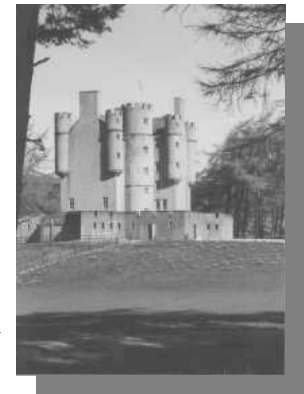


Old Drawing of Kindrochit



### The Old Castle of Braemar

The more recent history of Braemar began when in 1565 Mary, Queen of Scots, returned the Earldom of Mar to the Erskine family. In 1628 they started the erection of a new fortress - the current Braemar Castle, partly as a bastion against the turbulent Farquharsons. It was burned in 1689 and was garrisoned by government forces after the Jacobite risings in 1715 and 1745. After a disastrous short campaign the Earl of Mars was stripped of his lands some of which, including Braemar Castle, were later sold to the Farquharsons. Eventually the castle was leased to the government for a period of ninety-nine years during which time it was used as barracks from which the military could keep a watchful eye on the "*turbulent Highlands*". It is empty now and stand on a hill side, keeping watch over Braemar.



Braemar Castle

In 1755 there were 2671 people located in the area. In the parish of Crathie, there were 700 Protestants, 150 Catholics and 164 children under 7years old. In the parish of Braemar there were 455 Protestants, 580 Catholics and 192 children.

The old parish church is now a ruin. The building is greatly obscured by ivy. It stands on the north side of the churchyard. In the surrounding old churchyard there are several interesting memorials. The Farquharson burial aisle contain three tablets. The site is located on the South bank of the River Dee just off the main road going into Braemar from Ballater. Probably most of our family would have been buried here even though no stones exist.



Braemar Cemetery

Although Braemar is known today for the Braemar Gathering, of which Her Royal Highness Queen Elizabeth II is patron, there have been "gatherings" here since the days of King Malcolm Canmore (1058-1093). Queen Victoria's love of Royal Deeside, as it came to be called, gave a tremendous boost to the area and over the last 150 years millions of visitors have enjoyed what it has to offer and each year thousands attend the Gathering on the first Saturday in September, where massed pipes and drum bands cry out with centuries old music. Pipe and drum competitions, highland dancing,



Royal Highland Bagpipers at the Highland Games

cabers-tossing, shot putting, hammer throwing and other traditional events take place. The day I was present at the Braemar games the Queen did make an attendance to the delight of the audience.

In 1842 the following was written about Braemar:

The language generally spoken was Gaelic, although most of the people understood English as well. The minister of the parish said that the people, "though not very industrious, were intelligent, humane, obliging, and much given to hospitality."

1715 cess roll of Kindrought (Braemar) and Crathie, these are the estates being assessed:

Inverey, Dalmore (the McKenzies), Invercald, Cambasnakist, Earle of Mar, Auchindryne, Allanaquoich John Grewers Elder and younger and John Erskine, Tullochcoy, Invercauld, Monaltrie, Balmoral, Abergeldie, Ed and Robt McHardies had long been in possession of Daldownie In 1716 they had sasine on Crathienard, Lawsie, Donald Symond

The following information is about the other Parishes surrounding Braemar that our ancestors lived in and around. This include Glenmuick, Tullich, and Glengairn, containing, the village of Ballater. The Gaelic term for Glenmuick (pronounced Glenmick) is Glean-muic, expressive of "a valley frequented by swine," is supposed to have been applied to this place from some part of it having been formerly celebrated for its breed of swine. Glengairn is derived from the three words glean-garbh-amhain, meaning "the hollow or glen of the rough water," a term properly applied to the water of Gairn, on account of the rocky channel through which it pursues its course.

Near here is the famous Balmoral Castle. The first mention of Balmoral, or Bouchmorale, as it was then called, is in the year 1484 when Alexander Gordon, second son of the first Earl of Huntly is noted as being tenant. In 1662 the family disposed of it to the Farquharsons of Inverey.

In 1848 Queen Victoria visited the area and stayed at Balmoral, she writes:

It is a pretty little castle in the old Scottish style. There is a picturesque tower and garden in front, with a high wooded hill; at the back there is wood down to the Dee; and the hills rise all around.. It was so calm and so solitary, it did one good as one gazed around. And the pure mountain air was most refreshing. All seemed to breathe freedom and peace.



Balmoral Castle-Summer Residence of Queen

Balmoral Castle and the original estate were purchased for Queen Victoria by Prince Albert in 1852. It was considered too small so a new castle was constructed on the site about 100 yards north from the old building. Near by is the Crathie Church, where the Queen attends divine service and a mile and a half away is Abergeldie Castle, a favorite "Shooting-box" and summer residence of the Prince of Wales. The royal family still reside here on holidays.



Crathie Parish Church



Ruins of the  
Old Crathie Church

**PART II**

**MCINTOSH**

**AND**

**RELATED FAMILIES**



## Chapter 5

### Fannie Francis McIntosh

#### Daughter of James and Kate McCrea McIntosh

Its hard to know what to write about Fannie. I really didn't know my grandmother very well as she died when I was 12 years old. I have only vague recollections of being at her home. I don't think kids paid much attention to grown ups when they were busy playing with cousins. I do remember her playing solitaire by the hour and crocheting. She made beautiful things.

She has an unusual name, Fannie is usually a nickname for Francis. As far as we know there was no one that she was named after in the family ancestry.

James died before Fannie was born and she was only 2 months old when her mother married Frank Road. Frank was the only father she knew.

Fannie was between 5 and 10 years old when they moved to Cripple Creek.

I think most of her life at home was helping with her half brothers and sister. After the death of her mother she pretty much raised her half Harry.

She was 19 years old when she married Samuel LeVan Hershberger in 1895 in Cripple Creek Colorado. This pictures was labeled by Samuel, "My wife when we were married in 1895 in Cripple Colorado."



Fannie McIntosh



Fannie Marriage 1895

**CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.**

1. Wm C Jones Minister of the Gospel  
residing at Cripple Creek in the County of El Paso  
in the State of Colorado, do certify that in accordance with the authority on me conferred by the above  
License, I did, on this 4 day of December in the year A. D. 1895  
at Cripple Creek, in the County of El Paso in the State of  
Colorado, solemnize the Rites of Matrimony between Samuel Hershberger  
Cripple Creek in the County of El Paso of the State  
of Colo and Fannie Francis McIntosh of Cripple Creek  
of the County of El Paso of the State of Colo  
in the presence of Mary C Jones and Fannie Road  
WITNESS my hand and seal at the County aforesaid, this 4 day of  
Dec A. D. 1895

SIGNED IN PRESENCE OF  
Mary C Jones } Wm C Jones \*SEAL\*  
Fannie Road } Organized Minister

Fannie and Samuel Hershberger Marriage Certificate

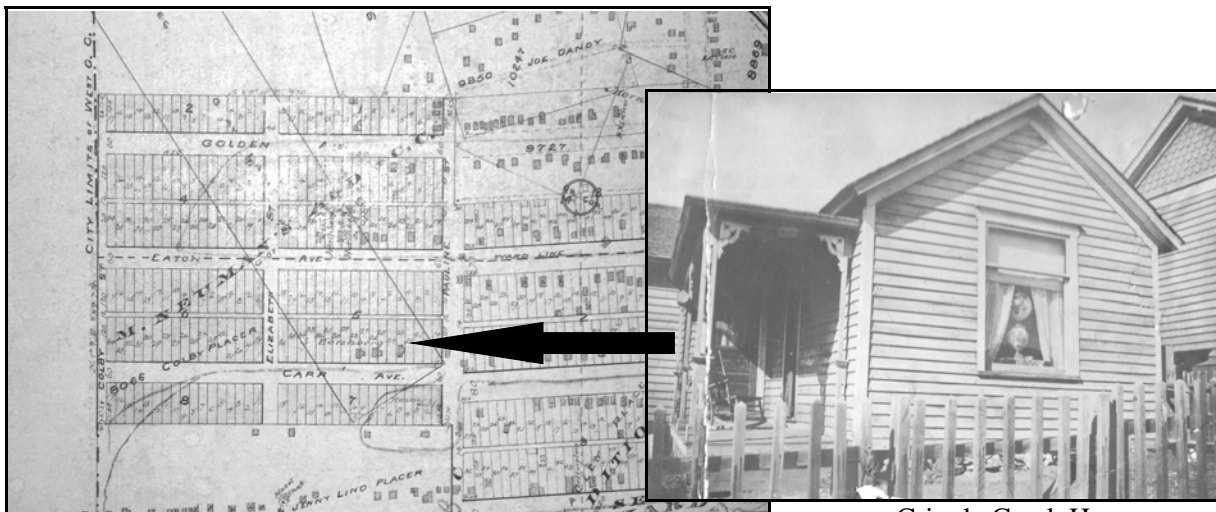
Her life did not improve after her marriage as she suffered many moves and many hardships, probably because she married a gold miner. My grandfather was always chasing the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. They moved from Cripple Creek to Salida, where two of her children died, to Birch Creek, Idaho where she lost another child, and then on to Salmon, Idaho and finally to Twin Falls, Idaho.

Samuel Hershberger and his father John were one of the first settlers in Cripple Creek. They filed some of the first claims in that area. The problem was that all of their claims were located on the opposite end of the valley from where all the gold was found. I think they found gold there but it never developed into the big mines that were on the opposite mountains.

Samuel life story tells of his life in Cripple Creek:

The placer mines we located had in and up to 1895 produced over one hundred thousand dollars in gold. Also the first gold shipped out of the camp was from the Miama (My Emma) sluiced on Spring by John S. Hershberger and Joseph Whalen and shipped to E.E. Burlingame Assayer and Chemist at Denver Colo.

All of the above mining claims can be documented in land records. In the 1896 Cripple Creek City Directory Samuel is listed as living at 425 W. Carr, occupation mining and real estate. This must have been the address he brought his new wife, Fannie, to. In a diary entry of Samuels he said "John S. And sons invested in real estate and built 8 nice residents houses some for rental at the cost of \$20,000." In Fannie's album there is this picture that says "Cripple Creek Home". Of course there is nothing left in this area except a few mobile homes. Samuel owned a store and butcher shop called Diamond Meat Market and Grocery, located on Eaton Ave. It was destroyed in the fire of 1896 and they had no insurance. It was worth about \$3000.



Plat Map of Neuman Addition  
Once owned by Hershbergers Includes Grey Eagle  
Placer and Colby Placer

Cripple Creek House

After the gold boom in Cripple Creek ended, probably around 1904, they headed to Salida Colorado. They lived in a mining town called Manoa on top of the Cameron Mountain. Manoa never graduated from being a tent city. In 1904 the population was 25. By 1908 Manoa was no more. The nearest town was called Whitehorn. Grandpa Hershberger wrote: "It had 9 or 10 saloon and a wild bunch of murderers. I was elected deputy sheriff. I refused to serve, for reason I would be killed or half to kill so turned my job over to a tough go getter." It seems that John Shirk Hershberger, her father-in-law was always living with them.

I have visited the area and there is nothing left except for a couple of old cabins which are on private land. Two of Fannie's girls died here some say from typhoid fever. This is the home she lived in when they lived in Manoa, Colorado. A big difference from the one in Cripple Creek. There are geraniums growing in the window of this cabin. That is one of the things that I remember about my grandmother, she always had geraniums growing.





Harry Raod, Fannie, Samuel, Kate, John (Samuel's Father) and Kate

My father John Samuel was born in Salida in 1910 and by then I think they had moved into town in a house owned by Samuel's brother Wilbur. The house still exists and hasn't changed very much. In this picture, standing on the porch are John Hershberger, Samuel, Fannie (in dark area in back), Kate, Ben, Elmyra, Mina. Mina died shortly after this picture was taken.



903 I Street in Salida Colorado, Hershberger Family

In 1911 they left Salida and went by wagon to Idaho. I assume Samuel was still looking for the pot of gold. The following are a few pages that exists of a diary written on a small notebook that Fannie kept of their journey. I only have a copy of it, the original was in the possession of Lynda Warren who is now deceased. Because of these few pages we learn a lot about Fannie, her hopes, her desires, and how she survived.

No date on this first page.

one would never be liver grown if they ride over some of the Wyoming roads.

July 16 Sunday: I wanted to rest on Sundays but the boys wanted to go on so we got to the Elkhorn Creek and are about 20 miles from Douglas boys caught 20 fishes.

Monday July 17: Arrived at Douglas and camped on the river. Sam & I went up town. It is a regular cattle town and looks tough to me.

Tuesday July 18: got a bill of grub and left Douglas went through or by old fort Fetterman were a big Indian fight was fought. Went about 18 miles and boys caught fish for supper.

Thursday July 20: arrived in Casper at noon and awful hot got grub and went out on river to camp. Going to rest the team a couple of days.

Friday July 21: done a big washing today and baking bread on the other campers stove. boy have caught a fine mess of fish. guess we will stay one day more here yet. I have not went up town yet but if it isn't any better than Douglas I won't miss much.

Sat. July 22: Sam, Kate and I went to town and walked sand ankle deep. Casper is quite a town went into a hardware store my how that merchant went on against the unions. I bet he is a hard one to deal with lots of work here and money and lots of fighting big oil strike out 15 mi from town and are piping it into town also a abestos mine out from town. had a government inspector after the horses to inspect them. 50 cents a piece. Ben caught a big pike killed a big snake at our camp. Ironed and gave the children a bath.

Thursday Aug 17: travelled till 2 o'clock to get a cross a stretch of 15 miles to water over a lava road and mightly rough went on 6 miles to camp on Camas Creek boys got 3 sage hens.

Wednesday Aug 30: Sam went to town to see if there is any show for work. Harry and Ben went after grub. Kate and Baby was sick last night. [baby was John Samuel] We have decided to go back to Boise, Idaho. Sat Sept 2: Washed and baked bread it is cold and looks like rain. Ben & Sam went prospecting. Harry went to mine told him to come back again.

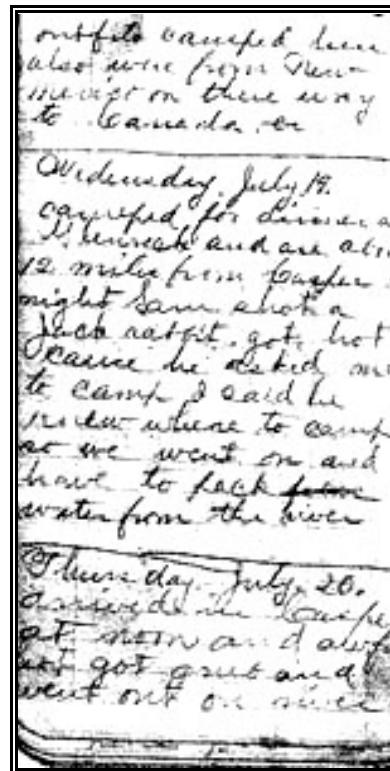
Sun. Sept 3: Still here and 2 months today since we left Denver. Kate is sick again. patched stocking and it rained all afternoon. We all looked like frozen monkeys.

Wed. Sept 6: left Gilmore cold and rainy arrived at Birch Creek and raining tonight.

Thursday Sept 7: Well we have located a place at last on Birch Creek and have quite a good prospect 160 acres and \$35 to start on. but where theres a will there is a way.

As far as I know Samuel took up farming only once in his life, and that was in Birch Creek, Idaho. Which is located between Idaho Falls and Salmon, Idaho. It wasn't really a town, just a creek. He took out a homestead on December 21, 1911, that consisted of 360 acres next to the Barzee family. That turned out to be his downfall, because Barzee had the water rights to the land. Through some legal battle he wasn't able to keep the homestead and he ended up selling out for \$1,400. Obviously farming did not take up all his time as he and his son, Ben worked in a lot of the mines in the Nicola, Idaho area. Their daughter Lynda was born while they lived here.

Their daughter Kate died and is buried in the Barzee family cemetery. She had Rheumatic Fever that left her with a weak heart and then she got St. Vitus Dance and died.



Page From Fannie's Diary



Salmon River Valley



Hershberger Cabin

Samuel's diary states:

January 2, 1912: Summons served on me at Gilmore Ida on Birch Creek Litigation Reno Vs all People on said creek as to water supply.  
October 5, 1912: Finished my log house on Birch Creek 24x20.  
December 7, 1912: Went to work at Mackey Idaho in the mines, got hurt in January, went to the Daisy Black Mine in Feb 7 1913 worked 42 shifts and came home with team. I made from Oct 1, 1911 up to August 31, 1912 mining shifts \$250.00 after paying board.  
May, 1913: Ben got permit to stay out of school and help me till July 15 1913. Put in garden on Birch Creek. December 25, 1913: My family and children and Harry [Road] was home at our Ranch on Birch Creek in Lemhi Co State of Idaho. Had a good xmas Dinner 6 ducks and other delicacies.  
March, 1914: Fred & Harry [Road] came back from Salmon City. Fred helped me put in 10 acres grain on Birch Creek.  
April 11, 1914: Dance on Birch Creek got paid \$5 for playing.  
May 20, 1914: Assessor at my place, assessed one horse \$100, cow \$40, calf \$15, buggy \$10, wagon \$15, assessed valuation and poor tax amounted to \$6.56.  
May, 1917: Sold my cows to Barzees \$120.00

Letter from Fannie Francis McIntosh Hershberger of Nicholia Idaho, April 12, 1916:

Dear Aunt Annie [Peter McCrea's daughter]:

Rec'd your welcome letter sometime ago and will try and write you a few lines. We have been having some cold sleety weather too cold to do any plowing. My oldest boy Ben has been plowing and will finish it up in 2 or 3 days. We are in hopes we can soon go where it will be a warmer climate. Fred is getting along fine but will have to take care of his eyes for sometime. and I guess they will stay in Salmon City this summer. Harry is at Gilmore working in the mines about 22 miles from here.

Mina's address is Mrs. Mina Campbell, Riverton, Wyoming. She runs a milnery store there and is doing quite well. Her girl is married and has one girl lives in New Mexico and her boy is at home.

Rodney and his wife have been living at Bakersfield Cala. But was at Randsburg the last I heard they have no children she had one girl when they were married.

My girls are in school again have 2 miles to walk. We have not decided just where we will go but I and my children are going out as I am determined to have the girls take music. I have 11 geese and they are certainly noisy, but I want to raise all I can as they are easy raised and they bring a good price. Also have turkeys and ducks but I do not like to live so far away from everything. We are 56 mi from Dubois the railroad point where we get our supplies.

Dear Grandma is at rest she allways wrote like she longed to go. I hope you will excuse my writing with lead pencil but my ink has run out and will have to send out for some.

Yes I would like some thing of grandma's I have a tin type picture of her that mamma had.

I guess you can buy oranges cheap there we have to pay 50 and 60 cts a dozen, when we get them here.

Well it is most supertime and the girls have come home hungry so I will close hoping you are all well and will hear from you again with love and best wishes I remain your loving niece Fannie Hershberger

From here they moved to Salmon, Idaho. Samuel spent most of his time prospecting for gold. He had several claims but as far as I know none of them produced. Fannie did what ever she could to put food on the table. I found a deed for property in Fannie's name dated December 26, 1917 for lot 6 block 2 for \$150, on a street that runs along the Salmon River, called River Street. They sold it and then stayed there and rented it for a couple of years. They were here in Salmon when Fannie had a stillborn baby, her 9<sup>th</sup> child, at age 45.

From my Dad, John Samue l's life story:

Mom worked hard as times were tough. I can remember her digging in the hard ground and carrying boards. We always had plenty of food, always something but usually potatoes and beans. Most responsibility was Moms. For a few years we lived in an apartment in Salmon and Mom worked as a waitress. Dad knew his minerals. The big strike was his ambition up to the day he died.

We left Salmon about 1922. Ben, and Harry [Road] had model T Fords and they headed to California. I guess Fannie got her wish to go to warmer climate. We stopped in Blackfoot Idaho and picked potatoes. We ended up in Pasadena California, picking oranges. Then to Fresno to pick grapes. When ever we would hear about a job we would take off. We ended up at my Uncle Rodney home in Alameda [Fannie's half brother.] Dad and Harry Road got a job digging trenches for a gas line. We still lived in a tent. Just hit and miss in school. Maybe a week or two here and there. Alameda had half day school. We were there about a year. Then we decided to come to Twin Falls. We came up through

Bend Oregon and across the desert. You could only go between 20-30 miles an hour. When we got to Twin Falls, we rented a house up on Elm Street about one acre, had a big garden. Things were still tough. We used to pick fruit every year. Did the beet and potato harvest, just about anything. We all worked but Lynda was still pretty small. Mom was passive but she believed in chastising the kids, yes she spanked. Fact of matter is I remember back on the homestead a little incident. She had one of those paddles and whipped Edyth with it. I guess a couple of licks with it and then it came up missing. She looked and looked for that, but Lynda had taken it and stuck it in the stove, nothing left but the handle. But Mom wasn't mean, every Sunday me and the rest of the kids would be at Moms, we hardly missed a Sunday. Always had a big meal, enough for everyone. She was quite the singer, played the guitar and played the organ for the Methodist Church. Took all the kids to church. Always went to Sunday School in Salmon. Mom was quite a Bible reader and she was religious. She wouldn't crochet or play cards on Sunday. We did things together as a family in those days it was more family. In the evenings we played pinochle and rummy.

A letter to John Samuel from his sister Edyth in 1945 (he was serving in World War II):

Well, Sam I hope time passes fast and I hope God will bring you back to us as I know Mom and Dad are just waiting for the day, so are the rest of us. You know Sam we all love one another and we would fight to the last minute for each other.

A letter from Fannie's half sister, Mina:

Sister Fannie always had a nice garden and worked so hard. I always liked to be with her and the good eats, boiled dinners. Were down and almost out but always had eats. Samy was a handsome baby. All Fannie's children had lovely curly heads.

A letter from Fannie to her husband Sam, dated June 16, 1937(Sam was off gold mining in Nevada:)

Ben comes down every night to see if I am allright. Ben says he couldn't chop wood with the broken axe you left here so he will bring his ax down and chop me some. Loving you Mother

Heartaches continued for Fannie, she lost her daughter Elmyra in 1928, son Ben in 1944 and daughter Edyth in 1945. Fannie would spend the better part of her later years raising some of her grandchildren.

Samuel's Diary:

January 1, 1941. We are trying to raise and school 2 grand children of our daughter Myra Cullinan who both parents are dead.

Samuel and Fannie, lived across the alley from my family in his latter years in a house that was next to my Aunt Lynda's. When Aunt Lynda moved to Irwin, Idaho they lived in her house. Fannie had sugar diabetes and she fell and broke her hip and was bed ridden the rest of her life. My mother would go across the alley every day and bathe her and get her ready for the day. Grandpa would then take care of her. She died in 1955 and is buried at Sunset Memorial Cemetery in Twin Falls Idaho.

I know that Fannie was a loving, honest, hardworking woman, who loved her children very much. I think their lives and her descendants are a tribute to her. We salute her and say, "Job Well Done."



Lynda, Fannie, Samuel Hershberger



Fannie McIntosh Hershberger



Fannie and Samuel Hershberger

## Chapter 6

### James McIntosh



'Tin Type' Picture of James and Sister Louise About 1859



Picture of James on Glass About 1866

## Son of Laughlin McIntosh

It is sad that so very little is known about James McIntosh, my great grandfather. Not only did he die young, but nothing of his was kept with the information handed down through the Laughlan McIntosh family.

I do not even know his exact birth date, except that it was somewhere around 1849 in Dodge County, Wisconsin.

I have the following pictures of James that were given to me by Henrietta Hermon Clifford. I was so excited to have them, as we knew so little about him. The picture on glass is called a daguerreotypes and is in poor shape. The image is dark with not much contrast. It was probably taken before he was married. Here also is a tin type picture of James and his sister Louise as children. It is also in poor shape, darkened with age.

1870 census in Elk Twp cloud county, Kansas:

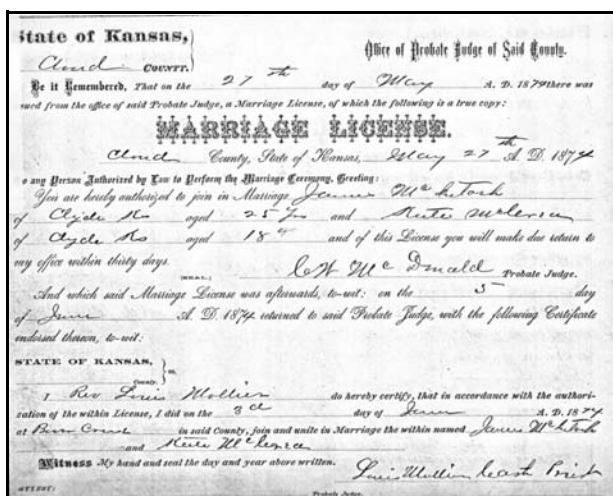
James is listed as a Engineer in Saw grist mill. Age 20 years born in Scotland (wrong).

James is listed in the *History of Cloud Co Kansas*, Page 456:

James McIntosh Opened a Stock of Drugs and Groceries 1873

Nothing else is known about this business, probably because he had it such a short time.

James married Kate McCrea in Clyde, Cloud County, Kansas. He was 25 years old and Kate was 19 years old. They spent their married life, short as it was, in Clyde, Kansas.



Marriage record from St. Joseph Catholic Church:

MCINTOSH, James	MC CREA, Kate (or Wate)	3 Jun 1874	S. Herman & Louise Herman	By Rev. Louis Mollier
-----------------	-------------------------	------------	---------------------------	-----------------------

Their first child, Charles Edward (named after James's brother), was born 1875 and he died in 1884.

MCINTOSH, Charles Edward	James & Kate McIntosh	7 Apr 1875	9 May 1875	Dewit & Elisabeth Palmer	By Rev. Louis Mollier
--------------------------	-----------------------	------------	------------	--------------------------	-----------------------

Their second child, Fannie Francis, was born after the death of her father. James was married only 15 months before he died.

Kate was remarried shortly after Fannie's birth to Frank Road, a man from Sweden who was boarding with them. So he was in the right spot to marry Kate, when James died. Kate went on to have nine more children and died in Salida, Colorado. She is buried in Cripple Creek Colorado with no tombstone.



James and Kate on their Wedding Day

There is no mention in any family papers about why James died, whether it was by disease or accident we will never know.

The following is the only family information I have found in letters:

A letter written by Ann Morgan, a niece to Laughlan, in 1876 to Margaret McIntosh:

We were very sorry also to hear about James as it must have been such a great grief to you his dear Mother in particular more then all the rest May the souls of our dear dead rest in peace.

Two letters from Alpha Aley, Escanaba, Michigan, Apr 2 1932.

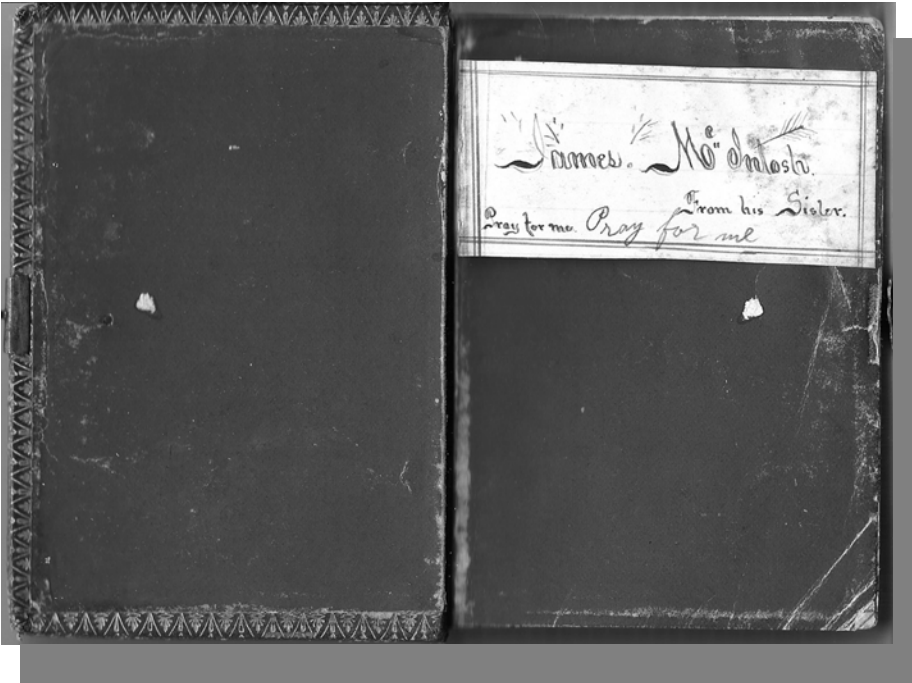
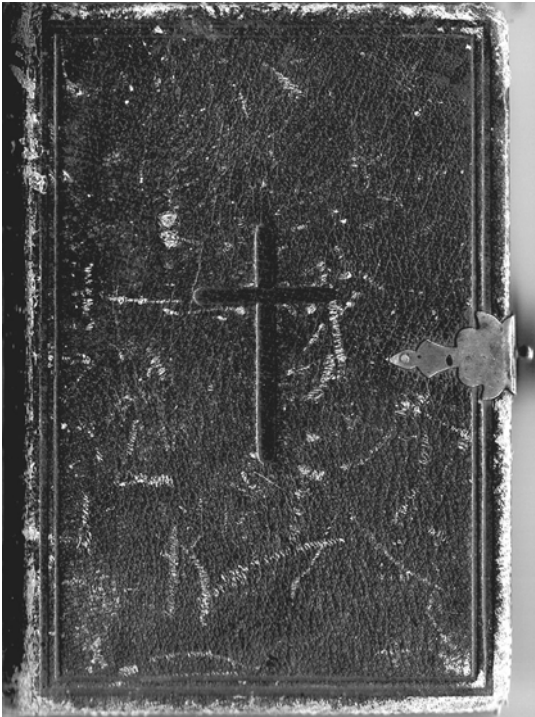
I do wish she could see you- as she loved your Father so much and she could tell you about him. He must have been a fine man as my father always spoke of him in the very highest terms. Your father is buried in St. Joseph's cemetery at Clyde Kans- with Grandmother and Grand father and several others.

Escanaba, Michigan Dec 11, 1931.

My Dear Cousin Fannie.

Mother will be eighty years old on Apr. 25 - and she is showing her years very much. She lives in the past now and talks so much about your Father and of what they did when children and as young people- She often tells me of your Father's death and of your mother and she wishes that she could see you before she leaves us. She refers to you as "Jim's little girl". Your Father died before I was born. My Father often spoke of him and in the very highest of terms. My youngest son Gordon is tall and dark, and mother says looks like your Father.

We are thankful for one item of James' that has survived the ages and that is his Catholic prayer book. It is in the possession of a great granddaughter:





## Chapter 7

### Lachlan/Laughlin McIntosh

#### Husband to Margaret McKenzie

Lachlan's name was spelt many different ways, Locklin, Laughlan, Laughlin Lauchlan and Lachlin. Lachlan is more the Scottish spelling, whereas we find our ancestor spelling it Laughlin in the United States. So you will find that I interchange the spelling through this book. As far as I know there does not exist any pictures of Laughlin.

#### Scotland

Lachlan was born in Braemar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. I searched for years for his birth until I found out there were several different birth dates for him and then I was able to broaden my search. His birth in the Catholic records says born 23 March, 1802 and baptized 24 March. Catholic records were transcripts and I am wondering if the year is wrong.

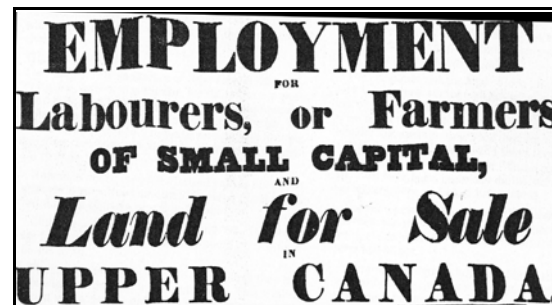
24. McIntosh. James and Isabel McKenzie, Recharrie, Par. Glengairn, a son, Lauchlan, born 23rd curt.

Catholic Baptismal Record of Lachlan McIntosh

His mother's death record lists all of her children and gives ages. This record gives his age as 58 but since it was an uncle giving the information, the information could be wrong. His tombstone gives his birth date as 24 March, 1797. But Catholic baptism records give a date of 23 March 1802. There were errors in the transcription of the Catholic records so that could be the reason or Laughlin's family didn't know the year he was born, or the tombstone inscriber wrote it wrong. All of the above are possibilities.

Henriette Hermon Clifford says Lachlan and Margaret were married by Father Lachlan McIntosh 'The Apostle of Glengairn.' There could be a marriage record but there doesn't appear to be any marriages in those Catholic records. A lot of times they would be married in the Protestant church even though they were Catholic. Catholic marriages were not considered legal, but there seems to be no record there, either.

The story goes that shortly after their marriage they left for America. As you can see from the following letter, it would have been soon after March 1828. One can only surmise why they left Scotland. Henrietta Hermon Clifford, said that family stories say that "Margaret married beneath her statue and that Laughlin was an adventurer." It could have been the enticement of opportunity to own his own land.



Advertisement for Land

Before Lachlan and Margaret left Scotland they were given a letter to take with them to their new land. This has been kept in the family, it must have meant something special to them.

The letter from Catholic Priest Lachlan McIntosh dated March 23 1828, (This letter of introduction was probably given to the Catholic Priest in the area:)

The Rev Sir;

This will be given you by Lachlan McIntosh, a nephew of mine; who with his wife goes thither, in the view of pursuing his fortune. They have a letter from Lord Fife, to the Earl of Dalhousie [Governor General of Canada]

They both, he and wife, bear a very fair & unblemished character in their own

country. [Sentence in Latin] I therefore, beg leave, my most dear Sir, to recommend them warmly to your favor and kind attention. What service, you shall please, to tender, will highly oblige me. I am with the sincerest regard & Love

The Rev Sir,

Your most abedt [?] humble Servant

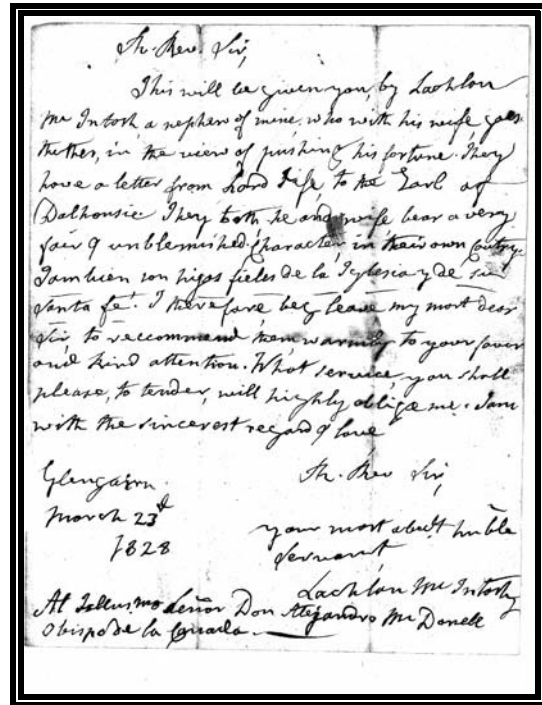
Lachlan McIntosh

Glengairn

March 23<sup>rd</sup>

1828

[Sentence in Latin]



Letter of Introduction from Father Lachlan McIntosh

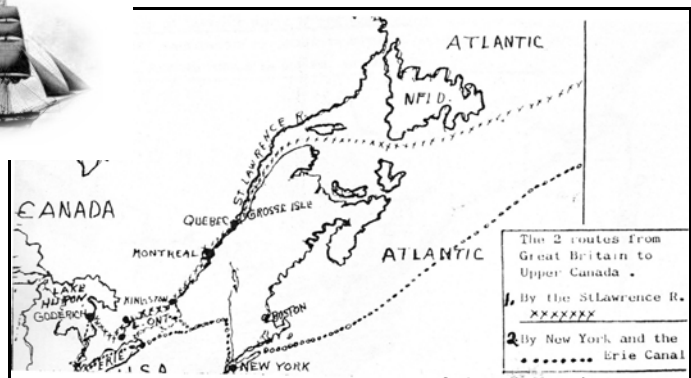
James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd (1770-1835), described emigration thus:

"I know of nothing in the world so distressing as the last sight of a fine industrious independent peasantry taking the last look of their native country, never to behold it more. I have witnessed several of these scenes now and wish I may never witness another; for each of them has made tears burst every now and then from my eyes for days and nights, and all the while in that mood of mind that I could think about nothing else. They looked backward to their native mountains and glades with the most rueful expression of countenance.

These looks never can be effaced from my heart; and I noted always, that the older the men were, their looks were the more regretful and desolate. They thought, without doubt of the tombs of their parents and friends whose heads they had laid in an honoured grave, and that, after a few years of the toil and weariness collateral with old age, they were going to lay down their bones in a new world, a far-distant clime, never to mix their ashes with those that were dearest to them. Alas! the days are gone that I have seen! It is long since emigration from the Highlands commenced; for, when clanship was abolished, as far as government edicts could abolish it, the poor Highlanders were obliged to emigrate.

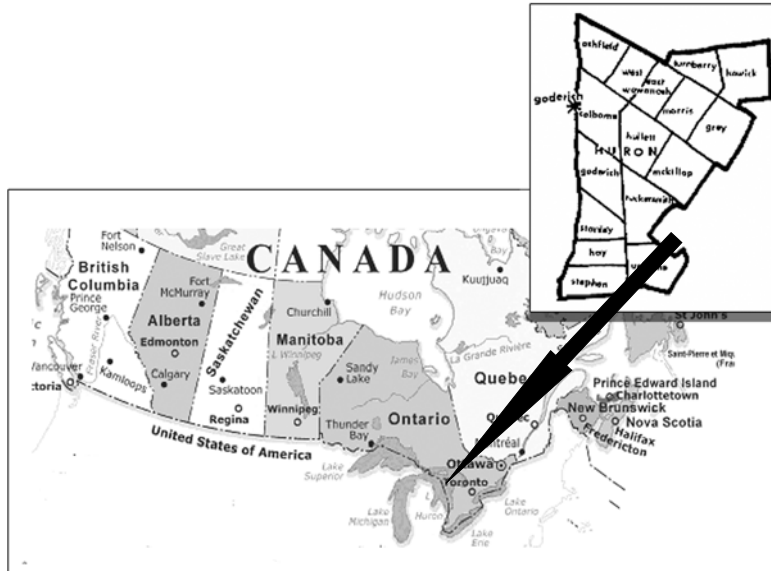
## Canada

Lachlan and Margaret probably arrived in New York, as most immigrants came in thru that port before 1850 and then went up the Hudson River to Canada. There are too many Lachlan McIntoshes coming in the port of New York to be sure about any of them.



## Huron County, Canada History

The original French term 'Huron' was the name of both the lake and the tract of land. The County of Huron became an official county in 1841. The county borders extend along the central portion of the eastern shore of Lake Huron for almost sixty miles and its boundaries extend between fifteen and forty miles inland.



John Galt was an Ayrshire man who first settled Huron county. He believed that the only salvation of his depressed countrymen would be emigration. He interested a group of Scottish and English capitalists in a gigantic undertaking, which would acquire large tracts of land in Upper Canada from the British government, undertaking to open this land up and service it for settlers. This would provide good cheap land for the thousands of poverty stricken crofters (tenant farmer.) This company was incorporated in 1824 as the Canada Company. The British Government would sell the Company a block of land containing one million acres, in the territory lately purchased from the Indians largely concentrated in Western Ontario. In 1828 a trail was blazed through to the lake and Goderich was established as the western terminus of the Huron Road. Once the road was through, Galt caused that "houses of entertainment" be opened in at seven mile intervals all along the road. These were inns to sleep the settlers as they moved in to take up their land. The immigrant came often on foot, with a ox drawn cart to carry their supplies. Many had neither ox or cart but came with their worldly goods on their backs. These houses of entertainment were indispensable to the movement of the settlers.

These settlers had great courage but little experience in primitive conditions and practically no money. The shortage of cash was the greatest stumbling block. The very best land could be purchased for \$1.50 to \$2.50 per acre. The catch was that few of the settlers had money to buy a homestead outright, even at a cheap price. To meet this obstacle, the Company adopted what was known as "the leasing system". A settler could take over a hundred acres without a down payment. He agreed to pay a yearly rent for ten years, which was usually six per cent of the purchase price; he agreed to clear for seeding, four acres a year; he agreed to pay all taxes. At the end of the ten years he could make application to take up his land at the original cost price, plus an additional two and a half percent. He was usually able to save enough money to redeem his land in this way. If he was unable to make the payment but was a good risk, he was granted another ten year lease. This was similar to the "homestead Act" in the United States.

There were no immediate facilities to help the settlement. There was but one road leading nowhere for over sixty miles; no mills to grind the flour, or saw the boards, or weave the cloth. No stores except for 'Gooding Trading Post' at Goderich. It's a wonder the settlers survived at all. These men had to be of unusual fortitude and courage who, facing tremendous odds, persevered and managed not only to survive, but to build one of the most stable settlements in the entire Province. He had to start with a supply of warm clothing, enough food to sustain him until he could get himself established on his land, an axe, and a musket. With these he could survive, build a shelter and clear a plot to sow his first crops. The first task was to build some sort of shelter. This was always a lean-to structure. The second task was to insure supplies of fuel and food. For food he had to depend on fish from the streams and meat with his musket. Game was plentiful and so were the birds. By the time he cleared a few acres he would now have a few scattered neighbors to help him build a cabin. The wife had to feed the men which included grinding of the flour. She also made the candles and when wool was available she took over the work of

carding and spinning. Using potash and fat she made soap. When they had acquired a cow she added milking, butter and cheese making to her duties. At harvest she took her place alongside her husband in the fields. Her work was heavy and accomplished not only under the most uncomfortable conditions but with only the most primitive utensils.

Life in the Huron Tract revolved around the town of Goderich. It is situated on the Maitland River and Lake Huron. The river divides the towns of Goderich from Colborne. The central park or square surrounded by the main business street, is a perfect octagon. Eight streets radiate from the eight angles to as many points of the compass.

Land sales were recorded by the Canada Company in November of 1828. In the next fifteen years land transactions were numerous; by 1842, three quarters of the available acreage in the township had been spoken for. In 1842 there were 2,095 inhabitants in the town of Goderich. So many settlers came into the township so quickly that it has become impossible to be sure in what order they came. Canada Company kept copious records but even they could not keep up with all the changes in settlement. Some men bought land for others, some moved before getting a deed, some lived on lots belonging to others, some lots were sold and re-sold.

By 1842 Upper and Lower Canada united to form the Province of Canada. Upper Canada (present-day Ontario) became known as Canada West, while Lower Canada (present day Quebec) became known as Canada East.

There had never been a Roman Catholic church in Goderich yet the 1841 census report indicated that 10% of residents identified themselves as Church of Rome. Settlers reportedly worshiped together in their homes.

Canada Company records of April 1833. Land was broken up into Concessions:

Lachlan McKintosh lived on concession 6 80 acres

Sept 1838 assessment lists:

Laughlin McIntosh in concession 9 80 acres 76 uncultivated and 4 cultivated

The earliest census in Canada was 1841. I did not find Lachlan. Maybe when the census was taken he and his family were already traveling. Nothing else is known about his life there, except that seven of their eleven children were born there.

Lachlan and his family moved down into Dodge County, Wisconsin about 1841. I know this because of Donald McKenzie's letter dated December 1841. It was addressed to Wisconsin. I am not sure why they left Canada, but probably the adventurous spirit, that moved him from Scotland to Canada and then later from Wisconsin to Kansas. Because the Wisconsin territory was just opening up, Laughlin again found himself doing all the hard work of settling an area.

## Wisconsin

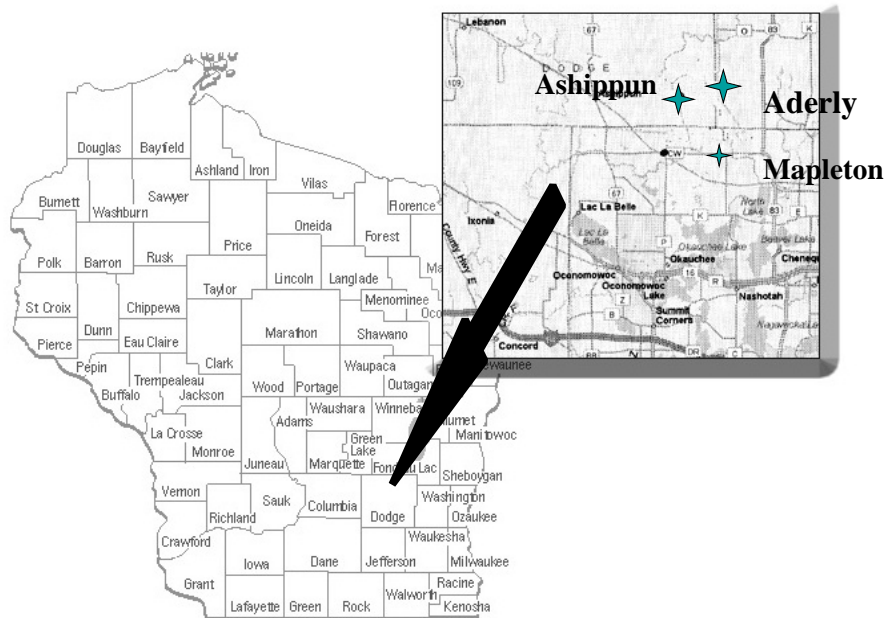
The first form of the name Wisconsin was *Misconsin*, French, which gradually developed into *Oisconsin*. When English became the language of the territory, the spelling was changed and finally the present form was adopted officially.

In 1836 Wisconsin Territory was created, including the present states of Minnesota and Iowa and a great part of North Dakota and South Dakota. In 1848 Wisconsin was admitted as a state, reduced to the present boundaries, the rest of that domain becoming the Territory of Minnesota. The population was then about 220,000.

In 1843 the town of Ashippun was ready to be settled. By 1849 most of the town's land grants had been issued. By 1850 there were 1017 residents of the city. The earliest families were of American decent, then the immigrants from the British Isles moved into the area. Then the Norwegians began to outnumber them and finally the Germans outnumbered them all.

Ashippun is perhaps named from the Indian word for raccoon (assipuhn or ashippun) which is what the Indians called the river which flows thru town. In 1844 the land was described as covered in timber and is very hilly. The town has one river, Ashippun River, in the eastern section of town. The first road was laid out in 1846, most of them followed the Indian trails.

Alderly was laid out as a village in 1864. The origin of the name is unknown. It was first called 'Slab City' because of a lumber mill that was built there. A flour mill followed shortly after that. Alderly had a store that also became the first post office in 1856. By 1870 Alderly had a shoemaker and a hotel. Town elections were held here as early as 1868.



Announcement made in *History of Ashippun*, June 7 1861:

Our friend, MacIntosh, town superintendent of Ashippun, called last Tuesday and informed us that the public schools of the town of Ashippun and vicinity are to have a celebration on the 4<sup>th</sup>-a good example for general notice.

As soon as the town government was set up in 1846, provision was made for the organization of school districts. In the early years the school calendar was divided into two terms, summer and winter. This enabled the older children to help with spring planting and fall harvest.

There was a pond called Alderly Pond when a dam was built in 1844 to power the saw mill. Through the years it has been used for fishing, swimming and ice skating. Merchants had ice cutting bees, working together to fill the ice houses in the village.

There is no record of a Catholic church in the township of Ashippun. Laughlin and family would have gone to church at St. Catherine's church in Mapleton, which is now part of Oconomowoc county. The church was organized in 1847, by Father Thomas Morrissey, in a predominantly Irish parish with a minority of Germans. Masses were first read in the home of Alexander and Catherine Coyle. A one story frame church was built in 1856. A decade later a frame church was built on the present site on June 6, 1886. I visited this church and they claimed that they only had records dating from the 1900's and had no idea where earlier records were. I have since tracked down earlier records from 1857 but they still do not include any McIntosh family.



Early Picture of Ashippun Wisconsin

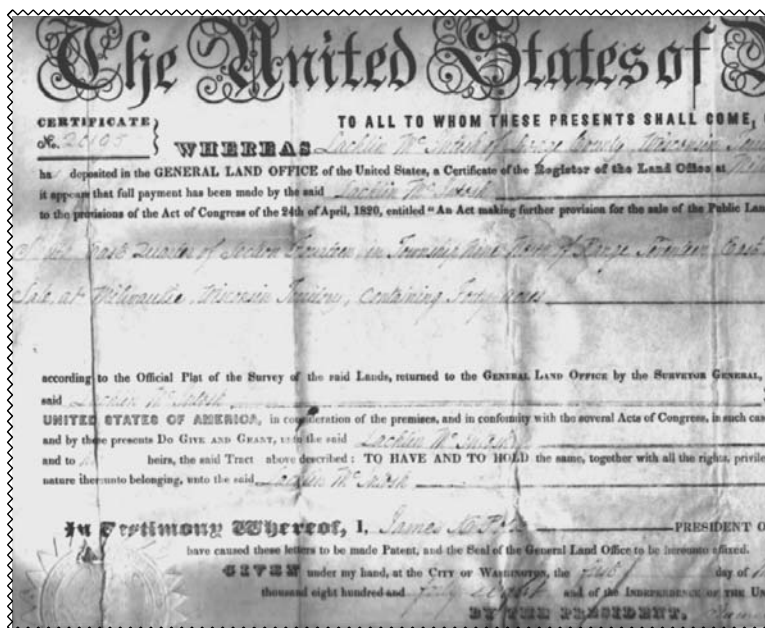


McIntosh Land on the Ashippun River

Land record of Dodge County Wisconsin, land situated on Ashippun River:

Laughlin McIntosh

- 12/4/45 NWQSEQ Sec 14  
town 9 range 17 40  
acres paid \$50
- 8/3/44 SWQSEQ sec 14  
town 9 range 17 40  
acres paid \$50
- 8/12/44 EHSWQ sec 14  
town 9 range 17 80  
acres paid \$100
- 1860 Sec 14 town 9 range  
17



1848 Homestead Papers

Wisconsin played a prominent part in the Civil War, furnishing over 90,000 troops, of whom nearly 11,000 lost their lives, one of them being Laughlin's son, see Chapter on Locklin.

Census records:

1855 State Dodge County Wisconsin census:

Laughlin McIntosh	3 Male
	8 Female
Donald McIntosh	1 Male
	1 Female

HEADS OF FAMILIES	AGGREGATE POPULATION				Deaf & Dumb	Blind	Lunatic	Insane
	White		Colored					
	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Abner Parris	5	3						
Elizabeth Thompson	1	3						
James Wood	2	1						
Henry Johnson	2	5						
Laughlin McIntosh	3	8						
Donald McIntosh	1	4						
Charles Wood	2	2						

Notice the spelling of Laughlin's name.



1860 Census Ashippun, Dodge County, Wisconsin, Page 11:

Laughlin McIntosh	age 63	b. Scotland	Farmer
Margaret	age 54	b. Scotland	
Charles	age 24	b. Canada	Student
Margret	age 20	b. Canada	Teacher common school (nothing else is known about this child. Did she die or remain in Wisconsin?)
Elisabeth	age 18	b. Wisc	
Ellen	age 14	b. Wisc	
James	age 11	b. Wisc	
Louisa	age 8	b. Wisc	

A Family story said:

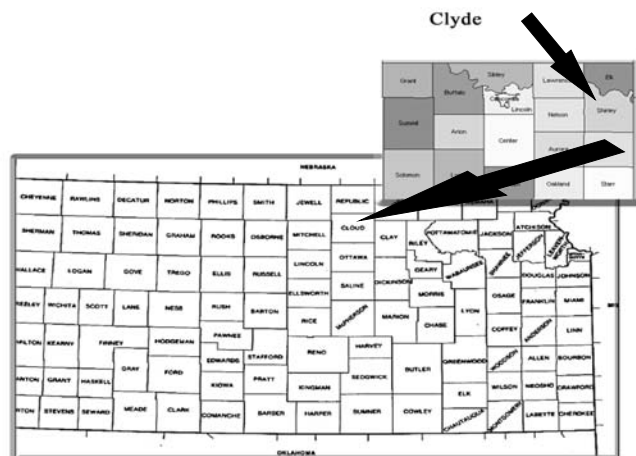
In Wisconsin, on Sundays, they took the children down to the bank of a small stream and read scriptures to them.



McIntosh House in Aderly Wisconsin A Nice Brick Home

Then one day Laughlin decided to move to a new territory and packed up his family and headed to Kansas.

## Kansas



From Henriette Hermon Clifford's conversations with her grandmother, Louise McIntosh Hermon:

They came from Dodge County, Wisconsin Territory, where Louise's parents, Lochlin and Margaret had farmed on land purchased through a federal land grant on March 1, 1848. Lochlin and Margaret had originally come from Braemar, Scotland, to Goderich Ontario. In Wisconsin, Lochlin was successful at farming and after 20 years, Margaret thought she had "come to rest" They had 11 children between 1838 and 1852, daughter Louise being the last. However, in 1863, when Louise was 11, her father announced to the family that they were moving to a newly-opened territory- Clyde, Cloud County, Kansas. Here, several families from 'home', meaning Scotland had bought land. So he sold the farm and with 2 covered wagons, they left Wisconsin and headed 'west'

Lochlin drove one wagon. Margaret, Louise and Margaret's sister, Elizabeth, drove the other, going by way of Lincoln, Nebraska and Tulsa, Oklahoma. Lochlin almost decided to stay in Tulsa, going as far as taking an option on some land. However, he wasn't satisfied with the quality of the land so they continued on toward Clyde. Today, this land is in the heart of Tulsa oil country- such is fate!

Their journey to Clyde was, of course, exciting to a small girl of 11, but it was uneventful one until they reached Clyde, itself! At that time, there was little Indian trouble and these pioneers felt quite safe, so Grandfather Lochlin secured his wagons just above the banks of the Republican River. There he intended to stay until he had selected his land. So secure did

they believe themselves to be, that he, Margaret and Elizabeth left one morning to do business in the settlement of Clyde, leaving Louise alone with the wagons. They knew that it would be near sundown before they returned to their campsite, but felt no fear for her safety.

Evening came and the dusk of the prairie began to close in and all was quiet. Suddenly, she was aware of a sort of rumble, like horses in the distance. Her quick young mind immediately thought of the gold which was stored in a bag inside a trunk beneath a covering of rugs and blankets. She climbed into the wagon and took out the heavy bag and, finding it securely tied, carried it with her as she ran down to the willow trees along the river's bank. She climbed up into the protecting branches of one of the trees and was well hidden. She could still see, vaguely, in the twilight, enough to see a small band of Indians gallop up to the wagons. Several stopped and looked about. After circling the wagons, they rode off with the shouts and noises of drunken men, racing in the direction of Clyde. After a time, Louise got down from her leafy hiding place and went back to camp. Soon, and somehow having missed the Indians, her parents and aunt returned.

Within the next few days, word came that the Indians had entered the settlement, frightened the residents on the outskirts and kidnaped a young girl, carrying her off with them. A posse was formed and the girl was eventually returned to her family, later giving birth to a little boy.

And so it was in Clyde where they finally 'settled' and there they are buried in Calvary Cemetary. They lived through storms and good weather and plagues of locusts which ate the clothes completely off the clotheslines as they passed on clouds over the prairies. Margaret, as she was dying, said she heard the bagpipes playing once more. She had married Lochlin and left Scotland shortly after 1828, never to see her parents or her homeland again. As with pioneers, she brought her memories with her to a new land, enduring hardship and homesickness to make way for generations to come.



The Republican River Near Clyde Kansas



McIntosh Land Near St. Joseph Kansas

The Kansas-Nebraska Act became law on May 30, 1854, establishing the Nebraska Territory and Kansas Territory. The original borders of Kansas Territory were from the Missouri border to the summit of the Rocky Mountain range. Kansas became the 34th state admitted to the Union on January 29 1861. Three months thereafter, the Civil War would officially commence.

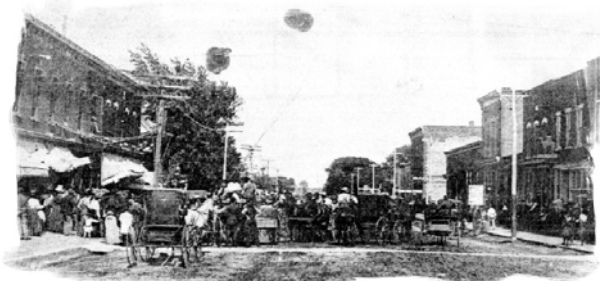
The 1860's saw several important developments in the history of Kansas, including participation in the Civil War, the beginning of the cattle drives, the roots of Prohibition in Kansas (which would fully take hold in the 1880s), and the start of the Indian Wars on the western plains. After the war, Kansas was home to Wild West towns servicing the cattle trade. With the railroads came heavy immigration from the East, and from Europe. For much of its history, Kansas has had a rural economy based on wheat and other crops, supplemented by oil and railroads.

Clyde was in Shirley Township which originally extended from the county's east line, west to the center of range 3 and south to the center of township 7. Shirley is bounded on the north by the Republican River, on the east by Clay county and extends south to Colfax and west to the lines of Nelson and Lawrence townships. Elm Creek intersects its southwest corner and flows in a northerly direction through the entire



length of the township, and empties into the Republican a short distance north of the little town of Ames. Beaver and dry Creeks run north through the eastern part of the township.

Laughlin settled his family near the Republican River in a area called St. Joseph. It was a Catholic town founded by Father Mollier located about 5 ½ miles south of Clyde. Clyde was the nearest town of any size. St. Joseph doesn't really exist today, it was incorporated into Clyde.



Early Clyde Kansas Pictures (no dates)

Letter from Louise Hermon to Henriette Hermon Clifford, 1933:

Clyde is not a cow boy town anymore, no deer nor buffalo nor elk running wild there as I guess it has become quite a modern state. I will show you where we all ran from indians in the street of Clyde. It consisted of one little log store. The Indians was seen in the distance. And they proved to be soldiers from Ft Riley sent to protect us the indians came near enough they were only six miles from us. But no danger there now.

The following census records were found for Laughlin in Kansas:

1870 census Shirley Twp, Cloud County, Kansas:

McIntosh Margaret	age 64 Female White	Keeping house	b. Scotland
McIntosh Laughlin	age 73 Male	Farmer 1,200 500	b. Scotland
McIntosh Louisa	age 17 Female	Keeping house	b. Wisconsin
McIntosh James	age 16 Male	At Home	b. Wisconsin

1875 State census of Shirley Township, Cloud, Kansas post office was Princeville:

McIntosh Laugh	age 78 b. Scotland	came from Wisconsin to Kansas
McIntosh Margaret	age 69 b. Scotland	

Their daughters Elizabeth and Mary lived next door.

St. Joseph Parish is one of the first parish established in the Diocese of Salina. No priest has more credit due for spreading the Catholic faith then to the Priest Rev. Louis Mollier. He came to Kansas in 1869.

The first services were offered in a school house. By 1880 the congregation was large enough to build a frame church 70x32 feet. In 1888 Father Joseph F. Leonard built St. Ann's School. It opened Feb 18, 1889 and was staffed by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Concordia. The school closed May 1969. On May 5, 1904 the church was destroyed by fire. The only property saved was the organ and vestments. It was the oldest churches in the county. The fire was supposedly caused by lighted candles which altar boys neglected to extinguish. In November of 1904 plans were made for the construction of



St. Joseph Catholic Church



First St. Joseph Church



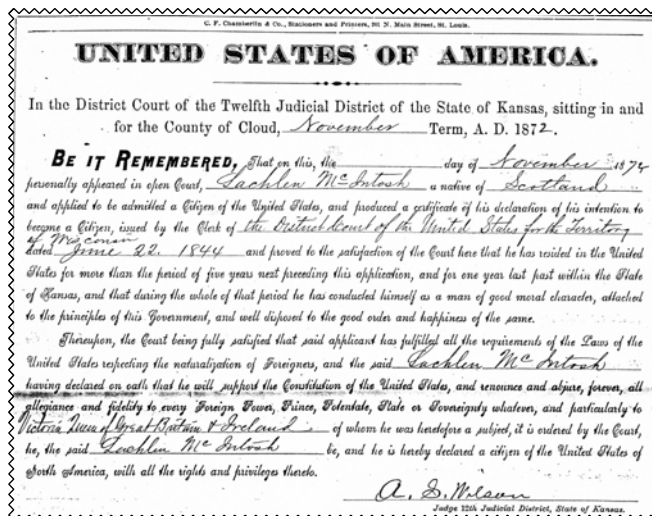
Father Mollier



Present Day St. Joseph Catholic Church

a new brick church. It was of French Gothic design. This church was razed in 1975 to make way for a new brick church, which stands today. The stained glass windows of the old church were fitted into the new structure. This church stands empty and only used for special occasions.

November 1872 Lachlan/Laughlin McIntosh a native of Scotland admitted a citizen of the United States. Declaration of his intentions issued by the clerk of the District Court of Wisconsin June 22 1844.



Lachlin McIntosh Naturalization Certificate

There was a horrible scourge of grasshoppers in 1874. The season of 1874 had been so very dry and the wheat and other grain crops had been so very poor, at least one half of the people of Cloud County had taken out homestead claims that year or the previous year. "They were in poor condition to take a loss of a crop or to suffer any financial consequences." On the 20<sup>th</sup> of July 1874, the grasshoppers came in a few hours the people saw all of their crops vanish.

Deeds of Cloud County, Kansas:

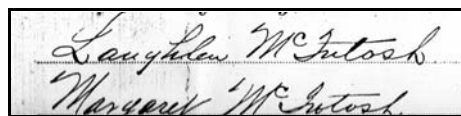
24 July 1875

Between Laughlin McIntosh of Cloud County and James and Mary Hall for sum of one dollar the following described real estate situated in the counties of Cloud and Clay:

North East quarter of the North East Quarter section 12 Town 6 South Range one West and Lot three of Section 7 in Twp 6 South of Range one East containing Eighty acres more or less. Signed Laughlin McIntosh and Margaret McIntosh

24 May 1876

Laughlin McIntosh of Elk Township County of Cloud and Alphonsine Senex of St. Louis for three hundred and fifteen Dollar the tract of land situated in Cloud County: Lot number

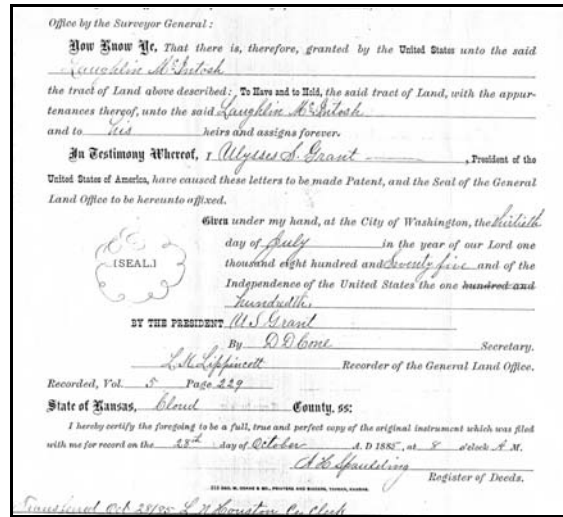


Laughlin and Margaret's Signatures

Eight of Section one and the North West quarter of North East quarter of section twelve of township Six south of Range one west containing Eighty four acres and fifty hundredth of an acres.

Homestead Certificate #2259 Concordia, Kansas, July 30, 1875, name spelled Laughlin:

Lot numbered eight of Section one and the north half of the north east quarter of section twelve in twp six south of range one west' and the lot numbered three of section seven in township six south of range one east , in the district of lands subject to sale at Concordia Kansas containing one hundred and 64 acres and fifth hundredths of an acres (excess paid as per receipt )

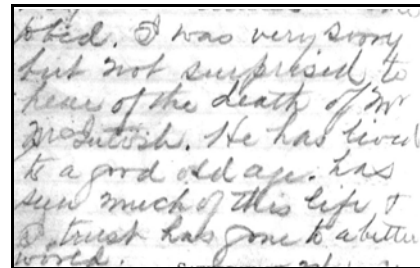


Laughlin McIntosh Homestead Papers

Laughlin died in 1876 and is buried in the St. Joseph Cemetery. From records of St. Joseph Church:  
Died on the 4<sup>th</sup> and buried on the 5<sup>th</sup> of June Laughlin McIntosh.

Diary of Walter S. Herman dated June 24, 1876:

I was very sorry but not surprised to hear of the death of Mr McIntosh. He had lived to a good old age. Has seen much of this life & I trust has gone to a better world.



Water Hermon Diary



Location of McIntosh Tombstones in St. Joseph Cemetery



Tombstone of Lachlin McIntosh

Thus, ended the era of our 'grandfather' of the Highlands of Scotland!!



## Chapter 8

### Donald McIntosh

#### Son of Laughlin McIntosh

I am sorry that I do not know more about Donald, the son of Laughlin. The really sad part has been that I have found no living descendants of that family. I do not even know where Donald moved to when he left Kansas. He just disappeared.

Donald is Laughlin's first son, obviously named after his mother, Margaret's father. He was about 14 years old when the family moved from Canada to Wisconsin.

He married sometime about 1855, as he is married in the 1855 census of Wisconsin, but no marriage record has been found. Nothing much is known about his wife. She is very possibly a sister to Donald's brother's wife. She must have died before 1880, as she is not listed with the rest of the family in the 1880 census. This is a record of land he owned in Dodge County:

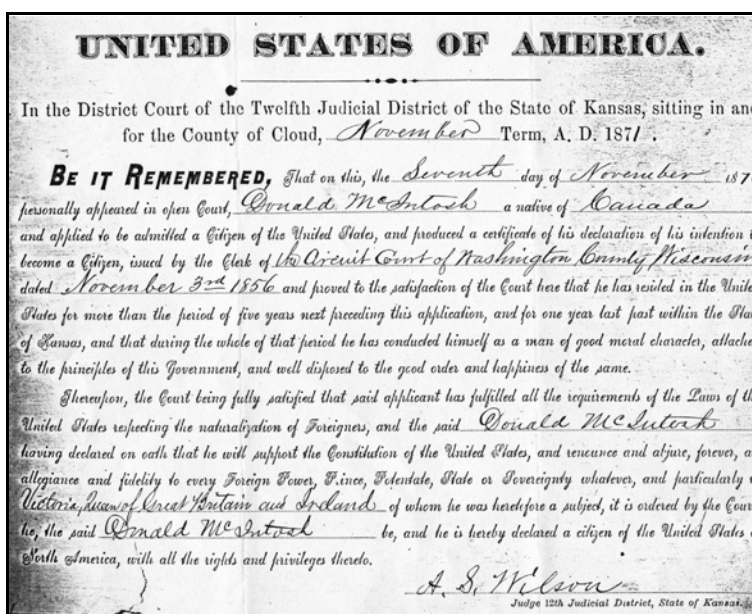
3/3/1853 SWQSEQ of sec 25 town 9 range 13 40 acres

1860 Sec 14 town 9 range 17

In a letter written to Donald from his brother Charles in 1862:

I hear you have got a town office. C.

Donald was naturalization 7<sup>th</sup> November 1871 in the State of Kansas. Donald declared his desire to become naturalized while still in Wisconsin. His Declaration Circuit Court of Washington County Wisconsin November 3 1856.



Donald McIntosh Naturalization Certificate

We find this family in the following census records:

1855 Census of Ashippun, Dodge, Wisconsin:

Donald McIntosh 1 male 1 female 2 foreign birth

1870 Census Elk Twp Cloud, Kansas;

Donald	age 41	born Canada
Julia	age 31	born Canada
Julia A.	age 14	born Wisconsin
John	age 1	born Kansas

1875 State census Elk Twp, Clyde town, Cloud, Kansas:

Donald McIntosh	age 47	b. Canada	moved from Nebraska
Julia	age 38	b. Canada	moved from Nebraska
Julia	age 18	b. Wisconsin	
John	age 7	b. Kansas	
Edward	age 5	b. Kansas	

1880 Census Clyde, Cloud, Kansas:

Mackintosh Donald	age 52	born Canada
John	age 11	born Kansas
Edward	age 9	born Kansas

He moved his family to Kansas when his father left Wisconsin. A family story says that they stopped for awhile in Nebraska on their way to Kansas. This is confirmed in the 1875 Kansas census. He arrived in Kansas in 1866.

He had the following homestead in Cloud County:

Granted 1872 filed 16 Feb 1878 Homestead certificate #96 163 acres and 50 hundredth acre East half of the north east quarter the south west quarter of the north east quarter number 1 & 2 of section 27 township 5 south of range 1 west

Donald also had a plat of land called the McIntosh Addition, dated April 29, 1880 in the city of Clyde. It was on the NE 1/4 of Sec 27 Twp 5 South of Range 1 West containing 10 1/2 acres. The lots are numbered from one to thirteen and the blocks from one to two. Donald owned land called the Fair Ground in 1886 which was sold to R. F. Hermon. It then became the Hermon tract. I have a picture of this plat in the Hermon chapter. The property of St. John's church was bought in 1883 from Donald McIntosh.

The following is from History of Cloud County Kansas:

One of the old settlers who withstood his share of the trials and conflicts of frontier life is Donald McIntosh. He came from Canada where he was born, to Cloud county, May 29, 1866. In his life there is a bit of interesting history. He was one of the "Lopez Filibustering Expedition" which had for its object the annexation of Cuba to the United States, and transpired in 1850. A short sketch of this affair is given in Barnes' history, page 193. The expedition consisted of three ships. Two of them were captured by the Spanish ship Tizezara, and Lopez and the officers were executed. The captain of the ship which Mr. McIntosh had the good fortune to be on kept up a good steam and by throwing overboard all their cargo reached a neutral port and evaded the enemy who were in close pursuit. There were six hundred in this expedition. Mr. McIntosh enjoys the honor of being among the few survivors of the crew, and perhaps the only man in the state of Kansas, who was on that expedition.

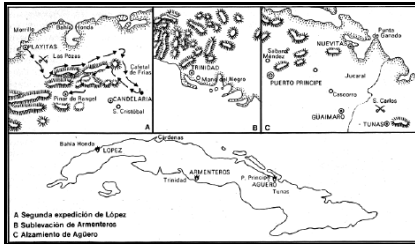
What exactly was the Lopez Expedition?

Narciso López was a born in Caracas Venezuela to a wealthy merchant family. He moved to Cuba as an assistant to the new governor-general, but lost his post when the governorship changed hands in 1843. In 1848, during a Spanish arrest of Cuban revolutionaries, López fled to the United States. As soon as he arrived López began planning a filibustering expedition from the United States to liberate Cuba. In 1849 his expedition was poised to embark simultaneously from New Orleans and New York. However Zachary Taylor, who had renounced filibustering as a valid means of U.S. expansion, took steps against López. He issued orders to blockade and seize his ships.

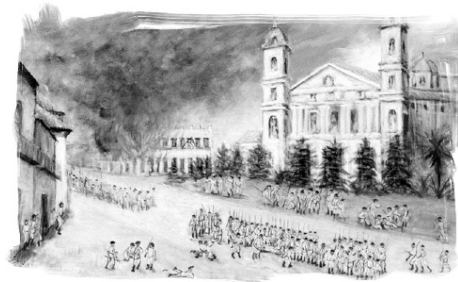
López's first expedition never reached Cuba. López decided to plan a new filibuster and to focus his recruiting effort on the southern United States. He enlisted about six-hundred filibusters in his expedition, and successfully reached Cuba in May of 1850. Nevertheless, the local support that he had hoped for failed to materialize when the fighting started. Much of the local population joined the Spanish against López, and he hastily retreated to Key West, where he disbanded the expedition within minutes of landing in order to avoid prosecution under the U.S. Neutrality Law of 1818. In the aftermath of the expedition, López and many of his supporters were indicted by a federal grand jury. Although the indictments did not end in convictions. Despite military and legal setbacks, López began planning another expedition, one which met with the similar problems, but with more disastrous consequences.

In August of 1851, López once again departed for Cuba with several hundred men. When he arrived, he took one half of his expedition to march inland, while the other half, commanded by Colonel William Crittenden, remained on the northern coast to protect

supplies. As in his first attempt, the local support that López had counted upon did not answer his appeals. Outnumbered and surrounded by Spanish forces, Lopez and many men were captured. Crittenden's forces shared the same fate. The Spanish executed most of the prisoners, sending others to work in mining labor camps. Those executed included many Americans, Colonel Crittenden, and Lopez himself. The execution of López and his soldiers caused outrage in both the northern and southern United States. Many who did not support the expedition found the Spanish treatment of military prisoners brutal.



Cuba Map



Drawing of Fighting in Cuba

I wonder how Donald managed to get on this expedition from Wisconsin? It was obviously before his marriage. Thank goodness he survived to marry and have a family.

Letter from Alpha, daughter of Louise Hermon, sister to Donald:

Julie Mangan said her father was in the south during the Civil War-but she knew very little about it. Donald homesteaded in Kansas and when Oklahoma was created as a territory he had a cousin Chas McKenzie take a homestead for him. This man died and his brother Lewis McKenzie took all the land-it is in the heart of the oil fields in Oklahoma.

Charles Hermon wrote a story about a Donald McIntosh from Braemar, which is a great story and includes some things from our Donald's life, but appears to be fiction. First of all, the Donald of the story shows up in New Orleans in 1818. Our Donald wasn't born until 1828. And there is no record of Laughlin having a brother named Donald, so I think he put truth to fiction. I guess we will never know. This story appeared in the 1941 issue of *The Bulletin of The Peoria District Dental Society*. Here is a little excerpt of this great story:

By 1850 Donald McIntosh was getting on to the point in life when those thirty years spent in conflict and adventurous undertakings were beginning to exact their toll. Money He had enough.

The pleasures of the flesh were losing their allure, and blank boredom beset him. Still strong physically he cast about for some stimulus that would revive his interest and give to him again that boisterous enthusiasm of his youth.

In such a mood then, wandering down Magazine Street, McIntosh met an old friend, Colonel Robert Wheat, who was then working with great ardor for the cause of Cuba Libre. His eager and spirited talk aroused Donald and they entered Banks Arcade to meet the leader Lopez. Here also he encountered more fiery speech. The upshot of the whole thing was that he agreed to enlist in the regiment Colonel Wheat was organizing to free Cuba.

Eventually Lopez got together a little fleet of three vessels, the Susan Loud, the steamer Creole and the Georgian, with: about 600 men and the necessary equipment. The ships sailed separately from New Orleans in 1850, with the Island of Mujeres, off the coast of Yucatan, as an agreed meeting place. All reached the rendezvous and the recruits were armed and drilled there. But apparently a doubt of the success of the expedition began to enter the minds of some of the men and forty of them refused to go any farther, among them being Donald McIntosh. So Lopez left them on Contoy Island with the ships Susan Loud and Georgian, loaded the rest on the Creole and sailed for Cuba. The disastrous result is a matter of history.

The men left on Contoy Island should have returned to New Orleans at once but instead they

tarried. When the Spaniards learned of their presence there they sent a warship to bring them to Havana where they were imprisoned in Morro Castle. After a long series of notes between the United States and Spanish governments concerning them, they were finally released and not hanged, as the Spaniards wished. So McIntosh, his luck still holding, came back to New Orleans.

For the years between the time of the ill-fated Lopez expedition and the war between the states, nothing definite can be learned concerning the activities of our gallant Scot, but that he was not idle is evident for he had accumulated considerable wealth for the period.

For many years before 1861 there had been a growing feeling in the southern states that their manner of living and culture was superior to the North. This sentiment naturally brought with it the conviction that here were two separate concepts of life and that they could not live together under one government.

The sympathies of Donald McIntosh, of course, lay with the South, but even before the Civil War broke out he saw it coming and was dubious of the success of the cause. This was shown in a letter to his brother, an excerpt from it follows:

"The Southern States wish to set up an aristocracy. They have in mind a population divided into three classes, the ruling, the commoner and the slave. Such a plan of government cannot exist in the Americas. Another thing, although my friends down here refuse to see the handwriting, I am convinced that slavery will be abolished." This was written late in 1859. The canny, foresighted Scot, even before this, had taken title to considerable land in and about Clyde, Kansas, and when it became apparent to him that the conflict could not be avoided, more of his funds were sent into the North. But for all that he stayed in New Orleans and served the Confederacy in every way he could even though to him it was a "lost cause" from the beginning.

It was 1867 and time had piled the years on McIntosh-he was close to seventy. His beloved New Orleans was no longer the place of his youth. Most of his friends had gone and he could stand it no longer. The ties of blood called him and taking his bag and baggage he went into the north, to Clyde, Kansas, where his brother and other relatives lived. There was a considerable Scotch settlement there, too, so he felt at home.

Here was peace and quiet and with him as with the aged "Cure" in Gautiers tale, "take me for one who has lived in the world and left it, to die in religion, and to end in the breast of God his tumultuous days." So he and his old dog sat and waited, repenting the sins of youth. As a final gesture of appeasement he gave the church the ground on which it stands. [This part is true of our Donald McIntosh]

It was fun to find the following information in the *Clyde Herald Newspaper*, on July 2, 1885. It gives us a little insight into the person called Donald McIntosh:

D. McIntosh, one of our old friends and neighbors, called on us last week and left us pay for two years subscription to the Herald in advance and said he would not stop it either. We have known Nick since he had come to this country and know him a man to do what is right. Patience sometimes ceases to be a virtue with him and then look out.

Donald is still alive 1887 when his mother dies. Her obituary said that Donald was pioneer of Clyde, Kansas.

The question is still, where did he go? Because of the missing census of 1890 we have no way of tracking him or of finding out where he might be buried.

## Children

### Julia:

I would have loved to find a living descendant of Julia's, someone I could have talked to about this family, but alas, no! You would think with 9 children someone would have surfaced that was interested in the family history.

Julia was married to William Mangan in the St. Joseph Catholic Church in Clyde, Kansas:

May 18 1879

William Mangan of Cloud County Kansas





age 27 years and Julia McIntosh of Cloud County Kansas age 22 years

I Louis Mollier did on the 22 May 1879 at St. Joseph in said County join and unite in Marriage of William Mangan and Julia McIntosh

William and Julia's first child was born in Clyde, Kansas and baptized at St. Joseph Catholic Church:

MANGAN, Mary Josephine	William Mangan & Julia McIntosh	25 Feb 1880	4 Apr 1880	Frank Broderick & Mary J. Mangan	By Rev. Louis Mollier. The father is from Brockeville, Canada. The mother is from Alderly, WI.
------------------------	---------------------------------	-------------	------------	----------------------------------	--

*Clyde Herald Newspaper:*

July 4, 1886

Mrs. Julia Mangan, who has been visiting friends here for sometime has started for her home in Aurborn, Nebraska, last Saturday.

Julia lived most of her life in Omaha, Nebraska but died in Everett, Washington. She was obviously living with her daughter Beatrice, who had moved there.

Death Certificate:

Julia Mangan resided 4401 Woolworth Street in Everett Washington  
widow-husband William J. Mangan  
Birth: 10 Oct 1855 age 84 yrs 7 months 2 days  
housewife b. Wisconsin  
Father Donald Mother McCarthy b. Ireland (?)  
Informant: Mrs. J. M. Cummings resident 4401 Woolworth St  
Buried: St. Mary's Cemetery May 16 1940  
Died of Coronary Sclerosis  
Death: 12 May 1940

Julia's descendants, that appear in the family genealogy, were found in records of Henrietta Clifford, who did so much to preserve the McIntosh history.

### **John:**

He is living with his sister Julia in South Omaha, Nebraska in the 1900 census. He is single and was shown as born in June 1867.

From a letter of Alpha Aley, daughter of Louise McIntosh:

We have a cousin by the name of John McIntosh - a brother of Julia Mangan of Omaha Nebr. Who lives in Fresno California.

There was a letter in Henriette's possession signed by J. McIntosh. It was dated 1941 from Pasadena, California. The letter is acknowledging Henrietta's marriage.

### **Edward:**

There is no sign of Edward. I wonder if he died young. Edward and John McIntosh are too common of names to follow through on census records.

Hopefully a member of this family will be found and united with the rest of the McIntoshes.



MOTHER M. EUSEBIA

**Anna McIntosh**

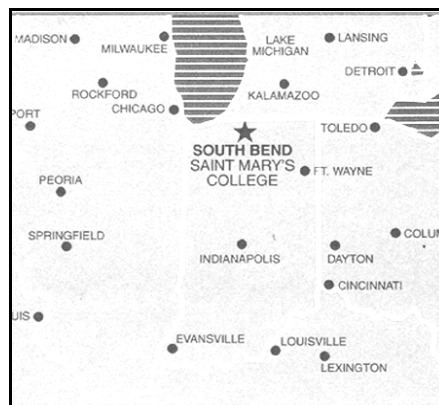
## Chapter 9

### Anna, Mother Eusebia Ellen, Sister Mary of Cenacle

Two of Laughlin McIntosh's daughters became nuns of the Catholic Church. Both sisters served at St. Mary's Academy/College of Notre Dame.

Saint Mary's College is a private Roman Catholic women's college which was founded in 1844. It is located in Notre Dame, Indiana. It is in the same town as the University of Notre Dame and Holy Cross College and is just outside of the city of South Bend Indiana.

With money donated by King Louis I of Bavaria, a house was bought; this was absorbed later by Notre Dame Convent on St. Mary's Hill. On January 2, 1851, St. Mary's parish school was opened and St. Mary's Institute for Boarding and Day Pupils soon afterwards. Five months later, on April 24, 1855, the cornerstone was blessed and the Academy of St. Mary's of the Immaculate Conception was established. The convent, since 1862 was called the Congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, when they separated from the Marianites of Holy Cross in France. The Academy was transferred in 1945 to East South Bend property in Twyckenham Park to give all facilities at Saint Mary's Campus to the developing of Saint Mary's college.



Widely known as "The Nation's Premier Catholic Women's College", Saint Mary's College has been a leader in the education of women for more than 150 years. Founded and continually sponsored by the Sisters of the Holy Cross, *Saint Mary's College* is a close-knit community built on a recognized tradition of academic excellence and commitment to developing the spirit as well as the mind.

From a history of Notre Dame, describing St Mary:

After leaving the State road, leading from South Bend to Niles, for more than a quarter of a mile, maples, sycamore and poplars shade, and hedges of Osage orange and lilacs [many now gone] border the broad carriage drives and pleasant walks that lead to St. Mary's Academy.



Views of St. Mary

## Ellen: Sister Mary of Cenacle

She is the ninth child of Laughlin and Margaret. Nothing much is known about her. The Convent has no information other than her professed dates. Family information says she was a music teacher and she served in the Civil War.

She entered the convent in 1865 and was professed in 1869. Buried in Our Lady of Peace Cemetery in Notre Dame.



## Anna: Mother Eusebia

She was the second child of Laughlin and Margaret. The picture of Anna, Mother Eusebia at the beginning of this chapter, was copied from a xerox copy, so is of poor quality.

The following information is recorded in the file of St. Mary's Convent:

Born April 28, 1830 in Canada

Entered Saint Mary's Novitiate., Notre Dame, Indiana, July 2, 1856

Received Religious Habit September 24, 1856

Professed Religious vows March 26, 1858

Served in Civil War 1861-1862

Served as Mistress of Novices 1860's

Elected as member of General Council, as second assistant to the Superior General 1864-1872

Served final years 1865-1872 as superior and principal of Saint Mary's Academy, Notre Dame, Indiana.

Anna, Mother Eusebia, is best known for her services as a nurse in the Civil War:

In October 1861 Mother Angela offered the nursing services of the order to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. Within a short time Holy Cross sisters (80 of them during the course of the war) were employed in army hospitals in Paducah and Louisville, Kentucky, and later in Cairo, Illinois, Memphis, Tennessee, Washington, D.C., and elsewhere, as well as aboard hospital ships on the Mississippi. The order's main efforts went into the conversion of a row of river front warehouses in Mound City, Illinois, into a clean and efficient 1500 bed military hospital that was regarded by such as Mary A. Livermore of the Northwestern Sanitary Commission to be the best in the country.



A Civil War Nun

Following is some civil war history that led up to the nuns being brought to Cairo and Mound City, Indiana:

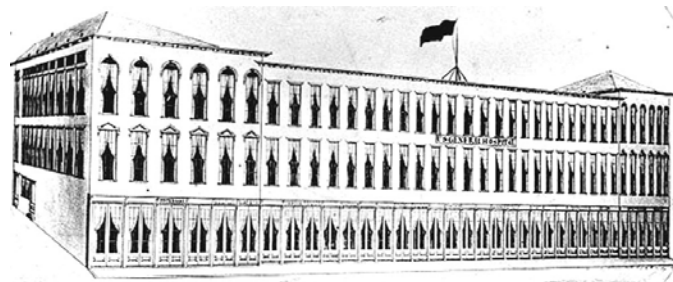
Cairo's strategic position quickly made it vital to the Union cause in the Civil War. The State of Illinois and United States Army moved to secure Cairo for the Union by stationing 2000 Illinois volunteers at a hastily constructed Fort Prentiss. Cairo quickly became a huge military camp that housed most of the Illinois regiments in the war's early years. General Ulysses S. Grant built Fort Prentiss into the new and massive Fort Defiance, which served as a staging area for forays into Missouri and, later, down river. The troops surrounded Cairo with a fifteen-foot high levee, which kept back the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. But the levee could not keep the low-lying city from becoming a muddy mess during rainy weather. The English author Anthony Trollope, who visited Cairo in the winter of 1862 "recalled that 'the sheds of soldiers' at Camp Defiance were bad, comfortless, damp, and cold,"

Cairo's location also made it a major Civil War medical center. The U.S. Army often brought troops wounded in the western theater of war to large hospitals built at Cairo. These facilities provided them with better care, security and safety than field hospitals.. Unfortunately, many of the wounded soldiers did not recover. The dead were buried in the large Union cemetery nearby.

Mound City was the only repair facility for 80 Union boats. War-wounded soldiers (Union and Confederate) were brought to a building converted to a hospital, along Mound City's riverbank. Many accounts say the first U.S. Navy nurses served at the hospital and aboard the nation's first naval hospital ship, at Mound City, which steamed to and from several major Civil War battles. The nurses included Sisters of the Holy Cross, who worked in Midwestern hospitals during the war.

#### Historical Marker of Civil War Hospital:

The southern portion of the brick building at the Ohio levee, 150 yards east of here, was part of a large warehouse which was converted into a Military Hospital in 1861 and staffed during the Civil War by the Sisters of the Holy Cross. Following the Battle of Shiloh, 2200 Union and Confederate wounded were patients here.



Mound City Military Hospital

Line engravings published in *Harper's Weekly*, January-June 1863, page 300, depicting scene on board the U.S. Navy's Western Rivers hospital ship during the Civil War:



A Sister, a nurse, attending to a patient



Civil War Hospital ship

The following, concerning Mother Eusebia, was printed in *On the King's Highway*, by Sr. M. Eleanore, C.S.C.:

In July 1862, all the novices who were in the military hospitals were recalled, professed Sisters being sent to take their places. Word came to Cairo and to Mound City that Mother

M. Eusebia (McIntosh), mistress of novices, should bring the novices, Sisters M. Irene (Keogh), Angeline (Blake, Paula (Casey), Holy Angels (Muldoon), Calvary (Stace) Isidore (Conlin), and Celeste (Duffy), home to St. Mary's by the first train. The message came late in the afternoon, and the next train would leave at two o'clock the next morning. Mother M. Eusebia told the novices to be ready to leave on this train. A driver of a span of mules usually collected passengers and baggage and took them to the junction some miles distant where they met their trains. When it was time for the Sisters to start, the driver came to tell them that his mules had broken loose and run away into the woods and that he could not find them.

Mother M. Eusebia and her little band of novices started at midnight to walk to the junction. The night was warm and dark and foggy, and the iron track which the Sisters were to follow went through the woods and tall grass. In the excitement of getting ready there was no time for supper, and so each Sister carried with her a biscuit to eat on the way. Two of the more active novices were sent ahead to hold the train. Exhausted and out of breath they were dismayed to hear the whistle of the train as it left Cairo. Redoubling their exertions, they managed to get within a few yards of the station when the train was slowing up. They called and waved their handkerchiefs, but the noise of the train drowned out the sound of their cries and the intervening trees shot them off from the sight of the trainmen. Finding no one on the platform, the train sped onward, its passengers unconscious of the hard ship it was leaving behind.

Throwing themselves down on the platform, for there was no station house, the Sisters waited the arrival of the remainder of the party. It was a disappointed, tired, hungry, wet and muddy group who joined them a few minutes later. There was no house anywhere near and the heavy fog did not cease till morning. When the sun rose, the Sisters dried their clothes as best they could and then Sister M. Irene and Angeline set out to look for a farmhouse. Soon they met a man driving his cows to pasture. He asked the Sisters what he could do for them. When they had explained their predicament, he said he would see what his wife could do for them. He was gone for a few moments, and on his return invited them all to come to his home as his wife had promised to have breakfast ready for them with an hour. As Sister M. Paula said, "That was a very long hour."

The next train did not arrive till two o'clock in the afternoon, and so the Sisters picked and ate blackberries growing in the neighborhood to while away the time. At last they were on the train, grateful but hungry. At six o'clock, the conductor passed through the car and announced that they would stop twenty minutes at the next town for supper. All eyes turned eagerly toward Mother M. Eusebia. "I have just two dollars left," she said, "and I fear that amount will not buy supper for us all. Two of you go out and see what you can get for the money." Two of the novices went but soon returned saying that they could get nothing, because nothing was offered except the regular meals served at table.

As best they could, they resigned themselves to hunger. A few moments later, in came two colored men. Each carrying a large tray loaded with provisions. An officer in uniform came behind them and directed them to place a tray before each of the two groups of Sisters, who were seated four on each side of the aisle. This having been done, the officer saluted respectfully and said: "Ladies, take your time for supper. The train will leave immediately, but I will take these men to the next station and they will bring back the trays and dishes from there."

After a welcome and pleasant supper, the Sisters settled themselves to sleep in their seats, too thoroughly tired to need the luxury of berths even if these had been available. They arrived in Chicago at eight o'clock the next morning and went direct to the Fremont Hotel, which was then run by Drake. "The housekeeper, Miss Young," declared Sister M. Paula, "treated us royally." At five in the afternoon, they took the train for Niles, the last stop registered on their transportation papers. As they arrived there at ten o'clock, they could secure no conveyance to take them to St. Mary's till the following morning. There was no hotel in the town and so they had to sit in the waiting room of the station all night. As they had the room to themselves, they removed their caps and lay on the floor. At two o'clock a train arrived and deposited two ladies, who entered the waiting room talking loudly. The Sisters hastily got up and dressed and spent the rest of the night sitting decorously upright on the hard benches. At six o'clock the carriages arrived to take them to St. Mary's and two hours later they were at home.

Despite the fact that the Community retreat was going on, there was a hearty welcome given the tired travelers.

St. Joseph County Historical Marker, located at Madison Street & Notre Dame Avenue, South Bend:

Sisters of the Holy Cross, Civil War Nurses, 1861-

In response to Governor Morton's call of October 1861, eighty Sisters of the Holy Cross under the leadership of Mother Angela served as military nurses. The Sisters became the forerunners of the Navy Nurse Corps in 1862 when they boarded the Red Rover, the navy's first hospital ship.

Obituary of Mother M. Eusebia:

Mother M. Eusebia (Anna McIntosh) who yielded her soul to God on October 9, 1872, was a sad loss to the community in general and to the administration in particular. She received the habit in September 1856 and was professed in March of 1858.

Her rare gifts were recognized at once, and her power as a teacher was evident from the first. A woman of culture, accomplished, tactful, full of resources, deeply impressed with the need of a solid, religious training for young women, it is not surprising that she was elected a member of the council at Saint Mary's with the affairs of the academy as her particular charge. Mother Eusebia was a true educator and the influence of her beautiful personality, her forceful character, no less than her splendid mental qualifications, fitted her in a special manner for her work. Her hold on the young mind was that of an ideal teacher and she could ill be spared from the task that seemed to be hers by right of her almost unique fitness. Mother Eusebia was well versed in mathematics, science and languages. She had the reputation of being one of the best educated women in America. The leading spirit at Saint Mary's when it was a small boarding school, her exclusive ability and untiring energy made it one of the most flourishing academies in the country.

Humanly speaking, Mother Eusebia's death was a irreparable loss. The alumnae of 1866-1872 hold her name in grateful memory, and reminiscences of those days recall her beautiful traits of character and noble qualities of heart and soul. All remember with affection the human side of this earnest impulsive woman, because it emphasized the spiritual qualities of this just, straightforward, humble religious.

More than one Saint Mary's graduate calls Mother Eusebia bless for having given her a philosophy of life based upon religious principles. The memory of Mother Eusebia's life is to them a legacy of beautiful lessons and a potent influence for good.



The Honorable J. Fitzgibbon wrote in the Chicago papers:

'Saint Mary's Academy has suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Mother M. Eusebia who for many years has been directress of studies and teacher of the graduating class in that flourishing institution of learning. Mother has been a leading spirit at Saint Mary's since it was a small boarding school until the present, when it has grown mainly through Mother Eusebia's executive ability, untiring energy, and constant labor to be one of the wealthiest

and most flourishing ladies' academies in our country. In placing Sister M. Eusebia as Superior of Saint Mary's, no better selection could be made. A well bred, highly. cultured and accomplished woman, deeply versed in mathematics, the sciences, philosophy and the languages, she had the reputation of being one of the best-educated ladies in the land'.

Excerpt from *On the King's Highway*:

At the death of Mother M. Eusebia of the General Council of the Sisters of the Holy Cross who served as Director of Novices; as Director of Studies of Saint Mary's Academy; and later as Director of the Academy.

Laughlin L. Feight had in his possession a small personnel chest owned by Mother Eusbia. The nameplate was dated Feb 21 1871. The man who made the chest was a master cabinet maker. Although in need of repair, the outside is beautifully overlaid with walnut and the date name plate and the trim around the top are sterling silver. It was complete with an old fashioned lock and key. The inside is divided into small compartments, and is lined throughout with dark blue velvet.

After reading the above histories I feel it would have been a pleasure to have known these dear Sisters.



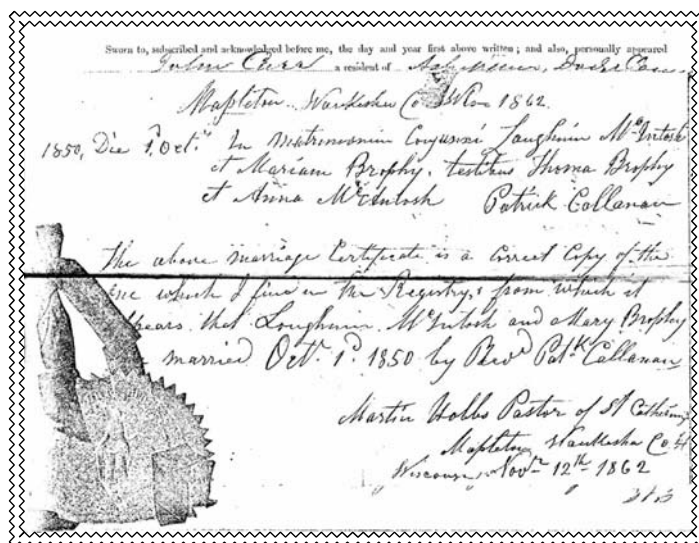
## Chapter 10

### Locklin/Laughlin McIntosh

#### Son of Laughlin McIntosh

Locklin was the second son of Laughlin and Margaret and was born in Canada. Even though I am sure he is named after his father, I have always seen it spelt as Locklin. I have never seen what the Middle initial 'L' stands for.

After following his parents to Wisconsin from Canada, Locklin was married on October 1, 1850 at St. Catherine Mapleton, Waukesha, Wisconsin, to Mary Jane Brophy.



Marriage Record Found in Pension Application

They had 3 children all born in Wisconsin. Then along came the Civil War and Locklin enlisted:

Locklin L. McIntosh was enrolled on the 20<sup>th</sup> of April 1861 at Oshkosh in E. E. 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers to serve 3 years mustered into service as a Private on the 11<sup>th</sup> June 1861 at Madison.

The following is a copy of a letter he sent to his mother in February:

Fort Selling Feb 12 1862  
My Dear Mother

as it was near Valentines Day I thought I would send you one it was not very funny nor handsome but it may do for a soldier and it is but right you should have one as I have one of yours I would have sent it sooner but we can not allways do what we want here we are having a lazy time here now the roads continue so bad as to make it imposible to move wagons or even to walk so we stay in our tents nearly all the time. I was over in Washington for the last two days listening to the members of Congress making speeches and quareling there is very little news that I could tell you the Rebels made a move towards us today. I don't know what they are going to do but we shall soon find out they keep their full Army here beside us both waiting for better roads it seems as if Providence had stept in to keep them apart when they come together it must be a great slaughter they have all their best troops here and so have we the men all want a change they would allmost welcome death on the field rather then to be kept laying round camp much longer this is part of the training of a soldier this is why they have been kept idle so long. I will close by saying I am in good health and hope this may find you and Father the same as well as all the rest of the family tell Bell & Mag them are nice letters they send me they write so often. Wishing you all health & hapiness & prosperity

I remain your affectionate Son L L McIntosh

Then word came that Locklin McIntosh had been killed at the Battle of Antietam in Maryland on the 18<sup>th</sup> of September 1862.

The battle of Antietam was the culmination of General Robert E. Lee's, first invasion of the North. It was called Sharpsburg, Maryland by the South. The battle took place on Wednesday, September 17, 1862, just 18 days after the Confederate victory at Second Manassas, 40 miles to the southeast in Virginia. Not only was this the first major Civil War engagement on Northern soil, it was also the bloodiest single day battle in American history. The loss of human life at Antietam shocked both sides doing battle that day. And it nearly resulted in Lee's entire army, with its back to the Potomac River, being cut off from retreat across the Potomac. The battle also became a turning point, an engagement that changed the entire course of the Civil War.

The following letter was written to his wife, announcing his death:

Battlefield Sept 18 1862

Mrs Mary McIntosh

Madam

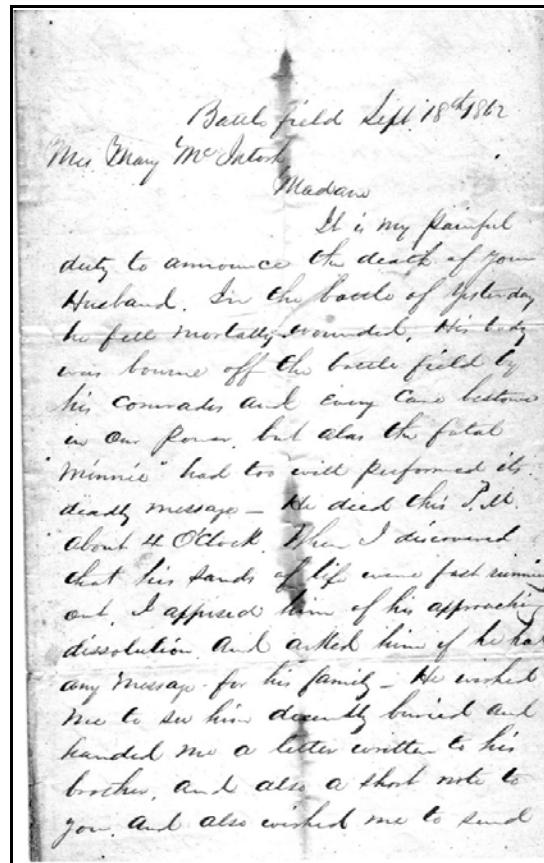
It is my painful duty to announce the death of your Husband. In the battle of yesterday he fell mortally wounded. His body was borne off the battle field by his comrades and every care bestowed in our power, but alas the fatal minnie had too well performed its deadly message- he died this P.M. about 4 O'clock. When I discovered that his sands of life were fast running out I apprised him of his approaching dissolution and asked him if he had any message for his family-He wished me to see him decently buried and handed me a letter written to his brother and also a short note to you and also wished me to send with the enclosed what money he had on him amounting in all to \$14.25 A few minutes before he died I said to him that he had fallen a martyr in a glorious & righteous cause-and that we were victorious. He manifested great satisfaction having been in the last fight. He died tranquil and composed, without a single murmur. I can with great pleasure bear witness to your husbands gallant and brave conduct on the field of battle. He was a man highly esteemed by all, ever ready & willing to perform his duty and although this intelligence will come as a crushing weight upon you, you have every reason to rejoice that your husband has left so brave and brilliant a record-

With Kindest regards & Sympathy for you in this hour of Affliction I am respectfully yours

P.S. Arnat Asst Surgeon 2<sup>nd</sup> Wis Vols

P.S. I found the enclosed of hair in his wallet & send it as I found it.

The following is the letter that was in Locklin's pocket when he was shot. The letter is very faded and in very tiny but neat handwriting. Some of the words couldn't be read because of a blood stain and a hole that was ripped through the pages. I visited with the Feight family in Clyde Kansas in the early 1980's and they said the letter was in the possession of the son of this family who lived in New Mexico. They had a copy of the letter which I did see and transcribe but have no direct copy of it. The missing words are



Battle field Sept 18 1862  
Mrs Mary McIntosh  
Madam  
It is my painful  
duty to announce the death of your  
Husband. In the battle of yesterday  
he fell mortally wounded. His body  
was borne off the battle field by  
his comrades and every care bestowed  
in our power, but alas the fatal  
minnie had too well performed its  
deadly message - He died this P.M.  
about 4 O'clock. When I discovered  
that his sands of life were fast running  
out, I apprised him of his approaching  
dissolution and asked him if he had  
any message for his family - He wished  
me to see him decently buried and  
handed me a letter written to his  
brother, and also a short note to  
you, and also wished me to send

supposedly where the bullet passed through the letter and there are blood stains on the letter:

Dear Brother:

I find that if I want a letter ??sent I though today would like a letter. I am to inform you that I am in good health and hope these lines may find you and your family the same. I have very little news to tell you since I wrote last. We have been kept on the move most of the time. We came and took possession of this place about the first of May. They tried to stop us before we got ?? river we drove them back. They fled across the river and burnt the bridges behind them. You may think it is strange to have a bridge burn so quick when they are likely to need it. They tarr the bridge all over them and then the bridge. We advanced ten miles on to the road to Richmond When we got word of Banks defeat. We had to turn and march away 100 miles into the mountains and drove Jackson back. Then we got word that the rebels were coming into Fredericksburg. We marched back where we now remain.

I suppose you have heard of the time McCellin had?? In Richmond. I wouldn't ??? fancy politicians now believe that the rebels have any men or can fight any. The past is they have more men then we have. Just as well armed and just as good men and what is worse they will fight to the bitter end and if you ??? as well as a ??? seen in the army for the past year. They are always found to write to the truth.

As well is a ??? seen in the army for the past year, they are always found to write the truth bestowing praise where none is deserved, and slandering those who are deserving of honor. They howl at McDowell for not advancing on Richmond when they had many men of their political Generals. He had to stop his advance and put reason afor said. Marches of over a hundred miles in scorching hot sun to drive back Mr. Rebel, General Jackson. Who had proved too smart for Jessie and the Iron Men of Mass. The last named gentlemen had a very narrow???? [letter ripped] Then the ??? was that he ws spared. If you folks will look at it, you will see how our patience is tried. Here we are separated from our families and friends and homes broken up, we are deprived of the pleasure of home and society under rigid military rule, the necessity of which we do not attempt to deny. The dangers of the battlefield being but a dismal part, when you consider heavy marches in the scorching southern sun and the chilly damp nights of the climate, we being fully exposed to ??[blood] Still there are a set of men who by their love for the niger are??[blood] bringing newer enemies into the field against us and filling them with a desperation which is far from existing from the commencement of the war. They seem to think us a certain amount to of beings placed into their hands to be dealt out at their discretion to accomplish their one great object, to free their : the imported niger. They seem to think it cheap if they can purchase the freedom of one niger with ten of our lives. You will see that by our seeing this we cannot perform our duties cheerfully and consequently they become hard and tedious. Must say that there is a feeling of discontent growing among the men in regard??[torn] another. There are no men having the good of his country at heart can be without fearing the future when we see our General, who shares our privations straining every nerve to promote the comfort and health and to preserve the efficiency of their commands which be assured is no small task, in such a army as this, for every man thinks himself a sovereign. Still they are libel to all kinds of abuse and insult from these wise ?????

In closing, let me beseech you one and all having any regard for your country your friends to share every nerve to hurl from power everyone having any sympathy with that class of men tthat have done more than to put a hundred thousand armed men in the field, we can then do our duty cheerfully and if our lot to die on this field or by disease it would be w conscienceness that it was not vain. I hope you will write soon and often. Give my love to father and Mother????? [torn] family and allthe???? to Mary and the children. May you all be in good health. I remain yours and ?? Brother.

L.L. McIntosh

Direct to Washington D. C. As usual

The following letter was in the possession of Julia Mangan, Donald McIntosh's daughter's, grandson John Parker in 1977. I copied this from a transcribed copy so the question marks are not my own. Supposedly the letter is blood stained. So was there two letters in Locklin's pocket the day he was shot?

August 19 1892 Arlington Heights

My Dear Father,

I received your's of the 13 last evening. I was very glad to hear that you were all well as it found me, and I hope this may find you all in this way of living. It I s you idea of the pleasure I feel on receiving a letter. I would wish you would write often and tell the rest of the family to write. I will write as often as I can. Very often when I sit down to write, I am called on some duty. The letter having to stand until some other time. This is a curious war. Here is tow large armies within five miles of each other. The picket's meeting ever----- both as ready to fight as ever. They will be, but here they stand one watching the other, both in suspense. I have just returned from picket duty where I have been for the past twenty four hours on the enemies line. I met with one of their pickets. We met in a piece of woods. He asked me for a chew of tobacco which I gave him. He gave me whiskey from his canteen. I gave him water from mine. We parted as friends-----in dearly combat. There has been a practise lately of -----picket which is a barbarous practise. But some our men like it. I think they must have commenced it, for none of them ever---on me. We can select these men as the men who fainted and fell out of the ranks on a fire reaching the field of battle and who will ----do the same again. The southerners are a noble set of men. I shall treat them as gentlemen when I meet them. If it should be my duty to take their lives the next hour, a principle which they seem to act upon, and I think a good one. It is my wish that this trouble may be settled for there is no pleasure even in victory. Which by the way we have not yet tasted.

But to see a man of the enemy's army wounded and dying pulling himself up to one of our men in the same condition asking to shake hands that they might die as friends makes it look unnatural. People in the country have no idea of the feeling on this point possessed by the soldiers on both sides. Thee is a great change in the men since the battle. They have learned that our enemies are both brave and honorable. There is some trouble with some of the N.Y. troops who have attempted to rebel which was promptly put down. There is no----what hour the fight will commence???? We are now going out and I must close. Give my live to all and may God protect us all which is the prayer of your affect son.

L.L. McIntosh

How hard this must have been for his wife Mary Jane, left with 3 small children and no way of caring for them. She filed for her widow's pension by November 1862:

Widow's Declaration for Army Pension

17 Nov 1862

Mary Jane McIntosh age 26 she is a resident of Ashippun, Dodge County Wisconsin and is th widow of Laughlin L. McIntosh who was a private in Company E commanded by Captain Gabriel Bouck in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers and who died at hthe Battle field of Antietam State of Maryland 18 Sept 1862 of a gun shot wound received in the Battle of Antietam in the while engaged in battle.

She was married to the said Laughlin L. McIntosh on the 1 Oct 1860 at Monchess in Washington County Wisconsin by Rev Patrick Callanan a Roman Catholic Clergyman and her name was Mary Jane Brophy and there is no public record of said marriage other then the church record a copy of which is hereto annexed, that the said clergyman is now dead that John Can and John Diamond were present at the said marriage.

She further states that at his death, her said husband, left surviving him only the following named children who were under the age of sixteen years. Said children reside at the town of Ashippun in said county and state.

Mary Jane McIntosh age 10 in April 1862

James William McIntosh aged 8 years in January 1862

Laughlin Andrew McIntosh aged 3 years in June 1862

It was very difficult to follow Mary Jane until I found her married to a man named Morrell and living in Dodge County, Wisconsin. She had two more children named Ella and Willie.

I have not been able to find either of the McIntosh boys in any census records. Hopefully some day a relative of this family will be found.

## Chapter 11

### Mary McIntosh

#### Daughter of Laughlin McIntosh

Even less is known about this daughter of Laughlin. Nothing is known about any descendants, if indeed any of the children lived to adulthood.

No marriage is found for her but we do know that she was the wife of James Hall. I wonder if his name might have been William James because there was a William and Mary Hall that were godparents for a child of Mary's sister, Elizabeth Palmer.

They are found in the following census of Kansas (they are living next door to Laughlan:)

1875 Shirley Township, Cloud, Kansas			
James Hall	age 39	farmer	b. England moved here from New York
Mary	age 40		b. Canada
William	age 7		b. Canada has been dittoed but not correct
Alfred	age 1		b. Kansas
1880 Clyde, Cloud, Kansas			
James Hall	age 46		b. England
Mary	age 45		b. Canada
Wm	age 12		b. Canada
Alfred	age 6		b. Kansas

In the Clyde Herald Newspaper, June 16, 1882:

Mrs. James Hall has been dangerously sick for four days with hemorage of the lungs. [TB] Dr Bugeron who has been given this case his almost entire attention since the first, has told us last evening, there is scarcely any hope for her. He says the symptoms are rather favorable for her and she may recover, yet.

Mary must have died on the day the above newspaper article appeared.

Mary Hall B. Wisconsin d. 16 June 1882 Father L. McIntosh married buried Lot 37 sec 4

Clyde Herald Newspaper June 22, 1882:

I hereby desire to express my heartfelt thanks to the many friends who kindly rendered valuable assistance during the sickness and funeral of my wife, Mary F. Hall. That a kind providence many repay their kindness. James Hall

As far as the children, there is no sign of them after their mother's death. I think James moved away.

There is a small tombstone in the St. Joseph's Cemetery in Clyde, Kansas for Joseph:

Joseph A. H. Son of J. & Anne Hall, Died April 26, 1872 age 1 yr 2 mo 12 days.

The bottom of it says "Gone but not forgotten"



Joseph Hall Tombstone



**Charles Edward McIntosh**

## Chapter 12

### Charles Edward McIntosh

#### Son of Laughlin McIntosh

It was very hard to find the right Charles McIntosh for our Lachlin family. At first I had received some information from a McIntosh researcher that our Charles had stayed in Canada and married there. She even sent me a picture of him. But then I came across a letter from a family member that said Charles was a lawyer in Marinette, Wisconsin, so that didn't fit with the other information. The final clue came from the internet, as so much research does today. A researcher had a lot of information on a Charles E., who was a lawyer in Wisconsin. On further research I was able to eliminate the other Charles with fairly good proof that I had found the right Charles. Although the internet had different birth dates circulating, most of them saying he was born in 1838, the right date is 1836. Not only did Charles have a sister born 1838, but his pension papers give his date of birth:

Age and date of birth and where born: 66 years, April 13, 1836 Canada

Tela Patterson and her mother Alma McIntosh whose ancestor was Nathan, a son of Charles, sent me information that filled in the blanks I had for this family. I give thanks to them for being able to complete this family.

Charles evidently stayed behind in Wisconsin when the rest of his family left for Kansas. Most records list him as Charles E. and sometimes just C.E. but his name was Charles Edward.

He served in the Civil War, fulfilling two different enlistments. We have the following information from his pension application concerning his term in the Civil War:

Date and place of enlistment: Oct 4, 1861 and then again on Feb 3, 1865.

Served during the War of the Rebellion as follows Rank Private Company 7<sup>th</sup> Wisc Battery

Sergeant Co. K 2<sup>nd</sup> Us. Infantry Vols.

Second Service: The enlistment paper on file shows this man as having prior service in 7. Wisconsin Co K 2 Regt USV Inf AC Hancocks Corps enrolled Feb 3 1865 and Feb 3 1866 with detachments This Co. K served at Ft Zarah Mar 1865, Western Kansas had an Indian Battle on the way to New Mexico.

Where discharged and date of discharge. Oct 4 1864 Elmira NY and second term on Feb 3 1866 Madison Wisconsin

Have you an honorable discharge: Yes, 48 months services

Civil War records for the state of Wisconsin:

Charles E. Corporal 7<sup>th</sup> battery

Charles E. 1<sup>st</sup> Army Corps

Charles Corp 7 Light Artillery entered 9/30/1861 Mustered Out 7/20/1865

The image shows a handwritten pension application form from the War Department. The document is titled "Department of the Interior, BUREAU OF PENSIONS" and "Record and Pension Office, WAR DEPARTMENT." It contains several sections of handwritten text and printed forms. The main body of text is written in cursive and includes the name "Charles E. McIntosh" and details of his military service. The form includes fields for "Respectfully returned to the Commissioner of Pensions," "From Enr. 1865, to ad. 1866," and "he held the rank of Capt. 1<sup>st</sup> Lt." There are also sections for "The medical records show him treated as follows" and "The enlistment paper on file shows this man as having prior service on 7<sup>th</sup> Wisc. B. Co." The document is dated "July 25, 1895" and signed by "D. D. Merrill, Acting Commissioner."

Civil War Record

Battles: Siege of Island Number 10, TN, Trenton, TN Humboldt, TN Parker's Cross Roads, TN Guntown, Miss, Memphis, TN

Letter written by Charles during the Civil War:

New Madrid Missouri [located right on the Missouri River]  
May 11/62

Dear Brother [from the closing sentence I assume this is Donald]

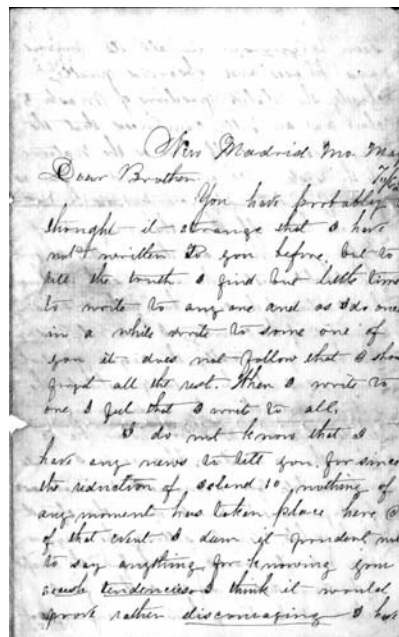
You have probably though it strange that I have not written to you before, but to tell the truth I find but little time to write to anyone and as I do once in a while write to some one of you it does not follow that I should forget all the rest. When I write to one I feel that I write to all.

I have seen niggerism in all its forms and phases and observed pretty closely the relative positions of master & slave and am fully convinced that the Nigger is as well off here as the Nature of the Baste will admit and so far as getting a living is concerned he is much better off than the majority of laboring men at the north, as for the abolitionist who would seek to change the condition of the Nigger here, without sending him out of the country, I have only to say that he is practically the nego's greatest enemy and when he would prostitute the nations patriotism by endeavoring to render this an abolition war he is worse then a traitor. However I would not hesitate for a moment to make ? of every means to break down the strength of the Rebels, even to sitting the niggers free, but it would not be for the benefit of the Nigger that I would do this, for I believe it be doing him an injury, but I would restore the Union, even at the cost of wiping every Nigger in the land out of existence. Of the slave owners here I can say but little, they are nearly all Rebels and are beginning now to feel the evils of rebellion. They feel now that their rights were more secure within the Union then out of it. But with the leaders of the rebellion, there was no real apprehension of their rights being trampled on. Abolitionism was not with them, the cause of the war, but they were enemies of Republican institutions and wished to form a Government more desputic? and therefore more to their liking. Will bring them to their senses shortly. I must now close for sheet is small. Our Battery is still at New Madrid. Have no idea when we shall leave Reports are this morning that our fleet from the Gulf is coming up the river and that York town has been evacuated by the rebels, encouraging isn't it. Chivalry is fast playing out.

Give my best wishes to Julia and Pud?

Your affectionate

Brother C. E. McIntosh



*Diamond, Very Affectionate  
Brother C. E. McIntosh*

[written in margins]

Write soon and let me know your phalinks? And how you are getting along. I hear you have got a town office. C.

My health continues good on the whole though I have been comfortably sick for a few days.

Charles supposedly met his wife in New York where he was discharged the first time. He brought her back to Wisconsin where he married her on 11<sup>th</sup> December 1864. They later divorced after having seven children.

Second. When, where, and by whom were you married?

Answer. *Married Richard Dodge Co Wis Dec 11<sup>th</sup> 1864 at New York Dodge Co Wis Justice - do not remember his name*

Third. What record of marriage exists?

Answer. *Richard Dodge Co Wis*

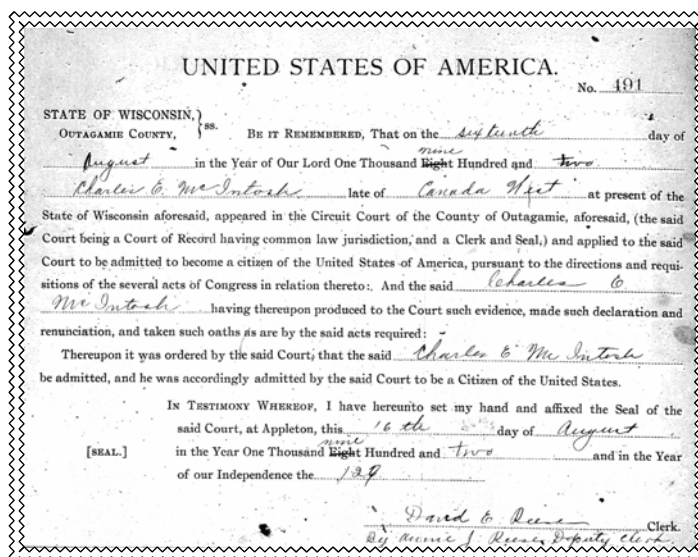
Fourth. Were you previously married? If so, please state the name of your former wife and the place and place of her death or divorce.

Answer. *Yes - Diamond May 24 1858 Maquette Wis*

Marriage information from his pension application



Charles did not become naturalized until 1902. I wonder if it was to get into the veterans home.



Charles McIntosh Naturalization Certificate 1902

We learn the following about his life from an entry in the 1870 Wisconsin Blue Book, (list of Lawyers:)

Charles E. McIntosh Dem. Of Appleton. He was born in Goderich, Huron County, Canada West, 13 Apr 1838. Was educated at Notre Dame University, St Joseph County, Indiana; is by occupation a land agent; he came to Wisconsin in 1840 and settled at New Berlin Waukesha County; entered the service during the late rebellion in 1861 as a private in the 7<sup>th</sup> Wisconsin Battery, Light Artillery, and served three years, re-enlisted Feb 3 1865, in Hancock's Veterans Corps, and was mustered out at Elmira Feb 3 1866; was elected to the Assembly from Outagamie County in 1868 and re-elected in 1869.

Some records list him as a lawyer, others as a teacher or a real estate agent. Life must have kept him busy. In the *Calendar of the Circuit Court* for Marinette County, it says he served January Term 1888 and January 1889. He is also listed as C.E. McIntosh in the Marinette County Bar Association.

We find him in the following census records:

1870 census 3<sup>rd</sup> ward Appleton, Outagamie County, Wisconsin

C. E. McIntosh	age 32	b. Canada	Real Estate Agent
Mary E.	age 27	b. New York	
Malcom E.	age 4	b. Wisconsin	
Montgomery	age 1	b. Wisconsin	
one servant			

1880 Seymour, Outagamie County, Wisconsin

Charles E. McIntosh	age 42	b. Canada	lawyer
Mary E.	age 7	b. NY	
Malcom E.	age 14	b. WI	working on farm
Montgomery	age 11	b. WI	
Margrette V.	age 5	b. WI	
Nathan	age 3	b. WI	
Charlotte B.	age 1	b. WI	

1900 Census Dunbar Town, Marinette County, Wisconsin (listed with a lot of other men)

Charles McIntosh	age 64	b. Apr 1836	b. Canada	Attorney
------------------	--------	-------------	-----------	----------

1900 Census in Milwaukee, Wisconsin with his wife

Charles McIntosh	age 72	b Apr 1837	married at age 32	immigrated 1843
			Lawyer	
Mary	age 54	b. Sept 1845	marriage at age 32	
Montgomery	age 30	b. Apr 1870	single	editor of paper

1910 census Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Marie McIntosh age 67 b. New York divorced had 7 children 6 alive  
Margaret V age 35 clerk library  
Donald age 28 civil engineer

1920 Census Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Mary McIntosh age 77 Widow  
Margaret age ?

Charles E. McIntosh remarried a Maria D. Sweet in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Marinette, Wisconsin. Maria D. Sweet had been born in Machias, Maine and had been married before to Hiram Sweet and divorced with three girls, according to the following census record. Her maiden name was Durgan.

1880 Census Oconto, Oconto County, Wisconsin:

Maria Sweet age 41 yrs a Dressmaker  
B. Canada  
Alpha age 17 b. Wisconsin  
Edna age 3 b. Wisconsin  
Another daughter Irvin age 9 living  
with grandfather Danl. Durgan Town  
of Oconto, Wisconsin

I do not know what happened to Maria. I can find no death record for her or any census records.

U.S. 1888

1. Full name of husband.....	Charles E. McIntosh
2. Full name of father of husband.....	Laughlin M. Sweet
3. Full name of mother of husband before marriage.....	Margaret M. Kenzie
4. Occupation of husband.....	Lawyer.
5. Residence of husband.....	Marinette.
6. Birthplace of husband.....	Canada West.
7. Full name of wife previous to marriage.....	Maria D. Sweet.
8. Full name of the father of wife.....	Daniel Durgan.
9. Full name of mother of wife, before marriage.....	Mary Ross
10. Birthplace of wife.....	Machias, Maine.
11. Time when marriage was contracted.....	May 15 <sup>th</sup> 1888.
12. Place or town, and county where marriage was contracted.....	Marinette
13. The color of the parties.....	White.
14. By what ceremony contracted.....	Atual M. E. Church
15. Names of subscribing witnesses.....	Angie McAllister Rev. J. W. Kelly
16. Name of person pronouncing marriage.....	Charles E. Kelly
17. Residence of person last named.....	Marinette, Marinette Co.
18. Date of certificate or affidavit of marriage.....	May 15 <sup>th</sup> 1888.
19. Date of registration.....	May 15 <sup>th</sup> 1888.

Marriage to Maria Durgan Sweet

In the following application Charles says he is a widower.

Application for admission to the Wisconsin Veteran's Home, 19 Apr 1902:

Personally appeared before me Charles E. McIntosh, whose age is 66 years and by occupation a Teacher, who being duly sworn deposes and says that he is now and has been for 16 years past a resident of Marinette County, State of Wisconsin and that he is in needy and destitute circumstances and unable to provide for himself, and has no relatives legally liable for his maintenance, or who are able to maintain him, and that he bases his application for admission upon the following statement under oath.

Do you receive a pension, Yes \$10.00 a month

What is your disability? Rheumatism

Can you read or write? Yes

What property or money have you? None

Are you married? Widower

How many children living and their names and addresses? 6 Malcom E., Marinette, Wisc, Montgomery, Maggie, Nathan S. Charlotte, Donald, Milwaukee Wisc

Are unable to support your wife and children? Yes If so Why? Old Age

To whom shall notice be sent in case of your death? Malcolm E. McIntosh, Marinette, Wisc.

In 1912 he applied for a Pension. The following is his 'Declaration for Pension', 23 May 1912:

Charles E. McIntosh age 76 yrs resided Wisconsin Veterans Home in county of Waupaca Wisconsin and was enrolled at Milwaukee under the name Charles E. McIntosh on the 4<sup>th</sup> Oct 1861 as a Private in the 7<sup>th</sup> Batty Light Arty Wisc Vols. In the Civil War and was honorably discharged at Elmira New York on the 3 Feb 1866. Transferred to Co K 2<sup>nd</sup> U. S. Vet Vol Infantry and discharged as Sergeant.

Height 5 ft 8 inches complexion fair eyes blue and dark hair occupation was a teacher born April 13 1836 Canada West. That he has resided in Wisconsin ever since the close of the War.

Marriage record Dodge Co wish Oct 11 1864 at Neusho Dodge County Wish Justice Married Mary E. McIntosh divorced May 3 1888 Marinette Wis.

Children living:

Malcolm	born June 25 1865
Montgomery E.	born Apr 14 1869
Maggie E.	born August 15 1874
Nathan	born June 1876
Charlotte	born May 10 1880
Donald	born Jan 7 1883

Charles Edward McIntosh died July 26, 1915 at the Wisconsin Veteran's Home and is buried at the King Veteran's Home Cemetery in King, Wapucapa County, Wisconsin, Grave #620.

Estate papers of Charles who died intestate:

Charles Edward on the 28<sup>th</sup> of August 1916 Irving Lord Administrator had no real estate

Children	\$25.33 given to each of the children
Malcolm	No residence known
Montgomery E.	
Margaret	
Nathan S.	No residence known
Charlotte Kalk	
Donald McIntosh	

\$152.03 the residue of the personal estate of Charles  
Margaret McIntosh and Montgomery E. Both of Milwaukee  
Charles Edward of Wisconsin Veterans Home

Letter of Henriette Hermon Clifford:

Sometime in the late 1880's in Marinette, Granduncle Charles bought my father a silver bird napkin ring and a silver knife rest supported by two dogs. I have also several books which were his gifts to Dad and inscribed Charles E. McIntosh, Attorney, Marinette, Wisconsin" as well as a book of Gaelic poems of Duncan Ban McIntyre with McCulloch's signature just inside the front cover. Around 1888?

Charles's first wife, Mary, joined the Grand Avene Congregational Church in Milwaukee, Wisconsin in 1888 with a couple of her children. Tela's family was in contact with his daughter Charlotte before she died. She said her mother divorced Charles because of his foul temper. That family also said that Charles lost a arm in the war, but nothing is mentioned about it in the pension application and nothing is know about it from my branch of the family. The Veteran's home said that his records say "person had extreme injury to one arm,". The family story must have meant loss of use of his arm instead of loss of arm, which would account for the following family story told by Nathan's descendants:

My grandmother said Nathan told many times that before Charles served in the Union Army during the War Between the States, Charles was a very docile, quiet man but when he came home from the war, minus the arm, he had a terrible temper and continually would pull a gun on anyone (his children too) that angered him at all.

## Children

I do not have information on all of Charles' children. Just the ones listed below.

### Malcolm:

He was born 26 June 1866 in Wisconsin. He belonged to the Grand Avenue Congregational Church in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The church record says that he retired Mar 30, 1921.

### Montgomery E:

He was born 14 Apr 1869 in Wisconsin. He married 15 June, 1900 in Milwaukee. His mother was living

with him 1889-1900. He was a reporter for the Evening Wisconsin in Milwaukee.

1910 Census Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

Montgomery E. McIntosh	age 41	b. Wisconsin	married 10 yrs	Salesman Bonds
Evelyn M.	age 33	b. Canada	children 3, 3 living	
Mary I.	age 8	b. Wisconsin		
Douglas B.	age 5	b. Wisconsin		
Janet	age 2	b. Wisconsin		

The marriage record of Montgomery says his father was Charles and his mother was Mary. The marriage record of son Nathan says that his father was Charles Edward McIntosh and his mother was Mary Conklin. It says that he was born in Seymour, Wisconsin.

Wisconsin Directory 1889-90:

Mary E. McIntosh in Milwaukee, 258 Queen Anne Place 1890  
Montgomery 258 Queen Anne place  
1889  
Montgomery E. McIntosh res 180 21 st reporter  
Mary E. 180 21<sup>st</sup>

### **Margrette Virginia:**

She was born 15 Aug 1875 in Wisconsin and was baptized at the Grand Avenue Congregational Church in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. She was a spinster and died 4 Oct 1962.

### **Nathan:**

Was born 13 June, 1877 in Seymour, Wisconsin. He was a stenographer for Wisconsin Central Railroad when he married his first wife Grace Tompkins in Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

Stevens Point Daily Journal, June 27 1896 :

Married Wednesday Evening The marriage of Miss Grace Tompkins of Find du Lac and Mr Nathan McIntosh took place at the Episcopal Chapel last Wednesday evening, Rev R. H. Weller officiating . Miss Tompkins is a stranger in Steven's Point, but is a charming young lady. Mr. McIntosh is a stenographer in the offices of the Wisconsin Central Railroad in the city. Mr. & Mrs. McIntosh are living at 412 Church Street. In speaking of the marriage the Fond du Lac Commonwealth says: Miss Grace Monroe Tompkins was married at Steven's Point Wednesday. The bride is a well known Fond du Lac girl and the groom is in the employ of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company of Steven's Point. After a brief wedding tour Mr. And Mrs. McIntosh will take up their residence at Steven's Point.

*Steven Point Daily Journal* Newspaper:

May 6 1896 Nathan McIntosh formerly of the general passenger agents office in Milwaukee has accepted a position in Supt. Horn's office

June 12 ,1896 he musters out of the WI National Guard

July 2 1896 Mrs Nathan McIntosh leaves tomorrow for Fond du Lac where she will spend a few days visiting relatives

Oct 5 1896 he re-enlists for 2<sup>nd</sup> time WI national Guard

Oct 17 1897 re-listed again worked for BIA

The following is written by Nathan's granddaughter, Alma McIntosh:

After they separated he joined the army as a stenographer and they sent him to Washington DC. About our family, Nathan was a son of Charles Edward, born in Seymore, Wisc. He and Mathilda (Tilla) E. Zielke were married in Kansas City, Mo. in May of 1900. Nathan was transferred to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory at that time, working for the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Tilla and he met when they were both assigned to the Indian Reservation at Standing Rock, Nebraska. Tilla was a school teacher for Bureau of Indian Affairs and he was a sort of attorney for Indians, as he spoke a number of Indian dialects. They were transferred from there - him to Washington D.C. and she to Oray, Utah Indian Boarding School to teach the Ute Indians. I have pictures of her there. It can be assumed they corresponded because when those assignments were over, she resigned from BIA and he was sent to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory. They met in Kansas City to be married. My father, Malcolm Charles McIntosh was born May 12, 1901 at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory. Then Nathan was transferred to

Anadarko, Oklahoma Territory around 1902 or 03.

My father's sister, Juliana Clara McIntosh was born in Anadarko, Kiowa Agency, Oklahoma Territory in January 1904. After that Nathan was transferred to Pueblo, Colorado. Tilla and the children did not go with him as Juliana was very young and my father was only about 3 or 4. I have been to Pueblo and seen Nathan's handwriting in the City Clerk's books. He resigned his position there in 1906 to be a 1/3 owner of a gold mine at Tusas, New Mexico Territory. I have been there a number of times also. Rumor has it that he was 'killed in a shoot-out at the mine in 1906.' As far as I know he was never heard of again. Tilla moved to Mangum, Oklahoma and was a school teacher there until 1918 school term when she & children moved to Drumright, Oklahoma. Tilla never remarried. I don't think she ever dated and she was really attractive. She was a brilliant math teacher in high schools. I have my father's 1918 high school annual with his, Juliana's and Tilla's (as a teacher) pictures in it. My father and aunt were raised as Catholics. My grandmother never left her faith, she lived to be 96, never drove a car, was a little woman (her parents were from Romania in 1860's early), she was red headed. Nathan was a handsome man and she said she fell in love with him because he rode a horse so well and was so smart. Indeed he was that.

My father and mother married in Oklahoma City, Feb. 4, 1927. I am an only child and was born in Oklahoma City.

Nathan and Tilla's Marriage Certificate:

M. Ross a Justice of the Peace hear by certify that on the 8 day of May in 1900 Mr. Nathan S. McIntosh of Standing Rock in the County of Morton and State of North Dakota and Ms. Tila Zielke of Port Huron in the County of St. Clair and State of Michigan were by me united in marriage at Kansas City in the county of Jackson state of Missouri.

Granddaughter Tela tells us:

Tilla didn't drive but she walked or rode the bus. She had a wall full of Natl Geographics we use to love to read, she made hook rugs took ribbons for them at State Fair, collected rain water to wash her hair. If you went by her "cabin" Malcolm Charles (her son) built it for her and the shades were down it meant she didn't want company if up she did. She was a strong woman, raised those kids by herself, Nathan was a Stenographer, (today's Court Reporter, Scribe) he probably studied Law.



Juliana, Malcolm and Mathilda  
(Tilla) McIntosh ca. 1906



Nathan McIntosh

Son of Nathan, Malcolm McIntosh's Obituary:

In the passing of Malcolm Charles McIntosh, 6630 N. Tenth, Wednesday, June 14, the West Tenth Street vicinity feels the loss of one of its most respected citizens. Born in Muskogee, Mr. McIntosh was a graduate of Mangum high school and moved to Oklahoma City in 1922 as an oil company mechanic. He operated a service station about 12 years except for a few

years during World War II when he closed the station to work at Tinker Field where he was a superintendent. He was married to Miss Alma Hubbard in 1928. To this union one child Alma McIntosh Gatewood, was born. He is survived by his wife Alma and daughter Alma Gatewood and two grand-children Tela and Tommy Ann Gatewood of the home, his mother Mrs Tilla McIntosh, 6500 10<sup>th</sup> and a sister Mrs. Homer Campbell of 6501 N.W. 10<sup>th</sup>. Mr. McIntosh had been ill a little over a year. ....Mr. And Mrs. McIntosh came to this community in 1936 where they lived in a small house while they built the lovely large rock house most of it by their own labor.....



Malcolm McIntosh



Alma Hubbard McIntosh

**Charlotte B.:**

She was born in 1879 in Seymour, Wisconsin. She lived in Seattle, Washington with her daughter in 1960.

The marriage record of Charlotte says that her father was Chas E. and that her mother was Mary E. Conklin.

1910 Census Minneapolis, Minnesota:

	Charles N. Kalk	age 49	married 7 years
			b. Wisconsin
			Civil Engineer
			Rail Road
Charlotte		age 31	one child b.
			Wisconsin
Mary D.		age 5	b.
			Wisconsin

1920 Census Minneapolis Minnesota:

	Charles N. Kalk	age 59	b. Wisconsin
			no occupation
Charlotte		age 41	b. Wisconsin
Mary		age 14	b. Wisconsin

No. 1759 09671	
1. Full name of husband?	Charles N. Kalk.
2. Name of the father of husband.	Charles E. "
3. Name of mother of husband before marriage.	Mary E. Conklin
4. Occupation of husband.	Civil Engineer
5. Residence of husband.	MILWAUKEE,
6. Birthplace of husband.	Fond du Lac
7. Full name of wife previous to marriage.	Charlotte M. McIntosh
8. Name of the father of wife.	Chas E. "
9. Name of the mother of wife before marriage.	Mary E. Conklin
10. Birthplace of wife.	Seymour Wis
11. The color of the parties.	White
12. No. and date of license.	11784 July 3-1903
13. Time when marriage was contracted.	July 15-1903
14. The place, town or township, and county, where marriage was contracted.	MILWAUKEE,
15. By what ceremony contracted.	
16. Names of subscribing witnesses.	P. C. Jacobs M. J. McIntosh Rev. J. Steynoroth
17. Name of person pronouncing marriage.	MILWAUKEE,
18. Residence of person last named.	
19. Date of certificate or affidavit of marriage.	July 16-1903
20. Date of registration.	
21. Any additional circumstances.	1903

**Donald:**

He was born 9 June 1882 in Wisconsin. Married Mabel Olson who was born 21 May 1897 at Marrinette, Wisconsin she died 3 May 1922.

1920 census Portage Wisconsin, Stevens Point Ward 2:

Donald	head	37	Civil Engineer	railroad
Mabel	wife	32		
Robert	son	6		

Stevens Point Daily Journal, Steven's Point, Wisconsin, City Briefs:

Feb 1, 1913, Son born to Donald McIntosh, from Lake Geneva, Civil Engineer employed by Soo Line

There is plenty of room for research on Donald and maybe a living descendant will be found.

## Chapter 13

### Isabella McIntosh

#### Daughter of Laughlin McIntosh

Isabella married Charles Deline about 1862, but I did not find a marriage record for them. I am assuming from the dates of the births of their children that they were married in Wisconsin, before the McIntosh family moved to Kansas, with a stop over in Nebraska. I have made several trips to Kansas over the years, and I still found very few records on these McIntosh families.

They lived in Clyde, Kansas their whole lives, and have descendants still living there. I was able to find Charles living in Easton, Madison County, New York in the 1850 and 1860 censuses, where he was a laborer living with another family. Obviously he moved to Wisconsin sometime before 1862 when they were married.

The following children of Charles and Isabelle were confirmed in 1873 at St Joseph church:

Louise Deline  
Anna Deline  
Charles Deline

The family was found in the following Clyde, Cloud County, Kansas census records:

1870 Elk Twp., Cloud County, Kansas:

Charles Deline	age 31	Farmer	b. New York
Isabel J.	age 28	Keeping house	b. Canada
Anna E.	age 6	At Home	b. Wisconsin
Laughlin L.	age 4	At Home	b. Nebraska

1880 Elk Twp. Cloud county, Kansas:

Chas. Deline	age 46	b. NY	Farming
Isabella Deline	age 41	b. Canada	Keeping House
Anna Deline	age 17	b. Wisconsin	at Home
L. Deline	age 14	b. Nebraska	at Home
Maggie B.	age 8	b. Kanss	at Home
Ellen L.	age 7	b. Kansas	
Chas. E.	age 5	b. Kansas	
Mable E. Deline	age 2	b. Kansas	
Margrett Mc Intosh	age 75	Motherlaw	Wid b. Scotland

Sometime between the 1880 census and the 1887 census, Charles' name disappears from the records. I am assuming that he died, but there is no record of his death in the death records or in the cemetery. But there are many stones missing in that cemetery.

The following was found in the *Clyde Newspaper* of July 20, 1887:

Mrs. C. Deline has sold her farm to Mr. Marcody, consideration \$2,500.

The following was found in the *Clyde Newspaper* of Nov 16, 1887:

Mrs. C. Deline has bought out the bakery owned by Elmer McFarland and expects to continue the business right along. Mrs. Deline is among the first settlers and has had a hard struggle with the winds of adversity. So we hope there will be many that will feel their duty to lend a helping hand in the way of patronage. She is a lady of merit and is deserving of support.

Obviously the adversity of life took its toll on Isabella and she died at the early age of 54 years.

The tombstone in St. Joseph Cemetery says:

Isabella Deline, died May 18, 1893 age 54 yr 9 mo and 7 days. on the bottom of the stone it says "If a Spirit smiles from that bright shore and softly whispers, weep no more"

Her sister Elizabeth also died of Tuberculosis (consumption.)



Tombstone of Isabella Deline

The following was found in the record of *Early Cloud County's deaths*:

Mrs Chas. Isabella Deline died 5/18/93 age 54 yr 9 mo 7days died of TB she was born in Canada and is buried at the St. Joseph Cemetery

### Children

Birth of two children were baptized at St. Joseph Catholic Church:

DELINE, Charles Edward	Charles & Elizabeth Deline	26 Feb 1875	25 Apr 1875	Edward Shiners & Julia McIntosh	By Rev. Louis Moller
DELINE, Ellène Louise Marie	Charles & Isabelle Deline	23 May 1873	18 Jun 1873	Antoine & Jane Brousseau	By Rev. Louis Moller

### Anna:

She married Joseph Feight on the 19<sup>th</sup> of January, 1884 in the St. Joseph Church in St. Joseph, Kansas. I talk about this St. Joseph church in the chapter on Laughlan McIntosh.

Joseph Feight arrived in Clyde, Kansas in 1879, coming from Ohio. He was of German descent. In 1884 he married Annie Deline, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth McIntosh Deline. Joseph's and Annie's children were Charles, Frank, Lauchlin, Lea, Marie and Roy. Roy attended Boggs School as did his brother and sister. Roy farmed with his father and was also a forest ranger with his brother Locklin in New Mexico for a few years. In 1925 he married Mary Limback of Clifton, Kansas, daughter of Phillip and Barbara Limback.

The pictures of Feight family are from a xerox copy and not of good quality.



Joseph & Anne  
Wedding



Joseph & Anne 50<sup>th</sup>  
Wedding Anniversary



Gene & Theresa Feight

I visited with Theresa wife of Gene Feight, grandson of Joseph and Ann on my trips to Kansas and she was a big help in putting together the Deline and Feight families.

Feight Joseph	b. June 1860	age 40	B. Ohio	Farmer
Anna E.	b. June 1863	age 36	married 16 years	6 children born 6 alive B. Wisconsin
Charles A.	b. Nov 1884		b. Kansas	
Frank	b. Mar 1886			
Laughlin	b. Oct 1889			
Leo D.	b. Sept 1891			
Marie I.	b. Aug 1896			
Roy E.	b. Nov 1898			

### Margaret:

Nothing is known about this child. She was still living in the 1880 census and then I lost track of her.



**Laughlin:**

Laughlin Deline was the third Laughlin in the United States and lived near Clyde, Kansas. About July 1892, he made the run into Indian territory when the government opened it up for homesteading. He was successful on the run and staked a homestead claim. While living on his homestead he contacted Typhoid Fever from the bad water. Word was received by Joseph Feight that he was critically ill. His father went down and bought him back to Clyde, where he passed away a number of years later, but I have not found a death date for him.

**Ellen:**

Ellen was baptized on the 18th of June, 1873:

I the undersigned baptized Ellen Louise Marie daug of Charles and Isabelle Deline born on the 23 rd of May 1873 Sponsors were Antoine and Jane Broisseau Louis Mollier

She married Roy Campbell on May 28, 1897 in Clyde, Kansas and they eventually moved to Nebraska. I have no record of their deaths.

I find them in the following census records of Nebraska:

1920 Omaha Wd 7 Douglas County Nebraska:

Ella Campbell	age 41	widow	b. Kansas	Seamstress
Verne	age 18		b. Nebraska	
Roy	age 17		b. Nebraska	clerk
Margaret	age 15		b. Nebraska	
Jean	age 13		b. Nebraska	

1930 Omaha, Douglas Nebraska:

Verne Campbell	rent	age 28	Single	hog buyer in packing house
Ella	mother	age 56	widow	
Benson Margaret	sister	age 25	widow	
Benson Margaret		age 6 months		

**Charles:**

Charles was baptized on the April 25, 1875 at the St. Joseph Church in Kansas:

I the undersigned baptized Charles Edward son of Charles and Elizabella Deline born on the 26<sup>th</sup> of Feb 1875 Sponsors were Edward Shiners and Julia McIntosh Louis Mollier

He married Avis Harris about 1899, probably in Iowa. Charles must have moved to Iowa earlier.

They were found in the following Iowa Census records:

1900 Little Sioux, Woodbury Iowa:

Chas E. Deline	b. Feb 1875	age 25	b. Kansas	day labour
Eves? E. wife	b. Feb 1881	age 19	b. Iowa	
Leona H	b. April 1900	age 1/12	b. Iowa	

1910 Sloan Woodbury Iowa:

Charley E .Deline	age 34	b. Kansas	married 10 yrs	Butcher in meat shop
Avis E.	age 29	b. Iowa	4 children	4 alive
Leona H.	age 9	b. Iowa		
Leslie E.	age 8	b. Iowa		
Violet A.	age 6	b. Iowa		
Alta L.	age 3	b. Iowa		

After Charles died Avis married an Earl Moye.

**Mabel Elizabeth:**

She was baptized On the 11<sup>th</sup> of December 1877:

I the undersigned Baptized Mabel Elizabeth dau of Charles and Isabella Deline born on 7 Sept 1877 sponsors were John Murray and Elizabeth Brien Louis Mollier

She was living with her sister Ellen in the 1900 Census. She was single and nothing else is known about her.



## Chapter 14

### Elizabeth McIntosh

#### Daughter of Laughlin McIntosh

This is another daughter of Laughlin that we know very little about and whom I have found no living descendants. There is really no mention of them in any records of Clyde, Kansas.

Elizabeth married Dewitt George Palmer about 1868. I have been unable to find a marriage certificate for them. Kansas marriage records haven't been microfilmed, so you have to write every courthouse to find them. I wrote to the obvious counties, but did not find her. I was also surprised that Elizabeth's marriage was not in the St. Joseph's Catholic records, although they did not have every marriage recorded in them.

Dewitt & Elisabeth Palmer were sponsors of James and Kate McIntosh's son, Charles Edward in 1875.

This family is found in the following census records:

1870 Census Shirley Twp., Cloud County, Kansas:

DeWitt Palmer	age 29	Farmer	b. New York
Elizabeth M.	age 25	Keeping house	b. Wisconsin
William A.	age 8/12 (months)	At Home	b. Kansas on Oct 28
Lorenzo	age 48	Farmer	b. New York (his father?)

1875 Census of Cloud County, Kansas:

Dewitt Palmer	age 34		b. New York moved here from Nebraska
Elizabeth	age 30		b. Wisconsin
no children are listed			

Elizabeth died in 1879 and her obituary appeared in the *Clyde Newspaper*, Oct 22 1879:

On Monday, Mrs. D. G. Palmer age 38, died at the residence of her husband in Clyde of consumption [TB]. Mrs. Palmer was the sister of Donald McIntosh and a devoted Christian lady. She bore the long in roads of the disease which terminated in death with calm resignation. We tender the sympathy of the community to be with Palmer. The funeral takes place today.

From the St. Joseph Catholic Church register:

Elizabeth Palmer B. Wisc 15 June 1842 Died Clyde 20 Oct 1879 Father Laughlin McIntosh buried lot 38 Sec 4

Elizabeth is buried in the St. Joseph Catholic Cemetery in St. Joseph, Kansas. Her tombstone is laying on the ground and the bottom half is completely gone. It has a cross on the top and is made of marble:

Elizabeth Anne, Wife of G. Palmer. No date



Tombstone of Elizabeth McIntosh Palmer

I could not find this family listed in 1880 census. I tried every possible spelling of Dewitt and the three boys in every state and I also read all of Clyde and Shirley Twp. census records. But Elizabeth is dead by now so the family moved on.

1900 Muddy, Richardson county, Nebraska:

D. G. Palmer	b. Apr 1841	married 16 yrs	b. New York	father	mother b. Pennsylvania
		farmer			
Mary	b. Dec 1854	age 45	6 children	5 alive	
Bertha P.	b. Dec 1884	age 15	b. Nebraska		
Mary E.	b. July 1886	age 13	b. Nebraska		
Martha G.	b. Sep 1889	age 10	b. Nebraska		
Frank G.	b. 1892	age 7	b. Nebraska		
Sarah M.	b. May 1895	age 5	b. Nebraska		
James D. Palmer	b. Sep 1878		b. Kansas	father NY	mother Wisconsin

farm labor

From the above census, I found that Dewitt had remarried in about 1884 and had more children. I have not tried to follow up on any of these other children.

## Children

### George:

His baptism record is found in the St. Joseph Catholic Register:

On the 8<sup>th</sup> of August I the undersigned, Father Louis Mollier, baptized George Lorenzo son of Dewitt and Elizabeth Palmer. Born on the 29<sup>th</sup> of June 1875 Sponsors were James Hall & Margaret McIntosh

### James Dewitt:

His baptismal record is found in the St. Joseph Catholic Register:

On the 19 Oct I, Louis Mollier, the undersigned Baptized James Dewitt son of Dewitt George Palmer and of Liza McIntosh born on the 11 of Sept 1878 Sponsors were William and Mary Hall

We find James living with his father and step family in Nebraska in 1900. I couldn't find him in the 1910 census, but he is in the following census:

1920 census Clarinda City, Page, Iowa:

There is a Jack D	age 42	b. Kansas	mail carrier in Clarinda
Elizabeth	age 33	b. Iowa	
Dorothy	age 8	b. Texas	

1930 census Clarinda, Page, Iowa:

James D.	age 52	married at age 28	letter carrier
Elizabeth	age 44	m. age 20	
Dorothy	age 18	single	

### Arthur William:

I have not found a birth record for him. He died young and is buried in St. Joseph Catholic Cemetery, but the dates are unreadable.



Tombstone of Arthur Palmer

## Chapter 15

### Louise McIntosh

#### Daughter of Laughlin McIntosh

Louise was the last child born to Laughlin and Margaret and born in Wisconsin. In 1870, Louise married Walter Scott Hermon in Clyde, Kansas.

Marriage license:

Louisa McIntosh of Cloud County aged 19 and Walter S. Herman 17 January 1871

Married by G. F. Gordon justice of the Peace 26 December 1870 at Junction City

Walter had come there from Rednersville, Ontario. In 1871, W. S. (as he was known), and Louise moved back to run the family farm in Rednersville, Canada, remaining there until 1874, when he sold the property to his brother, R.W. for \$150. They then returned to Clyde, Kansas. He and another brother R. F. developed several new subdivisions and opened a Mercantile store in Clyde. He was a surveyor originally.

The family is found in the following census records:

1870 census Elk Twp, Cloud, Kansas:

Walter age 21 working as a clerk in a store (probably the store belonging to his brother Robinson

1880 Census Clyde, Cloud, Kansas:

W. S. Herman	age 31	b. Canada
Lou.	age 25	b. Wisconsin
Alpha	age 3	b. Kansas

1885 State Census Elk, Cloud County, Kansas:

W S. Hermon	age 36	Merchant	b. Canada moved to Kansas from Ohio
Louise	age 33		
Alpha	age 4		
C. D.	age 3		
Margreth McIntosh	age 89		b. Scotland moved to Kansas from Wisconsin

1900 census Marinette, Wisconsin:

Walter	age 50	b Sep 1849	b. Canada
Louisa	age 48	b Apr 1852	b. Wisconsin
May A.	age 23	b Dec 1876	b. Kansas
Charles D.	age 17	b Aug 1882	b. Wisconsin
Louise N.	age 7	b. Feb 1893	b. Wisconsin

I chose to include some extracts of Walter Hermon's diary of 1876, because it gives such good insight into the man that was Walter Evidently he went to Colorado to make some money:

May 1 Monday Clyde, Kansas

Left Clyde at about 9 o'clock camped on Elen Creek for dinner. Arrived in Concordia at 4 o'clock in afternoon staid until Tuesday morning.

May 10 Wednesday

As far as the eye can reach eather way is one vast smoothe plain. No hills over most of the way. No settlers this country is as the R.R. quits & is consequently is thinly settled. We are only 2 miles from Great Bend, which is the county seat of Barton Co. And the best town on this roud till Pueblo. This is not a corn producing country, all wheat and oats & Grazing. If I wanted land I should not think of going any farther it is perfectly beautiful.

May 20 Saturday

are traveling about 22 miles for day. The river at this point is over a mile wide. The prairie is all decked with beautiful flowers. different varieties from any I have seen on the Republican. [River near Clyde]—We get most of our drinking water from the R.R. Tanks which are located every 15 miles the whole length of the road. I never really missed the comforts of home until I got sick on the road. I was full of pain & lying on some sacks of flour & a rain storm & the waggon jotting along for 22 miles a day. It nearly discouraged me. & we had nothing I could eat except but soda crackers and drink tea & then vomit it up.

June 3 Saturday

We drove unto Del Norte this morning & found it a town far beyond my expectations.----I should like to live here splendid I wish Mr Davis (married to a McCrea) had a store here & we were all moved out I just know that I could be happy here.----There is something about this country that attracts one, yet I feel tonight that I would not care to live here any great length of time. —I should very much like to be at home with my darling tonight.

June 5 Monday

This mountain air & the soft snow water that we have to use all the time are the most invigorating tonics I ever had. I am getting lots heavier than I was think if I did not use tobacco I would weigh 200 in 3 months. But it seems impossible to quit now as one can pass away the hour with the pipe & tobacco which otherwise would hang hereby on my hands. I have fully made up my mind that I do not want to live here all the time.

June 7 Wednesday

We are going to try & get a contract to furnish one or two mills with wood if we can get \$3.50 per cord.

June 9

----fond remembrance of those happy childhood hours, when life was but a happy dream & I know none of its cares & anxieties & we used to wander around in groups of half a dozen & plattle of the future & what we would do when we got to be men.—One great hope of mine was to be a great traveler & visit scenes & ? Where no white man had ever been & that hope or desire grows strong as I grow in years. If my health is spared I shall some day realize my childhood dream in that respect. I would dearly love to be home for a few days now. I want to see my darling wife but I cannot so I must content myself where I am I am gathering whatever I think would interest her in the way of natural curiosities.

June 17 Saturday

When I graze upon these vast files of rock & upon these beautiful peaks & valleys & lovely springs & creeks my mind wanders off to the Creator & the wonderful power of Him who created all these wonderful things & gave us such beautiful scenery to please & instruct us. I love to look upon these works of our Creator but do not care to live here.

June 21 Wednesday

We drove into Lake City this morning and unloaded our freight. I was very glad when the darn stuff was off our hands.

June 22

I was just telling the boys that I would like very much to be in our feather bed at home instead of lying down here on the hard ground & in the cold.

June 23 Friday

We drove to the Rio Grande by dinner time & I ran down to the river with my fish line & in 15 minutes I had all the trout we could eat for dinner. They tasted splendid after being fed on Bacon for 5 days.

June 24 Saturday

I got two from home & they did me ever so much good.. If there is one time more than another that a letter is appreciated it is when one feels tired worn out & homesick all of which I feel tonight.----& suppose my dear wife is sleeping soundly while I am writing which is some thing she did not do when I was home for there she would be calling me about every ten minutes to come to bed. I was very sorry but not surprised to hear of the death of Mr McIntosh. He had lived to a good old age. Has seen much of this life & I trust has gone to a better world.

June 26 Monday

My chances are best for one beloved state of Kans & I shall return there this fall all being & make a desperate effort to be contented. I have seen quite enough of the west. Tomorrow we break up this camp & start for the summit are going to see about a wood contract for the Little Annie Smelter. If we get it will start for home immediately after its completion. All I care for is to make enough to pay the expenses of this trip.

July 1 Saturday

Two months ago today we left our dear homes & loved ones to make this trip. Taking the trip & time altogether it has been one of great benefit to me in many ways.—I am somewhat disappointed in the amount of money I expected to make but in that respect I was greatly deceived by the accounts I had read and heard of this country. I cannot see but one can make just as much in Kansas as here for there one can work nearly every day in the year & here only about three months. If I never make any money until I make it mining I am sure I shall never have any. We have built a shanty today, have it covered with one of the wagon covers

so that we are quite comfortable this evening.

It is Saturday night again & my thoughts revert to home. Every Saturday I get homesick. I think if I could only be home with my Dear Louie until Monday.

July 15 Saturday

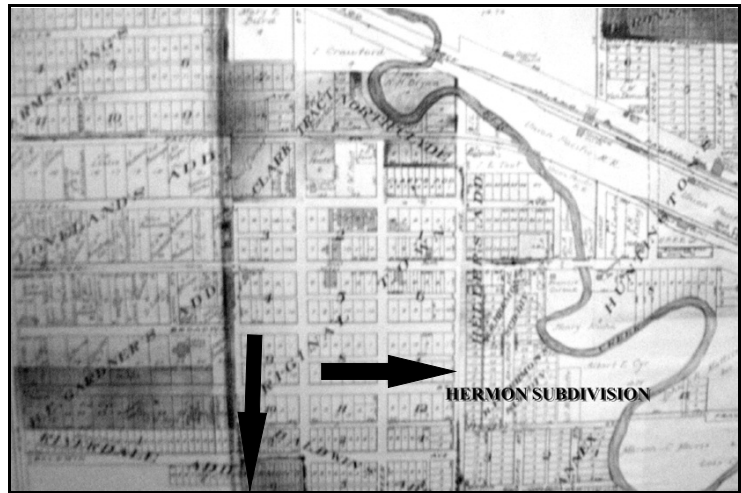
I got three letters & 3 papers from my darling wife last night which pleased me very much.---- I was pleased to get the pictures of my Louse & of Julia & we all had a good laugh at poor little Bernice. I wish I was at home to night instead of in this miserable wet cold & dreary country.

July 18

He wants me to go with him but as I can do no good at home now I prefer staying & try to earn some more money besides the extra expense of traveling by rail.—I would rather stay here & suffer a little than go back & be laughed at as he will be. [He did eventually go home to his beloved Louise.]

Walter bought a piece of land from Donald McIntosh and subdivided it into home lots:

1878 Plat of W. S. Hermon's subdivision of Part of Lot one of Hellers Addition to the city of Clyde, Cloud, Kansas. The above Lots number from 1 to 18 exclusive, are laid out by Walter S. Hermon as a subdivision. NE. 1/4 of Sec 26 Township 5 south range 1 west of 6<sup>th</sup> PM.



The following is from the *Clyde*

Hermon Addition Clyde Kansas



Hermon House in Clyde Kansas



Charles and Alpha Hermon in Balcony of Clyde Home

*Newspaper:*

April 15, 1885

The way the goods arrived at W. S. Hermon's Cash Grocery House, he must be doing a rushing business.

July 2, 1885

W. S. Hermon started out for their old home in western Canada, yesterday.

According to family stories, Louise wanted to return to Wisconsin so in 1885 they moved to Marinette Wisconsin, after selling his store to his brother.

Louise and W. S. lived out the remainder of their lives in Marinette Wisconsin. Walter worked for Stephenson National Bank until he retired. He was an avid fisherman and hunter and enjoyed his family. Their descendants are spread all the way to the Texas-Mexico border.



Hermon Home in Marinette Wisconsin

Walter died in 1917 in Menominee hospital and was taken to Escanaba for burial. The following is the notice of his death, from the *Escanaba Newspaper*:

**BODY ARRIVED HERE YESTERDAY P.M.**

Deceased was Father of Mrs. A. F. Aley of This City: was Resident of Marinette

Funeral services for the late W. S. Hermon, a resident of Marinette, who passed away at Menominee hospital of apoplexy [stroke] on Wednesday, were conducted this morning at St. Patrick's Church at 9 o'clock. Rev. Father Fedhaus officiating. The body was interred in St. Joseph's cemetery. The services were largely attended and many beautiful floral offerings testified to the esteem in which the deceased was held. The casket was borne to its last resting place by Q. R. Hessel, Charles LeFebvre, Emil Byers, W.P. Belanger, A. Ogustason and William Kammer. While the deceased did not live in this city, he has many friends here and was held in high esteem by many. He was the father of Mrs. A. F. Aley of this city. The body was brought here yesterday afternoon from Menominee and taken to the Aley home on North Oak Street, where it remained until the funeral this morning. Mrs. Aley and other relatives accompanied the body to this city.

**FUNERAL SERVICES LATE W.S. HERMON HELD HERE TODAY**

Large number of friends of family attended services at St. Patrick's Church

Death notice of Walter Hermon in the *Marinette, Wisconsin Newspaper*:

**MARINETTE MAN DIES WEDNESDAY**

Stricken with apoplexy Walter S. Hermon of twenty nine years an esteemed resident of Marinette lingered in a helpless condition until Wednesday, February 28, 1917, when death claimed him at 8:50 o'clock in Saint Joseph's hospital Menominee.

Mr. Hermon was born in Rederville, Canada Sept 18 1858, hence had reached the age of 60 years. He had been in the hospital since a year ago last October. The survivors are Mrs. Hermon, the widow; daughters, Mrs. A. F. Aley of Escanaba and Mrs. H. C. Freeman of Tomahawk; son Dr. Charles Hermon of Champaign, Ill., two sisters, Mrs. William Buckman and Mrs. A. Kilpatrick of Ontario. The body was removed to J. R. Molain's undertaking parlor on Main Street, this city, where it will remain until Friday morning. On the train going north about noon time the body will be taken to the Aley home in Escanaba, and the funeral will be held from Saint Patrick's Church Saturday morning with interment in that city.

The following is a letter written by Louise to Fannie McIntosh Hershberger:

Escanaba May 2<sup>nd</sup> 830 Ohio St

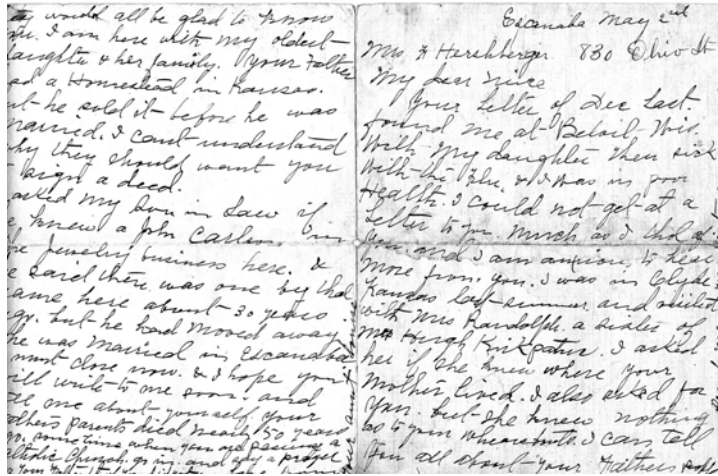
Mrs. F. Hershberger

My dear niece

Your letter of Dec last fund me at Beloit Wis with my daughter then sick with the flu & I was in poor health. I could not get at a letter to you much as I thought of you and I am anxious to hear more from you. I was in Clyde Kansas last summer and visited with Mrs Randolph a sister of Mr. HughKirkpatrick. I asked her if she knew where your mother lived. I also asked for you but she knew nothing as to your where abouts. I can tell you all about your Fathers people. You mother & father were married by Father Molier, our pastor & my husband & myself were their bride maid & Gr? Man. I have a picture of your mother in her wedding dress. I will send it to you if yu haven't one. I have one of your mother & myself taken together. That I will send too. Have you a picture of your Father? I have one but it is not very good. Your Brother Charley was Baptised in the Catholic Church. But I heard that he died young. He was a beautiful Baby when his Father died. You have many cousins on your Father



side. I am his sister and your Aunt Louise. Your father was 3 years older than I & I was 77 years old last Thursday. We were Eleven in family & I am the only one left. Your Father was my dearest Brother and your mother was very dear to me but we became estranged when she married again. Today I received a letter from my niece Mrs Mangan of Omaha. She had a letter from Emma Kirkpatrick telling her that your mother had died in Colorado but did not say when. You will write me the particulars. I am as glad to know that you keep your Father's Prayer Book. He was a devout member of the Catholic Church. We would all be glad to know you. I am here with my oldest daughter & her family. Your Father had a Homestead in Kansas but he sold it before he was married. I can't understand why they should want you to sign a deed. Must close now & I hope you will write to me soon and tell me about yourself. Your Father's parents died nearly 50 years ago sometime when you are passing a Catholic Church go in and say a prayer for your Father. Your Aunt Louise



Louise, after maintaining their home for several years, moved to Escanaba, Michigan where she lived with her daughter and son-in-law, Alpha and Abner Aley. She enjoyed visiting, corresponding with her family and telling stories about Scotland, where her parents were born. Louise died seventeen years after her husband in 1934 at the great age of 82 years.

Death notice in *Escanaba Newspaper*:

**MRS. HERMON PASSES AWAY**

Mother of Mrs Aley is called by Death at Age 82

Mrs Louise Hermon, 82, mother of Mrs. A.F. Aley of Escanaba, died at the home of her other daughter, Mrs. Horace C. Freeman, in Beloit, Wis 3:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon after an illness of several weeks duration.

Mrs. Hermon, whose maiden name was Louise McIntosh, was born in Alderly Wis. Apr 25 1852. When she was 13 years old she moved with her parents to Clyde, Kansas and on Dec 27 1876 was married to Walter Hermon at Junction City, Kansas. Shortly after their marriage, they came to Mainette, Wis., to make their home Mr. Hermon died in 1917.

Surviving are one son and tow daughters: Dr. Charles Hermon, Peoria; Mrs. Horace C. Freeman, Beloit; and Mrs A. F. Aley, Escanaba.

The body arrived here last evening and was taken to the Aley residence, 1012 Seventh Avenue South. Funeral Services will be held at St. Patrick's church 9:30 o'clock Wednesday morning with Rev F. Gerald Harrington officiating. Burial will be in St. Joseph's cemetery

Death Certificate of Louise M. Hermon:

Residence 1759 Sherwood Beloit Rock, Wisconsin  
 Husband: Walter S. Hermon  
 Date of Birth: Apr 25, 1852 Age 81 months 6 days  
 Birthplace: Aldery Wisconsin  
 Father Lauchlin McIntosh of Braemar Scotland  
 Margaret McKenzie Scotland  
 Informat Mrs Freeman of Beloit, Wis  
 Burial Ecanaba Mich April 4 1934 Died of Heart attack, senility



We owe a debt of gratitude to Louise for preserving our McIntosh/McKenzie heritage and sharing it with her granddaughter, Henriette. Because of those two people I am writing this book this day.



Walter Hermon



Louise Hermon



Charles, Louise, Nell and Alpha



Louise McIntosh Hermon



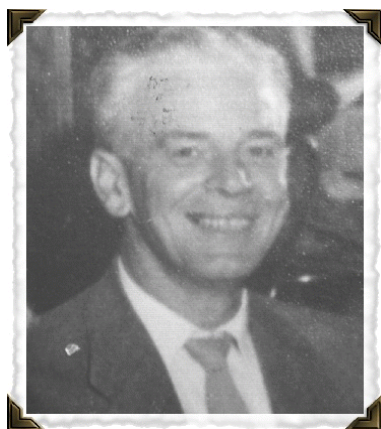
Walter S. Hermon

## Children:

### Alpha Hermon:

She married Abner Aley in 1902. The Aley family is from the Montague/White Lake Channel area Michigan. According to Max Aley, nephew to Abner:

Abner and Alpha met on the train and married soon after. Max said Abner was so smitten with Alpha he thought they'd get married on the train. Their children used to visit the Montague Aleys, staying with Ben and his family, except for Louise who stayed at the Aley farm. Abner lived in a big house, had a lumber camp, and he was really successful.



Abner Aley



Alpha Hermon Aley

### 1910 Census Escanaba, Delta, Michigan:

Abner Aley	age 40	married 7 yrs	b. Michigan	Traveling meat salesman
Alpha	age 33	4 children born	b. Kansas	
Frank	age 6		b. Michigan	
George	age 5		b. Michigan	
Gordon	age 2		b. Michigan	
Louise	age 2/12		b. Michigan	

### 1930 Census Escanaba, Delta, Michigan:

Abner F. Aley	age 60	married at age 32	b. Michigan	lumberman for Lumbering Broker
Alpha	age 53	married at age 25	b. Kansas	
Frank	age 26		b. Michigan	Insurance Salesman
George	age 25		b. Michigan	Salesman Wash Machine
Gordon T.	age 23		b. Michigan	
Carolyn R.	age 16		b. Michigan	
Louise	age 23		b. Michigan	
Marion G.	age 11		b. Michigan	
Louise Hermon	age 78	wd	b. Wisconsin	

Letter from Alpha to Fannie Hershberger, Escanaba, Mich Dec 11, 1931:

My Dear Cousin Fannie.

Mother will be eighty years old on Apr. 25 - and she is showing her years very much. She lives in the past now and talks so much about your Father and of what they did when children and as young people- She often tells me of your Father's death and of your mother and she wishes that she could see you before she leaves us. She refers to you as "Jim's little girl"

My daughter Caroline has tuberculosis and has been almost entirely strict bed for a year - She has her left lung sealed now and it will have to remain silent for at least three years. I get so discouraged with her. She is seventeen years old. Christmas will soon be here again and I'm afraid that for some it will not be very much. I do hope that 1932 will bring more prosperity

to us all. We are in the heart of Michigan lumber industry and are surely hard hit.

We have a cousin by the name of John McIntosh - a brother of Julia Mangan of Omaha Nebr. Who lives in Fresno California also another cousin - James Palmer of Clorinda Iowa an another Anna Feight of Clyde Kansas. I remember our Grandmother McIntosh and the Aunts and Uncle Donald and Uncle Charlie - Your Father died before I was born. My Father often spoke of him and in the very highest of terms. My youngest son Gordon is tall and dark, and mother says looks like your Father. We also have cousins in Chicago, Dr. Edward Stanton and his two sisters live in Geneva Ill. Well the world isn't so large and we will hope. I visited in Clyde three years ago and saw Mrs Randolph My Aunt Belle Hermon is her sister and I think some relative of your mother.-Clyde is a nice place and everyone who remembers our folks speaks so well of them. Our cousins who live there are fine people- Write to Mrs Feight Clyde Kans. She is a daughter of Aunt Isabelle and her name was Anne Deline.

I have my whole family here now-Frank and George are working but Gorden hasn't anything to do. Louise is at the Northern State Teacher's College at Marquette Mich. Caroline is improving very fast and Dr Towey says she can attend school part time in the fall. She has been sick almost two years. Marion is in the eighth grade-

None of mine are married- and Frank will be twenty nine in May. Well I'm just as well pleased if they wait until times pick up as in have enough to take care of now. It is just awful here - so much poverty and people in real want. Do write to mother - she can't write much any more - Her hand shakes now. From your cousin Alpha H. Aley

Letter from Alpha, Escanaba, Mich Apr 2, 1932 to Fannie McIntosh Hershberger:

My Dear Fannie:

I enjoy your letters and I most sincerely hope that someday we may meet. Mother is down at my sisters home for the winter. They have all been very sick there with the real "flu"-and at one time six were in bed. My sister and daughter were in the hospital with mastoid operations and mother at home with the children and a nurse. They are all better now but I guess are weak, and it takes a long time to recover. Mother will be eighty years old on the 25 of this month and I want to go down to spend the day with her, if she doesn't come up here. Do write to mother for her birthday. I do wish she could see you- as she loved your Father so much and she could tell you about him. He must have been a fine man as my father always spoke of him in the very highest terms. Your father is buried in St. Joseph's cemetery at Clyde Kans- with Grandmother and Grand father and several others. We have a few cousins and I think I told you of them. There are several in Omaha Nebr. And Fresno Calf. I would love to see you as I am sure we would be fast friends.

Letter from Alpha, Nov 8, 1938:

Date set for the sale of this house was Nov 3 but no one appeared to bid it. I had prayed somebody would buy it but no one seems to want a big house. I don't know what we are going to do-Abner has no work and it surely keeps me busy trying to make both ends meet. I guess we will have to wait and see if some good fairy will send a buyer. People do not seem to have money. I never thought we would get into such a mess. Sometimes I wonder if I can be large enough to battle and come out O.K.-but I won't allow myself to weep or worry anyway. This have been a terrible nerve strain and at night I can't sleep but lie awake and the events of past and present-pass by like a moving picture. The future is indefinite but I dare not think what it has in store. Th company Abner was with here has folded up and we folded up with them. I am sending this message to tell you that the New Deal has taken away, the things I really needed. My check book can no longer pay. Say a prayer for me that I may be large enough to take what ever happens. Aunt Julia in Omaha said mother was baptized at Coyles Church as there wasn't a church at Alderly.



Alpha and Abner Aley

Marion married Francis Gray and had one son Jimmy who never married. Marion died first and the boys were left alone. I was able visit Escanaba in the 1980's and met Abner who was more than gracious to me but knew nothing about the family history. But he was able to give me the address of the family historian, Henriette, and now you know the rest of the story.



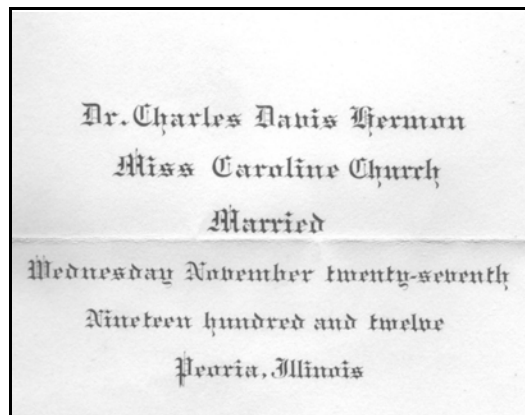
Marion Aley Gray

**Charles Hermon:**

Charles was born at home in Clyde, Kansas on August 11, 1882. In 1885, his family moved to Marinette, Wisconsin, where he finished school. Like his father, he was an avid hunter and fisherman. His ambition was to be in vaudeville and he had a short singing career in New York before entering the Chicago College of Dental Surgery where he graduated in 1904. In 1912, he married Caroline Church and they moved to Danville, Illinois where their daughter, Henriette Helen, was born in 1917.



Charles and Caroline Hermon



Marriage Announcement

Eventually they settled in Peoria where he practiced oral surgery. He was a writer and competitive skeet shooter and outdoors man and he and Caroline enjoyed their many interests with friends. Meniere's Syndrome brought early retirement and he and Caroline traveled and eventually settled in the Texas Rio Grande Valley. Charles died November 8, 1967 and is buried in McAllen, Texas.

Henriette said " My father was a wiry sandy-haired Scot. He grew up in Marinette, graduating from the Lourdes Academy. After Graduation he entered Lake Forest University and the Chicago College of Dental Surgery (Later Loyola) in Chicago. His years of practice were all in Illinois. My father and mother are buried in McAllen Texas where they had gone after Dad's retirement and after he was unable to travel. Every summer he would say: " I think we'll try to get up to Marinette this summer."



Charles in Dentist Office

1930 Census of Peoria, Peoria, Illinois:

Chas. D. Hermon	age 47	married at age 30 years	b. Kansas occupation surgeon eye & ear (obviously wrong)
Caroline C.	age 41	married at age 24 years	b. Illinois
Henriette N	age 13		b. Illinois

**Caroline Church** wife of Charles Hermon was born November 17, 1888 on the family farm near Brimfield, Illinois. A younger brother died in infancy and a sister, Mary, was born in 1900. After graduation from high school, Caroline entered business school in Peoria and worked in the city until she married Charles Hermon and they moved to Danville, Illinois where he practiced dentistry. A daughter, Henriette Helen, was born in Danville. Caroline was a pianist and she often accompanied Charles. After he retired, they traveled and eventually settled McAllen, Texas where Caroline became involved in the tourist business. After Charles' death on November 8, 1967 in McAllen, Caroline lived with her daughter. She died in Alice, Texas on February 26, 1972 and is buried next to Charles in McAllen.



Charles and Caroline Hermon



Caroline Church Hermon



Charles and Caroline Hermon 50<sup>th</sup>  
Wedding Anniversary 1952

**Henriette:** She is the daughter of Charles and Caroline Hermon was born in Danville Illinois, on March 4, 1917. Her family moved to Peoria where she graduated from Peoria High School and attended Bradley University. On a trip with her parents to Mardi Gras, she met New Orleanean James Pratt. They married in 1941 and settled in New Orleans where a daughter, Diana Caroline, was born. They lived in Florida during the war, later moved to Illinois then to Austin, Texas where James graduated from law school. The family lived in Beaumont Texas until their divorce in 1969. She was briefly married to John Clifford. Henriette was a college and public librarian, the family genealogist and a faithful grandmother to her two grandsons. She died in New Orleans on January 21, 1995 in a fatal accident, and is buried there in the Pratt family tomb.

I first started correspondence with Henriette in 1990 and then she suddenly quit answering my mail. Time went on without me knowing what had happened to her and sick in my heart for having lost a friend and a valuable family historian. It was through her that I learned so much about my McIntosh heritage. She had so graciously given me photos of my great grandfather, James. For this I am deeply indebted! I spent years trying to find Henriette's daughter and through quite a miracle we were able to make contact. This relationship has been a blessing for me, because she saved all of her mother's family history collection.



Henriette

**Henriette's obituary:**

Mrs. Henriette H. Clifford in Metairie, LA died on Saturday, January 21, 1995 at 8:22 PM Former wife and devoted friend of James Pratt of Metairie LA Mother of Diana C. Koger of Kingsville, TX. Mother-in-law of Robert K. Koger of Kingsville TX Grandmother of Robert R. And Christopher J. Koger both of Kingsville, TX. Aunt of Jane Ann Briggs and other nieces and nephews. Age 77 years. A native of Dansville, Il and a resident of Metairie for 13 years. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral. A mass will be celebrated from the Midtown Chapel of P.J. McMahon & Sons Funeral Home 4800 Canal St. Near cemeteries) on Tuesday, January 24, 1995 at 2:00 PM. Interment in Green wood Cemetery. Visitation on Tuesday after 12:00 Noon.

**Nell:**

We learn a lot about Nell from the following marriage announcement in the Marinette Newspaper:

**SOCIAL HAPPENINGS April 21, 1915**

Miss Nellie Louise Hermon, daughter of Mr. And Mrs. W. S. Hermon of this city and Horace C. Freeman of Tomshawk, Wis., were united in marriage at high noon by the Rev. William Grace, assistant to the Rev. F. G. Tulley, rector of Our Lady of Lourdes church. Dr. And Mrs. Charles Hermon of Peoria, Ill., were the attendants. Owing to the illness of the bride's father the ceremony was a quiet one. The bride of this morning was graduated from the St. Mary's Academy of this city and from the Milwaukee Conservatory of ? She also pursued a post graduate course at the Milwaukee Conservatory of which institution she was also a faculty member for four years. The bridegroom is president of the Tomahawk Shoe Company. They will reside in Tomahawk.



**Other newspaper clippings:**

Nellie Hermon, post-graduate and faculty member of the Wisconsin Conservatory of Music gave a recital, at the conservatory

Social event at the Hillcrest home of Nellie and H.C. Freeman on Tuesday, June ??? Daughter Carol, 14 was home from Our Lady Academy, Beverley Hills, Chicago, a pupil of Sister Anastasia, artist. Carole's painting "The Cavalier was featured in the library of the Freeman home.



Horace, Carol, Geneva, Nell and baby Penelope, Cynthia, Tom and Charles Freeman



Elizabeth and Louise McIntosh, Date unknown



## Chapter 16

### James McIntosh

#### Father of Laughlin McIntosh

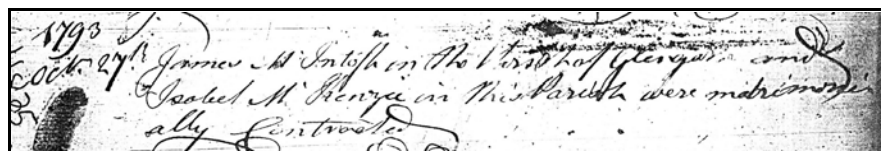
I wish I knew more about James and his family. It seems there was nothing in Laughlan's family papers concerning his family.

I developed this ancestry from the Donald McKenzie letter of 1841 in which it said (see chapter 24):

Lauchlans sisters and there fameleys are all well but your mother Isbel is getting very frail...  
Lachlan if you would send another affidavit and mandat in favor of your mother it was very unlucky that the other 2 was lost it would be a great thing for her if she could get it. If you send her one you will get no more trouble. Your mother wishes you to let her know what is become of William or how he is coming on.....

I couldn't find information out why Lachlan/Laughlin would need a affidavit for his mother, but I think it could be concerning the support of poor people.

I was able to locate a marriage record for James in the Parish records of Crathie/Braemar. Catholic marriages were not legally recognized. James is listed as from Glengairn parish and Isobel is from Braemar:



Marriage Record of James McIntosh and Isobel M'Kenzie 1793

All of the births of the children say James is from Richarchrie, Glengairn, also spelt Richarckrie. The Gaelic meaning of Richarchrie is greep or runnel (brook) in a byre. It is a farm north east of Gairnshiel in the wild and barren area of the Deeside called the moors. It is located north east of Braemar and is accessed by an old military road out of Crathie. This is the area served by the Catholic Priest Father Lachlan McIntosh, a predominately Catholic area. Gairnshiel was a hunting lodge and is now a local Inn. To get to the Richarchrie farm one must cross the Gairnshiel bridge over the river Gairn, which was built in 1750 for the military. This road was used for military access from Braemar after the Jacobite uprising of 1745.

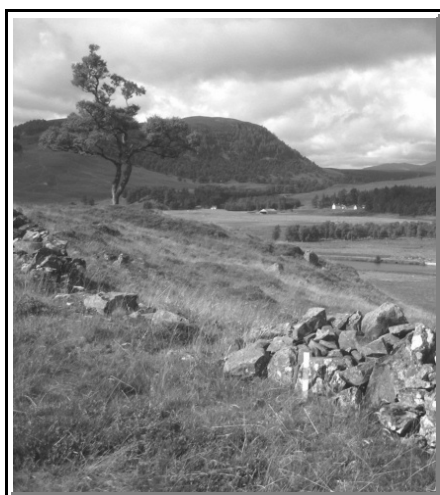
#### Richarchrie Farm



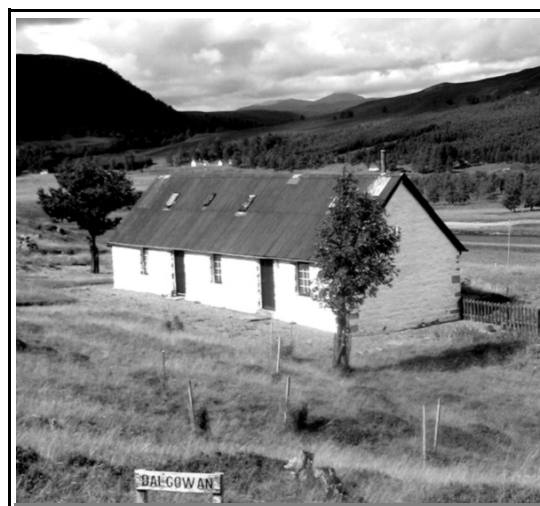
Shortly after crossing the bridge you will come to the old Glengairn Protestant Church built in 1803. There are many ruins of old homes and farms as we come to the farm of Richarchrie, which is still standing. In 1696 this farm was owned by the McGrigor family.

It is hard to image anyone supporting a family on this bleak landscape with not a tree in sight. But it seems sheep and cattle did well among the heather. The hills are covered in heather which is a beautiful flower up close but in the distance the hills look all brown and void of vegetation.

By 1800 the clearances had started in these remote areas of the Highlands. I have discussed this in other chapters and mention it here because it obviously affected our James and his family as he left the Glengairn area sometime between 1808 and 1810 and moved to Coldrach (gaelic meaning the great hillock). A farm north of the Inver in lower Glen Clunie. Then by the time his children were getting married he had moved to the farm of Dalgowan, spelt Dalghoun in early records. It is a house west of Braemar and still exists today.



Rock Wall Next To Dalgowan



Dalgowan Farm West of Braemar

A house is still standing, with a metal roof. All the homes look alike, low front and back walls, where the thatch would come down to and high end walls with chimneys at each end.

All of James earlier Ancestors were from the Braemar area so don't know how James ended up in Glengairn parish.

I find no birth record for either James or his wife Isabel. The Catholic records and Parish registers of the Church of Scotland are missing for the dates of 1757-1781. This is the time in which I would have found their births.

I know who James parents were from several sources. One being that the letter written by Father Lachlan McIntosh for our Lachlan. It says "my nephew Lachlan". Then from information about James son Robert. In a second book kept for St. Andrews Catholic Parish, which is only found in the National Archives of Scotland, I found the following lists of confirmations by a Bishop Peterson in 1828:

Dalagowan Jean and Isabell McIntosch [James's children]

From the information in the letter of Donald McKenzie, I went looking in the census records for an Isabel. I found the following in the 1841 Census of Braemar, farm Ardery, (Census takers put the age to the lowest 5 years, except for children.) Arderg, which is a farm west of Braemar, followed Corriemulzie in the census. Because he is not listed in the 1841 census with his wife Isobel, I am assuming that he was deceased before 1841.

Isabel McIntosh age 65 b. in county

There are 3 people listed at this farm, Mary Gruer age 55 and Margaret McDonald age 9  
1851 Census Crathie & Braemar Parish, Village of Auchendryne, Scotland:

Isobel McIntosh Head age 80 Farmer Widow born Braemar Aberdeenshire  
May McDonald age 41 visitor Ag. Laborer

Then with a prayer that she still lived until after 1855, when Scotland started keeping their vital records I went looking for a death record for her. My prayers were answered, and I found a death certificate for her. I was very fortunate to find a listing of her children in the record, as it only appeared in the 1855 death records. I don't agree with all of these ages.

Death Record, Braemar, Scotland 1855 (1855 is the only years that they listed the children) :

Isabella McKenzie age 83 born Auchendryne 62 years in Braemar  
 Father Donald McKenzie Farmer Deceased  
 Mother Margaret McHardy Deceased  
 Husband James McIntosh Farmer Deceased

died of pulmonary consumption for 13 months  
 Informant was John Brown Uncle [Is this possibly a McIntosh]

Children:

Elizabeth age 62, Lauchlin age 58, Robert died 1821 or 27 died in infancy crossed out, Ann age 56, William age 54, John died 1830 age about 27, Margaret age 50  
 Jean age 40, Mary age 38, Isabella age 36

In Scotland woman were known by their maiden names. Auchendryne is both a farm that was located across from the Fife Arms Hotel and the name of a part of the Braemar village. There are no tombstones left of this family in Braemar or Crathie.

<i>Mr. McKenzie Isabella</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>Auchendryne</i>	<i>Donald McKenzie</i>	<i>James McIntosh</i>	<i>deceased</i>	<i>Margaret</i>
			<i>62 years in</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>deceased</i>	<i>deceased</i>
			<i>Braemar</i>	<i>deceased</i>	<i>deceased</i>	<i>deceased</i>	<i>deceased</i>
				<i>Margaret McHardy</i>			<i>deceased</i>
				<i>deceased</i>			<i>deceased</i>
							<i>deceased</i>
							<i>deceased</i>
							<i>deceased</i>
							<i>deceased</i>
							<i>deceased</i>

Death Record of Isabella McKenzie McIntosh

## Children

### Elizabeth:

She was born in Richarhcrie, Glengairn Parish, Scotland. She married Alexander M'Grigor in Glenmuick parish:

Alexander M'Grigor in Tordarrach and Elizabeth M'Intosh both in this parish were this day matrimonally proclaimed and no objections offered May 6 1821.

I could not find them in the 1841 census, even in searching throughout Scotland. They could have immigrated to Canada or United States but did I not find them in any census records.

### Isabel:

She was born in Richarhcrie, parish of Glengairn, Scotland. I find no record of her marriage nor can I find her in the 1841 census. She was not living with her mother if she remained single. If she died before her mother's death it does not give a death date for her in her mother's death record.

### Annie:

She was born in Richarhcrie parish of Glengairn and married John Morgan in 1831. The marriage says John Morgan is of Corrymulizie and Annie is of Dalaghoun (Dalgowan).

They were found in 1841 census living at Inverey:

John Morgan age 41 farmer b. in county  
 Ann age 40 b. in county  
 Jane age 8  
 John age 5

Only one and a half miles short of the spectacular Linn of Dee and west of Braemar is the hamlet of Inverey.



Old Picture of Inverey, No Date

1859 Valuation Roll for Braemar, Scotland:  
John Morgan lived Little Inverey.

The death record of Anne in 1861 says, “wife of John Morgan, teacher died of disease of the heart” and gives her parents names. This time she is listed using her marriage name.

<i>Ann</i>	<i>1861</i>	<i>F. 6A</i>	<i>James McIntosh</i>	<i>Disease of the</i>	<i>Ann Morgan</i>	<i>1861</i>
<i>Morgan,</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>year</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>great deviation</i>	<i>Wife of the</i>	<i>Register</i>
<i>Wife of</i>	<i>James McIntosh</i>		<i>Deceased</i>	<i>Deceased</i>	<i>Deceased</i>	<i>Crallie</i>
<i>Teacher.</i>	<i>Pillsbury</i>		<i>Scabell McIntosh</i>	<i>Deceased M.D. who</i>	<i>Deceased</i>	<i>James McIntosh</i>
	<i>Braemar</i>		<i>also J. McIntosh</i>	<i>Deceased</i>	<i>Deceased</i>	<i>Registrar</i>
				<i>Deceased July 23. 1861.</i>		

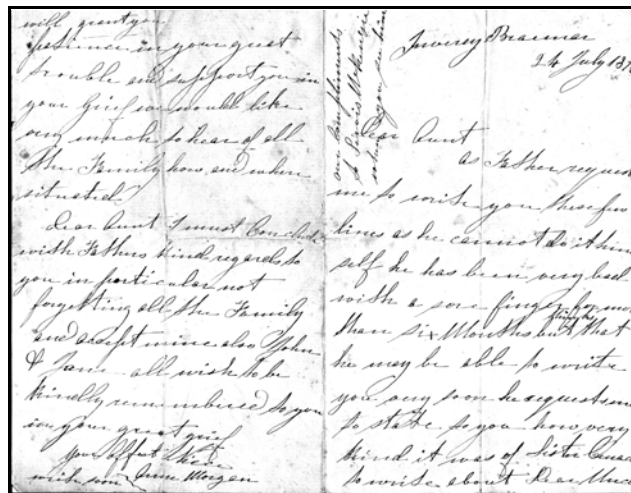
Death Record of Ann McIntosh Morgan

The following is a letter written by Annie’s daughter, Ann 1876 (notice no punctuation:)

Inverey Braemar 25 July 1876

Dear Aunt:

As Father requested me to write you these few lines as he cannot do it himself he has been very bad with a sore finger for more then six months but thinks that he may be able to write you very soon he requests me to state to you how very kind it was of Sister Anne to write about death and how glad he was to learn that he died such a fine child of the Church as we had known all about him from dear Mother Eusebia we were very sorry also to hear about James as it must have been such a great grief to you his dear mother in particular more than all the rest May the souls of our dear dead rest in peace I wrote a letter about a several months ago I don't know if you ever received it or not and enclosed was one for Sister Cenele Just write her and see if she ever got it as I registered it in Braemar on the 6 Augst dear Aunt as I am afraid that your hand may be getting shaky and unable perhaps to write I hope that some of my cousins may answer this letter for you and let us know how you are keeping in health and I hope that God in his mercy and goodness Will grant you patience in your great trouble and support you in your grief we would like very much to hear of all the family how and when situated. Dear Aunt I must conclude with Fathers



kind regards to you in particular not forgetting all the family and ? mine also John & Jane –all wish to be kindly remembered as you in your great grief. Your affect Niece Anne Morgan write soon [written on side] our compliments to Lewis McKenzie when you see him.

1881 Census West End Mayfield Ter, No 5 Crathie & Braemar Scotland, son and daughter of John and Anne:

John Morgan age 44 year birth place Braemar  
Mary A. Morgan age 39 birth place Braemar  
servant Isabella Stuart age 20

Tombstone in Braemar St. Andrew Kirkyard, the only Morgan stone still standing. The above John must have gotten married after the 1881 census and this is his son John:

In loving memory of John Morgan, Mayfield House, Braemar, who died 6 Feb 1967, age 78 years; also his wife Constance R. Lamont, who died 4<sup>th</sup> December 1978, aged 81 years.

There is a flat stone right next to this stone but it no longer has any writing. It seems that those flat stones weathered fast. The cemeteries were full of them and most of them unreadable.

No descendants were found in Braemar in 2006. Although the town historian, and President of the Highland Society said there was a John Morgan who was secretary to the Society for years.

### **Robert:**

I found no birth record for him and was not even aware of him until I read his mother's death record, it lists him as dead between 1821-1827. Not sure why he is not in the Catholic records. I wonder if his name was blotted out latter.

There was a family story circulating around about one of James's sons, who was hung for murder and I begin to wonder if it was him. Then I found the following excerpt of some dialog concerning Father Lachlan McIntosh and his nephew:

Another misfortune which occurred in the family weighed heavily on the good priest's mind. His nephew murdered a girl near Crathie and was afterwards hanged for his crime at Aberdeen. One day I have heard tell, when Fr. McIntosh was walking in the woods called Lach's Wood a 'pyat [magpie] flew towards him and kept lighting on his shoulders. Pyats were considered birds of ill omen, and so that night, Fr. Lachlan first heard of the murder. Fr. Lachlan's brother went on foot all the way to Edinburgh to intercede for his son's life. The King was in Edinburgh at that time. (Evidently the visit of George IV to Edinburgh in 1822.)

I found mention of him in the records of the Scotland Archives, to further confirm that Robert was who they were talking about:

Precognition against Robert McIntosh for the crime of murder Date 1822 Accused Robert McIntosh, alias McKintosh, Age: 20, farm servant, Address: 'Crathienard', Aberdeenshire Victim Elizabeth Anderson. Publication Execution. Referred to in Alex F Young *The Encyclopaedia of Scottish Executions, 1750-1963*, (1998), p.94 [Crathienaird is a village located near Crathie.]

Another account of this execution of Robert is found in the book *Encyclopaedia of Scottish Executions 1750-1963* by Alex F. Young, page 94:

Aberdeens first double execution sine 1752 was again for 2 murderers. McIntosh a 21 year old farm servant from Crathie near Balmoral had murdered his 40 year old fiancé, Elizabeth Anderson who was pregnant by him, after another had taken his eye. He had cut her throat from ear to ear.

His gallows companion was 45 year old William Gordon.....etc.

Death by hanging was a disgrace but such was the contemporary honor of anatomical dissection that MacIntosh's father made a fruitless trip to London [Edinburgh] seeking a remission from that part of the sentence.

Their appearance on the scaffold wearing black broke the Aberdeen tradition of the condemned in a shroud.

Gordon died without a struggle, but MacIntosh owing to the rope having been improperly placed about his neck, cried out and struggled for some minutes.

The crowd exceeded anything ever witnessed in Aberdeen.

The bodies were given to Drs Skene and Eway at the Medical School for dissection, where McIntosh's skeleton was preserved for some years. Executioner unknown.

What a sad story!!! Later when visiting Scotland's National Archives I was able to view the original record of his accusation, not his trial but the investigation of the murder and witnesses testimony. After reading through this I feel like I should write another book about how Robert was hung for a crime he didn't commit. I had to keep reminding myself that this happened in 1822 and not in the present time, where we have all the technology to solve crimes. No one saw him even in the area, no murder weapon was found and what evidence they had was purely circumstantial. Even a letter from the prosecutor said evidence was circumstantial but he was guilty. He had broken off with the woman weeks before and there was no proof that she was pregnant with his child. I would have loved to copy all of the pages but they charged \$2 a page.

A tragedy that shouldn't have happened!

In a letter by Father McIntosh dated Apr 26 1822 to the Right Rev Alex. Cameron in Edinburgh, I am sure he is talking about Robert's execution:

To Much honored & most Dear Sir

You know my present distress I am sure you feel for me. Can't not a commutation of the severe sentence be obtained? It is unseasonable to trouble you with many words. If you in your humanity shall think it proper to apply to that effect to your friends there and in London, this will afford yet some hope. I am in true gratitude & love for your many & great favors toward me on former occasions.

Your most abet & most afflicted humble servt. Lachlan McIntosh

P.S. My heart suggest to me that if you was to beg of the First Earl Fingal with whom I am told you are very intimate to ask a reprieve from the King, that it would be readily granted. Most dearly Adien! Whatever you'll think of this ideal that may appear romantic & extravagant I hope I'll not be repoved [?]

### Margaret:

Was born in Richarhcrie, parish of Glengairn. She married William Gruer in 1827. The marriage records says she is from Dalaghoun (Dalgowan) and he is from Castletown.

1841 census Castletown, Scotland:

William Gruer	age 55	Farmer	b. county
Margaret	age 40		
Mary	age 10		
William	age 8		
John	age 6		
Charles	age 4		
Alex	age 2		

1851 census Tomanran, Braemar, Scotland:

William Gruer	age 68	Farmer 25 acres	b. Braemar
Margaret	age 48		b. Braemar
James	age 22	farmer	b. Braemar
Mary	age 20		b. Braemar
John	age 15		b. Braemar
Charles	age 14	Scholar	b. Braemar
Alexander	age 11	Scholar	b. Braemar
Donald	age 9		b. Braemar
Margret	age 4		b. Braemar

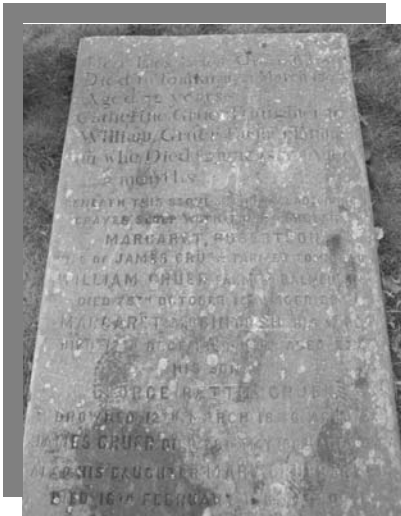
Valuation Roll of 1859 for Braemar, Scotland:

William Gruer House and Land of Tomnaraham. Rent was 27 pounds and House was 4 pounds

1861 Castletown Braemar, Scotland Census:

William Gruer	age 79	Farmer 20 acres	b. Braemar
Margaret	age 60		b. Glenmuick
Charles	age 24	carpenter	b. Braemar
Margaret	age 14	Domestic servant	b. Braemar

Margaret's death record gives her parents names and says she is age 57. Her son Donald is the informate. Her husband's name was William and it states that she died of Hainoptysis [?] Consumption.



Tombstone of Gruer Family



Tombstone of Mary Gruer, Daughter of William

William's death record says he was 89 years old, a widower of Castleton who died of Congestion of Lungs. It gives his parents names. His daughter Margaret Hines? is informate, (her name is hard to read.) William's grave is in the Braemar Cemetery. It is marked by a flat slab with a verse about the Gruer family. Also buried next to him is his daughter Mary Bell.

William Gruer, farmer Balnellan, died 28 Oct 1870 age 89; Margaret MacIntosh, his wife, died 12 Dec 1863, age 57

**John:**

He was born in Richarhcrie, parish of Glengairn. No marriage was found for him. Nothing else is known about him except that his mother's death record says he died in 1830.

**William:**

He was born in Richarhcrie, Parish of Glengairn. I didn't find a marriage record for him in Braemar's records. Because the McKenzie letter (mentioned above) asked about William, I started wondering if he came to Canada because Laughlin was there. I did find a William in Huron County that fits the age of our William. There are very few records available in Canada, so I know very little about him. Because the census shows a daughter Isabella being born in Ontario they probably moved there around 1853. More research needs to be done on him.

1871 census Hullett Township, Huron Centre, Ontario, Canada:

William McIntosh	age 65	b. Scotland	Presby Farmer
Mary	age 75?	b Scotland	
Alexander	age 29	b. Scotland	
Hugh	age 27	b. Scotland	
Isabella	age 18	b. Ontario	

1881 census Hullett Township, Huron Centre, Ontario, Canada:

William	age 74	b. Scotland	Presb
Mary	age 78	b. Scotland	

Son Hugh is living next door in 1881 census Hullett Township, Huron Centre, Ontario, Canada :

Hugh McIntosh	age 38	b. Scotland	Farmer
Catherine	age 32	b. Ontario	
William	age 6	b. Ontario	
James	age 4	b. Ontario	
John	age 2	b. Ontario	

Son William is living next door in 1881 census Hullett Township, Huron Centre, Ontario, Canada:

William McIntosh	age 45	b. Scotland	Farmer
------------------	--------	-------------	--------

Elizabeth	age 35	b. Ontario
Annie	age 14	b. Ontario

**Mary:**

She was born in Coldrach, Braemar Parish, Scotland, and married John Gibson in 1831 in Braemar. He was from Forfar parish. I can not find them in any census records of Scotland.

**Jean:**

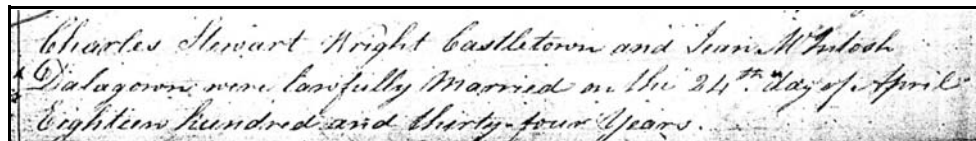
I started on the quest of Charles and Jean McKenzie Stuart (Stewart) after a picture surfaced which was labeled 'Mr. & Mrs. Charles Stuart.' It was taken in Goderich. Because it was with other items from Laughlin McIntosh I assumed it had to be some relative of his or his wife. I have since made contact with a descendant of Charles and he has been valuable in furnishing some insight into the life of this couple.



Mr. & Mrs. Charles Stuart (no date)

In searching Braemar Church records I found the following marriage record in Crathie and Braemar Scotland:

Charles Stewart, wright, Castletown, and Jean McIntosh, Dalagown, were lawfully married on the 24 day of April 1834 years:



From this record, I was able to determine that Charles Stuart's wife Jean was Lachlan/Laughlin's sister. Jean and Jane were names that were interchanged.

The name seems to have been spelt both Stuart and Stewart throughout Charles Life. It appears that the family seemed to have kept the Stuart spelling where most of the written records spell it Stewart.

Charles's tombstone says he was born in Banffshire on March 17, 1803. Parish church records indicate he was christened on February 25, 1803, in Kirkmichael, Banffshire, Scotland, the son of Gregor Stuart and Jean Davidson. The Stuart family had said that his parents were Gregor and Jean Davidson Stuart so that fit this Christening record. The dates however, do not fit. Either a mistake was made on the part of the minister when he registered this christening or a mistake was made on the tombstone, both are very possible.

Charles and Jean had nine children all Christened in the Church of Scotland Parish in Braemar, Scotland. Jean was raised in the Catholic Church so evidently she chose to leave that faith.

From a letter written by Stuart Guthrie:

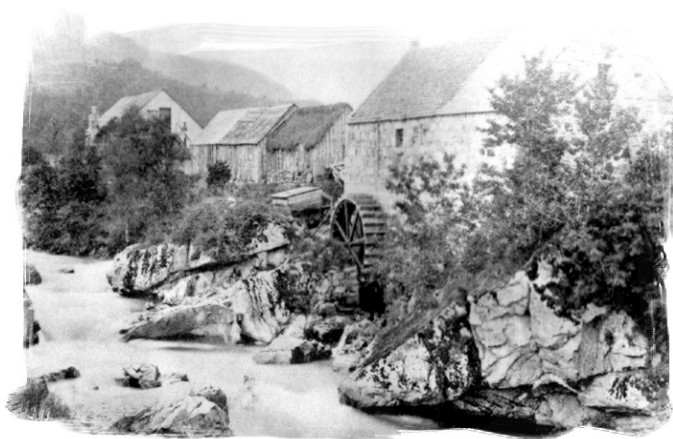
Charles worked as a carpenter and had a small wood/saw mill on the banks of the Cluney river. He made window frames, doors and other things used in building. Nearby he had a fine stone house with a garden, all on a slightly raised terrace with a low stone wall to support it. It has been said that he built a small Inn called the Fife Arms, while working for the Duke of Fife. The building still stands today, though much larger that the original. [See the Chapter on Braemar] Next to the hotel was a stone bridge across the rapids. On the far side of that bridge there had once been a castle built by the early kings of Scotland. Adjoining the ruined castle was the farm of his brother-in-law Willie Gruer who was married to Jean MacIntoshes



sister. During my mothers [Isabella] 8 years in Braemar, her favorite playmates were her cousins over at Uncle Willie Gruer's farm. These Stuarts must have been a rather lively crowd. Their men folk drank a reasonable amount of that famous whiskey and wife Jean did take care of all kinds of sick people in that back country where there was a great shortage of M.D.'s.

Stuart family letters tell us a little personal information about this family:

I can remember my grandfather fairly well. He died in the eighties, a fine affable and kindly old gentleman. Charles spoke both Gaelic and English but someone who had known him told me that his English was so 'broad' with Scottish burr that it was difficult for an American to understand.



It is Possible That This is a Picture of the Stuart Mill

1841 Census Braemar, Scotland:

Charles Stuart	age 30	House Carpenter	Not born in County lived Auchandryne
Jean	age 25		Born in County
Margaret	age 5		
Jean	age 4		
John	age 3		
Charles	age 2		
William	1 month		

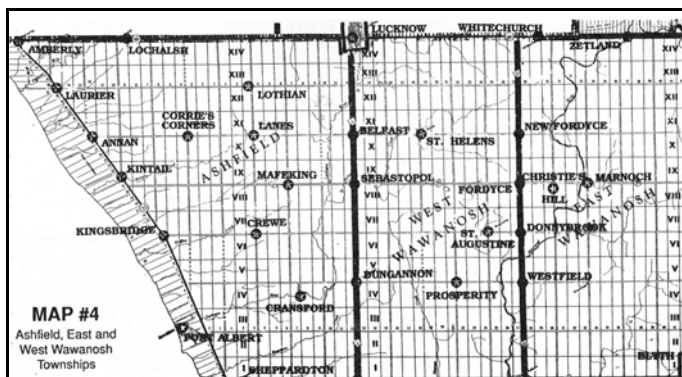
1851 Census Braemar, Scotland

Charles ? (rest in unreadable)			
Jane	age 36		
Mary Margaret	age 15		
Jean	age 14		
John	age 13		
Charles	age 11		
William	age 9		
Alexander	age 8		
Forgahar	age 6		
Isabella	age 4		
William Gruer	17	apprentice carpenter	(fits age of Jane's sister's son)

I followed their trail to see when I could find them coming to Canada. I found them in the Scotland census records for 1841 and 1851 but not after that so they must have immigrated sometime between 1851 and 1856 when he acquired land in Canada. I tried to find them on passenger lists but there were so many Charles Stuart/Stewarts that it was impossible to pin it down. There are really no good immigration records for Canada so if they didn't come into the United States first then it would be impossible to locate their entry into Canada. It is interesting to note here that Lachlan had already left Canada by this time. From family letters in the possession of Mac Stuart of Oregon it states that Charles immigrated into Canada in 1855. When I first started researching in Canada I found several with the name of Charles Stuart/Stewart and thought I might give up before I found any proof of where our Charles was. Then I found a marriage

record for their daughter, Isabelle, that said she was the child of Charles and Jean McIntosh Stewart and that they lived in West Wawanosh, Canada, and I finally got on the right tract.

West Wawanosh Township was the second area of Crown Land that was surveyed. It was originally the largest of all the townships of Huron with a total acreage of 85,640 up until 1866 when it was divided. This square block of land has some of the best agricultural land in Huron. It was also fortunate inasmuch as the Maitland River from its northeastern extremity winds pretty well through the entire township in a very tortuous course providing excellent drainage and in the early days a great number of first rate sites for grist and sawmills. This township also has the distinction of being the only place in Huron County with a name of Indian origin.



As far as can be determined, there were no settlers in the township before 1840, and in the 1851 Census it is shown to have a population of only 722. Ten years later, however, it had a population of 3,151.

I find the family living in West Wawanosh Township, Huron, Ontario, Canada, in the 1861, 1871, and 1881 Census:

1861 Wawanosh, Huron, Ontario Canada Census:

Charles Stewart	age 53	next birthday born Scotland farmer
		seven males and 2 females frame house 1 ½ story
Jane	age 45	
John	age 22	carpenter
Charles	age 21	
William	age 20	
Alexander	age 18	
Farquahar	age 15	
Isabella	age 13	
George	age 10	

1871 West Wawanosh, Huron, Ontario Canada Census:

Charles Stewart	age 60	Born Scotland Religion Presbyterian
Jane	age 50	
Alexander	age 26	
George	age 20	

1881 Census West Wawanosh, Huron, North Ontario, Canada Census:

Charles Stewart	age 70	Born Scotland farmer
Jane	age 70	

Huron County Atlas for 1879:

Charles Stewart Dungannon, West Wawanosh, Huron, Ontario, Canada Concession IV  
 Lot 18 size 100 acres

The following is from *Reflections of West Wawanosh A History of Settlement*, by Rhea Hamilton Seeger, 1996:

Lot 18 East Half 100acres 1847 Crown to Anthony Ivers; 1850 James Abraham; 1850 Andrew Guthrie 1854 s.s. #3 N.E. 1/4 acres 1856 Charles Stewart, 1880 James Watson Lot 18 East Half-100 acres 1856 to Charles Stewart. Sold in 1880 to James Watson. Chas Stewart 1808- and his wife Jane Ratcliffe [mistake] 1818- came from Scotland with their family: John 1839- married 1865 Ellen Fowler 1841; Charles 1840, m. 1869 Jane L. Watson 1850; William 1841; Alexander 1843-1915m Elizabeth Radcliff 1854-1935/ Farquahar 1846; Isabella 1848; George 1851.

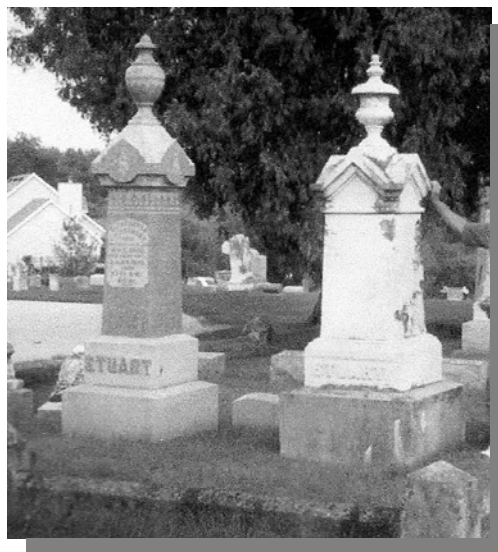
Nothing else is known about their life in Canada, as Canadian records are very few and far between. Jane/Jean must have died between 1881 and 1882 and I think she died in Canada. Charles ends up in Illinois with his married children.

A Stuart family letter said "Indications are that Charles would have much preferred life back there in the Highlands with a scenery and life style very different from the flat lands and stern Presbyterianism of

Charles died in 1882 and is buried in Reynolds Cemetery in the Stuart Burial Plot in Reynolds, Illinois.



Tombstone of Charles Stuart



Stuart Burial Plot in Reynolds Illinois

### Children of Charles of Jean Stuart

#### Margaret/Maggie:

1881 Census Wawanosh West, Huron North, Ontario Page 19:

They lived with a Rutherford family. Don't know who they are could be relative to Margaret sister Jane's husband. They didn't live very far from each other.

John McCrusty	Male	58	Scotland	Farmer	Presbyterian
Margret	Female	45	Scotland		Presbyterian
Charles	Male	21	Ontario	Farmer	Presbyterian
Catherine	Female	18	Ontario		Presbyterian
William	Male	16	Ontario	Going To School	Presbyterian
Margret	Female	14	Ontario	Going To School	Presbyterian
Isebella	Female	12	Ontario	Going To School	Presbyterian
John	Male	7	Ontario	Going To School	Presbyterian

I do not find the surname McCrusty in Scotland. Nothing else is known about this family.

#### Jean/Jane:

1881 Census Wawanosh West, Huron, North Ontario Page 24:

Peter Rutherford	Male	50	Scotland	Constable	Presbyterian
Jane	Female	44	Scotland		Presbyterian
Ann	Female	21	Ontario		Presbyterian
Margret	Female	19	Ontario		Presbyterian
John	Male	17	Ontario		Presbyterian
Christene	Female	14	Ontario	Going To School	Presbyterian
Jesse	Female	11	Ontario	Going To School	Presbyterian
Elizabeth	Female	9	Ontario	Going To School	Presbyterian
Martha	Female	6	Ontario		Presbyterian
Ada	Female	4	Ontario		Presbyterian
Maryon	Female	2	Ontario		Presbyterian

Nothing else is known about this family.

#### John:

John was living next door to his parents and then for some reason he moved to Perth, Canada. A Stuart

family letter said he lived in Listowel, Ontario Canada and was in the building trade. This family has not been followed any more than what is shown here.

1871 West Wawanosh, Huron, Ontario Canada Census:

John Stewart	age 32	Scotland	labourer
Ellen	age 28	Ireland	
William	age 5	Ontario	
Eliza	age 4		
Charles	age 2		
Ellen	age 1/12	b. March	

Huron County Atlas of 1879:

John Stewart Dungannon, West Wawanosh, Huron, Ontario, Canada Concession IV Lot 16 lot size 100 acres

1881 Listowell, Perth North, Ontario, Canada Census:

John	age 42	b. Ontario	carpenter
Ellen	age 38		
Elisabeth	age 14	b. Ontario	
Charles	age 12	b. Ontario	
Ellen	age 10	b. Ontario	
William J.	age 8	b. Ontario	
Edward	age 5	b. Ontario	
Margret	age 3	b. Ontario	
John	b. feb 21/2 months?		

**Charles Gregor:**

Charles married Jane Watson in Canada and then ended up in Illinois with the rest of the Stuart family. He first taught school in Canada and saved his money to attend Rush Medical College in Chicago. He attended John Hopkins for post graduate work. He practiced medicine in Alexis, Mercer, Illinois. The 1895 17th Triennial Catalog of the Rush Medical College lists the three Stuart doctors; their graduation numbers and the year of graduation:

Farquhar, #1942, 1876/1877, George, #2069, 1877/1878

Charles, # 2202, 1878/1879 with a footnote, "degree received before graduating".

1880 Census North Henderson, Mercer, Illinois:

Charles G. Stuart	age 40	Scotland Physician
Jane L.	age 30	Canada
William	age 10	Canada
Dora	age 9	Canada
Greagor	1 month	Illinois

1900 Suez Township, Mercer, Illinois:

Jane L. Stuart	age 50	b. May 1850	3 children born 3 alive
William	age 30	b. Mar 1870	Single b. Illinois
Gregor	age 20	b. Jan 1880	

He died a young man, leaving young children at home. His wife, Jane was still living with her two sons in the 1910 Census. William is listed as a painter. In 1920 she was still living in Suez but with only the son Gregor who is 40 and single, with no occupation, and the name is spelt Stewart. William was dead by then. In 1930 they are living in Alexis, Suez township, Mercer County, Illinois. There are no living descendants of this family.

**William:**

Huron County Atlas of 1879:

W. Stewart, Nativity Canada, Business Farmer; Saw Mill  
year settled 1870, Concession and lot V, 13 lot size 48.5, Dungannon Wawanosh West



Tombstone of Charles

It appears that he was in the sawmill business with his brother Alexander. I can't find him in 1881 Census. From Charles Stuart, son of Alexander, family letter:

He (William) was a brilliant mathematician. In his later years was an accountant for three or four furniture factories in Wingham. He was highly respected man but he was for many years an alcoholic. He died at the age of 68 of apopleptic stroke. All of his children are deceased by 1964.

**Alexander:**

Alexander is one of the sons that stayed in Canada. From a letter written in 1964 by Charles Stuart, son of Alexander, we learn the following:

The Stuart House was built by my father about 1895. It is 6 miles south of Lucknow and about 8 miles from Lake Huron. It's a nice old home. My boyhood years were spent there. My father died near that house of a heart attack in 1915 and my mother died in that house 20 years later, aged 82. Brother Joe, he still lived in Lucknow Bruce Ontario in 1964. not in good health. He was a World War I veteran having served in France 1916-1918 in the Queens own Cameron Highlanders, 434rd Battalion, a Winnipeg Battalion. Brother George's health is not too good any more. He sold the place three years ago and now lives in Lucknow. Sister Anna died in Wingham Hospital, of cancer. Gregor died in 1954 at auburn, Alabama of a heart attach and is buried there. Gregor married in Washington DC. From 1942 to the close of the war was Chief of the Products Assignment Section of the War Production Board in the Pentagon. A very important job as he was in full charge of all critical materials and their assignment. Prior to 1942 he was the chief industrial engineer for the Montgomery Ward Co. in Chicago. I am now 88 years old and am far from the powerful athlete I was in my youth, but am thankful to still be able to look after myself. I have been retired since 1952. I had been in my later years an accountant in the treasury Dept of the Sask. Gov't. Of late years any activities I have indulged in are mostly Masonic. I am a Thirty-Second Degree Scottish Rite Mason. It helps to keep my mind occupied. I have one son George and one daughter Jean. George is a veteran of the Second World War, artillery, and served in Montgomery's 5th Army in Italy. He is now postmaster at Norquay, a small town about 200 miles NE of here. George has two sons, Douglas, and Ronald. Doug is the biggest Stuart, at just over 210 pounds. He is a Flight LT, in the Air Force and is stationed at Chicoutimit, Quebec. Ronald also in the Air Force stationed at Comox, Vancouver Island. Daughter Jean has three daughters. She is Mrs. Frank Bamford and lives near Moosomin about 150 miles east of here. They farm quite a large farm.

Another family letter written by Stuart Guthrie:

Uncle Alex attended my father's funeral in Aledo in 1893. He was a fine, kindly man with a sandy mustache who looked strikingly like Robert Guthrie, my father.

Huron County Atlas of 1879:

A. Nativity Canada Business Farmer; Saw Mill Year Settled  
1870 Post office Dungannon, Twp Wawanosh West  
Concession VII 20 lot size 100 Huron Wawanosh West  
Farmer; Saw Mill Canada

1881 census Wawanosh, West Huron North, Ontario:

Alexander Stewart	age 36	b. Scotland Presb Farmer
Elizabeth	age 27	b. Ontario
Charles	age 5	b. Ontario
Joseph	age 1	b. Ontario

Evidently Alexander moved his family after this census to Lucknow, a village located in Bruce County, Ontario, Canada. It was incorporated in the Township of Huron-Kinloss.



Charles Stuart, Writer of the Family Letters

Alexander's Family:  
 Back row; George, Joe,  
 Gregor and Charles  
 Front row: Mae, Anna  
 and Mary (Greg's wife)



**Farquhar:**

Stuart family history says that he received his name, Farquhar, because of his mother's affiliation with the Farquarson family which had a big estate on the north side of the river Dee. He married Elizabeth Guthrie, in Illinois. Elizabeth was sister to Farquhar's sister Isabella's husband. He attended Rush Medical College in Chicago where his brother Charles had also attended. He must have returned to Canada for a while as their daughter Mary was born in Canada. Farquhar was listed in the Reynolds Rock Island County Directory of 1886, as a druggist and physician.

Letter written by Stuart Guthrie son of Isabella Stuart:

Farquhar developed a very successful practice at Reynolds. His wife Elizabeth ran the town drug store and kept the books, etc. Hired help looked after their two daughters. Their first born, Jean died of diphtheria when about 5. Eventually they decided to move to Evanston, a suburb of Chicago. I think the move was influenced by a desire to get better schooling for their daughters Marie and Anne. They bought a house in Evanston and the Doctor started practice, but they had not been there very long, maybe 3 or 4 years, before Uncle Farquhar was killed in a grade crossing accident. He was driving his horse and buggy. There was a flagman at the railroad crossing. Witnesses differed as to whether the flagman waved for the Doctor to come on or whether he wanted the Doctor to stop. Anyhow his buggy was crushed and he was killed. That must have been around 1890 to 1895. I don't suppose that Uncle Farquhar left very much of an estate to his widow. She was a good business woman and managed to raise and educate her daughters. Her daughter Marie married a Methodist minister and they went to Japan as missionaries. Their only child was Mary Coffeen. That husband died and Marie married Edwin Wheeler. They had a small citrus ranch at San Dimas, California. Farquhar wife sold out her property and moved to California where she established a real estate business and lived to a rip old age.

1880 Edginton, Rock Island, Illinois Census:

Farquhar	age 35	b. Scotland	Physician
Elizabeth	age 29	b. Canada	
Mary E.	age 5	b. Canada	
Anna	age 2	b. Illinois	

1900 Census Evanston Ward 6, Cook, Illinois:

Elizabeth Stuart	Jan 1851	age 49	widow	Had 4 children with two living b. Canada immigrated 1870. Occupation Life Ins.
Anna	Feb 1878	age 22		b. Illinois

1910 Census Evanston Ward 7, Cook, Illinois:

Olin H. Basquin	age 41	second marriage	married 1 yr	no children	Professor
Anns S.	age 32	first marriage			
Harold G.	age 10				
Maurice H.	age 7				
Elizabeth Stuart mother in law	age 59		wd		immigrated 1864

**Isabella:**

Marriage Record for Isabella Stuart:

Vol 7 pg 40 (Huron Co): Robert GUTHRIE, 26, farmer, Scotland, Muncie Co.- Illinois, s/o Andrew GUTHRIE & Swan THOMPSON, married Isabella STUART, 22, Scotland, W.Wawanosh, d/o Charles STUART & Jane MACKINTOSH, witnesses were Alex STUART & Jessie CAMERON, both of W. Wawanosh, 1 March 1870 at W.Wawanosh

1880 Census Mercer Illinois:

Guthrie Robert	age 35	b. Scotland	farmer
Isabella	age 33	b. Scotland	
Lucy A.	age 6	b. Illinois	
Andrew	age 2	b. Illinois	

1900 Census Aledo, Mercer, Illinois:

Guthrie Isabella	Dec 1847	Scotland had 7 children only 4 living widow
Wallace	Feb 1877	b. Illinois Grocer clerk
Stuart	Feb 1880	b. Illinois
Ruth	July 1885	b. Illinois
Stuart George Nephew	Jul 1885	b. Illinois

1920 Census Duncan Mercer Illinois

Guthrie Isabella	age 72	immigrated 1869	b. Scotland general farming
Guthrie Wallace A.	age 41	b. Illinois	

Her son, Stuart Guthrie, was living in Brooklyn, New York in 1910. He was a lawyer and was still single.

**George M. (McIntosh):**

George attended the same medical college that his brothers, Charles and Farquhar. He worked in the states Nebraska and then Washington.

I have a copy of the life story written by his daughter Jessie. I have included some excerpts from this history that sheds a little light on George's life:

At the age of 2 years approximately my parents moved to Ellensburg, Washington where my father practiced medicine for a short time.

My father had a house built on the outskirts of town. He had his office there and mamma helped with the women patients. The Indians were numerous around there. My father was the physician for the Northern Pacific (railroad), I believe it was, and there was a lot of dynamiting going on and many were injured. Papa built a small hospital for his patients and had a nurse called Jim Agnew and a Chinese to clean up. One day Jim and the Chinaman had an awful fight and I remember seeing a lot of blood on the floor.

I neglected to say I had a brother Alec (or Alex), born in South Bend, who was 14 months younger than I but died before we went west. I think his birthday was May 7<sup>th</sup>.

When I was four or five years old we got a petition from people in North Henderson, Illinois saying they would employ my father as their physician if he would return. They remembered my father from the time he had taken Uncle Charlie's practice. We bought a home in North Henderson and were very happy there. In 1900 I was living with my aunt Lovie in Alexis, Illinois. My mother had lost her mind on her way to see her brother Will in Rock Island, Illinois. Papa and I went up there and there was a court hearing and she was confined to a hospital near Moline. After I was married I went down to see mamma once and she knew me, but not for long. Later in 1904 she died, and I went back to Rock Island to the funeral.

South Bend, Cass County, Nebraska 1880 census:

Geo Stuart	age 29	b. Scotland	Physician
Margaret	age 29	b. Scotland	



Dr. George M. Stuart  
1851-1918

1887 Washington Territorial Census:

Stuart, M. M.	age 29	female
Geo.	age 36	male
Maggie	age 6	female
George	age 3	male

Physician

born in Canada  
born in Scotland  
born in Nebraska  
born in Washington  
Territory

George married Minnie Ball in Nebraska in 1906.



There are many descendants of these Scottish Stuarts scattered throughout the United States, someday maybe we will meet to share our Scottish heritage.

Max is great grandson of George.



Mac Stuart Family: Left to Right  
Kent, Tracy, Ryan, Mac, Janet, Jennifer



## Chapter 17

### Father Lachlan McIntosh

#### Son of Robert McIntosh, Uncle to Our Laughlin McIntosh

Among the priests who labored on the Scotland mission during the whole or part of the period between 1782 and 1846, was Father Lachlan McIntosh, called 'Apostle of Glengairn'. It was during this time that the Catholic emancipation was obtained. Not only was he a priest well known in the history of Braemar, but he was also our Lachlan McIntosh's uncle. I am assuming that he performed the marriage of Lachlan/Laughlin and Margaret. We are very fortunate to have the following accounts of his life. We are also fortunate that they tell us a little bit about life in Braemar.

Father McIntosh served his years as a priest in an area called Glengairn. A vast, unwelcoming wilderness broken by endless hills and little known glens. In 1696 there was said to be 269 adults living in Glengairn. The area was full of small farms and hamlets. It was the area where some of the McKenzies lived after giving up Dalmore, and was also the birth place of our Lachlan. It is accessed by an old military road out of Crathie.

The priest lived in a predominately Catholic hamlet, called Ardoch ( high field). This higher area was known to be of the 'old faith'. It had about fourteen houses and it was a muddy place (and still is). "The houses were stragglin' back and 'fore as if they had fan'an oot o' the air", said one resident. There was steep land behind the houses. They had a school there but was "just a reeky hole". A little burn (creek) came down between the houses and every house had a tiny dam, an outlet spout and a bucket underneath. It was a place for gossip and friendship.

The only way to access Ardoch today is over a footbridge over the river Gairn and then a walk up the hills. I hiked over the hills looking for some sign of the priest's home, which was said to have a porch and a yard in front. But the area is desolate and vacant of life now. No houses stand except for the one that was the house of Ardoch where the Laird lived. All that is left of the village are the rock walls of the houses and the rock fences that separate the fields.



Behind the House of Ardoch



Ruins of Ardoch



Clashinruich Catholic Church



Ruins of the Clashinruich Church

A path leads up to Clashinruich (hollow in the heather) where there remains only a pile of stones, remnants of the Roman Catholic Chapel build by Father McIntosh. The altar was a rough table and the

roof was open to the beams. There were a few kneeling boards but most folk knelt on the clay floor. Father McIntosh originally lived near this chapel on land owned by Invercald on which he was a subtenant before he moved to Ardoch.

Later he built a new chapel at Candacraig, more conveniently located for many of his congregation. The old chapel was then used as a sheep fold by the MacKenzies. Candacraig is on the main road into Ballater.

Father McIntosh would walk over these hills everyday visiting the people and would walk to the chapel on Mass days and over the hills into Corgarff at least once a month. Corgarff is a distance of nine miles as the crow flies and the chapel was far enough away that I never reached it. People only traveled when necessary, the roads were just tracks and everyone walked or used a pony.

It was so isolated it was an ideal place for illicit whiskey.

Distilling and smuggling were accepted as the norm.

Even though Father McIntosh was well versed in medicines and was the local doctor for the area, he was unable to do anything for the severe headaches he suffered with as mentioned in his letters.

Catholic Directory of 1847:

The Rev. Lachlan McIntosh. Born in Braemar on the 4 June 1754. He was admitted to the Seminary of Scalán on the 18<sup>th</sup> July 1770 and in November of the same year, sent to the Scottish College at Valladolid (Spain.) He there completed his studies, was ordained Priest at Segovia, by the Bishop of that city, in February 1782. He immediately after returned to Scotland and took charge, on the 15<sup>th</sup> of August of that year, of the united missions of Glengairn, Corgarff and Balmoral, in which charge he continued till within a few months of his death, which took place in Glengairn, on the 9<sup>th</sup> March 1846. He is interred in the church yard near the mouth of the river Gairn.

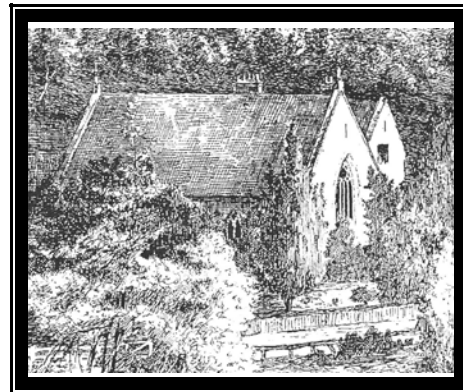
Another story written about Father Lachlan appeared in the book, *Catholic Highlands of Scotland*:

Rev. Lachlan Mackintosh-the Apostle of Glengairn- who here spent no less than sixty-four years. This remarkable priest was born in Braemar in 1753. He was admitted to the seminary of Scalán 18 July 1770, and in the November of that year he was sent to the Scots College, Valladolid. He there completed his studies and was ordained priest at Segovia by the bishop of that city in February 1782.

One incident of note distinguished his scholastic career. He was at college when the Duke of Wellington passed through Valladolid and slept a night at Boecillo, the country house of the college. The Duke offered a commission to any of the students if they would join the British Army. This temptation proved too strong for young Lachlan who changed the college uniform for that of His Majesty George III. Not long after, however, he was attacked by fever, and as he laid at death door.

Friar Briody of Scalán, preached about one Braemar born Scalán student who continued his studies at the Scots College in Valladolid Spain, our Father Lachlan McIntosh:

A lottery win [could this be something to do with the British army] in 1778 prompted Lachlan to leave College for Corunna, ignoring a call by Geddes to return. Next year he became seriously ill in the Canary Islands and twice nearly died. In 1781 he sailed to Lisbon and walked to the Spanish border, where he had just enough money to reach Valladolid by coach. The Prodigal Son arrived barefoot, rang the bell and waited on his knees for the new rector Alexander Cameron, who accepted him back. Lachlan McIntosh was ordained in 1782, and returned to the Highlands of Aberdeenshire, where he used his all enveloping black manto (part of the college uniform) with a silver clasp for protection against the Scottish weather. He traveled between his Glengairn base and Corgarff on Donside on a 'sheltie' or pony. At the age of 75 Lachlan asked his bishop for a less onerous mission, but was still in charge of Glengairn. When he died in 1846. He had seen Scalán give way to Authorities and then the opening of Blairs College in the year of Catholic Emancipation. Thanks to Bishop Conti's timely intervention, some years ago, the gravestone of Lachlan McIntosh can still be visited at Foot of Gairn.



St. Mary at Candacraig



View of Valladolid College



A Group of Priest at Valladolid Spain. Unnamed

I am inclined to believe the story of Lachlan leaving the seminary to join the British Army rather than by some lottery. First because of the battles between the French and the English. Second, Counna, called La Counna is in North Western Spain. Third, because of the following letter he wrote:

Dec 19 1778

I pray God may grant me patience in my misfortunes, which are extreme. I got yours of the 24<sup>th</sup> of Nov in which you seem inclind that I return to the state I forsaken. I am an unhappy man, who left it if I again engage I fear it but that is not much I fear if I do not follow it. I feel a struggle to consent, my heart startles at the proposal; but nature often stands contrary to our obligations. I acted in it in a manner most unsuitable to its duties, which seems to be the only well grounded motive of fear. My conduct since bore a manifest difference and I appear not to myself the man I then was. I say nothing here but what is most true and your are the best judge how far this ought to influence my present determinations. Going immediately for Scotland particularly excites my apprehensions. I think some time in a college were much more suitable to my condition. I am here reduced to extreme pain by my unhappy situation for any part of Britain there is not the least appearance of an opportunity, thou' you should determine that, I make for Scotland. I enquired in Fenrol and was told that I might be a twelve month waiting an occasion here and the worse is that the snow in the moutains render it almost impracticable to go else where with no better prospect. But as I said before I must follow your determinations, tho I would rather do anything then stay longer here. Direct to me under cover to O. Reily for the future. I beg the favour of your worthy prayers and remain with unfergard esteem your most affectionate and humble servant. [He then attaches a P.S. that says that Macdonald and Barely were arrested in Burdeauve? And about a Havanna packet that was boarded by the Bristish. That sound to me like he was involved in some kind of war.]

In *Notes on Glengairn, Catholic Glengairn- Early Nineteenth Century*. By Rev Mark Dilworth, transcribed from manuscript of Fr. Meany. These notes refers to Rev Lachlan McIntosh, he lived there 64 years, from witnesses who knew him. Only this meager written record of him exists. It was sent to an old catholic directory by one of his successors. The notes were written down in 1892.

*favour of y our worthy prayers  
and reme mber with unfergard  
esteem y our most affectionate  
and humble servant, W. Lachlan M. McIntosh  
Counna 19 Dec  
1778*

*Dr Sir*

*Lachlan McIntosh*

*1778  
W. Lachlan McIntosh*

*1892  
Mark Dilworth*

*Dr. Macdonald and Barely  
were arrested in Burdeauve  
before the French things  
will should be known re-  
garding them. The Havanna  
packet which entered  
on Thursday was insulted  
by the English vessels,  
the crews of which boarded  
it and would have the  
Spaniards pulled down in their  
flag, but they preferred  
they would rather die than  
be so treated.*

The following is written in original language and spelling:

He was born in Braemar ( which is only a few miles from Glengairn) in 1753, ordained in Valladoid in 1782 and spent all his priestly life in Glengairn, dying in 1846 at the age of 93. He built the chapel of 1785 and the Corgaff chapel.

Narrative of Mrs McKenzie (Michie of Ardoch):

When I was 5 or 6 years of age I went to Ardoch [estate or farm] to be Fr. Lachlan's servant. He came and took me by the hand and asked me to live at his house and herd his 2 cows. At that time-about 1830, Ardoch was quite a Catholic hamlet. It contained fourteen fire houses, [with chimney and fireplace] There was a shop kept by Chas. Calder, which was what we call now a days the shop' Calder drove merchandise between Blairgowrie and Ardoch, and over his shop door he displayed a sign board from which I took almost my first reading lesson. He was 'licensed to retail tobacco and snuff' There were in the village two weavers, Wm. Ritchie and James Cattenach, who did a thriving business. Wm. Ritchie was 'clerk' at the altar. When quite an old man he still did all that a sacritan is accustomed to do in a Catholic church. He was stalwart, a fine-featurered ,dark-eyed man and whom he accompanied Mr. McIntosh round the church. He looked a far more imposing figure than the old priest. His demeanor was always most modest and respectful. Every Friday morning, Father McIntosh might be seen walking from Clashenreich to Ardoch with old William, his acolyte, to say Mass. Wm Ritchie figure remains in my mind as a saint of the olden days. He was hard working and industrious and always happy and respected. He left Glengairn and went and lived at Arbroath, and there he became known as the model of a good Catholic and exterior betokened his faith. He died at Arbroath and his body was brought for burial to the old churchyard of Tullich. Fr. McIntosh wasn't a tall man; he was white-haired and bent when I first knew him. While preaching he had a habit of looking solemn around the congregation, and if he observed any of the younger people, all giddy, he summoned them at once to the altar rails and there questioned them. He spoke very simply and plainly, sometimes in Gaelic and sometimes in English. His voice was weak and his manner quiet. Unless he was roused by any occurrence which displeased him. Now and then during a sermon he would break off from his subject and rebuke a little disorder which might enter his mind-something that he had noticed during the rounds of the week-and scold very severely, never returning that day to his unfinished sermon.

His life was very homely. He rose early, and said Mass regularly every Friday. People from a distance were always sure of Mass on Friday. Every day the old man kept moving about amongst his people. His only outdoor recreation was angling. Children knew his ways and would steal from him to the Gairn, when they were always rewarded by a gift of the take of trout. They used to help the old gentleman to disentangle his hooks which frequently got caught in the birch and alder trees that overhang the water. Many a time too he carried 'black sugar' ( licorice) with him and we bairns knew this habit and expected some of the sweetstuff, which we guessed was meant for us. He generally wore a Spanish clock of dark material. It was fastened at the neck by a silver clasp. When walking he always used a well-mounted stick with a long tassel hanging from the head. He took a keen interest in his farm and often carried, under the folds of his wide cloak, pieces of oat-cake and tit-bits for the horses that did the work of his croft. Fr. Lachlan had a grey mare which was mettlesome and very strong. His niece did the work of the farm in great part; she harrowed and went to the hill (worked at the peats) His dinner was just potatoes taken in their skins over the fireside and is supper brochan ( a kind of oatmeal gruel) and potatoes, which the neighbours often shared round his hearth.

He heard confessions on Saturday evenings and the vigil of feast; only the people from a distance were admitted of a morning. In stormy weather he heard confessions and said Mass in his house. The people crowded the kitchen and lobby and pressed close around the outer walls of the house. Often in his latter days when he preached from his room, many of us could neither hear nor see him. Even on such occasions a box was carried round amongst the people for the usual collection.

Fr. McIntosh always announced from the altar the day for casting his peats. The people on the appointed day all went to the mass and dinner was sent to the hill by the housewives of the Glen. The dinner of the peat-casting day was a sumptuous one; chickens were cooked and abundance of milk sent to the hill. In the evening there was a public supper and pails of milk were brought from every homestead. After supper a ball took place in the barn. The old priest used to look quietly on and though the people revered him, they were under no false

restraint in his presence. There might have been a 'drappie' smuggled whisky. Jas. McKenzie was piper at the ball and on several occasions the best dancer amongst the lads was Jas. McIntosh now a Canon in the diocese of Glasgow. [Born in Glengairn 1831, ordained 1856, made Canon about 1886, died Airdrie 1893.] This lad's mother seemed to have a presentiment of her son's future; for she remarked, when once her boy returned by coach from Arisaig, where he had been on a visit to his uncle F. Wm McIntosh [Born in 1794 in Glenmuick near Glengairn.] He was endowed with exceptional physical strength and led an adventurous life before deciding to become a priest. He was ordained in 1831, went to Arisaig 1837, and died there 1877. He collaborated with Fr. Colin Grant, in the editing of the Gaelic New Testament.): "The folks are the coach kent find that my Jimmie was nae common laddie." Mary of Tomnavey was the best dancer amongst the young women. All the priest's peats were cast in one day; two barrows were kept going by one spade. Fr Lachlan gave notice when his peats were dry and all the people set to work once more and took them home and housed them for him. Besides this, the congregation did a great part of the farm work; one person came one day and another day. A yoking [a half a day's work with cart and horse] from everyone finished the work.

When crossing the Glascltoile to or from Corgarff, Fr. McIntosh used to say the Rosary and the people followed making the responses. The tail of the procession, made up generally of the younger folks, sometimes gave way to distractions in the course of the long walk and the Rosary became for them a 'gey roch' [very rough] Rosary, while the more serious people prayed devoutly with the old priest.

The life of the congregation was very austere. An uncle of mine used to fast very rigorously and led the Life of a hermit—leaving his dwelling only to do a neighbourly turn for someone or to go to church. He was found dying in his lonely room laid upon the boards with a stone for his pillow. Several of the congregation had the habit of fasting every Sunday till after Mass, out of respect for the Holy Sacrifice. My grandmother was Fr. Lachlan's housekeeper.

Narrative of Mary of the Mullach (Mrs. McKenzie of Glass) in original language and spelling:

Mr McIntosh was a stoot, brodshouldered gentleman of middle size. There never was a priest among us with whom I used sic freedom. One day, ill bred that I was, when he coaxed me to take a snuff, I said (more shame to me) 'Fuich' and I was chidden as I deserved to be. "You edna have said more to a dog." Another day Mr. McIntosh cam to the hoose and I told him that I was very anxious to have a straw bonnet-of Tuscan straw-which cost 10/ in the toon o' Aberdeen, the good priest pleaded sae weel wi my father, that I got ma bonnet the neist time he went to the ceety. Mr. McIntosh was a grand peace-maker; even amongst Protestants he often quieted family strife.

I don't mind much o' his discourse, except that whiles (at times) he gave great scoldings and then he seemed to me an orator. Once in Lent or Advent a marriage took place in some Protestant famiy in Corgarff and Mr. McIntosh forbade his people to be present a the festivities. They disobeyed him and he gave them up their fut (hauled them over the coals) in such a manner that 18 Catholics left the church for good! The altar of the old chapel at Clashenreich was just a rough table. The roof of the chapel was open and showed rude beams. Fr. Mann (He succeeded Fr. McIntosh in Glengairn. His obituary in the Catholic Directory states that he put a new roof on the church.) Had the chapel lathed. Some of the fowk had kneeling boards; but the maist o' them prayed kneeling on the clay floor. The Tomnavey people were often rebuked in public. One Sunday there was only one man from that homestead and Mr. McIntosh, when going round at the Asperges, flourished the holy water in his face and exclaimed; "You the only one from Tomnavey!" Once the Tomnavey folks came to Mass in their everyday clothes, and the old priest, to humble them, called them all to the altar at Catechism time. They were ashamed and crestfallen. The old gentleman had no other object than to motify them. He asked them out loud; "are you ashamed to learn your Xtian doctrine?" "No, sir." Well, go away and sit down, then. One day Mr. McIntosh called to the altar rails Lachlan McIntosh, am an nearly 60, very much esteemed. When John Coult, Tomnavey's father and mither married, on the Kirking Sunday (the bride and groom attended by their office-bearers, as also the lads and lasses of the village, walk to the kirk, seat themselves in a body and after service, the parishioners rank up in the kirk-yard to see them pass." Mary (Mullach, the narrator) herself and another grown-up woman were summoned to the altar. To say the truth I sasna pleased, for the Protestants declared that we were sessioned for ill behaviour at the marriage.

On Corgarff days a vast o' pranks played. Wakes were common in Mr. McIntosh's time. We used to sit up all night as long as the corp was kept and drink. There was whiles gey tricks. I mind once a bucket of water wi' train oil in it was genven instead o' whisky. When a body came to die, the cats were put out and locked up, because it's an auld fret (superstition), they were ill for going to the bed where the corp lay. All the provisions I' the hoose were putten oot as if infected. Ghosts were often seen in my young days. Something not belonging to this world was met at the ford of the tree in the Glack o' Morven. Old John Reid twice encountered it, but would never reveal what he had seen. Dead candles (lights seen in a church yard, supposed to foretell death.) Were many a time to be seen; they wad flash frae the spot where the death was to occur to the churchyard; not many were privileged to see the flickering light as it passed.

Notes of a talk with Mrs. McKenzie, of Laggan (part of the Notes of Glengairn:)

Mr. McIntosh was a stoot, good-looking well-made man; nothing would daunt him. He spoke very well when he scolded, otherwise he droned away. One day he called John McGregor down from the choir and bade him kneel and own his fault. Once when the chapel door was open he shouted out, "Shut the door; are ye feared the auld chiel [old fellow, old Nick!] Will tak' ye?"

Mrs Colin McKenzie-Widow Colin was married by him. He gave a long lecture on Baptism and assured the married couple that they would be blessed with family. The people went one holiday to a marriage and on the following Sunday were ordered to come to the altar rails. One of the marriage company had attended Mass, but left before it was over.

The old sacristan Ritchie carried a lantern to light the candles at the altar. On Candlemas day the people all brought to chapel candles dipped by themselves in sheep's tallow. Each house had a mould. Four or five wicks were suspended from a stick and immersed in tallow. Mr. Lachlan went nearly every week to Morven, when he always wore a bog red napkeen. (Cavat) At that time there were fourteen or fifteen fire hooses [houses with fire places] in Morven; only two of them belonged to fowk who were na chapel fowk. [catholics] Fr. McIntosh wanted to go to Braemar and settle there as resident priest; but the people wadna have him; some o' congregation didn't like him. He was a native o' Braemar. "They wadna tak' him living, they'll not get him dead." The funeral o' Mr. McIntosh was a find day in Spring. The following day a great storm cam' on; corn sown was many weeks withoot being harrowed under the snaw [snow]. There was no hearse, but the country was full o' men. There was a great gathering at his funeral, the people carried him to the grave; one man went forward crying on other four. [ He went in front and it was his duty to tell the next four men when it was their turn to carry the coffin.] The body had not been taken to the Chapel., but a beautiful sermon about him was preached there. The old man became very weak in mind some years before his death and was most unwilling to give up work. When Fr. Mann was sent here by Bishop Kyle to succeed Fr. McIntosh, the old gentleman wouldn't let him in. Mr. McIntosh mounted the pulpit and said: "I am Vicar General here." Fr. Mann listened meekly and after Mass told the people outside that they ought to make allowances for the weakness of old age. " Old age has wearied us long enough," said Miller Fraser o' of the Laggan. Mr. McIntosh was the best oot at telling old-fashioned stories. Every Sunday some o' the auld married folks had dinner wi' him. One day when Lewie's father and mother were at dinner wi' Mr. McIntosh, news cam' that a daughter o' their was lost in the hills. The people looked for wi' dogs, and after she had been oot three days and three nights she was found lying asleep near the hills o' Donside. The people joined hands and ranged over the hills. The child had eaten moss to keep her alive.

Four wethers were always killed at Martinmas and folks were kept in haggis as long as they lasted. There were as many as 20 gallons o' sowans [oatmeal, steeped and soured] in a large pot for the priet's moss-day. There were three holidays at Xmas. On those days the people never worked and it was great trouble to thresh corn for the three days when there were a lot o' nowt.

People were afraid not to go and celebrate the feast o' St Mungo at Foot o' Gairn, because if they didn't go, there was a saying that they wadna live till next year.

There is also record of one mass exodus (excuse the pun) from the priest's flock. "Once at Advent or Lent a marriage took place in some Protestant family in Corgarff and Mr. McIntosh the priest forbade his people to be present at the festivities. They disobeyed him and he gave them up their fut in such a manner that 18 Catholics left the church for good".

Typescript account of *The Braemar Mission*, by Mgr A.S. MacWilliam, held in the Scottish Catholic Archives:

This is a problem of no consequence, but the problem which faced this young priest on his first charge was only too real. "Mr. Cattanach is suspended", Lachlan McIntosh, wrote to Bishop Cameron on August 14, 1804, "and remains at Braemar. Mr. MacHardy is appointed for the congregation and those I serve in Deeside. The Bishop meant to place me in Braemar but Lord Fife had some pretended objection to me. I don't know where Mr. MacHardy will take up residence... Lord Fife has granted leave to him to abide with Mr. Cattanach in Arderg, but as soon as the Bishop went off he recalled his word."

The Catholic Archives in Scotland has letters written by Lachlan during his lifetime and I had the opportunity to handle them and read them. I had hopes of reading letters written to family members but alas, they are all written to the Bishop and mainly contain information concerning his parish duties.

The following are some excerpts from these letters, all written to the Bishop:

Oct 2, 1781 I believe you never thought to hear from me in this place; much less to be informed that I was again a collegian here. A thing, which in the beginning, I never imagin'd and even despair'd of, when my mind began to take a better turn. In my last to you I intimated my desires of returning to my duty and would certainly have done so wearied of a work, where I found nothing but treachery and disappointments; but I must confess my resolution still weaver'd my thoughts were ungenerous, not was I as yet entirely free from my chains. Soon after that I had a very severe sickness, which continued three months and brought me to the last extremities. In the hopeless condition it reduced me too, I demanded confession but nothing could be understood from me for twenty three days, that I remained wholly by myself, in a manner speechless. A very straining accident befell me during this time which was about the beginnings of my distemper that touched me more than anything else what so ever. I got up raving and threw myself from my window, that was about three stories high, such as they are in these warm countries to the hard stoney beach, but received no further harm, than a slight wound in the knee, that was healed 'e'er I knew I had any such. After the fall I made towards the sea, but th's it was then about tow in the morning, rainy & cold providence was pleased that people there should observe me and carry me home. My intent, it seems, must have been, to plunge into the waters to quench the burnings I experienced with in me and infalibly had perished in them, if not thus providentially held back after being preserved contrary to all the powers of nature in the fall. Recovering at last and being informed of all had past of which I knew nothing at the time, it affected me prodigiously and made me determine, cost what it will, efficaciously to return to my duty. In effect after a general confession, since the time I began first as have in my vocation. I sailed for Lisbon, where I met your letters everyway discouraging to my purposes. I was not however to be daunted, but packing up my close on my back set off, without loss of time for this place. I wrote indeed to Mr. Cameron, but having little money and confident my presence in person would more influence him in my reception then any thing I could say in a letter, told him I would not wait his reply. I reached Spain much fatuqued and unable to proceed further as I was, hired a carriage for the College, pledging my sword & close for the charges, but had at my arrival of cash, what just answered the amount. Mr Cameron seeing me come could not reject me, but received me with open arms. I began immediately the studies of divinity with Angus, an able & very pious boy, and a companion in whom I have much satisfaction and pleasure. My own experience has now sufficiently proved to me that the work has nothing of that sweetness which I ignorantly & still foolishly annex'd to it. My earnest endeavor shall then be to repair past offences by aiming strenuously at time piety with punctuality and exactness in all the differant duties of my state. I ought not to flatter myself but sure 'tis that this is the ardent wish and eager desire of my heart.....

Oct 8 1782 Glengarne [Glengairn] everything out of order. The vestments are truly indecent.

I have neither vitheal, oil boxes or slate.

Dec 15, 1782 Clasindrich. I have no book of Epistles and Gospels. I go soon to Balmoral where they have palabras to learn it again. I cannot but laugh at the rehearsal of such wretchedness. But not to trouble you further with the miseries of the place. Where ever I am very happy.

July 8, 1783 Clasindrich. McKenzie, we have a rotten member of my congregation is a villian of first vamp, giddy and beheaded to the last degree.

8 Dec, 1783 Clasindrich. In this country which is generally poor they accustomed to send their

children to the south for service and entirely lose their religion. How far and by what method can we remedy this abuse. Bishop Geddes is to look after a cousin of mine one Charles Lamond who is sick in the infirmary of that place.

12 Jan 1784 I look upon the school we have here as the cause of much good, twenty or thirty students.

20 Feb 1784 I am not very well at present owing to some very sudden calls during this storm. I suspect also that I have the beginnings of the influenza which is common here at present.

30 May 1784 This season was very hard and has preached us all very sorely. The consequence is likely to be much bankruptcy and general immigration.

1784 Our meeting house here is in decaying condition and is besides too confined. I would therefore be desirous by summer to put a better in its place but money is scarce.

18 Nov 1785 I am pretty well in my health excepting my headaches which are much the same.

1786 [mentions his cousin James McDonald]

Jan 11, 1789 I had your favor by Donald McKenzie with your present of books. (This appears to be our Donald McKenzie)

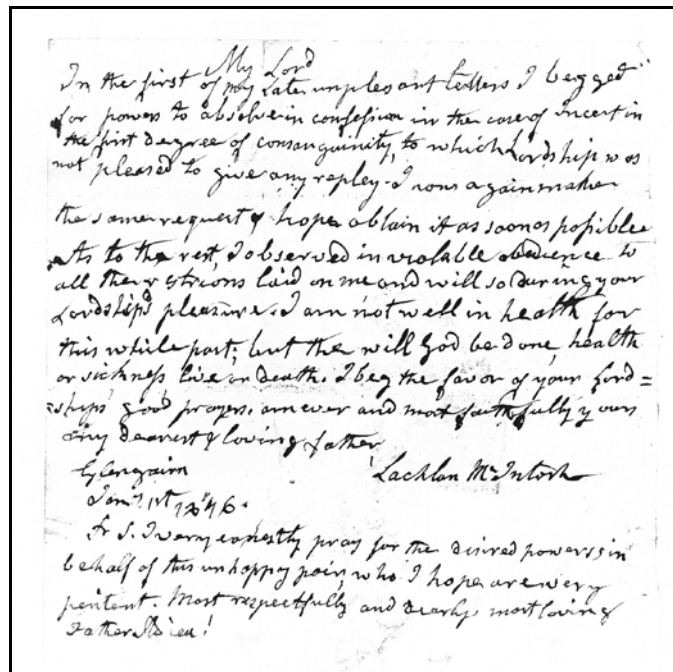
1790 [mentions his cousin John Lamont] Poor Janet has now married which has brought me much sorrow. My mother's family or her being here now would be very comfortable.

14 Aug 1804 The Bishop meant to place me in Bramar, but Lord Fife had some pretended objection to me.

Jan 1 1846 [his last letter before his death, now written with a shaky hand of age of 94]

My Lord In the first of my late unpleasant letters I begged for powers to absolve in confession in the case of incest in the first degree of consanguinity, to which Lordship was not pleased to give any reply. I now again make the same request & hope obtain it as soon as possible as to the rest, I observed in violable obedience to all their strions (?) laid on me and will so during your Lordship's pleasure. I am not well in health for this while part; but the will God be done, health or sickness live or death. I beg the favor of your Lordship good prayer, answer and most faithfully you're my dearest & loving father. Lachlan McIntosh

P.S. I very earnestly pray for the desired powers in behalf of this unhappy pain, who I hope are very penitent.



From the book, *Catholic Highlands of Scotland, Glengairn*:

Like many other, Father Lachlan was unaware when old age had fairly incapacitated him for work, and resented not a little that Father Lamont should endeavour to assist him. One day the Sunday Mass was at Corgarff, some nine miles across a steep hill, and Mr Lamont, then only home for a while from College, accompanied Father Lachlan. The aged priest rode his trusted 'sheltie', and urged his companion to take a turn on the beast and so rest himself. The latter, however, preferred to walk rather than trust his limbs to the ancient roadster. Arrived at the chapel they found that the congregation had not yet assembled and they must needs wait. Mr Lamont took the opportunity to make his confession: "And for your penance," said Father Lachlan, "you may ride back the whole way on my bit sheltie."



Hamilton, Ontario Spectator newspaper, 1846 Deaths:

McIntosh Died lately, age 94, the Rev Lacklan McIntosh, the oldest Catholic priest in Scotland. Deceased passed sixty-four years in the ministry of the Roman Catholic Church at Gairnside. (Hamilton is on the Lake Ontario side, Goderich on the Lake Huron side. Erin Township is between the two towns. Erin Township had a large Scottish population and for years, Gaelic was the universal language. [When Rev. McIntosh died in 1846 it would have been news for the Scots in the area.]



Father Lachlan McIntosh is buried at the Fit'Garin, the cemetery located at the old Crathie Church just off the main road into Ballater. You go down a road behind a farm house to find this cemetery. His stone has been restored and it is covered in a light blue finish. It is written in Latin. This is a transcription:

Pray for the soul of Lachlan McIntosh, Priest, who having faithfully discharged the duties of his pastoral office in the mission of Glengairn for about sixty four years, died worn out with age and infirmities on the 10<sup>th</sup> of March 1846 in the ninety third year of his age. May he rest in peace.



Tombstone before Restoration



Tombstone after Restoration

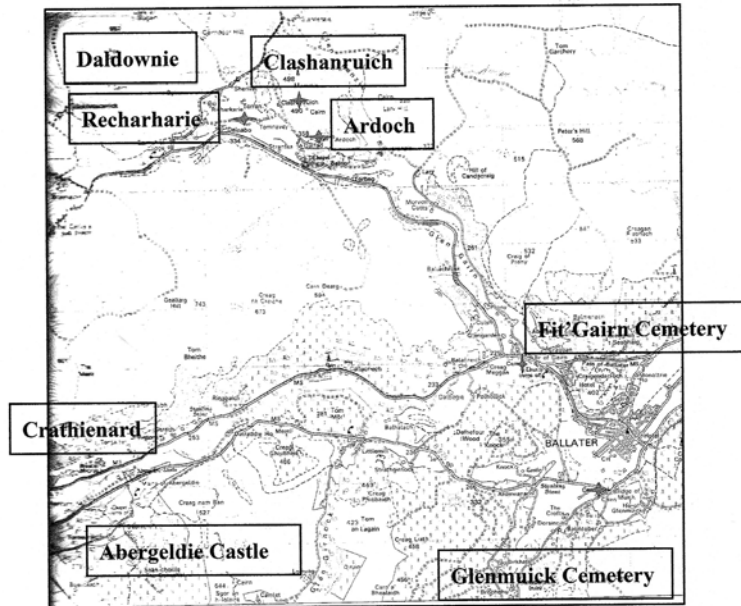
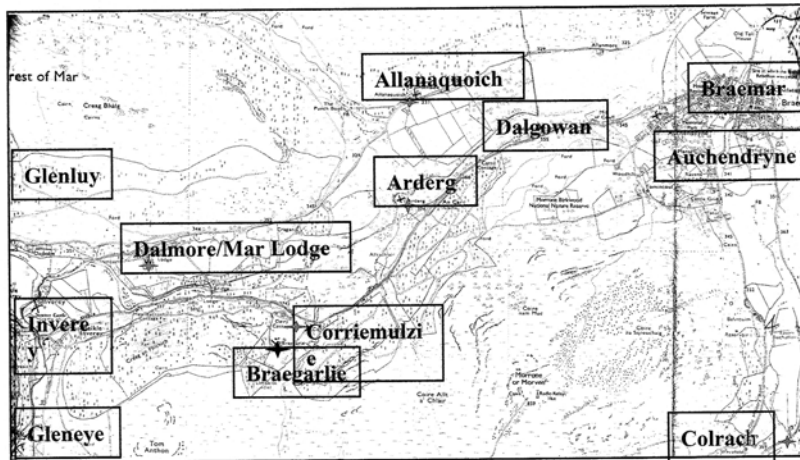
He was a devoted clergyman, who spent more than half a century in administering the consolations of religion to a flock thinly scattered over one of the wildest and most inaccessible districts of Scotland. Such an instance of devotedness to the sacred duties of his calling, for such a length of time, in circumstances of much poverty, labor, and fatigue, is seldom seen.

It would have been a joy to have known Father McIntosh!

# Maps of Farms of Braemar and Glengairn Parishes

## Chapter

### Maps of Farms of Braemar and Glengairn Parishes



## Chapter 18

### McIntosh of Braemar

Our branch of McIntosh of Braemar was a little easier than some of our other ancestors as I had a few clues. From records of Father Lachlan McIntosh, and from family information about my Lachlan having a brother that committed murder, (see the Chapter on James.) all led us to the right father for James McIntosh. It was exciting to have some proof for a change, even though I cannot find a birth for James. Most information came directly from the Catholic records of Braemar. Also it really helps with the Gaelic names listed in the Catholic records. It seems that our branch of McIntoshes were from the Doune branch, which has made it a little easier to pick out our ancestors. Also this branch seems to have been predominately Catholic. It is possible that this name later became Brown. There are no McIntoshes in the Catholic records between the years 1710 and 1714 including any who were godfathers.

There are no tombstones that exist for those early ancestors or any other records. They owned no land or had no titles so there are no sasines or heir records.

There were two branches of McIntosh families of different origins living in the Braemar area. The Tir-Igny (Tireny) McIntoshes had the lairdship of that name near Blair-Atholl. The story goes that they fled from a feud with the Cummings, to Braemar, and from them came one branch of the clan in Braemar.

The other families of the name claim descent from the Shaws of Badenoch. A Shaw was fleeing from a McPherson, an outcast and alone he came by to Braemar, assuming the name of McIntosh to avoid detection. Badenoch is in the Strathspey area northeast of Braemar. There is definitely room for more research. Interesting that the story I told of the Tor Castle of McIntosh in the chapter on the McIntosh Clan came from Strathspey area.

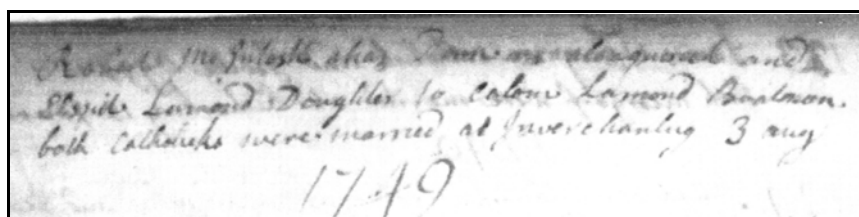
In the Catholic register, is our John alias Downn of Mikkel Allenaquoich, who is Protestant and his wife is Catholic. "The mother would not permit the child to be baptised by the minister and the father engaged before witnesses that if the child lived she would be educated in the Roman Catholic religion. On these terms I consented to baptise the child."

The baptismal record of Robert:

John McKintosh alias Doune, Glennay, a son Robert, bap. Glenluy. Godfather John McKenzie called Ian ichk Alastair m. Glennay. Godmother, Isabell Cutts md. Glenluy

The marriage record of Robert in a second Catholic register book in the Scotland National Archives:

Robert McIntosh alias Doun of Alanquouich and Elspit Lamond daughter of Calom Lamond Boatman both Catholic were married at Invercharlig 3 May 1749



Marriage Record of Robert McIntosh and Isabella McKenzie

His father John lived on one of the farms in Gleney. Which is in the Glen of Ey south of Inverey. Robert starts out in Glen Ey but later is living on the farm of Allanaquoich.

It takes its name from the big flat area where the Quoich river joins the Dee river. There were several tenant farms in Allanaquoich. This is a place west of Braemar on the opposite side of the Dee River from the road. It must have been a problem getting across the Dee. There was a ferry near that area, called the Allanaquoich boat. The John of 1670 was living in this area also. In fact the early McIntoshes in the Catholic record were all in Allanaquoich.



Allanaquoich

A story is told in *Legends of The Braes O' Mar* by John Grant:

Robert was attending a service at Glenshee Spital (south of Braemar). He was admiring the

height and width of the building, and the construction of the roof timbers, while his dog was engaged upon a juicy bone, when the schoolmaster, who that day did duty for the parson, entered with a large Bible. He no sooner entered than, with open palm, he came down a ringing blow on the brave volume, and cried out 'Behold'. He again thwack the big Bible, calling out at the top of his lungs: "Behold." M'Intosh's spirit was never so moved. He used to tell it after years. (Translated from Gaelic), "I though within me and without me, if there was ever other word more profound than "Behold."

A list of Polable persons 1696 within the Paroch of Kindrochet (Parish of Crathie and Braemar:)

Paul M'Intosch subtenant and wife	Ellenmorre
Elspet M'Intosh subtenant	Ellenmorre
John M'Intosh tennent	Bellach
James M'Intosh subtenant and wife	Killoch
John M'Intosh tennent and wife	Comesnakest
Donald M'Intosh and wife	Comesnakest
Donald M'Intosh subtenant and wife	Coremulie [Corriemulzie]
William M'Intosh tennent and wife	Earle of Marr
Allester M'Intosh subtenant and wife	Little Inverey
? M'Intosh and wife	Invercauld

I think the following are of the McIntosh family later called Downe or Dow.

Margaret Dow	Achighouse
Duncan Dow tennent and wife	Allanacoich
John Dow tennent and wife and his son in familia	Allanacoich
Duncan Dow elder subtenant and wife	Allanacoich
Alexander Dow subtenant and wife	Allanacoich
Duncan Dow and wife and son	Dellmoir [Dalmore]
Robert Dow wife and son in familia	Dellmoir
John Gow (Dow?)	Daldowney

There are no McIntosh names found in Glengarin and Glenmuick parishes in the poll tax of 1696.

A John McIntosch householder is found on the poor list of the kirk sessions records for the year 1724. Also in 1731 there is a Robert McIntosh a poor boy, papist. I wonder if this was our Robert. When he was 10 year he might have been an orphan. The name was not found in any previous poor lists.

Valuation Record for the County of Aberdeen for the years 1859-1860 (names of farms seem to be spelt different in every record):

Charles McIntosh	Lawsie
Angus McIntosh	Mains of Invery
John McIntosh	Little Invery
John McIntosh	Estate of Auchendryne
John Brown	Bush
James Brown	Crathienard
William Gruer	Tomanraw

Other McIntosh names are found in other records:

Entry in Kirk Session minutes (church record:)

13 Feb 1741 James MacIntosh, in Balinloan, hath in his custody a little brown mare, having her mane and tailed polled or cut, the cropt of the nearest lug cut off, two white spots made by the crook salddle on her comprised at 3/ sterling

John MacIntosh Tigh-na-gaoith, Glendee was a Catholic teacher and started a school in a cottage in Auchindryne from 1834-1838 when he drowned in the River Dee.

Alexander Macintosh, Lawsie, Crathie taught school in the school started in the new chapel of St. Andrew in 1839.

There were a lot of McIntoshes in the Braemar area of which I could claim no relationship. There needs to be extensive research done of the McIntosh names to see if they can be traced to our branch. But I personally think this is an impossible job with what little information is available to the average person.

## Chapter 19

### McIntosh Clan

There is no record as to how our family became known by the surname McIntosh. But for this record I am assuming that we came from the great clan 'MacKintosh.' Especially since we know our family came from the heart of the 'Highland Clan system,' and the fact that the name Lachlan was a common Highland Chief name and is also used in our family. (Highlands of Scotland are considered the northern portion of Scotland.)

The name McIntosh is derived from the Gaelic "mac an tiosich," or "son of the leader or chief." In the Highlands, son of, was denoted by the prefix 'Mac.' The 'Mac' could be prefixed to craft names as well as Christian names. Thus people would unofficially carry the 'Mac' name to mark their descent.

There are many spellings of this name, the most common being 'MacIntosh.' But in early history it was spelt, 'MacKintosh.' As time has gone on it has mostly shortened to 'McIntosh.'

The clan claims descent from the royal house of Duff, through Shaw, the second son of Duncan Macduff, Earl of Fife, of the royal house of Dalriada. Shaw McDuff, son of the third Earl of Fife, took the name of Mackintosh. He probably retained the coat of arms, the Lion Rampant of the Earls of Fife. As a reward for his services he was made keeper of the Royal Castle of Inverness. The early chiefs are said to have resided in Inverness Castle and it is the resting place of the Mackintosh chiefs. Shaw Mackintosh, the first Chief of the Clan, died in 1179.

Surviving records show the earliest recording of the name MacKintosh to be in Moray, part of modern day Grampian, where the clan had been established for many years. In 1155 this clan was a part of King Malcolm Ceanmore's army against the rebels in Moray. The 5th Chief of the Clan Mackintosh, Ferquhard, joined forces with King Alexander of Scotland at the Battle of Largs, where they defeated King Haakon of Norway, in 1263. Ferquhard's son, Angus, sixth chief of Mackintosh, married Eva, the only daughter of Gilpatric or Dougal Dall, Chief of Clan Chattan in Lochaber, in 1291. At the death of his father-in-law, Angus succeeded to the lands and chief ship of Clan Chattan, with the approval of the entire clan. He became the seventh Chief of Clan Chattan, the oldest tribe of the Gaelo-Pictish tribes.

Angus and his wife Eva resided in an old Clan Chattan of Tor Castle until about 1308 when they moved to Badenoch. From then on there continued a clan war with the Camerons who occupied this territory after Angus left the area. The Mackintoshes fought to retain this land. This feud lasting from generation to generation almost ruined both clans. Tor Castle fell into decay after Angus left it, the Camerons not having any use for it, but the first Lord of the Isles rebuilt the Mackintosh residence and made it his home until his death in 1440. It seems the Camerons and the Mackintoshes didn't disagree to this occupation because they both owed allegiance to the Lord of the Isles. The Camerons rebuilt the castle about 1530 and it remained the seat of the Cameron chiefs.



Torcastle Wall Still Standing



Torcastle Ruins Covered in Grass and Ferns

After the 1745 campaign Tor Castle was left unoccupied and it returned to ruin. It is located outside the town of Fort William across the river from a tiny village of Torlundy, perched on a cliff overlooking the River Lochy. It is well hidden and unknown to anyone except the locals. I visited the ruins of this castle which, somehow had a special meaning to me. There really is very little of it left as you can see from the pictures. It is so overgrown that it is impossible to locate its true boundaries. It stands on a small cliff overlook the small river Lochy. Its was possible to see how it offered some protection from other tribes. As I stood among the few standing walls in the quiet of the afternoon, I felt the history of my people, their struggles and their joys. I think I left a piece of my heart there, in that small piece of Scotland.

The titles of Clan Mackintosh and Clan Chattan remained co-joined until the death of Alfred, 29th Chief of Clan Chattan and 28th Chief of Mackintosh in 1938. The Clan Chattan is an organization unique in the history of the Scottish Highlands, a powerful grouping of individual clans that flourished from the 13<sup>th</sup> century and now has representatives in many countries around the world. His successor in the Chief ship of Clan Mackintosh was passed by tanistry (direction) to the younger son of his first cousin: Lachlan Mackintosh of Mackintosh. In 1942 the Lyon Court passed the leadership of Clan Chattan to Mackintosh of Torcastle. So the Clan Chattan, although still vested in a Mackintosh, is now with a different branch.

For over one hundred years the Clan had prospered and increased in power. They had successfully reduced their enemies. They had all this time enjoyed royal favor and were obtaining a leading place among the northern clans. Through the heyday of the clan system the Mackintosh land holdings were scattered between Petty on the Moray Firth near Inverness, Strathnairn, the valley of the upper Findhorn, Badenoch, and Lochaber (location of Tor Castle). After this time the clan suffered by internal dissensions. The 1500's was a time of great unrest among the clans and the Mackintosh clan lost a lot of their land and the castle of Inverness.

The name Lachlan, as chief of the McKintosh clan, first shows up in 1368 as the eighth Chief and was the head of the clan for nearly forty years. A Lachlan became the fourteenth Chief in 1515. He was known as Lachlan 'Beg' being of small stature, and he was said to be a very honest and wise gentleman, of a peace-loving and law-abiding character. He ruled his clan and followers with prudence and judgement and kept them to their duties. He was murdered by a son of his half-brother. Another Lachlan Chief died in 1606. During his lifetime he had witnessed the dethronement of Queen Mary and her imprisonment and execution, the Reformation of Scotland, and the Union of England and Scotland under one sovereign, events in which he and his clan had been more or less directly concerned. His lands were wasted in war, and he was heavily in debt and in the end helped to reduce the family estate. Lachlan, the seventeenth Chief was knighted in 1617 by the King. He was a very tall man and is described as having a sweet and benevolent temper. He was in great favor with the King who gave him a promise that he should be Earl of Orkney (it never happened.) Charles I gave Sir Lachlan a sword, which he took from his own side. This sword is preserved to this day as an heirloom at Moy, and is always carried on the coffin at the funerals of the Chiefs. He died suddenly at the age of 29.

The McKintoshes were part of the Jacobite rebellion in 1714. A ballad was written about this by James Hogg called "Jacobites Relics of Scotland." The first line goes as follows:

Mackintosh was a soldier brave \_\_\_\_.

Because of this Jacobite rebellion the English government took drastic measures to control the Highland Clans. They built forts and gave orders to remove all arms from the highlanders. The Chief of the clan at this time was put in prison and not released until 1716. After his release he devoted himself to improving his estates.

The Chief of the clan at this time was described as:

of middle stature, ruddy complexion, straight ad lively. Having had a liberal education, Lachlan was courteous and polite in his address, his easy and ready wit, his free and facetious conversation, rendered him a most agreeable companion, and his strict and untainted honor.

In the 1745 Jacobite uprising the clan joined the Earl of Mar to try and put Bonnie Prince Charles back on the English throne. It was called the battle of Culloden and the MacIntosh death losses were so great that it was said the clan was almost exterminated.

There is a story told of Lady Mackintosh, wife of Angus MacKintosh She was called 'Colonel Anne':

Charles Edward Stuart was entertained at Moy hall, in 1746, by Lady Anne Mackintosh, a Jacobite supporter. Her



Engraved Rock at Culloden Marking the Deaths of McIntoshes

husband, the clan chief, was fighting for the Government Army. Prince Charles escaped capture here, when Lord Loudon's government soldiers were swiftly sent from Inverness, to halt his progress. Lady Mackintosh, secretly informed about the planned capture, arranged for four of her men to hide by the roadside when the government troops approached. Setting off their pistols to fire one at a time, they were to shout for the clans of MacDonald and Cameron to advance, thus tricking the government army into thinking they had stumbled into the whole of the Jacobite Army. The trick worked, and Lord Loudon's troops speedily retreated. The event is known as 'The Rout of Moy'. She there after was known as Colonel Anne.

The MacKintosh Pipe Music is 'The Mackintosh's Lament', Cumha Mhic-an-toisich. This Lament is said to have been composed in the year 1526, on the death of Lachlan, the fourteenth laird of MacIntosh. The traditionary account is, that Lachlan MacKintosh possessed a black horse of great power and beauty, but which, it was predicted, would be the cause of it's master's death. He rode it towards the church on his marriage day; but as it proved singularly unmanageable, he drew his pistol and shot it dead. Another horse - a piebald - was at once brought to him. On the return the bride and her party went first, the bridegroom and his friends following; hence her lament that she was not present when the fatal catastrophe occurred. When passing the body of the black horse, the piebald shied so badly that MacKintosh was thrown to the ground, and killed on the spot. In a letter from the late Rev. Alexander MacGregor, of Inverness, to Mr. Alexander Carmichael, Gregorry, it is said: "Tradition also relates that the afflicted widow of the MacIntosh...not only composed the beautiful air of the Lament, but chanted it as she moved forward at the head of the bier at her husband's funeral, and marked the time by tapping with her fingers on the lid of the coffin. This, it is said, she continued to do for several miles, from the family castle at Dalcross to the burying-ground at Petty, and ceased not until she was torn away from the coffin, when it was about to be lowered into the grave."

Th' piebald horse laid thee low, Th' piebald horse laid thee low, Th' piebald horse laid thee low,  
Beside the fatal wall-breach. Maiden waesome sad am I, Whom scarce know they since the day  
When he fixed the marriage ring Then on my finger gaily. Oh, alas! I wasn't there, Oh, alas! I wasn't  
there, Oh, alas! I wasn't there, By thy right hand to take thee. Oh! I am filled with grief, Tear-drops  
streaming down my cheek, Mourning for my youthful chief, Who newly rode the piebald. Rider of  
th' bounding black, Bounding black, bounding black, Rider of th' bounding black, So mangled by  
the piebald. To the feast I'll not go, Nor where merriment fast flows; Since in waking of the spring,  
An arrow pierced me sorely. My young Hugh lowly laid, Lowly laid, lowly laid; My young Hugh  
lowly laid, In debris of the wall-breach. I am sad, sore-sad and wae, Since in dust they low thee laid;  
My farewell I pray thee take, To stones in Dun high standing.

My young Hugh lowly laid, Lowly laid, lowly laid; My young Hugh lowly laid, Alas! and I not near  
thee. Thou couldst dance with grace and glee When they sang sweet melody; The grass-blade scarce  
would bend down be, By thy quick tread so lightly. Oh! my love, lowly laid, Oh! my love, lowly  
laid, Oh! my love, lowly laid, Beside the fatal wall-breach!

The Castle of Moy is the ancient residence of Mackintosh, the chief of the Clan Chattan. It is situated among the mountains of Inverness-shire, It stands in the hollow of a mountain, on the edge of a small gloomy lake, called Loch Moy, surrounded by a black wood of Scotch fir, which extends round the lake. The original MacIntosh Castle lies in ruins on A small rocky island. It is an 11th century royal stone enclosure fortress but only a resorted well and part of the curtain wall remains and the dungeon in which prisoners were confined, by the former Chiefs of Moy. "On yonder rock their prison stood, Deep in the dungeon's vault beneath, The pavement still wet with the rising flood, And heavy, and dank, is the fog they breathe."

Loch Moy is the present seat of the McIntosh Chief call Moy Hall, a dramatic 19th century neo-Norman castle, located at the north end of Loch Moy. It has been a seat of the Mackintosh Chiefs since the 14th century and their principal place of residence since the early 18th century Moy Hall is not opened for visitors but is still occupied by Lady McIntosh, her husband having died.

The castle was destroyed by the Jacobite army in 1746. A curse is founded in ancient Highland tradition, that originated in a feud between the clans of Chattan and Grant, called 'The Witch's Tale.'

That never the son of a Chief of Moy  
Might live to protect his father's age,  
Or close in peace his dying eye,  
Or gather his gloomy hermitage.



View of Loch Moy from Hill

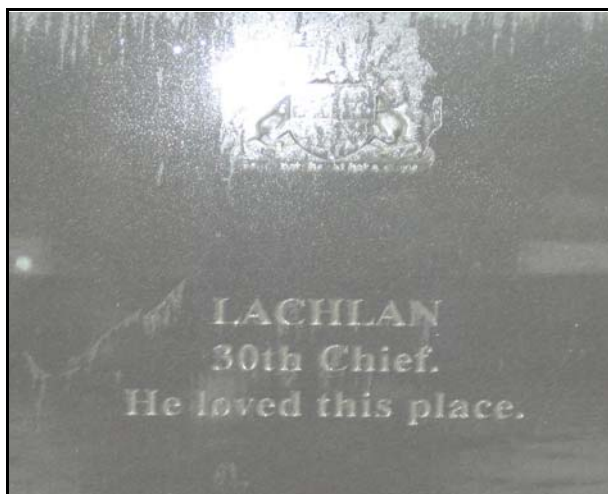


Ruins of old castle on Island in Loch Moy

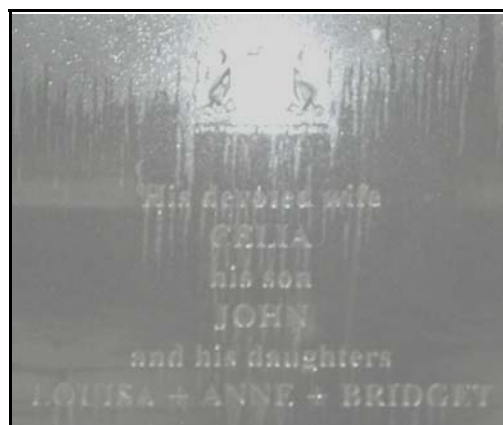


Moy Hall

I visited the area of Loch Moy but it was pouring rain and there was very little to see. Without a boat to get to the Islands you are unable to visit the old castle or even see it from the shore. There are two beautiful black monuments erected to Lachlan the Chief of the Clan, overlooking the Loch Moy, but my pictures are marred by the rain.



Stone: Lachlan 30<sup>th</sup> Chief  
He loved this place



His Devoted wife Celia  
His son John and his daughters  
Louisa, Anne and Bridget

MacKintosh Clan War Cry 'Loch Moegh' (Moy) [Lock of the Plain]  
Tartan: The red Mackintosh tartan, with its black and green checks is one of the very few ancient tartans which is completely authentic.  
Motto: Touch not the cat without a glove.  
Badge: A wild cat.





MacIntosh Tartan



MacIntosh Hunting Tartan



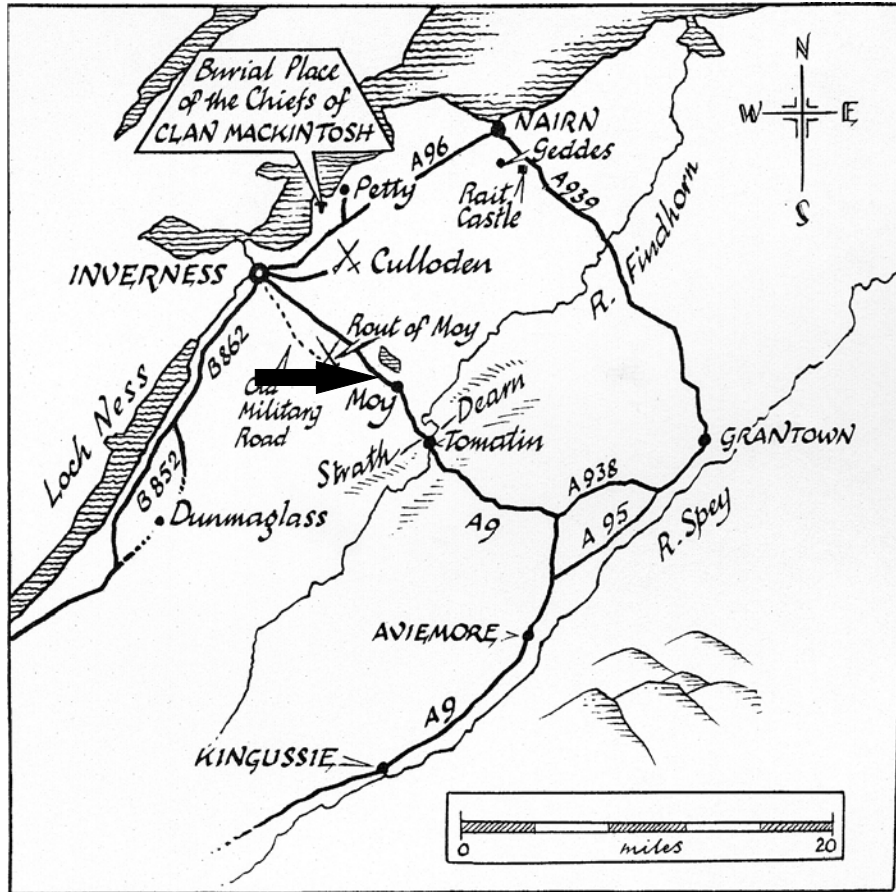
MacIntosh Badge



MacIntosh Crest

I am proud to be a McIntosh and a member of this great clan!

# Map of Location of The McIntosh Clan



## Chapter 20

### McIntosh Descendants

These are the descendants of the earliest McIntosh that was related to us in the Braemar area.

(1) ? McIntosh or Downn was born about 1645 at Scotland, and married spouse unknown.

Children:

- + 2 i **John McIntosh or Downn** was born about 1670.
- + 3 ii **William McIntosh or Down** was born about 1680.
- + 4 iii **Donald McIntosh or Down** was born about 1685.
- + 5 iv **Duncan McIntosh or Down** was born about 1687.

(2) **John McIntosh or Downn**, son of Mr McIntosh or Downn, was born about 1670 at Scotland, and married spouse unknown.

Children:

- + 6 i **John McIntosh or Ian Doun** was born about 1690.
- 7 ii **Jean or Janet McIntosh or Downn** was christened<sup>1</sup> 9 May 1708 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 8 iii **Margaret McIntosh or Downn** was christened<sup>1</sup> 17 May 1709 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

(6) **John McIntosh or Ian Doun**, son of John McIntosh or Downn, was born about 1690 at Scotland, and married **Margaret McKenzie**.

Children:

- + 9 i **Jean or Janet McIntosh or Doun** was christened on 17 Dec 1717.
- + 10 ii **John McIntosh or Doun** was born about 1720.
- + 11 iii **Robert McIntosh or Doun** was born in Oct 1721.
- 12 iv **Ann McIntosh o Doun** was born about 1723 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and on 15 Jan 1743 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married<sup>2</sup> **Donald Lamond**.

(9) **Jean or Janet McIntosh or Doun**, daughter of John McIntosh or Ian Doun and Margaret McKenzie, was christened<sup>1</sup> 17 Dec 1717 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married on 14 Feb 1740 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland <sup>2</sup> **Robert McHardie**, son of John McHardy and Elizabeth McHardy, who was born about 1710 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Robert was married to Elizabeth Duncan.

Children:

- 13 i **Michael McHardy** was christened<sup>1</sup> 10 Nov 1745 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 14 ii **George McHardie** was christened<sup>1</sup> 6 May 1756 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 15 iii **Lachlan McHardie** was christened<sup>1</sup> 12 Feb 1750 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

(10) **John McIntosh or Doun**, son of John McIntosh or Ian Doun and Margaret McKenzie, was born about 1720 at Scotland, and on 5 Jun 1744 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married<sup>3</sup> **Elspit or Elizabeth Stewart**, daughter of John Stewart or Allenach or Drimma Craggan, who was christened<sup>1</sup> 19 Apr 1719 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Children:

- 16 i **Margaret McIntosh or Down** was christened<sup>1</sup> 25 Mar 1745 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- + 17 ii **John McIntosh or Down** was christened on 23 Aug 1747.
- 18 iii **Ann McIntosh or Down** was christened<sup>1</sup> 22 Oct 1750 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 19 iv **Marjery McIntosh or Down** was christened<sup>1</sup> 21 Oct 1754 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

(17) **John McIntosh or Down**, son of John McIntosh or Doun and Elspit or Elizabeth Stewart, was christened<sup>1</sup> 23 Aug 1747 at Braemar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, married **Mary Farquharson**, daughter of Henry Farquharson and Margaret Millar, who was born<sup>1</sup> 24 Mar 1754 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. John died<sup>4</sup> on 27 May 1797 at Braemar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Mary died<sup>4</sup> on 16 Feb 1847 at Braemar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

Children:

- + 20 i **Donald McIntosh** was born on 25 Dec 1790.
- 21 ii **Laughlan McIntosh** was born<sup>5</sup> 29 Mar 1792 at Glenmuick, Aberdeen, Scotland. Laughlan died<sup>6</sup> on 29 Nov 1864 at Glengairn, Glenmuick, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 22 iii **William McIntosh** was christened<sup>5</sup> 11 Apr 1794 at Glenmuick, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- + 23 iv **Margaret McIntosh** was born on 11 Jul 1797.

(20) **Donald McIntosh**, son of John McIntosh or Down and Mary Farquharson, was born<sup>5</sup> 25 Dec 1790 at Glenmuick, Aberdeen, Scotland, and married **Isabella** who was born<sup>7</sup> about 1804 at Scotland.

Children:

- 24 i **Duncan McIntosh** was born<sup>7</sup> about 1839 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

25 ii **James McIntosh** was born<sup>7</sup> about 1841 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.  
**(23) Margaret McIntosh**, daughter of John McIntosh or Doun and Mary Farquharson, was born<sup>5</sup> 11 Jul 1797 at Glenmuick, Aberdeen, Scotland, and married **William Lamont or Lamond**, son of Donald Lamont and Janet Lamond, who was born<sup>8</sup> at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Margaret died<sup>9</sup> on 19 Oct 1875 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. William died<sup>10</sup> on 18 Jun 1851 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland and was buried at St Andrews Cemetery.

Children:

- 26 i **Mary Lamont** was born<sup>8</sup> about 1825 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Mary died<sup>10</sup> on 26 Aug 1905 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland and was buried at St Andrews Cemetery.
- 27 ii **Jessie Lamont** was born<sup>8</sup> about 1827 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Jessie died<sup>10</sup> on 1 Mar 1908 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland and was buried at St Andrews Cemetery.
- 28 iii **Margaret Lamont or Lamond** was born about 1829 at Scotland. Margaret died<sup>10</sup> on 27 Sep 1877 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland and was buried at St Andrews Cemetery.
- 29 iv **William Lamont** was born<sup>8</sup> about 1830 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. William died<sup>10</sup> on 7 Jan 1887 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 30 v **James Lamont** was born<sup>8</sup> about 1832 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. James died<sup>10</sup> on 10 Oct 1853 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 31 vi **Donald Lamont** was born<sup>8</sup> about 1833 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Donald died<sup>10</sup> on 13 Oct 1852 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland and was buried at St Andrews Cemetery.
- 32 vii **Charles Lamont** was born<sup>8</sup> about 1835 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Charles died<sup>10</sup> on 2 Oct 1853 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland and was buried at St Andrews Cemetery.
- 33 viii **Catherine Lamont** was born<sup>8</sup> about 1840 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Catherine died<sup>10</sup> on 11 Jan 1923 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland and was buried at St Andrews Cemetery.

**(11) Robert McIntosh or Doun**, son of John McIntosh or Ian Doun and Margaret McKenzie, was born<sup>1</sup> in Oct 1721 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and on 3 May 1749 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married<sup>11</sup> **Elspit of Elizabeth Lamond or Laman**, daughter of Calam of Malcom Lamond or Laman and Janet or Jean Harrower, who was born about 1729 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Robert died before 1804 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Elspit of Elizabeth died after 1804 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Children:

- 34 i **Isabell McIntosh** was born about 1750 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 35 ii **Lauchlan McIntosh** was christened<sup>1</sup> 4 Jun 1753 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Lauchlan died<sup>12</sup> on 9 Mar 1846 at Glengairn, Braemar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.
- + 36 iii **Janet McIntosh** was christened on 23 Sep 1755.
- + 37 iv **James McIntosh** was born about 1760.
- 38 v **Mary McIntosh** married **Michie**. Mary died after 1841.

**(36) Janet McIntosh**, daughter of Robert McIntosh or Doun and Elspit of Elizabeth Lamond or Laman, was christened<sup>1</sup> 23 Sep 1755 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married on 23 Oct 1790 at Glenmuick, Aberdeen, Scotland  
<sup>13</sup> **John Durward**.

Children:

- 39 i **Mary Durward** was christened<sup>1</sup> 8 Nov 1791 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 40 ii **Callum Durward** was christened<sup>1</sup> 17 Jun 1793 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 41 iii **Lauchlan Durward** was born<sup>1</sup> 9 Nov 1795 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

**(37) James McIntosh**, son of Robert McIntosh or Doun and Elspit of Elizabeth Lamond or Laman, was born about 1760 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and on 27 Oct 1793 at Crathie and Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married<sup>14</sup> **Isabel McKenzie**, daughter of Donald McKenzie and Margaret McHardy, who was born<sup>15</sup> about 1772 at Glengairn, Aberdeen, Scotland. James died<sup>16</sup> <sup>17</sup> before 1841 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Isabel died<sup>9</sup> on 19 Mar 1855 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland and was buried at Church Yard of Braemar, Braemar, Scotland.

Children:

- 42 i **Elisabeth McIntosh** was born<sup>1</sup> 2 Dec 1794, and on 6 May 1821 at Glenmuick, Aberdeen, Scotland, married<sup>5</sup> **Alexander McGrigor**, son of Donald McGrigor and Elspet Donald, who was christened<sup>18</sup> 10 Jul 1790 at Crathie Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 43 ii **Isabel McIntosh** was born<sup>1</sup> 13 Jun 1796.
- + 44 iii **Annie McIntosh** was born on 30 Mar 1800.
- + 45 iv **Lachlan or Laughlin McIntosh** was born on 24 Mar 1797.
- 46 v **Robert McIntosh** was born about 1802 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Robert died<sup>19</sup> in 1822 at Edinburgh, Scotland.
- + 47 vi **Margaret McIntosh** was born on 11 Apr 1804.
- 48 vii **John McIntosh** was born<sup>20</sup> 6 Apr 1806. John died in 1830 at Scotland.
- + 49 viii **William McIntosh** was born on 12 Feb 1808.

- 50 ix **Mary McIntosh** was born<sup>20</sup> 28 Nov 1810, and on 6 Jun 1831 at Crathie Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married<sup>18</sup> **John Gibson**, son of David Gibson and Isabel Nicol, who was christened<sup>13</sup> 6 Jan 1806 at Forfar, Angus, Scotland.
- + 51 x **Jane-Jean McIntosh** was born on 1 Feb 1815.
- (44) **Annie McIntosh**, daughter of James McIntosh and Isabel McKenzie, was born<sup>1</sup> 30 Mar 1800 at Richarchrie, Glengairn, Aberdeen, Scotland, and on 12 Jun 1831 at Crathie Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married<sup>21</sup> **John Morgan**, son of John Morgan and Mary Downie, who was born about 1799 at Aberdeen, Scotland. Annie died<sup>9</sup> on 28 Jul 1861 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland and was buried at St. Andrews Cemetery, Braemar, Scotland. John died after 1861 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- Children:
- 52 i **Jane Morgan** was born<sup>8</sup> about 1833 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- + 53 ii **John Morgan** was christened on 19 May 1836.
- 54 iii **Ann Morgan** was born<sup>7</sup> about 1843 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- (53) **John Morgan**, son of John Morgan and Annie McIntosh, was christened<sup>1</sup> 19 May 1836 at Corriemulizie, Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married on 8 Jan 1887 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland<sup>2</sup> **Isabella Stuart**.
- Children:
- 55 i **John Morgan** was born in 1889 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and married **Constance R. Lamont** who was born about 1899 at Scotland. John died<sup>22</sup> on 6 Feb 1967 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Constance R. died<sup>22</sup> on 4 Dec 1978 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland and was buried at St. Andrews Cemetery, Braemar, Scotland.
- (45) **Lachlan or Laughlin McIntosh**, son of James McIntosh and Isabel McKenzie, was born<sup>23</sup> 24 Mar 1797 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and about 1827 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married **Margaret McKenzie**, daughter of Donald McKenzie and Anne Ogilvie, who was born<sup>24</sup> in 1806 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Lachlan or Laughlin died<sup>23</sup> on 4 Jun 1876 at Clyde, Cloud, Kansas and was buried at St. Joseph Cemetery, Cloud, Kansas. Margaret died<sup>25</sup> on 22 Jan 1887 at Clyde, Cloud, Kansas and was buried at St. Joseph Cemetery, clyde, Cloud, Kansas.
- Children:
- + 56 i **Donald McIntosh** was born about 1828.
- 57 ii **Anna McIntosh** was born<sup>26</sup> 28 Apr 1830 at Goderich, Huron, Ontario, Canada. Anna died<sup>26</sup> on 9 Oct 1872 at Notre Dame, Indiana and was buried at Our Lady of Peace Cemetery, Notre Dame, Indiana.
- + 58 iii **Lachlan L. or Locklin McIntosh** was born about 1832.
- + 59 iv **Mary McIntosh** was born about 1834.
- + 60 v **Charles Edward McIntosh** was born on 13 Apr 1836.
- + 61 vi **Isabella McIntosh** was born on 11 Aug 1838.
- 62 vii **Margaret McIntosh** was born about 1840 at Goderich, Huron, Ontario, Canada.
- + 63 viii **Elizabeth Anne McIntosh** was born on 15 Jun 1842.
- 64 ix **Ellen Douglas McIntosh** was born about 1845 at Ashippun, Dodge, Wisconsin. Ellen Douglas died on 25 May 1883 at Notre Dame, Indiana and was buried at Lady of Peace, Notre Dame, Indiana.
- + 65 x **James McIntosh** was born about 1849.
- + 66 xi **Louise M. McIntosh** was born on 25 Apr 1852.
- (56) **Donald McIntosh**, son of Lachlan or Laughlin McIntosh and Margaret McKenzie, was born about 1828 at Goderich, Huron, Ontario, Canada, and about 1855 at Canada, married **Julia, Brophy** who was born about 1829 at Canada.
- Children:
- + 67 i **Julia Ann McIntosh** was born on 10 Oct 1855.
- 68 ii **John McIntosh** was born<sup>27</sup> 7 Jun 1867 at Kansas. John died<sup>28</sup> on 11 Aug 1943 at Fresno, California.
- 69 iii **Edward McIntosh** was born about 1870 at Kansas.
- (67) **Julia Ann McIntosh**, daughter of Donald McIntosh and Julia, Brophy, was born<sup>27 29</sup> 10 Oct 1855 at Marinette, Wisconsin, and on 22 May 1879 at St. Joseph, Cloud, Kansas, married<sup>30</sup> **William J. Mangan** who was born<sup>27 29</sup> 17 Aug 1853 at Brockville, Ontario, Canada. Julia Ann died<sup>31</sup> on 12 May 1940 at Everett, Washington and was buried on 16 May 1940 at St Mary's Cemetery. William J. died<sup>29</sup> on 24 Dec 1905 at Omaha, Nebraska.
- Children:
- 70 i **Mary Josephine Mangan** was born<sup>32</sup> 25 Feb 1880 at Clyde, Cloud Kansas. Mary Josephine died in 1894.
- 71 ii **Mercedes Mangan, single** was born<sup>27 32</sup> 17 Sep 1882 at Clyde, Cloud Kansas. Mercedes died<sup>32</sup> in 1937.
- + 72 iii **Beatrice Mangan** was born on 10 Sep 1883.
- 73 iv **Inez Louise Mangan** was born<sup>27 32</sup> 15 Sep 1885 at Auburn, Nemaha, Nebraska.
- 74 v **Leo Donald Mangan** was born<sup>32</sup> 16 Sep 1886 at Auburn, Nemaha, Nebraska. Leo Donald died<sup>32</sup> in 1889 at Auburn, Nemaha, Nebraska.
- 75 vi **Margaret Mangan** was born<sup>32</sup> 13 Sep 1892 at Auburn, Nemaha, Nebraska.

- Margaret died<sup>32</sup> in 1892 at Auburn, Nemaha, Nebraska.
- 76       vii       **Clarence J. Mangan** was born<sup>27 33</sup> 25 Mar 1894 at Omaha, Douglas, Nebraska, and in 1929 at Nebraska, married<sup>34</sup> **Helen Hoard**, daughter of Hoard and Louise, who was born<sup>34</sup> about 1903 at Illinois. Clarence J. died<sup>33 32</sup> on 18 Jul 1966 at Omaha, Douglas, Nebraska.
- 77       viii       **Eunice Mangan** was born<sup>27 32</sup> 7 Jul 1897 at Omaha, Douglas, Nebraska, and on 1 Sep 1920 at Nebraska, married<sup>29</sup> **Joseph W. Ebert**. Eunice died<sup>32</sup> on 22 Apr 1946.
- +       78       ix       **Eusebia Mangan** was born on 7 Jul 1897.  
**(72) Beatrice Mangan**, daughter of William J. Mangan and Julia Ann McIntosh, was born<sup>27 32</sup> 10 Sep 1883 at Auburn, Nemaha, Nebraska, and on 23 Oct 1906 at Omaha, Douglas, Nebraska, married<sup>32</sup> **James Mark Cummings** who was born<sup>32</sup> 20 Nov 1882 at Geneva, New York. Beatrice died<sup>32</sup> on 12 Sep 1951 at Omaha, Douglas, Nebraska and was buried<sup>32</sup> at Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, Omaha, Douglas, Nebraska. James Mark died<sup>32</sup> on 19 Jul 1957 at Omaha, Douglas, Nebraska.
- Children:
- 79       i       **James Joseph Cummings** was born<sup>32</sup> 16 Jul 1907 at Omaha, Douglas, Nebraska, and married **Mary Dermody**. James Joseph died on 23 Apr 1961.
- 80       ii       **Mary Louise Cummings** was born at Omaha, Douglas, Nebraska, and married<sup>32</sup> **Daniel J. Pflaum**.
- 81       iii       **Jean Ann Cummings** was born at Omaha, Douglas, Nebraska, and married<sup>32</sup> **Edward Anthony Donahoe**.
- 82       iv       **Clare Eusebia Cummings** was born at Omaha, Douglas, Nebraska, and married<sup>32</sup> **Ray Oliver Bonham**.
- (78) Eusebia Mangan**, daughter of William J. Mangan and Julia Ann McIntosh, was born<sup>27 32</sup> 7 Jul 1897 at Omaha, Douglas, Nebraska, and at Nebraska, married<sup>29</sup> **Stephen T. Parker**. Eusebia died on 2 May 1966.
- Children:
- 83       i       **John Parker**
- (58) Lachlan L. or Locklin McIntosh**, son of Lachlan or Laughlin McIntosh and Margaret McKenzie, was born about 1832 at Erin Twp., Wesllington, Ontario, Canada, and on 1 Oct 1850 at St. Catherine Mapleton, Waukesha, Wisconsin, married<sup>35</sup> **Mary Jane Brophy** who was born about 1835 or 1836 at Rhode Island. Lachlan L. or Locklin died<sup>35</sup> on 18 Sep 1862 at Antitam, Maryland and was buried at Arlington Cemetery, Washington D C. Mary Jane was married to ? MORELL.
- Children:
- 84       i       **Mary Jane McIntosh** was born<sup>35</sup> in Apr 1852 at Wisconsin, and married **McKay**.
- 85       ii       **James William McIntosh** was born<sup>35</sup> 15 Jan 1855 at Wisconsin.
- 86       iii       **Laughlin Andrea McIntosh** was born<sup>35</sup> in Jun 1859 at Wisconsin.
- (59) Mary McIntosh**, daughter of Lachlan or Laughlin McIntosh and Margaret McKenzie, was born about 1834 at Goderich, Huron, Ontario, Canada, and married **James Hall** who was born<sup>36</sup> about 1833 at England. Mary died<sup>37 38</sup> on 16 Jun 1882 at Clyde, Cloud, Kansas and was buried at St. Joseph Cemetery, Cloud, Kansas.
- Children:
- 87       i       **William Hall** was born<sup>36</sup> about 1868 at Canada.
- 88       ii       **Joseph Hall** was born<sup>39</sup> 13 Feb 1871 at Clyde, Cloud, Kansas. Joseph died<sup>40</sup> on 26 Apr 1872 at Clyde, Cloud, Kansas and was buried at St. Joseph Cemetery, clyde, Cloud, Kansas.
- 89       iii       **Alfred Hall** was born<sup>36</sup> about 1876 at Kansas.
- (60) Charles Edward McIntosh**, son of Lachlan or Laughlin McIntosh and Margaret McKenzie, was born<sup>41</sup> 13 Apr 1836 at Goderich, Huron, Ontario, Canada, and on 11 Dec 1864 at Dodge County, Wisconsin, married<sup>42</sup> **Mary E. Conklin**, daughter of Nathan Stiles Conklin and Catharine J. Ballard, who was born<sup>43</sup> in Sep 1845 at New York. They later divorced. Charles Edward died<sup>41</sup> on 26 Jul 1915 at King, Waupaca, Wisconsin. Mary died<sup>44</sup> on 4 Aug 1928 at Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- Children:
- 90       i       **Malcom E. McIntosh** was born<sup>45 42</sup> 25 Jun 1866 at Wisconsin.
- +       91       ii       **Montgomery E. McIntosh** was born on 14 Apr 1869.
- 92       iii       **Kenneth Earle McIntosh** was born about 1872 at Wisconsin. Kenneth Earle died<sup>46</sup> on 24 Aug 1873 at Wisconsin.
- 93       iv       **Margrette Virginia McIntosh** was born<sup>47 42</sup> 15 Aug 1875 at Wisconsin. Margrette Virginia died<sup>44</sup> on 4 Oct 1962 at Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- +       94       v       **Nathan Stiles McIntosh** was born on 13 Aug 1877.
- +       95       vi       **Charlotte B. McIntosh** was born on 10 May 1879.
- +       96       vii       **Donald McIntosh** was born on 9 Jan 1882.
- He also married<sup>48</sup> on 15 May 1888 at Marinette, Marinette, Wisconsin, **Maria Durgan**, daughter of Daniel Durgan and Mary Ann Ross, who was born<sup>48</sup> about 1843 at Machiasport, Washington, Maine. Maria was married to Hiram Capron Sweet.
- (91) Montgomery E. McIntosh**, son of Charles Edward McIntosh and Mary E. Conklin, was born<sup>47 42</sup> 14 Apr 1869 at

Wisconsin, and on 14 Jul 1900 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, married<sup>49</sup> **Evelyn M. Rogers**, daughter of William H. Rogers and Belle Richards, who was born<sup>49</sup> about 1877 at Canada.

Children:

- 97 i **Mary I. McIntosh** was born<sup>50</sup> in 1902 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- 98 ii **Douglas McIntosh** was born<sup>50</sup> in 1905 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- 99 iii **Janet McIntosh** was born<sup>50</sup> in 1908 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

(94) **Nathan Stiles McIntosh**, son of Charles Edward McIntosh and Mary E. Conklin, was born<sup>45 42</sup> 13 Aug 1877 at Seymour, Outagamie, Wisconsin, and on 7 May 1900 at Kansas City, Missouri, married<sup>51</sup> **Mathilda E. Zielke**, daughter of Jakob Zielke and Julia Kleber, who was born<sup>42</sup> 12 Aug 1874 at Port Huron, Michigan. Nathan Stiles died about 1906 at New Mexico. Mathilda E. died<sup>51</sup> on 19 Dec 1967 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma and was buried at Yukon Cemetery, Yukon Oklahoma.

Children:

- + 100 i **Malcolm Charles McIntosh** was born on 12 May 1901.
- + 101 ii **Clara Juliana McIntosh** was born on 18 Jan 1904.

He also married<sup>49</sup> on 24 Jun 1896 at Stevens Point, Portage, Wisconsin, **Grace Monroe Tompkins**, daughter of Robert Monroe Tompkins and Mary Elizabeth Stringham, who was born<sup>49</sup> at Fond Du Sac County Wisconsin.

(100) **Malcolm Charles McIntosh**, son of Nathan Stiles McIntosh and Mathilda E. Zielke, was born<sup>51</sup> 12 May 1901 at Fort Gibson, Oklahoma Territory, and on 4 Feb 1927 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, married<sup>42</sup> **Alma Anona Hubbard**, daughter of Charles Lafayette Hubbard and Minnie Alice Bennett, who was born<sup>50</sup> 14 Nov 1903 at El Monte, California. Malcolm Charles died<sup>50</sup> on 14 Jun 1951 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma and was buried at Yukon Cemetery, Yukon, Oklahoma. Alma Anona died on 19 Dec 1963 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma and was buried at Yukon Cemetery, Yukon Oklahoma.

Children:

- + 102 i **Alma Alice McIntosh**

(102) **Alma Alice McIntosh**, daughter of Malcolm Charles McIntosh and Alma Anona Hubbard, was born at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, married **Thomas Elza Gatewood** who was born at Pershing, Oklahoma.

Children:

- 103 i **Tela Alice Gatewood** married **Larry Patterson**.
- 104 ii **Tommie Ann Gatewood** married **Robert Eugene Clark**.
- 105 iii **Malcolm Eugene Gatewood** was born at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and married **Janice Louise Poe**. Malcolm Eugene died on 4 Jan 2006 at Norman, Oklahoma.

She also married **Leland E. Gordon**. They later divorced. Leland E. died in May 1970.

She also married at Harrison, Arkansas, **Thomas Elza Gatewood** who was born<sup>50</sup> 1 Sep 1925 at Pershing, Oklahoma. Thomas Elza died on 12 Mar 1987.

She also married at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, **Robert H. Hepp**. Robert H. died on 30 May 2004 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

(101) **Clara Juliana McIntosh**, daughter of Nathan Stiles McIntosh and Mathilda E. Zielke, was born<sup>51</sup> 18 Jan 1904 at Anadarko, Oklahoma Territory, and married **Homer Campbell**. Clara Juliana was buried at Yukon Cemetery, Yukon Oklahoma.

Children:

- + 106 i **Juliana Campbell**.

(106) **Juliana Campbell**, daughter of Homer Campbell and Clara Juliana McIntosh, was born at Oklahoma, and married **Wayne W. Walker**. Juliana died<sup>42</sup> on 6 May 1993 at Oklahoma and was buried at Yukon Cemetery, Yukon Oklahoma.

Children:

- 107 i **Jane Walker** married ? **OSBORN**.

(95) **Charlotte B. McIntosh**, daughter of Charles Edward McIntosh and Mary E., CONKLIN, was born<sup>45 49 47 42</sup> 10 May 1879 at Seymour, Outagamie, Wisconsin, and on 16 Jul 1903 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, married<sup>49</sup> **Charles Newton Kalk** who was born<sup>49</sup> 29 Jun 1861 at Fond Du Sac County, Wisconsin. Charlotte B. died about 1963 at Seattle, Washington.

Children:

- 108 i **Mary D. Kalk** was born<sup>52</sup> 17 May 1905 at Wisconsin. Mary D. died on 7 Aug 1999 at Seattle, Washington.

(96) **Donald McIntosh**, son of Charles Edward McIntosh and Mary E. CONKLIN, was born<sup>47</sup> 9 Jan 1882 at Wisconsin, and married **Mabel Osborn** who was born<sup>42</sup> 21 May 1897 at Marinette, Wisconsin. Mabel died<sup>42</sup> on 26 Apr 1922 at Wisconsin.

Children:

- 109 i **Robert McIntosh** was born<sup>42</sup> 1 Feb 1913 at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

(61) **Isabella McIntosh**, daughter of Lachlan or Laughlin McIntosh and Margaret McKenzie, was born<sup>53</sup> 11 Aug 1838 at Goderich, Huron, Ontario, Canada, and about 1862 at Wisconsin, married **Charles Deline** who was born about 1831 or 1838 at New York. Isabella died<sup>54</sup> on 18 May 1893 at Clyde, Cloud, Kansas and was buried at St. Joseph Cemetery, Clyde, Cloud, Kansas.

Children:

- + 110 i **Anna Deline** was born in Jun 1863.
- 111 ii **Laughlin L. Deline** was born about 1866 at Nebraska.
- 112 iii **Margaret B. Deline** was born about 1870 at Clyde, Cloud, Kansas.
- + 113 iv **Ellen Louise Marie Deline** was born on 23 May 1873.
- + 114 v **Charles Edward Deline** was born on 26 Feb 1875.
- 115 vi **Mabel Elizabeth Deline** was born 7 Sep 1877 at Cloud, Kansas.

(110) **Anna Deline**, daughter of Charles Deline and Isabella McIntosh, was born in Jun 1863 at Wisconsin, and on 19 Jan 1884 at St Joseph, Cloud, Kansas, married<sup>30</sup> **Joseph Feight** who was born in Jan 1860 at Ohio. Anna died in 1936 at Clyde, Cloud, Kansas and was buried at Catholic Cemetery, Clyde, Cloud, Kansas. Joseph died in 1943 at Clyde, Cloud, Kansas and was buried at Catholic Cemetery, Clyde, Cloud, Kansas.

Children:

- + 116 i **Charles Feight** was born in Nov 1884.
- + 117 ii **Frank J. Feight** was born in Mar 1886.
- + 118 iii **Laughlin Lawrence Feight** was born on 23 Oct 1889.
- 119 iv **Leo D. Feight** was born in Sep 1891 at Clyde, Cloud, Kansas. Leo D. died in 1936 at Clyde, Cloud, Kansas and was buried at Catholic Cemetery, Clyde, Cloud, Kansas.
- 120 v **Marie I. Feight** was born in Aug 1896 at Clyde, Cloud, Kansas. Marie I. died in 1918 at Clyde, Cloud, Kansas and was buried at Catholic Cemetery, Clyde, Cloud, Kansas.
- + 121 vi **Roy E. Feight** was born in Nov 1898.

(116) **Charles Feight**, son of Joseph Feight and Anna Deline, was born in Nov 1884 at Kansas, and married **Bessie Tiff**. Charles died before 1975.

Children:

- 122 i **Charles Feight**
- 123 ii **Mary Ann Feight**
- 124 iii **Agnes Feight**

(117) **Frank J. Feight**, son of Joseph Feight and Anna Deline, was born in Mar 1886 at Clyde, Cloud, Kansas, and married **Eda Odette** who was born<sup>55</sup> about 1896 at Kansas. Frank J. died in 1930 at Clyde, Cloud, Kansas and was buried at Catholic Cemetery, Clyde, Cloud, Kansas.

Children:

- 125 i **Valerie Feight**

(118) **Laughlin Lawrence Feight**, son of Joseph Feight and Anna Deline, was born<sup>56</sup> 23 Oct 1889 at Clyde, Cloud, Kansas, and married **Agnes Faye Chidister** who was born<sup>57</sup> about 1898 at Kansas. Laughlin Lawrence died before 1990 at New Mexico.

Children:

- 126 i **Orise Feight.**
- + 127 ii **Raughlin L. Feight**

(127) **Raughlin L. Feight**, son of Laughlin Lawrence Feight and Agnes Faye Chidister, was born at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and married **Nancy Veronica Tawlington**.

Children:

- 128 i **Laughlin Lawrence Feight** was born<sup>56</sup> 3 Mar 1961 at Albuquerque, New Mexico.

(121) **Roy E. Feight**, son of Joseph Feight and Anna Deline, was born in Nov 1898 at Kansas, and married **Mary Limbach** who was born<sup>55</sup> about 1916 at Kansas. Roy E. died before 1990.

Children:

- + 129 i **Gene F. Feight**
- 130 ii **Judy Feight**
- 131 iii **Marlene Feight**

(129) **Gene F. Feight**, son of Roy E. Feight and Mary Limbach, married **Teresa Nobert** who was born at Nebraska. Gene F. died on 1 Mar 1969 at Albuquerque, New Mexico and was buried at Clyde, Cloud, Kansas.

Children:

- 132 i **Joseph Feight**
- 133 ii **Michael Feight** married at St. Joseph Church, St. Joseph, Cloud, Kansas <sup>30</sup> **Johita A. Tate.**
- 134 iii **Steven Feight**

(113) **Ellen Louise Marie Deline**, daughter of Charles Deline and Isabella McIntosh, was born 23 May 1873 at Clyde, Cloud, Kansas, and on 28 May 1897 at Clyde, Cloud, Kansas, married **Roy A. Campbell** who was born<sup>27</sup> in Apr 1876 at Missouri. Roy A. died by 1920 at Nebraska.

Children:

- 135 i **Verne Campbell** was born<sup>58</sup> about 1902 at Nebraska.
- 136 ii **Roy Campbell** was born<sup>59</sup> about 1903 at Nebraska.
- + 137 iii **Margaret Campbell** was born about 1905.
- 138 iv **Jean Campbell** was born<sup>59</sup> about 1907 at Nebraska.

(137) **Margaret Campbell**, daughter of Roy A. Campbell and Ellen Louise Marie Deline, was born<sup>59</sup> about 1905 at



Nebraska, and married **BENSON**.

Children:

139 i **Margaret Benson**

(114) **Charles Edward Deline**, son of Charles Deline and Isabella McIntosh, was born 26 Feb 1875 at Cloud, County, Kansas, and about 1899 at Iowa, married **Avis Harris**, daughter of Thomas B. Harris and Emma J. Edgar, who was born<sup>59 60</sup> in Feb 1881 at Monona County, Iowa. Avis was married to Earl Moye. Children:

140 i **Leona H. Deline** was born<sup>60</sup> in Apr 1900 at Iowa.

141 ii **Leslie E. Deline** was born<sup>61</sup> 25 Oct 1901 at Iowa, and about 1922, married **Elsa C. Olson** who was born<sup>61</sup> 24 Jul 1902 at Sweden.

142 iii **Violet A. Deline** was born about 1904 at Iowa.

143 iv **Alta Deline** was born about 1907 at Iowa.

(63) **Elizabeth Anne McIntosh**, daughter of Lachlan or Laughlin McIntosh and Margaret McKenzie, was born<sup>37 30 15</sup> Jun 1842 at Ashippun, Dodge, Wisconsin, and about 1868 at Kansas, married<sup>13</sup> **Dewitt George Palmer**, son of Lorenzo Palmer, who was born<sup>61</sup> in Apr 1841 at New York. Elizabeth Anne died<sup>37 62 30</sup> on 20 Oct 1879 at Clyde, Cloud, Kansas and was buried at St. Joseph Cemetery, Cloud, Kansas. Dewitt George was married to Mary.

Children:

144 i **William Arthur Palmer** was born in Oct 1869 at Clyde, Cloud, Kansas. William Arthur died<sup>63 23</sup> about Jan 1872 at Clyde, Cloud, Kansas and was buried at St. Joseph Cemetery, Clyde, Cloud, Kansas.

145 ii **George Lorenzo Palmer** was born 29 Jun 1875 at Cloud, Kansas. George Lorenzo died<sup>23</sup> as child at St. Joseph, Cloud, Kansas.

+ 146 iii **James Dewitt Palmer** was born on 11 Sep 1878.

(146) **James Dewitt Palmer**, son of Dewitt George Palmer and Elizabeth Anne McIntosh, was born 11 Sep 1878 at Clyde, Cloud, Kansas, and about 1906, married **Elizabeth** who was born<sup>64</sup> about 1886 at Iowa.

Children:

147 i **Dorothy Palmer** was born<sup>65</sup> about 1912 at Texas.

(65) **James McIntosh**, son of Lachlan or Laughlin McIntosh and Margaret McKenzie, was born<sup>65</sup> about 1849 at Asshippun, Dodge, Wisconsin, and on 3 Jun 1874 at Beaver Creek, Clyde, Cloud, Kansas, married<sup>66 67</sup> **Kate McCrea**, daughter of Peter McCrea and Mary Proudfoot Beattie, who was born<sup>68 69 70</sup> 10 Nov 1856 at London, Middlesex, Ontario, Canada. James died<sup>71</sup> on 7 Sep 1875 at Clyde, Cloud, Kansas and was buried at St. Joseph Cemetery, Cloud, Kansas. Kate died<sup>69 70</sup> on 10 Oct 1905 at Salida, Chaffee, Colorado and was buried at Cripple Creek, Teller, Colorado. Kate was married to Franz Johan "Frank" Aronsson-Road.

Children:

148 i **Charles Edward McIntosh** was born 7 Apr 1875 at Cloud, Kansas. Charles Edward died in 1884.

+ 149 ii **Fannie Francis McIntosh** was born on 7 May 1876.

(149) **Fannie Francis McIntosh**, daughter of James McIntosh and Kate McCrea, was born<sup>72</sup> 7 May 1876 at Clyde, Cloud, Kansas, and on 18 Dec 1895 at Cripple Creek, Teller, Colorado, married **Samuel LeVan Hershberger**,<sup>73</sup> son of John Shirk Hershberger and Emma Levan, who was born<sup>74</sup> 7 Nov 1870 at Baldwin, Jackson, Iowa. Fannie Francis died<sup>74</sup> on 12 May 1955 at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho and was buried at Sunset Memorial Cem Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho. Samuel LeVan died<sup>75</sup> on 7 Jun 1963 at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho and was buried at Sunset Memorial, Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho.

Children:

+ 150 i **Benjamin Frank Hershberger** was born on 8 Oct 1896.

151 ii **Kate Levan Hershberger** was born 22 Sep 1898 at Cripple Creek, Teller, Colorado. Kate Levan died on 9 Nov 1911 at Birch Creek, Limhi, Idaho and was buried at Birch Creek, Limhi, Idaho.

152 iii **Mina Gertrude Hershberger** was born 27 Jun 1901 at Manoa, Chaffee, Colorado. Mina Gertrude died in May 1910 at Salida, Chaffee, Colorado.

+ 153 iv **Elmyra Blanche Hershberger** was born on 22 Nov 1903.

154 v **Leona Grace Hershberger** was born 15 Apr 1905 at Manoa, Chaffee, Colorado. Leona Grace died on 8 Oct 1906 at Manoa, Chaffee, Colorado.

+ 155 vi **Edyth Iola Hershberger** was born on 19 Jan 1907.

+ 156 vii **John Samuel Hershberger** was born on 11 Oct 1910.

+ 157 viii **Lynda Francis Hershberger** was born on 17 Mar 1915.

158 ix **Charles Levan Hershberger** was born 24 Apr 1921 at Salmon, Lemhi, Idaho. Charles Levan died on 24 Apr 1921 at Salmon, Lemhi, Idaho.

(150) **Benjamin Frank Hershberger**, son of Samuel LeVan Hershberger and Fannie Francis McIntosh, was born 8 Oct 1896 at Cripple Creek, Teller, Colorado, and on 25 Dec 1925 at Challis, Custer, Idaho, married<sup>76</sup> **Marietta Rosena Blume**, daughter of Albert Frederick Blume and Mamie Etta Bottorff, who was born 17 Jul 1908 at Challis, Custer, Idaho. Benjamin Frank died<sup>77</sup> on 28 Dec 1944 at Medford, Jackson, Oregon and was buried at Siskiyou Memorial, Medford, Jackson, Oregon. Marietta Rosena died<sup>78</sup> on 7 Dec 1979 at Arcata, Humboldt, California and was buried at Greenwood Cemetery, Arcata, Humboldt, California.

Children:

+ 159 i **Albert Levan Hershberger**

- + 160 ii **Elise Marie Hershberger**
- + 161 iii **James Frank Hershberger**
- + 162 iv **Carl Lyle Hershberger**

**(159) Albert Levan Hershberger**, son of Benjamin Frank Hershberger and Marietta Rosena Blume, was born 19 Jul 1927 at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho, and about 1958, married **Ardeth Brown**. They later divorced. Albert Levan died on 22 May 1991 at Arcata, Humbolt, California and was buried at Greenwood Cemetery, Arcata, Humbolt, California. He also married **Bonnie Churchill**.

Children:

- 163 i **Albert Levan Hershberger**

**(160) Elise Marie Hershberger**, daughter of Benjamin Frank Hershberger and Marietta Rosena Blume, was born at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho, and at Caldwell, Payette, Idaho, married<sup>77</sup> **Allen Leon Russell**. They later divorced.

Children:

- 164 i **David Russell** was born at Oregon.
- 165 ii **James Robert Russell** was born at Oregon. James Robert died on 30 Jan 1969 at Quang Nam, South Vietnam.

She also married **Kile**.

Children:

- 166 iii **Clyde Kile**
- 167 iv **Janet Kile** married at Ca **Ted Paul**.
- 168 v **Sherie Kile**

**(161) James Frank Hershberger**, son of Benjamin Frank Hershberger and Marietta Rosena Blume, was born 18 Oct 1931 at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho, and at Arcata, California, married **Tiny B. Yates**, daughter of Chester Yates and Elsie R. Ellis, who was born at Wilson, Arkansas.

Children:

- 169 i **Theresa Marie Hershberger** was at Arcata, Humbolt, California, and married **Tim Barker**. They later divorced.
- 170 ii **Michelle Rae Hershberger** was born at Arcata, Humbolt, California, and about 1980 at California, married **Dale Cathey**.
- 171 iii **Timothy Lee Hershberger** was born at Arcata, Humbolt, California, and before 1979 at California, married **Daphne I. Schuler**.
- 172 iv **Nola Colleen Hershberger** was born at Arcata, Humbolt, California, and married **Jamie Robertson**.

She also married **Pete Paxton**. They later divorced.

- 173 v **Benjamin James Hershberger** was born at Arcata, Humbolt, California.

**(162) Carl Lyle Hershberger**, son of Benjamin Frank Hershberger and Marietta Rosena Blume, was born at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho, and at California, married **Anita Theoboldt**.

Children:

- 174 i **Carl Lyle Hershberger** was born at Eureka, Humbolt, California, and at Prescott, Arkansas, married<sup>80</sup> **Sara, Stephens**. They later divorced.  
He also married **Lois Card**. They later divorced.  
He also married **Kim Barker**.
- 175 ii **Trina Clarise Hershberger** was born at Arcata, Humbolt, California, and married **Churchill**.
- 176 iii **Kimberly Kay Hershberger** was born at Arcata, Humbolt, California, and at California, married **David Ozuna**.

**(153) Elmyra Blanche Hershberger**, daughter of Samuel LeVan Hershberger and Fannie Francis McIntosh, was born 22 Nov 1903 at Manoa, Chaffee, Colorado, and on 1 Oct 1923 at Salmon, Lemhi, Idaho, married **Edward Michael Cullinan**, son of Michael Cullinan and Mary A. Nagle, who was born 25 Jun 1896 at Salmon, Lemhi, Idaho. Elmyra Blanche died on 2 Nov 1928 at Bingham Canyon, Salt Lake, Utah and was buried at Twin Falls, Idaho. Edward Michael died in Jul 1936 at Bingham Canyon, Salt Lake, Utah. Edward Michael was married to Kate.

Children:

- + 177 i **Phillip Michael Cullinan** was born on 8 Feb 1924.
- + 178 ii **Leona May Cullinan**

**(177) Phillip Michael Cullinan**, son of Edward Michael Cullinan and Elmyra Blanche Hershberger, was born 8 Feb 1924 at Bingham Canyon, Salt Lake, Utah, and on 24 Jul 1952 at Elko, Elko, Nevada, married **Opollonia Schnell, Opal**, daughter of Marie Braun, who was born 4 Jul 1929 at Obravac, Yugoslavia. Phillip Michael died on 11 Nov 1979 at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho and was buried at Sunset Memorial, Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho. Opollonia died on 8 Jun 1983.

Children:

- 179 i **Edward Michael Cullinan** married **Brenda Sue Maxwell**. They later divorced.  
He also married **Sherry Findley**.
- 180 ii **Frank Whitman Cullinan** married **Barbara Jeane Sheridan**. They later divorced.  
He also married **Vickie Jo Maughan**.

He also married **Sheryl Paul**

181	iii	<b>Mary Marlene Cullinan</b> married <b>Joe Nunnelly</b> .
182	iv	<b>Katherine Elmyra Cullinan</b> married <b>John Graham</b> .
183	v	<b>Phillip Michael Cullinan, II</b>

(178) **Leona May Cullinan**, daughter of Edward Michael Cullinan and Elmyra Blanche Hershberger, was born at Bingham Canyon, Salt Lake, Utah, and on at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho, married **Homer Duane Hankins**.

Children:

184	i	<b>Carmen Leslie Hankins</b> was born at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho, and at Wells, Nevada, married <b>Theodore Frank Wheeler</b> . Theodore Frank died on 4 Dec 1976.
-----	---	--

She also married **John van Zante**.

185	ii	<b>Michael Duane Hankins</b> was born at Council, Valley, Idaho, and at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho, married <b>Gina Lee Ostyn</b> .
186	iii	<b>Walter Dick Hankins</b> was born at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho, and at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho, married <b>Pamela Kobelia</b> .

(155) **Edyth Iola Hershberger**, daughter of Samuel LeVan Hershberger and Fannie Francis McIntosh, was born 19 Jan 1907 at Salida, Chaffee, Colorado, and on 2 Sep 1930 at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho, married<sup>77</sup> **John Hobart Chadd** who was born<sup>79</sup> 13 Dec 1903 at Baker, Baker, Oregon. They later divorced. Edyth Iola died on 29 Oct 1945 at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho and was buried at Sunset Memorial, Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho. John Hobart died in 1990.

Children:

+	187	i	<b>Darlene Jean Chadd</b>
+	188	ii	<b>Donald Dean Chadd</b> .

She also married about 1942, **John Terpo**, son of George Terpo and Elizabeth Bihari, who was born 12 May 1914 at Brownville, Fayette, Pennsylvania. John died on 14 Sep 1984 at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho and was buried at Sunset Memorial, Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho.

Children:

+	189	iii	<b>Judy Terpo</b>
---	-----	-----	-------------------

(187) **Darlene Jean Chadd**, daughter of John Hobart Chadd and Edyth Iola Hershberger, was born at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho, and at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho, married **Carl Eugene Crooks**. They later divorced.

Children:

190	i	<b>Gerry Dean Crooks</b> was born at Emporia, Lyon, Kansas, and at Lewiston, Idaho, married <b>Kristi Rae Abraham</b> .
191	ii	<b>Brent C. Crooks</b> was born at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho, and married <b>Lesli Green</b> . They later divorced.
192	iii	<b>Kelli Sue Crooks</b> was born at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho, and at Oahu, Hawaii, married <b>Dallas Anderson</b> .

She also married **Walter Haffner**. They later divorced.

She also married at Idaho, **Clyde Murphy**. Clyde died<sup>81</sup> on 29 Feb 2000 at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho.

(188) **Donald Dean Chadd**, son of John Hobart Chadd and Edyth Iola Hershberger, was born 20 Apr 1932 at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho, and on 23 Apr 1955, married **Carol Elaine Kistler**.

Children:

193	i	<b>Timothy Dean Chadd</b> was born at San Diego, San Diego, California, and at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho, married <b>Michelle Marie Gard..</b>
194	ii	<b>Larry Elton Chadd</b> was born 23 Jun 1957 at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho. Larry Elton died on 24 Aug 1978 at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho.
195	iii	<b>Douglas Lee Chadd</b> was born at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho, and at Seattle, King, Washington, married <b>Stephanie Heina</b> .
196	iv	<b>Kris Elaine Chadd</b> was born at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho, and married <b>Dennis Dobbs</b> . They later divorced.

She also married Larry A. Dayley. They later divorced.

She also married at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho, **Jeff Deboard**.

He also married at Elko, Elko, Nevada, **Glenda Rae Erickson**.

(189) **Judy Terpo**, daughter of John Terpo and Edyth Iola Hershberger, was born at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho, and on at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho, married **Don Lee Harr**.

Children:

197	i	<b>Karen Lynn Harr</b> was born at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho.
198	ii	<b>Mathew Layne Harr</b> was born at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho, and on at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho, married <sup>83</sup> <b>Tamera Osborne</b> .
199	iii	<b>Jenifer Leigh Harr</b> was born at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho, and at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho, married <sup>83</sup> <b>Andrew Nauman</b> .

(156) **John Samuel Hershberger**, son of Samuel LeVan Hershberger and Fannie Francis McIntosh, was born<sup>80</sup> 11 Oct 1910 at Salida, Chaffee, Colorado, and on 8 Jun 1939 at Jerome, Jerome, Idaho, married **Genevieve Dorcas Mallory**, daughter of Elmer Clinton Mallory and Nora Gruwell, who was born at Burley, Cassia, Idaho. John Samuel died<sup>81</sup> on 29 Oct 1984 at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho and was buried on 2 Nov 1984 at Sunset Memorial,

Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho. Genevieve Dorcas is married to Earle Gillett.

Children:

- + 200 i **Barbara Jean Hershberger**
- 201 ii **John Clinton Hershberger** was born 27 Jun 1941 at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho. John Clinton died on 29 Jun 1941 at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho and was buried at Sunset, Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho.
- + 202 iii **Nita Rae Hershberger**
- + 203 iv **Lynda Dianne Hershberger.**
- + 204 v **Rodney LeVan Hershberger**

**(200) Barbara Jean Hershberger**, daughter of John Samuel Hershberger and Genevieve Dorcas Mallory, was born at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho, and at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho, married **Frank Neil Dickson**, son of Clayton O'Neal Dickson and Agnes Thieme, who was born 20 Jul 1934 at Dreshler, Thayer, Nebraska. Frank Neil died on 19 Jan 1973 at Idaho.

Children:

- 205 i **Marcene Dawn Dickson** was born at San Francisco, San Francisco, California, and at Walnut Creek, California, married **Roy Kylander**.
- 206 ii **Clayton Levan Dickson** was born 12 Nov 1969 at Daly City, San Mateo, California, and on 27 Apr 1996 at Del Mar, San Diego, California, married Kirsten Fagergren. Clayton Levan died on 18 Feb 2004 at San Diego, California.
- 207 iii **Bradford Jason Dickson** was born at Boise, Ada, Idaho.

She also married at Lake Tahoe, California, **Elvin Bott** who was born at Lewiston, Idaho.

**(202) Nita Rae Hershberger**, daughter of John Samuel Hershberger and Genevieve Dorcas Mallory, was born at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho, and at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah, married **James Lynnford Caffrey**, son of Lynnford Clarence Caffrey and Amelia Susan White, who was born at Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children:

- 208 i **Danette Lynn Caffrey** was born at Oakland, Alameda, California, and at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah, married **Dean Wesley Sessions**
- 209 ii **Bryan John Caffrey** was born at Camden, Camden, New Jersey, and at Mesa, Arizona, married **Kristin Lea Hobbs**.
- 210 iii **Jolene Rae Caffrey** was born at Camden, Camden, New Jersey, and on at Bozeman, Gallatin, Montana, married **Steve Little**.
- 211 iv **Blayne Lynnford Caffrey** was born at Bozeman, Gallatin, Montana, and at Idaho Falls, Idaho, married **Janeen Gai Kinghorn**.
- 212 v **Clinton James Caffrey** was born at Bozeman, Gallatin, Montana, and at Boise, Boise, Idaho, married **Denise Waterman**.

**(203) Lynda Dianne Hershberger**, daughter of John Samuel Hershberger and Genevieve Dorcas Mallory, was born at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho, and at Carson City, Carson City, Nevada, married **Dennis Vincent McDonnell**.

Children:

- 213 i **Travis Vincent McDonnell** was born at Daley City, San Mateo, California, and at Portland, Multnomah, Oregon, married **Susan Elizabeth Tolman**.
- 214 ii **Eric Donovan McDonnell** was born at Petaluma, Sonoma, California, and married **Misty Boulton**. They later divorced.
- 215 iii **John Samuel McDonnell** was born at Petaluma, Sonoma, California.
- 216 iv **Karina McDonnell** was at Petaluma, Sonoma, California.

**(204) Rodney LeVan Hershberger**, son of John Samuel Hershberger and Genevieve Dorcas Mallory, was born at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho, and at Fairfax County, Virginia, married **Victoria Jane Coleman**, daughter of David Bruce Coleman, Jr. and Betty Jane Teichman.

Children:

- 217 i **Sarah Jane Hershberger** was born at Kettering, Montgomery, Ohio, and on 9 Oct 2004 at Carrollton, Georgia, married **Jeremy Ray Busbin**.
- 218 ii **Jacob Ryan Hershberger** was born at Biloxi, Harrison, Mississippi.

**(157) Lynda Francis Hershberger**, daughter of Samuel LeVan Hershberger and Fannie Francis McIntosh, was born 17 Mar 1915 at Birch Creek, Limhi, Idaho, and on 20 Oct 1938 at Jerome, Jerome, Idaho, married **Elmer Earl Lightfoot**, who was born 2 May 1914 at Hebo, Tillamook, Oregon. Lynda Francis died on 23 Mar 1996 at Irwin, Idaho. Elmer Earl died on 5 Oct 1944 at Belgium and was buried at Belgium.

Children:

- + 219 i **Colleen Nadean Lightfoot**
- + 220 ii **Sharon LaRae Lightfoot**.

She also married on 18 Oct 1945 at Elko, Elko, Ne, **Robert Lee Warren**, son of James Guffrey Warren and Mary Robison, who was born 23 Jan 1915 at Moberly, Randolph, Mo. They later divorced. Robert Lee died on 14 Sep 1980 at Idaho Falls, Bonneville, Id.

Children:

- + 221 iii **Roberta Kay Warren** was born on 21 Jun 1948.
- 222 iv **John Lee Warren** was born 28 Feb 1952 at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho. John

Lee died on 28 Feb 1952 at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho and was buried at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho.

(219) **Colleen Nadean Lightfoot**, daughter of Elmer Earl Lightfoot and Lynda Francis Hershberger, was born<sup>82</sup> 25 Apr 1939 at Carlton, Yamhill, Oregon, and at Rigby, Jefferson, Idaho, married<sup>86</sup> **Roger Deloss Jacobson.**, son of Lathen Jacobson and Eva McKay.

Children:

- 223 i **Lane Brent Jacobson** was born at Idaho Falls, Bonneville, Idaho. Lane Brent died<sup>86</sup> on 28 Feb 1958 at Idaho Falls, Bonneville, Idaho.
- 224 ii **Kevin Deloss Jacobson** was born at Idaho Falls, Bonneville, Idaho, and at Swan Valley, Bonneville, Idaho, married<sup>86</sup> **Lorrie Bradford.**
- 225 iii **Klint Kerry Jacobson** was born at Idaho Falls, Bonneville, Idaho, and at Swan Valley, Bonneville, Idaho, married<sup>86</sup> **Judy Brown.**
- 226 iv **Kathryn Larae Jacobson** was born at Driggs, Teton, Idaho, and at Swan Valley, Bonneville, Idaho, married<sup>86</sup> **Thomas Newman, Jr.**

(220) **Sharon LaRae Lightfoot**<sup>83</sup>, daughter of Elmer Earl Lightfoot and Lynda Francis Hershberger, was born at Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho, at Fort Morgan, Morgan, Colorado, married **James August McManigal.**

Children:

- 227 i **Robin Lynn McManigal**<sup>87</sup> was born at Idaho Falls, Bonneville, Idaho, and at Glenrock, Wyoming, married **Grant Steven Green.** They later divorced. She also married at Las Vegas, Las Vegas, Nevada, **Dick Sherrell.**
- 228 ii **Connie Jo McManigal** was born<sup>87</sup> 2 Feb 1961 at St. Anthony, Fremont, Idaho. Connie Jo died at Swan Valley, Bonneville, Idaho and was buried at Swan Valley, Bonneville, Idaho.
- 229 iii **James Curtis McManigal**<sup>87</sup> was born at Pocatello, Bingham, Idaho.
- 230 iv **Jeffery Howard McManigal**<sup>87</sup> was born at Buffalo, Johnson, Wyoming, and at Enon Valley, Pennsylvania, married<sup>87</sup> **Denise Crowl.**
- 231 v **Tracy Kay McManigal**<sup>87</sup> was born at Kemmerer, Lincoln, Wyoming, and at Vernal, Uintah, Utah, married<sup>87</sup> **Kent Henline.**
- 232 vi **Michael Scott McManigal**<sup>87</sup> was born at Kemmerer, Wyoming, and at Dutch John, Utah, married<sup>87</sup> **Heidi Bru.**

(221) **Roberta Kay Warren**, daughter of Robert Lee Warren and Lynda Francis Hershberger, was born at Idaho Falls, Bonneville, Idaho, married **Darold William Moeller.**

Children:

- 233 i **Justin Lee Moeller** was born at Idaho Falls, Bonneville, Idaho, and at Swan Valley, Bonneville, Idaho, married Ericka Renee Endrikat.
- 234 ii **Corrine Moeller** was born at Idaho Falls, Bonneville, Idaho.

(66) **Louise M. McIntosh**, daughter of Lachlan or Laughlin McIntosh and Margaret McKenzie, was born<sup>84</sup> 25 Apr 1852 at Ashippen, Dodge, Wisconsin, and on 26 Dec 1870 at Junction City, Clyde, Cloud, Kansas, married<sup>85</sup> **Walter Scott Hermon**, son of William Hermon and Sarah Roblin, who was born 15 Sep 1848 at Rednersville, Ontario, Canada. Louise M. died<sup>88</sup> on 1 Apr 1934 at Beloit, Rock, Wisconsin and was buried at St. Joseph Cemetery, Escanaba, Michigan. Walter Scott died on 3 Mar 1917 at Marinette, Wisconsin and was buried at St. Joseph Cemetery, Escanaba, Michigan.

Children:

- + 235 i **Alpha Mary Hermon** was born in Dec 1875.
- + 236 ii **Charles David Hermon, Dr.** was born on 11 Aug 1882.
- + 237 iii **Nell Louise Hermon** was born in Feb 1893.

(235) **Alpha Mary Hermon**, daughter of Walter Scott Hermon and Louise M. McIntosh, was born<sup>47</sup> in Dec 1875 at Clyde, Cloud, Kansas, and on 8 Jul 1902 at Marinette, Wisconsin, married **Abner Frank Aley**, son of William Aley and Caroline, who was born<sup>86</sup> in 1868 at Michigan. Alpha Mary died<sup>87</sup> on 7 Mar 1953 at McAllen, Texas and was buried at St. Joseph Cemetery, Escanaba, Michigan. Abner Frank died<sup>88</sup> in Dec 1951 at Munsisng, Elgin, Michigan.

Children:

- 238 i **Abner Frank Aley** was born<sup>90</sup> in 1903 at Escanaba, Delta, Michigan, and married **Genevieve Kenny.**
- + 239 ii **George H. Aley** was born about 1905.
- + 240 iii **Gordon T. Aley** was born about 1908.
- + 241 iv **Louise Margaret Aley** was born on 12 Mar 1910.
- + 242 v **Caroline R. Aley** was born about 1915.
- + 243 vi **Marion G. Aley** was born on 17 Jun 1918.

(239) **George H. Aley**, son of Abner Frank Aley and Alpha Mary Hermon, was born<sup>89</sup> <sup>90</sup> about 1905 at Escanaba, Delta, Michigan, and after 1930, married **Helen Robertson** who was born<sup>89</sup> in 1917.

Children:

- 244 i **Bonnie L. Aley**

(240) **Gordon T. Aley**, son of Abner Frank Aley and Alpha Mary Hermon, was born<sup>90</sup> about 1908 at Escanaba, Delta, Michigan, and married **Louella** who was born at Montana. Gordon T. died<sup>89</sup> on 10 Dec 1984 at Lake Geneva, Illinois.

Children:

245 i **Jack Aley**  
246 ii **Jean Aley**

(241) **Louise Margaret Aley**, daughter of Abner Frank Aley and Alpha Mary Hermon, was born<sup>90 33</sup> 12 Mar 1910 at Escanaba, Delta, Michigan, and married **Conrad Roitsch**. Louise Margaret died<sup>33</sup> on 9 Apr 1999 at Bryan, Brazos, Texas.

Children:

+ 247 i **Karmen Mary Roitsch**

(247) **Karmen Mary Roitsch**, daughter of Conrad Roitsch and Louise Margaret Aley, married **Carter Yountz**.

Children:

248 i **Donnie Yountz**

(242) **Caroline R. Aley**, daughter of Abner Frank Aley and Alpha Mary Hermon, was born<sup>90</sup> about 1915 at Escanaba, Delta, Michigan, and after 1930, married **CLarence Calvin Hambrick**. Caroline R. died<sup>93</sup> in 1943 at San Antonio, Texas.

Children:

249 i **Clarence Calvin Hambrick, Jr.** was born<sup>89</sup> 4 Sep 1930. Clarence Calvin died<sup>33</sup> on 10 May 2001 at Edinburg, Hidalgo, Texas.

(243) **Marion G. Aley**, daughter of Abner Frank Aley and Alpha Mary Hermon, was born<sup>90 93</sup> 17 Jun 1918 at Escanaba, Delta, Michigan, and on 20 Dec 1945 at Michigan, married<sup>93</sup> **Francis R. Gray** who was born<sup>90</sup> 30 Apr 1917. Marion G. died<sup>92</sup> on 9 Nov 1976 at Escanaba, Delta, Michigan and was buried at St. Joseph Cemetery, Escanaba, Michigan. Francis R. died<sup>33</sup> on 25 Mar 1988 at Escanaba, Delta, Michigan.

Children:

250 i **James F. Gray** was born<sup>94</sup> 16 Sep 1949 at Escanaba, Delta, Michigan. James F. died<sup>94</sup> on 23 Nov 1995 at Escanaba, Delta, Michigan.

(236) **Charles David Hermon, Dr.**, son of Walter Scott Hermon and Louise M. McIntosh, was born<sup>33</sup> 11 Aug 1882 at Clyde, Cloud, Kansas, and on 27 Nov 1912 at Peoria County, Illinois, married **Caroline Alice Church** who was born<sup>91 89</sup> 17 Nov 1888 at Brimfield, Peoria, Illinois. Charles David died<sup>89 33</sup> on 8 Nov 1967 at McAllen, Hidalgo, Texas and was buried at Roselawn Cem, McAllen, Texas. Caroline Alice died<sup>89 92</sup> on 26 Feb 1973 at Alice, Jim Wells, Texas.

Children:

+ 251 i **Henriette Helen Hermon** was born on 4 Mar 1917.

(251) **Henriette Helen Hermon**, daughter of Charles David Hermon, Dr. and Caroline Alice Church, was born<sup>89</sup> 4 Mar 1917 at Danville, Illinois, and on 5 Jul 1941 at New Orleans, Louisiana, married **James Madison Pratt** who was born 4 Feb 1915 at New Orleans, Louisiana. They later divorced. Henrietta Helen died<sup>89</sup> on 21 Jan 1995 at Metairie, New Orleans, Jefferson, Louisiana. James Madison Pratt died on 17 Jul 1998 at Corpus Christie, Texas.

Children:

+ 252 i **Diana Caroline Pratt**.

She also married at Beaumont, Texas, **John Birchman Clifford**.

(252) **Diana Caroline Pratt**, daughter of James Madison Pratt and Henrietta Helen Hermon, was born at New Orleans, Louisiana, and at Kingsville, Texas, married **Robert King Koger** who was born at Harlingen, Texas.

Children:

253 i **Robert Ronald Boland Koger** was born at McAllen, Texas.

254 ii **Christopher James Koger** was born at Kingsville, Texas, and at Orford Methodist church, San Antonio, Texas, married **Amber Itz**.

She also married at McAllen, Texas, **John Boland**. They later divorced.

(237) **Nell Louise Hermon**, daughter of Walter Scott Hermon and Louise M. McIntosh, was born<sup>47</sup> in Feb 1893 at Marinette, Wisconsin, and on 21 Apr 1915 at Wisconsin, married<sup>93</sup> **Horace Cleveland Freeman** who was born<sup>94 95</sup> 4 May 1886 at Michigan. Nell Louise died on 25 Apr 1943 at Beloit, Wisconsin.

Children:

255 i **Carol N. Freeman** was born<sup>89 98</sup> about 1916 at Wisconsin.

256 ii **Thomas J. Freeman** was born<sup>89 98</sup> about 1921 at Wisconsin.

257 iii **Mary Geneva Freeman** was born<sup>89 98</sup> in 1923 at Wisconsin.

258 iv **Charles E. Freeman** was born<sup>89 98</sup> about 1927 at Wisconsin.

259 v **Cynthia Freeman** was born<sup>89</sup> about 1931.

260 vi **Penelope L. Freeman** was born<sup>89</sup> about 1933.

(47) **Margaret McIntosh**, daughter of James McIntosh and Isabel McKenzie, was born<sup>20</sup> 11 Apr 1804, and on 16 Oct 1827 at Crathie Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married<sup>96</sup> **William Gruer**, son of James Gruer and Margareth Robertson, who was born<sup>18</sup> 31 Aug 1785 at Crathie Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Margaret died<sup>97</sup> on 12 Dec 1863 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland and was buried at St. Andrews Cemetery, Braemar, Scotland. William died<sup>98</sup> on 20 Oct 1870 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland and was buried at St. Andrews Cemetery, Braemar, Scotland.

Children:

+ 261 i **James Gruer** was born on 7 Aug 1828.

+ 262 ii **Mary Gruer** was born on 29 Mar 1831.

263 iii **William Gruer** was born<sup>18</sup> 10 Feb 1833.

264 iv **John Gruer** was christened<sup>99</sup> 24 Apr 1835 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

- 265 v **Charles James Whittan Gruer** was born<sup>18</sup> 14 Feb 1837.
- 266 vi **Alexander Duff Gruer** was christened<sup>18</sup> 24 Jul 1839 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 267 vii **Donald Gruer** was born<sup>18</sup> 13 Aug 1841.
- 268 viii **George Rettie Gruer** was born about 1844 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. George Rettie died<sup>10</sup> on 12 Mar 1846 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland and was buried at St Andrews Cemetery.
- 269 ix **Margaret Gruer** was born<sup>18</sup> 7 Jan 1847 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and before 1870, married **HINES**.
- (261) **James Gruer**, son of William Gruer and Margaret McIntosh, was born<sup>18</sup> 7 Aug 1828, and about 1861, married **Isabella Monet**. James died<sup>9</sup> on 26 May 1863 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- Children:
- 270 i **James Gruer** was born about 1862 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. James died<sup>100</sup> on 8 Aug 1863 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- (262) **Mary Gruer**, daughter of William Gruer and Margaret McIntosh, was born<sup>18</sup> 29 Mar 1831, and married **BELL**. Mary died<sup>10</sup> on 16 Feb 1883 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland and was buried at St Andrews Cemetery.
- Children:
- 271 i **Robert Murray Bell**
- (49) **William McIntosh**, son of James McIntosh and Isabel McKenzie, was born<sup>20</sup> 12 Feb 1808, and married **Mary** who was born<sup>101</sup> about 1803 at Scotland. William died after 1881 at Hullett, Huron, Ontario, Canada.
- Children:
- + 272 i **William McIntosh** was born about 1836.
- 273 ii **Alexander McIntosh** was born<sup>102</sup> about 1842 at Scotland.
- + 274 iii **Hugh McIntosh** was born about 1844.
- 275 iv **Isabella McIntosh** was born<sup>106</sup> about 1853 at Canada.
- (272) **William McIntosh**, son of William McIntosh and Mary, was born<sup>105</sup> about 1836 at Scotland, and married **Elizabeth** who was born<sup>105</sup> about 1846 at Ontario, Canada.
- Children:
- 276 i **Annie McIntosh** was born<sup>105</sup> about 1867 at Ontario, Canada.
- (274) **Hugh McIntosh**, son of William McIntosh and Mary, was born<sup>106</sup> about 1844 at Scotland, and about 1874 at Ontario, Canada, married **Catherine** who was born<sup>105</sup> about 1849 at Ontario, Canada.
- Children:
- 277 i **William McIntosh** was born<sup>105</sup> about 1875 at Ontario, Canada.
- 278 ii **James McIntosh** was born<sup>105</sup> about 1877 at Ontario, Canada.
- 279 iii **John McIntosh** was born<sup>105</sup> about 1879 at Ontario, Canada.
- (51) **Jane-Jean McIntosh**, daughter of James McIntosh and Isabel McKenzie, was born<sup>20</sup> 1 Feb 1815, and on 24 Apr 1834 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married<sup>103</sup> **Charles Stuart-Stewart**, son of Gregor Stuart and Jean Davidson, who was born<sup>104</sup> at Kirkmichael, Banff, Scotland. Charles died<sup>108</sup> Alexas, Illinois.
- Children:
- + 280 i **Mary Margaret Stuart** was christened on 21 Jun 1835.
- + 281 ii **Jean or Jane Stuart** was christened on 30 Oct 1836.
- + 282 iii **John Stuart** was born on 30 Apr 1838.
- + 283 iv **Charles Gregor Stuart** was born on 12 Aug 1839.
- + 284 v **William Stuart** was christened on 27 May 1841.
- + 285 vi **Alexander Stuart** was christened on 30 Mar 1843.
- + 286 vii **Farquhar Mcrae Stuart** was christened on 15 Jul 1845.
- + 287 viii **Isabella Stuart** was born in Dec 1847.
- + 288 ix **George McIntosh Stuart** was born on 5 Jul 1851.
- (280) **Mary Margaret Stuart**, daughter of Charles Stuart-Stewart and Jane-Jean McIntosh, was christened<sup>18</sup> 21 Jun 1835 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married **John McCrusty** who was born<sup>105</sup> about 1823 at Scotland.
- Children:
- 289 i **Charles McCrusty** was born<sup>105</sup> about 1860 at Ontario, Canada.
- 290 ii **Catherine McCrusty** was born<sup>105</sup> about 1863 at Ontario, Canada.
- 291 iii **William McCrusty** was born<sup>105</sup> about 1865 at Ontario, Canada.
- 292 iv **Margaret McCrusty** was born<sup>105</sup> about 1867 at Ontario, Canada.
- 293 v **Isebella McCrusty** was born<sup>105</sup> about 1869 at Ontario, Canada.
- 294 vi **John McCrusty** was born<sup>105</sup> about 1874 at Ontario, Canada.
- (281) **Jean or Jane Stuart**, daughter of Charles Stuart-Stewart and Jane-Jean McIntosh, was christened<sup>18</sup> 30 Oct 1836 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married **Peter Rutherford**, son of John Rutherford and Margaret Moir, who was born<sup>105 13</sup> 14 Feb 1831 at Kilspindie, Perth, Scotland.
- Children:
- 295 i **Ann Rutherford** was born<sup>105</sup> about 1860 at Ontario, Canada.
- 296 ii **Margret Rutherford** was born<sup>105</sup> about 1862 at Ontario, Canada.
- 297 iii **John Rutherford** was born<sup>105</sup> about 1864 at Ontario, Canada.
- 298 iv **Christene Rutherford** was born<sup>105</sup> about 1867 at Ontario, Canada.

299 v **Jesse Rutherford** was born<sup>105</sup> about 1870 at Ontario, Canada.  
 300 vi **Elizabeth Rutherford** was born<sup>105</sup> about 1872 at Ontario, Canada.  
 301 vii **Marth Rutherford** was born<sup>105</sup> about 1875 at Ontario, Canada.  
 302 viii **Ada Rutherford** was born<sup>105</sup> about 1877 at Ontario, Canada.  
 303 ix **Maryon Rutherford** was born<sup>105</sup> about 1879 at Ontario, Canada.

(282) **John Stuart**, son of Charles Stuart/Stewart and Jane-Jean McIntosh, was born 30 Apr 1838, and married **Ellen Fowler** who was born in 1841 at Ireland.

Children:

304 i **William Stuart** was born<sup>106</sup> about 1866 at Wananosh West, Huron, Ontario, Canada.  
 305 ii **Elisabeth Stuart** was born<sup>106</sup> about 1867 at Wananosh West, Huron, Ontario, Canada.  
 306 iii **Charles Stuart** was born<sup>106</sup> about 1869 at Wananosh West, Huron, Ontario, Canada.  
 307 iv **Ellen Stuart** was born<sup>106</sup> in Mar 1871 at Wananosh West, Huron, Ontario, Canada.  
 308 v **William J. Stuart** was born<sup>105</sup> about 1873 at Wananosh West, Huron, Ontario, Canada.  
 309 vi **Edward Stuart** was born<sup>105</sup> about 1876 at Wananosh West, Huron, Ontario, Canada.  
 310 vii **Margret Stuart** was born<sup>105</sup> about 1878 at Wananosh West, Huron, Ontario, Canada.  
 311 viii **John Stuart** was born<sup>105</sup> in Feb 1881 at Wananosh West, Huron, Ontario, Canada.

(283) **Charles Gregor Stuart**, son of Charles Stuart-Stewart and Jane-Jean McIntosh, was born<sup>105</sup> 12 Aug 1839 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and about 1869 at Canada, married **Jane Lovina Watson** who was born in 1850 at Canada. Charles Gregor died<sup>109</sup> on 21 Dec 1885 at North Henderson, Mercer, Illinois and was buried at Reynolds Cem, Reynolds, Illinois. Jane Lovina died<sup>109</sup> in 1938 at Illinois and was buried at Reynolds Cem, Reynolds, Illinois.

Children:

312 i **William Stuart** was born<sup>106</sup> in 1870 at Canada. William died<sup>109</sup> in 1914 at Illinois and was buried at Reynolds Cem, Reynolds, Illinois.  
 + 313 ii **Dora Stuart** was born about 1871.  
 314 iii **Gregor Stuart** was born<sup>110</sup> in 1880 at Illinois. Gregor died<sup>109</sup> in 1958 at Illinois and was buried at Reynolds Cem, Reynolds, Illinois.

(313) **Dora Stuart**, daughter of Charles Gregor Stuart and Jane Lovina Watson, was born<sup>110</sup> about 1871 at Canada, and married **Ray Brunington**.

Children:

+ 315 i **Ila Brunington**

(315) **Ila Brunington**, daughter of Ray Brunington and Dora Stuart, married **Donald B. Walker**.

Children:

316 i **Jane Walker**  
 317 ii **Stuart Walker**

(284) **William Stuart**, son of Charles Stuart-Stewart and Jane-Jean McIntosh, was christened<sup>18</sup> 27 May 1841 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married spouse unknown. William died in 1909 at Wingham, Huron, Ontario, Canada.

Children:

318 i **George MacIntosh Stuart**  
 319 ii **Stuart**  
 320 iii **Stuart**  
 321 iv **Charles Stuart**

(285) **Alexander Stuart**, son of Charles Stuart-Stewart and Jane-Jean McIntosh, was christened<sup>18</sup> 30 Mar 1843 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married about 1875 at Canada **Elizabeth Radcliff** who was born<sup>105</sup> about 1854 at Ontario, Canada. Alexander died<sup>107</sup> in 1915. Elizabeth died<sup>111</sup> in 1935.

Children:

+ 322 i **Charles Stewart** was born about 1876.  
 323 ii **Joseph Stewart** was born<sup>105</sup> about 1880 at Ontario, Canada.  
 324 iii **Anna Stuart** died before 1964 at Wingham, Huron, Ontario, Canada.  
 325 iv **Gregor Stuart** died in 1954 at Auburn, Alabama and was buried at Auburn, Alabama.  
 326 v **George McIntosh Stuart**

(322) **Charles Stewart**, son of Alexander Stuart and Elizabeth Radcliff, was born<sup>105</sup> about 1876 at Ontario, Canada, and married spouse unknown. Charles died at Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada.

Children:

327 i **George Stuart**  
 328 ii **Jean Stuart** married **Frank Bamford**.



(286) **Farquhar Mcrae Stuart**, son of Charles Stuart-Stewart and Jane-Jean McIntosh, was christened<sup>18</sup> 15 Jul 1845 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married on 9 Aug 1871 at Mercer County, Illinois<sup>108</sup> **Elizabeth B. Guthrie**, daughter of Andrew Guthrie and Susanannah Thompson, who was born<sup>108</sup> 2 Jan 1852 at Hamilton, Wentworth, Ontario, Canada. Farquhar Mcrae died<sup>108</sup> on 24 Jan 1893 at Evanston, Illinois. Elizabeth B. died in Oct 1922 at Illinois and was buried at Reynolds Cem, Reynolds, Illinois.

Children:

- |   |     |     |  |
|---|-----|-----|--|
|   | 329 | i   | <b>Charles Stuart</b> was born 22 Jul 1872 at Illinois. Charles died <sup>109</sup> on 26 Dec 1874 at Illinois and was buried at Reynolds Cem, Reynolds, Illinois.   |
| + | 330 | ii  | <b>Mary E. Stuart</b> was born on 3 Sep 1874.  |
|   | 331 | iii | <b>Anna Stuart</b> was born <sup>109 108</sup> 24 Feb 1879 at Illinois, and about 1909 at Illinois, married <b>Olin H. Basquin</b> who was born about 1870 at Iowa. Olin H. died in 1946 at California. Olin H. was married to Jessie C Guthrie. |
|   | 332 | iv  | <b>Jean Stuart</b> was born <sup>108</sup> 4 Nov 1882 at Illinois. Jean died <sup>109</sup> on 2 May 1889 at Illinois and was buried at Reynolds Cem, Reynolds, Illinois.  |

(330) **Mary E. Stuart**, daughter of Farquhar Mcrae Stuart and Elizabeth B. Guthrie, was born<sup>113 108</sup> 3 Sep 1874 at Canada, and on 16 Sep 1897, married<sup>108</sup> **Edwin H. Fretz** who was born<sup>108</sup> 5 Jan 1866.

Children:

- |  |     |   |                   |
|--|-----|---|-------------------|
|  | 333 | i | <b>Mary Fretz</b> |
|--|-----|---|-------------------|
- (287) **Isabella Stuart**, daughter of Charles Stuart-Stewart and Jane-Jean McIntosh, was born in Dec 1847 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and on 1 Mar 1870 at Wawanosh, Huron, Ontario, Canada, married<sup>110</sup> **Robert Guthrie**, son of Andrew Guthrie and Susanannah Thompson, who was born<sup>110 108</sup> 16 Aug 1844 at Dumbarton, Dumbarton, Scotland. Isabella died<sup>108</sup> in 1930 at Aledo, Mercer, Illinois. Robert died on 9 Aug 1893 at Aledo, Mercer, Illinois.

Children:

- |   |     |     |   |
|---|-----|-----|---|
|   | 334 | i   | <b>Jean Guthrie</b> was born <sup>108</sup> in 1873 at Ontario, Canada.                           |
|   | 335 | ii  | <b>Lucy A. Guthrie</b> was born <sup>110</sup> about 1874 at Illinois.                            |
| + | 336 | iii | <b>Susie Guthrie</b> was born on 3 Apr 1875.  |
|   | 337 | iv  | <b>Andrew Guthrie</b> was born <sup>110</sup> about 1876 at Illinois.                             |
|   | 338 | v   | <b>Wallace A. Guthrie</b> was born <sup>111 108</sup> 10 Feb 1878 at Aledo, Mercer, Illinois.     |
|   | 339 | vi  | <b>Charles Stuart Guthrie</b> was born <sup>115 108</sup> 13 Feb 1881 at Aledo, Mercer, Illinois. |
| + | 340 | vii | <b>Ruth Guthrie</b> was born on 20 Jul 1884.  |

(336) **Susie Guthrie**, daughter of Robert Guthrie and Isabella Stuart, was born<sup>108</sup> 3 Apr 1875 at Aledo, Mercer, Illinois, and on 22 Jun 1898 at Cook County, Illinois, married<sup>108</sup> **J. Ross Brown** who was born 13 Jun 1874 at Illinois. J. Ross was married to Ruth Guthrie.

Children:

- |  |     |    |  |
|--|-----|----|--|
|  | 341 | i  | <b>Stuart Brown</b> was born <sup>108</sup> 24 Feb 1900. |
|  | 342 | ii | <b>Donald Brown</b> was born <sup>108</sup> 15 Dec 1903. |
- (340) **Ruth Guthrie**, daughter of Robert Guthrie and Isabella Stuart, was born<sup>115 108</sup> 20 Jul 1884 at Aledo, Mercer, Illinois, and on 6 Dec 1910 at Illinois, married<sup>108</sup> **J. Ross Brown** who was born 13 Jun 1874 at Illinois. J. Ross was married to Susie Guthrie.

Children:

- |  |     |   |                    |
|--|-----|---|--------------------|
|  | 343 | i | <b>Alice Brown</b> |
|--|-----|---|--------------------|
- (288) **George McIntosh Stuart**, son of Charles Stuart-Stewart and Jane-Jean McIntosh, was born 5 Jul 1851 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and on 27 Oct 1880 at Gilcrist, Mercer, Illinois, married<sup>108</sup> **Margaret Miller Guthrie**, daughter of Andrew Guthrie and Susanannah Thompson, who was born<sup>112 108</sup> 7 Oct 1856 at Wawanosh, Huron, Ontario, Canada. George McIntosh died<sup>108</sup> on 18 Nov 1918 at Springfield, Sarpy, Nebraska. Margaret Miller died<sup>108</sup> on 5 Nov 1905 at Reynolds, Illinois.

Children:

- |   |     |     |  |
|---|-----|-----|--|
| + | 344 | i   | <b>Jessie Margaret Stuart</b> was born on 27 Jan 1881.           |
|   | 345 | ii  | <b>Alex Stuart</b> was born in May 1882 at South Bend, Nebraska. |
| + | 346 | iii | <b>George Bree Stuart</b> was born on 25 Apr 1884.               |

He also married<sup>112</sup> on 27 Jun 1906 at Nebraska, **Minnie Ball**.

(344) **Jessie Margaret Stuart**, daughter of George McIntosh Stuart and Margaret Miller Guthrie, was born<sup>108</sup> 27 Jan 1881 at South Bend, Cass, Nebraska, and on 21 Jan 1903 at Evanston, Illinois, married<sup>108</sup> **Robert Ludolph Babenroth** who was born<sup>108</sup> 19 Dec 1878 at Eau Clair, Wisconsin. They later divorced. Jessie Margaret died<sup>108</sup> on 17 Apr 1966 at Corvallis, Benton, Oregon. Robert Ludolph died on 15 May 1954 at Waukesha, Wisconsin. Robert Ludolph was married to Mary Louise Shannon.

Children:

- |   |     |     |   |
|---|-----|-----|---|
| + | 347 | i   | <b>Robert Babenroth Stuart</b> was born on 21 Aug 1905.         |
| + | 348 | ii  | <b>Malcolm Kenneth Babenroth Stuart</b> was born on 3 Sep 1907. |
| + | 349 | iii | <b>Donald Wiliam Babenroth Stuart</b> was born on 11 Jan 1911.  |

She also married<sup>108</sup> on 12 Nov 1962 at Corvallis, Benton, Oregon, **John Lambert** who was born<sup>108</sup> 15 Oct 1879 at Nebraska.

(347) **Robert Babenroth Stuart**, son of Robert Ludolph Babenroth and Jessie Margaret Stuart, was born<sup>108</sup> 21 Aug 1905 at Highland Park, Illinois, and on 23 Jul 1935 at Winfield, Illinois, married<sup>109</sup> **Gertrude Anne Besch** who was

born<sup>109</sup> 2 Jan 1907 at Winfield, Illinois. Robert died on 8 Oct 1975 at Winfield, Illinois. Gertrude Anne died on 26 Dec 1995 at Winfield, Illinois.

Children:

- |     |     |  |
|-----|-----|--|
| 350 | i   | <b>Robert Wallace Babenroth Stuart</b> was born <sup>109</sup> 19 Jul 1936 at Aurora, Illinois. Robert Wallace died on 22 Dec 1996 at Winfield, Illinois.  |
| 351 | ii  | <b>Alan Douglas Babenroth Stuart</b> was born <sup>109</sup> 28 Jul 1938 at Aurora, Illinois.  |
| 352 | iii | <b>Eve Marguerite Babenroth Stuart</b> was born <sup>109</sup> 9 Aug 1941 at Geneva, Illinois. Eve Marguerite died on 4 Feb 1995 at St. Charles, Illinois. |
| 353 | iv  | <b>Jeanne Marie Babenroth Stuart</b> was born at Aurora, Illinois.   |
| 354 | v   | <b>Bruce Philip Babenroth Stuart</b> was born at Geneva, Illinois.   |
| 355 | vi  | <b>Anne Gertrude Babenroth Stuart</b> was born at Aurora, Illinois.  |

(348) **Malcolm Kenneth Babenroth Stuart**, son of Robert Ludolph Babenroth and Jessie Margaret Stuart, was born<sup>108</sup> 3 Sep 1907 at Highland Park, Lake, Illinois, and on 9 Jun 1928 at Wheaton, Dupage, Illinois, married<sup>109</sup> **Margaret Florence Vallette** who was born<sup>109</sup> 20 Oct 1907 at Wheaton, Dupage, Illinois. Malcolm Kenneth died<sup>108</sup> on 7 Dec 1980 at Corvallis, Benton, Oregon. Margaret Florence died on 20 Sep 1995 at Corvallis, Benton, Oregon.

Children:

- |       |     |  |
|-------|-----|--|
| + 356 | i   | <b>Malcolm Clair Stuart</b> .  |
| 357   | ii  | <b>Kenneth Vallette Stuart</b> was born at Geneva, Kane, Illinois, and at Corvallis, Benton, Oregon, married <b>Marcene Mae Abbott</b> who was born at Arlington, Kingsbury, South Dakota. |
| 358   | iii | <b>Charles Edward Stuart</b> was born at Geneva, Kane, Illinois.   |
| 359   | iv  | <b>Mary Beth Stuart</b> was born at Geneva, Kane, Illinois.  |

(356) **Malcolm Clair Stuart**, son of Malcolm Kenneth Babenroth Stuart and Margaret Florence Vallette, was born at Geneva, Kane, Illinois, and at Sequin, Guadalupe, Texas, married **Della Marie Elley**. They later divorced.

Children:

- |     |    |   |
|-----|----|---|
| 360 | i  | <b>Terrese Lee or Tracy Stuart</b> was born at Corvallis, Benton, Oregon. |
| 361 | ii | <b>Kent Allan Stuart</b> was born at Portland, Multnomah, Oregon.         |

He also married at Corvallis, Benton, Oregon, **Janet Lee Vroman** who was born at Lebanon, Linn, Oregon.

Children:

- |     |     |  |
|-----|-----|--|
| 362 | iii | <b>Ryan Scott Stuart</b> was born at Salem, Marion, Oregon, and married <b>Jan Mellen</b> .  |
| 363 | iv  | <b>Jennifer Lynn Stuart</b> was born at Salem, Marion, Oregon, and at Siverton, Marion, Oregon, married <b>James Michael Tower</b> . |

She also married at Salem, Marion, Oregon, **Christopher Allen Anderson**.

(349) **Donald Wiliam Babenroth Stuart**, son of Robert Ludolph Babenroth and Jessie Margaret Stuart, was born<sup>108</sup> 11 Jan 1911 at Evanston, Illinois, and on 7 Dec 1931 at Decatur, Illinois, married<sup>109</sup> **Edna Maxine Cooper** who was born<sup>109</sup> 9 Jun 1914 at London Mills, Illinois. Donald Wiliam died on 18 Jan 1972 at Medford Oregon. Edna Maxine died on 10 Aug 1994 at Eagle Point, Oregon.

Children:

- |     |     |  |
|-----|-----|--|
| 364 | i   | <b>Donald Guthrie Stuart</b> was born at Geneva, Kane, Illinois. Donald Guthrie died on 12 Apr 1997 at Belfair, Washington.          |
| 365 | ii  | <b>Janet Anne Stuart</b> was born at Geneva, Kane, Illinois.   |
| 366 | iii | <b>James Douglas Stuart</b> was born 7 Aug 1939 at Geneva, Kane, Illinois. James Douglas died on 12 Apr 1997 at Belfair, Washington. |
| 367 | iv  | <b>Suzanne Margaret Stuart</b> was born at Winfield, Illinois.   |
| 368 | v   | <b>Lynne Ellen Stuart</b> was born at Medford, Oregon.   |
| 369 | vi  | <b>Gene Martin Stuart Stuart</b> was born at Medford, Oregon.  |

(346) **George Bree Stuart**, son of George McIntosh Stuart and Margaret Miller Guthrie, was born<sup>108</sup> 25 Apr 1884 at Ellensburg, Washington, and on 22 Jul 1906 at Wilmette, Illinois, married<sup>108</sup> **Susan McGrath**, daughter of Daniel McGrath and Margaret Murphy, who was born<sup>108</sup> 25 Oct 1885 at Tensnaliks, Chase, Ireland. George Bree died<sup>108</sup> on 22 Sep 1971 at Chicago, Cook, Illinois. Susan died<sup>108</sup> on 13 Apr 1946 at Evanston, Illinois.

Children:

- |     |     |  |
|-----|-----|--|
| 370 | i   | <b>Francis Stuart</b> was born about 1908 at Illinois.       |
| 371 | ii  | <b>Isabell Stuart</b> was born about 1909 at Illinois.       |
| 372 | iii | <b>George Robert Stuart</b> was born about 1916 at Illinois. |

(3) **William McIntosh or Down**, son of ? McIntosh or Downn, was born about 1680 at Scotland, spouse unknown.

Children:

- |     |    |  |
|-----|----|--|
| 373 | i  | <b>Catharin McIntosh or Down</b> was christened <sup>1</sup> 10 Feb 1710 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. |
| 374 | ii | <b>William McIntosh or Down</b> was christened <sup>1</sup> 20 Jun 1712 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.  |

(4) **Donald McIntosh or Down**, son of Mr McIntosh or Downn, was born about 1685 at Scotland, spouse unknown.

Children:

- |     |   |   |
|-----|---|---|
| 375 | i | <b>Patrick McIntosh or Down</b> was christened <sup>1</sup> 22 Sep 1709 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. |
|-----|---|---|

376            ii            **John McIntosh or Down** was christened<sup>1</sup> 17 Jan 1714 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

**(5) Duncan McIntosh or Down**, son of Mr McIntosh or Downn, was born about 1687 at Scotland, and spouse unknown.

Children:

377            i            **John McIntosh or Down** was christened<sup>1</sup> 24 Jun 1707 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

## Notes

- 1 & 20 St Andrew Parish Roman Catholic Aberdeenshire, Scotland 1703-1757 and 1781-1845, FHL#941.25/C1 K29c
- 2,3, 11, .St. Andrews second book of registers found in the National Archives of Scotland
- 4, 22. Graham Ewen, The Krkyard of Braemar, FHL#0398054.
5. Glenmuick Parish Register Aberdeen Scotland, FHL#993189.
6. Will of Nov 1864.
7. 1851 Census of Crathie, Braemar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, FHL#1042114.
- 8, 17. 1841 Census of Crathie, Braemar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, FHL#1042114.
- 9,15, 101, 102, 104. Scotland death records of Crathie, Braemar Parish, Aberdeen, Scotland, FHL#103485.
10. Tombstones of Braemar Scotland.
12. Catholic Archives of Blairs College Aberdeen Scotland.
13. IGI Family History Center, SLC, Utah.
- 14, 18, 21, 100, 103, 107. Crathie Braemar Aberdeen Scotland Parish Registers, FHL#993,177.
16. Letter written by Donald McKenzie 1841.
- 23, 37. Tombstone St. Joseph Cemetery, Clyde, Kansas.
24. Obituary of St. Joseph, Clyde, Cloud, Kansas.
25. Clyde Herald Newspaper 1887.
26. History of St. Mary Nort Dame, Indiana.
27. 1900 Census Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska.
28. California Death Certificate.
29. Papers of Henriette Hermon Pratt.
- 30, 68. St. Joseph Catholic Church records, Kansas.
31. Death certificate of Omaha, Nebraska.
33. Social Security Death Index.
34. 1930 Census Omaha, Douglas, Nebraska.
35. Pension record of Laughlin McIntosh.
36. 1880 Clyde, cloud, Kansas.
- 38, 39, 40, 53, 54, 63, 64. Early Cloud County Deaths, FHL 978.125 v2j.
41. Tombstone King Veteran Home Cemetery, Wisconsin.
- 42, 51. Tela Patterson of Florida.
43. 1900 census Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
44. Grand Avenue Congregational Church, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Information from Tela Patterson.
45. 1880 Census of Seymour, Outagamie, Wisconsin.
46. Deaths in the Green Bay Advocate 1870-1880, FHL 977.5 v23g.
47. 1900 Census Marinette County, Wisconsin.
48. Marriage record of Marinette Wisconsin.
49. Wisconsin Marriages FHL#1275498.
50. Douglas Pressley.
52. 1910 Census for 8 wd Minneapolis, Hennepin, Minnesota, Page 90.
55. 1930 Census Clyde, Cloud, Kansas.
56. Laughlin L. Feight.
57. 1920 Census Clyde, Cloud, Kansas.
58. 1930 Census Taos New Mexico.
59. 1920 Census Omaha, Douglas, Nebraska.
60. 1900 Census Little Sioux Woodby Iowa.
61. Rootsweb.
62. 1900 Census of Richardson County Nebraska.
65. 1930 Census Clarinda Page County Iowa.
66. 1850 Census Ashippen Dodge County Wisconsin.
67. Marriage record of Cloud County Kansas.
69. Obituary Cripple Creek Newspaper.
70. Death Certificate Colorado.

71. Letter from Mary McCrea 1881.
72. Fannie Francis McIntosh Hershberger.
- 73, 74. Samuel Levan Hershberger.
75. Tombstone Twin Falls, Idaho.
76. Death Certificate Twin Falls, Idaho.
77. Idaho Marriage Index.
78. Death Certificate Oregon.
79. Tombstone Greenwood Cemetery, Arcata, Humbolt, California.
80. James Hershberger.
81. Darlene Murphey.
82. Tim Chadd.
83. Judy Harr.
84. Birth Certificate Colorado.
85. Death Certificate Idaho.
86. Colleen Jacobson.
87. Sharon McManigal.
88. St. Joseph Cemetery Beloit Rock County, Wisconsin.
89. Shirley Lennox.
90. 1920, 1930 Census of Escanba, Delta County Michigan.
- 91, 92. Tombstone Escanba, Michigan.
93. Francis Gray.
94. Michigan Deaths.
95. 1920 Census Jackson County Iowa.
96. Texas Death Records.
97. Newspaper Clippings, no date no place.
98. 1930 Census Beloit Rock County Wisconsin.
99. World War I draft card.
105. 1881 Census Huron County Ontario Canada.
106. 1871 Census Huron County Ontario Canada.
108. Ancestry.com
109. Mac Stuart.
110. 1880 Census Mercer County Illinois.
111. Reflections of West Wawanosh, Huron County Ontario Canada.
112. 1870 Census Mercer County Illinois.
113. 1880 Census Edgington Rock Island Illinois.
114. Huron County Marriages.
115. 1900 Census Aledo, Mercer County Illinois.
116. Marriages of Nebraska.

## Chapter 21

### Lamond/ Laman/Lamont Clan

I find this name spelt different in every document that I looked at. Everyone of the Lamond/Laman families seemed to also have their name as alias McGillivi. However the name was spelt differed all the time.

We have several branches of family named Laman/Lamont in our pedigree chart. This was a most difficult line to research because the small area of Braemar is full of Laman/Lamond families. Information was taken from the Catholic records and the alias names helped in separating families.

Our first generation of Lamon/Lamont family was found in 1753 with Elizabeth Lamon listed as wife of Robert McIntosh. The marriage record says she is the daughter of Calom Lamond the boatman. This Calom name was Malcom alias 'the boat' or at the boat, in other records. I wonder if he was the boatman that ferried across the Dee River. There were no bridges west of Braemar until 1848 when one was put in by Queen Victoria. There was a ferry, which was at the bend of the river, about half a mile above the farm of Auchindryne.

No birth is found for Elspit who is also known as Elizabeth. Godparents for one of Malcom's children is a Calom Lamond/Laman and an Elspit Laman, Thomas Thomsons' wife at the boatmans house. Malcom was married to Janet or Jean Harrower. This is an uncommon name for the Braemar area. There are several James born from 1677 to 1681 all in Clackmannanshire, Scotland. Janet had a brother John whose family is showing up in the Catholic records also. In 1769 Parish poor records there is a John Harrower of the ground of Dalmore and Allanaquoich. There is also a Margaret Harrower with two fatherless orphans in the same area. John had a daughter Margaret.

Birth of Malcom/Calom, 1705:

John L? Alias McGillivi, commonly called Og Buy, Castletoun, a son Malcolme or Callium b. Apr 1705 [no day given and name was unreadable] Godfather, John Laman, alais Mc? Commonly called Shen Err md. Castletoun and godmother Elizabeth Mc? Widow, Castletoune. Baptised at Castletoune

The Lamonts were once large proprietors in the shires of Perth and Argyle. One branch was called the M'Gile dubh Lamonts (the black-haired), and the other, the M'Gille buidh (the yellow haired), from two brothers who first settled in Braemar. They settled in Braemar previous to the 16<sup>th</sup> century. In the early years they rented the lands of Inverey and Allanaquoich. By 1530 they were dispossessed by the Farquharsons and were in humble circumstances.

In a document entitled *Declaration of the True Extraction of the MacIldowies [McGilvie], alias Lamont*, dated 2 May 1661, declares that:

John MacIldowie [McGilvie] in Castletown in the Brae of Mar and David MacIlgwi, servitor to David Ogilvie, son to the Earl of Airlie, and all the MacIldowies, are my true native Kindly people and kinsmen. They were descended from his ancestor, nick-named 'Gille Dubh' or the black boy, which boy was son of Orcanus, Laird of Lamont who lived about the 900<sup>th</sup> year of our Lord.

In the book *Legends of The Braes O'Mar* by John Grant we find the following information about our Lamont line:

At the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, John Lamont, probably a grandson of the above named John MacIldowie (McGilvie), alias Lamont, was the miller at the Mill of Castleton, Braemar. After the establishment of Presbyterianism this John Lamont was made an elder of the Church, and was commonly known as 'Seannair Buidh', the yellow-haired elder. He joined the Catholic Church in 1705. He had a son also call John Lamont, and to distinguish him from his father he was commonly called 'AmFear og Buidh', the yellow-haired man. He appears to have succeeded his father as miller at Castletoun.

It is through this line that we are descended. In the Catholic registers it list the name as Og Buy instead of Buidh.

Malcom's brother Robert had a grandson, John Lamont, who became the famous Astronomer. He attended the local school at nearby Inverey. Intellectually gifted, he was given the opportunity to attend the Scots' College at Ratisbon in Bavaria. There he meet with great success in his studies. Instead of taking holy orders, his mind was firmly bent upon the study of astronomy. In 1835 he was appointed

Astronomer Royal of Bavaria and in 1852, Professor of Astronomy at the University of Munich. He was made a Knight of the Order of Merit of the Bavarian Court, and was thereafter known as Johann von Lamont.

He made an exhaustive study of the planet Uranus and while doing so he unconsciously observed the planet Neptune on two occasions and so missed out being its discover. Despite his modest demeanour during his lifetime he received many prestigious awards such as honorary degrees and diplomas for his scientific work. There is a monument to him near Inverey. He is also mentioned in letters of Father Lachlan McIntosh 1790 he said to the Bishop: "Watch out for my cousin John Lamont."

In the 1696 *Pollable Persons in Kindrochet*, (Parish of Crathie and Braemar), there are 29 people with the name Laman/Lamont. In this record, it is always M' Gilvie, the alias for Lamont. This makes it impossible task to separate all of the Laman/Lamont.



John Lamont  
Monument at  
Inverey

## Lamont Clan

The name Lamont derives from the Norse "lagman" meaning a lawman or judge, an honored position reserved for only the wisest of men. The earliest recorded Lamont chief is Ferchar, who lived amid the glorious splendour of the Holy Loch in 1200. It was Ferchar's grandson, Lauman, who founded the Clan stronghold of Toward Castle at Invereyne.

The seat of the chiefs of the clan was at Castle Toward, opposite Rothesay Bay, south of Dunoon. Their territory stretched from the edge of Dumbartonshire to Loch Fyne. Sir John Lamont, 10th Chief, purchased lands at Toward from James V in 1535. In 1563, he entertained Mary, Queen of Scots at the Castle. It is believed the castle was nothing more than a keep with walls until the coming visit of Mary and rooms and the great hall were hastily added for her visit.

In 1643, Sir James Lamont supported the royalist cause, which brought him into conflict with the powerful Campbells. The Lamonts ravaged some of the Campbell lands but then the Campbells besieged the Lamont castles. The chief surrendered and although the terms appeared to allow him and his family safe conduct, the Campbells imprisoned the Lamont chief in Dunstaffnage Castle for five years and massacred 200 clansmen. The Lamont Chief's sister had survived and hid the letter of safe conduct in her hair and was able to produce this evidence of treachery to the King, who duly punished the offenders.



Toward Castle

In 1663 AD Sir James Lamont was reinstated in his property but the clan never recovered from the ravages of the Campbells. Toward Castle was never rebuilt by the Lamont Chiefs and the Lamonts subsequently lived at Ardlamont. The ruined Toward was sold in 1809 and it is now in the care of the Clan Lamont Society. The clan lands were sold in 1893 and the chief emigrated to Australia where the present chief resides.

The Lamont clan motto is, "Ne parcas nec spernas" which means, "Neither spare nor dispose."

Gaelic Name: MacLaomainn "

Badge: Crab Apple Tree

Lands: Argyll and Cowal

The clan crest is a dexter hand, coupled at the wrist, surrounded by the clan motto, "Ne parcas nec spernas" (Neither spare nor spurn).

## Harrower Family

Jean Harrower married Malcolm Lamond.

The Harrower family is found mainly in the county of Clackmannanshire the smallest county of Scotland, extending 10 miles N. and S. between the main body of Perthshire and the river Forth, and 11 miles E. and W. between the cos. of Stirling and Fife. There are several James born between 1677 and 1681 so no way of telling which one is our James.

The name meaning, “Scottish (Fife) and English: occupational name for someone who harrowed cultivated land, perhaps someone who did this as a feudal service on manorial land, from an agent derivative of Middle English *harwen* ‘to rake’ (of Scandinavian origin).”

The history of the name Harrower dates back to the ancient Anglo Saxon culture of Britian. It is derived from a member of the family who worked as a harrower.

Spelling variation: Harrower, Harower, Harewere, Harrow.

There are no Harrower listed in 1696 poll tax book and the name is not showing up in any of the early 1700's tenants list, so they must have came to Braemar area later.

There does not seem to be a Clan associated with this name.

## Laman/Lamont Descendants

The earliest Laman/Lamond ancestor that we know is the following John.

**(378) John Laman or McGillivi or Og Buy** was born about 1650 at Scotland, and married spouse unknown.

Children:

+ 379 i **John Laman or McGillivi or Fer Og Buy** was born about 1680.

**(379) John Laman or McGillivi or Fer Og Buy**, son of John Laman or McGillivi or Og Buy, was born about 1680 at Scotland, and married spouse unknown.

Children:

+ 380 i **Calam ot Malcom Lamond or Laman** was christened in Sep 1705.

+ 381 ii **Donald Laman or McGillivi or Og Buy** was christened on 14 Dec 1708.

382 iii **James Laman or McGillivi or Buy**

+ 383 iv **Alexander Laman or McGillivi Buy**

384 v **Janet Laman or McGillivi Og Buy** married on 10 Jan 1744 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland <sup>1</sup> **Alexander McPherson or McPhail**.

**(380) Calam ot Malcom Lamond or Laman**, son of John Laman or McGillivi or Fer Og Buy, was christened<sup>2</sup> in Sep 1705 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married about 1727 at Scotland **Janet or Jean Harrower**, daughter of James Harrower and Christin McDonald, who was born about 1710 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Children:

+ 385 i **Ann Lamond or Laman** was born about 1720.

386 ii **Marjory Lamond or Laman** was born about 1728 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and on 13 Nov 1748 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married<sup>1</sup> **John Young**.

+ 387 iii **Elspit ot Elizabeth Lamond or Laman** was born about 1729.

388 iv **Calim Lamond or Laman** was christened<sup>2</sup> 28 Sep 1737 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

389 v **Alexander Lamond or Laman** was christened<sup>2</sup> 13 Nov 1743 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married on 11 Jul 1765 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland <sup>3</sup> **Margaret McHardy**, daughter of James McHardy and Jean Shaw, who was born 30 Jan 1746 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

**(385) Ann Lamond or Laman**, daughter of Calam ot Malcom Lamond or Laman and Janet or Jean Harrower, was born about 1720 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and married **Donald Coutts**.

Children:

390 i **Elizabeth Coutts** was christened<sup>2</sup> 20 Nov 1739 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

391 ii **Marguerite Coutts** was christened<sup>2</sup> 8 Apr 1742 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

392 iii **Barbara Coutts** was christened<sup>2</sup> 29 Jun 1745 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

393 iv **Ann Coutts** was christened<sup>2</sup> 12 Jul 1748 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

**(387) Elspit ot Elizabeth Lamond or Laman**, daughter of Calam ot Malcom Lamond or Laman and Janet or Jean Harrower, was born about 1729 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and on 3 May 1749 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married<sup>4</sup> **Robert McIntosh or Doun**, son of John McIntosh or Ian Doun and Margaret McKenzie, who was born<sup>2</sup> in Oct 1721 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Elspit ot Elizabeth died after 1804 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Additional data may be found under spouse's paragraph.

**(381) Donald Laman or McGillivi or Og Buy**, son of John Laman or McGillivi or Fer Og Buy, was christened<sup>2</sup> 14 Dec 1708 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married **Elspit MacHardy**.

Children:

+ 394 i **Robert Laman or McGillivi or Og Buy** was christened on 19 Dec 1747.

+ 395 ii **Charles Laman or McGillivi or Og Buy** was christened on 6 Nov 1744.

+ 396 iii **Patrick or Peter Laman or McGillivi or Og Buy** was christened on 4 Jan 1742.

+ 397 iv **Andrew Laman or McGillivi or Buy**

+ 398 v **Alstair Laman or McGillivi or Buy**

**(394) Robert Laman or McGillivi or Og Buy**, son of Donald Laman or McGillivi or Og Buy and Elspit MacHardy,

was christened<sup>2</sup> 19 Dec 1747 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married **Elsbeth Ewan**.

Children:

399 i **John Laman or McGillivi or Og Buy** was born<sup>5</sup> 13 Dec 1805 at Corriemulzie, Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. John died<sup>5</sup> on 6 Aug 1879 at Bogenhausen, Germany.

He also married spouse unknown.

Children:

400 ii **Lewis Laman or McGillivi or Og Buy**

401 iii **Margaret Laman or McGillivi or Buy**

**(395) Charles Laman or McGillivi or Og Buy**, son of Donald Laman or McGillivi or Og Buy and Elspit MacHardy, was christened<sup>2</sup> 6 Nov 1744 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married spouse unknown.

Children:

402 i **James Laman or McGillivi**

403 ii **Donald Laman or McGillivi**

**(396) Patrick or Peter Laman or McGillivi or Og Buy**, son of Donald Laman or McGillivi or Og Buy and Elspit MacHardy, was christened<sup>2</sup> 4 Jan 1742 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married spouse unknown.

Children:

404 i **Alexander Laman or McGillivi**

405 ii **Catherine Laman or McGillivi**

**(397) Andrew Laman or McGillivi or Buy**, son of Donald Laman or McGillivi or Og Buy and Elspit MacHardy, married spouse unknown.

Children:

406 i **Donald Laman or McGillivi**

**(398) Alstair Laman or McGillivi or Buy**, son of Donald Laman or McGillivi or Og Buy and Elspit MacHardy, married spouse unknown.

Children:

407 i **Peter Laman or McGilliv**

408 ii **John Laman or McGillivi**

409 iii **Laman or McGillivi** married **James McHardy**.

**(383) Alexander Laman or McGillivi Buy**, son of John Laman or McGillivi or Fer Og Buy, married **Margerite Frazer**.

Children:

410 i **Donald Laman or McGillivi Buy** was christened<sup>2</sup> 26 Apr 1743 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

## Notes

1 & 4 St. Andrews second book of registers found in the National Arcives of Scotland.

2. St. Andrews Parish Roman Catholic Aberdeenshire, Scotland 1703-1757 and 1781-1845 FHL#941.25/C1 K29c.

3. Crathie Braemar Aberdeen Scotland Parish Registers, FHL#993,177.

5. John Grant, Legends of the Braes O'Mar 1861 and reprinted 2004.



## Chapter 22

### McHardy/MacHardie Clan

Not much is known about our McHardy relatives as usual with our Braemar research. However, there is quite a lot devoted to this surname on the internet.

There are no McHardies in the early 1700's in either Catholic or parish records anywhere in Scotland. The McHardy families were not generally known to be Catholic. There are no James born anywhere in any records for the time period we need. But we do find our Margaret's birth in the Catholic records because her mother was Catholic even though her father was Protestant.

Our ancestor, Margaret's Birth in St. Andrews Catholic records, 1742:

McHardy, James, Protestant, and Margerit Grant, Catholic, Tamnarow, a daug. Margaret, bap. Auchindryn. Godf. Alexander Farquharson, Auchindryn and godm. Margrit Farquharson, Achalidir.[?]

There is no alias name given here for our James but in the baptism of his son Alexander it says alias McLeod.

A history of a McHardy family is found on an internet site called *The McHardy Family of Corryhoul*. A very well done site by someone who lives in Scotland. This John is father of our James.

Alister McHardy, alias "Ballochbuie", born about 1690 (descended from John McHardy who was proprietor of Daldownie, Crathie. In poll book 1696) occupied Dalchork, Ballochbuie [Balloch] Braemar in 1730 which place still bears his name. His wife was Isabella Stewart, their family consisted of Donald (Ballochbuie) born 1733 (who afterwards came into possession of Daldownie and occupied it until his death, and his sons Charles and Donald after him). John born 1738- James (of Inverey) date of birth not certain. Alister (of Auchallater) 1742, Jane 1745 and Ann date not certain. This Alister (Ballochbuie) and Isabella Stewart- removed from Dalchork to Stron Glenclunie 1740- afterwards to Croftmuickan Farm which latter place they occupied until their death. John and William, sons of Alister of the boll of bere fame. This branch of the family was locally known as the "Buie" McHardys, from their one-time home in the Ballochbuie forest. William was born in 1804, and John in 1806. Both became head keepers on Mar estate, and they and their families became known throughout Scotland. They competed so successfully at the early Braemar Gatherings, before there were any official rules or records, that rules had to be framed to enable lesser mortals to have some chance of sharing the prize money. Indeed at one Gathering prior to 1832, when the first formal rules were introduced, John carried off every first prize. Of the two, he appears to have been slightly more athletic, but William was modestly described as "a great man for heavy lifts". Indeed, on one occasion when John Lamont the carrier was temporarily absent, he quietly and as a joke put the 268lb Inver lifting stone into his cart.

Edward MacHardy is the same man who had held Daldownie in 1635. In 1665 he married Elspet Symond, and they had sasine on Crathienard, 27th October, 1665. Janet MacHardy, niece and heiress to Edward McHardy

Ballochbuie is a forest that is located in the central Highlands of Scotland. It is an area of Caledonian pinewoods near Braemar in the upper valley of the River Dee up to the moorlands and rocky crags.

Valuation Roll of the County of Aberdeen 1667:

The M'Hardy were a well known family long settled in Braemar and neighbourhood. John and Edward owned Daldownie, four miles north of Balmoral, and Crathienard in Crathie. On 25th August, 1665, John Farquharson of Allargue disposed the lands of Crathie to John MacHardy and his first wife, Janet Farquharson of Westown, in liferent. John M'Hardy and his second wife Margaret Auchterlony, had a sasine on these lands, on the occasion of their subsequent marriage.

The farm of Daldownie is high in the moorlands west of



Daldownie

the military road from Crathie to Glensheil. I can't think of a more remote place hen this area.

List of the tenants dwelling upon the Earle of Mar 1715 rent in Braemar:

Alexr. Mchardie, Jon Mchardie, Rot. Mchardie, Geo. Mchardie, John Farquharson of Invercauld John Mckhardie, Alester Mckhardie, John Mchardie elder, John Mchardie yor. James Mchardie, Wm Mchardie, John Mchardie of Crathie his men (19 in total only one Mchardie), Findlay Mchardie in Delldowry[ Is this Daldownie?]

In the Jacobite uprising of 1715, we find the following information:

McHardy, John, in Glengairn [the glen is partly on the route from the Dee Valley to the Don Valley] Tennant of the Earl of Aboyne, forced out by his orders. Appeared before the Sherrif Court, 16th January 1717. In 1696 he had been "portioner of Daldownie", with his wife Margaret Ochterlonie, and his son, David

## Clan History

The surname originates in the Highlands of Aberdeenshire. It was spelt Machardy, Macharday, Machardie, Mac C(h)ardiadh, 'son of the sloe' in Gaelic. The "h" is intrusive, and silent in the vernacular. There are traditions and evidences that show where the McHardie name came from:

When Malcolm Canmore was in the North quelling rebellious Northern Chiefs, he took hostages south with him, and, as was customary, the hostages were placed for safe custody in charge of some of his vassals in the south. From the MacLeods in Raasay he took hostages for their future good behaviour. These hostages he placed in Braemar, in Aberdeenshire, where on account of their skills as archers, they were chosen to be put into the kings bodyguard, in which they distinguished themselves as archers and for bravery and endurance, and then came to be called "Cruadalach" or "Hardy", and being ruddy-haired, also as the "MacHardy Buidhies", or yellow headed MacHardys. [There is quite the story that goes along with this comparable to a 'William Tell' story.]

The name was once very well represented in the areas of upper Donside (Parish of Strathdon particularly what became the Parish of Corgarff), Deeside (Parish of Crathie & Braemar, Parish of Glenmuick, Ballater & Glengairn). It was once said that there were more M'Hardys than sheep in Corgarff, but sadly, where once the name flourished, there is no-one bearing this surname in the whole Parish of Strathdon. The 1851 Census for Strathdon Parish lists 160 bearing that name.

The M'Hardy clan is undoubtedly a branch sept of the ancient Clan M'Leod of Rasay (now extinct), the Clan M'Hardy crest and motto are identical with the crest and motto on the ancient arms of the M'Leods of Rasay, and the M'Hardy Buies, as they were termed of old, and have always adhered rigidly to this version. They can trace their descent back in Braemar.

There are many instances to be seen in the old Catholic Registers of how Macleod *alias* M'Hardy Buies are entered. Notably, the Rev. Wm. M'Leod *alias* M'Hardy who was priest for many years at Tornahaish, Corgarff, about 1745, and was afterwards priest in Braemar. He almost invariably signed his name Wm. M'Leod.

The McHardy men were frequently exceptionally large and powerful, any under six feet tending to be regarded as undersized. John Grant Michie, the Dinnet minister and historian, described the McHardys who, until the 18th century were bonnet lairds of remote Daldownie in Glengairn, as a "wild and extravagant race". His words were more than justified. A McHardy was almost always chosen as Captain (war leader).

MacHardy's War Cry :- "Ca'm-na-cuimhe" ( Cairn of Rememberence )

Badge :- "Aiteann (Juniper) or Lus nam braoleag ( Red Whortleberry )

Crests which there are two: The rising sun, with the motto, "Luceo non uno" and the Arm in armour, embowed, in hand a scimitar, with the motto, "Tout hardi".

I could find no pictures of the McHardy badge or crest unless we looked at McLeod Clan. I guess I like to stick to the story of the name being bestowed upon them, rather than them being a clan.

Tartan: The last recognized head of this family was Donald MacHardy "Buie" of Daldownie who died in 1870. He held to the MacLeod ancestry, and he preserved with great care the tartan which his forefathers had worn and used in the risings of '15 and '45, and which is still in existence, and corresponds with the sett given in the Vestiarium Scoticum. The "Bhuidhe" MacHardys claim that by them, and by them only, was their tartan preserved.

## McHardie/McHardy Descendants

The earliest McHardy is the following John and this shows all of his known descendants.

**(411) John McHardy**, son of Edward McHardy, was born about 1635 at Scotland, and about 1660 at Glengairn, Aberdeen, Scotland, married **Janet Farquharson**, daughter of John Farquharson, who was born about 1640.

Children:

- + 412 i **John McHardy** was born about 1665.
- + 413 ii **Janet McHardy** was born<sup>6</sup> about 1670 at Glengairn, Aberdeen, Scotland.

He also married **Margaret Ochterlonie**.

Children:

- 414 iii **David McHardy**
- (412) John McHardy**, son of John McHardy and Janet Farquharson, was born about 1665 at Scotland, and married **Elizabeth McHardy**.

Children:

- + 415 i **Alexander or Alister McHardy or Ballochbuie** was born about 1690.
- + 416 ii **James McHardy or McLeod** was born about 1705.
- + 417 iii **Robert McHardie** was born about 1710.
- 418 iv **Jean McHardy** was born<sup>7</sup> about 1715 at Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and on 12 Jun 1740 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married<sup>8</sup> **Malcom McGrigor**.

**(415) Alexander or Alister McHardy or Ballochbuie**, son of John McHardy and Elizabeth McHardy, was born<sup>2</sup> about 1690 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and about 1732 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married **Isabelle Stewart**. Alexander or Alister died in Mar 1746 at Glengairn, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Children:

- + 419 i **Donald McHardy or Ballochbuie** was born on 5 Sep 1736.
- 420 ii **John McHardy** was christened<sup>9</sup> 19 Sep 1738 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married on 3 May 1760 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland <sup>3</sup> **Anne Mcintosh**.
- 421 iii **James McHardy** was christened<sup>4</sup> 28 Nov 1740 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married **Mary Stewart**.  
He also married **Marjory McIntosh**.
- 422 iv **Alister or Alexander McHardy** was christened<sup>4</sup> 2 Jan 1743 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married on 13 Aug 1780 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland **Jean or Janet McGregor** who was born in 1760 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 423 v **Jane or Jean McHardy** was christened<sup>4</sup> 26 Mar 1745 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 424 vi **Ann McHardy** was born in 1741 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

**(419) Donald McHardy or Ballochbuie**, son of Alexander or Alister McHardy or Ballochbuie and Isabelle Stewart, was born 5 Sep 1736 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and on 11 Aug 1752 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married<sup>3</sup> **Margt Stewart**.

Children:

- 425 i **Charles McHardy**
  - 426 ii **Donald McHardy**
  - 427 iii **John McHardy or Ballochbuie**
- (416) James McHardy or McLeod**, son of John McHardy and Elizabeth McHardy, was born about 1705 at Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and about 1739 at Scotland, married **Margaret Grant**, daughter of Patrick Grant and Mary Cummings, who was christened<sup>4</sup> 11 Jun 1716 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Children:

- + 428 i **Elizabeth McHardy** was christened on 3 Apr 1740.
- + 429 ii **Margaret McHardy** was christened on 16 Aug 1742.
- + 430 iii **James McHardy** was christened on 5 May 1748.
- + 431 iv **Alexander McHardie or McLeod** was christened on 5 Mar 1753.

**(428) Elizabeth McHardy**, daughter of James McHardy or McLeod and Margaret Grant, was christened<sup>4</sup> 3 Apr 1740 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married about 1780 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland **Donald McKenzie**, son of Donald McKenzie or Bain and Elizabeth Lamond or Laman, who was christened<sup>4</sup> 25 May 1753 at Braemar.

Children:

- 432 i **Margaret McKenzie** was christened<sup>3</sup> 2 Dec 1778 at Crathie Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married on 12 May 1799 at Crathie Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland <sup>3</sup> **John Stuart**.
- 433 ii **Jane-Jean McKenzie** was christened<sup>10 11 3</sup> 4 Jul 1788 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married on 10 Nov 1807 at Crathie Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland <sup>3</sup> **Charles Stuart**, son of James Stuart, who was born<sup>12 13</sup> 29 May 1780 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 434 iii **John McKenzie** was born<sup>9</sup> at Crathie Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and married **Elizabeth Mitchell**. Elizabeth was married to Spouse unknown.
- 435 iv **Alexander McKenzie** was christened<sup>3</sup> 8 May 1795 at Crathie Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married **Ann McGregor**. Alexander died<sup>14</sup> on 1 Oct 1866 at Braemar.

**(429) Margaret McHardy**, daughter of James McHardy or McLeod and Margaret Grant, was christened<sup>4</sup> 16 Aug 1742 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married about 1771 at Scotland **Donald McKenzie**, son of James McKenzie

or Bain and Euphemia or Eupham Stuart or Stewart, who was christened<sup>4</sup> 13 Jan 1748 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Margaret died before 1808. Donald was married to Espeth Shaw.

Children:

- 436 i **Isabel McKenzie** was born<sup>15</sup> about 1772 at Glengairn, Aberdeen, Scotland, and on 27 Oct 1793 at Crathie and Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married<sup>16</sup> **James McIntosh**, son of Robert McIntosh or Doun and Elspit ot Elizabeth Lamond or Laman, who was born about 1760 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Isabel died<sup>17</sup> on 19 Mar 1855 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland and was buried at ChurchYard of Braemar, Braemar, Scotland. James died<sup>18</sup> <sup>19</sup> before 1841 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Additional data may be found under spouse's paragraph.

**(430) James McHardy**, son of James McHardy or McLeod and Margaret Grant, was christened<sup>4</sup> 5 May 1748 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married on 12 Feb 1775 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland <sup>3</sup> **Janet Cattanach**.

Children:

- 437 i **Jean McHardie** was born<sup>3</sup> 14 Dec 1776 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.  
438 ii **Ann McHardie** was christened<sup>3</sup> 9 Feb 1778 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.  
439 iii **McHardie** was christened<sup>3</sup> 2 Jun 1784 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.  
440 iv **William McHardie** was christened<sup>3</sup> 7 Oct 1785 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.  
441 v **Robert McHardie** was christened<sup>3</sup> 21 Nov 1790 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.  
442 vi **John McHardy** was christened<sup>3</sup> 3 Mar 1782 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

**(431) Alexander McHardie or McLeod**, son of James McHardy or McLeod and Margaret Grant, was christened<sup>4</sup> 5 Mar 1753 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married on 13 Aug 1780 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland <sup>3</sup> **Jean**

**McGregor**.

Children:

- 443 i **Margaret McHardie** was christened<sup>3</sup> 12 Nov 1781 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.  
444 ii **Anne McHardie** was christened<sup>3</sup> 20 Aug 1783 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married on 13 Jul 1803 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland <sup>3</sup> **James MacHardy**.  
445 iii **May McHardie** was christened<sup>3</sup> 2 May 1785 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.  
446 iv **Charles McHardie** was christened<sup>3</sup> 1 May 1787 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.  
447 v **Mary McHardy** was christened<sup>3</sup> 9 Feb 1789 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.  
448 vi **Elisabeth McHardy** was christened<sup>3</sup> 4 Mar 1791 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.  
449 vii **James McHardy** was christened<sup>3</sup> 4 May 1792 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.  
450 viii **Janet McHardy** was christened<sup>3</sup> 4 May 1792 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.  
451 ix **Alexander McHardy** was christened<sup>3</sup> 24 Nov 1795 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.  
452 x **Mary McHardy** was christened<sup>3</sup> 4 Apr 1799 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.  
453 xi **William McHardy** was christened<sup>4</sup> 25 Jan 1804 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

**(417) Robert McHardie**, son of John McHardy and Elizabeth McHardy, was born about 1710 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and on 14 Feb 1740 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married<sup>20</sup> **Jean or Janet McIntosh or Doun**, daughter of John McIntosh or Ian Doun and Margaret McKenzie, who was christened<sup>4</sup> 17 Dec 1717 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Additional data may be found under spouse's paragraph. He also married<sup>3</sup> on 9 Aug 1755 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, **Elizabeth Duncan**.

#### Notes

1. Taylor, 1696 Poll Book
2. The McHardy Family of Corryhoul.
3. Crathie Braemar Aberdeen Scotland Parish Registers, FHL#993, 177.
- 4 & 5. St. Andrews Parish Roman Catholic Aberdeenshire, Scotland 1703-1757 and 1781-1745 FHL#941.25/C1 K29c.
6. Family History Center IGI.
- 7 & 14. 1841 Census Braemar Scotland FHL#993189.
8. Glenmuick Parish Register, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, FHL#993189.
9. Vital records of Scotland.
- 10 & 12. Scotland death records of Crathie, Braemar Parish, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, FHL#103485
11. Crathie Braemar Aberdeen Scotland Parish Registers, FHL#993,177.
13. Letter written by Donald McKenzie to Daughter Margaret 1841.
15. St. Andrews second book of registers found in the National Archives of Scotland.

**PART III**

**MCKENZIE**

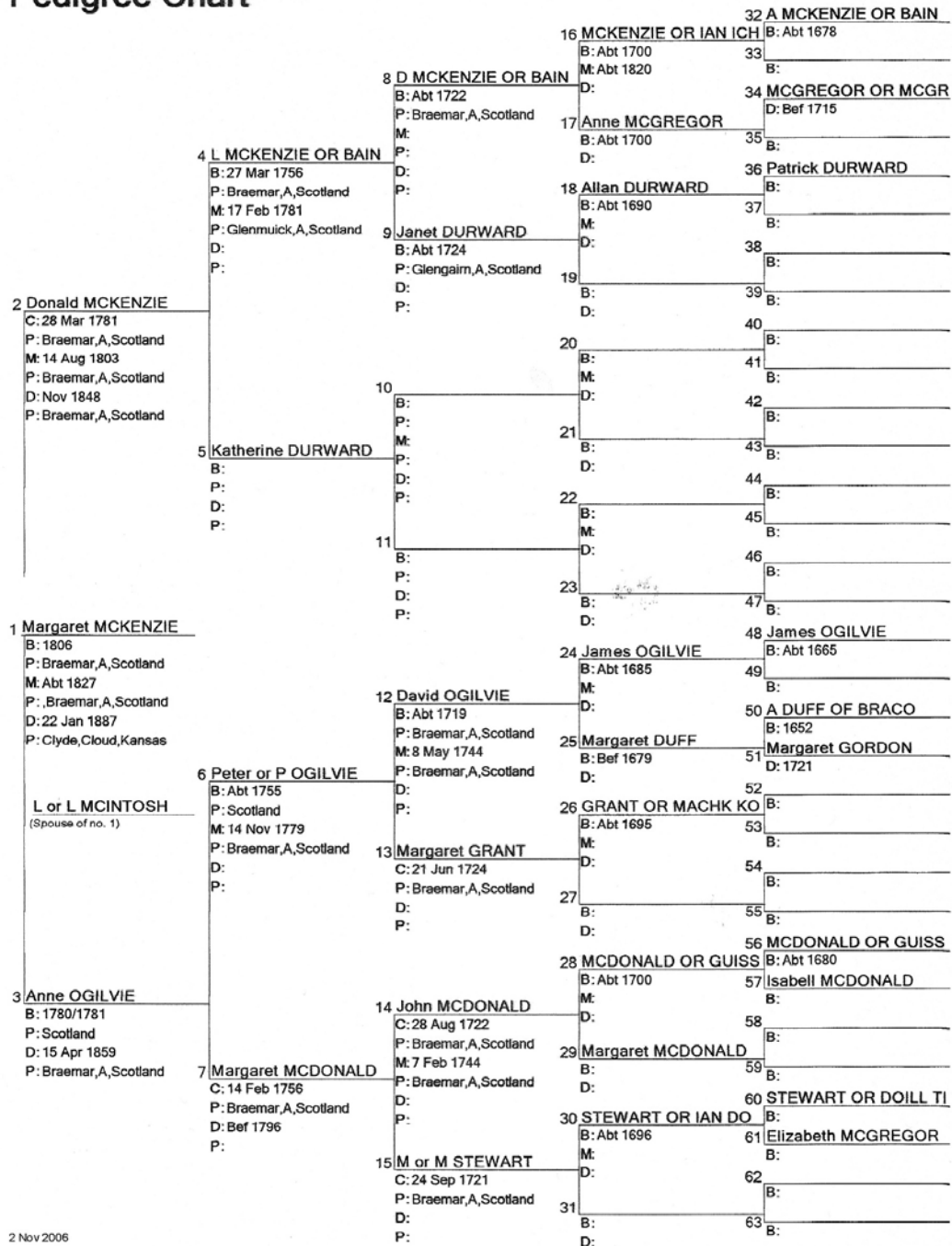
**AND**

**RELATED FAMILIES**

# McKenzie Pedigree

## Pedigree Chart

Chart no. 1



2 Nov 2006

## Chapter 23

### Margaret McKenzie

#### Daughter of Donald McKenzie and wife of Lachlan/Laughlin McIntosh

Our dear ancestor Margaret McKenzie! What a woman she must have been! She left her family when she was about 22 years old and never saw them or her beloved Scotland again. She followed her husband into the wilderness of Canada only to be uprooted and moved into the wilderness of Wisconsin. She was then again uprooted to move to the wilderness of Kansas. Surely she mourned each of her homes but undaunted she followed her husband wherever he desired. Travel wasn't as easy as hopping on a plane or even a train in those early days. It was back breaking riding in a wagon and sleeping on the ground, and giving birth to eleven children along the way. She lived eleven years longer than her husband but I think they were good years, surrounded by family and for once in her life settled.

Margaret was born and raised in Braemar Scotland. Family history says Margaret was a pretty young woman who married an adventurous young man despite the objections of her parents.

The above picture was taken in Braemar, Scotland but had no date on it, so I am guessing about 1828. Her name was hand written on it, I assume at a latter date. A picture is worth a thousand words!

McIntosh family history says that Margaret McKenzie was of royal decent through the Ogilvie line and that she was related to the Duffs and Gordons.

In clan history the McIntosh, Ogilvie, and McKenzies were all related through intermarriage but there is a problem is connecting our generation with these earlier generations.

Margaret's life after her marriage to Lachlan/Laughlin McIntosh is included in the Chapter on Laughlin.

The following letter which I feel is written by James or Elizabeth, brother and sister to Margaret. Because of the mention of mother and father it has to be someone in her immediate family and sounds like they are not tied to a family. It is addressed to Margaret in Goodrich, Canada. The letter is in poor condition and not complete, with a lot of it unreadable. It is obviously of value as it was saved through the generations. There is no date or signature. I have included it here for what ever information it may supply:

The summer time the only that I have known her (or there) our fathers letter dated the first? August and they were - good health at that time cocopt? Collare? and was recovering as you have somewhat leter yourself I will refrain from making any more coetracks at (missing part of page) be menteristing? to you to give you my account of this country for you?? (missing) for his that ever you should come to this place or that I should continue long in it. I am not



Margaret McKenzie



certain but I may stop here the ensuing summer but if I do I will go down to the seashore in the sickly season if I do not stop here I will certainly come to you and if you do not receive this letter before the first of April you (missing part of page) to write till you hear again from me, but if (part of page missing) write to mother

Margaret in the 1880 census of Clyde, Cloud, Kansas:

Margaret McIntosh                      Sex:    F            age 75

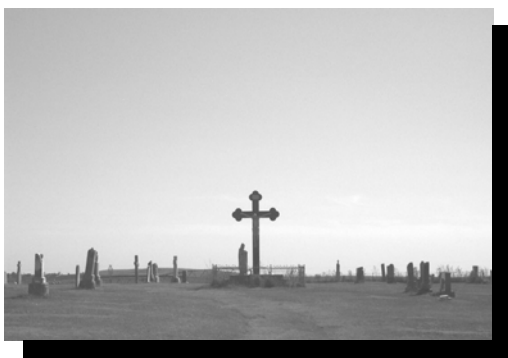
Her death is not listed in St. Joseph, Kansas church records. Also there is not a tombstone for her in the cemetery. Although a short distance from Laughlin's stone is one that says "Mother." So this could be her burial place. I assume she is buried next to Laughlin.

Obituary from *Clyde Herald*, Wed. 26 Jan 1887:

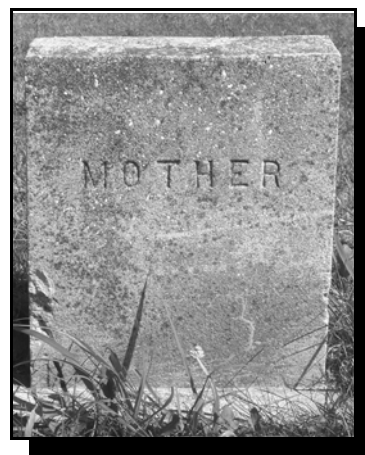
Mrs. Margrett McIntosh (1815-1887) Died - Last Sunday morning at about five O'clock, Mrs. Margrett McIntosh, the mother of three of our old settlers, Donald McIntosh, Mrs. Chas. Deline, and Mrs. W. S. Hermon. Mrs. McIntosh, whose maiden name was McKenzie, was born in Braemar, Scotland, in 1806 and was married to Laughlin McIntosh in 1827; she with her husband came to America in 1828 and came to Cloud county in May, 1868. We well remember the event of their coming. They were then considered advanced in age, but not too much so to be useful in helping to brave the incidents of pioneer life. In June 4th 1876, Mr. McIntosh died, thus leaving her bereaved of a kind husband, but not without affectionate children who were ever watchful for all the comforts heedful to the remainder of her days. She was a devout Christian, and as such, set a good example, not only to all her children, but all that came in contact with her. Last Monday, the funeral services were conducted at the Catholic Church by the Rev. Father Leonard. After which the remains were taken and deposited in the St Joseph cemetery, close by the side of her beloved husband, and in the same burial ground that contain the bodies of three children, one son and two daughters. She leaves five children, consisting of two sons and three daughters to mourn their loss. She was the mother of eleven children; six preceded her in closing their life.

Excerpt from a conversation between Henriette Hermon Pratt and her grandmother Louise McIntosh, (rest of conversation is recorded in the Chapter on Laughlin):

Margaret, as she was dying, said she heard the bagpipes playing once more. She had married Lochlin and left Scotland shortly after 1828, never to see her parents or her homeland again. As with pioneers, she brought her memories with her to a new land, enduring hardship and home-sickness to make way for generations to come.



St. Joseph Cemetery



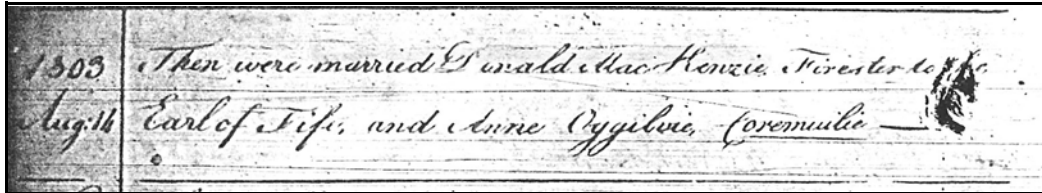
Margaret's Tombstone?



## Chapter 24

### Donald McKenzie

Donald McKenzie and his wife Anne Ogilvie were the parents of Margaret who married Lachlan/Laughlin McIntosh. Donald married Anne Ogilvie in 1803 in Braemar, Scotland. The marriage records says he is Forester to the Earl of Fife and she is from Corriemulzie.



Church of Scotland, Braemar Parish Marriage Record

From the gap in records during the time that our Donald McKenzie would have been born, I found it very hard to narrow down who exactly were Donald's parents. One of the possibilities I have chosen is Lewis and Katherine McKenzie from the Catholic records. There is another possibility of Donald and Margaret McKenzie in the Protestant records. Because of the lack of records for this time period it is impossible to prove exactly who his parents were. I made the decision based upon several theories and also to be consistent with other researchers of these families. I cannot honestly say that this is the right decision but it is a decision based upon what information is available. I feel that all sources of information have been followed and that it is unlikely that any other information will surface for the proof we need.

Both lines go back to the same Dalmore McKenzies so neither one will change the histories I have written. We do know from histories written by others, that Donald was a descendant of the Dalmore McKenzies and descended through the McKenzie 'Bain' line. I feel confident that our ancestors came from the Earl of Kintail from research done on that line.

The 1841 census does not give the exact age but persons over 15 years of age had their age rounded down to the lower '5', examples age 65-70 is recorded as 65. So that doesn't help us narrow down Donald's birth date. These years are the exact years that the records are missing in the Catholic Records of Braemar.

One clue we had in tracing Donald's ancestors is that Donald was that he was the gamekeeper (forrester) for the Duke of Fife (Earl of Fife.) James Duff acceded to the Earldom of Fife on the death of his Uncle, James, the 4th Earl (1776 - 1857.) He died at Mar Lodge (Aberdeenshire.) This James is the first known Duff to have this land. The actual estate of Earl of Fife is called Mar Lodge and is talked about in the Chapter on Clan McKenzie.

Corriemulzie, where Ann Ogilvie lived, has many different spellings throughout the records. From the book *Place Names of Upper Deeside*, it says "Corriemulzie is a small settlement east of Inverey." Inverey, being a village west of Braemar. See Scotland map of farms. This area probably derived its name from a burn (a small stream) called Linn (waterfalls) of Corriemulzie near Mar Lodge. It traverses a narrow birch ravine and descends a total of 1150 feet forming a beautiful cascade. The Linn is all hidden by trees and brush, so it hard to see how beautiful it is. The hamlet of Corriemulzie is all gone. Now owned by the National Trust of Scotland. We found a worker and got permission to go through the electric fence and walk around the upper hills. This is where the farm of Braegarie is located, where Donald's children were born. In 1837-1847 Donald and family are listed as living at the cottage 'Tomlea', which is still located in the hamlet of Corriemulzie. Neither of these places exist anymore. Although there is a house called Braegarie, it is probably not old enough to be Donald's home. The hillside is covered in ruins of old homes and rock walls. Looks likes once upon a time there was quite the community here.



Linn of Corriemulzie



View of Ruins  
of  
Corriemulzie  
and Farms of Braegarie and Tomlea



Donald did provide a record for his posterity from a letter he wrote to Margaret in 1841. This letter provided invaluable clues for future research. Plus it gave us a little insight into this ancestor of ours. Following is the transcript of this letter, exactly as written:

Corrimulzie December 27 1841

My Dear Children, I send you these few lines to let you know that we are all well at present thank God for it and I earnestly hope these few lines will find you all in the same state- We had a good crop here this last season the potatoes and every thing was very good in all the country the meal is cheap and cattle and sheep sold well- James Millar and his family are all well his older son William is married. Lachlan's sisters and their families are all well but your mother Isbel is getting very frail. Mr. McIntosh the priest has now got so weak that he is not able to go out of his own room it is not thought that he will live long but old Bell is very keen yet. Mary is stout and well- Lachlan if you would send another affidavit and mandat in favour of your mother. It was very unlucky that the other 2 was lost. It would be a great thing for her if she could get it if you send her one you will get no more trouble your mother wishes you to let her know what is become of William or how he is coming on--Page 2

Dear children we were all very sorry when we heard of the Death of John the Lord be merciful to his soul. I hope we shall all meet in heaven when you write let me know if John died in his bed or how long he was sick- we had a letter from John's wife and wrote her again I would be happy to see John's boy- your Revd Brother Charles is still at Dumbarton. Colin is in Glendee, a gamekeeper. Ann is keeping the general's house here- Donald is with ourselves James has got a great deal better. Elisabeth is still in Dundee and her boy. She is still carrying on with her grocery shop the best way she can---

Dear children as there is no chance of my going to America to see you but I hope you will write us from time to time and let us know how your families are and how you are coming on in your new country- if John had been spared to along with you you would be all happy together- there is nothing in particular here that I can write at this time and I shall therefore conclude by wishing you all health and happiness. God Bless you all amen Page 3

Dear Children your mother and all your friends Join me in sending you our Best respects and blessing mind to bring up your families in the fear of God- no more but remains your Loving parents Donald and Ann McKenzie P.S. I hope you will write up as soon as this comes to your hand. D Mck

Corriemulzie 27<sup>th</sup> 1841  
 My Dear Children I send you these few lines to let you  
 know that we are all well at present thank you for the  
 kind enquiries that few lines will give you  
 all in the same state - we had a good crop here the  
 last season the potatoes and every thing was very  
 good in all the country the soil is chise and fertile  
 and sheep sold well - James Miller and his family are  
 all well his own children are married - James  
 Miller and his family are all well but some  
 months ago one of his sons was taken with the  
 fever he was so weak that he is not able to  
 go out of his own room it is not thought that he  
 will live long but old Mrs is very keen for James  
 and his children if you could send another  
 children and grand children of your mother it  
 would very much please her she is not able to  
 be present they would if she could get in if you  
 send her one you will get me more trouble  
 your mother wishes you to let her know what is  
 become of William or where he is living on

Dear Children your mother and all your friends  
 being me or send you our best respects and blessing  
 mind to coming to stay home in the few days  
 no more but remains your loving servants  
 Donald and Ann McKenzie



I find this family in the 1841 Braemar Census  
 living on the Corriemulzie estate:

Donald McKenzie age 65 manservant b.  
 county  
 Ann age 60  
 Revd Charles age 30 R. C. Clergyman  
 James age 25  
 Donald age 15  
 Ann McKenzie age 25 servant  
 Bell Brown age 25 servant  
 Ann Ogilvie age 9 servant not born in  
 county [is she  
 a relative]

Donald McKenzie	65		
Ann	60		
Revd Charles	30	R. C. Clergyman	
James	25		
Donald	15		
Ann McKenzie	25	servant	
Bell Brown	25	servant	
Ann Ogilvie	9	servant	not born in county

1841 Census Braemar Scotland

1851 Census Corriemulzie, Braemar, Scotland:

Ann McKenzie	Wid	age 70	Farm 5 acres	B. Braemar
Elizabeth		age 41	farmer daughter	
James		age 39	farmer's son	
Charles		age 13	grandson	

Nothing else is know about Donald except he died in 1848. This death date comes from the booklet by Margaret Scott Smith mentioned in the chapter on the McKenzie clan.

Much of the information concerning Anne was obtained from her death certificate from Scotland in 1859.

died 15 April at 4 pm Cormulzie Braemar,  
 age 79 yrs widow of gamekeeper  
 Parents names Peter Ogilvie Labourer deceased. Margaret Ogilvie Maiden Name McDonald.  
 Buried church yard of Braemar, died of old age and natural decay.  
 Dr James Cameron saw decease on April 14.  
 Information provided by Angus McIntosh son in law of the deceased.

March	Corriemulzie	Submory Constable	Church yard	John Brown	1859 March 20 <sup>th</sup>
Ann Ogilvie	Braemar	78 yrs old	of Braemar	widow of the	deceased
		as certified by	as certified by		
		James Cameron M.D.	Alexander Eason		
		who saw Deceased	Sexton		
		March 19 <sup>th</sup> 1859			
					Donald McKenzie Registrar

Death Certificate of Ann Ogilvie McKenzie

## Children

### John:

I am not sure about this son. I am assuming from the above letter that the John they are referring to is their son. Nothing else can be found out about him. I have tried numerous census searches but nothing really seems to fit. I am assuming that this John lived in some proximity to Lachlan which narrowed down my research but still nothing concrete to go on. Probably because he died before the 1841 letter was written. In that case he probably died before the census was taken in Canada in the 1841 and before the 1850 census of the United States.

**Margaret:** see chapter 23

### Charles:

I have a letter written by Father Lachlan McIntosh dated Feb 1822 where he is talking about Charles:

I now come forward in behalf of another subject who is not under the like objection. It is one Charles McKenzie in Braemar a boy of fourteen years of age and who is in every respect very promising for the Clerical State. His father a very decent man is one of Lord Fifes chief foresters in that country and is very anxious to second the pious inclination of his son. He will accordingly cheerfully answer all your demands; but wishes to be allowed two terms the one half at each time. You'll say that I should apply to B. Cameron. As you are in the way of writing often to him I beg you do it in my place. The boy has made good progress in reading, writing and arithmetic and seems exceedingly well inclined. I hope therefore you'll have the goodness to recommend him warmly to the Bishop for acceptance to that house. He speaks and reads the Galic and I believe that will be useful in many parts of the lowland mision.....Your most abedt humble Servt

The following obituary seems to say it all, about Charles's life:

Rev Charles MacKenzie, who died at Beaully, Inverness-shire on the 5th of May 1870, in the 63rd year of his age and 39th of his ministry. He was born at Braegaridh, in Braemar, on 28th October 1807, was admitted as an ecclesiastical student at Aquhorties on the 3rd May 1823, and sent, in July 1828, to the Scots College, Rome, where he was ordained Priest, by His Eminence Cardinal Zurla, on the 19th December 1831. On his return to Scotland in May 1832, he was employed for some months in Glasgow, where he caught typhus fever. On his recovery he was sent in October of that year to Fort William. In 1835 he collected through Scotland funds for the erection of a Chapel in Glencoe - a station attached to the Fort William mission. That chapel was built in 1836. He was removed in 1839 to Dumbarton, and thence, in February 1847 to Paisley. In May 1861, having fallen into bad health, he gave up charge of that Mission. After a relaxation of about 9 months, he was, on the death of Mr Neil Macdonald in 1862, appointed to Drimmin. He withdrew from that Mission in the summer of 1869, and went to live in retirement with his rev brother at Beaully, where he died on 5 May 1870. Beaully is only 10 miles from Inverness.

Page 9.								
1870. DEATHS in the Parish of <i>Skibo</i> of <i>Skibo</i> in the County of <i>Inverness</i>								
No.	Name and Surname, Rank or Profession, and whether Single, Married, or Widowed.	When and Where Died.	Sex.	Age.	Name, Surname & Rank or Profession of Father, Name and Maiden Surname of Mother.	Cause of Death, Duration of Illness, & Medical attendant by whom certified.	Signature & Qualification of Informant, and Residence, if not of the House in which the Death occurred.	When and Where Registered, and Signature of Registrar.
25	<i>Charles MacKenzie</i>	<i>1870</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>Donald MacKenzie</i>	<i>Pathetic</i>	<i>Donald MacKenzie</i>	<i>1870</i>
	<i>Rev. Charles MacKenzie</i>	<i>Beaully</i>			<i>John MacKenzie</i>	<i>Beaully</i>	<i>Beaully</i>	<i>Beaully</i>
	<i>Roman Catholic</i>	<i>Beaully</i>			<i>Beaully</i>	<i>Beaully</i>	<i>Beaully</i>	<i>Beaully</i>
	<i>Single</i>	<i>Beaully</i>			<i>Beaully</i>	<i>Beaully</i>	<i>Beaully</i>	<i>Beaully</i>
	<i>Rev. Charles MacKenzie</i>	<i>1870</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>Donald MacKenzie</i>	<i>Pathetic</i>	<i>Donald MacKenzie</i>	<i>1870</i>

Scotland Death Certificate of Charles McKenzie

Charles was actually buried in the St. Mary's cemetery in Eskadale. About 10 miles from Beaully. I guess we will never know why his body was moved to that cemetery and not buried in Beaully. The only clue we have is his brother James was buried in this cemetery also, before Charles died. Which in itself is a mystery. Charles Tombstone is in Latin and was at first confusing to me as it didn't look like his name was Charles. Then I found out that the name was Latin for Charles. It say he died in Beaully on the 5 May 1870, 63 yrs. It is located in the front row of the cemetery in a line with other priests who are buried there.



Views of Charles McKenzie  
Grave in Eskadale

### **Elizabeth:**

I had to rewrite this chapter because I have now found a living descendant of Elizabeth. She is no longer a mystery except on the question of whether or not she did go to America and travel with her sister, Margaret, between Wisconsin and Kansas in 1863. According to new information she is listed with her son in the 1871 census in Scotland. Of course she could have just come to America for a visit. But that wasn't an easy feat in those days.

Marriage: from records for St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, Dundee:

1833, 6th January, John MacKenzie, carpenter, and Elizabeth MacKenzie both residing in Dundee, having been regularly proclaimed in the established church in order to marriage and no objections having been offered, were married by me on 6th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, in the presence of John MacKenzie and Margaret MacKenzie and others. John MacPherson

The following information about Elizabeth is from her 2nd great granddaughter, Jane, in her own words:

Elizabeth moved down to Dundee where she met and married John McKenzie. He was supposedly no close relation. They were married in the Church of Scotland, Jan 7 1833.

John McKenzie, carpenter, and Elizabeth McKenzie, both this parish, da. of Dan (sic) - s/b "Don" McKenzie, Braemar (sic), contracted 1832 Dec. 29, married 1833 Jan. 7.

Here is the actual marriage record, from the actual old register for St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, Dundee:

1833, 6th January, John MacKenzie, carpenter, and Elizabeth MacKenzie both residing in Dundee, having been regularly proclaimed in the established church in order to marriage and no objections having been offered, were married by me on 6th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, in the presence of John MacKenzie and Margaret MacKenzie and others. John MacPherson.

I don't know if there was an error in recording the occupation of John MacKenzie as 'carpenter', or if he actually was a carpenter for a short time, but he was in fact a merchant in Dundee, a grocer. John MacKenzie and his dear Eliza had four children, the first three died young: 2 sons ages about 13 months, and a daughter under a year at death. John MacKenzie died at sea in 1837.

Death of oldest son Roderick: "26 Nov 1834. R.D.S. McKenzie (Roderick Daniel Stuart) aged 13 months. Cause of death - Teething. Son of John McKenzie. Her only daughter Elizabeth's Death: "22 Dec 1835. Elisabeth McKenzie aged 9 months. Cause of death - Inflammation. Third son John's death: "31 Oct 1837. John aged 14 months. Cause of death -Teething. Son of the late John McKenzie, Grocer and Spirit Dealer."

His youngest child, a son Charles was born post- humous:

'Charles, l.s. of John McKenzie (deceased) & Eliza McKenzie, b. 4th Jan. 1838, bap. 7th. Spon.: Myself & Jane McKenzie. Rev. John MacPherson.'

Unfortunately we have been unable, to date, to find anything on the background of John MacKenzie, husband of Eliza, and father to Charles MacKenzie, my great-grandfather. We only know (for a certainty, from old documents) that Eliza was of 'the Dalmore MacKenzies' whilst

John was of 'the Glenshee MacKenzies'.

Having lost her three eldest children, a great tragedy, and having given birth to her youngest son Charles as a recent widow, it must have taken a lot of character for Elizabeth to just "get on with things", to keep her son Charles with her and keep the grocery business going as well.

At what point Elizabeth gave up on the shop is unknown; I have heard from my mother's cousin in Windsor, Ontario, Canada, many tales of that family, but none stretching back with details to John and Elizabeth. However she did state that apparently John McKenzie had a partner, and that he had eventually talked Eliza into selling her portion of the business to him.

In the 1841 Census of Dundee, in Enumeration District #1, Page 8 of Forfar, Elizabeth is alone, a young widow with a young son, Charles:

Elizabeth MacKenzie, widow, age 30, merchant; and Charles, son, age 3 yrs.

Charles moved up to Braemar with his widowed mother when she found she could no longer make a go of her husband's business.

1851 Census Cathie, Braemar Scotland:

Ann McKenzie	Wid	age 70	Farm 5 acres	B. Braemar
Elizabeth		age 41	farmer daughter	
James		age 39	farmer's son	
Charles		age 13	grandson	

At what point Eliza did leave Dundee for Braemar, and later for Dumbarton is unknown. We do know that her son's education was paramount to her. She had entrusted Charles' education to his uncle, the Reverend Charles MacKenzie, we do know that; and the Reverend Charles had been in Dumbarton from 1839 to 1847, and then in Paisley from 1847 to 1861, at which time he gave up charge of that mission due to ill health. And it is that very year that we first find Eliza and Charles in Dumbarton. I can't say at this point, definitively, whether Elizabeth was ever in America. She was with her son (my g'grandfather) Charles in the 1861 Census of Scotland:

1861 Census of Dumbarton Dwelling: 21 College Park:

Mrs. McKenzie	retired grocer	wid	51	b. Aberdeen, Braemar
Charles McKenzie	son	Unm	engineer, 23,	b. Dundee Forfar
Jane McKenzie	niece	scholar	5.	b. Aberdeen Braemar

(We believe this Jane to be Colin's daughter, Elizabeth's brother.)

In the 1871 Census of Scotland, she was living with Charles in Dumbarton:

1871 Census of Dumbarton,:

Charles	head	unmd,	age 33	patternmaker (engineer)
Elizabeth MacKenzie	mother		age 61	

He was married to Jane Ponsonby 12 Oct 1874 in Duntocher, Old Kilpatrick, Dunbarton, Scotland.

Charles McKenzie, age 36; Engineer; Bachelor, father John McKenzie, grocer, deceased, mother Eliza McKenzie, m.s. McKenzie

Charles MacKenzie was a man learned in many areas, an avid reader, and (at least sometime) writer; he was a devoted family man, and a devout Catholic who never "preached" but lived his faith by example in his everyday life.

Elizabeth just "disappeared", we thought possibly she died between the 1871 census and the marriage of Charles. However, we couldn't find her death, and on the marriage record she is not listed as deceased. We have been looking for her death in Scotland for years now with no luck.

All the McKenzies were well educated, and had a talent for music. I heard the stories of all the books that Eliza had brought with her to Dumbarton. I do believe it was actually my mother's cousin, on one of her trips to Scotland, who had seen some of these books. They had been given by John to his Eliza, and by Eliza to her John. They had been inscribed this way on the inside. However these books have vanished.

Charles Marriage:

1874 October 12 at Duntocher in the Parish of Old Kilpatrick, after Banns according to the forms of the Roman Catholic Church; Charles McKenzie, age 36; Engineer; Bachelor, father John McKenzie, grocer, deceased, mother Eliza McKenzie, m.s. McKenzie married Jane Ponsonby, age 25, Domestic Servant, Spinster, father John Ponsonby, Sawyer, mother Helen Ponsonby, m.s. Docherty. Witnesses were Mary Winters (Jane's younger sister Helen was married to Andrew Winters), and Francis Dolan. Registered at Old Kilpatrick on October 15, 1874

1881 Census Dumbarton Scotland:

Charles McKenzie	Age 43	b. Dundee, Forfar, Scotland
Jane	Age 32	b. Greenock, Renfrew, Scotland
Mary Elizabeth	Age 5	b. Old Kilpatrick, Dunbarton, Scotland
Donald Joseph	Age 2	b. Old Kilpatrick
John	Age 1	b. Dumbarton, Scotland

Is it possible that our side of the family have the date wrong when Elizabeth showed up in America, and she died here and not in Scotland? Well, maybe there is still a mystery concerning Elizabeth?

### James:

Another mystery in the family, as I don't know much about him. He is still living at home with his mother in 1851 so assume he never married. I have James's probate papers but it lists no family. Angus McIntosh is the executor. He died at Forres and is buried at the churchyard of St Mary's, Eskadale Scotland near his brother Charles. The big question is why was he in Forres and why then was his body taken to Eskadale to be buried when his two brothers were alive in Beaulieu? Eskadale is a small hamlet down a narrow road south of Beaulieu.



St. Mary's Church and Cemetery



Narrow Two Lane Road to Eskadale Scotland

His stone says:

Pray for this soul of James Mackenzie of Braemar who departed this life at Forres 7 March 1870 age 58 years



### Anne:

She is still living with her parents in the 1841 census.

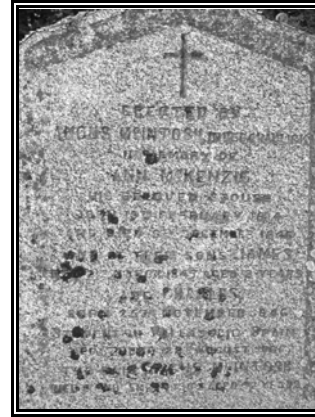
Letter of 1841 says she is keeping house for the general. She married Angus McIntosh in 1843. Angus McIntosh was not a direct relative to our McIntosh line. Anne died shortly after the birth of her son Charles, and is buried in the St. Andrews cemetery.

Tombstone:

Erected by Angus McIntosh, Inverchaullick, in memory of Ann McKenzie his beloved spouse, born 13 Feb 1814 and died 6 Dec 1846 and of their sons, James died 2 March 1847 age 3 years and Charles born 25 Nov 1846 student in Valladolid Spain, died there 22 Aug 1866 the said Angus McIntosh died 6 Nov 1902 age 92 years.



Ann McKenzie McIntosh (no date)



Tombstone of Ann and Angus McIntosh Family



Braemar Cemetery

It appears their son James died a few months after his mother.

1859 Valuation Roll for Braemar, Scotland:

Angus McIntosh lived Mains of Meikle  
Inverey, Corriemulzie

1861 census Crathie Braemar, Scotland:

Angus McIntosh	wid	age 50	gamekeeper	Invorchanlich	b. Braemar
Mary McIntosh	sister	unmarried	age 31	housekeeper	

Their son, Charles died in Spain while attending the Catholic College there. I looked for more records or a tombstone but nothing else is recorded.

Their son, Donald became a Catholic Priest. He arrived in Valladolid Spain on the 25<sup>th</sup> of September 1858, and left in June of 1867. He was ordained a priest on the 19<sup>th</sup> of March in 1868 and died in London England in 1917. He was stationed in Aberdeen at the time of his father's death.

Ann's husband, Angus apparently did not remarry and died in 1902. His obituary from a newspaper clipping, Scotland, 1902:

**FUNERAL OF MR. ANGUS M'INTOSH, BRAEMAR**

Amidst tokens of mourning and respect, were laid to rest, on Tuesday, in St. Andrew's Churchyard, Braemar, the remains of Mr. Angus M'Intosh. The funeral was a public one, and was largely attended. The coffin was removed to St. Andrew's Church the previous night. Requiem mass was said at nine o'clock in the morning by Rev. D. M'Intosh (son of the deceased) in presence of a large number of the congregation. Before the funeral started from the church to the graveyard, a mile distant, Mr. Smith, organist, played 'Blest are the departed' (from "The Last Judgement"), Spohr, and 'Funeral March', Beethoven. A short service was then conducted by Father M'Intosh, assisted by Canon Paul, the incumbent of the church; and as the coffin was borne shoulder high from the church the organ pealed forth the 'Dead March' from "Saul", Handel. The order of the funeral cortege was as follows: - The managing committee of the Braemar Royal Highlander Society, in full Highland dress of the distinctive tartans - Royal Stuart, Duff, and Farquharson; followed by Mr. Cameron, piper to the Duke of Fife, who played as follows - 'Macintosh's Lament', 'Land o'the Leal', 'Lament for the dead', and 'Lochaber no more'; then the coffin, carried by relays of four men, and was followed by the chief mourners and general public. The gay dresses of the Highlanders, the sombre attire of the public, and the weird strains of the bagpipe made a



most impressive and picturesque scene, such as perhaps was never before witnessed in the district. Mr. Angus M'Intosh, a notice of whose career has already appeared in our columns, was the oldest and most prominent member of the Braemar Highland Society, having entered this venerable institution (which was established in 1816) on the 18th January 1830, thus being a member for 72 years. He held the proud position of vice-president for 34 years, and still more coveted post of president for 17 years, and in this latter capacity was never absent from a quarterly meeting, except the last one, held in October, the frailties of age, much to his regret, preventing him from being present. During his long life 'Old Angus', as he was familiarly termed, always evinced the greatest interest in everything that pertained to the welfare of society. Although unable to attend the Braemar Gathering at Balmoral in 1899, and the one held this year at Cluny, Invercauld, he nevertheless showed keen interest in all the arrangements. The secretary, in carrying out his often-difficult duties in connection with these gatherings, could always rely on the kindly help and sound advice of Mr. M'Intosh. Angus, at the age of 14 years entered the service of the Farquharsons of Invercauld, a bonnetless laddie, and retired as a gamekeeper after 51 years of honest and faithful service. On his retirement he went to live in Old Mar Castle (now Braemar Castle, the summer residence of the Prince and Princess Dolgorouki). The old man spent 20 years as the sole occupant of the castle, and many a quaint, humorous, and interesting story he was wont to relate to the numerous visitors who annually sojourn in the district, and whose delight it was to pay 'Old Angus' a visit. Mr. M'Intosh was a staunch Roman Catholic, and was one of the collectors in St. Andrew's Church for 70 years, 50 of which he took up the offertory on Sundays and holidays, and on very rare occasions was he absent. To summer visitors attending the church his personality was conspicuous, and soon strangers began to realize his genuine wit and humour and became fast friends. Mr. M'Intosh has been predeceased by his wife 59 years. He had three sons, of whom only one survives - Rev. Donald M'Intosh, who is stationed at St. Mary's Cathedral, Huntly Street, Aberdeen.

### **Colin:**

His marriage record says he is gamekeeper of Glen Dee and she is of Wester. They are moving to the parish of Glenmuick and Glengairn. The letter of 1841 says he is gamekeeper at Glendee. I never could find this family in a census record.

Colin's death registered at Glenshee 1858 June 1st, by Alexander Wilson, Registrar:

1858 May Fourth at 5 hr 0 min, at Balnoe, in the District of Glenshee, in the County of Perth, Colin McKenzie, forester, married, age 39 years, father Donald McKenzie, forester, deceased, mother Anne McKenzie m.s. Ogilvie, widow, cause of death (can't read, on copy), burial place Castletown of Braemar, death reported by Charles Farquharson, occupier, married, present at death.

He had two daughters who one became a nun.

1859 Valuation Roll of Braemar, Scotland:

Widow of Colin McKenzie lived Auchindryne.

Colin's son Donald died in 1862:

Suffocated in hole age 8 lived Achindryne son of a widow

Colin sons Charles and Louis came to United States.

The following letter to Henriette Clifford from Alpha Aley tells us a little about these boys:

Grandma had two cousins came from Scotland, one named Louis McKenzie and Charles McKenzie. They had many things they brought from Scotland, among them the Kilt suits that Grandmas -Grandfather McKenzie wore when he paid a visit to the Earl of Fife at his summer home in Balmoral Castle. The McKenzies had a home called Kelmoosly (comemulzie) cottage and Grandfather McKenzie was game keeper for the Earl of Fife. The McKenzie boys located at Clintonville Kansas and you might locate records if you find them or their children. I believe Louis married. They owned and operated big farms there. They called Grandma McIntosh their Aunt. They were highly educated and great checker players. They played in tournaments.

From another letter it said the brothers lived in Kansas near Coffeyville which is in Montgomery county near the boarder of Oklahoma. Another letter said they lived at Clintonville but I can find no record of that town. They possibly lived in Oklahoma territory, at least had land there. I have a picture of Charles that says, Washington on back, it could be the town of Washington, Kansas or even Washington DC. I

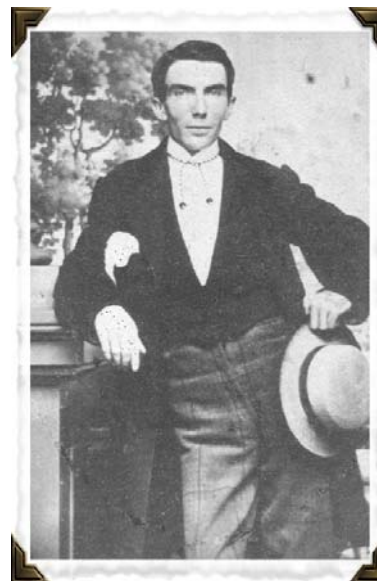
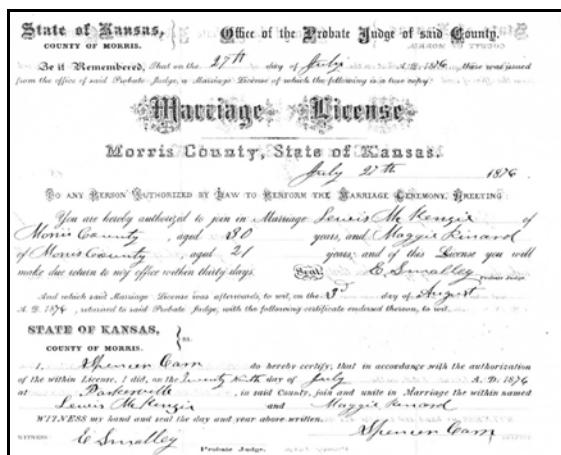
think Charles died shortly after coming to the United States as I can find no record of him.

I did find information about Louis (Lewis). He lived in Morris County, Kansas.

1880 Census Parker, Morris Kansas:

Lewis McKenzie	age 35	farmer	b. Scotland
Maggie	age 25		b. Ohio
Jessie	age 1		b. Kansas

From this I was able to find a marriage record for him. He married Margaret Rinard in 1876 and she died in 1888.



Charles McKenzie (no date)

In Jan 1887 the county commissioners in Parker was L. McKenzie.

In the 1900 census he is living alone as a boarder it gives his birth date of Feb 1846. Nothing about daughters. There is no marriage record for them in Morris County. In 1910 census of Morris County there is a Lewis McKenzie living in Combil? Grove, with his wife Mannie and step daughter Louisa Price. All the other information for Lewis is blank, so there is no way of knowing if this is our Lewis.

I had hopes of finding living relatives through his daughters but there is no record of marriages for either of them in that county. Further research is needed.

### Donald:

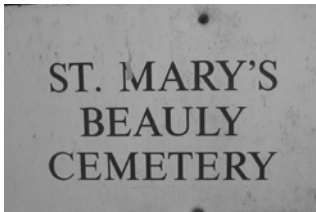
The last of Donald's son also became a Catholic Priest. His obituary tells us about his life:

Pray for the soul of the Rev Donald MacKenzie, who died at Beaulieu on the 17th September 1886 aged 65 in the 36th year of his priesthood. This energetic and hard-working priest was born in Braemar on the 7 Oct 1821. He had completed his 25<sup>th</sup> year before he went to college to prepare himself for the priesthood. After studying for two years in Blairs College, which he entered on the 6 December 1846, he was sent to the Scots College, Rome. Toward the end of his first year of the theology he was ordained priest by Cardinal Patrizi on the 14 June 1851, but he remained in Rome for three years longer in order to go through the usual course of divinity prescribed to our students there. On his return to Scotland early in June 1854, he was at Preshome for a short time; after which advantage was taken of his knowledge of Gaelic to use his services in missionary work in the Highlands. The extensive and rugged districts of Kintail, Glenmoriston, Glengarry, Fort-Augustus, and Stratherrick, were by turns the scene of his zealous labours during the next seven years. His first formal appointment was nominally to the mission of Glenmoriston, which had been vacant for the four previous years; but by an arrangement sanctioned by the Vicars Apostolic of the Norther and Western Districts, he also took charge of the mission of Fort-Augustus, which formed part of the Western Vicariate, and made it his residence from the autumn of 1854 till the latter part of 1859. Glenmoriston and Stratherrick, the one fourteen miles distant from Fort-Augustus and the other twelve, were served by him at the same time. The first important result of his activity was the formation of the mission of Stratherrick. That district of country contained in those days about eighty Catholics, who assembled for Divine Service in the house of a farmer. After exerting himself for some years to procure the means of erecting a more

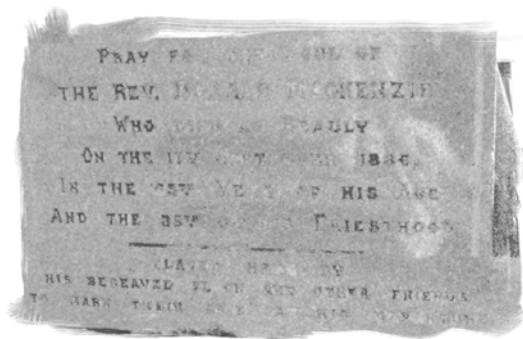
suitable place of worship, Mr. MacKenzie was supplied by a generous benefactor with the greater part of the money required for the building of a chapel and chapel-house. A site had been already granted by the late Lord Lovat, as well as a glebe for the support of the priest. The chapel was blessed and opened on the 13<sup>th</sup> December 1859, by the Rev. John Macdonald, of Eskadale, now Bishop of Aberdeen. Henceforth Stratherrick was the residence of Mr. Mackenzie during the two years that he had still to pass in that part of the country. His connection with Fort-Augustus had ceased some months before.

In the autumn of 1861 he was removed to Nairn, where a new mission had to be opened. He found there a congregation consisting mainly of a small number of poor fishermen; and for chapel and house he had a wretched thatched cottage, the best room in which was set apart for the service on Sundays. Great as were the needs of his new charge, it was not expedient to provide for them with the aid of borrowed money. He waited patiently till the means of erecting the necessary buildings should be forthcoming and in the meantime appealed with considerable success to the generosity of Catholics in England and Ireland, as well as in this country. When the church and Presbytery were at last opened in June 1864, he had the satisfaction of announcing that they were nearly free of debt. Meanwhile his geniality and affability had been winning him many friends and silencing bigotry in Nairn, and his congregation had been steadily increasing in numbers. In November 1867 Mr. Mackenzie was transferred to Beaully, where he passed the rest of his life in the same persevering and efficient discharge of his priestly duties. He was habitually exact and methodical, as well in matters of business as in the various details of missionary work. Two special features may be pointed out in him—the singular care which he bestowed up the younger members of his flock, and his great, but unostentatious, charity to the poor. He was well read on many subjects and had the advantage of a very tenacious and accurate memory.

Donald is buried in the cemetery of the St. Mary's Catholic Church. Located just down the street from the Beaully Priory.



Pray for the Soul of the Rev. Donald McKenzie Who Died at Beaully on the 17th of September 1886 in the 85<sup>th</sup> Of His Life and the 35<sup>th</sup> Year of His Priesthood  
Placed here by his Bereaved Family And Other Friends





## Chapter 25

### McKenzies of Braemar

There is really very little documentation or history concerning the MacKenzies of Braemar before the 1600's. Most information came from Sasines (deeds) and Services of Heirs and some odds and ends histories written about the area. Much thanks goes to Michael Mulcahey of Scotland who has done so much research concerning these early Braemar MacKenzies.

We do know that the lands of Braemar was owned by several large landowners especially the Earl of Mar, with the MacKenzies being in possession of the lands of Dalmore in the 1500's. There are several small histories written about this family of McKenzies

One story of Kenneth McKenzie is from the book *Legends of The Braes O'Mar* by John Grant first published in 1861:

Finlay Farquharson, eldest daughter, called, after her mother, Beatrix, when in the flower of youth, was considered the finest damsel on Dee. It is needless therefore to say that many young men 'cam seekin her to woo'. Her father would have been glad to see her choose a partner suitable to her rank. Unfortunately for this consummation, devoutly to be desired, a fine young lad, one of his shepherds, found more favour in Miss Farquharson's eyes than the bravest gallants in Mar. How this Kenneth M'Kenzie for so the youth was called, had strayed hither, or whether he was a descendant of the King Kenneth, whose progenitors had ever since dwelt on Dee, it is not for me to say, but was 'doom's pity' he should be the marring of high expectations. When Finlay got into the secret, he peted, and stormed, and said some very ugly Gaelic words. But remembering the standing in days of yore of a certain Fearchar Cam nan gad, and the later doings at Invercauld of a certain Donald McFerchar, he consoled himself with that most philosophic axiom 'Its weel it's nae waur', and had the couple married. Now my lad, quoth Finlay, "If ther's any bit land you would like to live on more than another, just say the word, and welcome to it". If that be the case, quoth the knowing Kenneth, "we will go and build our house 'air an Dail Mhor ghorm ud fada shuas' (on that big green haugh far west, where we can get a bite for the beasties." So the young couple pitched their tent there, and begat sons and daughters, and waxed great and mighty. This was the origin of the M'Kenzies of Dalmore.

Another story concerning Beatrix Farquharson, wife of Kenneth McKenzie concerns a Catholic priest name, Mr John Avignon (Owenson). He was a priest in Braemar at the time (1560) when all Catholics Priest were to be banished. He threatened God's judgement on the first who laid hands upon him. Beatrix was a bold rough woman, was not afraid of him and said "I'll take my chance of that", and went in and struck him on the shoulder. As he was being led away, he said, "she has offended God, the hand that struck me to-day will rot, and be cut from her shoulder before a year and a day passes". This prophecy came true when she suffered pain in her arm and no one could find anything wrong with it but it turned blue and then black. Before the year was ended, she was forced to have it cut away at her shoulder.

Thomas is shown as being King's tenant of Dalmore in 1539. His son, Kenneth then was owner of Dalmore. Kenneth's son, Donald is recorded in the deed (Sasines) records of 1632. His son Thomas is also listed in these records. Donald is probably Donald McCoinnich Mor Na Dalloch meaning 'Big Mac'. Donald had a son Thomas and because the heir to land of Dalmore passed to grandson John, son of Thomas, one assumes that Thomas has predeceased his father. One assumes that Thomas had no brothers to inherit Dalmore.

John of Dalmore is recorded in Sasines 2 Oct 1644, which also lists his wife's name. One of the few female lines we have. John is served heir to his Grandfather, in 1662 as his father Thomas was deceased. This John is listed in 1667 valuations rolls as Laird of Dalmore with tax of 155 pounds.

His son, Kenneth was served heir to his father, John, in 1692. This Kenneth is known to have had six sons but there is no record of any daughters. By now the McKenzies have multiplied and compiling families becomes more difficult.

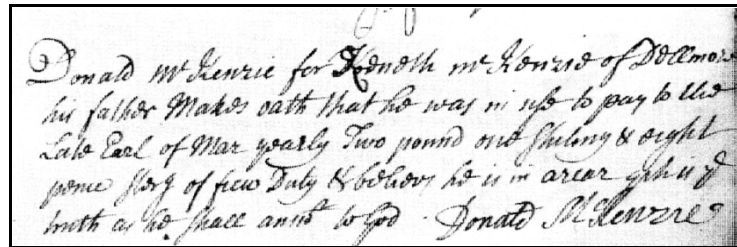
The following is about Kenneth and his son James, from the *Cess Roll of Aberdeenshire 1715*, with notes by Alistair and Henrietta Tayler:

Kenneth Mackenzie, with his son, James Mackenzie of Dalmore (now Mar Lodge.) James was the eldest son of Kenneth Mackenzie, Laird of Dalmore, who was the owner in 1696 and 1715. In 1699 [should be 1692] Kenneth Mackenzie of Dalmore signed a heritor's bond, he

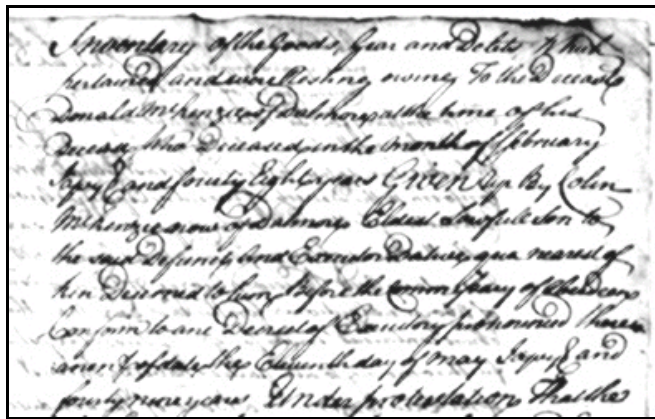
was also elder of the Parish of Kindrochit in 1701. [from the Kirk Session Records.] James was the ‘younger of Dalmore’ when he took part in the rising of 1715, which ruined his father completely. He was served heir to his father in 1723. In 1728 he married ‘Isobel Douglas of Tilwhilly,’ had a daughter, Agnes, and died before 1733, when his brother Donald was served heir to him. Later in the 18<sup>th</sup> century Dalmore was added to the large estates of the Earl of Fife. James known as, Seamus Mor Na Pluice or James the Fat Cheek, and his two sons were murdered in 1728. This happened in a battle with cattle thieves. In the confusion following their deaths the robbers managed to escape with the cattle.

There is a great story about this in the *Lengends of the Brae o’Mar* by John Grant. “Sorrowfully they bore the Laird and his two sons bodies down the Ey and crossed the water o’Dee to Dalmore.” These murders were later avenged.

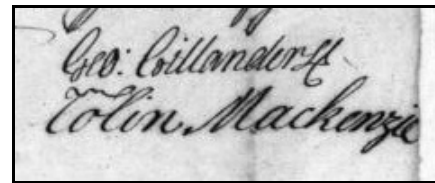
After his brother’s death, Donald Mackenzie, was given the Charter for the lands of Dalmore in 1733. He commenced the sale of Dalmore to William Lord Braco in 1739, but this was not finalized until 4 Aug 1746. Meanwhile in 1747, Colin was served heir to his father Donald.



Donald Mr Mackenzie for Kenneth Mr Mackenzie of Dalmore  
his father Makes oath that he was in debt to pay to the  
Late Earl of Mar yearly Two pound one shilling & eight  
pence half of five duty & believe he is in arrears of this  
with as he shall amount to for Donald Mackenzie



Inventory of the goods, fur and debts of that  
Island and small fishing, owing to the deceased  
Donald Mackenzie of Dalmore at the home of his  
Successor the deceased in the month of February  
1747 and found eight years & seven days by Colin  
Mackenzie son of Donald Mackenzie Clerk & notary to  
the said deceased and executor of his last will and testament of  
his Decease to pay before the coming of the said  
Colin Mackenzie to the deceased of Dalmore and his  
decease of the said day of May 1747 and  
seven years & seven days & to be paid by the said  
Donald Mackenzie



Geo. Coillander Esq.  
Colin Mackenzie

Settlement of Father, Donald MacKenzie’s Estate, 1749 by son Colin Mackenzie

Lord Braco was an ambitious farmer's son named William Duff, who set himself up in business as a money-lender and by taking feudal superiorities, (favored position), as security he, and later his son, gained the feudal superiority of large tracts of Upper Deeside, previously owned by the Earls of Mar and the McKenzies. By the middle of the 18th century, the Duff family went from strength to strength, purchasing the Irish peerage Earl Fife, before being created Earls of Fife and later Dukes. Rumor has it that he kept loaning money to Kenneth McKenzie until he was forced to sell Dalmore to pay his debts. Dalmore was situated in Royal Deeside, 5 miles west of Braemar in Aberdeenshire, and situated on the bank of the Dee. We do not know for sure where the original Dalmore house stood, probably where the Present Mar Lodge is located.

Farms were cleared on the Estate from 1763 to 1770. In 1760 The first ‘Mar Lodge’ (not Dalmore) was constructed by Lord Fife. He needed a base for his hunting so the first lodge was built. By the 1830s open moorland became the most important land type over the commercial exploitation of timber. This first Lodge was badly damaged by the flood of 1829 and then was later demolished.

New Mar Lodge, also known as Corriemulzie Cottage, was built on higher



Drawing of Original Mar Lodge

ground up in the valley, probably at Corriemulzie, in the mid-19th Century and became the home of James Duff, 5th Earl of Fife (1814 - 1879). This cottage was much loved as a family home, described as being mid-way between a Swiss Chalet and an Indian bungalow. It was a lodge, made out of local materials. This house was destroyed by fire in 1895.

The current Mar Lodge was built by the Duke of Fife in 1895 and designed to look like a German hunting lodge. The Aberdeen architect A. Marshall Mackenzie was asked to produce a grander version of Corriemulzie Cottage. The lodge makes extensive use of wood paneling, and dead animals. On one side of the building stand an Episcopalian chapel and on the other, perhaps its most striking feature, a ballroom decorated with two thousand five hundred sets of deer antlers. The ceiling and walls are covered with these deer heads, some skeletons, some not.



Present Day Mar Lodge



Section of Antlers on Wall of Ballroom

In the 20th Century the Fifes disposed of the lodge. In 1959 Mar Lodge Estate was separated from the rest of the lands, which are now known as Mar Estate. Mar Lodge Estate was briefly owned by the Ashford family who then sold it to a Swiss family (the Panchauds) in 1962. In 1991, during a restoration, a fire badly damaged the core of the house, although the contents were in storage and thus undamaged. Along with the surrounding estate, it was purchased by the National Trust for Scotland in 1995, who have now done extensive work on it and the lands. Mainly with the replanting of timber. We were fortunate enough to be able to attend an open house of Mar Lodge, which is otherwise closed to the public except for rental of some of the rooms. The famous ballroom, which is actually a separate building and is from the original Mar Lodge built at Corriemulzie, the stag heads mentioned above were obviously from the time when the area was used extensively as a hunting lodge. Even though the original Dalmore house no longer stands, you could get a feel for the area as it once was because very little has changed in over two centuries.



Looking Past Mar Lodge Up the Glen Luy



Looking from the Dee Valley Towards Mar Lodge

History of the MacKenzies of Dalmore is found in, *Mar Lodge, Woods and People*, by the National Trust for Scotland:

The Mackenzies of Dalmore had been Mar foresters since the fifteenth century, probably wielding a significant level of control not just over the woods but also the hill grazings, which were important to locals and cattle drovers. The family was clearly involved in buying and

selling timber and may have been running woodland operations for many years for the benefit of the Earls and themselves. Turf war seems to have broken out over control of various parts of it. How well the Mackenzies had ever got on with the numerous, neighbouring Farquharson families is not entirely clear. However, we get a flavour of the jostling for position from a letter written by Mackenzie to an Edinburgh lawyer in 1731. Donald Mackenzie, it seems, was 'resolved to purchase the forest of Mar to prevent the [Farquharson] laird of Invercauld from purchasing it'. This had followed years of disputes over the Forest of Mar and abuses to the woods, allegedly as a result of illegal cutting and cattle grazing. Donald Mackenzie of Dalmore bought the pinewoods of Derry and Luibeg in 1730, entitling him to cut the woods of 'Derry and Luibeg in Braemar above the laboured lands. in Glen Lui on both sides of the water'. In 1746, however, his family sold their Dalmore lands to Lord Braco, to whom they owed money. A determined campaign to put the estate onto a proper footing, including strict adherence to regulations past and present, had caught both Dalmore and his tenants in various illegal activities. Indeed it was Dalmore's tenants who had built their shielings [shepherd's hut] in Glen Lui at some point before 1703. In 1726 they were told to remove them, because their original construction had never been formally approved by the Earl of Mar. However, the real reason for wanting a people and animal free forest, according to estate correspondence, was 'that the land may be ordered so as is proper for the carrying on the improvement and sale of the timber'. A few years later a list of the agreed number of animals to be pastured in the Forest of Mar was published. Lords Grange and Dun were clearly determined to get to grit going to be able to do exactly as they pleased any more. Perhaps the Dalmore Mackenzies, who lived nearest to the Forest, were most guilty of ignoring estate regulations because they'd found it easiest to get away with it in the past. But this did not equip them very well to adapt to changes in management. The Mackenzie name does not disappear completely from the area, but their power was much reduced.



Lumbering Over the Linn of Dee on Dalmore Land



Present Day Linn of Dee

There is another branch of McKenzie that comes through Kenneth and Beatrix Farquharson McKenzie line. They resided at Craggan. The most notable was Archibald the Proud or bold. He was also known as Gilleasbuig Urrasach. He was a little person, well shaped with a ruddy face and light brown hair. He was known for his size and he was very strong. No one in Braemar knew better how to manage the Claymore, targe, and dirk. In character he was remarkable for cunning, contempt of hardship and fatigue. He could never to be employed in agricultural labor. His daring feats are recorded in *Legends of the Brae o' Mar*, by John Grant.

We find the following McKenzie families in Braemar area in 1696. In 1696 the Scottish economy cupboard was bare and there was need for extra revenue so a Poll tax was collected. Supposedly a tax on every person over the age of sixteen that was not a beggar. This was transcribed in 1844 and is invaluable to the genealogist, but many misspellings (obviously the same names are used over and over in the same families:)



Allaster M'Kenzie tennent (Alexander)	Auchinstrine
his son and his wife subtenant	Auchinstrine
John M'Kenzie subtenant and wife	Coremulie
Farquhar M'Kenzie subtenant and wife	Earle of Marr
John M'Kenzie tennent and wife	Earle of Marr
<b>Kenneth M'Kenzie his lands of Dellmoir [Dalmore]</b>	Our direct descendant
and wife and 2 children 2 manservants and one woman servant	
James M'Kenzie tennent wife and his son in familia Dellmoir	
Donald M'Kenzie tennent and wife	Dellmoir
Donald M'Kenzie subtenant and wife	Dellmoir
James M'Kenzie subtenant and wife	Delmoir
Alexander M'Kenzie subtenant and wife	Dellmoir
Donald Roy M'Kenzie subtenant and wife	Dellmoir
John M'Kenzie subtenant and wife	Dellmoir
Alexander M'Kenzie and his wife	Dellmoir
Alexander M'Kenzie relict	Dellmoir
John M'Kenzie and his wife	Dellmoir
Duncan M'Kenzie and his wife	Dellmoir
Archibald M'Kenzie and his wife	Dellmoir
Allaster M'Kenzie and his wife tennent	Auchinstrine
Also his son and wife	Auchinstrine
Alexander M'Kenzie subtenant and wyfe	Daldowney

Dellmoir was actually spelt Dalmore. There is a legend concerning the McKenzies of Dalmore. The McKenzies supposedly hid gold under the fir tree in Glen Lui. The tree is called 'Craobh an Oir', meaning tree of gold. Cairn Geldie, is now called Cnapan Or, meaning little knob of gold.

In Scotland's feudal estates where the laird (or lord of the manor) was still owner and operator a Factor would be employed to manage the main and tenant estates. The Factor's job would include having to manage major elements of the business of the estates, collecting rents, selecting and evicting tenants and ensuring the grounds were well maintained.

In rents of the tenants of Brae Mar to Earl of Mar:

1709	Donald McKenzie for Kenneth McKenzie of Dalmore
	Alexander McKenzie no place name given
1717	Kenneth Mackenzie of Dalmore
1716-1721	Kenneth Mackenzie of Dalmore (Donald for Kenneth his father, two pounds, one shilling)
for years 1721-23, I found	Kenneth McKenzie (spelt McKinney) of Dalmore
	Donald McKinney (McKenzie) of Cults & Rinnabrook.
1725	James Mckenzie of Dalmore (feu duties 25 pounds, real rent yearly 450 pounds)

In 1728 there is an Alexander MacKenzie listed on the poor list. In 1731 Poor records there is a "Donald McKenzie a poor old Man of Dalmoir."

"Proposals to the hounouable the Lords Grange and Dun by Mr Mackenzie of Dalmore and progressive account betwixt the purchasser, and Donald M'kenzie of Dalmore Shewing the amount of interest incurred on his debt with the balance thereof at 1740", an extract:

Dalmore proposes to give his superiors 150 pounds for an unlimited property of the glens and pasturages.

He proposes to purchase the Half allotted Inverey by Invercalds and the half allowed himself of the ground twixt Dee and Geddy (whenon he has always had a servitude seeing to want any part thereof will make him labour under very great difficulties), If it be possible that Invery will not ? From it He proposes to take nineteen years tack of it division of the Forrest called Glenguifhchan, Garrowchory and Luybeg.

Dalmore proposes as to the labouring of some small possessions in Glenluy which seems to be the only impediment that the Superiours and he do not agree that their Lops? Cause visit the labourable grounds in Glenluy by any disinterested knowing men by whose report their Lops? May learn what dammage their woods can sustain. Dalmore knows very well that some people told the Superiours that the Labouring of Glen luy was detrimental to the woods Because people sheal and reside their with their families and cattle for tree 4ths of the year

viz. The Spring, Summer and Harvest Quarters which is the only time of the year the woods can possibly suffer by fire or any such accident. Besides there is not one stick young timber within a mile of the bounds. This being the case Dalmore begs their Lops? May cause visit Glenluy and get a report whereby he is assured matters will appear precisely as he represents them. And it will be found due to your Lops for his Super? Grafts ( if any such be) will very far exceed any loss their Lops can sustain in their woods Because in 20 years time what he now offers in accumulated interest will amount to about 500 pounds and that in a 100 years time the Superiours can make such a Summ of their woods in these bounds after the present crop is cut. [This is followed by a letter by Thomas Lord Erskine] He to have received from Donald Mackenzie of Dalmore by the hands of George Mackenzie writer in Edin. His broyr germain [means by his natural brother] 86 pounds. Where by he discharges the said Donald Mackenzie of the whole contents of the within bond.

Interest incurred on his debt:

1731 price of part of the forrest of Brae Mar for 12000 Merks is	666 pounds
bill from Lord Dun	-72
Bill for Geo. M'kenzy Writer in Edin.	-83
Bill for Geo. Mckenzie by Thos Hog	-21
Cash instantly paid by him	<u>-45</u>
	222 pounds

Remains 800 Merks for which he granted bond where of 4000 bear interest form 1731	
and the other 4000 Merks from 1732	444
pounds	

I found another entry in the rental books where Dalmore actually received money. It says "The feu duty of part of ? Of Braemar made over to Dalmore 3 pounds." It is from this record that we find another son of Kenneth's listed: " In 1744, George McKenzie writer in Edinburgh, brother germain [legal brother] to the Donald who was laird of Dalmore at that time.

After the McKenzies lost the land of Dalmore a lot of them moved up into the Glengairn parish area. Donald is said to have moved to Lary on Gairnside (Glengairn Parish) by 1740, where they rented the surrounding country from Lord Aboyne, and sub let it to a great number of small farmers called crofters. It is said that "They tormented the life out of these, and at the same time spent the remains of their money, and at length departed to some other country to the great joy of the men of Glengairn." It is also said that they moved into the Dalfad area after the McGregors lost so many of their kin at the battle of Culloden in 1746.

Near the ruins of the old Catholic chapel in Clashinruich are the remains of Clashinruich farm house whose last occupants were probably James McKenzie and his family, a descendant of the Dalmore McKenzies. The last descendant of the Dalmore McKenzies are said to be buried in the cemetery at the fit'garin, or Crathie Cemetery. I found the following tombstones there:

Donald McKenzie born at Tomnavey, Glengairn 1829 died Dalnabo 1892 and wife Jane Michie

Donald McKenzie died 1830 age 80 yrs spouse Margaret McKenzie died 1847 70 yrs

Lewis McKenzie died at Laggan 1895 age 81 yrs wife Elizabeth McKenzie died at Laggan 1896 aged 74 years

Coll McKenzie miller Crathie died 1866 age 82 wife Janet Grant died 1875 age 72

William tombstone is unreadable

Peter McKenzie died 1786 age 42 yrs also the body of John McKenzie who died 1807 age 28 years

There are no living McKenzie descendants living in the Braemar, Glengairn area as of 2006. They like much of the early people of Braemar left in search of a better way of life for their posterity.

## Chapter 26

### MacKenzie Clan

Clan Kenneth, or MacKenzie, is one of the most influential highland clans in the history of Scotland, once possessing immense tracts of land in the north of Scotland.

The relationship between these early McKenzie's Earls and our McKenzies of Braemar is with a thin thread. In a booklet by Margaret Scott Smith (1889), that was kept by Charles McKenzie's family we find the following:

It is well known that the natural home, so to speak, of the Clan M'Kenzie was in Ross-shire, and therefore ... we are naturally led to ask how they had found their way so far south from their original home, and why the tradition had remained among them that they own a descent from the Chiefs of Kintail? In this instance an answer ... (is)... provided, owing to the care taken by Alex. M'Kenzie, Esq., the well-known editor of the Celtic Magazine, to account for every branch and offshoot of his Clan, and the unwearied research he has bestowed upon the subject. In his *History and Genealogies of the M'Kenzies*. In this he recounts the life of Kenneth Og, 8th Baron of Kintail. "Kenneth was not married but left two sons, one by a daughter of the Baron of Moniack, and the other by a gentleman's daughter in Cromar, In his going to Inverness, as I have said, to meet the King, he was the night before his coming there in the Baron of Muniag's house, whose daughter he got with child, who was called Rory Begg. Of this Rory descended the parson of Slate; and on the same journey going along with the King to Edinburgh he got a son with a gentleman's daughter, and called him Thomas Mackenzy, of whom descended the Mackenzies in Braemar, called Slyghk Homash Vi Choinnich - that is to say, Thomas Mackenzy's successors."

The principal families of which are those of Dalmore and Renoway. The present tense is used because the information is based partly on the Letterfearn Manuscripts and partly on another Manuscript, "History of the Clan", date about 1650, now in Mr M'Kenzie's possession. The same account of their origin is given by Sir George Mackenzie in his "Genealogy of the M'Kenzies" written in 1669, and a similar story still lingers among the legends of the Braes o' Mar. Several families of M'Kenzie in Braemar and the neighbouring glens to the south, whom we find mentioned in the sasines of Perthshire at the beginning of 1600, and who all appear to have used the alias of M'Comas or M'Thomas, had for their common progenitor the Thomas M'Kenzy of less than 100 years earlier.

Obviously Margaret Smith had access to documents that are hard to come by in our present day.

The following information on the history of our McKenzie branch comes from various sources on the internet and books written on the McKenzies. In fact I found that there was too much information available and I found it hard to sift through it all. But in the end everyone had the same genealogy, with many varied stories about our ancestors. I have tried to put all this information in to a condensed version. You are welcome to do your own studying. Because of these McKenzie being 'Titled' people, their genealogies have been preserved. The actual genealogies have been documented in several sources including the Medieval Families department of the Family History Center in Salt Lake City Utah and 'Burke' Peerage.

The name MacKenzie derives from the Gaelic MacChoinnich, son of Kenneth. The root of the name Cann, meaning fair or bright. The name is a variant of Mackenneth. The Mackenzies were powerful in Kintail, Gairloch and Seaforth.

There are at least thirty different spellings of this name. Early records of Scotland spelled the name MacKenzie where as later records reduce it to McKenzie. In Donald McKenzie's letter of 1841 (see Chapter 22) he signs his name 'McKenzie' and so that is the spelling that I use throughout this book.

There are two stories of our earlier ancestors. Both are from very early documents and steeped in legend. One is we are descended from Gillean (Cailean) Og, or Colin the Younger, a son of Cailean na h'Airde, ancestor of the Earls of Ross. From Dr. Skene's work, *The History of Celtic Scotland*, we find the following:

Among these native Highland clans it is classed as the Mackenzies, the clan Gillie-Andres or Rosses, and the Mathesons, all of whom belong to the tribe of Ross. This is based on all our existing Manuscripts of genealogies, that the clans were divided into several great tribes, descended from a common ancestor, but he at the same time makes a marked distinction

between the different tribes which can be identified with the earldoms or maormorships into which the North of Scotland was originally divided. By the aid of the old genealogies, the clans were divided into five different tribes in the following order:(1) The descendants of Conn of the Hundred Battles; (2) of Ferchar Fata Mac Feradaig; (3) of Cormaig Mac Obertaig; (4) of Fergus Leith Dearg; and (5) of Krycul. In the third of these divisions he includes the old Earls of Ross, the Mackenzies, the Mathesons, and several other clans.

In a charter granted by King David II in 1362 confirming the lands of Kintail to the Mackenzies, the Clan Mackenzie, Chief Murdo is described as a descendant of Gilleoin of the Aird. There is some dispute concerning this, and others say they are supposed to have descended from Colin Fitzgerald. In a book published by the clan McKenzie, on this matter:

Most believe the Gilleoin of the Aird descent these days but we are talking about 800 or 900 years ago and we are into myths and legends. I believe the Mackenzies were largely a Pictish race from the east. The Irish immigrants (the Scots) settled in the west in Dalriada (around Argyll). The Picts and the Scots came together and the Highlanders are a mixture of these early races with some Norman added later. There will also be a bit of Norse blood in the Mackenzie veins from the Isles. The Aird, by the way, is that region south of Beaulieu in the east which is regarded as Fraser territory.

On the other hand, we have the following dispute, from Sir George McKenzie:

Dr Skene, the most learned and accurate of all our Highland historians, expresses his decided opinion that the charter is forged and absolutely worthless as evidence in favour of the Fitzgerald origin of the clan. At pages 223-25 of his *Highlanders of Scotland*, he says "The Mackenzies have long boasted of their descent from the great Norman family of Fitzgerald in Ireland, and in support of this origin they produce a fragment of the Records of Icolmkill, and a charter by Alexander III. to Colin Fitzgerald, the supposed progenitor of the family, of the lands of Kintail. At first sight these documents might appear conclusive, but, independently of the somewhat suspicious circumstance that while these pages have been most freely and generally quoted, no one has ever seen the originals, and the fragment of the Icolmkill Record merely says that among the actors in the battle of Largs, fought in 1263, was 'Peregrinus et Hibernus nobilis ex familia Geraldinorum qui proximo anno Hibernia pulsus apud regni benigne acceptus hinc usque in curia permansit et in praefacto proelio strenue pugnavit,' giving not a hint of his having settled in the Highlands, or of his having become the progenitor of any Scottish family whatever while as to the supposed charter of Alexander III., it is equally inconclusive, as it merely grants the lands of Kintail to Colin Hiberno; but inconclusive as it is, this charter," he continues, "cannot be admitted at all, as it bears the most palpable marks of having been a forgery of a later time, and one by no means happy in its execution.

By the end of the 13th century the McKenzies were settled at Eilean Donan, a castle located at the mouth of Loch Duich. After 1362, despite disputes, the MacKenzies held Eilean Donan almost constantly until the 16th century, where they installed the MacRaes as hereditary constables. The MacRaes were fierce in defense of their MacKenzie overlords, becoming known as MacKenzie's 'shirt of mail'. During the abortive Jacobite rising of 1719 Spanish troops hired by the Mackenzies were billeted at Eilean Donan and the castle was afterwards blown up.



Eilean Donan Castle



It remained a ruin until 1911 when the castle was bought by John MacRae-Gilstrap and became the seat of the MacRae Clan. The McKenzies then spread throughout Rossshire, and into Lewis with views of Eilean Donan Castle on the Outer Hebrides. Then they moved their seat to Kinellan near Strathpeffer, before building Brahan Castle.

One of our early ancestors was Kenneth, who died in 1346 was "Murdered thus, his estate was possessed by the oppressor's followers; but Island Donain kepted, maintaining themselves on the spoyle of the enemie. All being trod under by insolence and oppression, right had no place. This was during David Bruce's imprisonment in England, when chaos and disorder ruled supreme, at least in the Highlands."

Kenneth's son, Murdoch or 'Murdo of the cave, being not well tutored, preferred sporting and hunting in the hills and forests to going to school. He resorted to the dens and caves about Torridon and Kenlochewe. Murdoch was very young when his father was executed at Inverness. Before his marriage Murdoch had three illegitimate sons. One of them was called Hector or Eachainn Biorach. He acquired the lands of Drumnamarg by marrying Helen, daughter of Loban or Logan of Drum-namarg. Murdoch had another son Murdoch Riach, after his wife's death, by a daughter of the Laird of Assynt, also illegitimate. By his wife Isabel he had a son and successor, named Murdoch who had a son name Alexander or Alistair. "His prudence and sagacity well repaid the judicious patronage of the first King James, confirmed and extended by his successors on the throne, and, as has been well said by his biographer, secured for him "the love and respect of three Princes in whose reign he flourished."

We have the following account of Alexander's life from *MS of Earl of Cromarty*.

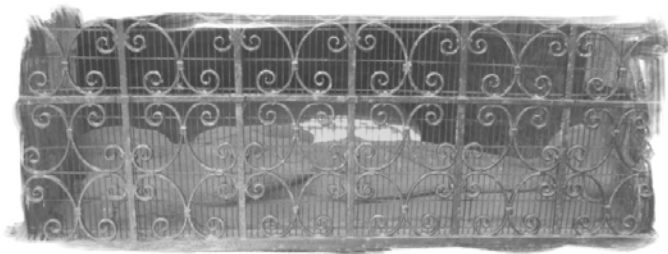
Alisdair (or Alexander) MacKenzie, was the most notable chief to support the king and was summoned to meet King James I in 1427. He was the 7th chief of the clan and died in 1488. Ionraic (as he was known by his Gaelic name) who was already advanced in life before his son turned twenty, thought it prudent to match Kenneth with Margaret McDonald, daughter of John Lord of the Isles and 4th Earl of Ross, and thereby end the ancient feuds between their families. The Island chief willingly consented and the marriage was in due course solemnized. However, about a year later, the Earl's nephew and apparent heir, Alexander Macdonald of Lochalsh, came to Ross, and, feeling more secure as a result of this matrimonial alliance with the Mackenzie family, took possession of Balcony House and the adjoining lands, where, the following Christmas, he provided a great feast for his old dependents, inviting most of the more powerful chiefs and barons, and among others, Kenneth Mackenzie, his cousin's husband. Unfortunately, Kenneth did not arrive until Christmas eve. He was accompanied by a retinue of forty able-bodied men, but without his lady, which deeply offended Macdonald. To make matters worse, Kenneth was allocated lodgings in the kiln. One insult led to another, and Mackenzie, since he had no desire to keep the peace with Macdonald's family, decided he no longer wanted to keep his relative. Lady Margaret had a blind eye and, to insult her cousin to the utmost, Kenneth sent her to Macdonald, mounted on a one-eyed horse, accompanied by a one-eyed servant, followed by a one-eyed dog. She was in a delicate state of health, and her husband's inhumane treatment grieved her so much that she never after fully recovered.

Her only son, recently born, was named Kenneth, and to distinguish him from his father was called 'Coinneach a'bhlaire' or Kenneth the younger. After she was sent home the grief shortly killed her. A few days after sending away his wife, Kenneth, the elder, went to Lord Lovat accompanied by two hundred of his followers and besieged his house. Lovat was naturally surprised and demanded an explanation, whereupon he was informed by Kenneth that he came to demand his daughter Agnes in marriage now that he had no wife, having disposed of Lady Margaret. Lovat, who had no particularly friendly feelings towards Macdonald of the Isles, and was anxious to procure Mackenzie's friendship, consented to the proposed alliance, providing the young lady herself was favorable. She fortunately proved submissive.

It is said of Kenneth, Alexander's son in a *Manuscript by Earl of Cromarty*:

That he raised great fears in his neighbours by his temper and power, by which he had overturned so great an interest as that of Macdonald, yet it appears that he did not proceed to such attempts but on just resentments and rational grounds, for during his life he not only protected the country by his power, but he carried so that none was esteemed a better neighbour to his friends nor a juster master to his dependents. In that one thing of his carriage to his first wife he is justly reprobable; in all things else he merits justly to be numbered amongst the best of our Scots patriots." The same writer continues-- "The fight at Blairnapark put Mackenzie in great respect through all the North.

Kenneth, better known as "Coinneach a' Bhlair," or Kenneth of the Battle, from his prowess and success against the Macdonalds at the Battle of Park during his father's life-time. Sir Kenneth of Kintail, was knighted by James IV. "for being highly instrumental in reducing his fierce countrymen to the blessings of a civilized life". He died in 1491 and his full length recumbent effigy of him, in full armour, with arms folded across his chest as if in prayer can be seen at Beaully Priory where he was buried. On the arch over it is the following inscription "Hic Jacet, Kanyans, m. kynch d'us de Kyntayl, q. obiit vii. die Februarii, a. di. m.cccc.lxxxxi."



TOMB OF SIR KENNETH MACKENZIE OF KINTAIL  
(DIED 1491)

Kenneth MacKenzie's half brother was prior to the Beaully Priory and is also buried there. The ruins of Beaully Priory lie at the east end the main square of the town of Beaully. The monastery was completed by 1272. After the reformation the priory fell into disuse.



Inside of Beaully Priory



TOMB OF PRIOR MACKENZIE  
(DIED 1479)



Outside of Beaully Priory

In 1488, King James the IV succeeded to the throne, and he was determined to attach to his interest, the principal chiefs in the Highlands. To carry out this plan he determined to take pledges for their good behavior from some of the most powerful clans, and, at the same time, educate the younger lairds into a more civilized manner of governing their people. Amongst others he took a special interest in Kenneth Og (young son of Kenneth, 8<sup>th</sup> Earl of Kintail), and Farquhar Mackintosh, the young lairds of Mackenzie and Mackintosh, who were cousins, their mothers being sisters, daughters of John, last Lord of the Isles. They were both powerful, the leaders of great clans, and young men of great spirit and reckless habits.

Following is the story of young Kenneth MacKenzie:

They were accordingly apprehended in 1495 ["The King having made a progress to the North, was advised to secure these two gentlemen as hostages for securing the peace of the Highlands, and accordingly they were apprehended at Inverness and sent prisoners to Edinburgh in the year 1495, where they remained two years."--Dr George Mackenzie's MS. History,] and sent to Edinburgh, where they were kept in custody in the Castle, until a favourable opportunity occurring in 1497, they escaped over the ramparts by the aid of ropes secretly conveyed to them by some of their friends. This was the more easily managed, as they had liberty granted them to roam over the whole bounds of the Castle within the outer walls; and the young chieftains, getting tired of restraint, and ashamed to be idle while they considered themselves fit actors for the stage of their Highland domains, resolved to attempt an escape by dropping over the walls, when Kenneth injured his leg, so as to incapacitate him from rapid progress; but Mackintosh manfully resolved to risk capture himself rather

than leave his fellow-fugitive behind him in such circumstances. The result of this accident, however, was that after three days journey they were only able to reach the Torwood, where, suspecting no danger, they put up for the night in a private house. The Laird of Buchanan, who was at the time an outlaw for a murder he had committed, happened to be in the neighbourhood, and meeting the Highlanders, entertained them with a show of kindness; by which means he induced them to divulge their names and quality. A proclamation had recently been issued promising remission to any outlaw who would bring in another similarly circumstanced, and Buchanan resolved to procure his own freedom at the expense of his fellow-fugitives for he knew well that such they were, previously knowing of them as his Majesty's pledges from their respective clans. In the most deceitful manner, he watched until they had retired to rest, when he surrounded the house with a band of his followers, and charged them to surrender. This they declined; and Mackenzie, being of a violent temper and possessed of more courage than prudence, rushed out with a drawn sword "refusing delivery and endeavouring to escape," whereupon he was shot with an arrow by one of Buchanan's men. His head was severed from his body, and forwarded to the King in Edinburgh; while young Mackintosh, who made no further resistance, was secured and sent a prisoner to the King. Buchanan's outlawry was remitted, and Mackintosh was confined in Dunbar, where he remained until after the death of James the Fourth at the battle of Flodden Field. [Gregory, p.93; and MS. History by the Earl of Cromartie.] Buchanan's base conduct was universally execrated, while the fate of young Mackenzie was lamented throughout the whole Highlands, having been accused of no other crime than the natural forwardness of youth, and having escaped from his confinement in Edinburgh Castle.

Because of his death the title of 9th Baron Kintail passed not to the sons that he fathered, but to the eldest son of his father's second (disputed) marriage, one John "Iain" MacKenzie, also called "John of Killin", born "abt 1481" at Kintail, and died 1561.

John, the lawful heir, on obtaining possession at the call of James IV, marched at the head of his clan to the fatal field of Flodden, where he was made prisoner by the English, but after wards escaped. He fought with his clan at the battle of Pinkie in 1547, and died in 1561, when he was succeeded by his son, Kenneth. This line descended from John through Kenneth, the twelfth head of the clan and was made Lord Mackenzie of Kintail in 1609, and his son Colin, succeeded his father as 2nd Lord Mackenzie in March 1611. He was made Earl of Seaforth in 1623. Lord MacKenzies brother, Sir Roderick MacKenzie of Coigach, founder of the line created baronets in May 1628, and in 1702, Earls of Cromartie. So the ensuing 'Titled' line was from John, not from Thomas. Thomas MacKenzie, took with him no title when he left Kintail, for the more southerly area of Braemar, that was given him by the King. In 1979 Roderick, 4th Earl of Seaforth was recognized as chief of Clan MacKenzie by the Lord Lyon. Our Chief, "Caberfeidh", the Rt. Hon. John Ruairidh Grant Mackenzie of Kintail, Earl of Cromartie, resides in Castle Leod, Strathpeffer, Scotland, a name chosen to demonstrate their connection with the MacLeods of Lewis. This magnificent, compact, L-Plan tower house (the red sandstone walls in many places are 7 - 8 feet thick) was the result of the extending and remodeling of an earlier castle. By 1814 and the time of Castle Leod's complete renovation by the Hay-Mackenzie Lairds, it was described as "Quite a ruin...deserted except by crows". Some rebuilding of these wings took place in 1904, with a further extension added in 1912. This castle is open to the public only once a month so I was only able to walk around the outside.



Castle Leod



Front Entryway to the Castle

The Mackenzie Clan lands of Kintail, is magnificent 14 000 acres of Highland scenery which include the towering mountains known as the Five Sisters of Kintail. They were acquired by the National Trust for Scotland in 1944 and the MacKenzie lands are enjoyed by one and all.

The Clan crest is a mountain inflamed and bares the motto, Luceo Non Uro - "I shine, not burn".

Arms: Azure a stag's head cabossed or, between three fleur-de-lis argent one in chief and two in base.  
 Translation: Azure (blue) associated with the church. It represents Loyalty and truth. The fleur-de-lis is a symbol of faith, wisdom and valour.

Also used is the Gaelic motto "Cuidich 'n rìgh" (Help the king).

Battle Cry: Tulachard-To the High Hill.

The Mackenzie Tartan is the regimental tartan of the Seaforth Highlanders, which were raised by Mackenzie, Earl of Seaforth in 1778.



MacKenzie Crest



MacKenzie Dress Tartan



MacKenzie Badge



MacKenzie Coat of Arms

The MacKenzie Prayer:

Bless a' the MacKenzies an' a' the Mackenzie childer; their sons  
 an' son's childer and their dochiter's for a thousan' years to come.  
 Be Ye gracious an' send doon mountains o' snuff, an rivers of whiskey.  
 An' oh lord send doon swords an' pistels an' daggers as monie  
 as the sands on the seashore to kill the MacDonalds, the Clan  
 Ranalds, and the Campbells.  
 An oh Lord, bless the wee coo, an' make it a big coo.  
 An oh Lord bless the sucklin' and make it a grand board.  
 An oh Lord, bless the wee bairns, yon Angus, Alex an' Bessie an' Florrie.  
 An oh Lord, build up a great wall between us an' the Irish, an' put broken bottles on the  
 top, so they cannae come over.  
 An' oh lord, if ye hae anything gude to gie, dunna gie it to the Irish, but gie it to your  
 chosen people, the Scots, especially to the Clan MacKenzie an' a' their friends.  
 Glorious ye are for ever more.

## McDougall Clan

I've included this family with the MacKenzie Clan as this family enters in our Ancestry so early as to not have much genealogical history. Alexander MacKenzie married Anne McDougall, who was born in 1404. This clan takes its name from Dougall, Somerled's son, who, after his father's death in 1164, held most of Argyll and also the islands of Mull, Lismore, Jura, Tiree, Coll and many others. The Celtic Christian name Dougall, or Dugald, is derived from the Gaelic 'dubh-gall', meaning 'black stranger'.

Motto: *Buaidh no bas* (To Conquer or Die).

Pipe Music: "MacDougall's Lament"

Crest: On a chapeau Gules furred Ermine)A dexter arm in armour embowed fessways coupé Proper, holding a cross crosslet fitchée erect Gules

Arms: Quartered in these arms are two ancient royal emblems, the Black Galley of Lorn symbolizing descent from the royal house of the Norse and the





lion symbolic of the descent from the Scottish Kings of ancient Dal Riada.

Chief: Madam Morag Morley MacDougall of MacDougall

Dunollie Castle in Argyll, Scotland was the McDougall clan seat. It is a small ruin located on a hill north of the town of Oban, on the west coast Scotland. It commands a view of the town, harbor and, outlying isles. The ruin is accessible by a short, steep path. The Marquis of Argyll captured the castle in 1644, but it was returned to the MacDougalls in 1661. In 1746, the MacDougalls abandoned Dunollie Castle and built Dunollie House just downhill from the castle ruins.



Dunollie Castle



### McKenzie Descendants

The descendants start with Kenneth McKenzie, of Braemar rather than the earliest known McKenzie.

**(454) Kenneth MacKenzie**, son of John McKenzie and Margaret Robertson, was born<sup>21</sup> about 1647 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and married spouse unknown. Kenneth died<sup>22</sup> about 1723 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Children:

- + 455 i **James MacKenzie** was born about 1676.
- + 456 ii **Alexander or Alastar McKenzie or Bain** was born about 1678.
- + 457 iii **Donald or Doill McKenzie or Bain** was born about 1680.
- + 458 iv **John or Ian McKenzie or Bain** was born about 1682.
- 459 v **Thomas MacKenzie** was born about 1685 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 460 vi **George MacKenzie** was born about 1687 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

**(455) James MacKenzie**, son of Kenneth MacKenzie, was born about 1676 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and at Scotland, married<sup>23</sup> **Isobel Douglas**,<sup>24</sup> daughter of Robert DOUGLAS and Susanna BALFOUR, who was born<sup>25</sup> about 1688 at Leslie, Fife, Scotland. James died<sup>2</sup> about 1728 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Children:

- 461 i **MacKenzie** died about 1728 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 462 ii **MacKenzie** was christened at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. MacKenzie died about 1728 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 463 iii **Agnes MacKenzie** was christened<sup>26</sup> 13 Nov 1728 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married **Thomas Forbes**.

**(456) Alexander or Alastar McKenzie or Bain**, son of Kenneth MacKenzie, was born about 1678 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and married spouse unknown. Alexander or Alastar died<sup>2</sup> before 1728 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Children:

- + 464 i **John McKenzie or Ian Ichk Alastar Bain** was born about 1700.
- + 465 ii **Coll McKenzie** was born about 1702.
- 466 iii **Marjorie McKenzie or Bain** was christened<sup>27</sup> 25 Nov 1711 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 467 iv **Alexander McKenzie or Bain** was christened<sup>7</sup> 15 Aug 1714 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

**(464) John McKenzie or Ian Ichk Alastar Bain**, son of Alexander or Alastar McKenzie or Bain, was born about 1700 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and about 1820 at Scotland, married **Anne McGregor**, daughter of Calam or Malcolm McGregor or McGriger, who was born about 1700 at Glengairn, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Children:

- + 468 i **Malcolm McKenzie or Bain** was born about 1720.
- + 469 ii **Donald McKenzie or Bain** was born about 1722.
- + 470 iii **Susanna McKenzie** was born about 1723.

471 iv **Ludowick McKenzie or Bain** was christened<sup>7</sup> 2 Feb 1724 at Glenluy, Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

(468) **Malcolm McKenzie or Bain**, son of John McKenzie or Ian Ichk Alastar Bain and Anne McGregor, was born about 1720 at Scotland, and about 1745 at Scotland, married **Ann Clark**, daughter of Clark and Isabelle Lamond.

Children:

472 i **Margaret McKenzie** was christened<sup>7</sup> 27 Apr 1746 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

473 ii **John McKenzie** was christened<sup>7</sup> 4 May 1747 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

474 iii **Ann McKenzie** was christened<sup>7</sup> 24 Jan 1749 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

(469) **Donald McKenzie or Bain**, son of John McKenzie or Ian Ichk Alastar Bain and Anne McGregor, was born about 1722 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and married **Janet Durward**, daughter of Allan Durward, who was born about 1724 at Glengairn, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Children:

475 i **John McKenzie or Bain** was christened<sup>7</sup> 27 Apr 1746 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

476 ii **Alexander McKenzie or Bain** was christened<sup>7</sup> 5 Sep 1747 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married on 15 Aug 1779 at Glenmuick, Aberdeen, Scotland<sup>28</sup> **Katherine Durward**. Katherine was married to Lewis McKenzie or Bain.

477 iii **Mary McKenzie or Bain** was christened<sup>7</sup> 1 Oct 1749 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

+ 478 iv **Lewis McKenzie or Bain** was born on 27 Mar 1756.

(478) **Lewis McKenzie or Bain**, son of Donald McKenzie or Bain and Janet Durward, was born<sup>7</sup> 27 Mar 1756 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and on 17 Feb 1781 at Glenmuick, Aberdeen, Scotland, married<sup>8</sup> **Katherine Durward**. Katherine was married to Alexander McKenzie or Bain.

Children:

479 i **Donald McKenzie** was born at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and on 14 Aug 1803 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married<sup>6</sup> **Anne Ogilvie**, daughter of Peter or Patrick Ogilvie and Margaret McDonald, who was born in 1780 or 1781 at Scotland. Donald died in Nov 1848 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Anne died<sup>29</sup> on 15 Apr 1859 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

480 ii **Malcolm McKenzie or Bain** was christened<sup>7</sup> 20 Nov 1783 at Glenmuick, Aberdeen, Scotland.

(470) **Susanna McKenzie**, daughter of John McKenzie or Ian Ichk Alastar Bain and Anne McGregor, was born about 1723 at Scotland, and about 1741 at Scotland, married **James Lamond**.

Children:

481 i **Ann Lamond** was christened<sup>7</sup> 20 Oct 1742 at Glengairn, Aberdeen, Scotland.

482 ii **Isabelle Lamond** was christened<sup>7</sup> 5 Aug 1744 at Glengairn, Aberdeen, Scotland.

483 iii **Mary Lamond** was christened<sup>7</sup> 27 Apr 1746 at Glengairn, Aberdeen, Scotland.

484 iv **John Lamond** was christened<sup>7</sup> 18 Sep 1748 at Glengairn, Aberdeen, Scotland.

485 v **Marhory or Marjory Lamond** was christened<sup>7</sup> 5 Jul 1752 at Glengairn, Aberdeen, Scotland.

(465) **Coll McKenzie**, son of Alexander or Alastar McKenzie or Bain, was born about 1702 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and married spouse unknown.

Children:

486 i **Alexander McKenzie** was christened<sup>7</sup> 4 Apr 1725 at Craggan, Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

487 ii **Anne McKenzie** was christened<sup>7</sup> 27 Jul 1729 at Craggan, Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

488 iii **Elizabeth McKenzie** was christened<sup>7</sup> 25 Mar 1733 at Craggan, Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

(457) **Donald or Doill McKenzie or Bain**, son of Kenneth MacKenzie, was born about 1680 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and at Scotland, married **Ann Farquharson**. Donald or Doill died<sup>30</sup> about 1747 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Ann was married to Peter of Rochalzie.

Children:

489 i **Coll McKenzie or Bain** was born about 1711 at Scotland. Coll died<sup>2</sup> in 1752 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

490 ii **Alexander McKenzie or Bain** was born about 1713 at Scotland.

+ 491 iii **Donald McKenzie or Bain** was born about 1718.

+ 492 iv **James McKenzie or Bain** was born about 1722.

+ 493 v **Isabel McKenzie or Bain** was born about 1723.

494 vi **Mary McKenzie or Bain** was born about 1725 at Scotland, and on 4 Jun 1749 at Glenmuick, Aberdeen, Scotland, married<sup>31</sup> **Willaim McKenzie** who was born about 1722 at Scotland. Willaim died on 12 Aug 1790 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

(491) **Donald McKenzie or Bain**, son of Donald or Doill McKenzie or Bain and Ann Farquharson, was born about 1718 at Scotland, and on 11 Jan 1739 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married<sup>32</sup> **Elizabeth Lamond or Laman**, daughter of Donald Lamond or Laman, who was christened<sup>7</sup> 13 Oct 1717 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Donald died before 1763 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Children:

495 i **Elizabeth McKenzie** was christened<sup>7</sup> 11 Sep 1740 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

- Elizabeth died before 1743.
- 496 ii **Margerit McKenzie** was christened<sup>7</sup> 2 May 1742 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 497 iii **Elizabeth McKenzie** was christened<sup>7</sup> 19 Sep 1743 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married on 11 Nov 1763 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland <sup>6</sup> **John Abercromby**.
- 498 iv **John McKenzie** was christened<sup>7</sup> 1 Oct 1746 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 499 v **Girsel McKenzie** was christened<sup>7</sup> 1 Mar 1750 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- + 500 vi **Donald McKenzie** was christened on 25 May 1753.
- (500) Donald McKenzie**, son of Donald McKenzie or Bain and Elizabeth Lamond or Laman, was christened<sup>7</sup> 25 May 1753 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married about 1780 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland **Elizabeth McHardy**, daughter of James McHardy or McLeod and Margaret Grant, who was christened<sup>7</sup> 3 Apr 1740 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Additional data may be found under spouse's paragraph.
- (492) James McKenzie or Bain**, son of Donald or Doill McKenzie or Bain and Ann Farquharson, was born<sup>11</sup> about 1722 at Scotland, and on 2 Jul 1745 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married<sup>33</sup> **Euphemia or Eupham Stuart or Stewart**, daughter of unknown parents.
- Children:
- 501 i **John McKenzie** was christened<sup>7</sup> 11 Apr 1746 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married on 14 Jan 1775 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland <sup>6</sup> **Ann Greuer**.
- + 502 ii **Donald McKenzie** was christened on 13 Jan 1748.
- 503 iii **Janet McKenzie** was christened<sup>7</sup> 18 Dec 1749 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 504 iv **L.S. McKenzie** was christened<sup>34</sup> 18 May 1755 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- (502) Donald McKenzie**, son of James McKenzie or Bain and Euphemia or Eupham Stuart or Stewart, was christened<sup>7</sup> 13 Jan 1748 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married about 1771 at Scotland **Margaret McHardy**, daughter of James McHardy or McLeod and Margaret Grant, who was christened<sup>7</sup> 16 Aug 1742 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Margaret died before 1808. Additional data may be found under spouse's paragraph. He also married<sup>9</sup> on 27 Mar 1808 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, **Espeth Shaw**.
- (493) Isabel McKenzie or Bain**, daughter of Donald or Doill McKenzie or Bain and Ann Farquharson, was born about 1723 at Scotland, and on 13 Feb 1743 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married<sup>35</sup> **Donald McGrigor**.
- Children:
- 505 i **Margaret McGrigor** was christened<sup>7</sup> 6 Apr 1745 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- (458) John or Ian McKenzie or Bain**, son of Kenneth MacKenzie, was born about 1682 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and married spouse unknown.
- Children:
- 506 i **Alexander McKenzie or Bain** was christened<sup>7</sup> 30 Jan 1710 at Glenluy, Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

## Notes

1. The Valuation of the County of Aberdeen for the Year 1667 with notes by Alistair Tayler
2. Service of Heirs.
3. Cess Roll of Aberdeenshire 1715 with notes by Alistair Tayler
4. Ancestral File
5. Ancestral File
6. Crathie Braemar Aberdeen Scotland Parish Registers, FHL#993177.
- 7 & 14.. St Andrew Parish Roman Catholic Aberdeenshire, Scotland 1703-1757 and 1781-1845, FHL#941.25/C1 K29c
8. Glenmuick Parish Register Aberdeen Scotland, FHL#993189.
9. Vital Records of Scotland.
10. Testament papers of Braemar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.
11. IGI Family History Center SLC Utah
- 12 & 13 & 15. St. Andrews second book of registers found in the National Archives of Scotland.

## Ancestors of Kenneth MacKenzie

The following are the ancestors of the previously listed Kenneth McKenzie of Braemar.

### FIRST GENERATION

(1) **Kenneth MACKENZIE** (p. 178), son of John MCKENZIE and Margaret ROBERTSON, was born<sup>36</sup> about 1647 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and married spouse unknown. Kenneth died<sup>37</sup> about 1723 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Children:

- 2            i    **James MACKENZIE** was born about 1676 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and in Scotland, married<sup>38</sup> **Isobel DOUGLAS**,<sup>39</sup> daughter of Robert DOUGLAS and Susanna BALFOUR, who was born<sup>40</sup> about 1688 in Leslie, Fife, Scotland. James died<sup>2</sup> about 1728 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 3            ii   **Alexander or Alastair MCKENZIE OR BAIN** was born about 1678 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and married spouse unknown. Alexander or Alastair died<sup>2</sup> before 1728 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 4            iii   **Donald or Doill MCKENZIE OR BAIN** was born about 1680 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and in Scotland, married **Ann FARQUHARSON**. Donald or Doill died<sup>41</sup> about 1747 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Ann was married to Peter of ROCHALZIE.
- 5            iv   **John or Ian MCKENZIE OR BAIN** was born about 1682 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and married spouse unknown.
- 6            v    **Thomas MACKENZIE** was born about 1685 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 7            vi   **George MACKENZIE** was born about 1687 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

### SECOND GENERATION

(8) **John MCKENZIE** (p. 178), son of Thomas MCKENZIE, was born about 1622 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and about 1644 in Scotland, married **Margaret ROBERTSON**, daughter of unknown parents, who was born<sup>42</sup> about 1625 in Scotland. John died<sup>2</sup> in 1692 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Children:

- +            1            i    **Kenneth MACKENZIE** (p. 178) was born about 1647.
- 9            ii   **John MCKENZIE**
- 10           iii   **MCKENZIE** married **Grigor FARQUHARSON**.

### THIRD GENERATION

(11) **Thomas MCKENZIE** (p. 178), son of Donald MCKENZIE OR M'COINNICH MOR NO DALACH, was born about 1600 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and married spouse unknown. Thomas died<sup>43</sup> before 1662 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Children:

- +            8            i    **John MCKENZIE** (p. 178) was born about 1622.

### FOURTH GENERATION

(12) **Donald MCKENZIE OR M'COINNICH MOR NO DALACH** (p. 178), son of Kenneth MCKENZIE and Beatrix FARQUHARSON, was born about 1570 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and married spouse unknown. Donald died<sup>2</sup> in 1662 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Children:

- +            11           i    **Thomas MCKENZIE** (p. 178) was born about 1600.

### FIFTH GENERATION

(13) **Kenneth MCKENZIE** (p. 178), son of Thomas MACKENZIE, was born<sup>44</sup> about 1530 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and in Scotland, married **Beatrix FARQUHARSON**, daughter of Finlay FARQUHARSON OR FIONNLADH MOR and Beatrix GARDEN OR GORDON, who was born<sup>7</sup> about 1538 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Kenneth died before 1606 in Scotland. Beatrix died<sup>8</sup> after 1606 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Children:

- +            12           i    **Donald MCKENZIE OR M'COINNICH MOR NO DALACH** (p. 178) was born about 1570.
- 14           ii   **Donald MCKENZIE** was born<sup>45</sup> about 1575 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

### SIXTH GENERATION

(15) **Thomas MACKENZIE** (p. 179), son of Kenneth MACKENZIE OR 9TH EARL OF KINTAIL, was born<sup>9</sup> in 1492 in Ross & Cromarty, Scotland, and married spouse unknown.

Children:

- +            13           i    **Kenneth MCKENZIE** (p. 178) was born about 1530.

### SEVENTH GENERATION

(30) **Kenneth MACKENZIE OR 9TH EARL OF KINTAIL** (p. 179), son of Kenneth MACKENZIE OR 8TH EARL OF KINTAIL and Margaret MCDONALD, was born<sup>9</sup> about 1472 in Kintail, Ross & Cromarty, Scotland, and married spouse unknown. Kenneth died<sup>9</sup> in 1497 or 1498 in Torwood, Scotland.

Children:

+ 15 i **Thomas MACKENZIE** (p. 178) was born in 1492.

#### EIGHTH GENERATION

(32) **Kenneth MACKENZIE OR 8TH EARL OF KINTAIL**<sup>4</sup> (p. 179), son of Alexander MACKENZIE OR 7TH EARL OF KINTAIL and Anna (Margaret) MACDOUGALL, was born<sup>9</sup> in 1454 in Kintail, Ross & Cromarty, Scotland, and married **Margaret MCDONALD**, daughter of John of Islay MCDONALD OR EARL OF ROSS AND LORD OF THE ISLES and Elizabeth LIVINGSTONE. They later divorced. Kenneth died<sup>9</sup> on 7 Feb 1491 in Kintail, Ross & Cromarty, Scotland and was buried in Beaully Priory, Inverness-Shire, Scotland. Margaret died<sup>9</sup> in 1480 in Ross & Cromarty, Scotland.

Children:

+ 30 i **Kenneth MACKENZIE OR 9TH EARL OF KINTAIL** (p. 179) was born about 1472.

He also married about 1480 in Scotland, **Agnes (Ann) FRASER**,<sup>4</sup> daughter of Hugh, Lord LOVAT, who was born about 1456 in Of, Kintail, Ross & Cromarty, Scotland. Agnes (Ann) died<sup>9</sup> after 17 Jul 1494 in Kintail, Ross & Cromarty, Scotland.

Children:

33 ii **John MACKENZIE**<sup>4</sup> was born about 1481 in Of, Kintail, Ross & Cromarty, Scotland, and married **Elizabeth GRANT**, daughter of John GRANT, who was born about 1486 in Freuchie, Fifeshire, Scotland. John died in 1561 in Scotland and was buried in Beaully, Inverness-Shire, Scotland.

34 iii **Agnes MACKENZIE**<sup>4</sup> was born about 1482 in Of, Kintail, Ross & Cromarty, Scotland.

35 iv **Alexander MACKENZIE**<sup>4</sup> was born about 1485 in Of, Kintail, Ross & Cromarty, Scotland.

36 v **Roderick MACKENZIE**<sup>4</sup> was born about 1487 in Of, Kintail, Ross & Cromarty, Scotland'. Roderick died on 17 Mar 1533.

37 vi **Kenneth MACKENZIE**<sup>4</sup> was born about 1489 in Of, Kintail, Ross & Cromarty, Scotland.

38 vii **Catherine MACKENZIE**<sup>4</sup> was born about 1497 in Of, Kintail, Ross & Cromarty, Scotland.

39 viii **Kenneth MCKENZIE** spouse unknown. Kenneth died in 1497 in Torwood, Scotland.

#### NINTH GENERATION

(41) **Alexander MACKENZIE OR 7TH EARL OF KINTAIL**<sup>4</sup> (p. 179), son of Murdoch MACKENZIE OR 6TH EARL OF KINTAIL and Fynvola MACLEOD, was born<sup>9</sup> about 1405 in Of, Kintail, Ross & Cromarty, Scotland, and married **Anna (Margaret) MACDOUGALL**,<sup>4</sup> daughter of John (Iain) "Keir" MACDOUGALL and Geillis (Egidia) CAMPBELL, who was born<sup>9</sup> about 1410 in Of, Dunollie, Argyllshire, Scotland. Alexander died in 1488 in Kinellan, Ross & Cromarty, Scotland and was buried in Beaully, Inverness, Scotland.

Children:

+ 32 i **Kenneth MACKENZIE OR 8TH EARL OF KINTAIL** (p. 179) was born in 1454.

42 ii **Duncan MACKENZIE**<sup>4</sup> was born in 1456 in Kintail, Ross & Cromarty, Scotland.

43 iii **Dugal MACKENZIE** was born about 1458 in Ross & Cromarty, Scotland.

He also married<sup>9</sup> about 1459 in Ross & Cromarty, Scotland, **Margaret MACDONALD**.

Children:

44 iv **Hector Roy MACKENZIE**

45 v **MACKENZIE** married **Allan MACLEOD**.

#### TENTH GENERATION

(48) **Murdoch MACKENZIE OR 6TH EARL OF KINTAIL**<sup>4</sup> (p. 180), son of Murdoch MACKENZIE OR 5TH EARL OF KINTAIL and Isabel MACAULAY, was born<sup>9</sup> about 1370 in Of, Kintail, Ross & Cromarty, Scotland, and married **Fynvola MACLEOD**,<sup>4</sup> daughter of Malcolm MACLEOD and Martha STEWART, who was born<sup>9</sup> about 1374 in Of, Kintail, Ross & Cromarty, Scotland. Murdoch died in 1416 in Scotland.

Children:

+ 41 i **Alexander MACKENZIE OR 7TH EARL OF KINTAIL** (p. 179) was born about 1405.

#### ELEVENTH GENERATION

(55) **Murdoch MACKENZIE OR 5TH EARL OF KINTAIL**<sup>4</sup> (p. 180), son of Kenneth MACKENZIE OR 4TH LORD OF KINTAIL and Fynvola or Florence MACLEOD, was born<sup>9</sup> about 1340 in Of, Ross & Cromarty, Scotland, and married **Isabel MACAULAY**,<sup>4</sup> daughter of Duncan MACAULAY, who was born<sup>9</sup> about 1344 in <Of, Ross & Cromarty, Scotland>. Murdoch died in 1375 in Scotland.

Children:  
+ 48 i **Murdoch MACKENZIE OR 6TH EARL OF KINTAIL** (p. 179) was born about 1370.

#### **TWELFTH GENERATION**

**(66) Kenneth MACKENZIE OR 4TH LORD OF KINTAIL**<sup>4</sup> (p. 180), son of Ian or John MACKENZIE OR 3RD EARL OF KINTAIL and Margaret STRATHBOGIE, was born<sup>9</sup> about 1300 in Of, Ross & Cromarty, Scotland, and married **Fynvola or Florence MACLEOD**,<sup>4</sup> daughter of Torquil MACLEOD and Dorothea O'Beolan or Earl of Ross, who was born<sup>9</sup> about 1304 in Of, Lewis, Ross & Cromarty, Scotland. Kenneth died<sup>9</sup> in 1346..

Children:  
+ 55 i **Murdoch MACKENZIE OR 5TH EARL OF KINTAIL** (p. 179) was born about 1340.

#### **THIRTEENTH GENERATION**

**(76) Ian or John MACKENZIE OR 3RD EARL OF KINTAIL**<sup>4</sup> (p. 180), son of Kenneth or Coinneach MACKENZIE OR 2ND EARL OF KINTAIL and Morna MACDOUGAL, was born about 1270 in Of, Ross & Cromarty, Scotland, and married **Margaret STRATHBOGIE**,<sup>4</sup> daughter of David STRATHBOGIE OR EARL OF ATHOLL and Isabel DE DOUVRES, who was born<sup>9</sup> about 1274 in Atoll, Perth, Scotland. Ian or John died in 1338.

Children:  
+ 66 i **Kenneth MACKENZIE OR 4TH LORD OF KINTAIL** (p. 180) was born about 1300.

#### **FOURTEENTH GENERATION**

**(83) Kenneth or Coinneach MACKENZIE OR 2ND EARL OF KINTAIL**<sup>4</sup> (p. 180), son of Colin MACKENZIE OR 1ST LORD OF KINTAIL and STEWART, was born<sup>9</sup> about 1240 in Of, Ross & Cromarty, Scotland, and married **Morna MACDOUGAL**,<sup>4</sup> daughter of Alexander MACDOUGAL, who was born<sup>9</sup> about 1244 in Of, Ross & Cromarty, Scotland. Kenneth or Coinneach died in 1304 in Scotland.

Children:  
+ 76 i **Ian or John MACKENZIE OR 3RD EARL OF KINTAIL** (p. 180) was born about 1270.

#### **FIFTEENTH GENERATION**

**(92) Colin MACKENZIE OR 1ST LORD OF KINTAIL**<sup>4</sup>, son of unknown parents, was born<sup>9</sup> about 1200 Of, Ross & Cromarty, Scotland, and married STEWART. Colin died<sup>9</sup> in Castle, Island-Donan and was buried in 1278 in Monastery, Icolmkill.

Children:  
+ 83 i **Kenneth or Coinneach MACKENZIE OR 2ND EARL OF KINTAIL** (p. 180) was born about 1240.

#### Notes

1. The Valuation of the County of Aberdeen for the Year 1667 with notes by Alistair Tayler
- 2 & 8. Service of Heirs.
3. Cess Roll of Aberdeenshire 1715 with notes by Alistair Tayler
4. Ancestral File
5. Ancestral File
6. Testament papers of Braemar Aberdeenshire, Scotland.
7. IGI, Family History Center, SLC, Utah
9. Alexander MacKenzie, Histories and Genealogies of the M'Kenzies, Inverness 1894
10. John Grant, Legends of the Brae O'Mar 1861, and reprinted 2004

## Chapter 27

### Durward Family

The Durward family have no Clan of their own. They were a sept of the Lundin family of Fife. Again, because the lack of records in our time period there is very little possibility of linking our family with this the early Durwards. There were many different spelling of the name such as Durrart, Durrard.

The Durward family married into the McKenzie families, both father and son. I found no birth for our two lines, Katherine or Janet Durward. Katharine was probably born after records ceased in 1758, as her husband Donald was born in 1756.

I did find Katherine married twice, Both times to a McKenzie. First to Alexander in 1779 and then Lewis in 1781. Because the birth of Donald is one month after her marriage to Lewis, I wonder if the child was really Alexander's child, and he was deceased at the time of the birth of this child. I find no children listed for Alexander and Katherine. Alexander was a brother to Lewis. Anyway an interesting idea.

The name doesn't seem to appear very early in the Braemar records but the family is quite dominate in the Glenmuick Parish records in the late 1700's. Katherine's marriage to Lewis McKenzie appears in the Glenmuick Protestant Parish registers.

1696 Poll Book, Parishes of Tullich, Glengairn and Glenmuick

Patrick Durward and wife and two sons, John and Allan Inverinzie

Allan Durward tennent and wife Torron

There is no sign of a John Durward in Braemar or Glengarin area after this date.

Inverenzie is a farm located east of Dalfad and Ardoch on the Glenfenzie Burn in Glengairn parish. It was owned by the McGregors of Dalfad and sometimes called Laggan. Torron is located between the farms of Richarkarie (McIntosh home) and Clashanruich (location of early Catholic Church.) This area would have been served by Father Lachlan McIntosh the notable Catholic Priest of Ardoch. There were also Durwards on the farm of Mullach during Jacobite time but I can not find it on a map.

Durwards listed in Glenmuick's Parish Registers and Catholic records:

Catherine	married	John Stuart	2 Sept 1797
Elizabeth	married	William Nelson	7 Jun 1782
Allan	married	Euphem Frazer	30 Jun 1764 Crathie
Katherine	baptized	Parents: William Durward and Janet Coutts	6 Jan 1746
Catherine	baptized	Parents: Alexander Durward and Margaret McGrigor	29 Jan 1747
May	baptized	Parents: Allan Durward and Grisel McDonald or Guis	8 Jan 1747

These baptisms are found in the Catholic Records and there are more children to each of these families.

The earliest Durward/Durrard/Durat in the Catholic Records of Braemar is a Rebecca married to a Donald Laman who is having children in 1736 and 1738. Then our Allan Durrard as grandfather in 1745.

Although Allan is a common name of the early Durwards.

If one searches outside of Glengairn Parish then the earliest we find is a John Durward having children in Tarland and Migvie parish in 1770's and a William Durward having children in Kincardine O'Neil in the mid 1700's. Both parishes are close to Glengairn area.

There are no tombstones with Durward names in Braemar and Crathie but they could be in Glenmuick which I didn't find when I visited.

In the book, *Legends of the Braes O'Mar*, by John Grant, we find more information about Allan:

Alla-Mac-Iain-Dhorsiar-Ic-Dhaulain meaning Allan the son of John, the Door warden, the son of Daulin. He was door warden to Malcolm of the Big Head [Malcolm Canmore, son of the Duncan murdered by Macbeth, who had a hunting lodge in Braemar.] A huge fellow as you could have seen. When the thanes in a body came to Malcolm's chamber [to cut off Malcolm's big head], he shut the door in their faces, and though ten or twelve of them applied shoulders and feet to it, Alla-Mac-Iain-Dhorsiar-Ic-Dhaulain with his shoulder on the other side, kept it closed against them all. Malcolm had a taste for the big, and so having proof of the bigness of Alla-Mac-Iain-Dhorsiar-Ic-Dhaulain he made him lord of Coull and Migvie. The people of the country, however, having no idea of the grand and big, instead of

continuing his old name to the laird, called him simply after his former office, allan Doorward. From him came the family of the Durwards, once so mighty on the Brae o 'Mar'.

## History

This name Durward and its diminutive, Porter, is derive from the office of doorkeeper or janitor of a castle or religious house. The office was considerably more important than the modern term would suggest: lands and privileges were attached and, in the case of royal buildings, the post was often hereditary. The office of Durward to the king was for a considerable time hereditary in the family of Lundin. The Lord High Constable of Scotland had, as part of his traditional retinue, his durward guard of partisans who were all gentlemen of good family.

The name is widely known through Sir Walter Scott's famous novel, *Quentin Durward*.

The family name was properly de Lundin but their origin is not known. the name of Lundie comes from the Gaelic "Leann dhe" (also seen spelt Linn-De and Lunndaidh); its diminutive being lunndan; which means Gods meadow. Officially, the name of this family seems to be Lundin, the main line of the family being the now believed extinct Lundin of Lundin, with all armorials listed with the Lord Lyon also being under the name of Lundin.

They cam to Coull Parish as the result of a long dispute between Thomas de Lundin or le Durward and Duncan, Earl of Mar, from whom de Lundin claimed the earldom through his mother, a daughter of Orabila, Countess of Mar, and her first husband Gilchrist. The dispute was settled about 1228. It seems that the Durwards then acquired a great portion of the Mar earldom, including the southern half of the Howe of Cromar, and stretching in the one direction northward to Alford and in the other eastward to Skene. The main stronghold was known as the barony of O'Neill, was at Coull where Thomas de Lundin/Durward, erected his castle. The Castle was the great stronghold of the Durwards, the hereditary Door-wards of Scotland.

The ruins of Coull Castle stand on a prominent knoll of red granite about 200 yards south of the parish Kirk of Coull in the south eastern corner of the Howe of Cromar. Coull Kirk is one of the oldest Christian sites in Aberdeenshire being a foundation of St. Nathalna who died 678. Its center of influence was at Tullich, further up the Dee Valley.

There actually were two castles, the ruins of which are yet seen, that were connected by constructing a causeway through the low grounds of the country, then mostly under water, from Coull to Migvie.

They were great warriors and like every family they had many feuds, but the most bloody was with the Ogilvies. Their lands were later sold to the Menzies, and the family went to Gairnside (Glengairn), where some of the descendant still live. But they did not cease to have connection with Cromar. For still 'the kirk-bell of Coull' tolls of itself at a Durward's death.

Little is know about Thomas le Durward but he evidently in turn took a close persona interest in his lordship as he constructed a bridge over the Dee at Kincardin-O'Neill. About 1231 he was succeeded by his son Colin. Colin gave his place before 1233 to his brother Alan. Who married Marjorie an illegitimate daughter of Alexander II. He died either in 1268 or in 1275 and his lands were divided among his three daughters.

Sir Alan Durward is likely to have built the first castle at Urquhart on Loch Ness, after his father, Sir Thomas le Durward, was granted the lands by King Alexander, for aid given from Sir Thomas le Durward during the 1228 men of Moray uprising. Sir Thomas died soon after and the land passed onto his son-in-law, Alan, who is thought to have built the first castle. He rarely stayed at the castle because he held estates throughout Angus and Eastern Scotland. Instead, one of his trusted knights would reside at the castle. When Alan died without a male heir in 1275, the king granted the estate to John Comyn.

Alan was one of the most influential men in Scotland, widely recognized as the power behind the throne. The stronghold that Alan established at Urquhart continued to be of strategic importance throughout the Wars of Independence with England sparked by the untimely death of Alexander III. Soon after the Wars began in 1296, the English Army captured Urquhart. Within two years, the castle was back in Scottish hands during the resistance, led by William Wallace. Over the next half century it changed hands many times.

The family of Lundin (or Lundie) is described, by Sir Robert Douglas in his *Baronage*, as one of the most ancient in Scotland; its history however is almost un-documented. There is only one text dedicated to the history of this family, that of "The Lundins of Fife," by G.T Welsh. There is a web site now that has done a great job on the history of this family. Most lists of Scottish Clans and families seem to omit this family.



This lack of documentation on the family of Lundin is quite remarkable given, the fact that members of this family have occupied many high offices in Scotland, including Lord High Treasurer, Chancellor, Hereditary Doorward (personal body guard to the King.) It is in fact only by reading the histories of these other families and noting their intermarriage with Lundins, that we can form an idea of their high social standing and historical importance. Why historians have chosen to neglect this family is a mystery.

One of the few lists of Scottish clans and families that contains the family of Lundin describes it as an "armigerous Clan", officially recognized by the Lord Lyon. This means that it is a family that has the right to bear arms, has no chieftain. As well as no chieftain, this is also a family without a Clan tartan. By the time families began wearing specific weaves of Tartan, the Lundin family had sold all its lands and lost its social position. The location of the seat of this family, and most of the lands that were held by it, was in Fife. Due to this strong association with Fife, the recommended tartans for this family are the Fife district tartans of Duke of Fife and Dundee.

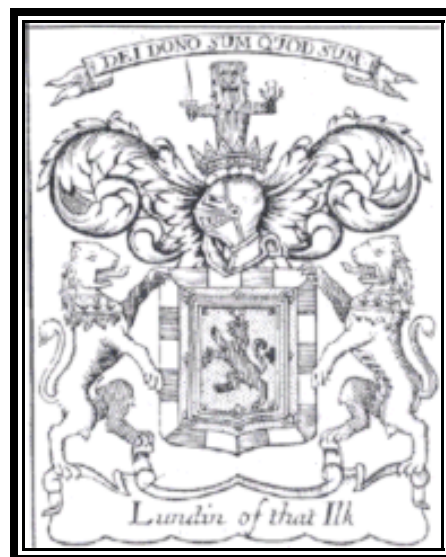
Arms: Arms of Scotland within a bordure gorbated argent and azure. In 1669, the family of Lundin were granted by King Charles II. the right for the head of the house to display the arms of Scotland on their shield. This right was due to direct descent from William the Lion. Only six other families in Scotland are permitted to bear the Royal arms of Scotland on their shields.

Crest: A Lyon gules issuant forth of an open (or anticz) crowne  
 OrSupporters: Two Lions Guardant Gules each having a collar  
 Or charged with three thistles Vert.

Motto: Dei Dono Sum Quod Sum (By the Bounty of God, I am what I am)

Historic Seat: Lundin Tower, Lundin, Fife (Sold 1755)

Names associated with the clan: Lundin, Lundie, Lundy, Lundoniis, Lundy, Londie, Drummond, Durward, de Lundin



Lundin Shield with Scotland Arms embedded

## Ancestors of Janet Durward

### FIRST GENERATION

(1) **Janet DURWARD** (p. 184), daughter of Allan DURWARD, was born about 1724 in Glengairn, Aberdeen, Scotland, and married **Donald MCKENZIE OR BAIN**, son of John MCKENZIE OR IAN ICHK ALASTAR BAIN and Anne MCGREGOR, who was born about 1722 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Children:

- 2            i    **John MCKENZIE OR BAIN** was christened<sup>46</sup> 27 Apr 1746 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 3            ii   **Alexander MCKENZIE OR BAIN** was christened<sup>1</sup> 5 Sep 1747 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married on 15 Aug 1779 in Glenmuick, Aberdeen, Scotland<sup>47</sup> **Katherine DURWARD**. Katherine was married to Lewis MCKENZIE OR BAIN.
- 4            iii   **Mary MCKENZIE OR BAIN** was christened<sup>1</sup> 1 Oct 1749 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 5            iv   **Lewis MCKENZIE OR BAIN** was born<sup>1</sup> 27 Mar 1756 in Braemar, Aberdeen,

Scotland, and on 17 Feb 1781 in Glenmuick, Aberdeen, Scotland, married<sup>2</sup> **Katherine DURWARD**. Katherine was married to Alexander MCKENZIE OR BAIN.

### SECOND GENERATION

(6) **Allan DURWARD** (p. 184), son of Patrick DURWARD, was born about 1690 in Scotland, and married spouse unknown.

Children:

- |   |    |     |  |
|---|----|-----|--|
| + | 1  | i   | <b>Janet DURWARD</b> (p. 183) was born about 1724.               |
|   | 7  | ii  | <b>Alexander DURWARD</b> married <b>Janet MCGRIGOR</b> .         |
|   | 8  | iii | <b>Allan DURWARD</b> married <b>Girsel McDonald alias GUI</b> S. |
|   | 9  | iv  | <b>Beatrix DURWARD</b> married <b>James DAVIE</b> .              |
|   | 10 | v   | <b>Rebecca DURWARD</b> married <b>Alexander GRANT</b> .          |
|   | 11 | vi  | <b>Elizabeth DURWARD</b> married <b>George MCGRIGOR</b> .        |
|   | 12 | vii | <b>William DURWARD</b> married <b>Janet COUTTS</b> .             |

### THIRD GENERATION

(13) **Patrick DURWARD** born about 1665, married spouse unknown.

Children:

- |   |    |    |  |
|---|----|----|--|
| + | 6  | i  | <b>Allan DURWARD</b> (p. 184) was born about 1690. |
|   | 14 | ii | <b>John DURWARD</b>                                |

### Notes

1. St. Andrews Parish Roman Catholic Aberdeenshire, Scotland 1703-1757 and 1781-1845, FHL#941.25/C1 K29c.
2. Glenmuick Parish Register Aberdeenshire, Scotland, FHL#993189

## Chapter 28

### McGregor Clan

Because of such widespread scattering of the McGregor Clan and the changing of names, it is impossible to connect our Glengairn McGregors to early ancestors of the Clan. However we maintain the right of being a member of the McGregor Clan.

The name was spelt many different ways, including McGrigor, McGregor, McGriger and Grierson.

The clan lived in the predominately Catholic hamlet, called Ardoch

( high field). This higher area was known to be of the 'old faith' (Catholic.) It had about fourteen houses. There was a farm there called Dalfad, where Callim/Malcolm McGregor lived. Dalfad means the 'Long Haugh', long field. There are remnants of an old McGrigor cemetery, which is now only a pile of moss covered rocks with birch trees growing out of the pile. The two stones that were found in the 1990's were engraved 'CMG 1734' and 'Here lies John Grierson, died 2 May 1737'.

The earliest ancestor known from written records is a Thomas who settled in Glengairn about 1630. By 1634 Lord Huntly was using them in his private feuds. It is said that he brought them here to use as rustler and thieves.

In the 1696 Poll book of Parishes of Glengairn, Tullich and Glenmuick, there are many McGregor/McGriger, too many to list. The major ones are Malcolm M'Griger of Delfad for himself and representing the heirs of Duncan M'Griger of Arochie. And in Ardachie is John M'Griger Tennent and his wife and Malcolm M'Griger his servant (I think servant of John M'Griger). Malcolm of Delfad general poll for himself and his wife and four children.

Calam/Malcolm was a man of great strength and was the laird of a large amount of the Glengairn area, including Inverenzie where the Durwards lived in 1696. His home in Dalfad was the center of Jacobite intrigue. But he died before the 1715 battles. He was a widower by 1712. His sons, John died at Cullodan, Duncan died in Tarland and Alex, Malcolm and Alpin/Alpine went abroad. Actually he lost 3 sons at Cullodan but the others names are not known. Out of 24 McGregor that left Glengairn to fight at Cullodan only 6 returned.

Because of the great loss of McGregors at Cullodan in 1746, most of the McGregor lands were sold. The farm of Dalfad was later sold to the McKenzie and I think that is where Lewis lived.

The following is a little personal history of our Calim/Malcolm, written by the Rev. James Robertson, the newly appointed Presbyterian minister of Glenmuick, Tullich and Glengairn in 1704:

CALAM GRIERSONE, alias M'Grigor, of Daladar (Ballater), papist, frequently receives popish priests. The said CALAM [GRIERSONE] was building a chapel for them, erected a very high crucifix on a little hill near to his house, to be adored by all the neighbourhood. He keeps always publick mass and popish conventicles in his house; and is such trafector that few or no protestants that become his tenants, or servants, escape being perverted by him..the said CALAM GRIERSONE is a common mocker of God and religion.

In September, 1701, at Alancoich, at a publick marriage feast before a great many people, after he had first ridiculed the protestant religion he next went to his knees and with aloud voice uttered a deal of horrid blasphemie, pretending to personate protestant ministers in their prayers, and then fell a preaching, to the great astonishment of the beholders.

### Clan History

McGregor Clan, one of the most famous of Highland clans', and the principal branch of the Clan Alpine. The Clan descends from King Alpin, who reigned in the ninth century and this is reflected in their motto - 'S Rioghal Mo Dhream, - Gaelic for "Royal Is My Race".

The home of the clan was the eastern border of Argyll and the western border of Perthshire, including Glenorchy, Glenstrae, Glenyou and Glengyle. To the west and north of Loch Lomond, amidst some of the most wild and beautiful countryside in Scotland, lies the ancient homeland of the MacGregor Clan. The earliest possession of the clan, Glenorchy was bestowed on the MacGregors for services rendered to



MacGregor Cemetery of Dalfad

Alexander II in his conquest of Argyll.

Throughout the sixteenth, seventeenth, and most of the eighteenth centuries, the MacGregors suffered much persecution, had their names proscribed, and were generally regarded as outlaws.

The MacGregors were both famed and feared for their fighting abilities and fierce warlike nature and were forever defending their lands against larger clans, especially the Campbells. When the Campbells gained possession of a good part of the lands by legal manipulation, the MacGregors began the long war to retrieve their land. The Clan carried out guerrilla campaigns in the mountains, earning them the nickname of "Children of the Mist." Their aggressive conduct eventually brought them the displeasure of King James VI and in 1603 he ordered a military expedition to enter their lands and punish the MacGregors. This commission was given to a force of several hundred of the Colquhoun Clan who were allies of the Campbells. Alerted to this situation, the MacGregors secretly crossed Loch Lomond and routed the Colquhouns in Glen Fruin, slaughtering a great number of them and driving off their livestock. The King immediately outlawed the whole of the Clan and a number of measures were passed against the Clan. These included, prohibiting anyone from bearing the name of MacGregor, freedom from prosecution for anyone who killed a MacGregor and severe penalties for those who sheltered MacGregors. The Chief and several of his followers were executed and high rewards put on the heads of his Clansmen. There were even attempts to forcibly settle the MacGregor clan women and children in the Lowlands. The MacGregor wives were even branded on the face. The carrying of weapons was prohibited, and only four clansmen were allowed to gather together at any one time. But there were clans, both near and far, who were prepared to risk the wrath of the crown to give MacGregors shelter and protection.

For a long time the MacGregors maintained possession of their lands "by right of fire and sword". But it was not until almost 30 years later, in 1774, that the centuries of persecution of the MacGregors ended finally, and officially, with the removal of the outlaw tag first placed on the clan by King James VI. After the restoration of their rights, a meeting of the clan was held and John Murray of Lanrick (afterwards called Sir John MacGregor, Bart.), descended from the family of Glenstrae, was recognized as chief.

One of the famous MacGregors was Rob Roy, who was often thought of as sort of a Scottish Robin Hood. Born at Glen Gyle in 1671 (at the west end of Loch Katrine in the Trossachs, on a main cattle droving route from the west), he trained in the cattle business. He operated a "watch," providing security for other peoples' cattle if they paid protection money. He was a skilled swordsman, expert in hill craft, exceptionally resourceful, and a Jacobite supporter. Because of the proscription, Rob Roy MacGregor assumed his mother's name of Campbell. He married Mary of Comar in 1693. He was well disguised to do his reiving (bandit) and thieving of Argyll, as he swore he would in retaliation of what Argyll had done to his father and Clan Gregor. He was hunted, but never caught as he had many friends.

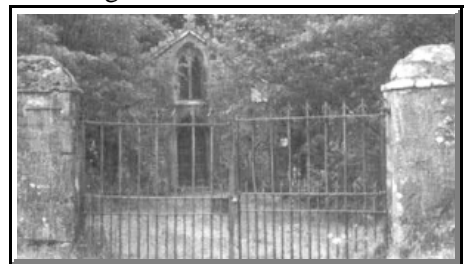
In 1720, Rob Roy peacefully settled at Balquhidder and returned to cattle business of the legal kind. A formal pardon was arranged through General Wade in 1725. Meanwhile, Daniel Defoe wrote a book featuring Rob Roy MacGregor called "Adventures of a Highland Rogue," He lived to an elder age. Rob Roy is legendary, and a hero to most Scots.

Sir John Murray of Lanrick, born in 1745, was the 18th Chieftain of the Children of the Mist. He purchased the estate of Lanrick, which he called "MacGregor earth" and built a Castle there known as Castle Gregor. It served as the seat of the Clan Gregor until 1830. It was sold in 1830 by Sir John's son, Sir Evan MacGregor, 19th Chief of the Clan and was illegally demolished by a real estate developer in 2002.

Edinchip Estate, east of Balquhidder, is where the family mausoleum is located. It is still in use today. Chief Sir Gregor MacGregor was laid to rest there in 2003.



Lanrick Castle



Burial Vault of the MacGregor Clan

Invercarniaig, is an ancient Clan Gregor burial ground dating back to the 17th Century, lies at the top of Balquhidder glen at the west end of Loch Doine. Chief John MacGregor of Glencarn, was laid to rest in this family chapel on 18 September 1744 at the age of 76. Ghlune Dhu's grave with its impressive Celtic cross is located in the family cemetery behind Glengyle House on the north end of Loch Katrine.

History of the Highland Games contains a story about a McGregor lad:

To ascertain which of his [King Malcolm of Canmore] dependents were the most capable runners, he assembled all his tenants and subjects on the mound of the plain whereon the present castle is built [Braemar Castle]. A splendid baldric and sword, besides a purse of gold, was to be given to the youth who should first reach the summit of Craig Choinnich, as seen from the rendezvous. Among the assembled competitors stood conspicuous the two eldest sons of M'Gregor of Ballochbuie. "Oh! will you let me run," cried a youth, "will you let me run?" "You are too late, my good fellow," observed the King, "Oh no, no; let me run, let me run"; "Go if you wish," said the King, "but you are too late." The youth did not wait to answer. "Who is he?" inquired Malcolm of his forester. "The youngest of M'Gregor of Ballochbuie's sons. His two brothers are among those that compete." The youth cleared the plain, fleet as a stag. Young M'Gregor appeared to leap up like the vigorous goat, now climbing on all fours, now seizing the long heather with his hands, and drawing himself up, always up. "The springal will beat them all," exclaimed Malcolm; "look how he ascends!" "More power to him," exclaimed our huge old friend Allan Durward, looking as if he meant it. The race became more and more exciting. The two M'Gregors had indeed left the others considerably behind. Young M'Gregor sprang forward with unabated energy, passing the others one after another. The youth was now next to his brothers. Now close up behind them he cried out: "Halves, brothers, and I'll stop." "No, never," returned he; "keep what you gain." Now they come in sight of the goal. He reached the signal with three feeble springs, seized the staff and threw it into the air; then falling down, buried his face in the fresh heather and damp earth. A loud shout from the plain told that the spectators had seen someone gain. But the victor and his vanquished heard it not. They lay all three, within a few paces of each other, unable to move arm or limb, but they panted so strongly that their bodies seemed to rise of themselves from the ground. The youngest had reached the top in three minutes. Thus the origin of the Braemar Games attaches itself to the days of Malcolm of the Big Head or King Malcolm.

Origin of Name: Son of Gregory (flocksman).

Badge: Pine

War Cry: Ardchoille.

Pipe Music: Ruaig Ghlinne Freoine (Chase of Glen Fruin)

Clansmen's Crest: A lion's head, erased, crowned with an antique crown, proper

While there's leaves in the forest  
And foam on the river,  
MacGregor, despite them,  
Shall flourish forever!  
by Sir Walter Scott

### Ancestors of Anne McGregor

#### FIRST GENERATION

(1) **Anne MCGREGOR** (p. 188), daughter of Calam or Malcolm MCGREGOR OR MCGRIGER, was born about 1700 in Glengairn, Aberdeen, Scotland, and about 1820 in Scotland, married **John MCKENZIE OR IAN ICHK ALASTAR BAIN**, son of Alexander or Alastar MCKENZIE OR BAIN, who was born about 1700 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Children:

- 2 I Malcolm MCKENZIE OR BAIN was born about 1720 in Scotland, and about 1745 in Scotland, married **Ann CLARK**, daughter of CLARK and Isbelle LAMOND.
- 3 ii **Donald MCKENZIE OR BAIN** was born about 1722 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and married **Janet DURWARD**, daughter of Allan DURWARD, who was born about 1724 in Glengairn, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 4 iii **Susanna MCKENZIE** was born about 1723 in Scotland, and about 1741 in Scotland, married **James LAMOND**.
- 5 iv **Ludowick MCKENZIE OR BAIN** was christened<sup>48</sup> 2 Feb 1724 in Glenluy, Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

## SECOND GENERATION

(6) **Calam or Malcolm MCGREGOR OR MCGRIGER** (p. 188), son of Duncan MCGREGOR OR MCGRIGER, married spouse unknown. Calam or Malcolm died before 1715 in Glengairn, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Children:

- 7        I    **Alexander MCGREGOR OR MCGRIGER** married before 1709 in Glengairn, Aberdeen, Scotland spouse unknown.
- 8        ii   **John MCGREGOR OR MCGRIGER** died in 1746 in Culloden, Scotland.
- 9        iii   **Duncan MCGREGOR OR MCGRIGER** died Tarland, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 10       iv   **Malcolm MCGREGOR OR MCGRIGER** married spouse unknown.
- 11       v    **Alpin MCGREGOR OR MCGRIGER**
- +        1       vi   **Anne MCGREGOR** (p. 187) was born about 1700.
- 12       vii   **Margaret MCGREGOR OR MCGRIGER**

## THIRD GENERATION

(13) **Duncan MCGREGOR OR MCGRIGER** (p. 188), son of Thomas MCGREGOR OR MCGRIGER, was born in Of Glenyou, Argyll, Scotland, and married spouse unknown.

Children:

- +        6        I    **Calam or Malcolm MCGREGOR OR MCGRIGER** (p. 188)

## FOURTH GENERATION

(14) **Thomas MCGREGOR OR MCGRIGER** married spouse unknown.

Children:

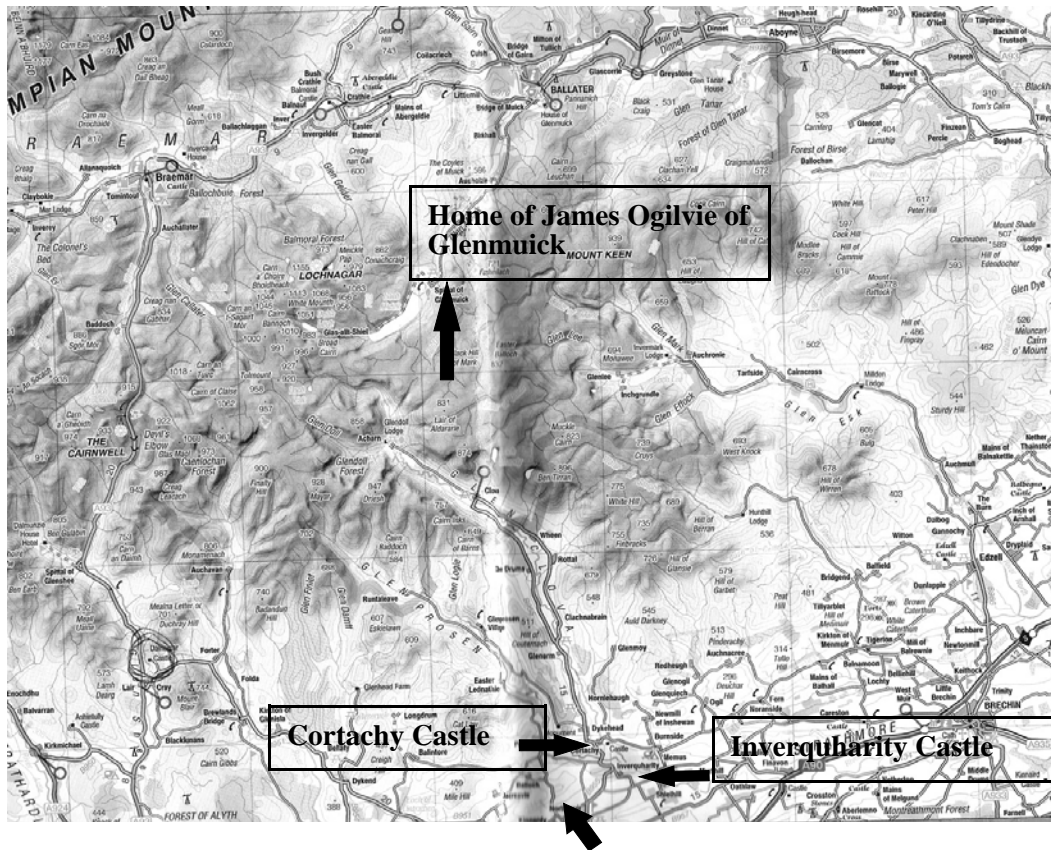
- +        13       I    **Duncan MCGREGOR OR MCGRIGER** (p. 188)

## Notes

1. St. Andrews Parish Roman Catholic Aberdeenshire, Scotland 1703-1757 and 1781-1845, FHL#941.25/C1 K29c.

# Chapter 29

## Ogilvie/Ogilvy Clan



### Lands of Ogilvie of Angusshire

The name was spelt Ogilvie in the Braemar records whereas elsewhere it was spelt Ogilvy.

The McIntosh family history says that Margaret McKenzie, who married Laughlan McIntosh, was of royal decent through the Ogilvie line and that she was related to the Duffs and Gordons. Actually, one letter says she was related to Lady Duff Gordon. Because of this information I was able to build a pedigree of the Duffs and Gordons, but still not able to extend our Ogilvie lines.

I tried very hard to link our Braemar line to the peerage Ogilvie line. I found the same first names that were being used in our Braemar records appearing in other lines. The name David was used in the Royalty lines, the 13<sup>th</sup> Earl was named David. I just couldn't have a positive link because of the missing years in the 1700's. I do, however, feel that our branch is some distant cousin of the Royal lines of Ogilvie and I did include their pedigrees in this record, just for fun.

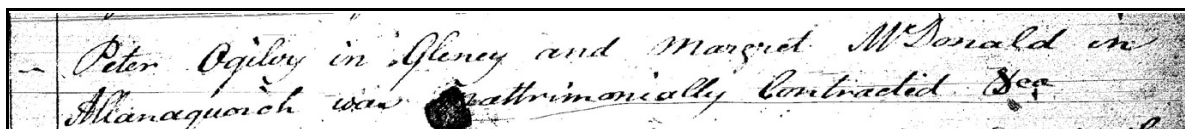
The Catholic records of Braemar included very few Ogilvies and there are very few Catholic marriage records, which leaves many female lines incomplete. It is possible that the pedigree I have created is not correct, but I feel it is as correct as I can make it from the records available. It seemed that every family that did have children recorded in the records did not have our ancestor, so you will see incomplete dates in every generation. There again I attribute that to the incompleteness of the records. I put families together that were in the same time frame. This was not hard because there were so few Ogilvies in the Braemar records. I have been very surprised that in all the books that talk about Braemar, not one mentions the Ogilvies of Braemar! It seems this branch just slipped through the cracks.

I thought I had a clue when a book, talking about the Lamont family, said that David McGilliv (Lamont) was in servitor to David Ogilvie, son to the Earl of Airlie, in 1661. The problem is, I still can't find any relationship between the Earls of Olgivie and this David. Any David that was a son to the Earl of Airlie was not alive during that time. So another dead end.

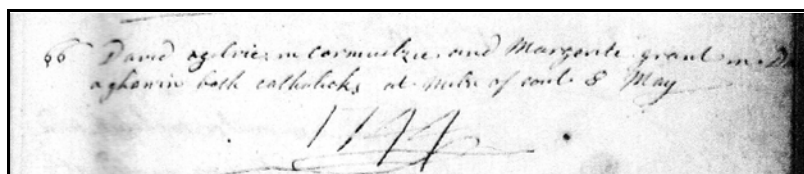
Did our Ogilvies come from another parish? This is certainly possible as the same names appear in other records. But, then again, there were so many of them it was impossible to choose which one would have been ours. Usually, I have more records to help me in putting together families, such as tombstones, but alas, most of the surviving tombstones in Braemar were later generations.

There is a pass from Angus county over the mountains into Glenmuick, a rugged pass but possible to get from the end of the Glen of Clova to Braemar area.

The only positive clue I have is Margaret's mother's death record, which gives her father's name as Peter. In Scotland the names Peter and Patrick were interchangeable. There were other Peters being born in other parishes during his time period, but there just weren't any clues pointing me to other parishes. The County of Angus borders Aberdeen and the parishes where the Ogilvies are found are quite close to Braemar, so it is very feasible for our Ogilvies to have originated in Angus.



Marriage Record of Peter Ogilvy in 1779



David Ogilvie Marriage 1744 in Catholic Marriage Records

David is shown as Peter's father, because he is the only Ogilvie having children in this parish in this time period, even though I do not know for sure. The same is true of the other generations. There is no birth record for any David in Aberdeen in the parish registers, whereas there are quite a few in other parishes. Following are the Ogilvies that were in Braemar and Glenmuick Parishes in the 1696 Poll Tax Records.



As you can see there were very few Ogilvies in those parishes:

Glenmuick:

Alexander Ogilvie cottar no trade and his wife of Bellatrach (Harie Farquharson) Tax 12 pence

Crathie and Braemar:

James Ogilvie tennent Estate: Comesnakest Tax 9 pence

Donald Ogilvie Comesnakest Tax 12 pence

John Ogilvie cottar (a person who hires a small cottage, with or without a plot of land. Cottiers commonly aid in the work of the landlord's farm) Comesnakest no trade

Following is some interesting family history that might or might not link in with us:

1. Anna Ogilvie was the daughter of Alexander Ogilvie, Esq. W. S. In Edinburgh. His estate, or Barony of Kempcairn, was situated on the River Isla, in the parish of Keith and county of Banff. She married Roderick McKenzie in 1666 of Dalmore or Mar Lodge in Braemar. and was previous married to Robert Farquharson III of Invercauld who died in 1666. The Farquharson were prominent in the land of Braemar owning one of the largest estates in the area.
2. Margaret Ogilvy b. abt 1525, father Alexander born in Scotland of Cardell and Deskford, first Baron, married William McIntosh b abt 1520, 15th Chief of the MacKintosh. William's parents were Lachlan McIntosh and Jean Gordon. (The MacKintosh chief's were not known to have been in the Braemar area.) Children : Donald, Margaret b. abt 1550. Her 3<sup>rd</sup> husband was Alexander Gordon in 1586, William, Lachlan 16<sup>th</sup> Chief of the MacKintosh clan. He died 1606. He married Agnes MacKenzie in 1567, daughter of Kenneth MacKenzie and Elizabeth Stewart.
3. Alexander Gordon born 1698 married in 1721 Jane Helen Ogilvie. He was killed in the Battle of Fontenoy 1745.
4. Patrick Duff married Mary Ogilvie 1738. Janet Ogilvy m. William Duff, 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Fife m.1719.
5. Janet Ogilvie of Dalmore godmother to Donald Gruer 1745 in Catholic Church records. McKenzie families lived at Dalmore.
6. Jean or Janet Ogilvie, widow of Little Allannaquoich 1736.

There is a James Ogilvie living in Glenmuick Parish found in the book *The Legion of the Lost, The Story of Glen Muick*, by Sheila Sedgwick. The following information about James:

Near Crofteithert farm, Glenmuick, was a wooden house built for Mrs. Ogilvie, widow of James Ogilvie, often referred to locally as 'Lord Ogilvie'. She was a daughter of Alexander Sherriffs in Tullich, and a member of a very large family. Alexander Sherriffs was bot clever and intelligent. He and his family had access to the best society of the area and his daughter Margaret was the 'belle' of most of the social occasions. At one of these society events she met Mr. Ogilvie. He was good looking, suave and well off. No one was surprised when the couple soon married and to observers it seemed an ideal match. Unfortunately, on one knew that when James had had to much to drink he was very violent towards his wife. The first Sunday after the marriage, he over-indulged and had an angry exchange with Margaret. He lost his temper, scattered the contents of her dressing-table at one fell swoop and threw a stool at her. The violence continued. Indeed, it increased, for he became tenant of the public house at Rinloan, then of Coilacreich, so he had increased opportunities of obtaining strong drink. The more drink he had, the more violent Ogilvie became. Some of the domestic scenes were described locally as 'semi-barbaric'. Eventually James Ogilvie became bankrupt. Home was a temporary hut in the woods, where two dykes joined, to be used as side and gable walls. An alcoholic, James died when still a young man. A son built for his mother the house at Crofteithert where she spent the rest of her days. Still a young and attractive woman, she regained some of her former position in society. She was very popular with Lady Clark and a frequent visitor to Birkhall.

James and wife May are buried in the Glenmuick Cemetery:

In memory of James Ogilvie sometimes farmer in Knockandow, Glenmuick who died 3 May 1846 age 58 years. This stone was erected by his affectionate sons Alex J. And Donald Ogilvie and also to the memory of May Sherriffs who died 30 Dec 1858 age 74 years.

## Clan History

The origins of the great Clan Ogilvie are clouded in the mists of time, with the name said to stem from the ancient word for the high ground of Glen Ogilvie, Ocel Fa. This Celtic place name has been used for at least 1600 years, forever bonding the people of Clan Ogilvie with the land of their forefathers.

They claim descent from a Maormor of Angus of that name, one of the seven great hereditary chiefs of Scottish districts who bore this designation.

The family estates comprise most of the old Ogilvy country of Angusshire, and extend far up the Grampian glens. During the next three or four centuries advantageous marriages increased their land in the district, but increased power and influence brought equally powerful enemies. It was a time of raids and counter-raids, their chief enemies being the Lindsays, the Crawfords and the Campbells.

From the earliest times, the Ogilvies have had strong bonds with the Crown of Scotland. This loyalty to the Crown soon became an Ogilvie tradition, and it came with rewards. In 1491, King James IV showed his appreciation by bestowing the chief with the title 'Lord Ogilvie of Airlie'. James, the 2nd Earl, followed in his father's royalist footsteps. He was captured, imprisoned and sentenced to death after the 1645 Battle of Philiphaugh. His captors, however, had not counted on the extent of Ogilvie ingenuity. Disguised in his elder sister's clothes, young James walked straight out of St Andrews Castle on the eve of his execution, and lived to the ripe age of 93.

Ogilvies also fought under the banner of Bonnie Prince Charlie, with the Chief's son leading a 600 strong regiment against the English at the fateful Battle of Culloden in 1746.

On the death of Alexander, the chief ship passed to his brother, Sir Walter, Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, who married the heiress of Lintrathen, Angusshire and built the tower of Airlie. His grandson Sir James Ogilvy became Lord Ogilvy of Airlie in 1491 and James, the 8th Lord Ogilvy, was created Earl of Airlie in 1639 and became the recognized chief of all the Ogilvies.

In 1715, James Ogilvy, son of the third Earl, took part in a Jacobite uprising against the Crown, and was therefore punished by being attainted (stripped of title and lands); consequently, at his father's death two years later, he was unable to inherit the title. He was, however, pardoned in 1725. At his death, his brother John was recognized as the Earl. John's son David was also attainted, but later pardoned. Then, a cousin, also named David Ogilvy, claimed the title, suggesting that the previous attainders did not affect its succession, but the House of Lords rejected his claim. Parliament later passed an Act completely reversing the attainders and David Ogilvy was allowed to assume the title.

Other titles held by the Earl are: Lord Ogilvy of Airlie (created 1491) and Lord Ogilvy of Alyth and Lintrathen (1639.) Both are in the Peerage of Scotland.

Estates owned by Earl of Airlie:

Airlie, Angus, Auchterhouse, Angus, Clova, Angus, Cortachy, Angus, Glenisla, Angus, Glenprosen, Angus, Lintrathen, Angus, Bargany, Ayrshire, Banff, Banffshire, Ferry Pen, Jamaica Alyth, Perthshire, Cluny, Perthshire, Keltie, Perthshire, Airth, Stirlingshire

The Earls of Findlater and Seafield were descended from a branch of the Airlie family. The lands of the Earldom of Findlater originally consisted of the baronies of Findlater and Deskford, in the parishes of Deskford and Fordyce. In 1517, by a charter from the Crown, the baronies of Findlater, Deskford, Keithmore, Auchindoun, Glenliddich, and other lands, with the constabulary of Cullen, fishings on the river Deveron, the lands of Balihall and others in Forfarshire, were incorporated into one free barony, to be called the barony of Ogilvie.

The 1st Earl of Seafield, in the Scottish peerage, was James Ogilvy (1663-1730,) son and heir of James Ogilvy, 3rd Earl of Findlater. When his great grandson, James, 7th earl of Findlater and 4th earl of Seafield died in October 1811 the earldom of Findlater became dormant or extinct, while the earldom of Seafield passed to a cousin, Lewis Alexander Grant (1767-1840.)

Another branch of Royal Ogilvies lies to the north in Banffshire near the town of Portsoy, which lies on the north facing coast of Aberdeenshire, approximately midway between Cullen and Banff. Of all the many ports along the Aberdeenshire and Moray coasts, Portsoy was established as a burgh in a charter signed by Mary, Queen of Scots in 1550, and the first harbour was built around the same time. In 1692, Sir Patrick Ogilvie, the 8th Laird of Boyne replaced the existing harbor with another built entirely of stone. Its ruins now stand a couple of miles to the east of Portsoy.

The founder of the Inverquharity branch of the Ogilvys was Sir John, third son of Sir Walter Ogilvy of Auchterhouse (near Dundee) who acquired the lands and barony in 1420. Fourteen generations of Ogilvies owned Inverquharity from around 1420. Alexander Ogilvie of Inverquharity was smothered by his own sister at Finavon Castle in 1446, and a John Ogilvie was murdered by the Lindsays in 1581.

## Ogilvie/Ogilvy Castles:

Constant feuding created a need for strongholds.

Findlater Castle is very dramatic and is located on the Moray Firth across from Banff. A long narrow spit of rock projects from a small bay ringed by cliffs up to 45 meters high. It can only be reached by a causeway in which there is a break in front of the former gateway spanned by a moveable wooden bridge. The summit has a sheer drop of about 100' to the sea on the east and very steep crag on the west. The castle was probably built in the mid 15th century. The buildings on the west date from 1455, when James II allowed Sir Walter Ogilvie of Deskford to fortify this site. About 1560, the Ogilvie Laird argued with his son, disinherited him, and signed the property over to Sir John Gordon, third son of the Earl of Huntly. In 1562, the Gordons rebelled against Mary, refusing her entry to the castle. When they were defeated at the Battle of Corrochie, the Earl was beheaded and the castle was abandoned in 1600. It was in ruins by 1638 and has not been habitable since.



Findlater Castle on the Moray Firth

Inverquhar Castle is an ancient stronghold of the Ogilvies, which takes its name from the adjacent Quharity burn. It lies three miles northeast of Kirriemuir in Angus County. The present building, which has been restored, dates from about 1444, when James II granted a licence to Alexander Ogilvie to build an iron yett (gate.) Inverquhar's east wing was destroyed in retaliation for an Earl's death. The outline of a serving hatch can still be seen low down on the east wall, where it used to open into the kitchen in the vanished east wing. If you look up from the main door, you can see the machicolations from which stones or boiling oil could be poured down on the enemy. The castle was sold by the Ogilvies in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. It was restored in the 1960's, and is occupied.



Inverquhar Castle

A former stronghold of the Ogilvies on the western boundary of Angus, Airlie Castle lies at the junction of the Melgam Water with the River Isla, 4 miles east of Alyth. The original castle was built by Walter Ogilvy of Lintrathen following a grant made to him in 1432 by James I, but it was destroyed in 1640 by Archibald Campbell, the 8th Earl of Argyll (1598 - 1661,) when James Ogilvie, the 1st Earl of Airlie (1593 - 1666,) refused to sign the National Covenant. The legend of Campbell's cruel and callous treatment of the ladies of the castle is commemorated in the ballad, "The Bonnie Hoose o' Airlie".

"The Lady looked ower her window sae hie,  
An' O, but she grat sairly,  
To see Argyll an' a' his men  
Come to plunder the bonnie hoose o' Airlie"

Although it was never rebuilt, a country house was constructed over the ruins in 1793. This was restored during the 20th century and remains occupied by Lord Ogilvie. It was built on a cliff and did not need 4 surrounding walls, so is of unique design, having on 1 main front defending wall. The other 3 sides are cliffs. The gatehouse keeper allowed us to drive back and look at the castle. It has an immense walled garden which was quite impressive.



Back of Airlie Castle Facing the Cliff



Airlie Castle, Front View

Cortachy Castle is a grand whitewashed baronial edifice of North Angushire, which is the seat of the Earls of Airlie. Cortachy Castle miles (5 km) north of Kirriemuir. Cortachy comprises a much-altered 15th century courtyard castle. The first castle on this site was built about 1330 and was the property of the Stewart Earls of Strathearn. In 1473, King James III granted the lands to Sir Walter Ogilvie. Three original round towers survive, one is unusual with a rectangular watch-room at the top. The castle and its estates were forfeited to the Crown following the Ogilvy's support for the Jacobite Rebellion of 1745 and subsequently occupied by government troops. Cortachy was returned to the family within 30 years. The castle was remodeled around this time and then, in 1871, extended. We were only able to view the castle from the roadway.

The castle is said to be haunted by a drummer, who is heard when a member of the family nears death. The drummer met his death by being flung from a window in the castle tower as a punishment, some say, for philandering with the Earl's wife. Others claim he was so intrigued with an attacking enemy and allowed them to approach without beating out his warning to the inmates of the castle.



Cortachy Castle Gate House



Cortachy Castle

Motto: À fin (To the end)

Badge: Evergreen Alkanet

Lands: Angus

Origin of Name: Place name, Angus

The Ogilvie Clan crest is a naked woman holding a portcullis. It is a grille or gate made of wood, metal or a combination of the two. Portcullises fortified the entrances to many medieval castles, acting as a last line of defense during time of attack or siege. Each portcullis was mounted in vertical grooves in castle walls and could be raised or lowered quickly by means of chains or ropes attached to an internal winch.



Ogilvy Crest

There also is an actual Saint in the Ogilvie Clan and I included his history, which is quite interesting:

John Ogilvie was a Banffshire aristocrat who was hanged at Glasgow Cross in 1615 for refusing to accept the supremacy of King James in spiritual matters.

The eldest son of the baron of Drum-na-Keith in Banffshire, Scotland, John Ogilvie was brought up a Calvinist, but he converted to the Faith in his teens while travelling on the Continent, abandoning his earthly birthright for his heavenly. Three years later he was sent, with two other Jesuits, a missionary to his native land, where Catholics were sorely beset. Landing in the disguise of a soldier in February 1614, he began his vigorous missionary efforts mainly in the areas of Edinburgh and Glasgow. However, his missionary career lasted a mere nine months. He was betrayed to Archbishop Spottiswood and arrested in Glasgow on October 4, 1614. In his possession were found a chalice, vestments, other 'Massing gear' and a tuft of hair from St. Ignatius Loyola. Five months later he was dead. Despite sickness and the harshness of prison, including torture, Father Ogilvie defended himself with great skill and infuriating high spirits. After one of his several interrogations before civil and ecclesiastical authorities, a bishop Andrew Knox, said to him, "You have a sharp wit, Mr. Ogilvie. I wish I had many of your sort with me; I would make good use of them."

Ogilvie retorted, "I would rather follow the hangman to the gallows, for you are going straight to the devil." The bishop was abashed at the un-ecumenical response to his compliment. "How dare you talk like that to me?" "If I were king, you should be boiled in oil!" The priest looked at him coolly. "No doubt if God wanted to make a king of you, he would have given you better brains."

If the king be to me as his predecessors were to mine, I will obey . . . but if he do play the renegade from God, as he and you all do, I will not acknowledge him any more than his old hat.

In every duty that I owe the king's Majesty I will be most obedient. If any attack his temporal rights, I will shed my last drop of blood for him. But if the king unjustly claims things of spiritual jurisdiction [which James' theory of divine right did do], then in that case I cannot and must not obey.

Let the king do as his mother and all the preceding kings of Scotland did: then he will have no more reason to fear Jesuits than the king of Spain has. What do we owe him more than our ancestors owed to his ancestors? Why does he seek for more than the inheritance of rights they left him? They never had spiritual jurisdiction, nor did they claim it. They never had any faith other than the faith that is Roman and Catholic.

After the second interrogation and upon the recommendation of Archbishop Spottiswood, Blessed John Ogilvie was tortured to find out who his confederates were, a fearful conspiracy being presumed. He was kept awake "by various cruel devices" for eight days and nine nights altogether. "His brains became lightsome," according to one report, and in his delirium he disclosed the names of some recusants. Yet nothing he said contradicted the claim that he made openly, that "his business was to save souls." When he was brought to trial, he was found guilty of treason: the papal authority which he claimed would curtail the king's jurisdiction.

The guilty verdict was no surprise to Father Ogilvie. A week before, he had written to a Jesuit friend, a former superior: I commend myself to your Reverence's prayers. This is written from prison in Glasgow, where I am loaded with 200 lbs. of iron fetters and look forward to death unless I accept the king's gifts with thanks, namely, a fat benefice and adjuration of the Faith. I was tormented once by enforced sleeplessness . . . now I await the



second torture and—afterwards death. Nor was the verdict a surprise to the court: it had Ogilvie's gallows erected even before the verdict was in, and had him dead upon it three hours.

John was told not to address the crowds gathered to witness his execution. But when the minister, Robert Scot, announced to the throng that the execution was for treason, not religion, John quietly objected to the misrepresentation. In the course of the exchange Scot exclaimed, "I have said and I repeat that you may live with honor." Quick even in the hour of his death, to outwit his adversaries, John said, "And you are willing to say that so as all these people may hear?" "By all means." He addressed the crowd, "I promise Mr. Ogilvie his life, the archbishop's daughter in marriage, and a very rich living, provided he will come over to our side." "Then there is no fear that I shall be guilty of treason hereafter?" "None at all." So I stand here a criminal for the cause of religion alone?" The crowds drew the conclusion which Scot had not foreseen and shouted, "For that alone!"

"Very well," said Blessed John, now addressing the spectators, "and for that I would happily give life many times over. Take the one that I have, and do not delay — for you shall never take my religion from me." When the officers came to bind his hands, they clumsily jostled him off the scaffold. The priest tossed his Rosary into the crowd; it struck a young Calvinist, who had no rest until he was reconciled to the Church.

He was beatified in 1929 and finally canonized by Paul VI in 1976.

We can only dream of Royal parties and great balls in which our Ogilvie ancestors might have attended.



## Ogilvie/Ogilvy Descendants

James is the earliest known Ogilvie relative.

(507) **James Ogilvie** was born about 1665 at Scotland, and married spouse unknown.

Children:

- + 508 I **James Ogilvie** was born about 1685.
- + 509 ii **Donald Ogilvie** was born about 1692.

(508) **James Ogilvie**, son of James Ogilvie, was born about 1685 at Scotland, and married **Margaret Duff**, daughter of Alexander Duff of Braco and Margaret Gordon, who was born<sup>49</sup> before 1679 at Scotland. Margaret was married first to Charles Gordon.

Children:

- + 510 I **David Ogilvie** was born about 1719.
- 511 ii **Ann Ogilvie** was born about 1720 at Scotland.

He also married **unknown**.

Children:

- 512     iii    **James Ogilvie** was christened<sup>50</sup> in Jan 1708 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- +     513     iv    **Elizabeth Ogilvie** was christened on 1 May 1709.

**(510) David Ogilvie**, son of James Ogilvie and Margaret Duff, was born about 1719 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and on 26 Jul 1740 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married<sup>51</sup> **Catherine Laman**, daughter of John Laman or Mcgillivi, who was christened<sup>2</sup> 1 Oct 1725 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Catherine died By 1745.

Children:

- 514     I     **James Ogilvie** was christened<sup>2</sup> 7 Jan 1743 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

He also married<sup>52</sup> on 8 May 1744 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, **Margaret Grant**, daughter of John Grant or Machk Koill Gairr, who was christened<sup>2</sup> 21 Jun 1724 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Children:

- 515     ii    **Donald Ogilvie** was christened<sup>2</sup> 11 Apr 1745 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 516     iii   **Andrew Ogilvie** was christened<sup>2</sup> 24 Jan 1749 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- +     517     iv    **Alexander Ogilvie** was born about 1750.
- +     518     v     **Peter or Patrick Ogilvie** was born about 1755.

**(517) Alexander Ogilvie**, son of David Ogilvie and Margaret Grant, was born about 1750 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and on 28 May 1779 at Glenmuick, Aberdeen, Scotland, married<sup>53</sup> **Margaret Lindsay**, daughter of James Lindsay, who was christened<sup>54</sup> 19 Apr 1752 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Children:

519     I     **Jean Ogilvie** was christened<sup>5</sup> 3 May 1780 at Glenmuick, Aberdeen, Scotland, married on 26 Nov 1809 at Glenmuick, Aberdeen, Scotland <sup>55</sup> **Donald McHardie**.

520     ii    **Janet Ogilvie** was christened<sup>7</sup> 21 Feb 1782 at Glenmuick, Aberdeen, Scotland.

521     iii   **Elisabeth Ogilvie** was christened<sup>5</sup> 15 Feb 1785 at Glenmuick, Aberdeen, Scotland. Elisabeth died before Jun 1786.

522     iv    **Elizabeth Ogilvie** was christened<sup>7</sup> 30 Jun 1786 at Glenmuick, Aberdeen, Scotland.

523     v     **James Ogilvie** was born<sup>56</sup> about 1788 at Glengairn, Aberdeen, Scotland, and married **May or Mey Sherriffs**, daughter of Alexander Sherriffs, who was born in 1784 at Of Tullich, Aberdeen, Scotland. James died<sup>57</sup> on 3 May 1846 at Glenmuick, Aberdeen, Scotland and was buried at Glenmuick Cemeteery. May or Mey died<sup>9</sup> on 30 Dec 1858 at Glenmuick, Aberdeen, Scotland and was buried at Glenmuick Cemeteery.

524     vi    **John Ogilvie** was christened<sup>58</sup> 7 24 Feb 1791 at Glenmuick, Aberdeen, Scotland, married on 20 Nov 1823 at Glenmuick, Aberdeen, Scotland <sup>5</sup> **Isobel Ogilvie**.

525     vii   **Margaret Ogilvie** was christened<sup>10</sup> 7 7 Mar 1794 at Glenmuick, Aberdeen, Scotland, married on 2 Dec 1820 at Glenmuick, Aberdeen, Scotland <sup>7</sup> **Donald Coutts**.

526     viii   **Euphemia Ogilvie** was christened<sup>5</sup> 7 29 Apr 1797 at Glenmuick, Aberdeen, Scotland. Euphemia died<sup>59</sup> in Mar 1859 at Glenmuick, Aberdeen, Scotland.

**(518) Peter or Patrick Ogilvie**, son of David Ogilvie and Margaret Grant, was born about 1755 at Scotland, and on 14 Nov 1779 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married<sup>6</sup> **Margaret McDonald**, daughter of John McDonald and Margaret or Margery Stewart, who was christened<sup>2</sup> 14 Feb 1756 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Margaret died before 1796.

Children:

527     I     **Anne Ogilvie** was born in 1780 or 1781 at Scotland, and on 14 Aug 1803 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married<sup>6</sup> **Donald McKenzie**, son of Lewis McKenzie or Bain and Katherine Durward, who was born at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Anne died<sup>60</sup> on 15 Apr 1859 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Donald died in Nov 1848 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Additional data may be found under spouse's paragraph.

528     ii    **James Ogilvie** was born about 1781 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and on 29 May 1803 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married<sup>6</sup> **Lizzy Grant**.

He also married<sup>6</sup> on 13 Jul 1796 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, **Christian Cameron**.

**(513) Elizabeth Ogilvie**, daughter of James Ogilvie and unknown, was christened<sup>2</sup> 1 May 1709 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married **Donald McKenzie**.

Children:

- 529     I     **Duncan McKenzie** was christened<sup>2</sup> 3 Jun 1740 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

- 530      ii    **May McKenzie** was christened<sup>2</sup> 24 Aug 1744 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 531      iii    **Lewis McKenzie** was christened<sup>2</sup> 7 Jun 1747 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married on 3 Feb 1775 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland <sup>6</sup> **Ann Grant**.
- 532      iv    **Elizabeth McKenzie** married on 24 May 1778 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland <sup>6</sup> **William McDonald**.

(509) **Donald Ogilvie**, son of James Ogilvie, was born about 1692 at Scotland, and married spouse unknown.

Children:

- 533      i    **Charles Ogilvie** was christened<sup>2</sup> 30 Apr 1717 at Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married on 6 Nov 1741 at Turriff, Aberdeen, Scotland <sup>5</sup> **Elspeet Tailor**.

### Notes

1. Genealogy of the Duff Family.
2. St Andrew Parish Roman Catholic Aberdeenshire, Scotland 1703-1757 and 1781-1845, FHL#941.25/C1 K29c .
- 3 & 4. St. Andrews second book of registers found in the National Archives of Scotland.
5. IGI Family History Center, SLC, Utah
6. Crathie Braemar Aberdeen Scotland Parish Registers, FHL#993,177.
7. Glenmuick Parish Register Aberdeen Scotland, FHL#993189.
8. 1841 Census Glenmuick, Glengairn Parish Aberdeen Scotland.
9. Tombstones of Glenmuick Cemetery.
10. St Andrew Parish Roman Catholic Aberdeenshire, Scotland 1703-1757 and 1781-1845, FHL#941.25/C1 K29c .
11. Will of Euphemia Ogilvie 1859.
12. Vital records of Scotland.



## Chapter 30

### MacDonald Clan

One of the first McDonalds who came to Braemar, was from Strathspey. He had the misfortune to kill a relative of the chief of the Grants and so he came to 'Braes of Mar.' He was called 'Seumas Ghiuthias,' James of the fir from having spent so much time hiding in the woods.

There are two branches of McDonalds in the McDonald pedigree, one through Kenneth McKenzie 8<sup>th</sup> Baron of Kintail's wife Margaret McDonald. From this branch the Braemar McKenzies descend and through the Ogilvie family.

Following are the ancestors of Barbara, mother to Kenneth McKenzie, starting with the earliest:

#### First Generation

John of Islay, Lord of the Isles or simply John MacDonald was the son of Aonghas Og, Lord of Islay, an Islay-based Hebridean chief. In 1346 John inherited the great Lordship of Garmoran through his brother-in-law Ragnall MacRuaridh, meaning that John's dominions now included all of the Hebrides except Skye, and all of the western seaboard from Morvern to Loch Hourn. John was also a great cultural and religious patron. Although the Bishop of the Isles, based at Snizort on Skye, was outside his control and to some extent acted as a political rival, John controlled Iona, the spiritual homeland of Scottish Christianity. Iona Abbey, now an ecumenical church, is of particular historical and religious interest to pilgrims and visitors alike.

It is the most elaborate and best-preserved ecclesiastical building surviving from the Middle Ages in the Western Isles of Scotland. Located on a small island called Iona. In front of the Abbey stands the 9th century St Martin's Cross, one of the best-preserved Celtic crosses in the British Isles, and a replica of the 8th century St John's Cross (original fragments in the Abbey museum).



Iona Abbey

#### Second Generation

Donald, or properly 'Domhnall of Islay', Lord of the Isles (died 1423) was the son and successor of John of Islay, Lord of the Isles. The Lordship of the Isles was based in and around the Scottish west-coast island of Islay, but under John of Islay had come to include most of the other islands of the west coast. Domhnall spent some of his first years as Lord of the Isles suppressing a revolt by his brother John Mor. John was Domhnall's younger brother, and resented his meager portion of his father's inheritance. Although he was recognized as heir-apparent (*tanaiste*), he only received patches of land in Kintyre and Islay in the inheritance. The rebellion started in 1387 and went on into the 1390s. John was eventually forced to submit to Domhnall, and by 1395 John Mór had been forced into Ireland where he entered the service of King Richard II of England and later established a MacDonald lordship in Antrim.

#### Third Generation

Alexander, the 3rd Lord of the Isles was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Seton the lord of Gordon and Huntly. Under Alexander, the power of Clan Donald reached its high tide. With Ross and all of the Western Isles under his control, Alexander's power was even greater than that of Somerled. However, he appears to have lost his attachment to the heartlands of Clan Donald, basing himself towards the end of his life in the richer lands of eastern Ross, from where his later charters were issued, mainly at Dingwall or Inverness. He had made an enemy of King James I which caused him many trials. James I requested a meeting with Alexander, and Alexander traveled in good faith to meet James at Inverness, where James was holding court. James however, in an act typical of his kingship, imprisoned Alexander, his mother Mariota (by whose lineage Alexander claimed Ross) and around fifty of his followers, including his uncle and heir-designate John Mór, in the tower of Inverness Castle. Most of these men, including John Mór, seem to have been released within a short time, although James took a few back to the south with him. Before the end of 1428 Alexander was released on a promise of good behavior. Almost as soon as he was released, Alexander was at war with the King. But after being captured again and imprisoned, he remained subdued for the next few years. By January 1437 Alexander was styling himself "Earl of Ross" in his charters, and this style was acknowledged in royal documents by 1439. Finally, by February 1439, Alexander had been appointed Justiciar of Scotia, an office which made Alexander the chief legal official in the Kingdom of Scotland. Having achieved the chief object of his career, Alexander spent the last decade of his life consolidating his position in Ross. His charters seem to

indicat that he was chiefly based at the castles of Dingwall and Inverness, and rarely anywhere else. Alexander died in 1449 in Dingwall and is buried in Fortrose Cathedral. He was succeeded by his politically inept son John.

#### **Fourth Generation**

John is the father of Margaret who married Kenneth McKenzie. John born 1434, fourth and last Lord of the Isles, succeeded to his father's lordship in 1449 while only 15 years old.

It is difficult to know what to make of John of the Isles, the man who was destined to preside over the ruin of a great inheritance. He appears to have had an odd assortment of qualities, sometimes assertive and arrogant, other times weak and submissive. Hugh Macdonald, the seventeenth century historian of Clan Donald, says that he was; *a meek, modest man...and a scholar more fit to be a churchman than to command so many irregular tribes of people*". Yet his wife, Elizabeth Livingstone, was to accuse him of trying to murder her while she was pregnant-hardly the action of a meek and modest man. He started his rule as a lion and ended as a sheep, having in the process alienated almost everyone, including the closest members of his family. After several disagreements with the crown he was allowed to retain the Isles, but he lost control of Kintyre, Knapdale and the earldom of Ross. Moreover, from this point forward, the title of Lord of the Isles was granted by the crown, rather than assumed in the style of an independent prince. Since then, the eldest male child of the reigning Scottish (and later, British) monarch has held the title of the Lord of the Isles. Charles, Prince of Wales currently bears the title.

Elizabeth, his wife, was the daughter of Sir James Livingstone, a powerful politician during the minority of James II.

#### **Second Line of McDonalds**

The other McDonald line comes through the Ogilvie ancestry. Of this I have proof because of the death certificate of Anne Ogilvie. No one seems to know where all the Braemar McDonalds came from and there were just too many families in Scotland to begin to make any connection on this line to royalty on this line. In the marriage record of Peter Ogilvie to Margaret McDonald, Margaret is from the estate of Allanaquoch.

There are two alias of the McDonald family in the Braemar Catholic records, Cuttach and Guiss, so it is easier to trace them in the Catholic records of Braemar. Our branch being of the Guiss McDonalds.

But to simplify the situation, there were not many McDonald families living in the Braemar area during our time period as you can see from the following record.

A list of Polable persons 1696 within the Paroch of Kindrochet (Parish of Crathie and Braemar):

- John M'Donald subtennent and wife Glennei
- Alexander M'Donald subtennent and wife Corremulie
- Lachland M'Donald tennent and wife Comesnakest
- Alexander M'Donald subtennent and wife Balmurell (Balmoral)
- Donald M'Donald cottar and wyfe Balmurell

These are the only McDonalds listed in all of the Parish of Crathie and Braemar. There is a William and a John in the parish of Glenmuick in 1696.

#### **Clan History**

There is far too much history of this clan to put in this book so I have just given a brief account.

Clan Donald is one of the oldest, and probably the largest and most famous of all the Highland clans. Its Celtic heritage goes back into antiquity, beyond the 6th Century AD, to the great clans in what today is Ireland. Our Viking heritage goes back to Ingjald "Ill-Ruler" and Olaf "Tree-Hewer" in 7th Century Sweden and Norway. All of these traditional blood lines came together in the 12th Century as *Somerled MacGillebride MacGilladannan*, the historic founder of *Clann Domhnaill*. Our ancestors were regarded as the heads of the ancient race of Conn, and the lineal heirs of the kings of the Dalriadic Scots.

McDonald is a patronymic surname meaning "son of Donald," which means 'world ruler.' It is derived from the Gaelic, "Mac Dhamhnuill." In the anglicized gaelic of our ancestors, our name was (and is) MacDhomhnaill – "son of Donald". In the 16th century this began to be used as a surname for the whole kindred.

The clan takes it's name from Donald, the 3rd Lord of the Isles and grandson of Somerled who lived until 1269. Donald's son was the original "Mac" (meaning "son of"). Donald succeeded his father as Lord of the Isles in 1207. Unlike his father, who was noted for his love of culture and peace, Donald was a brutal warrior. So notorious were his deeds that, fearing for his immortal soul, he entered on a pilgrimage to

Rome to seek forgiveness for his sins from the Pope. From Donald came a long line of chiefs, some good, some bad, but all Macdonalds.

The Macdonalds of Glencoe are also MacIans, being descended from John Fraoch, a son of Angus Og, Lord of the Isles. The infamy of the massacre of Glencoe is not so much in the numbers killed, but in the way it was carried out. There is a famous Scottish ballad written about this massacre:

In 1691, King William the Third, recognizing the resurgence of the Jacobite cause, ordered all the clan chiefs to sign an oath of allegiance by 1st January 1692. MacIain of Glencoe delayed signing the oath and when he arrived in Fort William on 31st December 1691, he found he had to go to Inveraray. Difficult traveling and the absence of a sheriff meant that MacIain did not sign the oath until 6th January 1692. MacIain returned to Glencoe believing his signature was accepted. It was however decided to punish MacIain. Campbell of Glenlyon led a group of some 128 soldiers who stayed with the MacDonalds for some 12 days and then turned on their hosts in the early morning of 13th February, killing 38 of them whilst some tried to escape into the snowy hills. Many of the clan escaped the slaughter, only to perish in the surrounding hills for want of food or shelter. The Chief's sons escaped into the blizzards but the clan, though temporarily demoralised, recovered and took part in the Jacobite Risings of 1715 and 1745-46. The infamy of the massacre is "murder under trust" murder of those who had offered them hospitality.

After the battle of Culloden (1746) many of Clan Donald were driven from their homelands and scattered all over the world. Instead of being the end of this great family it was the beginning of its worldwide influence.

Motto: Per mare per terras - "By sea and by land".

Crest: A clenched, armoured hand holding a cross.

Badge: It is no joy without Clan Donald Ni h-eibhneas gan Chlainn Domhnaill

There are over 116 registered MacDonalld tartans. The most widely recognized Clan Donald tartan is MacDonalld of Donald.

Upon the death of the late Lord Alexander Macdonald in 1970, his son Godfrey inherited not only the peerage, but also the High Chiefship of Clan Donald and became the Right Honorable Godfrey James Macdonald of Macdonald, Lord Macdonald and inherited the highland estate on the Island of Skye called Armadale Castle. The Castle which had deteriorated over the years, has been stabilized. The original wing, which dates to the early 1700's, has been renovated to house the Museum of the Isles. The stables of the estate have been completely rebuilt to house a restaurant and gift shop as well as two luxury apartments which are available for rental to visiting clansmen.



Armadale Castle

I was only able to view this castle from the ferry as we missed the tour of the castle.

## Ancestors of Margaret McDonald

### FIRST GENERATION

(1) **Margaret MCDONALD** (p. 202), daughter of John MCDONALD and Margaret or Margery STEWART, was christened<sup>61</sup> 14 Feb 1756 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married on 14 Nov 1779 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland<sup>62</sup> **Peter or Patrick OGILVIE**, son of David OGILVIE and Margaret GRANT, who was born about 1755 in Scotland. Margaret died before 1796. Peter or Patrick was married to Christian CAMERON.

Children:

- 2           i    **Anne OGILVIE** was born in 1780 or 1781 in Scotland, and on 14 Aug 1803 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married<sup>2</sup> **Donald MCKENZIE**, son of Lewis MCKENZIE OR BAIN and Katherine DURWARD, who was born in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Anne died<sup>63</sup> on 15 Apr 1859 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Donald died in Nov 1848 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 3           ii   **James OGILVIE** was born about 1781 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and on 29 May 1803 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married<sup>2</sup> **Lizzy GRANT**.

## SECOND GENERATION

(4) **John MCDONALD** (p. 202), son of John or Ian MCDONALD OR GUISS and Margaret MCDONALD, was christened<sup>1</sup> 28 Aug 1722 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married on 7 Feb 1744 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland<sup>64</sup> **Margaret or Margery STEWART**, daughter of John STEWART OR IAN DOW TIARNE, who was christened<sup>1</sup> 24 Sep 1721 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Children:

- 5           i    **Elspit or Elizabeth MCDONALD** was christened<sup>1</sup> 26 Nov 1745 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 6           ii   **Ann MCDONALD** was christened<sup>1</sup> 21 Apr 1749 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 7           iii   **Christian MCDONALD** was christened<sup>1</sup> 25 Feb 1753 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 8           iv   **Donald MCDONALD** was christened<sup>1</sup> 11 Nov 1754 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married on 1 Jun 1777 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland<sup>2</sup> **Margret FARQUHARSON**, daughter of James FARQUHARSON and Mary GRANT, who was christened<sup>1</sup> 29 Jan 1751 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Margret died<sup>65</sup> on 1 Apr 1812 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland and was buried in St Andrews Cemetery.
- +           1       v   **Margaret MCDONALD** (p. 201) was christened on 14 Feb 1756.
- 9           vi   **Hely or Helen MCDONALD** was christened<sup>1</sup> 14 Feb 1756 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married on 22 Aug 1779 in Crathie Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland<sup>2</sup> **William ROBERTSON**

## THIRD GENERATION

(10) **John or Ian MCDONALD OR GUISS** (p. 202), son of David MCDONALD OR GUISS and Isabell MCDONALD, was born about 1700 in Scotland, and married **Margaret MCDONALD**.

Children:

- +           4       i    **John MCDONALD** (p. 202) was christened on 28 Aug 1722.
- 11           ii   **James MCDONALD** was christened<sup>1</sup> 9 Nov 1724 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 12           iii   **David MCDONALD** was christened<sup>1</sup> 1 Feb 1727 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 13           iv   **Isabell MCDONALD** was christened<sup>1</sup> 23 May 1729 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 14           v    **Margaret MCDONALD** was christened<sup>1</sup> 4 Jul 1730 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

(15) **John STEWART OR IAN DOW TIARNE** (p. 203, 208), son of Donald STEWART OR DOILL TIARNE and Elizabeth MCGREGOR, was born about 1696 in Scotland, and married spouse unknown.

Children:

- 16           i    **Donald STEWART** was christened<sup>1</sup> 27 Aug 1717 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- +           17       ii   **Margaret or Margery STEWART** (p. 202) was christened on 24 Sep 1721.
- 18           iii   **Jean or Janet STEWART** was christened<sup>1</sup> 22 Sep 1725 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 19           iv   **Jean STEWART** was christened<sup>1</sup> 19 Jan 1728 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 20           v    **Patrick STEWART** was christened<sup>1</sup> 16 Jan 1732 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

## FOURTH GENERATION

(21) **David MCDONALD OR GUISS** was born about 1680 in Scotland, and married **Isabell MCDONALD**.

Children:

- +           10       i    **John or Ian MCDONALD OR GUISS** (p. 202) was born about 1700.
- 22           ii   **David MCDONALD** married spouse unknown.
- 23           iii   **Margaret MCDONALD OR GUISS** married **John CAMERON**.

24            iv    **Alexander MCDONALD OR GUISS**  
25            v     **William MCDONALD OR GUISS**

**(26) Donald STEWART OR DOILL TIARNE** married **Elizabeth MCGREGOR**.

Children:

+            15            i    **John STEWART OR IAN DOW TIARNE** (p. 202, 208) was born about 1696.

#### Notes

1. St Andrew Parish Roman Catholic Aberdeenshire, Scotland 1703-1757 and 1781-1845, FHL#941.25/C1 K29c .
2. St. Andrews second book of registers found in the National Archives of Scotland.
3. Crathie Braemar Aberdeen Scotland Parish Registers, FHL#993,177.
4. Tombstone Braemar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

# Scotland Clan Map



## Chapter 31

### Other Clans

I originally had large chapters written about the other clans in our family but for the sake of room I had to abandon them and just write a brief description. If you are interested there is always large amount of information on these clan on the internet. See the following chapter for clan tartans.

#### Grant Clan

There is no direct connection from the Braemar Grants to the Grant Clan except for the Grants that married into the Duff family. See pedigree charts.

There are many Grants in the Braemar records and it seems impossible to put them together as families. In our 4<sup>th</sup> generation we have 2 different Margaret Grants, as grandmothers! Patrick/Peter Grant is a common Grant name so it is impossible to find the right one without other information. Our pedigree was mainly based on families that lived on the same farm and who were in the records at the right time period. I do not claim absolute accuracy in this pedigree, but put it together with the knowledge I had available. The Grant name was also alias Keir and Gairr in the Braemar Catholic records. Our branch being of the Gairr family. Patrick, the son, spent his life on the farm of Auchendryne, which was part of the village of Auchendryne that makes up the town of Braemar. Tomnarrow is a farm nearby.

A Nottinghamshire land-owner named Le Grand obtained land in Strathspey in the 13th century, founding the powerful clan which spread over Strathspey and the Grampian mountains into Aberdeenshire. Grant, the Laird of Urquhart, was the chief of the clan of Grant. His castle of Urquhart, now in ruins, covers one of the most beautiful of the craggy promontories that adorn Loch Ness.

The first authenticated chief of the Highland clan was Sir Ian Grant who was Sheriff of Inverness in 1434. In 1493 the Grant lands became the barony of Freuchie and Sir James Grant built a castle there in 1536. Originally called Castle Freuchie it was renamed Castle Grant at the end of the 17th century. The Castle sits on a little hill about 1.5 miles north of Grantown-On-Spey, in Moray. The castle is now empty.



Urquhart Castle on Loch Ness



Castle Grant Today

Motto: Craig Elachie (The rock of Alarm)

Slogan: Stand Fast, Craigellachie" (pronounced "K-ray-g-El-uh-hee"), this was used to rally the Grants to arms from a burning beacon at the summit of *Craig Elachie*, a high hill in Strathspey

## Ancestors of Margaret Grant

### FIRST GENERATION

(1) **Margaret GRANT** (p. 206), daughter of Patrick GRANT and Mary CUMMINGS, was christened<sup>66</sup> 11 Jun 1716 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married about 1739 in Scotland **James MCHARDY OR MCLEOD**, son of John MCHARDY and Elizabeth MCHARDY, who was born about 1705 in Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

Children:

- 2            i    **Elizabeth MCHARDY** was christened<sup>1</sup> 3 Apr 1740 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married about 1780 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland **Donald MCKENZIE**, son of Donald MCKENZIE OR BAIN and Elizabeth LAMOND OR LAMAN, who was christened<sup>1</sup> 25 May 1753 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 3            ii   **Margaret MCHARDY** was christened<sup>1</sup> 16 Aug 1742 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married about 1771 in Scotland **Donald MCKENZIE**, son of James MCKENZIE OR BAIN and Euphemia or Eupham STUART OR STEWART, who was christened<sup>1</sup> 13 Jan 1748 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Margaret died before 1808. Donald was married to Espeth SHAW.
- 4            iii   **James MCHARDY** was christened<sup>1</sup> 5 May 1748 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married on 12 Feb 1775 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland<sup>67</sup> **Janet CATTANACH**.
- 5            iv   **Alexander MCHARDIE OR MCLEOD** was christened<sup>1</sup> 5 Mar 1753 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married on 13 Aug 1780 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland<sup>2</sup> **Jean MCGREGOR**.

### SECOND GENERATION

(6) **Patrick GRANT** (p. 206), son of Patrick GRANT, was born about 1690 in Scotland, and married **Mary CUMMINGS** who was born about 1746 in Scotland. Mary died in 1811 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Children:

- +            1            i    **Margaret GRANT** (p. 206) was christened on 11 Jun 1716
- 7            ii   **Patrick or Peter GRANT** was born about 1714 in Dubrach, Braemar, Scotland, and married **Barbara SHAW**. Patrick or Peter died<sup>68</sup> on 11 Feb 1824 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.



Peter Grant

### THIRD GENERATION

(8) **Patrick GRANT** married spouse unknown.

Children:

- +            6            i    **Patrick GRANT** (p. 206) was born about 1690.

### Notes

1. St Andrew Parish Roman Catholic Aberdeenshire, Scotland 1703-1757 and 1781-1845, FHL#941.25/C1 K29c .
2. Crathie Braemar Aberdeen Scotland Parish Registers, FHL#993,177.
3. Tombstone Braemar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

### Stewart/Stuart Clan

Stewart/Stuart appear both in the pedigree of the McKenzie but also in the McDonald pedigree. . Our Stewarts were known as Ian Dow Tiarn and were of the farm of Achaldar. As per the other Clans, I have not been able to connect our Braemar family directly with the lineage of this Clan. There were many Stewarts in the records and it is impossible to sort them all out without more information. The Braemar Stewarts seemed to always spell their name with the 'W'.



In the book, *The Dee From The Far Cairngorms*, by Ian Murray:

The Stewarts originally settled at Piper Hole [It is about a mile up the military road to Gairnshiel] many generations ago after walking through from Glen Tilt from Blair Atholl carrying with them embers of a fire from their former homestead still lit in a bucket. It was considered bad luck to let the fire go out.



Pipe Hole, Glengairn

Stewart is the most famous "occupational" name in Scotland, the name being derived from the office of steward (from Old English "stig" meaning house and "weard" meaning keeper).

A Norman knight, William Fitz Alain, became hereditary Great Steward of Scotland during the reign of King David I and was given estates in Renfrewshire and East Lothian. His descendants, using the name Stewart, obtained lands in Kintyre, Arran, Cowal and Bute. Other branches of the family became established in Strathearn and Atholl in Perthshire, Appin in Argyll and also in Strathspey. The Stewarts of Appin were staunchly Jacobite and in the aftermath of the 1745 rising, the famous Appin murder took place. This incident is immortalized by Robert Louis Stevenson in his novel *Kidnapped*.

Motto: Virescit vulnere virtus (Courage grows strong at a wound)

The Stewart tartan is worn by the regimental pipers of the Scots Guards and was referred to by King George V as "my personal tartan." Known as the "Royal Tartan," it is still traditionally the official tartan of the Royal House of Scotland.

The Clan Stewart has strong associations with Loch Earn in that ArdVorlich House, on the south shore has been occupied by the Stewart Clan Chief for centuries. Ardvorlich is located roughly midway along the south shore of Loch Earn ("The Lake of the Irish") in Perthshire. The current laird of Ardvorlich is Alexander (Sandy) Stewart, 15th of Ardvorlich. Ardvorlich, means "the high lands (or shielings) of the great hollow."

## Ancestors of Margaret or Margery Stewart

### FIRST GENERATION

(1) **Margaret or Margery STEWART** (p. 202, 208), daughter of John STEWART OR IAN DOW TIARNE, was christened<sup>69</sup> 24 Sep 1721 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married on 7 Feb 1744 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland<sup>70</sup> **John MCDONALD**, son of John or Ian MCDONALD OR GUISS and Margaret MCDONALD, who was christened<sup>1</sup> 28 Aug 1722 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Children:

- 2            i    **Elsplit or Elizabeth MCDONALD** was christened<sup>1</sup> 26 Nov 1745 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 3            ii   **Ann MCDONALD** was christened<sup>1</sup> 21 Apr 1749 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 4            iii   **Christian MCDONALD** was christened<sup>1</sup> 25 Feb 1753 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 5            iv   **Donald MCDONALD** was christened<sup>1</sup> 11 Nov 1754 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married on 1 Jun 1777 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland<sup>71</sup> **Margret FARQUHARSON**, daughter of James FARQUHARSON and Mary GRANT, who was christened<sup>1</sup> 29 Jan 1751 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Margret died<sup>72</sup> on 1 Apr 1812 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland and was buried in St Andrews Cemetery.
- 6            v    **Margaret MCDONALD** was christened<sup>1</sup> 14 Feb 1756 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married on 14 Nov 1779 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland<sup>3</sup> **Peter or Patrick OGILVIE**, son of David OGILVIE and Margaret GRANT, who was born about 1755

- in Scotland. Margaret died before 1796. Peter or Patrick was married to Christian CAMERON.
- 7 vi **Hely or Helen MCDONALD** was christened<sup>1</sup> 14 Feb 1756 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married on 22 Aug 1779 in Crathie Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland <sup>3</sup> **William ROBERTSON**.

## SECOND GENERATION

**(8) John STEWART OR IAN DOW TIARNE** (p. 203, 208), son of Donald STEWART OR DOILL TIARNE and Elizabeth MCGREGOR, was born about 1696 in Scotland, and married spouse unknown.

Children:

- |   |    |     |  |
|---|----|-----|--|
|   | 9  | i   | <b>Donald STEWART</b> was christened <sup>1</sup> 27 Aug 1717 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.        |
| + | 1  | ii  | <b>Margaret or Margery STEWART</b> (p. 207) was christened on 24 Sep 1721.                           |
|   | 10 | iii | <b>Jean or Janet STEWART</b> was christened <sup>1</sup> 22 Sep 1725 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. |
|   | 11 | iv  | <b>Jean STEWART</b> was christened <sup>1</sup> 19 Jan 1728 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.          |
|   | 12 | v   | <b>Patrick STEWART</b> was christened <sup>1</sup> 16 Jan 1732 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.       |

## THIRD GENERATION

**(13) Donald STEWART OR DOILL TIARNE** married **Elizabeth MCGREGOR**.

Children:

- |   |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|--|
| + | 8 | i | <b>John STEWART OR IAN DOW TIARNE</b> (p. 202, 208) was born about 1696. |
|---|---|---|--|

## Notes

1. St Andrew Parish Roman Catholic Aberdeenshire, Scotland 1703-1757 and 1781-1845, FHL#941.25/C1 K29c .
2. St. Andrews second book of registers found in the National Archives of Scotland.
3. Crathie Braemar Aberdeen Scotland Parish Registers, FHL#993,177.
4. Tombstone Braemar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

## Duff Clan

I have chosen to include very little on the Duff/McDuff family because there is already available anything you want to know about this family on the internet. Once you tie into a 'Royal' family there are many records available, but there is also much conflicting information.

Margaret Duff married James Ogilvie and her father was Alexander Duff of Braco. His father, Alexander Duff, took advantage of the great depression which prevailed in the country just before the Union with England, and purchased the lands of many of the old lairds in Banffshire and Aberdeenshire. Alexander's wife Helen, daughter of Alexander Grant of Dallachie, brought him a rich dowry and he acquired the lands of Keithmore, matriculating arms in 1676 as Duff of Keithmore. His elder son, Alexander Duff of Braco, was a Writer (lawyer) where he specialized in feudal law, and, when he returned to his ancestral country, he used that knowledge to purchase many land owner's debts and gained considerable land. This included many lands in Braemar. He was a Member of Parliament for Banffshire. His only son was William Duff of Braco, and regretting an unwise and childless marriage, committed suicide. After William died without a surviving male issue, the family estates passed to his uncle William. He left his eldest son the land. This son not only inherited the title of Braco but also became Earl of Fife. His family founded the town of Dufftown in 1817. One of his sons was James, Earl of Fife of Mar Lodge. Our Donald McKenzie became gamekeeper for him.

The Gaelic word "dubh", meaning "black", is the origin of the name Duff which goes back further than recorded history. There was a king of Alba named Duff in the 10th century.

The MacDuff clan motto is "Deus juvat" which means "God assists".

Arms: A lion rampant gules, holding a dagger in its paw.

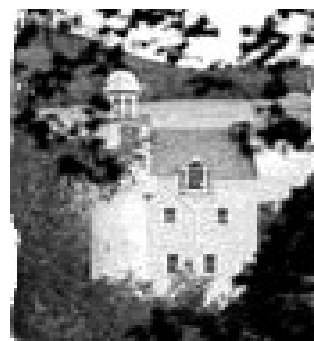
## Gordon Clan

Under Robert the Bruce, Sir Adam, Lord of Gordon acquired the Lordship of Strathbogie in Banffshire. His great-great granddaughter married Sir Alexander Seton and their son was the 1st Earl of Huntly in 1449. In right of his wife, Alexander Seton was known as Lord of Gordon and Huntly, and his son, another Alexander, assuming the name and arms of Gordon for the next century.

The Duke of Gordon, who was the chief of the clan, was usually called "The Cock of the North." His most ancient title was the "Gudeman of the Bog," from the Bog-of-Gight. In the parish of Bellie, Banffshire, the stronghold of this family was placed, and which became the Gordon castle, considered the most magnificent edifice in the north of Scotland, called Huntly castle, it is a ruin today. The Gordons were one of the first Lairds of the Lands of the River Dee. Sir Alexander Gordon, son of the first Earl of Huntly, acquired the lands of Abergeldie in 1482. The estate of Abergeldie extends 10 miles along the Dee River and is spanned by a curious 'rope-and-cradle' bridge.

Abergeldie Castle stands six miles west of Ballater. It is a small oblong tower house dating from the late 16th century. The Castle is a massive and imposing building, its oldest part is a turreted square block-tower.

Although Abergeldie Castle was always in Gordon ownership, it has long been leased as a royal home. In 1848 the late Prince Consort purchased the lease from the Gordons. It is currently the Highland residence of the Prince of Wales.

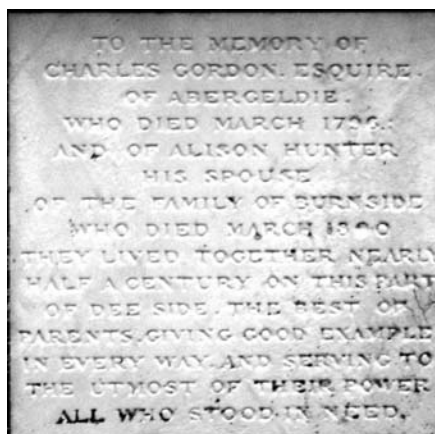


Abergeldie Castle

Badge: Eidhean na craige (hedera helix) rock ivy.

Slogan: A Gordon! a Gordon!

Motto: Bydand (Remaining)



Gordon Monument

There is a monument in the Glenmuick Cemetery to the Gordons of Abergeldie.

## Ancestors of Duff and Gordon

### FIRST GENERATION

(1) **Margaret DUFF** (p. 210), daughter of Alexander DUFF OF BRACO and Margaret GORDON, was born<sup>73</sup> before 1679 in Scotland, and married **James OGILVIE**, son of James OGILVIE, who was born about 1685 in Scotland. James was married to unknown.

Children:

- 2            i    **David OGILVIE** was born about 1719 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and on 26 Jul 1740 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, married<sup>74</sup> **Catherine LAMAN**, daughter of John LAMAN OR MCGILLIVI, who was christened<sup>75</sup> 1 Oct 1725 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Catherine died By 1745.  
He also married<sup>76</sup> on 8 May 1744 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, **Margaret GRANT**, daughter of John GRANT OR MACHK KOILL GAIRR, who was christened<sup>3</sup> 21 Jun 1724 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 3            ii   **Ann OGILVIE** was born about 1720 in Scotland.

She also married<sup>1</sup> on 15 Nov 1694 in Scotland, **Charles GORDON** who was born in Of Glengerack, Scotland.

## SECOND GENERATION

(4) **Alexander DUFF OF BRACO** (p. 210), son of Alexander DUFF OF KEITHMORE and Helen GRANT, was born<sup>1</sup> in 1652 in Scotland, and in 1678 in Scotland, married<sup>1</sup> **Margaret GORDON**, daughter of Sir William Gordon or 4th Bart of LESMOIR. Alexander died<sup>1</sup> on 19 Dec 1705 in Scotland. Margaret died<sup>1</sup> in 1721 in Scotland.

Children:

- +        1            i    **Margaret DUFF** (p. 209) was born before 1679.
- 5            ii   **Helen DUFF OF BRACO** was born about 1681 in Scotland.
- 6            iii   **Mary DUFF OF BRACO** was born about 1683 in Scotland.
- 7            iv   **William DUFF OF BRACO** was born in 1685 in Scotland. William died in Jan 1717 or Jan 1718 in Scotland.
- 8            v    **Ann DUFF OF BRACO** was born in 1689 in Scotland.

## THIRD GENERATION

(9) **Alexander DUFF OF KEITHMORE** (p. 210), son of Adam DUFF and Beatrix GORDON, was born<sup>1</sup> in 1623 in Scotland, and in 1650 in Scotland, married<sup>1</sup> **Helen GRANT**, daughter of Alexander GRANT, who was born<sup>1</sup> in 1635 in Scotland. Alexander died in 1696 in Keithmore, Scotland and was buried in Mortlach. Helen died in 1694 in Scotland.

Children:

- +        4            i    **Alexander DUFF OF BRACO** (p. 210) was born in 1652.
- 10            ii   **Mary DUFF** married in 1684 in Scotland <sup>1</sup> **Andrew FRASER**.
- 11            iii   **Elizabeth DUFF**
- 12            iv   **William DUFF OF KEITHMORE**

(13) **Sir William Gordon or 4th Bart of LESMOIR** married spouse unknown.

Children:

- +        14            i    **Margaret GORDON** (p. 210)

## FOURTH GENERATION

(15) **Adam DUFF** (p. 210), son of John DUFF and Margaret GORDON, was born<sup>1</sup> in 1590 in Clunybeg, Scotland, and married **Beatrix GORDON**, daughter of Alexander GORDON, who was born<sup>1</sup> in 1608 in Cairnborrow, Scotland. Adam died about 1674 in Scotland.

Children:

- +        9            i    **Alexander DUFF OF KEITHMORE** (p. 210) was born in 1623.
- 16            ii   **Jean DUFF** married **John MUIR**.

(17) **Alexander GRANT** was born in Of Ballentomb and Allachie, Scotland, and married spouse unknown.

Children:

- +        18            i    **Helen GRANT** (p. 210) was born in 1635.

## FIFTH GENERATION

(19) **John DUFF** (p. 210), son of John DUFF and Elizabeth ABERCROMBIE, married **Margaret GORDON**, daughter of John GORDON, who was born<sup>1</sup> in Of Cairnborrow, Scotland. John died in 1593 in Scotland.

Children:

- +        15            i    **Adam DUFF** (p. 210) was born in 1590.

(20) **Alexander GORDON** was born in Of Bikenburn, Scotland, and married spouse unknown.

Children:

- +        21            i    **Beatrix GORDON** (p. 210) was born in 1608.

## SIXTH GENERATION

(22) **John DUFF** (p. 211), son of Andrew DUFF and Helen HAY, married **Elizabeth ABERCROMBIE**.

Children:

- +        19            i    **John DUFF** (p. 210)

(23) **John GORDON** (p. 211), son of Sir William GORDON OF GIGHT, married spouse unknown.

Children:

- + 24 i **Margaret GORDON** (p. 210)
- 25 ii **William GORDON** was born in Of Gight, Scotland.

#### SEVENTH GENERATION

(26) **Andrew DUFF** married **Helen HAY**. Andrew died<sup>1</sup> in 1515 in Scotland.

Children:

- + 22 i **John DUFF** (p. 210)

(27) **Sir William GORDON OF GIGHT** (p. 211), son of George GORDON OR 2ND EARL OF HUNTLY and Elizabeth HAY, married spouse unknown. Sir William died on 9 Sep 1513 in Flodden, Scotland.

Children:

- + 23 i **John GORDON** (p. 210)

#### EIGHTH GENERATION

(28) **George GORDON OR 2ND EARL OF HUNTLY** (p. 211), son of Alexander Seton or Lord of GORDON, married **Elizabeth HAY**. George died before 30 Jan 1502 in Scotland.

Children:

- + 27 i **Sir William GORDON OF GIGHT** (p. 211)
- 29 ii **Alexander GORDON OR 3ND EARL OF HUNTLY**
- 30 iii **Adam GORDON OR LORD OF ABOYNE**
- 31 iv **Sir James GORDON OF LETTERFOURIE**
- 32 v **Janet GORDON**
- 33 vi **Elizabeth GORDON**

#### NINTH GENERATION

(34) **Alexander Seton or Lord of GORDON** (p. 211), son of Sir Alexander SETON and Lady Elizabeth GORDON, married spouse unknown.

Children:

- + 28 i **George GORDON OR 2ND EARL OF HUNTLY** (p. 211)

#### TENTH GENERATION

(35) **Sir Alexander SETON** (p. 211), son of Sir Adam GORDON and Elizabeth Keith or Lady of ABOYNE, married **Lady Elizabeth GORDON**. Lady Elizabeth died 16 Mar 1438-9 in Scotland.

Children:

- + 34 i **Alexander Seton or Lord of GORDON** (p. 211)

#### ELEVENTH GENERATION

(36) **Sir Adam GORDON** (p. 211), son of John GORDON and Elizabeth, married **Elizabeth Keith or Lady of ABOYNE**, daughter of Sir William KEITH. Sir Adam died on 14 Sep 1402 in Homildon Hill, Scotland.

Children:

- + 35 i **Sir Alexander SETON** (p. 211)

#### TWELFTH GENERATION

(37) **John GORDON** (p. 212), son of Adam GORDON, was born in Of Strathbogie, Scotland, and married **Elizabeth**. John died in 1375 in Scotland.

Children:

- + 36 i **Sir Adam GORDON** (p. 211)

(38) **Sir William KEITH** was born in Of Marischal, Scotland, and married spouse unknown.

Children:

- + 39 i **Elizabeth Keith or Lady of ABOYNE** (p. 211)

### THIRTEENTH GENERATION

(40) **Adam GORDON** (p. 212), son of Adam GORDON and Annabella, married spouse unknown. Adam died in 1351 in Scotland.

Children:

+ 37 i **John GORDON** (p. 211)

### FOURTEENTH GENERATION

(41) **Adam GORDON** (p. 212), son of Adam GORDON and Marjory, married **Annabella**. Adam died in 1328 in Scotland.

Children:

+ 40 i **Adam GORDON** (p. 212)

### FIFTEENTH GENERATION

(42) **Adam GORDON**, son of Adam GORDON and Alicia GORDON, married **Marjory**. Adam died in 1296 in Scotland.

Children:

+ 41 i **Adam GORDON** (p. 212)

### Notes

1. Duff Genealogy
- 2 & 4. St. Andrews second book of registers found in the National Archives of Scotland.
3. St Andrew Parish Roman Catholic Aberdeenshire, Scotland 1703-1757 and 1781-1845, FHL#941.25/C1 K29c

### Farquharson Clan

We are closely related to the Farquharson clan, not only through the McIntosh clan relationship, but also because Finlay Farquharson's daughter Beatrix married Kenneth McKenzie and an Ogilvie married a Farquharson.

All of the land in Crathie and Braemar were at one time shared with the Farquharsons and the Gordons. The Farquharson were part of the McIntosh Clan and many of them adopted the name of Mackintosh. They are descended from Farquhar MacIntosh, the grandson of the Laird of McIntosh, who came to Scotland before 1382.

A grant of arms made by Lord Lyon in 1697 stated that John Farquharson of Invercauld was:

lawfully descended of Shaw son of MacDuff, [the McIntosh are descended from this Shaw]Thane of Fife whose successors had the name Shaw until Farquhar Shaw, son to Shaw of Rothiemerchus, Chief of the whole name came to be called Farquharson.

The Clan Farquharson were among the most loyal and faithful adherents to the House of Stuart and throughout all the struggles on its behalf, constantly acted in accordance with their motto, "Fide et Fortitudine."

Invercauld House received its name from a battle fought over the area and a stream there was known thereafter as Alt Challa (the burn of the loss or defeat) hence the name of Inverchalla, and in English Invercauld. This house or castle still exists and the estates consists of 200,000 acres in Braemar.

Crest: On a chapeau Gules furred Ermine, a demi-lion Gules holding in his dexter paw a sword.

Motto: Fide et fortitudine (By fidelity and fortitude)

Lands: Aberdeenshire, Invercauld

There is a Farquharson enclosed burial chamber located in the Crathie Cemetery. The picture was taken

over the wall as there was no access to the area. These stones have been transcribed but I can't seem to find a relationship as of now. There is an Ann Ogilvie buried there, married to a Farquharson. There is also a Farquharson burial Vault in the Braemar Cemetery.



Vault in Braemar Cemetery



Crathie Cemetery



Invercauld Castle

### Ancestors of Beatrix Farquharson

#### FIRST GENERATION

(1) **Beatrix FARQUHARSON** (p. 213), daughter of Finlay FARQUHARSON OR FIONNLADH MOR and Beatrix GARDEN OR GORDON, was born<sup>77</sup> about 1538 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and in Scotland, married **Kenneth MCKENZIE**, son of Thomas MACKENZIE, who was born<sup>78</sup> about 1530 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Beatrix died<sup>79</sup> after 1606 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland. Kenneth died before 1606 in Scotland.

Children:

- 2            i    **Donald MCKENZIE OR M'COINNICH MOR NO DALACH** was born about 1570 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and spouse unknown. Donald died<sup>80</sup> in 1662 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 3            ii **Donald MCKENZIE** was born<sup>81</sup> about 1575 in Braemar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and spouse unknown.

#### SECOND GENERATION

(4) **Finlay FARQUHARSON OR FIONNLADH MOR** (p. 214), son of Donald FARQUHARSON and Isobel STEWART, was born<sup>1</sup> about 1487 in Scotland, and married **Beatrix GARDEN OR GORDON**. Finlay died in 1547 in Battle of Pinkie, East Lothian, Scotland and was buried in Musselburg, East Lothian, Scotland.

Children:

- 5            i    **Donald FARQUHARSON** married **Jean OGILVIE**.
- 6            ii **Robert FARQUHARSON**
- 7            iii **Lauchlan FARQUHARSON** married **Brisel CAMPBELL**.
- 8            iv **George FARQUHARSON** married **FORBES**.
- 9            v    **Finlay FARQUHARSON** married **Isabella LYALL**.
- 10          vi **Elsbeth FARQUHARSON** married , **ROBERTSON** Of Killochivie, Scotland.
- 11          vii **Janet FARQUHARSON** married **Malcom STEWART** Of Boesbick, Scotland.
- 12          viii **Isobel FARQUHARSON** married **James FORBES** Of Ledmacoy, Scotland.
- +          1    ix **Beatrix FARQUHARSON** (p. 213) was born about 1538.

He also married , **STEWART**.

Children:

- 13          x    **William FARQUHARSON** married **Beatrix GORDON**.
- 14          xi **James FARQUHARSON**
- 15          xii **Alexander FARQUHARSON**

**THIRD GENERATION**

**(17) Donald FARQUHARSON** (p. 214), son of Farquhar SHAW, was born about 1460 in Scotland, and married **Isobel STEWART**.

Children:

+           4                i   **Finlay FARQUHARSON OR FIONNLADH MOR** (p. 213) was born about 1487.

**FOURTH GENERATION**

**(18) Farquhar SHAW** married spouse unknown.

Children:

+           17                i   **Donald FARQUHARSON** (p. 214) was born about 1460.

**Notes**

1. IGI Family History Center, SLC, Utah.
2. Alexander MacKenzie, Histories and Genealogies of the M'Kenzies, Inverness 1894.
- 3 & 4. Service of Heirs.
5. John Grant, Legends of The Braes O' Mar, 1861 and reprinted 2004.



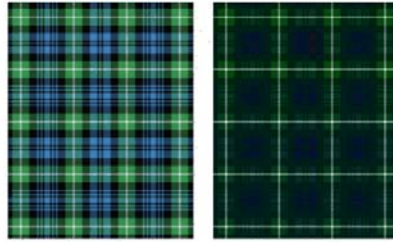
## Chapter 32

### Clan Tartans and Badges

#### Lamont

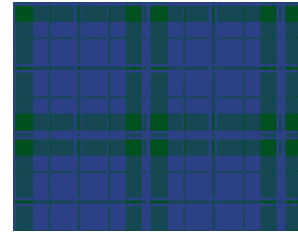


Lamont Badge



Ancient Colors  
Modern Colors  
Clan Lamont Tartans

#### McHardy



McHardy Tartan

#### Stewart



Stewart Badge



Stewart Royal Tartan

#### Grant

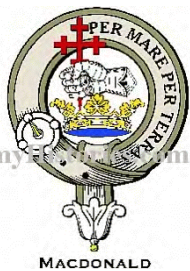


Grant Badge



Grant Coat of Arms

#### McDonald



MACDONALD



McDonald Tartan

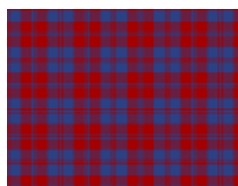


McDonald



Grant Tartan

#### McGregor



McGregor Tartan



McGregor Badge

## Gordon



Gordon Tartan



Gordon Badge

## Duff



Duff Tartan

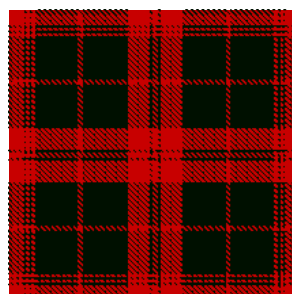


Duff Badge

## Farquharson

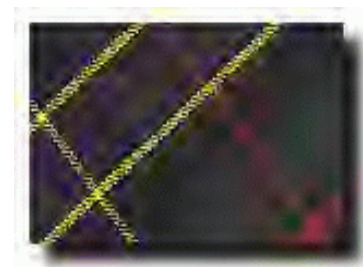


Farquharson Badge



Farquharson Tartan

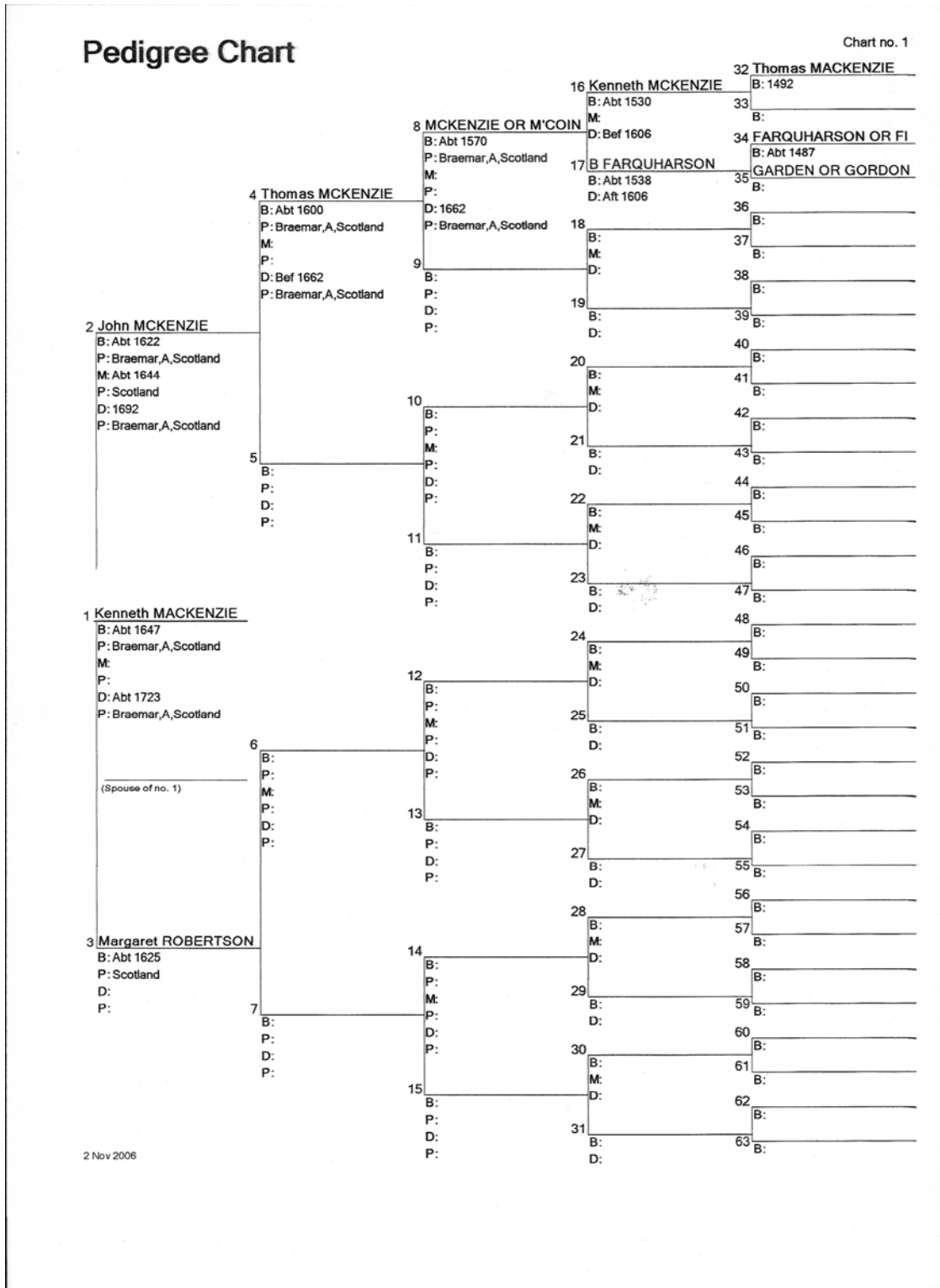
## Ogilvy



Ogilvy/Ogilvie Tartan

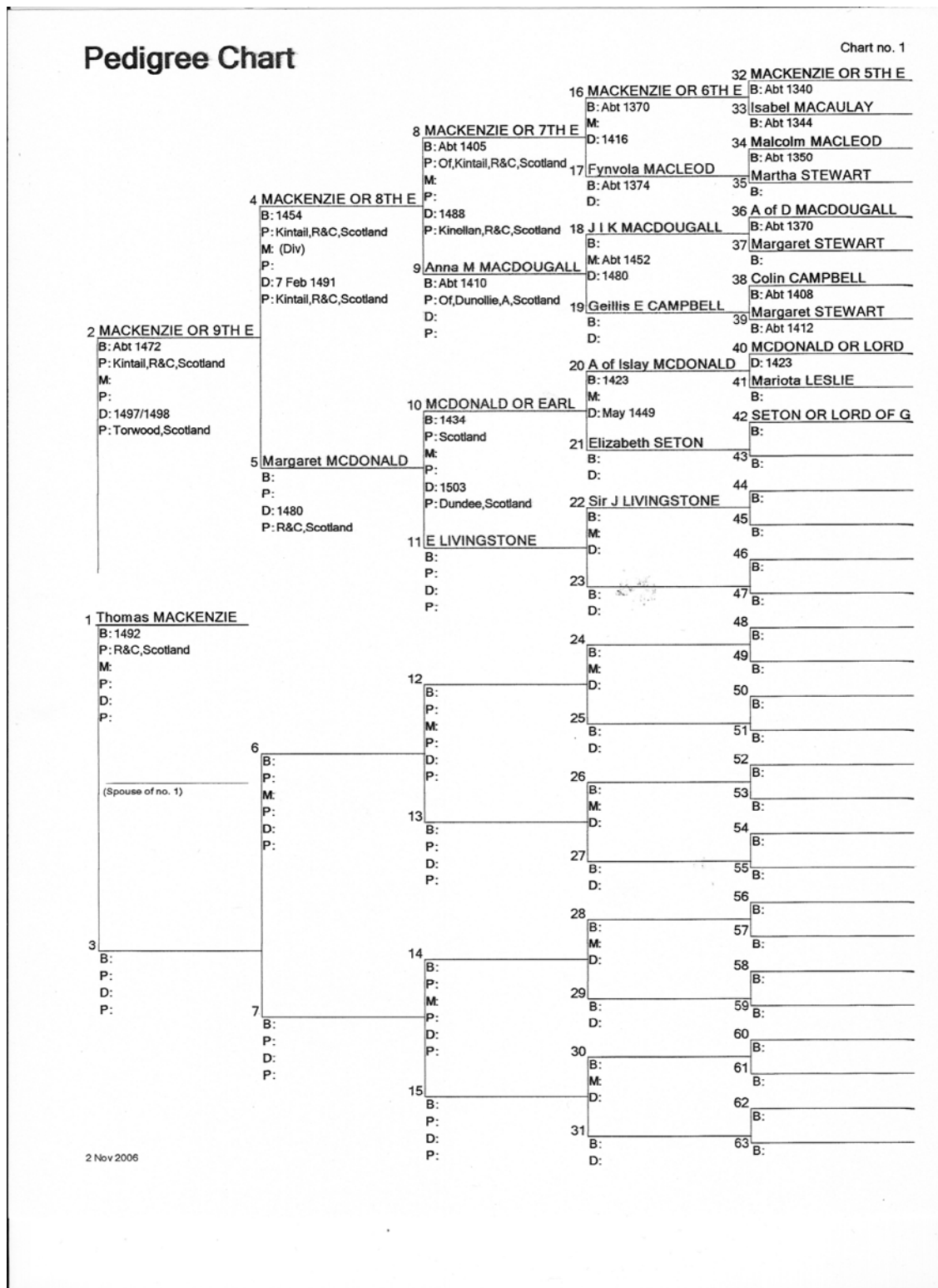
# McKenzie Pedigree Chart Extended

This chart starts with the father of the last person on Margaret's chart



2 Nov 2006

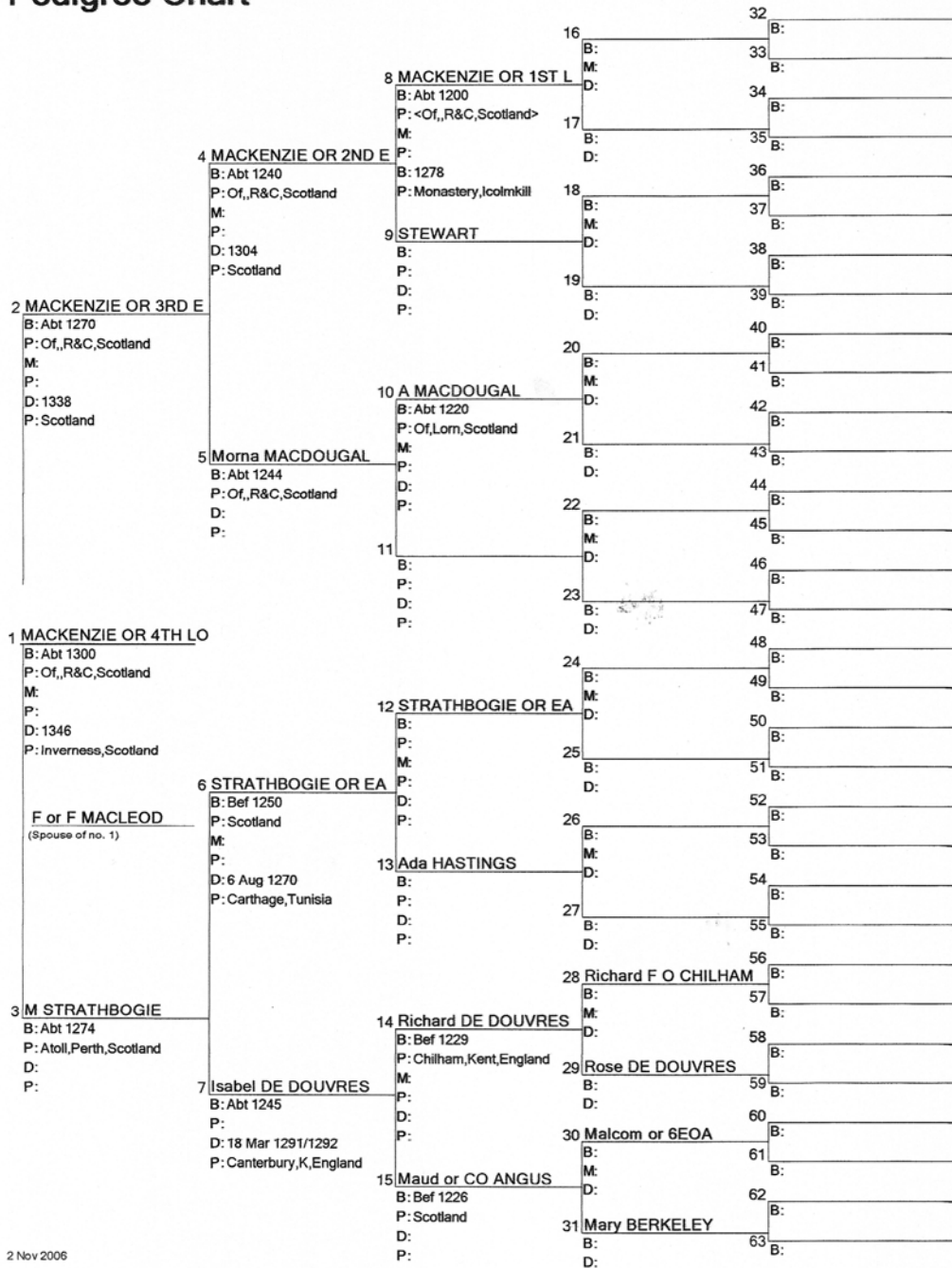
This chart starts with the father of the last person on the previous page.



This chart starts with the father of the last person on the previous chart

# Pedigree Chart

Chart no. 1





## Name Index

### (Surname unknown)

Annabella ..... 212  
 Caroline ..... 131  
 Catherine ..... 133  
 Churchill ..... 128  
 Dorothea O'Beolan or Earl of Ross ..... 180  
 Elizabeth ..... 127, 133, 211  
 Isabella ..... 121  
 Kate ..... 128  
 Louella ..... 131  
 Louise ..... 124  
 Marjory ..... 212  
 Mary ..... 127, 133  
 unknown ..... 196, 197, 209

### Abbott

Marcene Mae ..... 136

### Abercrombie

Elizabeth ..... 210

### Abercromby

John ..... 177

### Aboyne

Elizabeth Keith or Lady of ..... 211

### Aley

Abner Frank ..... 131, 132  
 Bonnie L. .... 131  
 Caroline R. .... 131, 132  
 George H. .... 131  
 Gordon T. .... 131  
 Jack ..... 132  
 Jean ..... 132  
 Louise Margaret ..... 131, 132  
 Marion G. .... 131, 132  
 William ..... 131

Anna McIntosh ..... 48

Anne: ..... 157

Annie ..... 89

### Aronsson-Road

Franz Johan "Frank" ..... 127

### Babenroth

Robert Ludolph ..... 135, 136

### Babenroth Stuart

Alan Douglas ..... 136  
 Anne Gertrude ..... 136  
 Bruce Philip ..... 136  
 Donald Wiliam ..... 135, 136  
 Eve Marguerite ..... 136  
 Jeanne Marie ..... 136  
 Malcolm Kenneth ..... 135, 136

Robert ..... 135

Robert Wallace ..... 136

### BALFOUR

Susanna ..... 175, 178

### Ball

Minnie ..... 135

### Ballard

Catharine J. .... 124

### Bamford

Frank ..... 134

### Barker

Kim ..... 128

Tim ..... 128

### Basquin

Olin H. .... 135

### Beattie

Mary Proudfoot ..... 127

### Bell

Robert Murray ..... 133

### Bennett

Minnie Alice ..... 125

### Benson

Margaret ..... 127

### Besch

Gertrude Anne ..... 135

### Bihari

Elizabeth ..... 129

### Blume

Albert Frederick ..... 127

Marietta Rosena ..... 127, 128

### Boland

John ..... 132

### Bonham

Ray Oliver ..... 124

### Bott

Elvin ..... 130

### Bottorff

Mamie Etta ..... 127

### Boulton

Misty ..... 130

### Bradford

Lorrie ..... 131

### Braun

Marie ..... 128

### Brophy

Mary Jane ..... 124

### Brown

Alice ..... 135

Ardeth ..... 128

Donald	135	Churchhill	
J. Ross	135	Bonnie	128
Judy	131	Clark	
Stuart	135	( )	176, 187
Brunington		Ann	176, 187
Ila	134	Robert Eugene	125
Ray	134	Clifford	
Caffrey		John Birchman	132
Blayne Lynnford	130	Coleman	
Bryan John	130	David Bruce, Jr.	130
Clinton James	130	Victoria Jane	130
Danette Lynn	130	Colin	159
James Lynnford	130	Conklin	
Jolene Rae	130	Nathan Stiles	124
Lynnford Clarence	130	Cooper	
Cameron		Edna Maxine	136
Christian	197, 201, 208	Coutts	
John	203	Ann	141
Campbell		Barbara	141
Brisel	213	Donald	141, 197
Geillis (Egidia)	179	Elizabeth	141
Homer	125	Janet	184
Jean	126	Marguerite	141
Juliana	125	Crooks	
Margaret	126	Brent C.	129
Roy	126	Carl Eugene	129
Roy A.	126	Gerry Dean	129
Verne	126	Kelli Sue	129
Card		Cullinan	
Lois	128	Edward Michael	128, 129
Cathey		Frank Whitman	128
Dale	128	Katherine Elmyra	129
Cattanach		Leona May	128, 129
Janet	145, 206	Mary Marlene	129
Chadd		Michael	128
Darlene Jean	129	Phillip Michael	128
Donald Dean	129	Phillip Michael, II	129
Douglas Lee	129	Cummings	
John Hobart	129	Clare Eusebia	124
Kris Elaine	129	James Joseph	124
Larry Elton	129	James Mark	124
Timothy Dean	129	Jean Ann	124
Charles	154	Mary	145, 206
Charles Edward McIntosh		Mary Louise	124
Charles Edward McIntosh	60	Davidson	
Charles Hermon	83	Jean	133
Chidister		Davie	
Agnes Faye	126	James	184
Church		Dayley	
Caroline	84	Larry A.	129
Caroline Alice	132	de Douvres	



Isabel .....	180	Alexander .....	210
Deboard		William .....	210
Jeff .....	129	Duncan	
Deline		Elizabeth .....	121, 145
Alta .....	127	Durgan	
Anna .....	126	Daniel .....	124
Charles .....	71, 125-127	Maria .....	124
Charles Edward .....	126, 127	Durward	
Ellen .....	71	Alexander .....	184
Ellen Louise Marie .....	126	Allan .....	176, 183, 184, 187
Laughlin .....	71	Beatrix .....	184
Laughlin L. ....	126	Callum .....	122
Leona H. ....	127	Elizabeth .....	184
Leslie E. ....	127	Janet .....	176, 183, 184, 187
Mabel Elizabeth .....	71, 126	John .....	122, 184
Margaret B. ....	126	Katherine .....	176, 183, 197, 202
Violet A. ....	127	Lauchlan .....	122
Dermody		Mary .....	122
Mary .....	124	Patrick .....	184
Dickson		Rebecca .....	184
Bradford Jason .....	130	William .....	184
Clayton Levan .....	130	E.	
Clayton O'Neal .....	130	Mary, CONKLIN .....	124, 125
Frank Neil .....	130	Ebert	
Marcene Dawn .....	130	Joseph W. ....	124
Dobbs		Edgar	
Dennis .....	129	Emma J. ....	127
Donahoe		Elizabeth .....	89, 155
Edward Anthony .....	124	Ellis	
Donald .....	160	Elsie R. ....	128
Elspet .....	122	Ewan	
Douglas		Elsbeth .....	142
Isobel .....	175, 178	Farquharson	
Robert .....	175, 178	Alexander .....	213
Downie		Ann .....	176-178
Mary .....	123	Beatrix .....	178, 213
Duff		Donald .....	213, 214
Adam .....	210	Elsbeth .....	213
Andrew .....	210, 211	Finlay .....	213
Elizabeth .....	210	George .....	213
Jean .....	210	Grigor .....	178
John .....	210, 211	Henry .....	121
Margaret .....	196, 209, 210	Isobel .....	213
Mary .....	210	James .....	202, 207, 213
Duff of Braco		Janet .....	144, 213
Alexander .....	196, 209, 210	John .....	144, 213
Ann .....	210	Lauchlan .....	213
Helen .....	210	Margret .....	202, 207
Mary .....	210	Mary .....	121, 122
William .....	210	Robert .....	213
Duff of Keithmore		William .....	213

Farquharson or Fionnladh Mor		Gibson	
Finlay	178, 213, 214	David	123
Feight		John	123
Agnes	126	Gillett	
Charles	126	Earle	130
Frank J.	126	Gordon	
Gene F.	126	Adam	211, 212
Joseph	126	Alexander	210
Judy	126	Alexander Seton or Lord of	211
Laughlin Lawrence	126	Alicia	212
Laughlin Lawrence	126	Beatrix	210, 213
Leo D.	126	Charles	196, 210
Marie I.	126	Elizabeth	211
Marlene	126	Janet	211
Mary Ann	126	John	210-212
Michael	126	Lady Elizabeth	211
Orise	126	Leland E.	125
Raughlin L.	126	Margaret	196, 209-211
Roy E.	126	Sir Adam	211
Steven	126	William	211
Valerie	126	Gordon of Gight	
Findley		Sir William	210, 211
Sherry	128	Gordon of Letterfourie	
Forbes		Sir James	211
James	213	Gordon or 2nd Earl of Huntly	
Thomas	175	George	211
Fowler		Gordon or 3rd Earl of Huntly	
Ellen	134	Alexander	211
FRASER		Gordon or Lord of Aboyne	
Agnes (Ann)	179	Adam	211
Andrew	210	Graham	
Frazer		John	129
Margerite	142	Grant	
Freeman		Alexander	184, 210
Carol N.	132	Ann	197
Charles E.	132	Elizabeth	179
Cynthia	132	Helen	210
Horace Cleveland	132	John	179
Mary Geneva	132	Lizzy	197, 202
Penelope L.	132	Margaret	145, 146, 177, 197, 201, 206, 207, 209
Thomas J.	132	Mary	202, 207
Fretz		Patrick	145, 206
Edwin H.	135	Patrick or Peter	206
Mary	135	Grant or Machk Koill Gairr	
Garden or Gordon		John	197, 209
Beatrix	178, 213	Gray	
Gatewood		Francis R.	132
Malcolm Eugene	125	James F.	132
Tela Alice	125	Green	
Thomas Elza	125	Grant Steven	131
Tommie Ann	125		

Lesli	129
Greuer	
Ann	177
Gruer	
Alexander Duff	133
Charles James Whittan	133
Donald	133
George Rettie	133
James	132, 133
John	132
Margaret	133
Mary	132, 133
William	132, 133
Gruwell	
Nora	129
Guis	
Girsel McDonald alias	184
Guthrie	
Andrew	135
Charles Stuart	135
Elizabeth B.	135
Jean	135
Jessie C	135
Lucy A.	135
Margaret Miller	135, 136
Robert	135
Ruth	135
Susie	135
Wallace A.	135
Haffner	
Walter	129
Hall	
Alfred	124
James	124
Joseph	124
William	124
Hambrick	
CLarence Calvin	132
Clarence Calvin, Jr.	132
Hankins	
Carmen Leslie	129
Michael Duane	129
Walter Dick	129
Harr	
Jenifer Leigh	129
Karen Lynn	129
Mathew Layne	129
Harris	
Avis	127
Thomas B.	127
Harrower	

James	141
Janet or Jean	122, 141
Jean	140
Hay	
Elizabeth	211
Helen	210, 211
Heath	
( )	129
Heina	
Stephanie	129
Henrietta Hermon Clifford,	vii
Hepp	
Robert H.	125
Hermon	
Alpha Mary	81, 131, 132
Charles	83
Charles David, Dr.	131, 132
Henrietta Helen	84, 132
Nell Louise	85, 131, 132
Walter Scott	131, 132
William	131
Hershberger	
Albert Levan	127, 128
Barbara Jean	130
Benjamin Frank	127, 128
Benjamin James	128
Carl Lyle	128
Charles Levan	127
Edyth Iola	127, 129
Elise Marie	128
Elmyra Blanche	127-129
Jacob Ryan	130
James Frank	128
John Clinton	130
John Samuel	127, 129, 130
John Shirk	127
Kate Levan	127
Kimberly Kay	128
Leona Grace	127
Lynda Dianne	130
Lynda Francis	127, 130, 131
Michelle Rae	128
Mina Gertrude	127
Nita Rae	130
Nola Colleen	128
Rodney LeVan	130
Samuel LeVan	127-130
Sarah Jane	130
Theresa Marie	128
Timothy Lee	128
Trina Clarise	128

Hoard		Alexander	141, 142
()	124	Donald	142
Helen	124	Laman or McGillivi Og Buy	
Hoshaw		Janet	141
Harold	129	Laman or McGillivi or Buy	
Hubbard		Alstair	141, 142
Alma Anona	125	Andrew	141, 142
Charles Lafayette	125	James	141
Isabel	89	Margaret	142
Jacobson		Laman or McGillivi or Fer Og Buy	
Kathryn Larae	131	John	141, 142
Kevin Deloss	131	Laman or McGillivi or Og Buy	
Klint Kerry	131	Charles	141, 142
Lane Brent	131	Donald	141, 142
Lathen	131	John	141, 142
Roger Deloss	131	Lewis	142
James	157	Patrick or Peter	141, 142
James McIntosh	87	Robert	141
John	154	Lambert	
Julia	46	John	135
Brophy	123	Lamond	
Kalk		Ann	176
Charles Newton	125	Donald	121
Mary D.	125	Isbelle	176, 187
Keith		James	176, 187
Sir William	211	Janet	122
Kenny		John	176
Genevieve	131	Marhory or Marjory	176
Kile		Mary	176
()	128	Lamond or Laman	
Clyde	128	Alexander	141
Janet	128	Ann	141
Sherie	128	Calam ot Malcom	122, 141
Kleber		Calim	141
Julia	125	Donald	176
Koger		Elizabeth	145, 176, 177, 206
Christopher James	132	Elspit ot Elizabeth	122, 141, 145
Robert King	132	Marjory	141
Robert Ronald Boland	132	Lamont	
Laman		Catherine	122
Catherine	196, 209	Charles	122
Laman or McGilliv		Constance R.	123
Peter	142	Donald	122
Laman or McGillivi		James	122
()	142	Jessie	122
Alexander	142	Mary	122
Catherine	142	William	122
Donald	142	Lamont or Lamond	
James	142	Margaret	122
John	142, 196, 209	William	122
Laman or McGillivi Buy		Lesmoir	

Sir William Gordon or 4th Bart of	210	Ian or John	180
Levan		MACKENZIE or 4th Lord of Kintail	
Emma	127	Kenneth	179, 180
Lightfoot		MACKENZIE or 5th Earl of Kintail	
Colleen Nadean	130, 131	Murdoch	179, 180
Elmer Earl	130, 131	MACKENZIE or 6th Earl of Kintail	
Sharon LaRae	130, 131	Murdoch	179, 180
Limbach		MACKENZIE or 7th Earl of Kintail	
Mary	126	Alexander	179
Lindsay		MACKENZIE or 8th Earl of Kintail	
James	197	Kenneth	179
Margaret	197	MACKENZIE or 9th Earl of Kintail	
Livingstone		Kenneth	178, 179
Elizabeth	179	MacLeod	
LOVAT		Allan	179
Hugh, Lord	179	Fynvola	179
Lyall		Fynvola or Florence	179, 180
Isabella	213	Malcolm	179
MACAULAY		Torquil	180
Duncan	179	Mallory	
Isabel	179	Elmer Clinton	129
Macdonald		Genevieve Dorcas	129, 130
Margaret	179	Mangan	
MACDOUGAL		Beatrice	123, 124
Alexander	180	Clarence J.	124
Morna	180	Eunice	124
MACDOUGALL		Eusebia	124
Anna (Margaret)	179	Inez Louise	123
John (Iain) "Keir"	179	Leo Donald	123
MacHardy		Margaret	123
Elsplit	141, 142	Mary Josephine	123
James	146	Mercedes, single	123
MacKenzie		William J.	123, 124
( )	175, 179	Margaret	154
Agnes	175, 179	Maughan	
Alexander	179	Vickie Jo	128
Catherine	179	Maxwell	
Dugal	179	Brenda Sue	128
Duncan	179	McCrea	
George	175, 178	Kate	127
Hector Roy	179	Peter	127
James	175, 178	McCrusty	
John	179	Catherine	133
Kenneth	175-179	Charles	133
Roderick	179	Isebella	133
Thomas	175, 178, 179, 213	John	133
MacKenzie or 1st Lord of Kintail		Margaret	133
Colin	180	William	133
MacKenzie or 2nd Earl of Kintail		McDonald	
Kenneth or Coinneach	180	Ann	202, 207
MACKENZIE or 3rd Earl of Kintail		Christian	202, 207

Christin	141	Ann	145
David	202	Anne	146
Donald	202, 207	Charles	146
Elspit or Elizabeth	202, 207	Donald	197
Hely or Helen	202, 208	George	121
Isabell	202	Jean	145
James	202	Lachlan	121
John	197, 201, 202, 207	Margaret	146
Margaret	176, 179, 197, 201, 202, 207	May	146
William	197	Robert	121, 144, 146
McDonald or Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles		William	145
John of Islay	179	McHardie or Mcleod	
McDonald or Guiss		Alexander	145, 146, 206
Alexander	203	McHardy	
David	202	Alexander	146
John or Ian	202, 207	Alister or Alexander	145
Margaret	203	Ann	145
William	203	Charles	145
McDonnell		David	144
Eric Donavan	130	Donald	145
John Samuel	130	Edward	144
Karina	130	Elisabeth	146
Travis Vincent	130	Elizabeth	121, 144-146, 177, 206
McGrath		James	141, 142, 145, 146, 206
Daniel	136	Jane or Jean	145
Susan	136	Janet	144, 146
McGregor		Jean	145
Ann	145	John	121, 144-146, 206
Anne	187	Margaret	122, 141, 145, 177, 206
Anne	175, 176, 183, 187, 188	Mary	146
Elizabeth	202, 203, 208	Michael	121
Jean	146, 206	William	146
Jean or Janet	145	McHardy or Ballochbuie	
McGregor or McGriger		Alexander or Alister	144, 145
Alexander	188	Donald	145
Alpin	188	John	145
Calam or Malcolm	175, 187, 188	McHardy or McLeod	
Duncan	188	James	144-146, 177, 206
John	188	McIntosh	
Malcolm	188	Alexander	133
Margaret	188	Alma Alice	125
Thomas	188	Anna	123
McGrigor		Anna, Mother Eusebia	50
Alexander	122	Anne	145
Donald	122, 177	Annie	122, 123, 133
George	184	Charles Edward	123-125, 127
Janet	184	Charlotte B.	124, 125
Malcom	145	Clara Juliana	125
Margaret	177	Donald	43, 121, 123-125
McHardie		Douglas	125
()	145	Duncan	121

Edward	123
Elisabeth	122
Elizabeth	73
Elizabeth Anne	123, 127
Ellen Douglas	123
Fannie Francis	21
Fannie Francis	127-130
Hugh	133
Isabel	122
Isabell	122
Isabella	69, 123, 125-127, 133
James	27, 87, 122, 123, 127, 132, 133, 145
James William	124
Jane-Jean	123, 133-135
Janet	122, 125
Jean	94
John	93
John	122, 123, 133
Julia Ann	123, 124
Kenneth Earle	124
Lachlan	103
Lachlan L. or Locklin	123, 124
Lachlan or Laughlin	31, 122-125, 127, 131
Lauchlan	122
Laughlan	121
Laughlin Andrea	124
Locklin/Laughlin	55
Louise	75
Louise M.	123, 131, 132
Malcolm Charles	125
Malcom E.	124
Margaret	92
Margaret	121-123, 132, 133
Margrette Virginia	124
Marjory	145
Mary	94
Mary	59, 122-124
Mary I.	125
Mary Jane	124
Montgomery E.	124
Nathan Stiles	124, 125
Robert	91
Robert	122, 125
William	93
William	121, 122, 133
McIntosh o Doun	
Ann	121
McIntosh or Doun	
Jean or Janet	121, 146
John	121
Robert	121, 122, 141, 145
McIntosh or Down	
Ann	121
Catharin	136
Donald	121, 136
Duncan	121, 137
John	121, 122, 137
Margaret	121
Marjery	121
Patrick	136
William	121, 136
McIntosh or Downn	
Jean or Janet	121
John	121
Margaret	121
Mr	121, 136, 137
McIntosh or Ian Doun	
John	121, 122, 141, 146
McKay	
()	124
Eva	131
McKenzie	
()	178
Alexander	145, 176
Ann	176
Anne	176
Coll	175, 176
Donald	151
Donald	122, 123, 145, 176-178, 197, 202, 206, 213
Duncan	197
Elizabeth	176, 197
Girsel	177
Isabel	122, 123, 132, 133, 145
Jane-Jean	145
Janet	177
John	145, 175-178
Kenneth	178, 179, 213
L.S.	177
Lewis	197
Margaret	149
Margaret	121-125, 127, 131, 141, 145, 146, 176
Margerit	176
May	197
Susanna	175, 176, 187
Thomas	178
Willaim	176
McKenzie or Bain	
Alexander	175-177, 183

Alexander or Alastar	175, 176, 178, 187	Margaret	136
Coll	176	Nagle	
Donald	145, 175-177, 183, 187, 206	Mary A.	128
Donald or Doill	175-178	Nauman	
Isabel	176, 177	Andrew	129
James	145, 176, 177, 206	Newman	
John	176, 183	Thomas, Jr.	131
John or Ian	175, 177, 178	Nicol	
Lewis	176, 183, 197, 202	Isabel	123
Ludowick	175, 187	Nobert	
Malcolm	175, 176, 187	Teresa	126
Marjorie	175	Nunnelly	
Mary	176, 183	Joe	129
McKenzie or Ian Ichk Alastar Bain		Ochterlonie	
John	175, 176, 183, 187	Margaret	144
McKenzie or M'Coinnich Mor no Dalach		Odetta	
Donald	178, 213	Eda	126
McManigal		Ogilvie	
Connie Jo	131	Alexander	197
James Curtis	131	Andrew	197
Jeffery Howard	131	Ann	196, 209
Michael Scott	131	Anne	123, 176, 197, 202
Robin Lynn	131	Charles	198
Tracy Kay	131	David	196, 197, 201, 207, 209
McPhail		Donald	196-198
Alexander McPherson or	141	Elisabeth	197
Mellen		Elizabeth	196, 197
Jan	136	Euphemia	197
Michie		Isobel	197
( )	122	James	196-198, 202, 209
Millar		Janet	197
Margaret	121	Jean	197, 213
Mitchell		John	197
Elizabeth	145	Margaret	197
Moeller		Peter or Patrick	176, 197, 201, 207
Corrine	131	Olson	
Justin Lee	131	Elsa C.	127
Moir		Osborn	
Margaret	133	Mabel	125
Monet		Ozuna	
Isabella	133	David	128
Morgan		Palmer	
Ann	123	Dewitt George	127
Jane	123	Dorothy	127
John	123	George	74
Moye		George Lorenzo	127
Earl	127	James Dewitt	74, 127
Muir		Lorenzo	127
John	210	William Arthur	127
Murphy		Parker	
Clyde	129	John	124



Stephen T. ....	124	Marth .....	134
Patterson		Maryon .....	134
Larry .....	125	Peter .....	133
Paul		Schnell	
Sheryl .....	129	Opollonia, Opal .....	128
Ted .....	128	Schuler	
Paxton		Daphne I. ....	128
Pete .....	128	Seton	
Pflaum		Sir Alexander .....	211
Daniel J. ....	124	Shannon	
Poe		Mary Louise .....	135
Janice Louise .....	125	Shaw	
Pratt		Barbara .....	206
Diana Caroline .....	132	Espeth .....	145, 177, 206
James Madison .....	132	Farquhar .....	214
Radcliff		Jean .....	141
Elizabeth .....	134	Sheridan	
Richards		Barbara Jeane .....	128
Belle .....	125	Sherriffs	
Robertson		Alexander .....	197
Helen .....	131	May or Mey .....	197
Jamie .....	128	Stephens	
Margaret .....	175, 178	Sara, .....	128
Margareth .....	132	Stewart	
William .....	202, 208	() .....	180
Robison		Charles .....	134
Mary .....	130	Donald .....	202, 208
Roblin		Elspit or Elizabeth .....	121
Sarah .....	131	Isabelle .....	145
Rochalzie		Isobel .....	213, 214
Peter of .....	176, 178	Jean .....	202, 208
Rogers		Jean or Janet .....	202, 208
Evelyn M. ....	125	Joseph .....	134
William H. ....	125	Malcom .....	213
Roitsch		Margaret or Margery .....	197, 201, 202, 207, 208
Conrad .....	132	Margt .....	145
Karmen Mary .....	132	Martha .....	179
Ross		Mary .....	145
Mary Ann .....	124	Patrick .....	202, 208
Russell		Stewart or Allenach or Drimma Craggan	
Allen Leon .....	128	John .....	121
David .....	128	Stewart or Doill Tiarne	
James Robert .....	128	Donald .....	202, 203, 208
Rutherford		Stewart or Ian Dow Tiarne	
Ada .....	134	John .....	202, 203, 207, 208
Ann .....	133	STRATHBOGIE	
Christene .....	133	Margaret .....	180
Elizabeth .....	134	STRATHBOGIE or Earl of Atholl	
Jesse .....	134	David .....	180
John .....	133	Stringham	
Margret .....	133		

Mary Elizabeth	125	Terrese Lee or Tracy	136
Stuart		William	133, 134
( )	134	William J.	134
Alex	135	Stuart or Stewart	
Alexander	99	Euphemia or Eupham	145, 177, 206
Alexander	133, 134	Stuart	
Anna	135	Anna	134
Charles	134, 135, 145	Stuart-Stewart	
Charles Edward	136	Charles	133-135
Charles Gregor	98	Stuart	
Charles Gregor	133, 134	Gregor	134
Donald Guthrie	136	Sweet	
Dora	134	Hiram Capron	124
Edward	134	Tailor	
Elisabeth	134	Elspet	198
Ellen	134	Tate	
Farquhar Mcrae	133, 135	Johita A.	126
Francis	136	Tawlington	
Gene Martin Stuart	136	Nancy Veronica	126
George	134	Teichman	
George Bree	135, 136	Betty Jane	130
George MacIntosh	134	Terpo	
George McIntosh	101	George	129
George McIntosh	133-136	John	129
George Robert	136	Judy	129
Greagor	134	Thieme	
Gregor	133	Agnes	130
Isabell	136	Thompson	
Isabella	101	Susanannah	135
Isabella	123, 133, 135	Tiff	
James	145	Bessie	126
James Douglas	136	Tompkins	
Janet Anne	136	Grace Monroe	125
Jean	97	Robert Monroe	125
Jean	134, 135	Tower	
Jean or Jane	133	James Michael	136
Jennifer Lynn	136	Vallette	
Jessie Margaret	135, 136	Margaret Florence	136
John	97	van Zante	
John	133, 134, 145	John	129
Kenneth Vallette	136	Vroman	
Kent Allan	136	Janet Lee	136
Lynne Ellen	136	Walker	
Malcolm Clair	136	Donald B.	134
Margaret	97	Jane	125, 134
Margret	134	Stuart	134
Mary Beth	136	Wayne W.	125
Mary E.	135	Warren	
Mary Margaret	133	James Guffrey	130
Ryan Scott	136	John Lee	130
Suzanne Margaret	136		

Robert Lee	130, 131
Roberta Kay	130, 131
Watson	
Jane Lovina	134
White	
Amelia Susan	130
Yates	
Chester	128
Tiny B.	128
Young	
John	141
Yountz	
Carter	132
Donnie	132
Zielke	
Jakob	125
Mathilda E.	125