

# NOTES ON THE MAPS.

## I. SCOTLAND IN THE *TENTH CENTURY*.

THE settlement and early geography of Scotland have given rise to much war and calling of hard names; and the collision of the Goths and the Celts, blinded with their fury, has not had the effect which sometimes results from such conflicts, of throwing light for the bystanders. I cannot extract any satisfactory conclusions on this subject from the erudition of Pinkerton, or the industry of Chalmers. The profusion of unusual learning of the late Mr. Algernon Herbert,<sup>1</sup> can scarcely be said to have cleared the matter; and we shall probably get as near the truth by turning to the slender materials which those writers successively used, drawing from them opposite conclusions.

I do not seek at present to go farther back than the century preceding the great movement of southern settlers to the north—the period preceding the age of Malcolm Canmore—preceding the Norman conquest of England—just before the commencement of Lord Hailes's Annals.

Let it be remembered then, that the Roman power and all memory of Roman provinces had long passed away. To the native tribes, barbarous and fluctuating, without letters or monuments to preserve their history or their changing limits, the descriptions and inferences of Cæsar and Tacitus were now inapplicable. Nor are the ancient geographers of more use. We may possibly recognize the sounds of a few rivers and firths in Ptolemy, but placed all confusedly; while his names of the tribes and their cities give us

<sup>1</sup> Notes on the Irish Nennius, 1848, etc.

no information at all.<sup>1</sup> His nomenclature joins on to nothing before or after. Ptolemy no doubt built on a foundation of truth, and may have known as much of our island, as a London map-maker does of the interior of Japan or Patagonia. Richard of Cirencester, if not a pure modern invention, cannot be quoted as an authority.

I do not find, then, that we have anything very reliable, till we rest on the solid foundation of the venerable Bede. Even the venerable Bede must be taken with a grain of reservation. Believe him as a true witness to what he saw and heard, but no more. For his ancient history, remember when and where he lived. A Benedictine monk of Jarrow, on the coast of Northumberland, writing in the middle of the eighth century, might well be proud of his scholarship, and was content to describe his Britain after Pliny, Eutropius, Solinus, and Orosius. For his more modern events, remember what he tells us himself. "I beseech my reader, if he find in my writings things other than true, he impute not that to me, since I have done that which is the true rule of history, simply noted down for the instruction of posterity those things which I have gathered from common report (*fama vulgante*)."<sup>2</sup> Nothing can be more honest, but let us take warning from the author's own testimony, which is not over-stated. The district of Lindessei (part of Lincoln), though almost adjoining his own country of Northumbria, was not connected with it politically or ecclesiastically, and consequently Bede was quite ignorant of the contemporary transactions of that district. Again, the account which he gives of the arrival of the Saxons and Angles, and their settlement in England, is purely fabulous, being "not in fact," says his last editor, "the history, but the tradition of the Jutish kingdom of Kent."<sup>2</sup>

When moderate distance of time and of place thus interfered with the accuracy of the venerable historian, it requires discrimination

<sup>1</sup> For instance, on the north coast the *Nouantai* dwelling beside a promontory of their own name, had the following cities ( $\pi\omicron\lambda\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ ) *Loucopibia*

*Retigonion*. The *Selgouai* had four: the *Damnioi* six cities; not one of which is identified.

<sup>2</sup> Stevenson's preface, p. xxiii-vii.

to turn his information to account for matters more remote. Let us not be surprised if we have to correct his narrative in his first fact of our history. He tells us Columba obtained his little refuge of Hii from Bridius son of Meilochon, a most powerful king of the Picts. Now we have this Brude son of Malcolm, in our poor roll of Pictish kings, and his reign corresponds with the ascertained era of Saint Columba. Indeed, we know from the best authority, that the saint visited his court, somewhere beyond Loch Ness; but it would overthrow our most settled notions of geography and history, to allow that Iona was of the Pictish territory. It was in the very heart of that district which Bede himself and all our authorities require us to believe was the original seat of the Scots on their arrival from Ireland. And we cannot read Adomnan's history, otherwise than as establishing that Iona was subject to the princes of the Scots. There it was that St. Columba inaugurated Aidan, king of the Scots; there St. Columba with his monks pray for victory to king Aidan as their sovereign.<sup>1</sup> But little recked the monk of Jarrow whether the green islet, "placed far amid the solitary main," belonged to one kingdom of heathens or another. Little dreamt he of the trouble his careless words would cause to his countrymen, a thousand years later, trying to build a national history on the foundation of his "common report."

Thus driven from Bede's account, and Adomnan giving no certain sound in the matter, we fall back on the Irish annalists, and have no scruple to believe that Iona was given to Saint Columba, by Conal son of Comghall, king of the Scots.

But when Bede narrates things of his own time and country, things of such a character too as must have impressed any intelligent man, we take him as our guide with all confidence. He tells us then of Ecgfrid, king of the Northumbrians, in the year 685, cut off with all his army, in an expedition into the country of the Picts, and that the Picts from that time, and down to Bede's own time—only 46 years later—had recovered and kept their old

<sup>1</sup> Innes, p. 89.

possessions which the Angli had held, and the (British) Scots and Britons also recovered their freedom. He describes, as a consequence of that defeat, the retreat to Whitby of "the man of God, Trumuin," who had been bishop over the Picts, though making his residence at Abercurnig (*Abercorn*) situate indeed in the country of the Angli, but close to the firth (*in vicinia freti*) which separates the lands of the Angli and the Picts. The country of the Angli then, Bede's own countrymen of Northumbria, met the country of the Picts at our firth, in the eighth century. Here there can be no mistake. The firth was the proper established boundary, though the success of the Picts had made Abercorn an unsafe dwelling for the bishop and his clerics.

In another passage, Bede, relating the migration of the Scots from their native country, Ireland, to the western shore of our highlands, says that colony was anciently (*antiquitus*) divided from the Britons by the Firth of Clyde, and the strong fortress of Alcluith: and afterwards, explaining what he meant by styling the Scots and Picts *transmarine* nations, says, it was not that they were settled out of Britain, but were separated from the Britons by two arms of the sea, one entering from the east, the other from the west, but not meeting—the former having in its midst the town Giudi (*in medio sui urbem Giudi*), while the western firth has on its right bank the city called Alcluith, which in their tongue (the tongue of those two peoples?) signifies Clyde rock (*Petra Cluith*) because it is on the river of that name. As if to make the southern boundary more precise, Bede tells us of the Roman wall between those two firths, of which plain remains were to be seen in his day, beginning at two miles west from Abercurnig, at a place which, in the language of the Picts, is called *Peanfahel*, and in that of the *Angli* Penneltun, and stretching westward till it terminates beside the city Alcluith.

One passage more, and we have all that Bede affords for our present purpose. The venerable historian informs us that the southern Picts had already, long ago (about 150 years earlier, we know), received the true faith by the preaching of St. Ninian, when,



in the year 565, Columba crossed from Ireland on his mission for converting the northern Picts, separated from the southern Picts by ridges of high and rugged mountains.

Such is the northern geography of Bede. In his time, the Picts, now wholly christianized, were a powerful and growing people, possessing all the lowlands of Scotland beyond the Forth, and giving an uneasy border even to their great Northumbrian neighbours. The bishopric of St. Ninian was Pictish too; and the Galwegians, if not the whole inhabitants of Cumbria, are, down to comparatively modern times, spoken of as Picts.<sup>1</sup>

There is less difficulty with regard to the Scots. Without seeking to fix the period of their immigration from the old "land of Scots," Ireland—which was undoubtedly gradual, beginning, perhaps, in the third or fourth century—as soon as they had assumed the coherence of a kingdom, we find them inhabiting Argyll, the Western isles, and the western highlands, marching with the Picts on the mountains which form the water-shed to east and west. Bounded to the south as Bede has limited them, their other boundaries were not doubtful. "Fergus son of Erch, first reigned in Scotland beyond Drumalbane to Slough Munt and to Inchgall." It is a chronicler of St. Andrews who thus writes,<sup>2</sup> and, looking at our map from his point of view, he would give the Scots the boundaries of the sea and isles to the south and west—the Breadalbane or rather Drumalbane range to the east—and the ridge of the Monad-lia, which skirts the upper valley of Spey, to the north.

From the time of Bede to the middle of the tenth century, two hundred years had elapsed, a long dark period indeed, but not altogether without light. In the middle space, the Scots and Picts A.D. 842. were united under Kenneth Macalpin, and from thenceforward, by a strange process, the name of the Picts as a nation disappears from history. The change, however, was only one of dynasty and

<sup>1</sup> In twelfth century, Richard of Hexham, etc.

<sup>2</sup> *Excerpta ex registro S. Andreae* preface to the printed register of St Andrews, p. 11. (i.e., from the great register of the priory, now lost). *Innes*, p. 797, and

national name. The king of the (British) Scots, acquiring, in addition, and apparently by succession, the kingdom of the Picts, chose to be still called king of Scots; and his kingdom, made up of the two nations, in a short time began to be called after his people, by its present name of Scotland. The inhabitants do not yet appear to have suffered a change. Our eastern seaboard was still called Pictland (*Pictavia*) by the Latin chroniclers. Its inhabitants still, as heretofore, pressing for enlargement against the English border, encroached at different times quite to the Tweed; and in the middle of the tenth century, Indulf, the king of the whole country now called Scotland, obtained a formal cession from the Saxon monarch, of the town of Edinburgh (*oppidum Eden*).

That is the state of occupation which the first map tries to represent.

While the names of "Northern and Southern Picts" are given, after Bede, and according to my reading of his geography, I need hardly explain that this does not here, as with Bede, express the existence of two Pictish kingdoms. The whole country—all Pict-land and Scot-land—was now under one government; though, as I have said, I think the population remained nearly unchanged from Bede's time.

In like manner, the names of Cumbria, Strathclyd, Bernicia, Deira, are rather the shadows of former petty kingdoms than actual existing separate governments. The first two left their names to known districts, and to a peculiar people—peculiar in laws, manners, and language; the others had long ago disappeared, leaving the limits of their territories a matter for conjecture, and their people so mixed and scattered, that even in the tenth century they had no known representatives.

It may be thought that I have restricted too much the portion of the "Norsemen," as in the tenth century; but I cannot find evidence of their colonizing or steady government, for any space to be noticed in a map, beyond their known and recognized earldoms of Orkney and Caithness (including Sutherland). Down the



Drawn & Engraved by J. Bartholomew J.R.G.S. Edin.

east coast, their occupation was temporary, and almost predatory. Even on the west coast, and among the western isles, where their power was little resisted or disputed, except among themselves, their dominion was that of a continuous stream of pirates successively plundering the country and each other, and scarcely yet approaching to settled and civilized government.

I have ventured to put down our own city of Edinburgh in this map of Scotland of the tenth century. I wish I could also give the local habitation for the city of Giudi, which Bede tells us was *in medio* of our firth; or find names for the capitals of the two nations of the Picts, one of which apparently was low down in the valley of Stratherne, and the other somewhere on the short run of the Ness.

*Places indicated in the Map of Scotland in the Tenth Century.*

ABERCURNAIG (Abercorn).

Aberdeen

Abernethy.

Alclud (Dumbarton).

BERNICIA.

Brebanburg (Bamborough).

Brechin.

CLUYD WATER.

Coludesburh (Coldingham).

Cullenros (Culross).

Cumbria.

DEIRA.

Drumalbyn.

Dunkeld.

EDWYNESBURG.

FORTEVIOT.

GALLOWAY (Terra Pictorum).

Glasghu.

Hy.

KINNEIL.

Kylreymont (St. Andrews).

LINDISFARN.

Lodene (Lothian).

MAILROS (Melrose).

Mann, Isle of.

Meigle.

NORTH ISLES.

Northern Picts.

Northumbria.

ORKNEYAR.

QUHITHERN (Whitehorn).

SCOTS.

Southern Picts.

Stennes.

Strathcluyd.

Sudureyar.

TYREE.

II. SCOTLAND IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

A great change had taken place in the last two centuries. The English tendencies of the sovereigns from Malcolm Canmore downwards, and the stream of southern settlers that overspread the land, had introduced new institutions for distributing justice, protecting trade, property, and person, and along with these, though

in some respect opposed to them, the fortified dwellings of the new feudal chivalry.

Though by no means the oldest, the division into sheriffdoms had now become the most important of the civil divisions. Their introduction in Scotland is at least as old as the very beginning of the reign of David I. In 1305—when we find them enumerated in a public ordinance—they already amounted to twenty-five (without counting some shires omitted in the list).

The present map is intended to mark those sheriffdoms, and their subordinate districts; and also those ancient districts, the memory of which has been preserved historically and in the popular use, though unconnected with sheriffdoms, or any existing legal jurisdictions.

And first, with regard to the sheriffdoms, which stand now as they stood in the thirteenth century, with few exceptions—

The northern counties of Caithness, Sutherland, and Ross, were of old under the jurisdiction of the sheriff of Inverness. The act for disuniting them was passed in 1503, but did not take effect till 1641.

Elgin and Forres were anciently separate sheriffdoms.

The sheriffdom of Forfar had four bailiaries, called

1. The Quarter of Dundee,
2. The Quarter of Kirriemuir,
3. The Quarter of Brechin,
4. The Quarter of Arbroath,

each having a *Mair* to whom the sheriff directed his precepts for execution.

The great sheriffdom of Perth had in like manner a division into Quarters, viz.—

1. The Quarter of Stormont,
2. The Quarter of Athol,
3. The Quarter above Isla (*supra Ylef*),

4. The Quarter below Isla (*sub Ylef*),

5. The Quarter of Stratherne,

besides the Quarter of the seven shires of Perth (*quarterium septem schirarum de Perth*) the signification of which, who can tell?—Menteith and Stratherne were separate as to jurisdiction and taxation till last century.

The sheriffdom of Fife was sometimes divided into *quarters* :—

1. The Quarter of Eden.
2. The Constabulary of Craill.
3. The Quarter of Leven.
4. The Quarter of Inverkeithing.
5. The Quarter of Dunfermline.

Linlithgow and Haddington were constabularies comprehended under the sheriffdom of Edinburgh principal.

Lanark, or Clydesdale, had, and still has, three *Wards*,—

1. The Over Waird.
2. The Middle Waird.
3. The Nether Waird.

Ayrshire has for a very long period been divided into the *Bailiaries* of—

1. Kyle.
2. Carrick.
3. Cuninghame.

The upper district of Selkirk is known as The Forest, or Ettrick forest. It had doubtless of old a separate judicial establishment, and we know it was again divided into three *Wards*, called—

1. The Ward of Ettrick.
2. The Ward of Yarrow.
3. The Ward of Tweed.

Berwick is divided into three districts (I know not, if legal divisions),—

1. Merse.
2. Lammermoor.
3. Lauderdale.

The first gave their title to the great Earls of March, who sometimes took their style, and latterly their name, from their castle of Dunbar. Lauderdale was a bailliary, and retained its independent jurisdiction, probably from the ancient regality of the De Morvilles, its old lords.

Argyll has four such districts,—

1. Lorn,
2. Argyll proper,
3. Cowall,<sup>1</sup>
4. Cantyre,

of which the first two were the lordships of the great ancient families of De Ergadia and Lorn.

With regard to other old districts preserved in popular memory, or historically—

Caithness was an ancient earldom of the Norsemen, from which Sutherland was separated by King Alexander II., and then was made an earldom for the family of De Moravia, who still hold it.

Ross was an ancient mormaership and earldom. Its western shore is called in charters *borealis Ergadia*, North Argyll.

Moray, an ancient mormaership and earldom in the family through which Macbeth claimed the crown of Scotland, was revived as an earldom for Thomas Ranulph, Bruce's nephew. As limited in Ranulph's charter, the earldom extended from the mouth of Spey to the Beaulie, and westward to the west sea, including Glenelg.

Buchan and Marr were ancient mormaerships and earldoms.

The district of Mearns, which also perhaps gave the title of mormaer, seems equivalent to the sheriffdom of Kincardine; perhaps at one time "The Mearns" was limited to the district south of "The Mount," still known as the "Howe of the Mearns."

<sup>1</sup> Standing, one day, on the north head of Arran, looking across the firth to Cowall, I asked some Loch Ranza fishermen what was the name of that coast. They pointed to the mouth of Loch Fyne, and said, all from thence

to about Dunoon they called "Kerry." Suspecting I misheard, I asked one of them to spell the name, which he did quite scholarly, as here given. I cannot account for the local name.



Angus, an ancient earldom, appears to have been equivalent to the sheriffdom of Forfar. The old earls, perhaps originally mormaers, whose dwelling seems to have been at Kerymore, ended in an heiress, Countess Maud, who, in the thirteenth century, carried the earldom into the house of De Umframvil, great lords of the English border; the same family which held Redesdale *per potestatem gladii*.

Fife, a very ancient earldom.

Lothian, besides the three shires still popularly known as East, West, and Mid-Lothians, included at various times an undefined territory, extending from the Firth of Forth to the English border, and even some way into England.

Lennox (Levenax, or the basin of the Leven) is an ancient earldom, perhaps nearly equivalent to the sheriffdom of Dumbarton.

Stratherne, a very ancient earldom, and in later times a county palatine.

Garviauch, Atholl, Menteith, were ancient earldoms.

The great district of Galloway, within the period of record, continued to be governed with almost independent sway by its native lords; and even after their overthrow, under its ancient customary laws. It was popularly, and perhaps legally, divided into Galloway above Cree, and Galloway below Cree.

In the thirteenth century, the earldom of Carric had grown out of that old lordship, and was now in the family of Bruce, the lords of Annandale.

A word of the castles most noted in the thirteenth century:—

Dunskaithe, beside Cromarty, and Edirdouer (now Red-castle), in Ardmanoch, were built by king William the Lion in 1179 for repressing the insurrection in Ross.

Urquhart castle on Loch Ness, at the mouth of its beautiful valley, was at an early period a royal castle, of which successively Durwards, Chisholms, and Lauders are known as keepers.

Duffus and Bocharm were castles of the great lords of Moray.

Ruthven was the head castle of the lordship of Badenoch, for a



great part of the thirteenth century, in the hands of John the Red Cumyn.

Lochindorb was a castle of the same great lordship.

The peel of Strathbolgie, the chief castle of the great family of that name, and head of the lordship and district known as the Eight and Forty Davach of Strathbolgie, now Huntly—a name imported by the Gordons from their original country on the Borders.

Fyvie, at an early period a royal castle *and burgh*. The castle passed through the hands of the Prestons and Meldrums, before it acquired its present grandeur from the Chancellor Seton.

Ellon was the *caput comitatus* of Buchan.

Inverury was the head of the Garioch, an earldom in the person of Robert Bruce, by succession to earl David.

Migveth, conjectured by some to have been the *caput comitatus* of the earldom of Mar.

Kildrummy, a magnificent castle on Don side. Sir R. Gordon says it was built by Bishop Gilbert de Moravia, for the Crown. It is best known as a residence of Bruce, who held it apparently in right of his nephew, the Earl of Mar.

Lumphanan, a peel curiously seated near the upper end of the "loch of Lumphanan." Macbeth was slain about a mile to the north of it.

Coul, the chief castle of the great family of Durward.

Durris, a royal residence and royal park, as early as the reign of Alexander III.

Cowie, a royal castle *and burgh*. Charters of the fourteenth century are extant, granting lands for maintaining the causeway through the "mount," between Cowie and Aberdeen.

The castle, afterwards known as the craig of Dunnotter, does not appear in charters so early as the period of this map.

Kincardin castle, in the Mearns, a royal castle *and burgh*. Its *park* was enlarged by Bruce. Some of the village tofts and tenements, both here and at Cowie, preserve the names which they

acquired from being appropriated to the officers and domestics of the royal court.

Brechin was a castle in the hands of the family of De Brechin, illegitimate descendants of earl David.

The Red-castle on the shore of Lunan bay, was a seat of the De Berkeleys, and in the thirteenth century had come to the Balliols.

Forfar, Glammis, Kinclavin, all royal castles.

Balligernoch, or the Red-castle, a seat of the Cambruns, stood on the verge of what are now the grounds of Rossie priory.

The "Mote of Errol" was a seat of the Hays before they established themselves in Buchan.

Leuchars, a castle of the De Quincys. Their estates fell, in the middle of the thirteenth century, to co-heiresses, two of whom were married to De Ferrers and La Zouche.

Crail a royal castle.

St. Andrews, a bishop's castle, founded in 1206, by bishop Roger (De Leicester).

Kennoquhy and Cupar were castles of the earls of Fife.

Dumbarton castle, a seat of royalty in early times, was the head castle of the earls of Lennox, at the first period of record. It was surrendered to king Alexander II., by earl Maldouen, and has remained a royal castle.

Inch-mahome was an ancient castle, and head of the earldom of Menteith.

Stirling always a royal castle.

Linlithgow castle or "peel," a royal manor and strength.

Carpentoloch, vulgarly Kirkentulloch, an old castle of the Cumyns.

Bothwell, a castle of a family of De Moravia.

Castel-tarres (Carstairs), a fortified house of the bishop of Glasgow. Edward I. granted pardon to the bishop for fortifying it without licence.

Douglas, the head castle of the original lordship of that illustrious name.

Morton, a castle of the thirteenth century, by evidence of its architecture. It was the head castle of Nithsdale, and was granted to Ranulph by king Robert I.

Dalswinton, a castle of the Cumyns. Here, Red John Cumyn resided when Bruce sent Niel and Thomas, his brothers, to bring him to Dumfries.

Lochmaben, the head castle of the great lordship of Annandale.

Crugelton, a castle of the Cumyns. The lead for its roof was brought from the mines of Man, by grant of Edward I.

Turnberry, Bruce's castle, probably the head castle of the earldom of Carric.

Rothsay, a royal castle and fortress from the beginning of the thirteenth century.

Edinburgh, always a royal castle.

Lochorwart (now Borthwick), a castle, first of the Lynes, afterwards of the Hays of Errol. The present building is comparatively modern, being of the fifteenth century.

Lamberton, a castle of the Lindesays, who styled it their "court" (*curia nostra*), and had a private chapel there, before 1212, jealously watched by the parish church.

Whittinghame, a manor of the earls of Dunbar. It was perhaps here that Earl Patrick, in 1231, kept the feast of Christmas, surrounded by his family and neighbours, and bidding them all adieu, received extreme unction and died.

Dunbar, the head castle of the great earldom of March.

Yester, the castle of the Giffords. The present building dates from 1268.

Roxburgh, a royal castle *and burgh*, one of the chief strengths of the kingdom.

Jedburgh, a royal castle, manor, and park, in the time of Alexander III.

Hawic, a castle of the Lovels, who afterwards changed their residence to Angus.

It may be stated, generally, that there was originally a royal castle at every ancient royal burgh.

*Places indicated in the Civil Map of Scotland of the Thirteenth Century.*

[The situation of the place is indicated by *letters*, corresponding to similar *letters* on the margin of the Map.]





ABERDOUR	Df	Brechin	Cf	Discher	Cd
Abirbrothok	Cf	Brora Water	Ed	Diurnes	Ed
Abirdene	Df	Brum Loch	Dc	Don Water	Df
Abirdene, Sheriffdom		Buchan	Df	Dornok	Dd
of	Df	Buchanan	Cd	Doveran Water	Df
Abir Loch	Cc	Buchannes	Dg	Doun	Cd
Abirlemno	Cf	Buchquhider	Cd	Drumlanrig	Be
Abirnethy	De	Burgh	De	Duart	Cc
Abirnethyn	Ce	Bute, Sheriffdom of	Be	Duffus Castle	De
Aboyne	Df			Duglas	Be
Aird, The	Dd	CÆRPINTOLACH		Dumbretan	Bd
Ale Water	Bf	CASTLE	Bd	Dumbretan, Sheriffdom	
Allan	Dd	Cairn of Month	Cf	of	Bd
Alnecrom	Bf	Caldstreme	Bf	Dunbar	Cf
Amund Water	Ce	Carail	Cf	Dunbardyn	Bc
Anand	Be	Caradel	Bc	Dunblane	Cc
Anandirdale	Be	Carnwall Pass	Ce	Dunde	Cf
Andrewis, St.	Cf	Carrik	Bd	Dundreinan	Ae
Angus	Cf	Castel Tarris	Be	Dun Echt	Df
Angus, Braes of	Ce	Catness	Ed	Dune Water	Bd
Anstruther	Cf	Cheviot Hills	Bf	Dunfermline	Cc
Appadull	Cd	Clacmanan	Ce	Dunfres	Be
Ardersier	Dd	Clacmanan, Sheriffdom		Dunfres, Sheriffdom	
Ardnamorchin	Cb	of	Ce	of	Be
Ardoch	Ce	Closburn	Be	Dungalsby	Ef
Ardrossan	Bd	Col	Cb	Dunhun	Bd
Are	Bd	Colbrandispeth	Bf	Dunnottyr Castle	Cf
Are, Sheriffdom of	Bd	Coldingham	Bf	Dunpender Law	Bf
Are Water	Bd	Colonsay	Cb	Dunrobin	Ee
Arran	Bc	Conan Water	Dd	Duns	Bf
Assynt	Ec	Cori-vrecan	Cc	Dunscath Castle	De
Athol	Ce	Coul Castle	Df	Dunstaffinch Castle	Cc
		Cowal	Cc	Dunvegan	Db
BADANOCH	Dd	Cowie Castle	Df	Duray	Bc
Balligernach Castle	Ce	Crawfurd	Be	Durris Castle	Df
Banf	Df	Crechmond	Dg		
Banf, Sheriffdom of	De	Cree Water	Ad	EARN WATER	Cc
Bares-rake	Cf	Cref	Ce	Ebbis-hevid, St.	Bf
Barray	Ca	Cromar	Df	Edinburgh	Be
Bas Rock	Cf	Cromdale	De	Edinburgh, Sheriffdom	
Battock Mount	Df	Cruachanban	Cc	of	Be
Bawnburch	Bg	Crugleton Castle	Ad	Ederachylis	Ed
Ben Lowmund	Cd	Crumbachty	Dd	Edirdovar or Red	
Ben Nevis	Cd	Crumbachty, Sheriffdom		Castle	Dd
Berwik	Bg	of	Dd	Eggay	Cb
Berwik, Sheriffdom of	Bf	Cupir (Angus)	Ce	Elgyn	De
Bervy	Cf	Cupir (Fife)	Ce	Elgyn, Sheriffdom of	De
Beulie	Dd	Cuillin-hillis	Db	Ellon	Df
Bigar	Be	Cullen	Df	Elsay	Bc
Black Isle	Dd	Culros	Ce	Enyie	Df
Blackhall	Bd	Cumbra	Bd	Ergadia	Cc
Blare Castle	Ce	Cumnok	Bd	Erin or Findarn Water	Dd
Bocharin Castle	De	Cuningham	Bd	Ergyle, Sheriffdom of	Cc
Borealis Ergadia	Dc			Erlisferry	Cf
Bothvill Castle	Bd	DALKETH CASTLE	Be	Erick Loch	Cd
Boyn	Df	Dalswinton Castle	Be	Errole, C mote de	Ce
Braemar	De	Dee Water	Df	Eskdale	Be
Bradwik Castle	Bc	Dere	Df	Ettrik Forest	Be
Bran Water	Ce	Dingwall	Dd	Ettrik Ward	Be
Breadalbane	Cd	Dirleton Castle	Cf	Ey Water	Bf

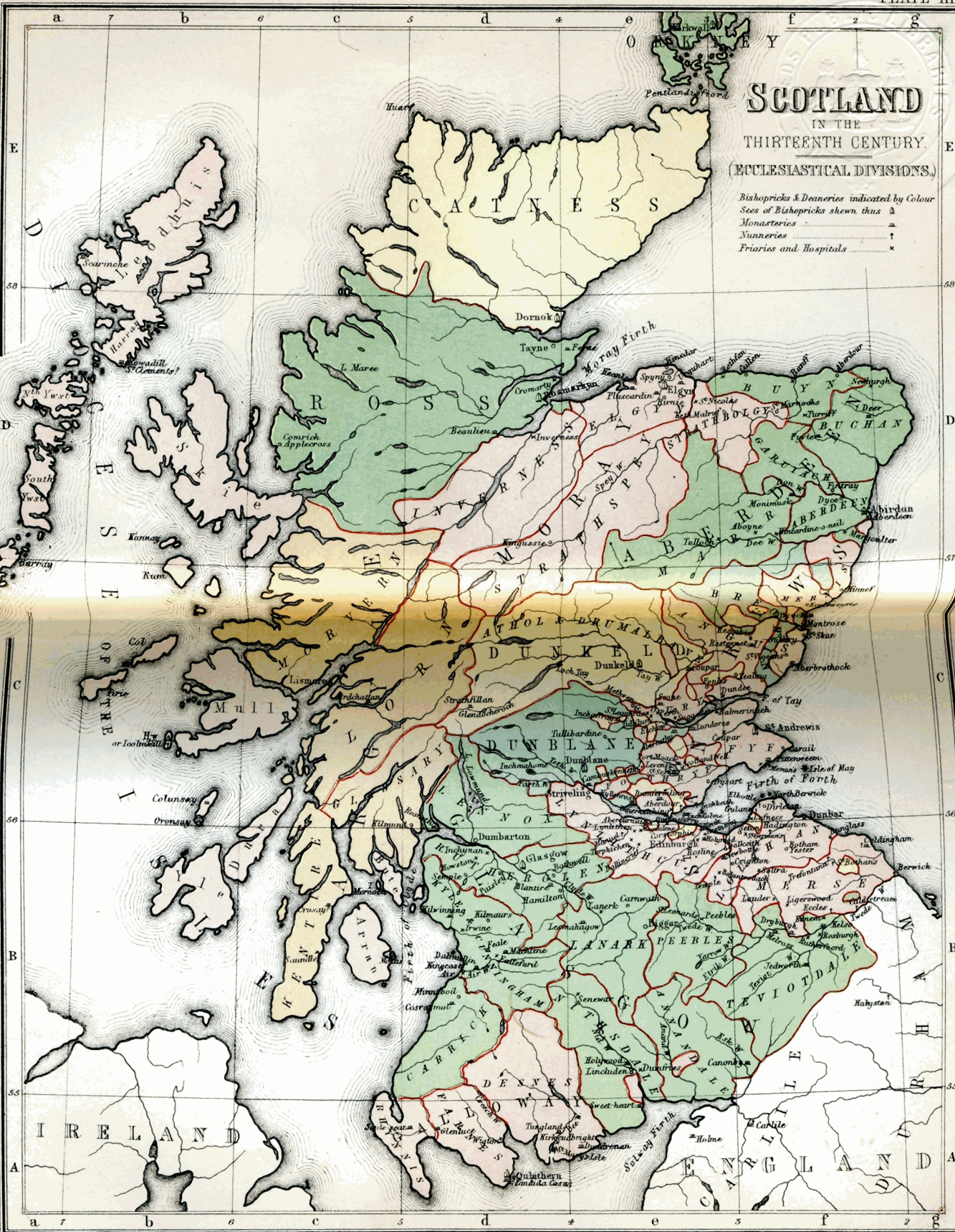
FAR	Ed	JEDWORTH	Bf	Lumphanan Pele	Df
Faw Kirk	Ce			Lungay	Cc
Fermartin	Df	KANNAY	Db	Lynlithcu	Be
Fine Loch	Cc	Karlaverak Castle	Ae	Lynlithcu, Sheriffdom of	Be
Fintray	Df	Kelso	Bf		
Fivy	Df	Kenmor	Bd	MACDUFF'S CROSS	Ce
Foreis	De	Kenmor	Ce	Mamor	Cc
Foreis, Sheriffdom of	De	Ken Water	Bd	Maryculter	Df
Forfare	Cf	Kentire	Bd	Mauchlin	Bd
Forfare, Sheriffdom of	Cf	Kerwaray	Cc	May, Isle of	Cf
Forn Water	Dd	Kerymuir	Ce	Maybol	Bd
Forteviot	Ce	Kyle	Bd	Melros	Bf
Forth, Firth of	Cf	Kynkardyn	Cf	Menteath	Cd
Forth Water	Cd	Kynkardyn, Sheriffdom		Mernis	Cf
Forthrev	Ce	of	Cf	Mers	Bf
Foyer	Cd	Kynros	Cc	Month, The (Montes	
Freedom of St. Mungo	Bd	Kynros, Sheriffdom of	Cc	Scotiae)	Ce
Fyf, Sheriffdom of	Ce	Kilchurn Castle	Cc	Moray	De
		Kilmarnoc	Bd	Moristan Water	Dd
GALA WATER	Bf	Kilpatrik	Bd	Morton Castle	Be
Galloway	Bd	Kilrethny	Cf	Mount Keen Pass	Cf
Gar Loch	Cd	Kilsyth	Bd	Moffet	Be
Garmoran	Cc	Kildrummy Castle	Df	Muidart	Cc
Garvyach	Df	Kincardin	De	Mulirisnake	Ad
Gia	Be	Kincardin Castle	Ce	Mull	Cb
Girvan	Bd	Kinlevin Castle	Ce	Mull of Kentire	Be
Glamis	Cf	Kingorn	Cc	Munross (Montrose)	Cf
Glasgow	Bd	Kingussie	Dd	Muskilburgh	Be
Glenco	Cc	Kinnef	Cf	Muthil	Ce
Glendochir	Cd	Kinneil	Ce	Mygveth	De
Glenearnay	De	Kintail	De		
Glenelg	De	Kintor	Df	NARN WATER	Dd
Glenlus	Ad	Kircaldie	Ce	Ness Loch	Dd
Glenurchay	Cd	Kirkwall	Ef	Niddisdale	Be
Goury	Ce	Kirkeudbright	Ad	Norame	Bf
Grenan Castle	Bd	Kirkeudbright, Sheriff-		North Berwick	Cf
Grenelaw	Bf	dom of	Bd	North Esk Water	Cf
				North Isles	Db
				North Ywst	Da
HADINGTON	Bf	LAMBIRTOWN	Bf		
Haey	Ee	Lammermuir	Bf	OKEL WATER	Ed
Haly-elend	Bg	Lagan Loch	Cd	Orkney Isles	Ef
Haulkirk	Ee	Lanark	Be	Oran Water	Dd
Harray	Db	Lanark, Sheriffdom of	Be	Oronsay	Cb
Hawik	Bf	Lang Island	Da	Orr Water	Ae
He	Bb	Largis	Bd	Ow, Loch	Cc
Hermitage	Bf	Lawdir	Bf		
Huarf	Ed	Ledir Water	Bf	PASLEY	Bd
Hyona	Cb	Lenie	Bd	Peebles	Be
		Lesmahagu	Be	Peebles, Sheriffdom of	Be
ICOLMKILL	Cb	Leth	Be	Penycuik	Be
Ila Water	Ce	Lawdirdale	Bf	Perth	Ce
Inchmaholmock	Cd	Lismor	Cc	Perth, Sheriffdom of	Ce
Inverarn	De	Leodhuis (Lewis)	Eb	Petlandisford	Ee
Inverarn, Sheriffdom		Levenaix	Cd	Petnewene	Cf
of	De	Lidisdale	Bf		
Inverness	Dd	Lochabar	Cd	QUHITADER WATER	Bf
Inverness, Sheriffdom		Locharward, C mote de	Be	Quhithern	Ad
of	Dd	Lochindorb	De	Qubitingham Castle	Bf
Inverquoich Castle	Ce	Lochmaben Castle	Be		
Invirculan	Df	Lochy Loch	Cd	RANACH	Cd
Invirkethine	Ce	Logyrate	Ce	Rasay	Db
Invirloch Castle	Cd	Lorn	Ce	Red Castle	Cf
Invirury	Df	Lowmund, Loch	Cd	Red Castle	Dd
Irvin	Bd	Lukrys Castle	Cf	Renfrew	Bd



# SCOTLAND

IN THE  
THIRTEENTH CENTURY.  
(ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.)

Bishopricks & Deaneries indicated by Colour  
Sees of Bishopricks shown thus   
Monasteries   
Nunneries   
Friars and Hospitals 



Drawn & Engraved by J. Bartholomew J.F.R.G.S. Edin.



Renfrew, Sheriffdom of	Bd	Skie	Db	Teth Water	Cd
Restenet	Cf	Skune	Ce	Teviotdale	Bf
Rhynnis	Ac	Slenis Castle	Dg	Thurso	Ee
Rognvaldsay	Ef	Spean Water	Cd	Till Water	Bf
Rokisburgh	Bf	Spey Water	De	Tirie	Cb
Rokisburgh, Sheriffdom		South Esk Water	Cf	Traquair Castle	Be
of	Bf	South Isles	Bb	Tumel Water	Cd
Ronay	Dc	South Ywst	Da	Tung	Ed
Roslin	Be	Staffay	Cb	Turnberry Castle	Bd
Rosmarkyn	Dd	Stonehyve	Cf	Turrif	Df
Rosneth	Cd	Stormond	Ce	Tweddale	Be
Ross	Dc	Strathavon	De	Twede Water	Bf
Rothemay	Df	Strathbolgy	Df		
Rothas	De	Strathbolgy Peel	Df	UILIE WATER	Ee
Rothsay	Bc	Strathdee	De	Ughtreardour	Ce
Rum	Cb	Strathearn	Ce	Ulva	Cb
Rutherglen	Bd	Strathfillan	Cd	Urchart Castle	Dd
Ruthven Castle	Dd	Strathgryfe	Bd		
Ryd-swyre	Bf	Strathnaver	Ed	WEMYS	Ce
		Strathspey	De	Werk	Bf
SANCHAR	Be	Stryvelyn	Ce	Wik	Ee
Sanday	Bc	Stryvelyn, Sheriffdom		Wolur	Bf
Sandvik	De	of	Cd	Wygeton	Ad
Schie Water	Ce	Suthirland	Ed	Wygeton, Sheriffdom	
Selkirk	Bf			of	Ad
Selkirk, Sheriffdom of	Bf	TARBAT	Bc		
Sheil Loch	Cc	Tarfnes	De	YARROW WARD	Be
Shin Loch	Ed	Tane	Dd	Yell Loch	Cc
Sikirsund	Dd	Tay Water	Ce	Yester Castle	Bf

## III. SCOTLAND IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY

*With its Ecclesiastical Divisions.*

The dioceses are—

1. ST. ANDREWS, a bishoprick of unknown, but very high antiquity, being a continuation of a Pictish bishoprick, perhaps of a different see, perhaps of a jurisdiction without settled seat.<sup>1</sup> The chapter, at first Culdees, were afterwards canons regular of St. Austin. The diocese was divided by the firth into the Arch-deaconries of—

(1.) St. Andrews principal, comprehending the rural deaneries of—

1. Fife.
2. Fotherif.
3. Gowrie.
4. Angus.
5. Mearns.

<sup>1</sup> The bishops of St. Andrews were made primatial about 1470.

(2.) Lothian, having jurisdiction over the rural deaneries of—

1. Lothian or Haddington.
2. Linlithgow.
3. Merse.

2. The bishoprick of DUNKELD, also of high and (mysterious antiquity and authority. Engrafted on an ancient Columbite foundation, and especially after the destruction of Hy, wielding the authority of St. Columba, this bishoprick was, until the thirteenth century, of great extent, embracing the whole of Argyll. Even after the diocese of Argyll was taken out of it, Dunkeld, for the love and reverence of its patron, reserved to itself the island of Hy, though so far removed, and the island of St. Colm in our firth, besides several parishes on both sides of the firth.<sup>1</sup> The chapter at first consisted of Culdees and canons regular.

This diocese was divided into the rural deaneries of—

1. Atholl and Drumalbane.
2. Angus.
3. Fife, Fotherif, and Stratherne.
4. South of the Firth (*in partibus australibus*).

3. The bishoprick of ABERDEEN, founded in the middle of the twelfth century at Aberdon (now old Aberdeen), by David I., who transferred to it the property and some of the respect of an old monastery at Mortlach in Glenfiddich. The patron is Saint Machar, a follower of Saint Columba. In the thirteenth century, the diocese of Aberdeen contained three rural deaneries—

1. Mar,
2. Buchan,
3. Garviauch,

which were afterwards arranged into five: Aberdeen, Mar, Garviauch, Buchan, and Boyne.

4. MORAY, a bishoprick before the time of David I. At first, the diocese had no defined see. After being successively changed

<sup>1</sup> The connection of Dunkeld with its churches in Lothian and Fife, would form a very curious subject of research.



to Birny, Kinneddor, and Spynie, it was settled in the church of the Holy Trinity, beside Elgin, in 1224; and then was begun that glorious cathedral, which has survived through fire and violence and long neglect, to recall some memory of the taste and religious feeling of an age called unenlightened. The diocese of Moray was divided into four rural deaneries:—

1. Elgin.
2. Inverness.
3. Strathspey.
4. Strathbolgy.

5. BRECHIN, the seat of an old abbey of Culdees, whose abbots had become hereditary, was erected by David I. into a bishoprick in the middle of the twelfth century; the Culdees forming the bishops' chapter. The diocese was small, and had no subordinate divisions for rural deans.

6. DUNBLANE, sometimes called the bishoprick of Stratherne. An old Culdee house and a previous bishoprick, had fallen into decay, when, at the beginning of the thirteenth century, Gilbert, earl of Stratherne, restored or founded the bishoprick of Dumblane. The chapter was of Regulars. The property of the bishops was held *in capite* of the great earls down to the fifteenth century, when their rights merged in the Crown.

7. ROSS. This bishoprick was founded or restored by David I. early in the twelfth century, the cathedral at Rosmarkie being under the invocation of Saint Peter and Saint Boniface. The diocese of Ross met the bishoprick of Moray at the "water of Forn" (Beaulie.)

8. CAITHNESS. This diocese, including the whole *ancient* earldom of Caithness, had for its cathedral and see, the church of St. Fymbar of Dornoch. The date of its foundation is not known, but it existed in the beginning of the twelfth century.

9. GLASGOW, one of the bishopricks restored and re-endowed by David I., while still only Prince of Cumbria, c. 1116. At that time the jury of the *seniores homines et sapientiores totius Cumbrie*,

tracing back the first institution of the see to Saint Kentigern, in the sixth century, declared its right to numerous possessions, in virtue of that primæval institution ; and their verdict received effect. Glasgow had two archdeaconries :—

(1.) Glasgow proper, comprehending the rural deaneries of—

1. Rutherglen.
2. Lennox.
3. Lanark.
4. Kyle and Cuninghame.
5. Carric.

(2.) The archdeaconry of Teviotdale, including the deaneries of—

1. Teviotdale.
2. Peebles.
3. Nithsdale.
4. Annandale.<sup>1</sup>

10. GALLOWAY. The see was Whithern (*candida casa*), and the bishop took his Latin style from that church, founded and dedicated to Saint Martin of Tours by St. Ninian, the apostle of the Picts, in the fifth century. The chapter was composed of the canons regular of the priory of Whithern. The diocese had three deaneries, the names of which are now almost forgotten :—

1. Desnes.
2. Farnes.
3. Rinnes.

11. ARGYLL, sometimes called the diocese of Lismore from its episcopal see, was erected in the beginning of the thirteenth century out of the great bishoprick of Dunkeld. It contained the deaneries of—

1. Kintyre.
2. Glassary.
3. Lorn.
4. Morven.

<sup>1</sup> Glasgow was made an archbishoprick in 1491 ; its suffragans being the bishops of Dunkeld, Dunblane, Galloway, Argyll, and Isles.

12. ISLES. The bishoprick of the Isles at first included Man with all the western isles, and was subject and suffragan to the archbishops of Drontheim. After coming for a time under the jurisdiction of Scotland, it again suffered a change in the fourteenth century, when the other western isles (*the Sudoreyar*) were separated from Man, which was now subject to England. The abbey church of Hy, or Iona, in the fifteenth century became the cathedral and bishop's see of the Scotch bishoprick called the bishoprick of the Isles or Sodor.

*Places indicated in the Ecclesiastical Map.*

ABERBROTHOK (now Arbroath), an abbey of Tyronensian Benedictines and Burgh	Cf	Berwick, North, a convent of Cistercian nuns	Cf
Abercurnaig (Abercorn), ancient monastery and seat of a Pictish bishop in Bede's time	Ce	Biggar	Be
Aberdeen, deanery of diocese of	Df	Birnie	De
Aberdon	Df	Blantire, a priory of canons regular subject to Holyrood	Bd
Aberdour (in Fife), a Franciscan nunnery	Ce	Botham	Bf
Abernethy, a house of Culdees, and probably an ancient bishop's see. In 13th century a priory of canons regular under Inchaffray	Ce	Bothan's, St. (Abbey St. Bathan's), a convent of Cistercian nuns	Bf
Aboyne, a house of the Knights Templars, afterwards of the knights of St. John	Df	Bothwell	Bd
Ayr	Bd	Brechin, deanery of	Cf
Andrews, St., diocese of	Cf	Buchan, deanery of	Df
Andrewis, St., a priory of canons regular, coming in place of Culdees	Cf	Buyn, deanery of	Df
Angus, deanery of	Cf	CAITHNESS, diocese of	Ed
Annandale, deanery of	Be	Cambuskenneth, an abbey of canons regular	Ce
Applecross (Apurcrossan, Comrich), an ancient foundation of St. Malruve.	Dc	Candida Casa	Ad
Ardchattan, a priory of Cistercians of the order of <i>vallis caulium</i>	Ce	Canonby, a priory of canons regular subject to Jedburgh	Bf
Arniston, <i>see</i> Balantradoch	Be	Carail	Cf
BALANTRADOCH (now Arniston). A house of the Templars, and later, of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem	Be	Carlisle, diocese of	Af
Ballincrieff, an hospital dedicated to Saint Cuthbert	Be	Carnwath	Be
Balmerinach, an abbey of Cistercians	Cf	Carrick, deanery of	Bd
Banff, a convent of Carmelite friars	Df	Carlile	Af
Beaulieu, a priory of Cistercians of <i>vallis caulium</i>	Dd	Clements, St.	Db
Berwick, an hospital of Trinity friars	Bf	Coldingham, anciently a nunnery, afterwards a priory of Benedictine monks subject to Durham	Bf
		Colmoc, St., a priory of canons regular subject to Cambuskenneth.	Cd
		Coldstream, a convent of Cistercian nuns	Bf
		Colme Inch, <i>see</i> Inchcolme	Ce
		Colonsay, a priory of canons regular subject to Holyrood	Cb
		Comrich, <i>see</i> Applecross	Dc
		Corstorphin	Be
		Crichton	Bf
		Cromarty	Dd
		Crosragmol (Crossregal), an abbey of Cluniac Benedictines	Bd
		Cullen	Df

Culross, a Cistercian abbey	Ce	Fyvie, a priory of Tyronensians; a cell of Arbroath	Df
Cupar (in Angus), an abbey of Cistercians	Ce	GALLOWAY, diocese of	Bd
Cupar (in Fife), a convent of Dominican friars	Ce	Garuaich, deanery of	Df
DALKEITH	Be	Germins, St., a house of Knights Templars, afterwards of Knights of St. John, latterly granted to King's College, Aberdeen	Bf
Dalmullin, a monastery of canons and nuns of the order of Simpringham; afterwards belonging to Paisley. Also a convent of Benedictine nuns	Bd	Glasgow, diocese of	Be
Deir, an ancient Columbite house. Afterwards an abbey of Cistercians	Df	Glassary, deanery of	Ce
Desnes, deanery of	Bd	Glendocheroch	Cd
Dirleton	Cf	Glenluce, an abbey of Cistercians	Ad
Dornock, an hospital of Trinity friars	Dd	Goury, deanery of	Ce
Dryburgh, an abbey of Præmonstratensian Augustinians	Bf	Gulane, a convent of Cistercian nuns	Cf
Dumfries, a convent of Franciscan friars	Be	Guthry	Cf
Dumbarton	Bd	HADDINGTON, a convent of Franciscan friars; a convent of Cistercian nuns	Bf
Dumfermling, an ancient Culdee house. Afterwards an abbey of Benedictines	Ce	Halyston, a priory of Benedictine nuns	Bf
Dunbar, an hospital of Trinity friars, and a convent of Carmelite friars	Cf	Hamilton	Bd
Dunblane	Ce	Holme-Cultram, a monastery of Cistercians	Ae
Dunblane, diocese of	Cd	Holyrood, an abbey of canons regular	Be
Dundee, an hospital of Trinity friars. A convent of Franciscan friars	Cf	Holywood (Dercongall) Sacri nemoris, de sacro bosco. An abbey of Præmonstratensian Augustinians	Be
Dundrenan, an abbey of Cistercians	Ae	Howston, an hospital of Trinity friars	Bd
Dunglas	Bf	Hy (Iona, Icolumkille). The ancient foundation of St. Columba having been destroyed, an abbey was founded in the twelfth century, of Cluniac Benedictines; also a nunnery of canonesses of St. Augustin	Cb
Dunkeld, diocese of	Ce	INCHCOLME, an abbey of canons regular, founded by King Alexander I.	Cb
Durham, diocese of	Bg	Inchaffray, an abbey of canons regular, founded by Gilbert, Earl of Stratherne	Ce
Dyce	Df	Inchkeith	Ce
Dysart	Ce	Inchmahome, a priory of canons regular subject to Cambuskenneth	Cd
ECCLES, a convent of Cistercian nuns	Bf	Inchynan, a house of Templars, afterwards of Knights of St. John of Jerusalem	Bd
Ecclescyric	Cf	Inverkeithing, a convent of Franciscan friars	Ce
Edinburgh	Be	Inverness, deanery of	Dd
Ednam, an hospital dedicated to Saint Laurence	Bf	Irwine, a convent of Carmelite friars	Bd
Elbottle, a convent of Cistercian nuns	Cf	Isles, diocese of the	Cb
Elchow, a convent of Cistercian nuns	Ce	JEDBURGH, an abbey of canons regular	Bf
Elgyn	De	KINLOSS, an abbey of Cistercians	De
Elgyn, deanery of	De		
Erusay	Bc		
FAILEFURD, an hospital of Trinity friars	Bd		
Farnes, deanery of	Ad		
Feale, a priory of Cluniac monks; a cell of Paisley	Bd		
Ferne, an abbey of Præmonstratensian Augustinians	De		
Fintray	Df		
Fothryf, deanery of	Cf		
Foulis	Ce		
Fyf, deanery of	Cf		

Kelso, a great abbey of Tyronensian Benedictines, originally seated at Selkirk	Bf	May, isle of, of old a cell of Reading, in England; afterwards a priory of canons regular, dedicated to St. Adrian	Cf
Kentire, deanery of	Bc	Maybole (Minniboil)	Bd
Keth Malruf	De	Melross, a Columbite monastery in the time of Bede; afterwards an abbey of Cistercians	Bf
Kilmaures	Bd	Mernis, deanery of	Cf
Kilmund	Cd	Mernoeh, L.	Bc
Kilwinning, an abbey of Tyronensian Benedictines	Bd	Merse, deanery of	Bf
Kincardine-o-neil, an hospital	Df	Methven	Ce
Kinedar	De	Minniboil (Maybole)	Bd
Kinef	Cf	Molas, L.	Bc
Kingcase, an hospital	Bd	Monans, St., a convent of Dominican friars	Cf
Kingussie	Dd	Monimusk, a house of Culdees; later, a priory of canons regular subject to St. Andrews	Df
Kirkcudbright, a convent of Franciscan friars	Ad	Montrose	Cf
Kirkwall	Be	Moray, diocese of	De
Kyle and Cunningham, deanery of	Bd	Morvern, deanery of	Ce
LANARK, deanery of	Be	NEWBOTTLE, an abbey of Cistercians	Be
Lanark, a convent of Franciscan friars; an hospital dedicated to St. Leonard	Be	Newburgh (in Buchan), an hospital	Df
Lauder, an hospital	Bf	Nithsdale, deanery of	Be
Leith, priory of canons of St. Anthony	Be	OGGERSTON, a house of the Templars; afterwards of the Knights of St. John	
Lennox, deanery of	Cd	Orkney (diocese of)	Ee
Leonards, St. (beside Edinburgh), an hospital	Be	Oronsay, a priory of canons regular subject to Holyrood	Cb
Leonards, St. (beside Peebles), a convent of Cistercian nuns; an hospital	Be	PAISLEY, a great abbey of Cluniac Benedictines	Bd
Lesmahagow, a priory of Tyronensians; a cell of Kelso	Be	Peebles the Ministry or Cross Church, a hospital of Trinity friars	Be
Leven, Loch, a house of Culdees, and afterwards a priory of canons regular	Ce	Peebles, deanery of	Be
Lincluden, a convent of Benedictine nuns	Be	Pentlandsford	Ee
Lismore	Cc	Perth	Ce
Ligerswood, an hospital	Bf	Pittenweem, a priory of canons regular subject to St. Andrews	Cf
Lorn, deanery of	Cc	Pluscardin, at first a priory of Cistercian monks of <i>Vallis caulium</i> ; afterwards a cell of Dunfermline	Dc
Louthian, deanery of	Bf	Port Moack, a priory of canons regular; a cell of St. Andrews	Ce
Lufness, an hospital of Trinity friars	Cf	QUEENSFERRY, a convent of Carmelite friars	Ce
Lundores, an abbey of Tyronensian Benedictines	Ce	RESCOBIE	Cf
Lynlithcu, a convent of Carmelite friars; an hospital of Lazarites dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene	Be	Restalrig	Be
Lynlithcu, deanery of	Be	Restennot, a priory of canons regular subject to Jedburgh	Cf
MACHLINE, a Cistercian house; a cell of Melrose	Bd	Rhynnis, deanery of	Ad
Magdalene	Be	Rosline	Be
Manuel, a convent of Cistercian nuns	Be	Roseneth	Cd
Maree, L.	Dc	Rothfan, a leper hospital	Df
Marnochs, St.	Df	Rowadill, a priory of canons regular subject to Holyrood	Db
Marr, deanery of	De	Roxburgh, a convent of Franciscan friars, An hospital or Maison Dieu	Bf
Maryculter, a house of the Templars, afterwards of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem	Df		
Mary, St., isle (S. Mariæ de Trayll), a priory of canons regular subject to Holyrood	Bd		

Rutherford, an hospital dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene	Bf	Tayne	Dd
Rutherglen, deanery of	Bd	Tealing	Cf
ST. MARGARET'S INCH. (Forfar)	Cf	Temple, a house of the Knights Templars; later, of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem	Be
Saundle (Sadael), a Cistercian abbey	Bc	Teviotdale, deanery of	Bf
Scarinche, a priory of canons regular subject to Inchaffray	Ea	Torphicen, an hospital, preceptory and chief house of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem in Scotland	Be
Scone, an abbey of canons regular	Ce	Trefontain, a convent of Cistercian nuns	Bf
Scotland Well, an hospital of Trinity friars	Ce	Tullibardine	Ce
Simple	Bd	Tullilum, a convent of Carmelite friars	Ce
Senewar (Sanquhar), an hospital	Be	Tulloch, a house of Templars, afterwards of Knights of St. John of Jerusalem	De
Serf, St.	Ce	Tungland, a monastery of Præmonstratensian Augustinians	Bd
Seton	Bf	Turriff, an hospital for twelve poor men	Df
Skæ, St.	Cf	URQHART, priory of Benedictines, subject to Dunfermline	De
Soltra, an hospital for poor and sick, and for travellers	Bf	VIGEANS, St.	Cf
Souls-seat, an abbey of Præmonstratensian Augustinians	Ad	WHITHERN (Candida Casa), a priory of Præmonstratensian Augustinians, who were the chapter of the Cathedral	Ad
Spey, St. Nicolas, at the bridge of, an hospital for poor travellers	De	Wigton	Ad
Spyny	Dc	YESTER	Bf
Strathfillan, a priory of canons regular subject to Inchaffray	Cd		
Strathbolgy, deanery of	De		
Strathspey, deanery of	De		
Striveling, hospital of St. James, at the end of the bridge	Ce		
Suggeden (Seggieden), an hospital dedicated to St. Augustin	Ce		
Sweetheart, an abbey of Cistercians	Ae		
TAY, LOCH, a priory of canons regular	Cd		