

# The Scottish Genealogist

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY .

## CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Editorial	2
Old Ross-shire Families (I) The Baynes of Tulloch. Rev. Donald MacKinnon.	3
The MS Records of Kirkliston Parish Donald Whyte.	8
The Chiefs of Clan MacNachtan Angus MacNaghton.	10
The effect of Industry on Genealogical Research. Hilda M. Woodford.	16
Clan Societies and Genealogical Queries. R. W. Munro.	19
Notes and Queries	21
The Scottish Genealogical Society	23
Notices.	24

EDITORIAL

This number of The Scottish Genealogist is called Vol. II No. I but, in fact, there has been only one previous issue. The Council wish to assure their members and friends that the three numbers which were due in 1954 will be brought out as soon as possible. The Council realise that the long interval which has elapsed since the first number was issued, must have caused disappointment to many of their members and well wishers all over the world, as it has to the Council themselves. Particularly they wish to apologise to the many Libraries which, from the start, have taken an interest in this new venture.

The welcome given to the first number of The Scottish Genealogist encouraged us to go ahead with preparing its successor, but, for reasons over which the Council had no control, publication has had to be delayed for many months. Every effort will be made to resume regular quarterly issues in addition to bringing out the intermediate numbers. We have some interesting material in hand, including selections made from papers read at the Society's meetings, but contributions to the magazine, especially short genealogical queries and notes on those published in earlier numbers, will be very welcome.

Performance is better than promises and it is thus that the Council hope to secure the good wishes of those who share the conviction that The Scottish Genealogist can fill a gap in contemporary publications.

## OLD ROSS-SHIRE FAMILIES

### (I) THE BAYNES OF TULLOCH

One of the old "gentle" families of the North was that of Bayne of Tulloch in the vicinity of Dingwall, the county town of Ross. For several centuries the Baynes played a leading part in the public and social life of the Highlands, and a brief account of the family may be of some interest. Various conjectural theories regarding its origin have been offered from time to time by writers, some deriving it from Donald Bane, for a time King of Scotland, others from James Bayne, Bishop of St. Andrews, and still others from the MacKays of Strathnaver. The Baynes of the Lowlands may have had a royal or an ecclesiastical progenitor, but the Baynes of the Highlands, there is reason to believe, were descended from a prominent fair-haired MacKay (Bayne is the Gaelic "bàn" meaning "fair-haired"). Whatever the origin of the family, the first of the name to settle in Dingwall was Alexander Bayne, who was a burgess there about 1500, and died before 1513. His son, Duncan, became 1st Laird of Tulloch.

I. DUNCAN, 1st Laird of Tulloch. He had a charter of the lands of Tulch (Tulloch), in the Earldom of Ross, on 16th July 1541, from King James V., for the yearly payment of £10.4.4, and he acquired from George Munro, in 1553, the lands of Davochcarty. In the same year Queen Mary gave Duncan a Crown Charter of these lands. Duncan married a daughter of Hector Roy MacKenzie, I. of Gairloch, with issue:

1. Alexander, of whom afterwards. 2. John. 3. Lauchlan. 4. Christian. 5. Agnes. Duncan was living in 1558, but was dead before April 1559. He was succeeded by his eldest son.

II. ALEXANDER, 2nd Laird of Tulloch. He was served heir to his father on 4th April 1559. On 10th July 1572, he had a charter of the lands of Rhindoun from Hugh, 3rd Lord Lovat. Alexander married (I) Janet Dingwall of Kildun. This marriage is proved by a renunciation, dated 6th Sept. 1630, by John Bayne of Tulloch, eldest lawful son to the deceased Duncan, who was eldest son to Alexander, his grandfather, by Janet Dingwall, his first spouse, to Duncan Bayne of Logie Wester of all right in his lands (Gairloch Papers). By Janet, Alexander had:

1. Duncan, of whom afterwards. Alexander married (2) Agnes, dau. of Hugh, 3rd Lord Lovat, and widow of William MacLeod of Dunvegar.

(Warrant: Some Fraser Pedigrees, p.7). Mar. cont. is dated 2nd May 1562. By this lady, Alexander had issue: 2. Alexander, progenitor of the BAYNES OF WESTER LOGIE. 3. Ronald, who was living on 5th Feb. 1596 (Munro Writs, 127). 4. John of Fearlin, burgess of Dingwall, who is mentioned in a charter under the Great Seal in 1600. 5. Janet, who married John Chisholm of Comar, with issue. 6. Marjory, who died unmarried. 7. Giles, who married, as his second wife, Thomas Fraser of Reelig, with issue (Some Fraser Pedigrees, p. 60). 8. Hugh, who is mentioned in Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae (vol. vii., p. 49). 9. Katherine. Alexander, 2nd Laird of Tulloch, seems to have died before 1600, as in that year there is a charter to Duncan Bayne of Tulloch, the son and heir of the deceased Alexander Bayne of Tulloch of the lands of Easter Drynie (Great Seal Reg., Index 42. 180). He was succeeded by his son,

III. DUNCAN, 3rd Laird of Tulloch. He was served heir to his father on 31st July 1600, and was retoured heir of his father and his grandfather on 30th July 1611. He married (1) Elspet, eldest dau. and co-heir of Torquil Conanach MacLeod of Lewis, with issue: 1. John, of whom afterwards. 2. Ronald, progenitor of the BAYNES OF KNOCKBAIN. 3. Kenneth, whose name appears in a contract regarding the preservation of Game in 1628. 4. Lauchlan, who was married with issue. 5. Duncan. 6. Roderick, who married Agnes, dau. of Hector MacKenzie, IV. of Fairburn, and died before 1669. 7. David. 8. Donald, chamberlain of Lewis, who married Agnes, natural dau. of John MacKenzie, IV. of Gairloch, with issue, and was killed at the battle of Aldearn in 1645. 9. Anna. 10. Janet. 11. Elizbeth. 12. Agnes, who married Roderick MacKenzie of Knockbaxter, with issue. Duncan Bayne married (2) Elizabeth, dau. of James Stewart, Earl of Arran, with issue: 13. Jean. He married (3) Isobel, dau. Alexander MacKenzie, II. of Fairburn (sasine to her as wife of Duncan for the life-rent of the lands of Docartie, 26th Jan. 1606). They had a son; 14. Alexander, progenitor of the BAYNES OF TERRADALE. Duncan Bayne, 3rd Laird of Tulloch, died before 31st July 1620, and was succeeded by his son,

IV. JOHN, 4th Laird of Tulloch. On 21st July 1620, there was a sasine to John Bayne of the lands of Tulloch. In the Valuation Roll of Inverness for 1644, he appears as a proprietor in the parish of Dingwall, where his valued rental is £909.6.8. He was three times Provost of Dingwall. He married Elizabeth, dau. of Roderick MacKenzie, I. of Redcastle, with issue: I. Duncan, Younger of Tulloch, who died before 15th April 1650, for on that date, his brother,

Roderick "depones before the Presbytery (of Dingwall) that his brother, Duncan, is with God" (Dingwall Presbytery Records). He married Catherine or Beatrice, dau. of Alexander MacKenzie of Kilcoy, with issue: (a). Sir Donald, of whom afterwards. (b). John, who married Elizabeth MacKenzie, with issue. (c). Henry, baillic of Dingwall in 1674, married Margaret Murray, with issue. 2. Roderick, who was "Tutor" during his nephew's minority, was living in 1684. He married (1) before 1643 Helen MacKenzie, with issue: (a). John, who succeeded to Tulloch as 7th Laird in 1719. (b). Duncan. (c). Donald. (d). Margaret. (e). Christian. Roderick married (2) Catherine Ross, with issue: (f). Henry. (g). Ronald. (h). Kenneth, styled "of Drynie", afterwards became 8th Laird of Tulloch. (i). Hugh. (j). Hugh. 3. Ronald, who is mentioned in Dingwall Presbytery Records on 19th Feb. 1650. 4. John, who married Jean, dau. of the Rev. William Lauder, minister of Avoch, with issue. 5. Elizabeth, who was married four times, (1) to ..... MacQueen of Corryburgh, (2) to Alexander Corbet of Arboll, (3) to Hector, brother of John MacKenzie, II. of Davochkairn, and (4) to Roderick, second son of Colin MacKenzie, I. of Kincaig. 6. Margaret, who married John MacKenzie, II. of Davochkairn (sasine to her in 1651). John Bayne, 4th Laird of Tulloch, died in May 1657, and was succeeded by his grandson,

V. SIR DONALD, 5th Laird of Tulloch. On 8th February 1669, there is a sasine to him on a clare constat as heir of John Bayne of Tulloch, his grandfather. On 15th Nov. 1670, there is a retour to Donald Bayne of Tulloch as heir of John Bayne of Tulloch. He was knighted between April 1680 and 14th December 1681. There is some uncertainty about his marriages. It would appear that he married (1) Margaret Tulloch, with issue: Ronald, who was baptised at Dingwall on 31st October 1664. This son does not again appear in records, and may have died young. Sir Donald married (2) Annabella, dau. of John MacKenzie, II. of Applecross, with issue: 2. John, baptised at Dingwall on 29th April 1675, and married (mar. cont. 8th Aug. 1706) Margaret, dau. of Sir Roderick MacKenzie of Findon, with issue, an only dau., Margaret. 3. Duncan, baptised at Dingwall on 29th April 1675. 4. Alexander, baptised at Dingwall on 3rd Feb. 1676. 5. Kenneth, of whom afterwards. 6. Ronald, baptised at Dingwall on 29th April 1680. 7. James, baptised at Dingwall on 8th May 1685. 8. Alexander, baptised at Dingwall on 14th Dec. 1686. 9. William, baptised at Dingwall on 14th October 1688. 10. Annabella, who married Roderick MacKenzie of Kilcoy (mar. cont. 7th June

1689), with issue (see Burke: Landed Gentry, 1938, p. 1473). 11. Catherine, baptised at Dingwall on 14th Dec. 1681, and married, in 1700, Roderick Dingwall of Cambuscarry. 12. Elizabeth, baptised at Dingwall on 27th Jan. 1683. 13. Janet, baptised at Dingwall on 4th July 1692. Sir Donald Bayne married (3) Marie Dingwall, who is mentioned as his wife in a sasine of 7th May 1712, with issue. 14. Annabella, who married Alexander MacKenzie of Tollie, Provost of Dingwall, with issue: (a). Alexander, who became progenitor of the MacKenzies of Portmore. (b). Catherine, who married John MacKenzie of Letterewe. (c). Charlotte, who married the Rev. John Downie of Gairloch and afterwards of Urray, with issue (see Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanac, vol. vii., p.50). (d). Mary Anne. Sir Donald Bayne died before 1716, and was succeeded by his son,

VI. KENNETH, 6th Laird of Tulloch. He had sasine, 22nd April 1716, as brother to the deceased John, "apparent of Tulloch", and son of Sir Donald Bayne. He married Isobel, dau. of Sir Kenneth MacKenzie of Scatwell (marr. cont., 22nd April 1718), without issue. According to the Dingwall Kirk-Session Records, he had two illegitimate children by Annie Bayne in 1717 and 1718 respectively. He died on 6th May 1719, and was succeeded by his cousin, John, son of Roderick Bayne, "Tutor of Tulloch".

VII. JOHN, 7th Laird of Tulloch, was retoured heir to his cousin, Kenneth Bayne of Tulloch, on 31st July 1719. He sold his reversion of the Tulloch Estate to his half-brother, Kenneth Bayne of Drynie, son of the "Tutor of Tulloch" by his second wife, Catherine Ross. John Bayne died between 11th June 1727 and 6th October 1731, and his half-brother, Kenneth, had a retour on 6th October 1731, as "nearest lawful heir in general". It is not known whether he was married or not, but the Rev. John Bayne of Dingwall (1716 - 1737) is said to have been a son. He is described in Fasti (vol. vii., p. 34) as "Son of John Bayne, Dingwall, descended from the Tulloch family", but, according to his descendants, the "John Bayne, Dingwall" was John, 7th Laird of Tulloch. The Rev. John Bayne married Ann, dau. of Peter Bethune of Culnaskiach, Kiltarn, and his wife, Jean, eldest dau. of Sir John Munro of Fowlis, with issue: 1. Lieut. Duncan Bayne in Colonel Montgomery's Highlanders. 2. John, who was baptised at Dingwall on 2nd March 1720. 3. Aeneas, of whom nothing is known. 4. Ann, who married Capt. Forbes with issue. 5. Christian, who married the Rev. Gilbert Robertson, minister of Kincardine, with issue, among others, Ann, who married the Rev.

George Rainy, minister of Creich, Sutherland, and their grandson was the famous churchman, Principal Robert Rainy of New College, Edinburgh (see Aird: The Douglas and Robertson Genealogies, 1894, pp. 21 - 43).. 6. Jane, who married Capt. William Douglas of Fyrish, with issue, one child, Robert, who died, about 1840, in West Indies, (ibid., p. 11). The Rev. John Bayne died on 3rd Feb. 1737.

VIII. KENNETH, 8th Laird of Tulloch. As noted above he was half-brother of John Bayne, 7th Laird, He married Anna Bayne, who is said to have been his cousin, but it is not known who her parents were. She died on 17th April 1733, leaving a son, Kenneth, who succeeded his father as

IX. KENNETH, 9th Laird of Tulloch. Of this Bayne of Tulloch there is nothing known. He was married, but his wife's name has not come down to us. He had issue: 1. Roderick, mentioned in the Minutes of the Town Council of Dingwall, on 2nd Oct. 1753, as "eldest son of Kenneth Bayne of Tulloch". Nothing further is known of him. 2. Mary, who married Forrester Rose, once of Cyderhall, near Dornoch. Kenneth Bayne sold Tulloch to Henry Davidson, son of William Davidson, Cromarty, and his wife, Jean Bayne, said to have been a relative, through the Baynes of Knockbayne, of the Tulloch family. Being anxious to keep the estate from passing to strangers, Henry Davidson paid a large price (£10,200) for it, and behaved most generously to the old family, as is proved by the provision he made in his will to various members. From 1762 (the year in which Davidson bought Tulloch) until 1917, when the last Davidson in the direct line died, the family was prominent in the social life of the North. It has been impossible to trace anything about the last Bayne of Tulloch - the year of his death is not known. Even such an indefatigable searcher of records as the late Mr. Raymond Tinne Berthon, Chichester, England, who was a descendent of the family, was unable to throw any light on this last Laird of Tulloch or on any of his descendants. Mr. Berthon was most kind in supplying the writer with much of the genealogical information in this article.

Donald MacKinnon.

### THE MS. RECORDS OF KIRKLISTON PARISH

Kirkliston parish lies partly in the county of West Lothian, and partly in that of Mid-Lothian. The River Almond forms the boundary between the two counties, and flows North-eastwards through the whole extent of the parish. The total area contains  $7,716\frac{3}{4}$  acres, of which 67 are water, and 5,397 belong to West Lothian.

The ancient name of the village and parish was Liston. This was thought by George Chalmers author of Caledonia (1807), to be a compound of the British llys, signifying a court, a hall, or a manor place, and the Saxon tun, denoting a dwelling-place. A similar view is taken by Dr. Angus McDonald, in his Place Names of West Lothian, printed in 1941.

Records of the parish fall chiefly into three classes: The Heritors' Records; The Church Records; and The Registers of Births, Marriages and Deaths.

The Heritors' Records are deposited in the Historical Department of H.M. Register House, in Edinburgh. These records are extremely well preserved, and the collection is esteemed one of the finest in the building. The handwriting throughout the records is excellent.

In these records one can obtain information relating to assessments for the relief of the poor, seat-letting in the parish church, land-valuation, statute-labour, repairs and alterations to ecclesiastical buildings, and (what is more important to the genealogist) the names of local land-owners, tenants, parish ministers, and others, from the commencement of the records in 1696 until 1928 when they terminate.

Properly speaking, the old Registers of Births, Marriages and Deaths, are church records. Until registration became compulsory a century ago, these were kept (often imperfect) by the parish ministers, or by the Kirk-session-clerks of the various parishes. The Kirkliston records from 1675, when they begin, to 1854, are bound up so as to form three volumes. These, with the records of the past century, are in the custody of the Registrar-General for Scotland, and preserved in the New Register House, in Edinburgh. The Registers of Births, Marriages and Deaths, for the whole of Scotland are grouped there in truly marvellous order and accessibility. The



leading statute dealing with registration is 17 & 18 Vict. cap. 80. It has been amended by 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 29, and 23 & 24 Vict. cap. 85. Actually, the work of registration is done by local registrars, under the supervision of the Registrar-General. Certain local authorities however, are intrusted with duties connected mainly with the appointment and remuneration of the local registrars. The local office at Kirkliston covers the district of Kirkliston and Winchburgh, in West Lothian. Since 1931, the Mid-Lothian portion of the parish has been in the Registration District of Ratho.

In the Kirkliston registers, the births (or baptisms) are first recorded in 1675. There is a blank from December 1687 until February 1692 in births and marriages, probably owing to the fact that the parish minister, Dr. James Wemyss, was promoted to the Professorship of Divinity in the University of Glasgow in 1688, and the parish having no minister settled until 1691. There is a duplicate of a portion of the register of marriages from October 1694 until July 1705, and of the register of births from February 1692 until August 1705. Entries out of the order of time are not unfrequent after 1794. Some of the entries are merely proclamations, the fact of marriage being not always stated. The register of deaths commences in 1816.

The Church Records are those of Kirkliston Parish Church, Kirkliston Free (latterly United Free) Church, and Winchburgh Church.

Four volumes of Minutes of the Kirk-session of Kirkliston Parish Church are deposited in the Church of Scotland Library, Castlehill, Edinburgh. They cover the period 1659 to 1719, with a few blanks. Three of those are bound in vellum. The other, with stitched-in leaves, is unbound. No records exist for the period 1719 to 1818. They disappeared between 1845 and 1912. Three more volumes of Session-minutes are in the custody of the session-clerk, Mr. John Murray, 24 Main St., Kirkliston. They begin in 1818 and continue until the present. These records, besides containing a large and unique collection of genealogical material, furnish information relating to witchcraft, adultery, fornication, church organisations, church furnishings, management of the poor, local events, and much else. A witchcraft case, dated 14th August 1659, was published in the Scots Law Times, News & Statutes, 1935. Unfortunately the case is not complete.

In addition to the Minutes of Kirk-session, there are two Baptismal Registers, 1862-1945, and 1945 to date.

The records of Kirkliston Free Church are incomplete. Only one volume of Session-minutes is known. The records of the Deacons' Court are missing, as also the Session-record for the period 1925 to 1941, in which year the church united with the parish kirk. The existing volume covers the years 1843 to 1925. A Baptismal Register is extant. These records are in the possession of the parish minister, the Rev. Duncan Williamson, M.A., Kirkliston.

Winchburgh Church, which was built in 1891 to serve the western part of Kirkliston parish, has its own records which cover the years 1904 (when the status of a Quod Sacra parish was given) to the present. There is one large minute-book, a Baptismal Register, and miscellaneous papers. The minister is the Rev. George A. Young, M.A. In addition to the records mentioned, he has in his possession, the records of the United Free Church of Abercorn So. and Winchburgh, joined with his church since 1946.

Donald Whyte.

#### THE CHIEFS OF THE CLAN MACNACHTAN

The genealogist is always irritated by the constant repetition of incorrect statements, and in this respect the clan Macnachten has come off very badly in the potted biographies that are so popular today. This paper will, I hope, show that the authors of these short histories are not altogether to blame for this, as there are lamentable gaps in our knowledge about this Clan, and the temptation to pad out what little we do know with traditional legends is very great.

The clan is at a great disadvantage in not having had a Chief resident in Scotland for some two hundred years; a Chief living on his ancestral lands implies the existence of leases, ~~manors~~ settlements, letters and miscellaneous estate documents which provide an invaluable framework for more colourful material, but in this case

these sources are lacking, except for occasional documents which turn up in other collections. I am therefore very pleased at having this opportunity of tabulating the Chiefs of the clan, as far as we know them, giving in each case a note of my authority. It will be seen that while in some cases this is conclusive, there are instances where I have had to fall back on mere surmise.

- I. Malcolm Macnachtan or Macnaughtane living 1246-1257 Father of Gillechrist, Ath and Sir Gilbert.  
(Charters of Inchaffrey Abbey Nos. 64 & 65).
- II. Gillechrist Macnachdan or Macnacthan living 1267 (Received Frechelan from Alexander III - Register House Charter No.55.)
- III. Donald, probably grandson of Gillechrist and the "baroune Maknaughtane" of Barbour's 'History of King Robert Bruce' living 1308 at the time of the Battle of Dalree.
- IV. Alexander, son of Donald. Received a grant in 1346 from David II of lands in the Highlands and Islands forfeited from John MacAlastair. (Supplement to the Acts of Parliament Vol XII p.8, and Origines Parochiales Vol II 1-96). He married in 1350 Christina of Craiginis or Craignish, his first cousin, but lived only a year after his marriage (Miscellany of the Scottish Historical Society Vol IV).
- V. Duncan, eldest son of Alexander, and brother of Gylchryst and John, presumably by Alexander's first marriage.. Living 1346. All three mentioned in the grant from David II to Alexander.
- VI. Alexander living 1403. He is said by Douglas to be the son of Duncan V and may be the Alexander McNeacden mentioned in a Charter of 1403 (Orig. Paroch. Vol II p.141). He was the father of Donald who became Bishop of Dunkeld in 1436. Donald was probably the illegitimate son of Mariota Cairdeney by whom Robert II also had three sons.
- VII. Duncan, according to Crawford Alexander (VI) had a son of this name who lived in the reign of James I (1427-37).
- VIII. Gilbert. According to Crawford, Gilbert was the son and successor of Duncan VII and lived in the reigns of James II and James III (1437-1488). Again according to Crawford, he

obtained in 1473 from Colin Campbell, first Earl of Argyll a Charter 'of the lands of Dunderaw and others upon his own resignation.' This does not accord with the tradition that when plague swept Glenshira, killing among others the Chief's daughter, the nearest heir was a second cousin. Gilbert may in fact have been descended from one of Alexander's (VI) younger sons.

IX. "Gilbert Maknactane of Dunderaw sheriff in that part" appears in the Treasurer's Accounts for 1513 (Vol.14 p.517). He may be the son of Gilbert VIII.

X. Gilbert Maknachtane of Dundarawe. Probably son of Gilbert IX. His marriage contract dated 1548 is to be found in Vol. VII of the Register House Charters. He married as a minor, Jean, daughter of Sir John Lawmont of Ineryne, but was dead by 1551.

XI. Alexander, brother of Gilbert X (Menzies Report p. 697). Probably the same man who wrote in 1579 to the Laird of Weem Register House Charters vol. IV p. 782-787).

XII. John, married Ann McLean of Lochbuie in or before 1587. Most probably the son of Alexander XI (Register House Charters Vol V, p.654). He built the present castle of Dunderaw in 1596. See inscription over main entrance. He was living in 1618 (Register of Deeds vol.268) and had two brothers Duncan and Allester (Register of the Privy Council vol. VI p.183).

XIII. Alexander, eldest son of John XII d.s.p.(Douglas) Living in 1627 (General Register of Sasines vol.XX, folios 344,350) dead by 1635 (Register of Deeds vol.483). It was probably this Alexander and not his nephew Alexander XV who raised the force of bowmen in 1627.

XIV. Malcolm McNachtane, brother of Alexander XIII; designated by Douglas as "Glenshira". A well documented figure (Argyll sasines vol I Fol.202, Register of Privy Council vol.13 pp. 375, 376, Acts of Parliament of Scotland vol VI part 2 p412) between 1622 and 1646. His younger brother, John, was living in Scotland in 1635 (Register of Deeds vol.483) so could not have been the ancestor of the Ulster family in which the chiefship is now vested. Malcolm married Elizabeth Murray of Ochtertyre, and had two sons, John and Alexander (Acts of

Parlt. of Scotland vol VI part 2, p. 412).

- XV. Alexander, elder son of Malcolm (XIV). Generally known as Colonel Alexander McNachtano (Nisbet "A System of Heraldry"). He took a prominent part in the Glencairn Rising (A McKerral "Kintyre in the 17th century") and there are many references to him between 1660 and 1684, both in London and in Scotland (Register of Durie Deeds vol.12). Two letters from him dated April 1st 1671 have survived, describing a murder at Dunderaw. (Sixth Report of Historical MSS Commission. Appendix pp. 699,700). The original of one is now at Dunderaw.
- The peerage writers affirm that he died in London and was buried by command of the king in the Chapel Royal.
- XVI. John, son of Alexander XV. M.P. for Inverary 1686. In 1683 he married Isobel, daughter of Sir John Campbell of Glenorchy (Scots Peerage 1905 vol.II). According to Douglas James VII was prepared to give him a grant, whereby he held his lands immediately from the Crown, but owing to the Revolution, this never passed the Seals. (Macaulay "History of England vol.III"). He fought at Killiecrankie with his clan and while in 1690 a decree of forfeiture was passed by the Scottish Parliament against him and other chiefs this was not carried out. The lands were however lost through the accumulation of 17th century debts which the chiefs had incurred in the Stuart cause (Argyll Horning vol. 3).
- XVII. Alexander, elder son of John (XVI) a Captain in Queen Anne's Guards. Killed in the expedition to Vigo in 1702, according to the Peerage writers.
- XVIII. John, brother of Alexander (XVII) the last of the chiefs to live at Dunderaw, which he had to leave after his elopement with the sister of his wife, Jane, the eldest daughter of Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglass. Probably this took place before 1720. (See "Records of Argyll" by Lord Archibald Campbell). He was Customs Officer at Anstruther, Fife in 1753 (Hutton Collection, Advocates Library vol.XII) later chief Inspector of Customs for Scotland and died s.p. in the 1770's.
- XIX. Edmund Alexander McNachtano. In 1818 the chiefship was confirmed on him by the Lord Lyon. He was descended from a

family which for at least four and probably five generations before him had been settled in Ulster. The traditional descent of this family from John, third son of John XII is disproved by the fact that this John was alive in Scotland in 1635, while it is known that the progenitor of the Ulster family (or his son) died in 1630, and is buried in Bonamargy Priory (See Appendix - descent of Ulster Macnaghtens).

- XX. Sir Francis Macnaghten 1st Baronet (1763-1843) succeeded in 1832 on the death of his brother Edmund Alexander without legitimate issue. He was created a baronet in 1836.
- XXI. Sir Edmund Charles Macnaghten 2nd Baronet (1790-1876) eldest son of Sir Francis (XX).
- XXII. Sir Francis Edmund Macnaghten 3rd Baronet (1838-1911).
- XXIII. Lord Macnaghten (Sir Edward 4th Baronet 1830-1913) succeeded in 1911 on the death of his brother Sir Francis Edmund (XXII) without surviving male issue.
- XXIV. Hon. Sir Edward Charles Macnaghten, 5th Baronet, (1859-1914) eldest son of Lord Macnaghten (XXIII).
- XXV. Sir Edward Harry Macnaghten 6th Baronet (1896-1916) second son of Hon. Sir Edward Charles. Missing believed killed in action. Unmarried.
- XXVI. Sir Arthur Douglas Macnaghten 7th Baronet (1897-1916) third son of Hon. Sir Charles Edward. Killed in action three months after his brother. Unmarried.
- XXVII. Hon. Sir Francis Alexander Macnaghten 8th Baronet (1863-1951) d.s.p.
- XXVIII. Hon. Sir Frederick Fergus Macnaghten 9th Baronet 1867 -

The descent of the Ulster Macnaghtens.

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(a) When in 1818 the chiefship was confirmed by the Lord Lyon on Edmund Alexander Macnaghten (XIX) his descent was presumed from Shane Dhu (Black John) who went to Ireland about 1580. Shane Dhu has erroneously been identified with John, younger brother of Mal-

colm Macnachtane (XIV) and in the traditional accounts is described as the grandson of Sir Alexander who fell at Flodden. As far as we know there was no such person as "Sir Alexander" but in 1515 (2 years after Flodden) there died an "Alexander McNachtan de Downdawraff" (Chronicles of Fortingall). While there is no proof, it may be assumed that this Alexander was a brother of Gilbert (IX).

(b) The marriage contract of Gilbert (X) refers to "John Makalexander Vicnachtane" as "Bailie". He was clearly a near relative of Gilbert, and would have been his first cousin if the assumption in the paragraph above is correct, and if this "Alexander McNachtan of Downdawraff" was his father.

(c) There is no proof that Shane Dhu was the son of John (b) merely this tradition that his father was called John and that his grandfather was an Alexander. Shane Dhu must have married a sister or sister-in-law of Sorley Roy Macdonnell. The latter's son was created Earl of Antrim.

(d) "John McNaghten" who died in 1630 was buried in Bonamargy Priory, and is described on his tomb as "first cousin and sectarie to Randal, first Erle of Antrim". This John is mentioned in a number of deeds, the first being in 1617. (Inquisitions post mortem Co. Antrim, Seventeenth century No.143).

(e) Daniel, son of John (d) described as "son and heir, full of age and married" in the post mortem inquisition on his father's perpetuity lease. The tradition that he married Catherine, niece of Archbishop Dowdall is doubtful, and this marriage probably took place in the previous generation with another Daniel, probably a brother of John (d).

(f) John, son of Daniel (e) who in 1665 settled his estates on him (Betham Will Pedigrees, Genealogical Office MS 225). He married Helen Stafford.

(g) Edmund of Beardiville, fourth son of John (f) born 1679. He married when over eighty years old Hannah Johnstone and was the father of Edmund Alexander (XIX) and Francis (XX). He lived to be over a hundred and saw his elder son come of age. On the death of John (XVIII) he was invited to become chief of the clan but declined.

Angus Macnaghten.

## The Effect of Industry on Genealogical Research

(From a paper given to the Scottish Genealogy Society on 15th December, 1954 by Hilda M. Woodford).

I hold in my hand a piece of coal. Have you ever stopped to consider what kind of a world our ancestors lived in prior to its discovery? Have you ever stopped to consider what effect its discovery has had upon ~~the~~ world?

The combustible qualities of coal were known in early times, but little attention was paid to it other than to regard it as a curiosity.

The earliest documents in which it is mentioned are "The Saxon Chronicles of Peterborough" written in the year 852, and Bishop Pudsey's Boldon Book, dated 1180. Newcastle coal is first alluded to in a charter granted to the inhabitants of the town in 1234, conferring the right to dig the mineral.

In Scotland the earliest mention of coal, is found in a charter granted in 1291 to the Abbot and Convent of Dunfermline; giving them the privilege of digging coal in the lands of Pittencrieff, but the first workers of the mineral are supposed to have been the Monks of Newbattle Abbey. A vein of coal which crops out on the banks of the Esk, was worked by them, not as a mine, but in the fashion of a quarry. Though the Monks appreciated the value of coal this early, it does not appear to have found favour with the people generally until several centuries afterwards. Wood and peat were the materials commonly used as fuel. In the homes of the wealthier classes, charcoal was burned. When wood became scarce and consequently rose in price, attention was given to the "Black stones". Great prejudice against these stones arose on account of the disagreeable smoke which they gave out, so that those who were disposed to give them a fair trial met with opposition.

An account of a trip to Scotland in the fourteenth century given by ~~Areas~~ Sylvius mentions, "the poor people who begged at the church-doors received for alms pieces of stone, with which they went away quite contented. This species of stone, whether with sulphur or whatever inflammable substance it may be impregnated, they burn in place of wood." A description of Scotland, written in the beginning of the sixteenth century, says, "There are black stones also digged out of the ground, which are very good for firing; and such



is their intolerable heat, that they resolve and melt iron, therefore are very profitable for smiths and such artificers as deal with other metals".

Early in the fourteenth century, the London brewers and smiths, finding the high price of wood pressing greatly upon their profits, resolved to experiment with coal; but immediately an outcry was raised against them by persons living near the breweries and forges, who petitioned the King, and a law was passed prohibiting the burning of coal within the city of London. However, those who had tried it found this new fuel to be so much superior to wood that they persisted to use it. But so determined were the Government to suppress what was regarded as an intolerable nuisance, that a law was passed making the burning of coal in London a capital offence and it is recorded that one man at least was executed under that law.

This prejudice against coal, together with the want of appliances for digging it out of the earth, helped to prevent coal coming into general use as a substitute for wood, and peat, or turf, until about the close of the sixteenth century.

Coal mining really began in earnest when tunnels were dug into the hills by the miners who called these tunnels "ingæn e'es" (incoming eyes) and like most other industries the history of coal mining is a record of experiments, hardship, disappointments, and ultimate success.

Women and children were employed to crawl into the smaller tunnels to fill and drag out sacks filled with coal. Lord Ashley, who became Earl of Shaftesbury, in the year 1842, helped the speedy passing of a measure which prohibited employment of children under the age of ten years in the pits. Prior to this date children of four years of age were found to be working in the English pits, whilst in the east of Scotland children of five and six were employed; together with the women who carried sacks of coal on their backs.

Prior to 1775, in Scotland, the lot of the early miners had been rendered harder owing to a system of serfdom which prevailed. On entering a coal mine, the workers became bound to labour therein during their whole lifetime. With the selling of the mine their services passed with the mine to the purchaser. The sons of the collier could not follow any occupation other than that of their father, and could only labour in that mine to which they were at-

tached by birth. Tramps and vagabonds not considered worthy of actual hanging, frequently were sentenced to life-long service in the coal mine. Such victims had riveted on his neck a collar, on which was engraved the name of the person and the mine to which he had been gifted, together with the date. Constables returning a fugitive were most highly rewarded. So few escaped. The Act which commenced the movement for their freedom was passed 23rd May 1775.

Perhaps the hardest and most difficult genealogy to trace is that of the coal mining ancestor. After the year 1775 the liberated miner went from mine to mine, from the east to the west of Scotland. It is not unusual to find the record of a coal mining family in the 1851 Census with nine or ten children all born in different parishes and counties.

Early in the 18th century, and after the invention of the steam engine, coal was suddenly raised to the greatest importance. From coal came force to turn the mill, propel steam-ships, draw railway trains, to lessen labour; and to increase comfort, and employment.

I hold in my hand a piece of coal, and realise that it has been the means of spreading civilisation to all parts of the world, and whilst it has helped in promoting the welfare of mankind generally, it has greatly multiplied the labour of the genealogical research worker.

To aid the genealogical researcher to trace the elusive coal-miner ancestor, I wish to bring to your attention the very fine maps which are to be obtained from Bartholomew & Son Ltd. for a very few shillings.

These maps of the coal fields of Scotland, and the coal fields of England show the research worker, the most likely parishes to be searched first.

(Scottish Industries to-day. by C. A. Oakley.)  
(The Industries of Scotland. by David Bremner.)

## CLAN SOCIETIES AND GENEALOGICAL QUERIES

(From a paper "Clan Societies & Family History" read to the Scottish Genealogy Society, 19th January 1954).

OFFICIALS of clan societies, especially secretaries and those who edit their publications, often receive genealogical queries among the many and sometimes curious letters from clansmen and clanswomen which come their way. Most of these officials are honorary - busy people with their own work to do, their own living to make. Plainly they cannot be expected to spend time (and sometimes even money) on answering an inquiry which can be of interest only to the individual who possesses it. On the other hand, it is part of their usefulness to their society that all correspondence should be dealt with courteously, and at the same time they should be on the lookout for information which will add something to the knowledge of their clan. In all cases, of course, some reply should be given; but I would like to try and make a distinction, based on some experience of clan society work, between two types of such genealogical inquiries. Let us try and divide them into PERSONAL and HISTORICAL queries, and see what can be done with each type.

Under HISTORICAL queries I would include those which are likely to throw light on the history of the clan. I quite realise that this will be a matter of interpretation, and no hard-and-fast rule can be imposed. In this class I should look for either (or even both) of two lines of inquiry:- will it help to show descent downwards (or outwards) from the chief family of the clan, or at least from a known branch of that family? or will it (working the opposite way in the family tree) suggest tracing upwards (or inwards) from a famous clansman, perhaps eventually linking him up with the main stem? Now both these tests may to some appear sheer snobbery - tracing a humble person to a noble ancestor, or on the other hand bothering only to track down the famous. But my reason is that clan history is basically the story of a family, and it is this sense of kinship and common ancestry that is fostered by working outwards and downwards from the main stem; and as for the famous, they are likely to be mentioned anyway in the story, and their relationship to the main stem (if it can be established) makes them belong more firmly to the clan, and make their own addition to its fame.

Every effort, then, should I think be made to solve such his-

torical queries. If the official who receives them has not the time (or the knowledge) to find an answer, he should pass them to one who has or may have. Anyhow, by keeping contact with the inquirer, something of value may emerge; he may find the answer himself (don't we often have that experience?), and if the society has shown a real interest the chances are that he will pass it on. In this connection I may mention a certain Major-General who had often puzzled me; I didn't even know who his father was, nor dates or birth or death. I put off trying to find out (it was only one of many such problems), until at length an inquiry about this very man from a collateral descendent in California was passed to me. It was this that stimulated me to make the long-postponed search: old Army Lists, newspaper filed, and finally the Register House provided the answer, and I think both of us were pleased.

And now for a more delicate matter - the PERSONAL genealogical query. Up to a point, a clan society should do everything to encourage clansfolk to take an interest in their ancestors; but when it is just a question of finding out who someone's grandfather was, or something like that, I feel that clan society officials can hardly be expected to undertake the necessary search themselves (unless purely as a hobby or business proposition). There are various ways of dealing with such queries (I am referring now to those where the answer is not likely to be of interest to anyone but the inquirer); one can refer the writer to the Scots Ancestry Research Society or to an individual searcher; or, if the letter is sufficiently interesting, and one has good relations with a local newspaper circulating in the clan country (a useful thing), one can pass the query on to its Editor, with an explanation if necessary.

I hope you will not think I am advocating the lazy way out. From the volume of correspondence which clan society secretaries receive, I know how important it is to make some selection if the ordinary work of the society is not to suffer.

R. W. Munro.

Notes.

1/6. If the "Charles MacIntosh Inventor" is the one who invented the process of waterproofing fabrics (1766-1843 see Dic.Nat.Biog.etc.) genealogical details are to be found in New Statistical Account for Ross and Cromarty p.267. His father George (d.1807) born at Newmore, Rosskeen parish, was son of Lachlan "a descendant of the family of Balnespie, in Badenoch". R.W.M.

1/9. People frequently erect monuments in parish churchyards to persons who have died abroad. A thorough search in the Register of Deaths for Scotland has failed to produce any evidence that Ibrahim Moslum died in Scotland at the period given. H.M.W.

1/11. The following is the earliest entry in Lyon Register for the Burgh of Kirkcaldy and dates from the 1670's; "The Royall Burgh of Kirkcaldie Gives for Ensignes Armoriall azur ane Abbay of three Pyramids argent each Ensigned with a cross pattee or And on the reverse of the seall is insculped in a field azur the figure of St. Bryse with long garments on his head a mytre in the dexter a flower de lis, The sinister laid upon his brest all proper. Standing in ye porch of the Church or Abbay ensigned. On the top as before all betwixt a decrescent and a star in fess or, The Motto is Vigilando munio. And round the escutcheon of both sydes these words Sigillum Civitatis Kirkcaldie" Lyon Register Vol. 1.457. J.M.D.

1/13. The information you desire is contained in a book (price 6/-) published by the Stationary Office entitled:- General Register Office Abstract of arrangements respecting registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths in the United Kingdom, and other Countries of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and in the Irish Republic. H.M.W.

The main facts are that Registration became compulsory as follows:- England and Wales, 1st January 1837; Scotland, 1st January, 1855; Ireland, 1st January 1864. J.M.D.

1/15. In the case of those who died in battle while serving with the British Army, if you know the Regiment to which the person was attached, you can enquire from the Public Record Office, Clergy Lane, London or from the War Office, London. H.M.W.

1/25. Sir J.Watson Gordon was born in 1788, and would therefore have been only 15 years old when Walter Hog died. R.W.M.

1/29. J.R.Elder's "Royal Fishery Companies of the Seventeenth Century" gives an excellent background on Scottish Fisheries as well as

many useful references. A.M. Samuel, "The Herring" and J. Travers Jenkins "The Herring and Herring Fishery" both have extensive bibliographies which cover the industry at most periods. J.M.D.

### Queries.

1. In 1830 "An abstract of the Charters and other Papers recorded in the Chartulary of Torphichen" (1581-1596) by its possessor, Robert Hill W.S. was printed (quarto) privately at Edinburgh. Where is the MS Chartulary today? D.W.
2. Can anyone give the parentage of Adam Paterson, Minister of Kinghorn Easter, 1800-1831; born 1767; married 13 November 1800, Jane, daughter of George Shaw, Minister of Abbotshall? M.F.M.
3. (a) James Moubray, brewer at Waulkmiln of Calder married, in 1739, Christian, daughter of Henry Jamison of Waulkmiln; their son, Henry, was a merchant at Gibraltar, built Calderbank House and died 14 June 1803 aged 69. Can anyone supply earlier ancestors?  
(b) Henry Moubray of Calderbank (died 1803) had three daughters, Alison Moubray of Calderbank; Christian, m in 1798 William Cadell of Tranent; Isabella, m in 1807 James Cadell of Grange. Who did Henry Moubray marry? A.E.N.
4. When did Peter or Patrick Fotheringham, younger of Powrie die? it was sometime before 1718. I.F.G.
5. The earliest ancestor of the family of Nimmo of Westbank and Howkerse known so far is James, (said to have been factor to Lord Torphichen) who resided in the Bridgehouse district of West Lothian. He married in 1686 Janet, d of John Mitchell of Kilns, near Falkirk. James is said to have been of the same family as Nimmo of Bridgehouse from which descended James Nimmo the Covenanter, author of Nimmo's Narrative (Sect.Hist.Soc.Vol.6). What if any, was the connexion? W.N.
6. It is stated in the "New Statistical Account of Scotland" 1845 Linlithgowshire p.171, that a MS history of the town of Linlithgow by George Crawford, author of a History of Renfrewshire "is said to exist". Has anyone knowledge of this MS? D.W.
7. Does anyone know the parentage of Grizel Graham, wife of James Millar, merchant in Stirling - married 1679 or earlier? M.F.M.
8. (a) I have found a certain amount about the Hays of Ury, barons

of Crimond, in the Spalding Club's "Antiquities of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff". But any supplementary information would be valuable, especially information tending to show the relationship of the successive lairds William, Andrew and William in the first half of the sixteenth century, and any information at all about the family after John Hay of Ury and Crimond in 1588.

(b) Any information that might place in the family tree Sir Gilbert Hay, translator in 1456 of the "Buke of the Law of Armys", and also that Sir Gilbert Hay who was knighted in 1429 (after the Relief of Orleans by Joan of Arc) would be welcome. I think that the Sir Gilbert Hay who was knighted by Sir William Hay of Naughton at the battle for Liege in 1408, was Sir Gilbert Hay of Dronlaw, who was Mar's first cousin and was certainly knighted before 1416.

(c) Except Alexander Deuchar's three, I have found little about the Hays of Leys. Beyond the Hay circular tree, and the information contained in the Scots Peerage, Stodart, the East Neuk of Fife and the edited charters of Coupar Angus Abbey, I can find little about the two houses of Hay of Naughton. The first descended from a thirteenth century cadet of Erroll, the second, it seems, from a cadet of Megginch. L.M.F.E.M.

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The monthly meetings of the Society are held in The Goold Hall, 5, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh at 7.30 p.m. on 15th of the month. (In the event of the 15th falling on Saturday or Sunday, the meeting is held on the following Monday.)

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