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ORIGINES
PAROCHIALES SCOTIÆ.

Origines

Parochiales Scotiae

THE ANTIQUITIES
ECCLESIASTICAL AND TERRITORIAL
OF THE PARISHES OF SCOTLAND.

VOLUME FIRST.

EDINBURGH :

W. H. LIZARS, ST. JAMES' SQUARE.

GLASGOW : J. SMITH & SON, ST. VINCENT STREET. LONDON : S. HIGHLEY, FLEET STREET,
AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

MDCCCLL

Adv. Bib

EDINBURGH : T. CONSTABLE, PRINTER TO HER MAJESTY.

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TO
THE BANNATYNE CLUB
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THE PREFACE.

THE PREFACE.

WHEN this Work was first projected, nothing more was proposed than to collect the earliest mention of each parish church, the dedication to its patron saint, the nature and tenure of the benefice, and its value as found in the ancient church taxations; the chapels, hospitals, and minor foundations within its territory. The recent printing of a great body of Chartularies—the registers and records of the ancient bishoprics and monasteries of Scotland—hitherto inaccessible, had induced the compiler to attempt a Parochial classification of the ecclesiastical antiquities and statistics which they contained. But in drawing from these sources, other matters often presented themselves of such utility and interest, that it was impossible to exclude them. There were proofs of the earliest settlements of laymen, instructive descriptions of old boundaries, traces of an aboriginal population disappearing, and of the rapid colonization of their successors, indications of the modes of living among all classes at a very early period. Such things could not be rejected in the account of a parish, and these, with notices of the descent of lands and fragments of territorial history, have extended the Work far beyond the original plan. But if this portion has thus swelled to an unexpected and perhaps inconvenient bulk, it must be remembered that some of the parishes of the present volume were of peculiar interest, and all or nearly all were in districts much illustrated by the Chartularies of Glasgow and Paisley, and of the great Abbeys of Teviotdale. There is little room to apprehend such fulness of illustration for most of the other districts of Scotland.

In a glance at the origin and history of our parochial system, it may be convenient to use the term Parish as meaning a district appropriated to one baptismal church, though it was not employed in its present restricted sense in the early ages of the Church either among us or in the other countries of Christendom.¹

¹ *Parish*—*parochia*—*παροικία*—meaning any district, was at first appropriated to the diocese of a bishop. In 1179 it is used as synonymous with *diocesis*, and applied to the Bishopric of Glasgow. (*Regist. Glasg.*, pp. 43, 50, 55.) In some instances it would seem to mean the jurisdiction rather than the district. King William the Lion in a charter to the monks of Kelso, speaks of the waste of Selekryrke to which he had transferred his men of Elrehope, as being ‘of the parish of his vil of Selechirk.’ (*Liber de Calchou*, p. 16.) But the term soon began in Scotland to be applied, though not technically and exclusively, to the baptismal church territory. In the middle of the 12th century Herbert bishop of Glasgow confirmed to the monks of Kelso the church of Molle, which Uctred the son of Liulf gave them, with the lands and *parishes* and all rights belonging to that church. (*Liber de Calchou*, p. 320.) Before the middle of the following century the parish of Molle seems to have been territorially defined, and in a controversy between Melrose and Kelso concerning it in 1269, the words parish and parishioners (*parochia et parochiani*) are used much in their present sense. (*Ibid.*, p. 146.) In the year 1220 the churches belonging to the Abbey of Jedburgh are termed parishes (*parochie*), and the church of Jedburgh is styled *parochialis ecclesia*. (*Regist. Glasg.*, p. 97.) Abbot Ailred in describing the successful preaching of Saint Ninian among the Picts of Galloway—

the crowding to his baptism of rich and poor, young and old, renouncing Satan and joining the army of the faithful—represents him as ordaining priests, consecrating bishops, and conferring the other dignities of ecclesiastical orders, and finally dividing the whole land into parishes—*totam terram per certas parochias dividere*, (*apud Pinkerton Vit. Sanct. Scot.*, p. 11.) It is scarcely necessary to remark that Ailred in speaking of the acts of Saint Ninian uses the language of his own time. Indeed that life is of little value, written in rhetorical style, and bearing few marks of being compiled from ancient materials. Bede speaks more correctly, when he says of Saint Codd that he erected churches in many places (*fecit per loca ecclesias*), and ordained priests and deacons to assist him in preaching the faith and administering baptism. (*Hist. Eccles.*, lib. iii., c. 22.)

The word shire (*schira, scyrra*) so common in our older church records, is often equivalent to parish, but sometimes applies to some other ‘division’ of church territory which we cannot now define. The divisions of North Durham were Islandshire, Norhamshire, and Bedlingtonshire. In the Merse we had Coldinghamshire; in Clydesdale, Machanshire, Kilbrideshire; in Fife, the shires of Kilrimund (Saint Andrews) Forgruud, Fothrif, Karel, Kinnahin, Keunocheer, Kinninmond, Kircaladinit (Kirkaldy), Gelland, and Gatemile; in Aberdeen, Clatshire and the shires of Tuly-nestyn, Rane, and Davyot.

Almost as early as we can throw the faint light of an imperfect history upon our country, a succession of zealous apostles of Christianity were spreading the faith over its remotest districts. Of those men only a few are now had in remembrance in Presbyterian Scotland; yet while Ninian and his followers were preaching the gospel among the savage Galwegians, and building their white church over the waters of the Solway; while the 'family' of Columba were reclaiming the Pagans of the farthest Hebrides, and sending their Christian embassy and establishing their worship in Iceland; while Palladius and his followers were planting churches in the northern mainland and the Orcades; while Cuthbert was preaching to the shepherds of the Border mountains—others of less name along with them and following them, were spreading Christianity in every glen and bay where a congregation was to be gathered. This is not matter of inference or of speculation. It is proved beyond question by historians like Bede and biographers like Adomnan; and their narrative receives confirmation from the result of such preaching in the general conversion of the Pagan inhabitants, as well as from certain vestiges still to be traced of the individual preachers.¹ If a notable conversion was effected; if the preacher had, or believed he had, some direct and sensible encouragement from Heaven, a chapel was the fitting memorial of the event. Wherever a hopeful congregation was assembled, a place of worship was required. When a saintly pastor died, his grateful flock dedicated a church to his memory. It was built, small perhaps and rude, of such materials as were

Plebania is a term which occurs more rarely in our church records. It expresses a wide district of a mother church, having subordinate churches or chapelries within its territory. The church of a *Plebania* will be found always to have been of very high and early sanctity, and its priest or parson wielded generally some authority approaching to that of a rural dean. Of this kind was Stobo with its four subordinate parishes of Broughton, Dawie, Drummelzier, and Tweedsmuir, where the parson was styled Dean, and was, it would seem, in very early times hereditary, like some of the heads of the regular convents. (*Regist. Glasg.*) Kyn-

kel in Aberdeenshire was of this class, and is so named in the ancient charters. (*Regist. Aberd.*)

¹ Bede describes the active zeal of the Scotch missionaries who converted Northumberland and Lothian. After relating how King Oswald, who had lived long in Scotland, served as interpreter to the Scotch Bishop Aedan preaching to the Saxons round Lindisfarne, he continues—From that time many were daily coming from Scotland to preach the word of faith and to baptize those believing, within the kingdom of Oswald. Churches were erected everywhere (*per loca*), the people flocked with joy to hear the word. &c. (*Hist. Eccles.*, III, c. 3.)

most readily to be had. The name of the founder, the apostle of the village, attached to his church—to a fountain hallowed by his using it in his baptism—to some favourite haunt of his meditation or place of his preaching—to the fair of immemorial antiquity held there on *his* day—though forgotten by the descendants of those he baptized—often furnishes the most interesting and unsuspected corroboration of much of those church legends and traditions which, though alloyed with the fables of a simple age, do not merit the utter contempt they have met with.¹

¹ The Scotch hagiology abounds with personal anecdotes of the early teachers of Christianity, many bearing sufficient impress of truth; and the country is full of tradition and of something like real evidence which joins on to those legends. The venerable Bede tells us that Saint Aedan the apostle of Northumbria ‘had a church and a chamber (*ecclesiam et cubiculum*) near Bamborough, where he often dwelt for a time, and used to go out from thence in all directions around, preaching,’ (III. 17.) ‘He used to travel everywhere, through the country and in the towns, not on horseback, but unless when compelled, on foot,’ (III. 5.) A monk of Tynemonth, not intending to celebrate Saint Aedan, writes of him thus incidentally,—‘This most holy man was accustomed not only to teach the people committed to his charge in church, but also, feeling for the weakness of a new-born faith, to wander round the provinces, to go into the houses of the faithful, and to sow the seeds of God’s word in their hearts according to the capacity of each.’ (*Vita Oswini, Surtees Soc.*, 1838.) Saint Cuthbert used the same practice in Lothian. ‘He used to frequent most those places, to preach most in those villages which lay far in the high and rugged mountains, which others feared to visit, and which by their poverty and barbarism repelled the ap-

proach of teachers. Those he cultivated and instructed so industriously, and so earnestly bestowed himself on that pious labour, that he was often absent from his monastery (he was then Abbot of Melrose) for weeks, or even an entire month without returning; and dwelling in the mountain countries, was continually calling the rude people to the things of Heaven, not less by his preaching than by his example of virtuous life.’ (*Hist. Eccles.*, IV., c. 27.)

The church legend records how Saint Nathalan averted a raging pestilence from his church of Buthelny by the fervency of his prayers. Long after the legend was banished from the popular mind, and the very name of Nathalan forgotten, the parishioners of Buthelny kept the eighth of January (Saint Nathalan’s day) as a feast on which they did no work. The fairs of towns and country parishes were so invariably held on the day of the patron saint, that where the dedication is known, a reference to the saint’s day in the Breviary serves to ascertain the day of the fair. The ‘Summer-eve fair,’ known by that strange and unmeaning name in several places of the North, is now traced through the Scotch Breviary, and by the help of Mr. Reeves and his Irish learning, to its origin in honour and memory of St. Malruba (*Saint Malruce—Summer-eve*), the monk of Bangor, who placed his Christian colony on the wild shore of Ap-

Near each church so built, however small and however remote—or conveniently neighbouring a group of churches—was established a band of religious men, followers of their founder, for the service of God there.¹ That was perhaps more observed in Scotland than elsewhere, since Bede points to it as a peculiar custom of the Scots; but if we reflect upon the object of the founders, and the circumstances in which they were placed, it would seem that some similar plan for continuing the rites and instruction of religion must have been adopted, wherever missionaries of a new faith found proselytes. In many instances we find lands bestowed on the new ‘family’ or ‘monastery,’² but doubtless in the greater number the servants of the Church lived on the voluntary offerings of their flock.

plecross, and was had in reverence in Contin and Glen Urquhart. His festival in Scotland was held on the 27th of August. In like manner, of old, the name of Saint Cuthbert was connected by some affectionate memorials with Melrose, Channelkirk, and Maxton, Saint Boisil with Lessudden, Saint Kentigern himself with Borthwick or Lochorwart, where he spent eight years of his ministry.

The number of churches founded by one saint, Saint Columba, for instance, in Scotland proper, Saint Kentigern in Strathelyde and Lothian, is often wonderful and worth remarking, even by those who find it a duty to repudiate any feeling of gratitude to those first teachers of Christianity; and it might help a very difficult historical question, to inquire of what country and what teaching were those saints whose names are still preserved in the dedications of our churches. The Irish are better known than those who came from our other Celtic consins of Wales and Cornwall. Saint Fergus came from Ireland, and at first lived a hermit life at Strogelyth. He founded three churches there. He next preached and baptized to the faith in Caithness. From Caithness he sailed to the shores of Buchan, where he built a church

still called by his name. Last of all, he came to Glamis in Angus, where he chose his place of rest. There he died and was buried. But his relics, after many years, were translated to the Abbey of Seone, where they did many famous miracles. A fine spring rising from a rock below the church of Glamis is still known as Saint Fergus’s well. There the first converts of Strathmore were baptized to Christianity. It would be curious to inquire why the Abbot of Seone (a singular instance) held a prebend in the cathedral church of Caithness. (*Dunrobin Charters—Breviar. Aberd.*)

¹ We have again the testimony of Bede for the fact that monasteries were founded for maintaining the new religion — ‘*Construebantur ergo ecclesie per loca, confluebant ad audiendum Verbum populi gaudentes. Donabantur mnnere regio possessiones et territoria ad instituenda monasteria, imbebantur a preceptoribus Scottis parvuli Anglorum una cum majoribus, studiis et observatione disciplinae regularis. Nam monachi erant maxime qui ad predicandum venerant: monachus ipse episcopus Aedan, utpote de insula quæ vocatur Hii.*’ (*Hist. Eccles.*, III., c. 3.)

² There is no more instructive record for eccle-

In the centuries of intestine wars and barbarian invasions that followed the first planting of Christianity in Scotland—in those ages of anarchy and confusion which have left a mere blank on that page of our history—many of these families of religious died out, many of their churches doubtless fell without record or remembrance. But many still lived in the memory or tradition of a

siastical antiquities than the inquisition regarding the possessions of the church of Glasgow, taken by the good men of the country in 1116. Saint Kentigern was dead 500 years. The bishops, his successors, as well as the monasteries he had founded throughout his wide diocese, had died out in the storms of those centuries. During that period, or at least for the latter portion, it cannot be supposed that valuable possessions had been bestowed on a church so fallen. The property ascertained by the oaths of the inquest to belong to the church of Saint Kentigern, within the Scotch part of his diocese, must have consisted of donations to the first bishop and his early followers. The verdict of the inquest was not a mere idle tribute to the glory of Saint Kentigern. Possession followed upon it, and numerous and powerful parties, holders of the lands, had an interest in testing its truth. For our present purpose, it is sufficient to observe that the ancient possessions of the successors of Saint Kentigern consisted not of tithes, not of the dues of churches, but of broad lands and numerous manors, scattered over all the south of Scotland. There were churches too in that old rent-roll, though nothing approaching to the parochial divisions. In Peebles the primeval See of Cumbria had ‘a plough of land and the church (dedicated to Saint Kentigern).’ In Traquair ‘a plough of land and the church.’ In Merebottle ‘a plough of land and the church.’ (*Regist. Glasg.*, 1.) Were those ploughs of land the portions of old set apart

for the service of those remote churches? A half *dawuch* seems to have been the accustomed measure of the kirk-land in the dioceses of Moray and Aberdeen. (*Regist. Morav.*, 83, 85, &c.)

A remarkable dovetailing of real or historical evidence upon church tradition occurs in the property of Dunblane. Saint Blane, for a miraculous benefit conferred upon an English prince, received the lordships of Appleby, Troclyngham, Congere, and Malenath in England, (*Brev. Aberdon.* f. lxxvii.) and those manors remained the property of the See of Dunblane in the time of Fordun—a property it might be more easy to prove than to possess. (*Scotichron.*, lib. xi., c. 21.)

In many cases, where the ancient monastery had disappeared before the period of our records, traces of its former possessions are found in the lands named Abthania or Abthane so frequent in Angus and the neighbouring districts. Among the early gifts to the Abbey of Arbroath, King William granted ‘the church of Saint Mary of Old Munros, with the land of that church which in Scotch is called *Abthen*.’ That Scotch word is translated in another charter, *terra abbacie de Munros*. Malcolm Earl of Angus gave to Nicholas, son of the priest of Kerimure, the land of Abthein of Munifeith; and the Countess Maud confirming that gift describes it as ‘the land lying on the south of the church of Munifeith, which the Culdees had.’ (*Regist. Aberb.*, pref., p. xiv.) King

grateful people, and there still survived some of the religious houses—still stood a few of the old time-honoured churches of the earlier light, when the dawn of a second day rose upon Scotland.¹

Our imperfect acquaintance with the Christianizing of Scotland ceases with the seventh century. The three ages that follow are all darkness. The eleventh century is the renewal of light, and at the same time the era of a great revolution in society. The natives of our country were now all Christians. At least the old Pagan religion as a creed had disappeared, leaving some faint traces in popular rites and usages. Writing was coming into use, and lands began to be held by written tenures. But more important still, a new people was rapidly and steadily pouring over Scotland, apparently with the approbation of its rulers, and displacing or predominating over the native or old inhabitants. The marriage of Malcolm Canmoir with the Saxon Princess Margaret has been commonly stated as the cause of that immigration of Southerners. But it had begun earlier, and many concurring causes determined at that time the stream of English colonization towards the Lowlands of Scotland. The character of the movement was peculiar. It was not the bursting forth of an overcrowded

David I. granted to Matthew the Archdeacon of Saint Andrews, the *Abbaia* of Rossin-cle-rach, in fee and heritage, to him *and his heir*, to be held as freely as any Abbey in Scotland is held. (*Regist. S. Andr.*, p. 200.) There can be no doubt that those were possessions of the primeval church, and one of them had passed but lately from the hands of the aboriginal holders, the Culdees.

¹ There is every reason to believe that most of the monasteries which were found subsisting in Scotland when David I. began his Church reform, were of that primeval foundation—the institutions of the great preachers of the truth to whom Scotland owes its Christianity. Such probably were the monastery of Dunkeld, founded by Columba, or his immediate followers, Dunblane, Brechin, Saint Andrews, Saint Servan's of Lochleven, Culdee houses of high and unknown anti-

quity; Abernethy, with its hereditary lords; Seone, the place of coronation from time immemorial; Dnufermline, then dedicated to the Blessed Trinity and to no saint; Culross, where Saint Servan already led a monastic life when the infant Saint Kentigern and his mother were washed ashore on the white sands of its bay. In the north Monymusk, a house of Culdees, was another of those foundations of immemorial antiquity. When the Bishopric of Aberdeen was founded in the twelfth century, part of its endowments were 'the monastery of Cloveth,' and 'the monastery of Murthillach, with its five churches and the lands pertaining to them'—(*Regist. Aberdeen.*, p. 6)—all plainly the vestiges of that monastic system which had sufficed, however imperfectly, to keep Christianity alive before a secular clergy was provided or the parochial system thought of.

population, seeking wider room. The new colonists were what we should call 'of the upper classes'—of Anglian families long settled in Northumbria, and Normans of the highest blood and names. They were men of the sword, above all servile and mechanical employment. They were fit for the society of a court, and many became the chosen companions of our Princes.¹ The old native people gave way before them, or took service under the strong-handed strangers. The lands those English settlers acquired, they chose to hold in feudal manner and by written gift of the Sovereign; and the little charter with the King's subscribing cross (+), or his seal attached, began to be considered necessary to constitute and prove their rights of property. Armed with it, and supported by the law, Norman knight and Saxon thegn set himself to civilize his new acquired property, settled his vil or his town,² built himself a house of fence, distributed the lands among his own few followers and the *nativi* whom he found attached to the soil, either to be cultivated on his own account, or at a fixed 'ferm' on the risk of the tenant.

Upon many of these manors still existed some of the old churches placed there as early as Christianity itself. On some few of them remained also the family or small convent of religious originally founded and endowed for their service. As yet, it would seem, were no tithes paid—certainly no appropriation of ecclesiastical dues to any particular church. But through all Christen-

¹ The names of the witnesses to the charters of David I. and his brothers would prove this without other evidence. It is astonishing with what rapidity those southern colonists spread even to the far north. From Tweed and Solway to Sutherland, the whole arable land may be said to have been held by them. The great old houses of Athol, Lennox, and Stratherne, were within the fastnesses of the Highlands. Angus soon came into the De Umphravils through marriage. But of the race of the English colonists came Bruce, Balliol, Bisset, Berkeley, Colville, Cumin, Douglas, Dunbar—descended of Northumbrian princes, long themselves princes in the Merse—Flewing, Fraser,

Gordon, Hamilton, Lindsay, Maule, Maxwell, Morevil, Moubray, De Quinci, Ruthven, Stewart, Sinclair, Somerville, Soulis, Valoines, Wallace, and many other names, not less powerful, though less remembered.

² We might expect the termination *vil*, which appears in Maccus's town of Maxwell and a few others, to be much more common, looking to the great number of Norman settlers, whose language must have been French. But the Anglian tongue prevailed, and the *villa Levingi*, *villa Edulfi*, *villa Thancardi* of the charters was translated and naturalized as Levingston, Edulston, and Thancartun.

dom the Church was then zealously inculcating the duty of giving tithes to the secular clergy. The new settlers in Scotland were of the progressive party, friends to civilization and the Church. They had found churches on their manors, or if not already there, had erected them. To each of these manorial churches the lord of the manor now made a grant of the tithes of his estate, and forthwith the manor tithed to its church became what we now call a parish.¹

Thus constituted, the parish often still farther followed the fortunes of its parent manor. When a large manor was subsequently split into several lord-

¹ Take as an instance, where we see the whole causes in operation, the parish of Ednam in the Merse. King Edgar, the eldest brother of David I., bestowed upon Thor, an Englishman, the land of Ednam: (*the home on the river Eden*) unsettled (*desertum*). Thor, who was called *longus*, was a tall man of his hands, and with the King's assistance, but by his own money, he cultivated and settled that desert. It became his manor, and there he erected a church, (*ecclesiam a fundamentis fabricavi*.) The King endowed the church with a ploughgate of land, and dedicated it to his honoured patron Saint Cuthbert. Besides the plough of land, the church of Ednam soon obtained the tithes and dues of the manor; and then it became an object of desire to the monks of Durham. The kings of Scotland of that family were in an especial manner devoted to Saint Cuthbert, and nothing was to be refused that could obtain the donor a place in the *Liber Vitæ* of the convent. Accordingly, Thor, for the weal of King Edgar's soul, and the souls of Edgar's parents and brothers and sisters, and for the redemption of his own beloved brother Lefwin, and for the weal of his own soul and body, gave to the monks of Saint Cuthbert of Durham the church of Ednam

and the ploughgate of land with which it was endowed by King Edgar. (*Anderson's Diplom. Scotiæ. Raine's North Durham.*)

The formation of the parish of Melrose must have been subsequent to the removal of the Abbey from Old Melros to its present site. King David, at new founding the monastery, granted to the monks the *lands* of Melros, Eldune, Dernwic, Galtmeshalech, Galtuneside. King Malcolm added one stead in Cumbesley. King William, Alan the Steward, and the De Morevils gave Alewentshawis, Threpunde, Bleseslei, Milcheside, Solowlesfelde, and part or the whole of Cumbesley, Buchehm, and Witheley—which seem to include all that formed the parish at the Reformation and now. The Abbey church served as the parish church. Here there was no rector and vicar, at first no landlord and tenant; and, more remarkable still, no tithes. The monks were proprietors and cultivators, parishioner and parson.

King Alexander II. in granting to Melrose his 'whole waste' of Ettrick in 1235, makes no mention of a church. The monks must have built a church after receiving the lands, and, it would appear, that required no new charter.

ships, it often became desirable that each should have a separate church;¹ sometimes a lord of a castle within the parish wished to have an independent chapel in his own castle or near by.² Sometimes a burgh grew up in the midst of a great ancient parish, and required a separate church and cemetery and independent parochial rights. It was in this manner that the parish of Edinburgh

¹ In the beginning of the 12th century Wice bestowed on the monks of Kelso the church of his manor of Wicestun (Wiston), with its two chapels, namely, that of the 'town' of Robert brother of Lambin, and the chapel of the 'town' of John stepson of Baldwin. A third chapel sprung up afterwards within the bounds of this manor of old Wice, which was situated on the land of Simon Loeccard. In the next century all these chapels acquired independence and parochial rights by steps, which may be easily traced, and from them have arisen the existing parishes of Roberton, Crawford John, and Symington.

In 1288 the Knights Templars obtained the privilege of an independent chapel for their lands in the parish of Culter on the banks of the Dee, chiefly on the ground that their people were separated from the parish church (the property of the monks of Kelso) by a great river without bridge, which they could rarely cross, and were thus deprived of the rites of the church to the great peril of their souls. (*Regist. Aberd.*, p. 288.) The chapelry soon rose into a separate parish.

The parish of Glenbuchat owes its erection to a tragical incident. Its separation from its parish church of Logy Mar, by high hills and streams subject to frequent floods, (*propter pericula . . . inundationibus aquarum infra terram inhabitabilem in monte et deserto*;) had long been felt a grievance. But at length, on an occasion when the people of the glen

were crossing to celebrate Easter in the church of Logy, they were caught by a storm in which five or six persons perished. The bishop thereupon issued a commission for arranging the separation of Glenbuchat, and endowing a resident chaplain.

² William de Moravia, in the beginning of the 13th century, granted to the chapter of Moray the church of his manor of Artendol (Arndilly) with its tithes and dues; but reserved the tithes of two dauachs next his castle of Bucharm, (namely, the dauachs of Bucharm and Athenacork, *f. Auchluncart*;) which he assigned for the support of a chaplain in his castle.

A careful arrangement was made when Walter of Lindesei desired to have a chapel at Lamberton. Arnold the Prior of Coldingham, to whom belonged the parish church, consented that he should have mass celebrated during his life, in the chapel which he had built in his court (*curia*) of Lamberton; and Lindesei swore that the mother church should in nothing suffer thereby. It was provided that there should be no access to the chapel, but through the middle of his hall or chamber. The service was to be by the chaplain of the mother church whom he should deal with to celebrate there. There was to be no celebration of mass there on the five festivals of Christmas, the Purification, Pasch, Pentecost, and the feast of the dedication of the church, that the oblations might not be withdrawn from the parish church. (*Raine's North Durham, Append.*, p. 649.)

was carved out of the heart of Saint Cuthbert's, and Aberdeen out of the great parish of Saint Machar. In such cases, the rights of the mother church were first to be considered. By a transaction with the incumbent and the patron, sanctioned by the Ordinary, these might be acquired. But in many cases the new church was endowed separately, and the whole tithes, oblations, and dues of every sort which at first belonged to the mother church were reserved to her. In her alone was the right of baptism, of marriage, and of burial, and if the act was performed elsewhere, to her still belonged the valuable dues attending it.¹

This goodly frame-work of a parochial secular establishment was shipwrecked when scarcely formed. Monachism was then in the ascendant in all Europe. The militia of the Papal power, the well disciplined bands of 'regulars,' were already fighting the battle of Roman supremacy everywhere, and each succeed-

¹ The clashing rights of the chapel and the parish church were very anxiously settled in a case regarding the chapel of the royal castle of Stirling, which was thought of such importance as to be decided in presence of the King, David I., his son Prince Henry, and their barons. The record bears that the King's barons all remembered that on the day on which King Alexander had made that chapel be dedicated, he granted to it the tithes of his demesnes in the soke of Stirling whether they should increase or decrease. Moreover they considered that the parish church of Eccles ought to have all the tithes paid by the Hurdmen and Bonds and Gresmen with the other dues which they owe to the church: and that whoever died, whether of the demesne lands, or of the parish, their bodies should lie in the parish cemetery, with such things as the dead ought to have with them to the church, unless by chance any of the burghers die there suddenly. . . . And if the demesnes shall increase by grubbing out of wood or breaking up of land not tilled before,

the chapel shall have the tithes. . . . And if the number of men of the demesne increase, the tithes of them and of all who cultivate it shall go to the chapel, and the parish church shall have their bodies. And to all these men, whether of the demesne or of the parish, the parish church shall perform all the Christian rites, on account of the dignity of sepulture—(*omnes rectitudines christianitatis, propter sepulture dignitatem, faciet.*) (*Regist. Dunferm.*, p. 4.) It is remarkable that this proceeding took place in the King's court, *apud castellum puellarum*, not in an ecclesiastical tribunal—the bishop of Saint Andrews and the abbot of Dunfermline being parties, the latter having right to the chapelry of the castle. The parish here called Eccles (*ecclesia*), and also known as Kirktoon, was the parish of Stirling, at that time comprehending besides the castle, the chapelries of Dunpace and Lethbert, which were afterwards raised into independent churches.

ing year saw new orders of monks spreading over Europe, and drawing public sympathy by some new and more rigorous form of self-immolation. The passion or the policy of David I. for founding monasteries and renewing and re-endowing those that previously existed, was followed by his subjects with amazing zeal. The monastery perhaps was building on a spot endeared by the traditions of primeval sanctity. The new monks of the reformed rule of Saint Benedict or canons of Saint Austin, pushing aside the poor lapsarian Culdees, won the veneration of the people by their virtues and their asceticism. The lord of the manor had fixed on the rising abbey for his own sepulture or had buried in it his eldest born. He was looking to obtain the benefit of being one day admitted as a brother to the spiritual benefits of the order. Every motive conspired to excite his munificence. Lands were heaped upon the new foundation : timber from his forest, and all materials for its buildings ; rights of pasture, of fuel, of fishing, were bestowed with profusion.¹ When these were exhausted, the parish church still remained. It was held by a brother, a son, or near kinsman. With the consent of the incumbent, the church and all its dues and

¹ Malcolm earl of Athol, for the souls' weal of the Kings his predecessors who rest there, granted to the monks of Dunfermlin the church of Molin and three ploughgates of land ; and in presence of the King, the Bishops, Abbots, Earls, and other good men of the kingdom, he and his countess Hextild 'rendered themselves to the church of Dunfermlin that when they died, they should be buried there.' (*Regist. Dunferm.*, p. 147.)

Before the middle of the 13th century, Duncan earl of Mar gave the church of Logyrothman to God and the church of Saint Mary, and the canons of Aberdeen, for the maintenance of a chaplain, to celebrate for his soul in that church of Aberdeen, where he had vowed and bequeathed his body to be buried (*ubi vovi et legari corpus meum sepeliendum*) among the venerable fathers the bishops there buried. (*Regist. Aberd.*, p. 16.)

In the reign of William the Lion Robert de Kent gave a territory in Innerwic to the monks of Melros, adding this declaration— 'and be it known I have made this gift to the church of Melros with myself (*cum meipso*), and the monks have granted me their cemetery and the service of a monk at my decease, and if I be free and have the will and the power, the monks shall receive me in their convent.' (*Lib. de Melros*, p. 59.)

Gilbert earl of Stratheme and his countess Matildis who founded the monastery in 1200, declared they so loved the place that they had chosen it as the place of burial for them and their successors, and had already buried there their first-born, for the repose of whose soul chiefly it was that they so bountifully endowed the monastery. At the same time they bestowed five parish churches upon it. (*Lib. Ins. Miscar.*, pp. 3-5.)

pertinents were bestowed on the monastery and its patron saint for ever—reserving only a pittance for a poor priest to serve the cure, or sometimes allowing the monks to serve it by one of their own brethren. In one reign, that of William the Lion, thirty-three parish churches were bestowed upon the new monastery of Arbroath, dedicated to the fashionable High Church saint, Thomas a Becket.

The consequences of such a system were little thought of, and yet they might have been foreseen. The tithes and property which the Church had with much difficulty obtained for the support of a secular parish clergy were in a great measure swallowed up by the monks. The monasteries became, indeed, and continued for some ages, the centres and sources of religion and letters, the schools of civil life in a rough time, the teachers of industry and the arts of peace among men whose sloth used to be roused only by the sound of arms. But even the advantages conferred by them were of small account in contrast with the mischief of humbling the parish clergy. The little village church preserving the memory of some early teacher of the faith—with its modest parsonage where were wont to be found the consolations of religion, refuge and help for the needy, encouragement for all in the road to heaven—was left in the hands of a stipendiary vicar, an underling of the great monastery, ground down to the lowest stipend that would support life, whose little soul was buried in his cloister, or showed its living activity only in disputing about his needful support with his masters at the abbey, while his ‘hungry sheep looked up and were not fed.’ The Church which ignorantly or for its own purposes sanctioned that misappropriation, paid in time the full penalty. When the storm came, the secular clergy were degraded and powerless; the regulars, eating the bread of the parish ministers, themselves idle or secularized, could not be defended.¹

¹ Churches were held by religious foundations in Scotland before the reconstruction of the Church in the beginning of the 12th century, and even, as has been shown above, in the earliest state of ecclesiastical polity which we know of. Then, however, there were no endowed seculars. The monks were parish priests merely living in communion. Before

the reign of Alexander I., before, also, any certain record, Maldwin bishop of Saint Andrews had given to God and Saint Servan and the Keledees of the isle of Lochleven the church of Marchinche: Bishop Tuadal had bestowed on them the church of Seonyn with all liberty and honour; and Bishop Modach the church of Hurkenedorath on the same Kele-

The chief sources from which a collection like the present must be compiled are the Chartularies or Registers of the muniments of the Religious Houses and Bishoprics. The Register of the Bishop was to be looked to for information regarding the property and rights of the secular churchmen, and for the ecclesiastical affairs of the whole diocese. But the monks had soon acquired such a number of parish churches—their transactions with neighbours involved the interests of so many more—above all, they were so careful recorders—that the Register of a great Abbey is generally the best guide to the parish antiquities of its district. Of the Bishoprics of Scotland, only four have left extant chartularies. Those of the dioceses of Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Moray have been printed, and though the impression was limited, copies both of them and of the other printed chartularies are to be found in most public libraries.

The printed Registers of the Religious Houses of Scotland, are those of

The Abbey of Arbroath, of Tironensian Benedictines (one part).

Balmerino, of Cistercian Benedictines.

Dryburgh, of Premonstratensian Augustinians.

Dunfermline, of Benedictines.

Glasgow, Collegiate Church of Saint Mary and Saint Anne.

Glasgow, Friars Preachers.

Inchaffray, of Canons Regular.

Holyrood, of Canons Regular.

Kelso, of Tironensians.

Lindores, of Tironensians.

Melrose, of Cistercians.

Neubottle, of Cistercians.

North-Berwic, of Cistercian Nuns.

Paisley, of Cluniac Benedictines.

Saint Andrews, of Canons Regular, the Chapter of the Bishopric.

Score, of Canons Regular.

dees eremites. All their churches of old came from bishops. Laymen gave lands. (*Regist. S. Andr.*, 116, 117.)

In like manner, perhaps by a still earlier tenure, the monks of Iona had right to four

churches in Galloway. King William granted to Holyrood the churches or chapels in Galloway, *que ad jus abbacie de Hii Columchille pertinent.* (*Charters of Holyrood*, 51.)

A great body of the charters and muniments of the Benedictine monastery of Coldingham, and among them the most ancient Scotch writings extant, have been printed by the Rev. James Raine in his History of North Durham, and in a volume of 'The Priory of Coldingham.'¹

Of chartularies hitherto unprinted the list is smaller ;

The Register of the Bishopric of Brechin is far advanced at press, at the expense of Mr. Chalmers of Auldbar, for the Bannatyne Club.

A little Register is preserved at Aberdeen, of the charters of the ancient parish church of Saint Nicholas of Aberdeen.

The second part of the Register of the Abbey of Arbroath is prepared for the press, but not yet printed. A number of royal charters have been found at Panmure, which will illustrate both this and the part already printed.

The Register of the Priory of Beaulieu, of Benedictines of Vallis Caulium, the foundation of the old family of Lovat, is still hid in some northern charter-room. It has not been seen since the days of Sir George Mackenzie, who quoted its contents. Copies of a few of the Priory charters are preserved.

A very formal transumpt or copy under the Great Seal, of the charters of the Abbey of Canons Regular of Caubuskenneth, near Stirling, is preserved in the Advocates' Library. It was made in 1535 under the direction of Abbot Mylne, the first President of the Court of Session, to supply the defect of the original charters, almost destroyed by reason of the dampness of the place where the abbey stood.

The Cistercian nuns of Coldstream had a careful Register of their muniments, executed in 1434. It is preserved in the British Museum.²

Crosregal, a house of Cluniac monks in Carric, had a register of its charters, which was in the custody of the Earl of Cassilis when the learned Thomas Innes was in Scotland collecting materials for his historical essay published in 1729.³

The Cistercian Abbey of Coupar in Angus had a Register which was noted by Sir James Balfour, and quoted more lately by the more accurate Sir James Dalrymple at the beginning of the last century. It is not now known to exist. A fragment of an abridgment is at Panmure.

¹ Surtees Society Volume, 1841.

² Harl. MSS. 6670, 4to, 55 leaves.

³ MS. Note-Books in the possession of Mr. D. Laing.

A chartulary of the collegiate church of Crail is in the Advocates' Library.

A Register of the collegiate church of Saint Giles of Edinburgh, erected in 1466, is in the Library at Panmure. It had been partly prepared for the press.

A chartulary of the Cistercian Abbey of Glenluce in Galloway was used by Thomas Innes.¹ If it still exist, its place of custody is not known.

The Register of the Abbey of Canons Regular of Incheolme is preserved in the library at Donybristle.

Kilwinning in Cunninghame, an Abbey of Tironensians, had a register which would be of great importance to Ayrshire history. It was quoted by Timothy Pont in the beginning of the 17th century, and was seen by Thomas Innes, 'in the possession of the Earl of Eglinton,'² early in the last. It is probably still lying unknown at Eglinton.

A small register of the charters of the Augustinian Canons of Saint Anthony of Leith is preserved in the Advocates' Library.

A little chartulary of the Hospital of Soltra, founded for the relief of poor travellers on 'Soltra edge' at the head of the pass between Lothian and Lauderdale, is in the same Library.

This great store of Church records is as yet little known. None of the Chartularies were printed when Chalmers was engaged on his Caledonia, and the imperfect copies of the MSS. which he procured often misled him. But the study of such records is still in its infancy among us, and unluckily the Scotch student of church antiquities, who has read only the writers of his own country, has much to unlearn before he can appreciate or admit the simple truth as it flows from charter and documentary evidence.

One important document which has never been used at all, occurs in many of the chartularies. This is the ancient valuation of the churches and benefices of Scotland. It is found in whole or partially in the Registers of Saint Andrews, Dunfermline, Arbroath, Aberdeen, Moray; and it may be proper to give some account of the appearance of that document in these different Registers.

From the earliest time when the clergy could be considered a separate estate and with common interests, they required funds for general objects, and

¹ Thomas Innes' MS. notes.

Earl of Eglinton's possession, and Father

² Pont describes the chartulary as in the

Innes' MS. notes quote it—*pene com. Eglinton.*

it was necessary to ascertain the proportion of the common burden to be borne by each. From an early period also, Rome claimed some small tax from benefited churchmen, and the Roman legates, when suffered to enter Scotland, extorted considerable sums as 'procurations.'¹ On the other hand, the clergy as a body had often occasion to support a common cause at the Roman court, and it was not only for the expenses of their commissioners that money was required: the party pleading empty-handed at Rome was not found to be successful. In process of time, and as society advanced, and national taxes began to be levied, the clergy were not exempt.² They were represented in the national council, and contributed their full share to the national expenses.

On all accounts, therefore, a valuation of church livings was required, and a *taxatio ecclesiastica* existed at least as early as any extent or valuation of lay lands.³ It was known as the *antiqua taxatio*, and the clergy strenuously, though not always successfully, resisted all attempts to vary it according to the progressive value of livings. One instance of this is noted by our historians. The successive Popes, Innocent III., Honorius III., and Gregory IX., were zealous in preaching the sixth Crusade, and levied forces and money over all Europe. Scotland richer in soldiers than in gold, sent at first her share of crusaders to the Holy Land. A subsequent demand in 1221, made by the Legate Cardinal Giles de Torres, produced a considerable sum of money from the clergy and laity; and the Legate Otho was again successful in obtaining a large sum of money in 1239. The Crusade failed, and the best blood of France and of all Europe was shed in Asia in vain.

¹ The legate Ottobon, afterwards Pope Adrian V., in 1266, claimed six marks from each cathedral in Scotland, and the enormous sum of four marks from each parish church for the expense of his visitation. Those visitation dues of bishops and others were technically named 'procurations.'

² The Cistercians pleaded an exemption, but in fact, paid under protest. Perhaps the earliest general tax sufficiently evidenced is that for the ransom of William the Lion from his

English captivity. The Cistercians bore their share, but obtained the King's guarantee that it should not prejudice their general right of exemption from all taxation. (*Lib. de Melros*, p. 16. *Diplom. Scotia*, p. 26.)

³ That it existed in the reign of William the Lion is evident from the phrase apparently applied to the tax for the King's ransom—*Geldum regium quod communiter capiatur de terris et de elemosynis per regnum Scotie*. (*Regist. S. Andr.*, p. 212.)

To promote the last Crusade greater exertions were made, and some of a nature which we should think not only objectionable, but little likely to be productive. In 1254 Innocent IV. granted to Henry III. of England, provided he should join the Crusade, a twentieth of the ecclesiastical revenues of Scotland during three years, and the grant was subsequently extended. In 1268 Clement IV. renewed that grant and increased it to a tenth, but when Henry attempted to levy it, the Scotch clergy resisted and appealed to Rome. It is not probable that Henry was successful in raising much of the tenth in Scotland, though the expedition of his gallant son to the Holy Land both supported his claim and rendered the supply more necessary.

In 1275 Benemund or Baiamund de Vicci, better known among us as Bagimond,¹ came from Rome to collect the tenth of ecclesiastical benefices in Scotland for the relief of the Holy Land. The English King's grant had by this time ceased, and Baiamund was evidently collecting for the Pope. The clergy of Scotland did not so much object to the imposition as to the mode of its collection, which here, however, affected the amount. They insisted for their

¹ Fordun calls him Magister Bajamondus. There is no greater reproach to our old Scotch writers of law and history than the blunders they have made about this man and his tax. Skene says 'the Pope in the time of James III. sent in this realm a cardinal and legate called Bagimont quha did mak ane taxation of all the rentalles of the benefices.' (*De verb. signif. voce Bagimont.*) Bishop Lesly places him still lower, in the reign of James IV. Hailes points out these gross blunders, and adds,— 'This may serve as a sad specimen of the inattention and endless errors of our historians.' (*Histor. Memorials, anno 1275.*) But this is a fatal subject. The careful historian himself in the next sentence commits a strange error. Quoting a notice of one of the lost Scotch records—a notice drawn up by an English clerk—he reads the words, *Bulla Innocentii quinti de concessione decimæ Papalis in regno Scotia*

domino REGI si voluerit terram sanctam adire—'an offer to grant the papal title to ALEXANDER III. KING OF SCOTS, providing he repaired to the Holy Land.' (*Ibid.*) But the King to whom the offer was made was Edward I.—THE KING of the scribe.

Another writer, to be mentioned with all respect and honour, Mr. Raine, has fallen into some errors on this same subject. He mistakes the renewal by Pope Nicholas III. for the original Bull of concession, though the latter is expressly referred to in it. He speaks of Scotland as 'under the yoke of England' in 1279, &c. Moreover, the tax-roll which he gives, and which is so important for Scotch history, is not printed with the usual accuracy of the historian of Durham. (*Priory of Coldingham, a Surtees volume, 1841.* Pref., p. xi, and Appendix, p. cviii.)

ancient valuation as the approved rule of proportioning all Church levies, and they even sent the collector back to Rome to endeavour to obtain this change—‘to entreat the Pope,’ says Fordun, ‘on behalf of the clergy of Scotland, that he would accept the ancient taxations of all their goods, counting seven years for six.’¹ Their appeal was unsuccessful. The Pope insisted on the tenth according to the true value—*verus valor*—of the benefice; but he probably found the collection troublesome or unproductive, for a year afterwards, he again made a grant of the Scotch tenth to Edward I. of England. That bull is not known to be extant; but in a bull of confirmation granted in the second year of his papacy (1279), Nicholas narrates his previous grant to Edward of ‘the tenth of church rents and incomes in the kingdoms of England and Scotland, and in Ireland and Wales, for the relief of the Holy Land,’ and declares that the same shall be paid according to the true value—*verus valor*.² Not only was that tax granted, but it was actually collected, at least in part; for Mr. Raine has found in the Treasury at Durham, along with a most valuable ‘taxa’ of the Archdeaconry of Lothian, written in the beginning of the reign of Edward I., a receipt by the Prior of Coldingham, the deputy-collector of the tax, for the sum due by the Prior of Durham in respect of his income within that archdeaconry, dated in 1292.³

The churchmen were careful of their old valuation. It is found recorded in the chartularies both of seculars and regulars, each preserving the diocese which interested its own body; and, the parts thus saved, give us, beyond doubt, the state of church livings as in the beginning of the 13th century, and but little altered probably since the period which followed immediately on the great ecclesiastical revolution under David I.

The ancient taxation of the churches of the bishopric of Saint Andrews, divided into its eight deaneries of Linlithgow, Lothian, Merse, Fotherif, Fife, Gowry, Angus, and Mearns, occurs in the registers of the priory of Saint

¹ Repedavit ad curiam Romanam, dominum Papan pro clero Scotiæ precaturus ut antiquas taxationes omnium bonorum suorum acciperet, septem annis utique pro sex computatis. (*Scotichron.*, x. 35.)

² The Bull is printed from the original in the Chapter House, Westminster, by Mr. Raine in the Surtees volume of Coldingham quoted above, Pref., p. xii.

³ In the volume quoted above, Pref., p. xii.

Andrews, of Arbroath, and of Dunfermline, in each in handwriting of the 13th century.

The ancient taxation of the small diocese of Brechin is found in the Register of the monastery of Arbroath, which had large possessions and several churches in that bishopric.

That of Aberdeen, divided into its three ancient deaneries of Mar, Buchan, and Gariauch, in the Register of Arbroath, in a hand of the 13th century; and in the Register of the bishopric of Aberdeen, in writing of the 15th century, divided into the five deaneries of Mar, Buchan, Boyn, Gariauch, and Aberdeen.

The taxation of the churches of the bishopric of Moray, under its four deaneries of Elgin, Inverness, Strathspey, and Strathbolgy, occurs only in the Register of the diocese, in a hand of the latter half of the 13th century. After the summation of the value of the churches of each deanery, there follows a calculation of the tenth payable out of it.¹

It will be seen that this record gives us a foundation of parochial statistics for all the eastern side of Scotland, from the Border to the Moray Firth. The western, central, and northern districts unfortunately want that guide.²

We may regard the valuation of the Archdeaconry of Lothian, as preserved among the Prior of Coldingham's accounts at Durham, as the oldest fragment of the taxation, according to the *verus valor*, inflicted on the Scotch clergy by Baianund in 1275. The sum of the valuation of that Archdeaconry, according to the *Antiqua Taxatio*, was £2,864, a tenth of which is £286. The tenth, according to the Durham Roll, or *verus valor*, is £420.

The new census, professing to estimate the real value, was necessarily fluctuating. Unfortunately, we have no early copies of it, except the tax-roll of Lothian preserved at Durham. Long known and bated among us as 'Bagimont's Roll,' only one copy, a late and bad one, has been noticed by our old lawyers, and it has suffered greatly in subsequent transcription.³ In the shape

¹ Thus, at the foot of the column of the Deanery of Elgin — *Summa*, £338, 16s. *Decima inde*, £33, 16s. (*Regist. Morav.*, p. 362.)

² There is no *Antiqua Taxatio* yet found of

the dioceses of Glasgow, Galloway, Dunblane, Dunkeld, Argyll, Isles, Ross, Caithness, Orkney.

³ Habakkuk Bisset, who has preserved it, assures us that the extract 'was fund be the

which it now bears, Baiamund's Roll can be evidence for nothing earlier than the reign of James V. It taxes collegiate churches, all late foundations, among parish churches,¹ though they had no parochial district; and it omits all livings below 40 marks. The rectories in the hands of religious houses are not taxed specifically, but vicarages held separately, and exceeding that value are given. This Roll, as we now have it, may be considered as giving imperfectly the state of the church livings of Scotland in the reign of James V.

As a subsidiary source of information, other valuations have been used in the present work. One of these is from a volume of Taxations of Scotch benefices above the value of forty pounds a year, calculated in proportion to the sum to be raised by the clergy. These are all plainly of the 16th century, and the latest in the volume is for an assessment of £2500, leviable for the expenses of the deputies to the Council of Trent, 1546.² This Taxation seems to run upon a value taken generally but not invariably about one-sixth lower than Baiamund's Roll.

The next document of this class which has been used is entitled 'Libellus Taxationum seu contributionum spiritualitatis concessarum s. d. n. Regi per prelatos et clericos Regni Scotie.' We have this valuation only in a late copy,³ and it is not easy to fix the date of the original, which, however, is very little anterior to the era of the Reformation. It includes the dioceses of Saint Andrews, Glasgow, Dunkeld, Dunblane, Galloway, Aberdeen, Moray, Ross, Brechin.

provinciall of the quhyte or carmelat frieris of Aberdene, called dene Johnne Christisone, the principall provinciall of the said freiris and of Scotland for the tyme, and wes dowbled or copied be ane chaplaine of Auld Aberdene, called Doctoure Roust.' (*See Regist. Glasg.*, Pref., p. lxii.) Bisset was servitor or clerk to Sir John Skene, the first editor of our ancient laws. It is now impossible to say whether Bisset or Doctor Roust, or even some previous transcriber, should bear the blame of the inaccuracies with which this only copy abounds.

¹ Among the collegiate churches entered in Baiamund is Craill, a foundation of 1517.

² The volume, written in a hand of the period, is in the General Register House, titled on the back *Taxatio Seculi XVI*. The title of each taxation usually runs—*Taxatio super integra Scoticana ecclesia tam super prelatibus quam aliis minoribus beneficiis ad valorem annum summe quadraginta librarum vel supra, ad rationem millium librarum usualis monete Scotie*. Of these there are five, calculated for raising £8000—£13,000—£5000—£3000, and the sum mentioned in the text.

³ MS. Advocates' Library, (Jac. V. 5, 7.) 31, 2, 5. The hand is of the 17th century.

Caithness, Argyll, the Isles, and Orkney. Notwithstanding its title, this record gives the value of the livings, not the sums assessed. The copy is very faulty.¹

When all these means of ascertaining the early value of a church living have failed, it has been necessary to have recourse to the records made up at and after the Reformation. The Act 1561, which appropriated one-third of the revenues of ecclesiastical benefices to the maintenance of the reformed clergy and the purposes of government, required that the rental of all benefices should be produced by the holders. Some of the rentals so produced are still preserved, but far the greater number have been lost, after however serving their purpose in furnishing materials for the record known as 'the Book of Assumption of thirds of benefices.'²

These, with occasional reference to the 'Register of Ministers and their stipends sen the yeir of God 1567,'³ and the fine record of the 'Book of Assignations' of stipends preserved in the General Register House, are all the records that have been generally used in this work. Charters in private hands are always indicated with reference to their place of custody.

It is not necessary to deprecate criticism in a work like the present. A fair and honest criticism, a noting of omissions and correction of errors, will much benefit the future portions of the collection. But when any reader feels disposed to judge it severely, and to argue from its imperfections that the whole work is careless and inaccurate, he will do well to consider the nature of this undertaking. It is the first effort in a new field of labour, the first attempt to bring clear and methodical information out of a vast mass of records, hitherto unused, shut up partly in manuscript, and all in an obsolete and to the common reader unintelligible language. That which has in other countries been considered the foundation of local statistics has been hitherto neglected in Scotland. If this collection in any measure supplies that defect, it will not be severely judged by the student who has experienced its want. One other consideration

¹ It wriets Rankilbon for Rankilburn—Forrester for Foresta—Hume for Hunum—Hurfurd for Heefurd, &c.

² This record is preserved partly in the Register House, partly in the Panmure Library.

The small remains of the original rentals from which it was framed, are in the Advocates' Library. (*Jac. V.* 6. 20.)

³ In the General Register House—and printed, Edinburgh 1830, 4to.

may be offered. Nothing is asserted without adducing the proof or authority. If the deduction is wrong, at least the reference must be useful to correct it. The list of authorities on the margin of each parish will show at once the sources of information used and enable the consulter of the book, who has a more minute local knowledge, to supply any that have been overlooked. No industry or labour has been spared intentionally. And yet, to the compiler, having set up a standard of strict evidence and absolute accuracy, the imperfections appear but too glaring. It must be his consolation that he who has tried the labour, he who is most able to judge it, will be the least likely to be severe in criticising an attempt like the present.

A pleasanter duty remains in acknowledging the services of the gentlemen who have successively assisted the compiler, and borne the burden of the work.

The Rev. Mr. W. Anderson, formerly minister of Banchory Ternan, prepared the outline of the whole contents of the present volume. He had worked out also a considerable portion of the details when his health obliged him to leave Scotland. Mr. Anderson's taste for statistics and his appreciation of the proper objects of interest in a work like the present, rendered his services peculiarly valuable, and increased the regret for his severe illness.

Mr. Joseph Robertson executed a portion of the work, about the middle of the present volume. His learning and previous charter study qualified him perhaps beyond any other person in Scotland for such an undertaking, but others had discovered his accomplishments, and he was not suffered long to bestow them upon a work of more labour than honour or reward.

Since Mr. Robertson was withdrawn, his duty devolved on Mr. James B. Brichtan, who has done the laborious part of the latter half of the volume, with the assistance latterly of Mr. J. M'Nab. To both these gentlemen, to Mr. Brichtan especially, it may be permitted the Editor to express his thanks for the courage with which they faced a huge array of very formidable looking books and records, their ready adaptation of old learning to new studies, and the conscientious zeal with which they have discharged duties in a great part of which they were left much to their own guidance.

The engraver has brought his skill to bear upon the map with an attention and careful accuracy which could only be produced by the interest he feels in

the work, but which not the less entitle him to the best thanks of the Editor. The part of the map to accompany each volume will be thrown off in lithography, but the whole is engraved on copper, and a complete impression from the copper itself will be added to the work when finished.

The next volume is intended to embrace the Northern Dioceses of Scotland.

C. INNES.

EDINBURGH,
December 6, 1850.

ORIGINES
PAROCHIALES SCOTIÆ.

ORIGINES PAROCHIALES SCOTIÆ.

THE CITY AND BARONY PARISHES OF GLASGOW.

Glasgu¹—Glasgow. (Map I. No. 1.)

THIS name appears in the earliest authentic record which we now have regarding the place, the Inquisition of David I. while prince of Cumbria; but traditions of an older appellation may be traced. Jocelin of Furnes mentions "Cathures" as now called "Glasghu," and also says, that St. Kentigern's cathedral see was in the village "Deschu," which meant "cara familia," and was the same as Glasgow.²

The ancient parish of Glasgow comprehended all the city churches and districts, with the Barony parish, but it did not include the Gorbals.

Of the foundation of a Christian settlement and a church at Glasgow by Saint Kentigern, or Mungo, in the middle of the sixth century, there is no reason to doubt. But of the subsequent government and even of the continued existence of St. Kentigern's establishment, we have no certain evidence, till the period of the Inquest directed by David prince of Cumberland in 1116. That deed establishes equally the current tradition of the ancient history of the bishoprick and the existence of the church at that time, and would seem to presume its possession of the adjacent territory, (known in later times by the name of St. Mungo's Freedom,³) since it does not enumerate it among the other possessions belonging to the see.⁴

The 7th day of July 1136, is the date of the consecration of the Cathedral church of Glasgow, THE CHURCH. built by John the first bishop after the restoration of the bishoprick by King David I.⁵ It was

¹ So named in 1116. *Regist. Glasg.*, p. 5.

² *Vita Kentigerni, Vitæ SS. Scotiae*, pp. 219-223.

³ *Regist. Glasg.*, p. 370.

⁴ *Regist. Glasg. pref.* See also *Introductory Notice of the Diocese.*

⁵ *Chron. de Mailros; Chron. S. Crucis.*

rebuilt by his successor Herbert, and re-consecrated in 1197 by Jocelin, with two assisting bishops.¹ Bishop Bondington, who died in 1258, is said to have completed the cathedral as planned by Herbert and Jocelin. Bishop Robert Wishart had obtained timber from King Edward I. for making a steeple, but used it for constructing engines against that king's castles. The steeple was built of stone, as it now stands, by Bishop Lander, who died in 1425. He added the battlements to the tower, built previously, and made the crypt under the chapter-house. Bishop Cameron, who died in 1447, built the chapter-house. The crypt of an intended southern transept, the beautiful rood-loft and decorated stairs were the work of Bishop Blacader, who died in 1508. The cathedral was never completed.

RECTORY AND
VICARAGE.

The "Parish of Glasgow, with its whole rights, liberties, and tithes," was appointed by Bishop John to form one of the prebends of the cathedral, in augmentation of which, Bishop Herbert bestowed a plough of land near Renfrew.² The rector of Glasgow was the bishop's vicar in the choir. The vicarage of the parish of Glasgow was also erected into a prebend before 1401, under the name of "*Glasgow secundo*."³ The patronage of both rectory and vicarage belonged to the bishop.

VALUE.

The rectory is valued at £226, 13s. 4d. expressed by the tithe, £26, 13s. 4d. in Baiamond's roll, and at the same sum in the "*Libellus taxationum spiritualitatis concessarum Regi*." At the Reformation it was valued at £60, 4s. 8d. ; 32 ch. 8 b. meal ; 9 ch. 3 b. bear ; 3 barrels herring, and 10 merks money.⁴ The vicarage is valued at £66, 6s. 8d. in Baiamond ; at 80 merks in the *Libellus Taxationum*, and the same in a MS. of the Assumptions, 1561, where it is noted that "the special rental of the vicarage consists in corps presents, umeest claiths, teind lint and hemp, teinds of the yairds of Glasgow, a third part of the boats that arrives to the brig, Paschmes teinds of the browsters, and the oblations at Pasche." It was leased for 103 merks.⁵

ALTARS.

In 1459 the sacrist had special charge of keeping in repair the furniture and ornaments of only the High Altar, and those of the Holy Cross, St. Catharine, St. Martin, and St. Mary the Virgin in the lower church ;⁶ but there were numerous altars in the church, most of which had permanent endowments for chaplains or for the maintenance of lights. Some of them follow :

The High Altar had a chaplainry endowed by William the Lion with 100s. from the revenues of the sheriffdom of Lanark.⁷ On the 2d August 1301, Edward I. offered at this altar an oblation of seven shillings. He repeated his offering next day, and offered also seven shillings on that day, and on the third September, at the shrine of St. Kentigern.⁸

St. Kentigern's Altar near his tomb in the lower church, received in 1400 an annual rent to maintain the lights before it,⁹ and in 1507 Archbishop Robert founded a chaplainry at it, which he endowed with part of the rents of Craigrossy.¹⁰ Before the year 1233, William Cumyn, earl of Buchan, gave a stone of wax yearly for the lights at a mass to be said daily at the altar of the tomb of St. Kentigern.¹¹ In 1475 James III. confirmed an ancient grant of three stones of wax from the lordship of Bothwell, half of which he directed to be used for the lights above the tomb

¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 611.

² Regist. Glasg., p. 26.

³ Regist. Glasg., p. 299.

⁴ Books of Assumption.

⁵ Books of Assumption.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. 411.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. 211.

⁸ Regist. Glasg., p. 621.

⁹ Regist. Glasg., p. 412.

¹⁰ Regist. Glasg., p. 519.

¹¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 101.

of St. Kentigern.¹ The "Tumba Sancti Kentigerni" was endowed also with certain roods of land on the confines of the city.²

Another Altar to St. Kentigern was founded on the south side of the nave of the church, by Walter Steward, knight, and endowed for a chaplain, in 1506, by his son, Andrew, Archdeacon of Galloway.³

An Altar dedicated to the Virgin stood in the crypt, or lower church, and another at the entrance of the choir; besides an image of "St. Mary of Consolation," at or near the Altar of St. John the Baptist, in the nave.

Robert, a burghess of Glasgow, and Elizabeth, his wife, gave, before 1290, a tenement for the augmentation of the light of St. Mary the Virgin's Altar in "le crudes," or crypt.⁴ In 1460, an annual of 12d. was given from a tenement "in vico fullonum," or walcargate, (now the Saltmarket,) by David Hynde, burghess, for the sustentation of the lights of St. Mary and St. Kentigern in the lower church.⁵ In 1507, Archbishop Robert founded three perpetual chaplainries from the rents of the lands of Craigrossy, one of which was for the service of the glorious Virgin Mary of Consolation. He also gave one merk annually for the reparation of the ornaments of the Altar of St. Mary of Pity, at the south entrance of the choir, at which he had before founded a perpetual chaplainry.⁶

St. Servan's Altar was rebuilt in 1446 by David de Cadyhow, who gave an annual of £10 to the vicars of the choir and their successors, for the celebration of a daily mass there.⁷

St. Machan's or St. Machan's Altar was placed on the north side of the nave, at the third pillar from the rood-loft, (ad tertiam columnam a solio crucifixi) and had been constructed of hewn and polished stone (sectis et politis lapidibus) by Patrick Leche, who, in 1458, endowed it for a perpetual chaplain with rents from tenements in Glasgow, and gave the patronage to the community and burghesses.⁸

St. John the Baptist, St. Blasius the Martyr, and St. Cuthbert the Confessor, had each an altar in the nave of the church, which had been founded and endowed for perpetual chaplains before 1467, by the dean, subdean, treasurer, and others. Their emoluments arose from certain lands, tenements, and annual-rents within the city and territory of Glasgow, then confirmed by Andrew the Bishop.⁹

In 1494, Archibald Quhitelaw, subdean of Glasgow and archdeacon of St. Andrews, founded a chaplainry at the altar of St. John the Baptist from several tenements, lands, and rents lying in the city.¹⁰

The Altar to St. John the Baptist and St. Nicolas, situated in the south aisle of the church, at the first pillar from the rood-loft, was endowed for a perpetual chaplain in 1524, with lands, tenements, and annual-rents, by Roland Blacadyr, the subdean.¹¹

¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 417.

² Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., pp. 47, 87, 112.

³ Regist. Glasg., p. 517.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. 298.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 412.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., pp. 505-519.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. 364.

⁸ Regist. Glasg., p. 392.

⁹ Regist. Glasg., p. 414.

¹⁰ Regist. Glasg., p. 467.

¹¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 537.

James Douglas of Achinchassil founded a chaplainry at St. Cuthbert's Altar, on the south side of the nave, with annual-rents from tenements in the burghs of Glasgow and Linlithgow. It was confirmed by Bishop Andrew in 1472.¹

The Altar of All Saints was on the north side of the nave, at the fifth pillar from the rood-loft. It was endowed in 1495 for support of a chaplain by David Cuninghame, Archdeacon of Argyle and Provost of the collegiate church of Hamilton, with tenements in the burgh of Dumbarton.²

The Aisle (or Chapel) of St. Michael the Archangel was behind the great south door of the church towards the west. In 1478, Gilbert Rerik, Archdeacon of Glasgow, founded a chaplainry at its altar from tenements in the burgh, and provided that on St. Michael's day the chaplain, after divine service, should distribute, in presence of the people, "among 30 poor and miserable persons, of his own selection, 20s. in food and drink."³

The Altar of St. Stephen and St. Lawrence, the Martyrs, was situated behind the great altar, and was endowed in 1486 for the sustentation of a chaplain, by James Lindsay, dean of Glasgow, with half of the lands of Scroggs, in the barony of Stobo, an annual of ten merks from St. Gelisgrange, Edinburgh, and with other rents.⁴

The Altar of Corpus Christi in the nave, or ambulatorium, at the fourth pillar from the rood-loft, was constructed with hewn and polished stones, by Robert, canon and prebendary of Glasgow. It was endowed by him in 1487 for a chaplain, whose revenues arose from annual-rents and tenements in the city.⁵

The Altar of St. Nicholas in the lower church of Glasgow, was endowed in 1488, by Michael Fleming, a canon, with a revenue of 5 merks, 4s. 8d., as half a chaplainry. He gave also 20s. for an obit to be performed by the vicars.⁶

The Altar of St. James the Apostle was situated in the choir, between the altar of St. Stephen and St. Lawrence on the south, and the altar of St. Martin on the north. It was endowed with rents from tenements by Martin Wan, chancellor of the diocese, in 1496.⁷

The Altar of the Holy Cross received an endowment for a chaplain in 1497, from Malcolm Durans, prebendary of Govan.⁸

The Altar of St. Peter and St. Paul was situated in the lower church, between the altar of St. Nicolas on the north, and the altar of St. Andrew on the south. It was endowed for a perpetual chaplain by Thomas Forsith, prebendary of Logy in the cathedral of Ross, in 1498.⁹

The Altar of the Name of Jesus was on the north side of the entrance of the church. It was founded and endowed for a perpetual chaplain by Archbishop Robert, from a part of the rental of Craigrossy, in 1503.¹⁰

The Altar of St. Thomas of Canterbury, archbishop and martyr, was founded by Adam Col-

¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 419.

² Regist. Glasg., p. 491.

³ Regist. Glasg., p. 437.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. 450.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 452.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. 463.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. 493.

⁸ Regist. Glasg., p. 495.

⁹ Regist. Glasg., p. 500.

¹⁰ Regist. Glasg., pp. 504-519.

quhoun, canon of Glasgow and rector of Stobo, who died in the beginning of the year 1542. It stood in the nave of the church, and was endowed from lands in the neighbourhood of the city.¹

There was also an Altar dedicated to St. Andrew; an Altar (in the nave) dedicated to St. Christopher; an Altar of "the Holy Blude;" and a Chapel called the Darnley Chapel.²

Besides those required for the service of these altars and chapels, other chaplains were endowed in the cathedral for general or special purposes, whose ministrations do not seem to have been confined to particular altars. At least ten such chaplainries occur in the records of this church, one of which was founded by Robert II., while Steward of Scotland, as the price of the papal dispensation for his marriage with Elizabeth More.³ Numerous anniversaries or obits were celebrated, chiefly by the choral vicars, for benefactors and persons who founded and endowed them.

The maintenance of the lights for the general services of the cathedral, was provided for by gifts from Walter Fitz-Alan before 1165, William the Lion, 1165-89, Robert de Lundoniis, 1175-89, and several others. In 1481, John the bishop gave six stones of wax yearly, to be used in candles, in brazen sconces between the pillars, all round from the high altar to the entrance of the choir.⁴

It would seem that in 1170 there were churches or chapels in the villages of Shedinston, now Shettliston, and Conelud (afterwards called Kyncleith); but there are no traces of them in the subsequent records of the diocese. A place marked on old maps as Chapelhill, to the eastward of the city, may perhaps indicate the site of a chapel connected with the prebend of Barlanark. But the greater number of dependent churches, chapels, and religious houses of this parish were within the city.

The chapel of St. Mary the Virgin, or Our Lady chapel, was situated on the north side of St. Thenaw's gate, not far from the market cross. It is ascertained to have been built before 1293,⁵ and was in ruins in the beginning of the sixteenth century.⁶

St. Thomas' chapel in St. Thenaw's gate, not far from St. Thenaw's chapel, was dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, archbishop and martyr. In 1320, Sir Walter Fitz-Gilbert, the progenitor of the Hamiltons, bequeathed a suit of vestments to the cathedral church of Glasgow, under the condition that they might be borrowed, if need were, four times every year, for the service of St. Mary's chapel at Machan (Dalsersf), and twice yearly for the use of the chapel of St. Thomas the martyr at Glasgow.⁷ This chapel was in existence in 1505.⁸

The chapel of St. Thenaw, matron, the mother of St. Kentigern, was situated near the church now called corruptly St. Enoch's, at the western extremity of St. Thenaw's gate. It is mentioned as early as 1426. King James III., in confirming an ancient grant of wax to the cathedral of Glasgow, directed that one half stone of it should be given for the lights at the tomb of St. Thenaw, "in the chapel where her bones lie," near the city of Glasgow.⁹ There was a cemetery beside the chapel, and a spring which is still called St. Thenaw's well.

OTHER
ECCLESIASTICAL
FOUNDATIONS.

¹ Lib. Coll. N.D. Glasg., pp. 25, 26, 110, 111, 113, xxviii.

² Books of Assumption; Lib. Coll. N.D. Glasg.

³ Regist. Glasg., p. 273.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. 444.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 210.

⁶ Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., pp. 87, 117, 244.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., pp. 227, 228.

⁸ Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. 253.

⁹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 426, 497.

The chapel of St. Mungo without the walls, called also little St. Mungo's kirk, was built and endowed, in the year 1500, by David Cuninghame, archdeacon of Argyle and provost of the collegiate church of Hamilton.¹ It stood on the Dow-hill on the north side of the Gallowgate, on the eastern bank of the Molendinar, immediately without the Port. Certain trees which grew there, were called St. Mungo's trees; a well beside it had the name of St. Mungo's well; and a way which led to it still retains the name of St. Mungo's road. It was surrounded by a church-yard.

The chapel of St. Roche the confessor, was situated on the common moor on the north side of the city, near the place now corruptly called St. Rollox. It was founded about 1508 by Thomas Mureheid, canon of Glasgow and prebendary of Stobo. The patronage of the priest or chaplain was vested in the bailies and council of the city, with whose consent the benefice was, about 1530, incorporated with the college church of St. Mary and St. Anne; the chaplain being constituted a canon of that church, but under provision that he should twice every week say mass and other offices in St. Roche's chapel, for the soul of its founder.² There was a cemetery attached to it.

A Convent of Dominicans, or Friars Preachers, popularly known as the Black Friars, was founded by the bishop and chapter on the east side of the High Street, on or near the site of the present College Kirk. Their church, which was dedicated to the blessed Virgin and St. John the Evangelist, was begun to be built before 1246, when Pope Innocent IV. issued a bull of forty days' indulgence to all the faithful who should contribute to its completion. It was surrounded by a cemetery. The adjoining "place," or convent of the friars, was large and richly endowed. When King Edward I. of England remained at Glasgow for a fortnight in the autumn of 1301, he was lodged at the Friars Preachers. The chief benefactors of the house were Bishop William of Bondington, who died in 1258, King Alexander III. in 1252, Bishop Robert Wischard in 1304, Guyllascop Maclachlan in 1314, King Robert I. in 1315, John of Govan, burgess of Glasgow, about 1325, Sir Alan of Catheart of that ilk in 1336, Sir John Stewart of Darnley in 1419, Sir Duncane Campbell of Lochaw in 1429-1451, Sir William Forfare, prior of Blantyre, in 1430, Alan Stewart of Darnley in 1433, Alexander of Conyngham, lord of Kilmawrys, in 1450, Isabell, duchess of Albany and countess of Lennox, in 1451, David Caidyoch, cantor of Glasgow, in 1454, John Steuart, the first provost of the city of Glasgow, in 1454, Mathew Stewart, laird of Castle-milk, in 1473, Colin Campbell of Ormadale in 1474, Colin, earl of Argyle, in 1481, William Stewart, canon of Glasgow, prebendary of Killern and rector of Glasfurd, in 1487, Sir James Hamilton of Finnart about 1530, and King James V. in the year 1540.³

The Church and "Place" of the Franciscan, Minor, or Grey Friars, were situated in an alley on the west side of the High Street, a little above the College. They are said to have been founded in 1476 by Bishop John Laing and Thomas Forsyth, rector of Glasgow.⁴ No records are preserved of the foundation; nor of its property, which, as the brethren followed the strict or reformed

¹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 501, 502.

² Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. 32; Chart. in Archiv. Civit. Glasg.

³ Munim. Frat. Predic. de Glasg., *ap.* Lib. Coll. N.D. Glasg.

⁴ Spotsiswood.

rule of the order, was probably very small. Jeremy Russel, a friar of this house, was burned for heresy in 1559.

St. Nicholas' Hospital or Alms-house, near the bishop's castle and palace, is commonly said to have been founded by Bishop Andrew Mureheid, 1455-1473. It was endowed with lands, houses, and annuities within the city and its territory. In 1476 it is called "Hospitale pauperum;" in 1487 "Hospitale Glasguense;" and in 1507 it is styled "Hospitale Sancti Nicholai."¹ In the years 1528 and 1550, it is spoken of as consisting of two houses or chambers, "Pauperes Hospitalis Sancti Nicholai de utraque domo;" and "Pauperes Hospitalis Sancti Nicholai de domibus anteriori et posteriori."² This may perhaps have happened by its union in some way with the following.

About 1503, Roland Blacadyr, the subdean, founded an hospital for the poor and indigent casually coming to the city of Glasgow, "*prope Stabyllygreyn*," the master of which was appointed by him to be also chaplain of the altar to St. John and St. Nicholas, which he had founded and endowed in the cathedral.³ He directed that six beds should be furnished and kept in readiness for receiving the poor, and made several minute and curious regulations for the management of the house.⁴

The same ecclesiastic bequeathed a hundred pounds for the erection of an hospital beside the collegiate church of St. Mary and St. Anne; but it does not appear that the bequest was carried into effect.⁵

The Collegiate Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Anne (sometimes called Our Lady College and the New College,) was situated on the south side of St. Thenaw's-gate, now known by the name of the Tron-gate. It was founded about the year 1530 by James Houston, subdean of Glasgow, for a provost, archpriest, sacristan, master of a song school, five other prebendaries, and three choristers. Subsequently, other three prebends were added,—one by Nicholas Wither-spoune, vicar of Strathaven, the remaining two by Sir Martyn Reid, chaplain of the altar of St. Christopher in the cathedral church of Glasgow. The patronage of the provosty was vested in the abbot and convent of Kilwinning; that of the archpriest and sacrist, in the prioress and convent of North Berwick; of the other canons, in the bailies and council of the city of Glasgow. The endowments of the College were from the fruits of the parish churches of Dalry, in the deanery of Kyle and Cunningham, and of Mayboill, in the deanery of Carriek, and from lands, tenements, and annuities in the city of Glasgow and its neighbourhood. There was a cemetery beside the church; and a song school stood on its west side.⁶

A Dominican Nunnery, dedicated to St. Catherine of Sienna, was proposed to be erected near the chapel of St. Thenaw about 1510. Three hundred pounds were bequeathed for the purpose by Roland Blacadyr, subdean of Glasgow, but no steps were ever taken to carry his bequest into execution.

There seem to have been grammar schools, or pedagogia, in Glasgow in early times.⁷ In September 1494, the chancellor of the diocese brought a complaint before the bishop against David

SCHOOLS.

¹ Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., pp. 200, 254, 260.

² Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., pp. 51, lxxiii.

³ Regist. Glasg., pp. 537, 538.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. 539.

⁵ Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. lxxii.

⁶ Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. 457.

Duu, a priest of the diocese, for openly and publicly teaching scholars in grammar, and children in the rudiments of learning, without the allowance of the chancellor, alleging that, by statute and immemorial usage, he and his predecessors had the right of appointing and deposing the master of the grammar school, of taking the charge and government thereof, and of licensing or prohibiting all teachers of youth, whether in public or in private, within the city.¹

UNIVERSITY.

Nearly half a century earlier, Pope Nicolas V. had issued a bull, (7th of January 1450-41,) for the erection of a "studium generale" or university, in Glasgow, "as well in theology and in the canon and civil law as in arts and all other lawful faculties." He was prompted, as in similar cases, chiefly by the bishop of the diocese, William Turnbull; but the Pope professes to proceed on the desire of King James (II.), and the great fitness of the city for producing the seeds and growth of learning, not only for the advantage of the kingdom of Scotland but of the neighbouring nations, "on account of the healthiness of its climate, the plenty of victuals, and of every thing necessary for the use of man;—that there the catholic faith may abound, the simple be instructed, justice taught, reason flourish, and the minds and understandings of men be enlightened and enlarged." He ordained that the doctors, masters, lecturers and students, should enjoy all privileges, liberties, honours, exemptions and freedoms granted by the apostolic see, or otherwise, to the university of the city of Bologna:—that William, bishop of Glasgow, and his successors, should be the chancellors, and should have the same power and authority over the doctors, masters, scholars and others, as the rectors of the schools in the University of Bologna; and that those who deserve to obtain a diploma and liberty of teaching in that faculty in which they have studied; and those who apply for the degree of master or doctor, should have the same adjudged to them by the doctors and masters of the faculty in which they shall have been examined, and the degree conferred by the Bishop of Glasgow, after convocation of the doctors and masters there lecturing; they being first carefully examined by himself and others, according to the use and wont in other universities; and that those who have been so examined and approved of, and have obtained in such manner the licence of teaching and the aforesaid honour, should have thenceforth a full and free power of directing and instructing, as well in that city as in every other university.²

On the 20th of April 1453, James III. by his royal letters, "took under his firm peace, protection and safeguard, all and every the rector, deans of faculty, procurators of nations, regents, masters and scholars in the aforesaid university, and exempted them, together with the bealdes, writers, stationers, parchmeut-makers and students, from all tributes, services, exactions, taxations, collections, watchings, wardings, and all dues whatsoever, imposed within the kingdom, or to be imposed."³

On the 1st of December of the same year, Bishop Turnbull granted and confirmed to the University the following privileges:—(1.) That they should have the liberty of buying and also of selling whatever property of their own they may have brought with them, not for the purpose of merchandise, within the city of Glasgow and the bounds of the regality, and of exercising this liberty, especially in all kinds of victuals and clothing, free of all customs and control; (2.) That

¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 490.

² Regist. Glasg., pp. 395, 397.

³ Regist. Glasg., p. 397.

the rector might bring before the provost or bailies any one complained of for transgressing the assize of bread, ale, and the prices of eatables, according to the laws and customs of the burghs, and might require him, on his conviction before witnesses, to be sufficiently corrected and punished; which if the said provost or bailies should omit for eight lawful days thereafter, then the power of punishment should devolve upon the rector; and that if any dispute should arise between them, its decision should be referred to the bishop; (3.) That the rector of the University should have the jurisdiction and correction of all civil and pecuniary causes, and of minor offences, brawls and controversies which might arise among the members of the University themselves, or between them and the citizens or the other inhabitants, and of hearing and deciding on them summarily, unless it shall appear to him expedient to act otherwise; but higher injuries and more important causes were to be reserved for the hearing of the bishop; (4.) That the regents, students and officers of the University should have the power of prosecuting the foresaid actions before the lord rector, or before the bishop, or his official, as they should think fit, and that any considering himself injured by the lord rector should have the power of appeal to the bishop; (5.) That "hospitia," or inns, and a house in the city should be assigned to them, at a rent to be fixed by them and an equal number of citizens, chosen and sworn for the purpose, from which they should not be removed so long as they made payment and behaved themselves well therein; (6.) That benefited persons within the diocese, acting as regents or students, or who incline to study, so long as they are docile and have a license from the bishop, shall not be obliged to residence within their benefices, provided they cause divine services to be properly performed during their absence; and that, in the meantime, they should enjoy the fruits of their benefices; (7.) That the beadles, mace-bearers, with other servants and dependents of the University, should also possess the whole of the above-mentioned privileges; (8.) That the provost and bailies of the city should, each year on their election, swear to observe, and to the utmost of their power cause to be observed, these statutes, liberties, and privileges; and, (9.) That the members of the University should be exempted from all tributes, exactions, vexations, capitations, watchings, wardings, collections, and other personal services whatever, performed now or in time coming within the city.¹

On the 6th of June 1459, James Lord Hamilton granted to Mr. Duncan Bunch, principal regent of the faculty of arts in the *studium* of Glasgow, and to the future regents of the same, a tenement lying in the "street leading down from the cathedral to the market-cross, near the place of the Dominican friars," together with four acres of land on the Dove hill, contiguous to the Molendinar burn, for the use of the said Mr. Duncan and all present and future students in the faculty of arts; under provision that they should each day, according to a form prescribed, pray for his own soul and that of Euphemia his wife, Countess of Douglas and Lady of Bothwell; and that if a chapel or oratory should be built in the college, the regents and students should also there convene, and on their bended knees sing an Ave to the Virgin, with a collect and memoria for himself and his wife.

It does not appear that the University possessed any property or endowments before this time,

¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 397-99.

though it would seem they had a house called a "*pedagogium*," which they may have relinquished for the tenement now given them. Mention is made in the year 1524, of "a tenement and place, in the Ratoun Raw, called 'The Aulde Pedagoge;'"¹ a name which it seems to have received so early as the year 1478.²

In 1461, Bishop Andrew, in renewing and defining some of their former privileges, granted to the rector the first place after himself in sessions, processions, and other solemn acts, before all the prelates of the diocese.³

In 1462, (2d March,) David de Cadion, canon of Glasgow and rector of the University, assigned annually, 12 merks from certain lands and tenements in the burgh, to endow a clerk in the faculty of the sacred canons, who should read in the public schools within the city in the morning, as is customary in other universities, and who should celebrate daily mass at the altar of the Virgin in the lower church of the cathedral, for the donor, his parents, friends, and benefactors. He also appointed the rector for the time and his four deputies to be the patrons of his gift.⁴

On the 10th of December 1472, James III. confirmed the charter of his predecessor, and granted a precept under the great seal for the preservation of the privileges of the University.⁵

On the 7th of June 1509, James IV. granted an exemption from all taxes and impositions to "all continuale regents and students and dayly officiaris" in his university of Glasgow.⁶

On the 24th of May 1522, "the congregation general of the university" having met in the chapter-house of the cathedral, James Stewart, provost of the College church of Dunbar being rector, had a letter read in their hearing, from James V. during his minority, containing a like exemption; but on the 8th of February 1558, Queen Mary, although she had fully confirmed their privileges in 1547, exonerated from a tax of £10,000, then laid on the kingdom, only Mr. John Colquhoun parson of Stobo, the rector, Mr. John Layng parson of Luss, the dean of faculty, and Mr. John Houstone vicar of Glasgow, the regent in the pedagoge, by name: and thenceforward, the students and daily officers seem to have lost the privilege of exemption from taxes. Similar letters were granted on the 15th June 1556 and 14th March 1567.⁷

On the 24th of January 1557, Archbishop James gave in augmentation to the "*pedagogue* or University of Glasgow, and to the masters and regents in it for the time," the perpetual vicarage of Colmonel, with all its fruits and ecclesiastical emoluments.

13th July 1563, Queen Mary made an endowment for five poor children bursars within the college of Glasgow: "Off the quhilk college ane parte of the scoles and chalmers being biggit, the rest thair of, alsweill dwellingis as provision for the poore bursours and maisteris to teache, ceassit, swa that the samyne appearis rather to be the decay of ane universitie, nor ony wayis to be rekint ane establishit fundatioun." She gave them "the manns and kirk rowme" of the Dominican Friars within the city; 13 acres of land lying in the neighbourhood; 10 merks annually,

¹ Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. 261.

² Regist. Glasg., pp. 437-8.

³ Documents, Univer. Com. Glasg. Append., p. 231.

⁴ Documents, Univer. Com. Glasg. Append., p. 232.

⁵ Documents, Univer. Com. Glasg. Append., p. 233.

⁶ Documents, Univer. Com. Glasg. Append., p. 233.

⁷ Documents, Univer. Com. Glasg. Append., pp. 235-37.

which the said Friars were wout to receive from certain tenements within the town; 20 merks of annual rent from the nether town of Hamilton; 10 bolls of meal from certain lands within the bounds of Lennox; and 10 merks yearly from the lands and lordship of Avendail.¹

In 1569, (17th October,) Mr. Andrew Hay, parson of Renfrew and rector of the University, gave to Mr. John Davidson in name and behalf of the said university, "for the sustentatioune of bursaris within the samen, the chaiplanry of St. Michael, smntyme situate within the metropolitane kirk of Glasgu, be vmquhill Maister Johne Restoune funditor thairof, now vacand be deceiss of Maister David Gibsoun last chaiplane."²

The 8th of January 1572, another foundation of the college was made by the town, which was confirmed by Act of Parliament upon the 26th of the same month. But on the 13th July 1577, James VI. issued a new erection or foundation, which, while it more amply endowed the University, changed in several respects its original constitution and character.³

It is probable that the original limits of the parish were confined to the village and manor of Glasgow proper, and that the several adjacent properties were afterwards included in the parish, according as they were added to the possessions of the see. Several of these belonged to it at the time of Prince David's Inquisition, (1116.) Conclut may be identified with the place afterwards called Kincleith. Pathelenerhe is evidently Barlannare or Bathlornoc, afterwards associated, if not identical, with Provan. Villa filie Sadin, Schedinestun, (Inienchedin, Mineschadin,) now Shettleston, said to have been so called from a daughter of St. Patrick's brother, but more probably from some Saxon colonist, is enumerated among the bishop's possessions in 1170. Other portions of the district, such as "Newton, Crag, Dalmurnec," &c., are mentioned in 1174-1186; but whether they were not in some instances subdivisions of original possessions, or in others, new names for properties otherwise formerly designated, is difficult to determine with certainty. When James II., in 1449, erected the whole into a regality, he designated it as "the city and barony of Glasgow and the lands called Bishop-forest." These lay in the north of the parish.⁴

PAROCHIAL
TERRITORY.

Barlannare or Provan was given before 1172 by Bishop Herbert, in augmentation of the prebend of Cadibo or Hamilton. The lands were then designated "Barlannere cum Budlornac," and were confirmed to the see by Pope Urban III. in 1186.⁵ Before 1322, Barlanark, (probably including also Budlornac,) had been erected into a prebendary by itself; and on the 12th May of that year, Robert I., in favour of John Wischard the canon who held this prebend, conferred on Barlanark the privileges of free warren.⁶ The holder of this prebend seems soon after to have been styled Lord of Provan. About 1480, the Bishop of Glasgow sought to render it mensal to himself, but in 1487 renounced the bulls which he had obtained for that purpose at Rome.⁷ When James IV. became a canon of the cathedral, he is said to have been prebendary of Barlannere and Lord of Provan. It is taxed, with the other prebends, for the ornaments of the church and for the

¹ Documents, Univer. Com. Glasg., Append., p. 237.

² Regist. Glasg., p. 584.

³ App. Doc. Univ. Com. Glasg., pp. 237-39.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., pp. 7, 23, 30, 43, 55.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., pp. 26, 55.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. 234.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. 456.

salaries of the vicars ministering in the choir. It also appears in Baiamond's tax-roll; in the tax of the sixteenth century; and in the "Libellus taxationum," where its rectoria or parsonage tithes are alluded to, and made to contribute, as was customary, along with those of parishes; but no mention is ever made of its church. There may indeed have been a chapel within its territory, but it must have been altogether of a dependent nature. On the dissolution of the bishopric, the lands came into the possession of James Hamilton of Silverston hill, who sold them before 1669 to the city of Glasgow. They are particularly enumerated in the Act of Parliament which then ratified and confirmed the charters and privileges of the city, and seem to have lain mostly on the west of the town.¹

The ancient surface of the parish, unless near the river, was, with a very few exceptions, a forest of wood and bush land.² Many of the ancient names indicate this; and, perhaps, the legend which represents St. Kentigern as "miraculously compelling the wolf of the woods to join with the deer of the hills in labouring in the yoke of his plough," may preserve a memorial of the fact that these animals abounded there.³

CITY AND
BURGH.

Glasgow had been a village of some note since St. Kentigern's age; and in the earliest records, (1175-99,) which we have of the tenure of property, it seems to have been managed like other Saxon villages. The bishop's men were either "natives" and serfs, or they were burgesses, free tenants, and vassals. In 1174-89, William the Lion gave to Jocelin the bishop and his successors, Gillemachoy de Conglud, with his children and all his descendants,—("cum liberis suis et tota ejus secta que de ratione eum sequi debuerit.")⁴ In 1175-99, Raan Corbeht, Master of the Temple in Scotland, gave to *his man*, William Gley of Glasgow, for a reddendo of 12 pence, a plenary toft which Jocelin the bishop had given to himself in the burgh of Glasgow, and which was the same as Gillel had held before it had been his, together with a net's fishing in the Clyde, given him also by the bishop, and with all the common easements of the territory. Alexander II. granted in 1235 to the bishop's men, natives and serfs, (nativi et servi,) freedom from toll, as well in burghs as without, for their own chattels and what they bought for their proper use.⁵

The burgh of Glasgow rose by gradual and well-marked steps out of the Episcopal village and city which, from the earliest period, surrounded the cathedral. About 1175, King William the Lion granted to God and St. Kentigern, and to Bishop Jocelin and his successors, that they should have a burgh at Glasgow with a Thursday market, and with all liberties and customs of one of the king's burghs;⁶ and the same king granted to the bishop a right of fair there annually for eight days following the octaves of St. Peter and St. Paul, (6 July,) and gave his "firm peace" to all attending it.⁷ Bishop Jocelin, who had formerly been Abbot of Melros, granted to his old abbey a toft in the burgh of Glasgow, "namely, that toft which Ranulph de Hadintun built in the first building of the burgh,"⁸ expressions which seem to mark that the town was at least extended by

¹ Acta Pari., Vol. 7, p. 647.

² Regist. Glasg., pp. 234, &c.

³ Camerarii de Scot. Fortitud., pp. 81, 82.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., pp. 32, 33.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 143.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. 36.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., pp. 38, 112.

⁸ Lib. Melr., pp. 36-38.

new buildings about the time of receiving the royal privileges. We next find the bishop's burgh resisting the claims of the more ancient and royal burgh of Rutherglen, which King Alexander II. declared should not levy toll or custom "within the town of Glasgow," but only at the cross of Schedenestun (now Shettleston), as they used formerly to be levied.¹ The same king, after erecting Dumbarton into a royal burgh, by a charter in 1242 preserved to the bishop's burgesses and men of Glasgow the rights of trade and merchandise through Argyll and Lennox, which they had anciently enjoyed.² At a later period, some encroachments of Renfrew and Rutherglen produced an order from King James II. (1449,) "That nane of yhour said burrows na nane vtheris cum wythin the barony of Glasgw na wythin ony landis pertenant to Sant Mungois Fredome to tak toll or custum be watter or land."³ In 1450, the bishop's city and territory were erected into a regality; and the burgh, hitherto a burgh of barony, thus rose one step in dignity and privilege. The bishop was permitted to appoint a sergeant, for making arrests and executing the edicts of his court, who was to bear a silver staff, having the royal arms blazoned on the upper end and the arms of the bishop on the other.⁵ The increased consequence of the magistrates is immediately apparent. An indenture between them and the Friars Preachers, dated in 1454, runs in the name of "an honorabyll mane, Johne Steuart, the first provest that was in the cite of Glasgw."⁶ Whether as a burgh of barony or a burgh of regality, the appointment of magistrates was in the bishop; and one instance is recorded, in the year 1553, when on the Tuesday next after the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, when the new bailies are wont to be elected, an honourable man Andrew Hamyltoun of Cochnocht, provost, and the whole council, in the inner flower-garden beside the palace, where the archbishop was engaged in conversation with several of the canons of the chapter, presented to his lordship a schedule of paper with the names of certain of the most worthy and substantial men of the city, from whom the archbishop selected the bailies for the following year.⁷ In 1561, the council, first protesting that search had been made in vain for the archbishop, (who had withdrawn on the breaking out of the Reformation,) proceeded to elect their magistrates themselves. Glasgow sent representatives to Parliament in 1546; but it was only in 1636 that a charter of Charles I., ratified in Parliament, declared the burgh duties payable directly to the Crown. The protestant archbishops, from time to time, and also the family of Lennox, as heritable bailies of the regality, long claimed the right of nominating the magistrates, and even in 1655, Esme Duke of Lennox was served heir to his father in "the title of nomination and election of the provest, bailies, and other magistrates and officers of the burgh and city of Glasgow."⁸ In 1690, Parliament ratified a charter of William and Mary, giving the city of Glasgow and town-council, power and privilege to choose their own magistrates, as freely as Edinburgh or any other royal burgh.

The more ancient city of Glasgow consisted of the cluster of residences collected round the cathedral and bishop's castle, extending westward for some way along the Rotten Row, eastward along

¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 114.

² Regist. Glasg., p. 143.

³ Regist. Glasg., pp. 369, 370.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., pp. 375-77.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 432.

⁶ Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., pp. 176-78.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. 580.

⁸ Inquis. Retor. Lanark, No. 259.

the Drygate,¹ and down the steep part of the High Street.² When the bishop acquired for his city the privileges of burghal trade, the Cross was placed on the more convenient plain ground, midway between the city and the river port. The way connecting the upper city with the Market-cross was gradually built upon, and preserved the name of the Great or High Street.³ From the Cross, three other streets branched out:—(1.) A continuation of the High Street, leading to the South Port or Nether Barras Yett, bore the name of the Walcargate⁴ (superseded about the middle of the seventeenth century by that of the Saltmarket;) while a further prolongation of the same road leading from the Port to the river,⁵ came, after the erection of the bridge over the Clyde, about the middle of the fourteenth century, to be called The Briggate. Another street in the same neighbourhood, if, indeed, it is not to be identified with The Briggate, was designated The Fischergate,⁶ probably from the occupation of the persons who dwelt in it; and a third, apparently of more modern date, had the appellation of the Stokwell.⁷ (2.) Westward from the Market-cross stretched a road called St. Thenaw's Gate,⁸ spanned not quite half-way between the Cross and St. Thenaw's Chapel, by a gate called the West Port.⁹ The portion of this street lying within the Port, took, about the middle of the sixteenth century, the name of the Trongate;¹⁰ the outer portion, about two centuries afterwards, received the appellation of Argyll Street. (3.) From the Market-cross eastwards extended the Gallowgate,¹¹ intersected by the Molendinar burn, and crossed near its eastern extremity by the East Port. A road which led from the Gallowgate to the Chapel of St. Mungo without the walls was thence called St. Mungo's gate.¹²

Besides the Ports which have been enumerated (namely, the South Port, or Nether Barras Yett; the West or St. Thenaw's, afterwards called the Stokwell Port; and the East or Gallowgate Port,) mention is made of the Subdean's Port, between the Gyrrhburne and the Drygate, in the year 1410;¹³ and notices of other ports, some of which may however, perhaps, be identified with the above, occur at later periods. The walls of the city are often spoken of in descriptions of property

¹ "Inter le Gyrrhburne et vicium qui dicitur le Dregate." A.D. 1410. Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. 238.

² "Le Ratonraw," vicium qui dicitur Ratonraw." A.D. 1283. Regist. de Passelet, pp. 382-84. "Vicium qui dicitur Ratonraw." A.D. 1410. Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. 237.

³ Magna via; circa A.D. 1325. Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. 156. Magnus vicus tendens ab ecclesia cathedrali ad crucem fori. A.D. 1419. Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. 240. The gat at strekis fra the Merkat Cors tyll the He kyrk of Glasgu. A.D. 1433-34. Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. 166.

⁴ Vicus Fullonum. A.D. 1422. Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. 242. The Kyngis strayt the qwhylk is callit the Walcargat. A.D. 1454. Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. 177. Via Fullonum tendens a Cruce Forali ad Portam Australem. A.D. 1528. Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. 43.

⁵ Via que ducit a Porta Australi ad Pontem. A.D. 1528. Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. 25. Publicus vicus tendens a Cruce Fori vsque ad Australem finem ville. A.D. 1460. Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. 253. Via extra Portam Australem que ducit ad Pontem traus Cludam. A.D. 1528. Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. 31.

⁶ Vicus Piscatorum circa A.D. 1325. Lib. Colleg. N.D.

Glasg., p. 156. Le Fyschergate. A.D. 1497. Regist. Glasg., p. 495.

⁷ Vicus vocatus le Stokwell. A.D. 1505. Regist. de Passelet. Vicus Piscatorum juxta le Stok Wel. A.D. 1487. Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. 256.

⁸ Magnus vicus extendens a Cruce Fori versus Capellas Sancti Thome martiris et Sancte Tanew. A.D. 1426. Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. 214. Vicus Sancte Tanew. A.D. 1433. Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. 248. The gait passing fra the West Port to Sanct Tenevis Chappel. A.D. 1548. Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. 138.

⁹ Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. 73.

¹⁰ Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. xxxii.

¹¹ Vicus qui dicitur le Galowgate. Circa A.D. 1325. Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. 156. Via Furcarum. A.D. 1433. Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. 247. Vicus Furcarum juxta torrentem de Malyndinar. A.D. 1487. Regist. Glasg., p. 453. Via Furcarum extra torrentem Malyndonar. A.D. 1528. Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. 34. Via Furcarum tendens a Cruce Forali ad Orientalem Portam. A.D. 1525. Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. 80.

¹² Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., pp. 27, 41, 88.

¹³ Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. 238.

("infra muros civitatis Glasguensis;"¹ "extra muros civitatis Glasguensis;"²) but it may, with some reason, be doubted if any regular or continuous rampart encircled the whole town, at least so late as the fifteenth century. John Major, (who taught for some years in the University of Glasgow,) writing in the year 1521, speaks of Perth as being the only properly walled town in Scotland.³ The municipal ordinances of the city, prove sufficiently that Glasgow was not in later times what is now called a walled town. On the last day of October 1588, "It is statut that euerie persone repair and hauld elois thair yaird endis and bak sydis, swa that nane may repair thairthrow to the toun bot be the commoun portes."⁴

Mention is found of the Bishop's lands of Rannishorene in the year 1241;⁵ of the Broomielaw ("campus de Bromilaw") about the year 1325;⁶ of the Meadow well in the Denside in the year 1304;⁷ of St. Ninian's well, on the south side of St. Thenaw's Gate, in the year 1433;⁸ of the Stabillgrenne in the year 1430;⁹ of the Market-cross in the year 1418;¹⁰ of the Gyrtburne, not far from the Drygate, in the year 1410;¹¹ of the Castle or Bishop's palace about the year 1290;¹² of the Bishop's garden about the year 1268;¹³ of the Tolbooth of the burgh ("Pretorium Glasgense,") beside the cross, at the corner of St. Thenaw's Gate and the High Street, in the year 1454;¹⁴ of the Blaek Friar's Wynd, or Vennel, about the year 1300;¹⁵ of the West Cunye in 1498, near the Cross in the Walcargate;¹⁶ of the Conyhee, near the Cross, in the year 1435;¹⁷ of "the gate fra the Wynd hede to the Gray Freris" in the year 1534;¹⁸ of the Troyne Gait in the year 1545;¹⁹ of Ronaldis Wynd, on the north side of St. Thenaw's Gate, in the year 1488;²⁰ of Maynis Wynd, in the year 1548;²¹ of the Commonwjet, (near the Gallowgate,) in the year 1433;²² of the "Quadrevium," or carfoix in the High Street, in 1494, and of the Densyde, near the monastery of the Minorites, 1494;²³ of the Gallowmure and Borrowfield in the year 1529;²⁴ of the Dowhill, or Gersum land;²⁵ the Provansyde;²⁶ of the Common Green in the year 1487.²⁷

The manse and orchards of the thirty-two canons of the cathedral, as arranged under Bishop Cameron about 1435, as well as the residences of the choral viars, and, doubtless, of all the other officers of the cathedral continued, even after the extension of the burgh, for the most part in the principal streets of the old city, the High Street, the Drygate, and the Rotten Row. In a supplication to Parliament (1587) by certain of the inhabitants, it is stated, that before the reformation

¹ A.D. 1540. Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. 13.

² Circa A.D. 1530. Chart. in Archiv. Univ. Glasg.

³ De Gest. Scot., lib. i., fol. ix.

⁴ Memorab. of Glasg., p. 23.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 147. They are described in 1494 as lying on the north side of the road to Partwick. Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. 258.

⁶ Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. 156.

⁷ Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. 151.

⁸ Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. 243.

⁹ Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. 246.

¹⁰ Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. 239.

¹¹ Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. 238.

¹² Regist. Glasg., p. 199: Vicus qui se extendit a muro Fratrum Predictorum sursum versus Castrum.

¹³ Regist. Glasg., p. 177.

¹⁴ Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. 176.

¹⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 216.

¹⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. 500.

¹⁷ Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. 250.

¹⁸ Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. 261.

¹⁹ Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. xxxii.

²⁰ Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. 257.

²¹ Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. 115.

²² Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. 247.

²³ Regist. Glasg., p. 500.

²⁴ Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. 131.

²⁵ A.D. 1500. Regist. Glasg., p. 501; Com. Rep. Glasg.,

App., p. 231.

²⁶ A.D. 1474. Regist. Glasg., p. 467.

²⁷ Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., p. 200.

of religion, their city was "intertynit and uphaldin" by the resort of the parsons, vicars, and other clergy, but is now become ruinous and for the most part altogether "decayit;" and that "that part of the said cietie abone the gray frier wynd is the onlie ornament and decoratioun therof, be resson of ye grite and sumptuous buildingis of grite antiquite, varie proper and meit for ye ressait of his hieues and nobilitie at sic tymes as they sall repair therto."

Glasgow is the scene of several legends recorded of St. Kentigern. It was here he is said to have buried St. Serf, his master.¹ No remain of this saint, however, is mentioned in the inventory of relics belonging to the church in 1432. An altar was dedicated to him in the Cathedral before 1446. It was on revisiting Glasgow that St. Kentigern is said to have preached to King Redrath and to a great number of the chiefs and people of the place, elevating himself on a little mount, whence he could be seen by all, and where a celebrated chapel was afterwards dedicated to his honour; indicating plainly Little St. Mungo's Kirk beyond the walls.² It was here too he met St. Columba of Iona, and conferred with him at the Molendinar. And it is affirmed, with much probability, that the bodies both of his mother St. Thenaw, and of himself, were here preserved, and long held as objects of great veneration and of devout pilgrimage by the people.

Glasgow took a distinguished part in the wars of the succession, under its patriotic bishop, Robert Wishart, who was elected to the see in 1271.³ From the favourable disposition of the inhabitants, the district became the resort or place of refuge of several of the Scotch patriots. It was at Glasgow, ("in domo eujusdam Rowe Ra."⁴) that Wallace was captured. Edward I., who remained in the city during a part of August and September 1301,⁵ for the purpose of overawing a hostile district, some years later, accused the bishop to the pope of not only failing to excommunicate Bruce for the slaughter of Cumin, but of giving him absolution for the deed five days after it was committed, and of providing him, from his own wardrobe, with the garments and robes in which he was crowned at Scone. He was also charged with going about the country preaching to the people that it was more meritorious to fight for the new made king than against the Saracens. The bishop having been taken prisoner at Cupar in Fife, was kept in prison for eight years in England, and only liberated after Bannockburn, when he had become blind.⁶ He died on the 26th November 1316, and was buried in the cathedral, it is said, between the altars of St. Peter and St. Andrew.⁷

The bishops' chief residence was their castle or palace adjoining the Cathedral church, the ruins of which remained till last century; but from the beginning of the 14th century, the bishops of Glasgow are found frequently residing at their manor-house or castle of the Lake, called also Lochwood, six miles north-east of the city, in the vicinity of their ancient forest, and near a small lake called Bishop's Loch. Though now a little way beyond the boundary, it was then within the parish.⁸ Several of their charters are dated from this place. It contained a chapel.⁹

¹ Breviary of Aberdeen, Officium St. Kentig., Lectio VI.
² Lectio VIII; Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., pp. xxvii, xxviii.

³ Ford. X., 29, 30.

⁴ Illust. Scot. Hist., p. 54; The Wallace Papers, p. xxiii.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 621.

⁶ Rymer's second letter to Bishop Nicolson, Barbour's Bruce, Book II., p. 170.

⁷ Spotswood's History.

⁸ Assumption Book. 1561. Cader and Monkland.

⁹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 252, 261, 293, 294. Regist. de Pass. pp. 338, 339.

On 30th April 1325, Bishop John Lindsay, while living at his manor of the lake (manerium de lacu,) took a protest before John de Quincy, respecting his seal used for attesting charters, which had been lost by Robert del Barkour, near the chapel of St. Mary of Dumbarton, and found and presented to him by James of Irwyn, monk of Passelet. The seal is minutely described as exhibiting his patron St. Kentigern, and his emblems or cognizances of the fish, bird, and ring, which plainly refer to the then popular legends of the life of St. Kentigern, and which Bishop Robert Wischart first introduced on his seal. His successors followed his example, and the modern arms of the city are only a modification of those old symbols of St. Mungo and his miracles.¹ Bishop Cameron died at the castle of Lochwood on the Christmas Eve of 1447, with a popular rumour of some supernatural horrors, which Buchanan has thought it necessary to record.² At the Reformation the Duke of Chatelherault took possession of the manor-place of Lochwood, as well as the episcopal palace and castle of Glasgow.³

On the 12th of September 1241, King Alexander II. granted to the bishops of Glasgow, (the bishop at the time was William de Boudington, Chancellor of Scotland,) to hold their lands around Glasgow, namely, Conclud, Schedinistun, Ballayn, Badermonoc, Possele and Kennor, Garvach, Neutun, Leys, Rannishoren, the land of the burgh, and the other lauds pertaining to the manor of Glasgow, in free forest, fenced with the usual penalty of ten pounds for offences committed against the vert or venison.⁴

The mill of the bishop's manor, on the little stream which flows past the cathedral, gave its name to the Molendinar burn.

GOVAN AND GORBALS.

Guyen—Guan.⁵ Deanery of Rutherglen. (Map I. No. 2.)

THE ancient parish of Govan was separated from the parish of Glasgow by the Kelvin on the west. It lay on both sides of the Clyde, and comprehended the present parish of that name and what is now Gorbals, which was erected into a separate parish by the Court of Teinds in 1771.

Some time before the year 1147, King David I., with consent of his son Henry, granted Govan to the see of St. Kentigern of Glasgow, in pure alms; and soon afterwards Herbert, the bishop, erected into a prebend, in the cathedral, the church of Guvan, with all its ecclesiastical rights and pertinents, and with "the islands between Guvan and Perthec, together with that part of Perthec which David the king gave to the church of Glasgow at its dedication, and that other part of Perthec which the same king afterwards gave in pure alms to Bishop John and his successors."⁶

This prebend was bestowed at the time of its erection on Help', the bishop's clerk, and the patronage continued in the bishop till the Reformation.

The church was dedicated to St. Constantine. Fordun says, "he was a king of Cornwall who

¹ Lib. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., pp. xxvi., xxvii.

² Lib. XI.

³ Keith's Hist.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. 147.

⁵ Before 1152. Regist. Glasg., p. 10.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. 11.

accompanied St. Columba into Scotland, and preached the Christian faith to the Scots and Picts." He adds, "that he founded a monastery in Govan near the Clyde, over which he presided, and converted the whole of Cantyre, where he suffered martyrdom, and was buried in his monastery at Govan."¹

It had an Altar dedicated to the Virgin, with an endowed chaplainry, but when or by whom founded does not appear. At the Reformation, the revenues of this Altar, as given up by the chaplain, were 12 bolls of oats, 3 bolls of meal, and 26s. in money.²

The rectory was valued in Baiamond's roll and in the Libellus Taxationum at £106, 13s. 4d. It is only £97, 7s. 6d. in Taxatio XVI. Sec. In the books of the Collector General of the thirds of benefices, for the year 1561, the third of the parsonage and vicarage of the church of Govane is stated at £66, 13s. 4d., or £200 in whole. It was soon after bestowed on the University of Glasgow. In the books of assignation of stipends, 1579-80, *et seq.* Govan is entered as "servit be the college of Glasgow."

At Polmadie, (the name of a rivulet on the left bank of the Clyde, said to denote the wolf's burn,) there was an Hospital for men and women. It was founded before 1249, and was dedicated to St. John.³

Robert I. confirmed to the master, brethren, and sisters of the hospital of Polmadie "juxta Ruglen," all the privileges which they were wont to have in the time of Alexander his predecessor.⁴ In 1319, Bishop Robert constituted Patrick, called Floker, master and guardian of this house, with the power of restraining the excesses and correcting the faults of the brethren and sisters pensioners therein, or of removing any of them for their delinquency. He gave him also a dispensation for non-residence at his church of Kilbride, provided he took care that it was not left destitute of the due celebration of divine offices.⁵ In 1319 Edward II. nominally bestowed the keepership of St. John's Hospital of Polmadie, on William Hauk.⁶ In 1320 Bishop John gave to the hospital that half of Little Govan lying between the hospital and the western half of the same land.⁷ In 1333 Malcolm Earl of Lennox granted to the masters, brethren and sisters freedom from all kinds of service, burdens and exactions, as regarded their own house and their church of Strathblane. The church and land of Strathblane would appear to have belonged to the Hospital before 1316.⁸ In 1334 Adam, son of Alan, burgess of Dumbarton, had lent them a sum of money in their necessity.⁹ On the 18th of May 1347 Margaret (Logy,) Queen of David II., by grant of her lord the king made in her behalf from the bishoprick of Glasgow, ("ex concessione domini nostri Regis de episcopatū Glasguensi in parte nobis facta") constituted William de Kirkiutullach master of this hospital.¹⁰ On the 10th of May 1391 Bishop Matthew issued a presentation from his "Manor of the Lake" in favour of Gilian de Vaux, and directed the master and brethren of Polmadie to receive her and give her all the rights due to a sister and portioner of their house during her lifetime.¹¹ William

¹ Martyrol. apud Regist. Aberdon. Fordun, L. iii., C. 23.

² Book of Assumption, 1501.

³ Regist. Glasg., p. 327.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. 225.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 223.

⁶ Rym. iii., p. 786.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. 229.

⁸ Regist. Glasg., pp. 225, 248.

⁹ Regist. Glasg., p. 249.

¹⁰ Regist. Glasg., p. 278.

¹¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 293.

de Cunninghame, vicar of Dundonald, was cited in January 1403, by Matthew the bishop, and threatened with excommunication, for having, on a presentation of the Earl of Lennox, intruded himself into the administration of the "Poor's House of Polmadie."¹ In 1427 this hospital, with its united church of Strathblane, was erected into a prebend, of which the bishops retained the patronage. The prebendary was to be a clerk "cantu bene et notabiliter instructus," and was ordained to pay a vicar in the parish church of Strathblane, and to maintain and educate in singing four boy choristers, giving them sixteen merks annually for their sustenance, their admission and removal to be with the bishop.² On February 16th 1440, Duncan Earl of Lennox, at an interview held with the Bishop of Glasgow in the west chapel of the castle of Edinburgh, resigned all right which he or his progenitors had assumed over the hospital of Polmadie and its annexed pertinents, the church and church-lands of Strathblane.³ In 1450 the church of Strathblane was dis-severed from Polmadie; and it was annexed to the collegiate church of Dumbarton, by Isabella, duchess of Albany and countess of Lennox.

The Hospital of St. Ninian stood at a little distance from the south end of the old bridge of Glasgow. It was called "Hospitale leprosororum degentium prope pontem" in 1494; "Leprosorium S. Niniani trans pontem" in 1505; "the pair lipper folkis house beyond the brig" in 1587. It is said to have been founded by a lady of the family of Lochoy about 1350, which is also the era of some other similar erections. It had a burying-ground and a chapel near it. The latter, it is said, still stands in the main street of the village of Gorbals.⁴ And between this and the bridge, at a place where an old building called the Lepers' Hospital formerly stood, a quantity of human bones lately discovered seems to point out the site of the cemetery. The ground on which the whole was placed is still called St. Ninian's Croft.⁵ The following ordinance of the town council of Glasgow, of 6th October 1610, shows the condition of the poor leper even at that comparatively recent period: "Item, it is statut and ordanit that the lipper of the hospital sall gang onlie upon the calsie syde near the gutter, and sal haif clapperis, and aue claith upon thair mouth and face, and sall stand afar of, quhill they resaif almous or answer, under the payne of banischeing thame the toun and hospital."⁶

In 1494 William Stewart, canon of Glasgow and rector of Kilerue, refounded a chaplainry in the chapel of St. Ninian, at the leper's hospital near the bridge, which had formerly been constructed and of new rebuilt by him. He gave for the sustentation of the chaplain and the reparation of the chapel several tenements and annual-rents in the neighbourhood, and he ordained that on the anniversary of his death the chaplain should annually assemble in the said chapel twenty-four poor scholars skilled in singing mass, who should sing for him, and for the souls of all the faithful deceased, the seven penitential psalms, with the "de profundis;" and after the mass distribute 2s. of Scotch money, 1d. to each, and to the lepers, not members of the hospital, 12d. He also ordained that the lepers should at a fitting time every night for ever ring the bell of the chapel and convene at the "salve," and devoutly pray for their benefactors, and especially for him

¹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 295, 301.

² Regist. Glasg., p. 327.

³ Regist. Glasg., p. 359.

⁴ N. Statist. Acc.

⁵ N. Statist. Acc.

⁶ Memorabilia of the City of Glasgow.

the founder; finally, he ordained that the chaplain, being master of the grammar school, should, after his decease, commend him every night to all his scholars before their separation, and make them devoutly pray for his soul and for all the faithful dead.¹

It seems probable that before 1152 Govan and Perthec, which were distinct manors, were also distinct parochial territories; the latter lying on the north and the former on the south side of the Clyde. The islands in the river then existing between them have now disappeared, or have become a part of the mainland. The Bishops of Glasgow had a residence at Perthec before 1277. In 1362, the compromise of a dispute between the lord bishop and his chapter took place at the manor-house of Perthec.² It is supposed to have stood on the bank which overlooks the junction of the Kelvin and the Clyde. There were several free tenants or vassals on both manors.³

OLD AND NEW, OTHERWISE WEST AND EAST, KILPATRICK.

Kylpatric.⁴ Deanery of Lennox. (Map I. No. 3.)

¹ OF the places in various parts of Scotland, including six parishes in the diocese of Glasgow, which derived their appellation from the apostle of Ireland, the most ancient and distinguished was certainly Kylpatric in Lennox. The parish, lying on the right bank of the Clyde, is bounded on the north by the Kilpatrick hills, which approach very near the river at the place where stood the old church and village of Kilpatrick. Here it is said St. Patrick was born. His own words in the Book of Confessions ascribed to him, and corroborated by other accounts, are, "My father was Calphurnius a deacon, who was the son of Potitus a presbyter, of the village of Bonaven of Tabernia." Jocelin of Furnes, who wrote his life about the end of the twelfth century, from several very ancient accounts, says that "the territory was called Taburua, from its being a Roman station, and that it was by the town of Nempthor on the shores of the Irish sea." The best authorities agree in applying this description to Kylpatric, where the Roman wall terminated. St. Patrick was born about 372, and went to Gaul and Italy about the end of the fourth century; he continued there about thirty-five years, during which he studied for eighteen years under St. Germanus, and afterwards visited St. Martin of Tours, the brother, or, more probably, the uncle of his mother Conquessa. He returned when past sixty to preach the gospel in Ireland, to which country he had been carried captive in his youth.⁵

A saint so famous, and who is said to have "founded 365 churches, and ordained as many bishops, and 3000 priests," could not be long without a memorial in the place of his birth; but the early history of this district is obscure, and we have no transaction recorded in connexion with the church here until about the end of the twelfth century; sometime previous to which Alwin Earl of Lennox had confirmed to the church of Kilpatrick all the lands of Cochinach, Edinbernan,

¹ N. Statist. Acc.

² Regist. Glasg., pp. 192, 265.

³ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 1-12, 369, 383.

⁴ Regist. de Passelet, p. 157.

⁵ Usher Britanic. Eccles. Antiquitat., pp. 427-463. O'Conner.

Baccan, Finbealach, Drumcreue, Gragentalach, Monachkenneran, Drumteghlunan, Cuiltebut, Dalevenach, granted by his predecessors, and had himself added the land of Cateconnen.¹

Before 1227, Maldoven, Earl of Lennox, granted the church of Kilpatrick, which had been so richly endowed by his family, to the monastery of Paisley, where he chose his own place of sepulture.² The benefice continued the property of the abbey till the Reformation.³

Dufgal, the Earl's brother, was rector of Kilpatrick, and for some time resisted the right of Paisley to those lands which they claimed both as ancient pertinents of their church of Kilpatrick, and as confirmed by charters of the Earls. The case was tried by Papal delegates in 1233. The recorded proceedings, including the proof of the tenure of the lands, afford one of the most remarkable and interesting of our early law proceedings in church matters. Dufgal at length yielded, and renounced all claim to the property of the lands, and threw himself on the abbot's mercy, who granted to him, during his lifetime, the church with half a carucate of land of Coelinach.⁴

In 1227, the church was decreed to belong to Paisley *in proprios usus*, and the vicarage was taxed at twelve merks, of the altarage, or of the tithes of corn if the altarage was not sufficient.⁵ The procurations due to the bishop were taxed at one reception (*hospitium*) yearly.⁶

The site of the ancient church seems to have been the same as that of Old Kilpatrick in 1793, which was described in that year as "a very ancient building." In the river Clyde opposite to it "there is a large stone or rock, visible at low water, called St. Patrick's stone," connected with a legend "that St. Patrick's vessel struck upon it in full sail on setting out to Ireland, and sustained no injury."

At Drumry, near Garscadden, are the ruins of a chapel, which seems to have been in existence before 1476. Lawrence Crauford of Kilbirnie founded a chaplainry there, and endowed it with the five pound lands of Jordan-hill. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and is said to have had also other possessions.⁷

At Lurg, on the estate of Mains, there was another small church with a cemetery. On an eminence, having a pleasant prospect, near the termination of the Roman wall, is a place called Chapel-hill and Chapel-town,⁸ where there was probably a chapel or oratory. A sculptured cross, said to have been taken from "near the Roman wall," was long used here as a footbridge over a burn. The parish is rich in Roman antiquities.

In the *Libellus Taxationum* the church of Kilpatrick is valued at £66, 13s. 4d.; and in a Book of Assumption, c. 1561, its yearly value is stated among the revenues of the abbey of Paisley at 28 ch. 15 bolls and 2 fir. meal, and 7 ch. 3 bolls, 3 fir. 2 p. bear.

The vicarage appears in Baiamond's tax roll at the value of £53, 6s. 8d., and it bears the same value in the books of the Collector General of thirds of benefices, A.D. 1561.

The lauds mentioned above as anciently belonging to the church, were, at the end of the twelfth century, held by a person named Beda Ferlan (who lived at Monachkenneran, on the

¹ Regist. de Passelet, p. 157.

² Regist. de Passelet, pp. 158, 159.

³ Book of Assumption, c. 1561.

⁴ Regist. de Passelet, p. 165.

⁵ Regist. de Passelet, p. 321.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. 124.

⁷ Regist. Privy Seal.

⁸ See Bleau and Thomson's Atlas.

Clyde, in a large house of wattle,) and three other persons, who were bound, for all service, to receive and entertain pilgrims or strangers coming to the church of St. Patrick. From some defect of title which cannot now be detected, these lands were the subject of continual disputes between the monks of Paisley and those claiming right through the family of Lennox. Almost immediately after the donation of the church to Paisley, an attempt was made by the Earls of Lennox or their vassals to regain possession of them. Bela, who held Monachkenneran, Cultebuthe and Drumteehgluan, was slain in defence of the rights of the church. Dufgal the rector, allowed several of the other lands to be alienated from the living ("per defectum et negligenciam,") because he was unwilling to offend his father, brother, and relatives. Gilbert the son of Samuel of Renfrew, was unjustly possessed of Monachkenneran, and Malcolm Beg had sold Kathconnen "prae timore." Duugal the son of Cristinn, a former judge of Lennox, vindicated his right to the possession of Cultebuthe on the Clyde, and to a small piece of land which lay between the church and that river on the east.¹ The rector resigned his claim, as mentioned above, and the Earl obtained the resignation of Gilbert the son of Samuel, by paying to him sixty merks of silver.² In 1239 Malcolm, son of Maldoven the Earl, received from the Abbot sixty merks "pro bono pacis," and resigned to the monks the lands of Cochinach, Fimbelach, and of Edinbernan, of which he had vindicated the possession against them.³ And not long after Duugal, who held the lands of Cnoe under the Abbot, resigned also his possession of Cultebuthe.

About the year 1270, new claimants to these lands appeared in the persons of John de Wardroba, Bernard de Erth, and Norrinus de Monnorgund, claiming in right of their wives, grandnieces and heiresses of Dufgal the rector; and the Abbot was obliged to pay to those claimants 140 merks "pro bono pacis," when he received a separate charter of agreement and resignation from each. After this, in 1273, Malcolm Earl of Lennox, "before he received knighthood," confirmed to the abbot and monastery of Paisley all the lands which they held in Lennox, including not only those which belonged to the church of Kilpatric, but also Drumfower (Drumtocher,) Reynfode, and Drumdynanis, which were given before by his predecessors to the monastery itself.⁴ Yet we find again, in 1294, that Robert Bishop of Glasgow had to inhibit the Earl's steward, Walter Sprewel, his bailies, and at length the Earl himself, from taking a new claim to these lands under their jurisdiction in the secular court.⁵

Those possessions had been originally freed from all burdens, so that when Earl David, the brother of William the Lion, possessed the earldom of Lennox, he found he could raise no aid from them as from his other lands. In 1330, however, they had been in use to pay five chalders of meal to the keepers of Dumbarton castle.⁶ The monks of Paisley had a right of courts of life and limb from the Earls of Lennox, in all their lands within their earldom. They were erected into a barony and regality by Robert II. or III., and James II. conceded to the regality court of the abbot the four points of the crown which had been formerly reserved.⁷

¹ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 162-175.

² Regist. de Passelet, p. 170.

³ Regist. de Passelet, p. 161.

⁴ See pp. 138, 159, 204.

⁵ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 201, 204.

⁶ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 167, 208.

⁷ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 255, 256.

The rental which the monks derived from their lordship of Kilpatrick was, in 1255, 53 bolls of grain, £67, 13s. 4d. money.¹

The parochial district, both on the east and the west, seems to have included several other properties belonging to the vassals of Lennox. About the year 1250, Umfrids de Kilpatrick, the ancestor of the family of Colquhoun, had a grant of the lands of Colquhoun, from Maldoven Earl of Lennox.² The later retours of the family of Luss describe their property in this parish as "the lands of Colquhoun, with the manor-place of Dunglas, and the yairs of the Clyde." There are the remains of a very ancient castle at Dunglass.

In 1250 Maldoven the Earl gave to the monastery of Paisley a pasture of the lands of Lennox on the north part of their land of Backan, as Ralph the king's chaplain held it in his lifetime, by the following boundaries, "as a burn flows from Lochbeth and falls towards the north into the water which is called Cornenade, and by that water westward to the rivulet which runs on the north part of Salvari, where the men of Dufgal, his late brother, had their shealings; and so to the right boundaries of their land of Fimbalach."³

In the middle of the thirteenth century, Earl Maldoven granted to Maurice son of Gillaspie Galbraith, and Arthur his son, that quarter of land in Auchincloich lying next to Strochelmakessec, (Arochelmakessec?) in exchange for two lands, Thombothy and Letyrmolyn, which he failed to warrant to them; for a 32d part of the service of a man-at-arms.⁴ On the land of Gartenconnel, an old possession of the Galbraiths, are still visible the foundations and fosse of an ancient castle.

In the latter half of that century, Earl Malcolm granted to Water Sprewl the land of Dalnmuir, resigned by Roger de Dundener, the grantee performing the foreign service of the king, as much as pertained to a quarter of a plough in Lennox.⁵

In 1452 Robert de Lyle (in consideration of a sum of 112 merks received by him, and to be applied in prosecuting his right of inheritance in the Garviach) granted in feu to the monks of Paisley, the third of the fishing of the Crukytshot in Clyde, a pertinent of his lands of Achyntuerly and Dummerbowk, in the parish of Kilpatrick, together with a particle of land for building a house for preservation of the fish, and for a habitation for the monks' servants, and a space for drying and mending their nets, and with licence to take wood for hanging their nets upon, from the wood of Achyntuerly and Dummerbowk. The reddendo five merks.⁶

DUMBARTON.

Alcluith; Petra Cluith⁷—Caer Alclut⁸—Dunbretane.⁹ Deanery of Lennox.

(Map I. No. 4.)

DUMBARTON must have been one of the earliest Christian settlements in Scotland; but all that is known of the constitution of its church during the existence of the kingdom of Strathclyd, of

¹ MS. Rental.

² Regist. de Levenax, p. 25.

³ Regist. de Passelet, p. 171.

⁴ Chartul. de Levenax, p. 27.

⁵ Chartul. de Levenax, p. 42.

⁶ Regist. de Passelet, p. 250.

⁷ In the 7th century, Bedæ Hist. I. 12.

⁸ A.D. 870. Chron. of the Pr. of Wales.

⁹ 13th century. Regist. Glasg.

which it was the capital, is an intimation of a bishopric and bishop taking their style from it in the sixth century. The annals of Ulster record the death of Cathal Macfergus, bishop of Alecluyd, in 554.

The parish of Dumbarton is distinguished by its remarkable castle-rock, rising abruptly from the level bank of the Clyde, where it is joined by the Leven, at its southern extremity. For two miles inland, the parish is flat, and then rises into high moorland at its northern boundary.

In 1296 it was a free rectory; Alan de Dunfres the parson of Dumbarton swore fealty to Edward I.¹ In the following century the church, with all its pertinents, was given to the monks of Kilwinning,² who continued to possess it till the Reformation.³ The cure would seem to have been served by the monks or their chaplains.

Several altars and chaplainries were endowed in the church and castle. Robert the Second confirmed to the Earls of Lennox the lands of Anehindonane and Inverdowne in alms and regality, under the condition of paying six merks sterling to the chaplain celebrating at the altar of the Holy Cross, within the parish church of Dumbarton.⁴ The rental of this altar in 1561 was £22.⁵ A chaplainry was endowed at the altar of the Virgin Mary, with the £5 land of Muldoven in Cardross; the patronage in the family of Ferme, by whom it was founded.⁶ There was a chaplainry of St. Peter, but whether within the parish church, or in a chapel in the town, does not appear.⁷ An aisle or chapel within the church was dedicated to St. James.⁸ In 1561 the third of money of the chaplainry of Dunbartane was taken up at £7, 6s. 8d.⁹

The chapel of Dumbarton castle is mentioned in 1271.¹⁰ It was dedicated to St. Patrick; and in 1390 had ten merks yearly out of the mails of the burgh.¹¹ It is said to have been originally in the gift of the crown, but the patron latterly was the Bishop of Glasgow.¹² In 1561 the third of the money of this chaplainry was 44s. 5½d.¹³ A chapel, dedicated to the Virgin, stood near the burgh, (juxta burgum,) the chaplain of which received 20s. out of the king's fermes of the burgh.¹⁴ It may, perhaps, have been at Chapelton, a place marked on Bleau's map, a little to the eastward of the town. The same map sets down Kirkmichael a little way to the north. In the reign of Robert Bruce, William Fleming of Dumbarton had a crown charter of "an annual of ten merks furth of Kirkmichael, whilk is within the liberty of Dumbarton."¹⁵

The parish church appears to have been dedicated to St. Patrick, and always to have stood, as now, at the south end of the principal street of the burgh.¹⁶

The rental of the church of Dumbarton, forming part of the revenues of the abbey of Kilwinning for some time preceding the period of the Reformation, was £66, 13s. 4d.¹⁷

A collegiate church, dedicated to St. Patrick, was founded at Dumbarton about 1450, by Isabella,

¹ Rotul. Scot. I. 25.

² Chart. of Levenax, as cited by Chalmers.

³ Books of Assumption.

⁴ Chart. of Levenax, pp. 4, 5.

⁵ Book of Assumption.

⁶ Privy Seal Reg. Chalmers.

⁷ Regist. de Passelet, p. 394.

⁸ Hamilton of Wishaw, p. 104.

⁹ Compt Collector Gen. of thirds of benefices.

¹⁰ Regist. de Passelet, p. 192.

¹¹ Robertson's Index, 126, 11.

¹² A Book of Assumption.

¹³ A Book of Assumption.

¹⁴ Chamb. Rolls, iii. 164.

¹⁵ Robertson's Index, 8, 82.

¹⁶ Magnus vicus tendens ad crucem' cart. pen. Napier de Kilmahew.

¹⁷ Libell. Taxat. Book of Assumpt.

Duchess of Albany and Countess of Lennox. She endowed it for a provost and six prebendaries, with the churches of Benhill, Fintray, and Strathblane, and it had also part of the lands of Strathblane; Stuckroger and Ferkinch in the parish of Luss; Balernie-beg in Cardros; Kneekdourie-barber in Roseneth; and Ladytown in Bonhill.¹ The Earls of Lennox were patrons. In Baiamond it is valued at £320, and in the Libellus Taxationum at £80. In 1561 the third of moneys of the provostry of Dumbarton was taken at £77, 15s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.² A single arch, supposed to be the remains of this church, is still seen, close to the town.

There was here an hospital for bedesmen, with a chapel, and an endowed chaplainry. The Earls of Lennox the patrons.³

The whole territory of the parish was part of the ancient lordship of the Earls of Lennox. About 1238, Alexander II. in confirming to Earl Maldoven the possession of the earldom of his ancestors, excepted the castle of Dumbarton, the land of Murrach, the harbour, and the fishery on both sides of the river Leven, as far as the said land of Murrach extended.⁴ The monks of Newbotle had a grant from the same king, of a toft within the burgh, and a net's fishing on Leven; and from Malcom Fleming, Earl of Wigton, a gift of an acre of land within the burgh.⁵ A high way (*magna via, via Regia*) led, at a very early period, from Dumbarton up the valley of Leven, probably to the earl's castle of Balloch.⁶

The town of Dumbarton, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Strathclyd, is one of the oldest towns of which we have authentic historical record, whose site can now be identified. In 657 died Guivet, "king of Alcluith." In 693, Donald M'Alpin, king of Alcluith, died. In 721, Bile M'Elpin, king of Alcluith.⁷ In 731, the venerable Bede describes Alcluith as the capital of the Britons of that district, (*civitas Britonum munitissima*.) In 756, Eadberht and Unst, kings of the Picts, "led an army against the city of Alcluth, and there imposed terms of submission on the Britons."⁸ In 779 is recorded the burning of Alcluith; and in 869, and the following year, it was besieged and demolished by the northern pagans.⁹ In 974, Dunwallon, the king of Strathclyd, went to Rome.¹⁰ We hear no more of these sovereigns or their kingdom. The ancient town assredly grew up around the castle; but the neighbouring and depeudent port has drawn the buildings of the modern burgh in that direction.

Even before the castle was reserved to the Crown by Alexander II., he had conferred the privileges of a royal burgh upon Dumbarton, which brought it into collision with the bisheps' burgh of Glasgow.¹¹ Alexander III. and David II. renewed these privileges, and they were confirmed and extended by James VI. in 1609, and ratified by Parliament in 1612.¹²

The castle of Dumbarton was the chief strength of the ancient Earls of Lennox. About 1238, it was resigned by Earl Maldoven, and reserved by king Alexander II. Since that time it has remained with the Crown as a national defence, and one of the keys of the kingdom. It was

¹ A Book of Assumption.

² Compt Comptrol. Gen.

³ Priv. Seal Reg.

⁴ Chart. Levenax, p. 1.

⁵ Regist. de Neubotil.

⁶ Regist. de Passelet.

⁷ Annal. Ulton.

⁸ Simeon Dunelm.

⁹ Ann. Ul. Chron. of pr. of Wales.

¹⁰ Chron. of pr. of Wales.

¹¹ C. 1122, Regist. Glasg.

¹² Chart. in archiv. burg, Act. Parl.

delivered over to Edward I., along with the other chief strengths of Scotland, during the discussion of the claims of the competitors to the crown of Scotland. Bruce obtained possession of it, early in the war of independence. David II., and his young queen, took shipping from thence when seeking shelter in France in 1333.¹ Previous to 1363 it had been in use to receive five chalders of meal for the maintenance of the garrison, from the lands of old granted by the Earls of Lennox to the church of Kilpatrick.² Froissart calls it a strong castle standing in the marches, "agenst the wyld Scottis." Dumbarton Castle was annexed to the Crown, by Act of Parliament, in 1455, together with the lands of Cardross, Rosneth, an annual out of Cadiow, and the duty payable from the lands of the monks of Paisley in Kilpatrick.³ It became, in the reign of Queen Mary, the scene and subject of frequent contests between her followers and the party of the Reformation and the Regent.

CARDROSS.

Cardinros—Cadinros⁴—Cardrose.⁵ Deanery of Lennox. (Map I. No. 5.)

On the opposite side of the Leven to Dumbarton, the parish of Cardross rises from the shores of Clyde and Leven by a gradual ascent northwards for upwards of two miles, to the ridge of the hills which bound the valley of Lochlomond. Anciently, it appears not to have extended much farther along the bank of the Clyde than the site of the present church: but some lands in Glenfruin and on the Gareloch, and even as far as Loch Long, belonged to it; which were separated from it in 1643, when the parish received an addition on its western boundary.

Between 1208 and 1233, Maldoven Earl of Lennox granted to Walter Bishop of Glasgow, as mensal to the bishoprick, the church of Cardross, with its lands and fishings, reserving the right of his brother Dungal, (who was in orders, and probably held this benefice as well as Kilpatrick.)⁶ Before 1432, this parish had been erected into a prebend, for a canon of the cathedral.⁷

The church originally stood in the eastern extremity of the parish, opposite to Dumbarton, separated from it by the Leven.

At Kilmahew was a chapel dedicated to St. Mahew, confessor, probably Maccuus, a companion of St. Patrick, which gave its name to the lands. The chapel, as well as the lands of Kilmahew belonged to the Cochrans in the reign of David II.⁸ In the fifteenth century, they had reverted to the Napiers. In 1467, the chapel appears to have been rebuilt, and on the 10th of May, George Bishop of Argyle, (with license of the Bishop of Glasgow, the diocesan,) in mitre and pontificals, consecrated the chapel and cemetery, dedicated to St. Mahew, confessor, the old patron of the place; and he granted, in name and by consent of Duncuan Napare of Kilmahew and James Napare, his heir, to God and St. Mahew, and a chaplain to celebrate in the newly consecrated chapel, forty shillings and tenpence yearly, out of tenements in the burgh of Dumbarton, with a croft

¹ Hailes's Annals.

² Regist. de Passelet.

³ Act Parl. ii. 42.

⁴ A.D. 1208-33. Regist. Glasg., p. 93.

⁵ A.D. 1401. Regist. Glasg., pp. 299, 347.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. 93.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. 344.

⁸ Robertson's Index, 50, 7.

adjoining the chapel.¹ At Kılbride, in Glenfruin, there was a chapel of old, the remains of which are still known as "Chapel Diarmid."

The rectory of Cardross is taxed in Baiamond at £61, 13s. 4d. In the Libellus Taxationum at £66, 13s. 4d., and it is given up as set for the latter sum in the Books of Assumption. The vicar pensionar gave up his living at the Reformation as of £10 yearly value.² In the compt of the Comptroller-general of the thirds of benefices, the third of the money of the parsonage and vicarage of Cardross was taken at £22, 4s. 5½d.

This parish was part of the lordship of the old Earls of Lennox, but portions of it were held by their vassals before the wars of the succession. In the middle of the thirteenth century, Earl Maldoven of Lennox granted to Donald Macynel a land in Glenfreone called Kealbride, which is held a fourth part of a "harathor,"—bounded by the Lavaran and the burn called Crose, as they run from the hill, and fall into Freone; the reddendo, the twentieth part of the service of a man-at-arms. The grant is witnessed by the Earl's brother, Amelec, of whose large appanage, Glenfruin was a part.³ Before 1294, John Naper held Kilmahew of the Earl, giving three suits at his head court, and paying what is exigible for a quarter of land in Lennox, (reddendo quantum pertinet ad unum quarterium terre in Levenax.)⁴

Malcolm Earl of Lennox resigned in the hands of the king, Robert I., a plough of land of Cardross, getting in compensation the half of the lands of Lekkie in Stirlingshire.⁵ The king, about 1322, gave the lands of Moyden, within the barony of Cardross, to Adam son of Alan. But he had another object in acquiring the land of Cardross. On a bank overhanging the Leven and Clyde, still called the Castle-hill, Robert Bruce built himself a castle, and laid out a park around it, called the King's Park of Cardross. Here the hero spent some of his latter years in rural occupations, and in constructing and managing a mimic fleet of little vessels, with which he cruised in the Clyde and the lake; and in this castle he died, on the 7th June 1329.⁶ David II. gave to John Reid the lands of Pelainflatt, in the park of Cardross.⁷ Robert III. granted a charter to Findlay Bunting, of the lands of Mlynnetelame, and six merks of the barony of Cardross.⁸

ROSNEATH and ROW.

Neueth⁹—Neyt¹⁰—Rosneth¹¹—Rusnith¹²—Renytt.¹³ Deanery of Lennox.
(Map I. No. 6.)

THE ancient parish of Rosneth contained the present parishes of Rosneath and Row, with a small part of Cardross and Luss on the east, but exclusive of Glenfruin, and a part of the coast of

¹ Kilmahew charters, apud M'Farlan MSS.

² Book of Assumption.

³ Regist. de Levenax, pp. 91, 92.

⁴ Charters of Kilmahew.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., Roberts. Ind.

⁶ Comput. Camerar. Fordun. Barbour.

⁷ Roberts. Ind., 42, 15.

⁸ Roberts. Ind., 141, 50.

⁹ Reg. de Passelet, p. 114.

¹⁰ Reg. de Passelet, p. 308.

¹¹ Reg. de Passelet, p. 209.

¹² Reg. de Passelet, p. 346.

¹³ Reg. de Levenax, p. 14.

the Gareloch, which of old belonged to Cardross. The modern parish of Rosneath consists of Rosneath proper, the peninsula formed by the Firth of Clyde, Loch Long, and the Gareloch. The country people still call it "the island." The modern parish of Row, on the eastern side of the Gareloch, rises from the shore in two ridges, one of which skirts the waters of the Gareloch and Loch Long, reaching elevations of more than 2000 feet; the eastern ridge tends northward for several miles till it joins the other. The valley between them is Glenfruin. The eastern ridge and Glenfruin were not within the boundary of the ancient parish of Rosneath.

The ancient church of Neueth, which is said to have been dedicated to St. Nicholas, was situated on the Ros or promontory in the district of Neueth. At a short distance from the castle of Rosneath, it stood close by the shore, upon the site of the present church;¹ and, deriving its name from its situation, was, from the earliest notices of it, indifferently called the church of Neueth, or the church of Rosueth. At a much later period the parish was known as "the parochine without and within the isle." About 1620, Parliament was petitioned to transport the kirk of Rosneath to the lands of Ardinconnel on the mainland;² and between 1643 and 1648, the boundaries between it and Cardross were settled, and the new parish of Row was erected out of them.

At what time the church of Neueth was founded is uncertain. The earliest notice of it occurs in the grant which Alwyn Earl of Lennox made to the church of Kilpatrick before 1199, and which was witnessed by Michael Gilmodyn parson of Neueth.³ Amelec, (also called Auleth,) a younger son of Alwyn, and who seems to have had this district as his inheritance, granted the church of Rosneath, with all its just pertinents, in pure and perpetual alms, to the monks of Paisley, to be held by them as freely as their other churches, acquired by gift of the patrons.⁴ This grant was confirmed by Amelec's brother, Earl Maldoven,⁵ and subsequently by king Alexander at Trefquer, on the 12th of March 1225.⁶ About the same time Amelec granted a salt pan in his land of Rosneath to the monks of Paisley, and to this gift Nevinus, parson of Neueth, and Gilmothan, son of the sacristan of Neueth, are witnesses.⁷ In the settlement of a dispute which arose between Walter bishop of Glasgow, and William abbot of Paisley, regarding the vicarial churches held by the monks in the diocese of Glasgow, and which the bishop, acting under a recent statute of General Council, was grievously oppressing, it was appointed by amicable compositors in the church of Peblis on Tuesday before the Feast of St. Martin 1227, that the church of Neueth should be ceded to the monks *in proprios usus*, and exempted from the payment of procurations, on condition that they should present to the church a fit secular chaplain, who should answer to the bishop *de Episcopaliibus*.⁸

At the head of the Gareloch, in that part of the parish which was called the mainland, stood a chapel, whose ruined walls and burying-ground may still be seen, not far from the castle of Faslan.⁹ Near the coast there is a burn and a farm, which Bleau has marked Kirkmichael,

¹ Wallace, B. 9, 1470.

² Act. Parl. iii. 607.

³ Reg. de Passelet, p. 157.

⁴ Reg. de Passelet, p. 209.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Reg. de Passelet, p. 210.

⁷ Reg. de Passelet, p. 211.

⁸ Reg. de Passelet, pp. 321-324.

⁹ Thomson's Atlas.

where, also, there was a place of worship; and several other places, in Rosneath proper, have names, and are connected with traditions, which indicate religious sites. Examples of these are Kileragin and Portkill, in a field adjacent to which several stone coffins have been found. It has been supposed—but apparently without sufficient evidence—that the Earls of Lennox founded here a religious house of canons regular, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary.¹

In the *Libellus Taxationum*, the rectory and the vicarage are estimated at £40. They were let in 1561 for £146, 13s. 4d.²

Most of this part of the lordship of Lennox belonged to Amelec, who, on the last of May 1225, received from king Alexander at Cadibou, a confirmation of the grant which his brother Maldoven Earl of Levenax made to him of the lands of Neved, Glanfrone, Moiglag, Letblaun, Ardereran, Kilmeagda, and Dolenchon, to be held of the said Maldoven.³ In 1351, Donald Earl of Lennox confirmed to Walter de Fosselane, the donation which Malcolm Earl of Lennox granted to Avileth lord of Fosselane, of the lands of Keppach, Culgrayne, Camceskanys, Kyrkmychell, Airdendgappil, Arddenaconvell, Letdovald, Bullernok, Fosselane, Glenfrone, and Muleig, together with all the lands and offices acquired by Walter within the said earldom, especially the office of forester of the woods of Levenax, and the office of Tossachiorship of Levenax, both purchased from Patrik Lyndissay.⁴

This lordship was soon divided into various possessions. The lands of Faslan, and the lands of Ardincapel, on the east side of the Gareloch, had each become the property and residence of a baronial family in the 13th century. Several of the clan Macfarlane settled in the northern extremity of the territory of Amelec; while the shores of Loch Long and the Gareloch side were peopled by a colony of Colquhouns. The barons of Ardincapel, who afterwards took the name of Macaulay, were the proprietors of that district during the wars of the succession. The great quarter of Porthnelane between Knockgour and Rossvue, together with Ardach and Tulchane, were in the possession of a family of Oliphant, at the end of the fourteenth century.⁵ In the reign of Robert II., the lands of Rosneath were granted by Mary, the widowed Countess of Monteith, to John de Drommond, and by him given to Alexander de Menteth.⁶ They were legally annexed to the Crown along with the castle of Dunbarton in 1455; but Colin, first Earl of Argyll, Chancellor of Scotland, had a charter of the lands of Rosneath, under the Great Seal, 9th Jan. 1489.⁷

There was an ancient fort, whose ruins may still be seen upon the shores of Loch Long; and there is reason to believe that the castle of Rosneath existed as a royal castle, before the end of the 12th century. It is said to have been destroyed by Wallace; and his name is still given to a rock in the neighbourhood. Parts of the present castle of Ardincapel are said to be as old as the 12th century. A green mound alone marks the spot where the castle of Faslane stood; and near the modern house of Shandon are traces of another castle, called Old Dun.

¹ Spotswood.

² Book of Assumption.

³ Reg. de Levenax, p. 92.

⁴ Reg. de Levenax, p. 93.

⁵ Regist. de Levenax, p. 55.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Six., 134, 3.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig.

LUSS and ARROCHAR.

Luss. Deanery of Lennox. (Map I. No. 7.)

THE ancient parish of Luss comprehended the present parishes of Luss and Arrochar, with parts of Buchanan and Bonhill.

By an Act of Privy Council in 1621, the detached lands of Buchanan were disjoined from the parish of Luss, and annexed to Incheiloch; and the lands of Auchindenan, Cameron, Stockrobert, and Tullichewin, were disjoined from it about 1650, and united to Bonhill. In 1658 Arrochar was erected into a separate parish. The lands of Caldanach, Prestelloch, and Couglens, forming at one time a part of the parish of Incheiloch, are now annexed to the parish of Luss, which also includes ecclesiastically the lands of Bannachrae, that properly belong to Row.

Although there can be no doubt that the church of Luss is of much greater antiquity, there is no notice found of it till about the middle of the 13th century, when its patronage was confirmed by Maldoven Earl of Lennox, to Maldoven dean of Lennox, and his son Gillemore.¹ The parish was a rectory; and the rectors of Luss occur as witnesses in several ancient charters.² Between 1426 and 1432, John Cameron, bishop of Glasgow, erected this church, with consent of its patron, John de Colquhoun, lord of Luss, into a prebend of his cathedral. It was agreed that the patron and his successors should have the right of presenting to the prebend; and that the cure of the parish should be served by a vicar pensionar bound to make continual residence, whose provision and collation should belong to the bishop, and who should receive a yearly pension of twenty merks.³ In bishop John's statutes of 1432, the prebendary of Luss is taxed nine merks for support of the choral vicars of the cathedral.⁴

The church of Luss was dedicated to St. Kessog or Makkessog, bishop and confessor in the province of Boima, who is said to have been a native of Lennox.⁵ He died in 560, and was buried in the ancient church of Luss,⁶ which seems to have stood on the site of the present church, about a mile to the south of which there existed, as late as 1796, the remains of a large cairn, called "Carn Machiasog," or the cairn of St. Kessog. On the 6th of March 1316, Robert the Bruce confirmed to John de Luss, knight, a charter by Malcolm Earl of Lennox, in which he granted, for the honour of his patron, the most holy St. Kessog, to his beloved and faithful bachelor, (baculario,) Sir John of Luss, freedom from exactions for the Royal household during the King's progresses (prisas captiones sen carragin) within the lands of Luss, and exemption from appearing as witnesses (ratione testimonii perhibendi) before the king's justiciar.⁷

A dependant chapel stood at the mouth of the Enrick, near the residence of the lairds of Buchanan.⁸ There was another chapel at Rossdlu, which had an endowed chaplainry; and at Auchnaheglish, now Belritiro, in Bonhill, there was a burying-ground, used within the last century, in which tradition says there were the foundations of an ancient church or chapel.

¹ Reg. de Levenax, p. 96.

² Reg. de Levenax, pp. 24, 45, 71.

³ Reg. de Glasg., p. 340.

⁴ Reg. de Glasg., p. 347.

⁵ Acta Sanctorum x Marci.

⁶ Acta Sanctorum x Marci.

⁷ Reg. de Levenax, p. 21.

⁸ Bleau.

The rectory is estimated at £160 in Baiamond's tax roll, and at £136 in the taxation of the 16th century. Before the Reformation, the vicar's pension was raised from twenty to twenty-four merks a-year.¹ In 1561, the parsonage and vicarage were let together for £173, 6s. 8d.² The revenues of the endowed chaplainry of Luss, which was founded probably in the parish church, extended yearly to the sum of twenty merks. It had the lands of Craiginly and le Muir, with the millure of the two mills of Luss and Finlawis, which were let in feu ferm to Adam Colquhoun in 1556. The rental of our Lady's Chapel of Rosdew, which had a cemetery attached to it, and possessed certain rents in the town of Dumbarton, amounted in 1561 to ten merks.³

The lands of Luss were granted by Earl Alwin to Maldoven dean of Lennox, before 1225. From the recognition of Earl Maldoven, it appears that he had taken, and had for some time kept possession unjustly, of the three lower quarters of the lands of Luss, called Achadh-tulech, Dunfin, and Inuerlaueran, and of the other quarter which lies on the west of Luss. Becoming penitent, he recognised the right of dean Maldoven and his son Gillemore, and gave them a confirmation on all the lands of Luss, except the land contained between Cledhebh and Banbrath, with its islands. The grant is described by the following boundaries; from Ald Suidheadhi, and from Laueran to lower Duueglas, as the said Duueglas falls from the mountain into Lochlomne, on the one side, and from the head of the said Laueran, across by the summit of the mountains to the lower just boundary between the land of Luss and the land of Nemhedh, (Rosneath,) as it descends into Loch Long, on the other side, thence to Ald Bealach Nascamche, as the same Ald Bealach Nascamche descends into Loch Long; and from the head of the said Ald Bealach Nascamche, right across to the said Duueglas, as it falls into Lochlomne. He also granted and confirmed to them Frechelan, Elan Rosduue, and Ines Domhnoch. For the whole of this territory, the dean and his heirs paid to the earl, when with the king's host, two cheeses out of every house where cheese was made, and they were burdened with as much of the common service to be done to the king, as pertained to two archor', or a carucate and a half of land, in the earldom of Lennox.⁴ This grant was subsequently confirmed by the same earl to Gillemore, the son of dean Maldoven, and to Maldoven the son of Gillemore.

In 1277, Maurice lord of Luss granted to the church of Glasgow, whatever timber might be required for the tower and treasury (Campanile et thesauraria) of the cathedral, and protection to all those who should be employed in cutting, preparing, and carrying it; and pasturage for their horses and oxen while employed in the work.⁵ In the end of the thirteenth century, Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, transferred to Sir John of Luss, the homage and service of Maldofen Macgillemychelmore and his heirs, and of Gilchrist Maccrystine and his heirs, due for the whole land of Banwrith, with the islands of Innesconogaig and Elanclew; for a reddendo of two cheeses from every house where cheese is made, when the King's host is levied.⁶

Notwithstanding the apparent distinctness of the boundaries of Maldoven's grant, its real extent is uncertain. It is doubtful whether it embraced on the north the whole of modern Arrochar, or

¹ Book of Assumption.

² Book of Assumption.

³ Book of Assumption.

⁴ Reg. de Levenax, pp. 19, 97, 98.

⁵ Reg. de Glasg., p. 191.

⁶ Reg. de Levenax, p. 20.

whether it contained the quarter and half-quarter land known as Macgilchrist's land, and as the upper plough of the lands of Luss, which lay between the rivulets called Dywach and Aldanchwlyn on the one side, and those called Hernane, Henys, and Trostane, on the other; and which, with the islands of Elanvow, Elanvanow, Elandouglas, and Elaig, long formed a separate possession, granted before 1425, by Duncan Earl of Lennox, to Duncan the son of Malcolm Macfarlane, lord of Arrochar, for his homage and service.¹ It certainly did not embrace on the south the lands of Tulewyn and Stukeroger, on the water of Leven, which were given by Earl Donald to Walter de Fosselane, and his son Duncan;² nor the forty pound land of Buchanan, which lay detached on the other side of the lake. The same earl granted to Maurice de Buchquhanane, the plough land of Buchquhanane, extending from Kelyn to Aldmarr, as the latter falls in below the water of Hannerch, together with Sallachy, extending from Sallachy to Kelg, as it falls into Lechlomond.³

The village of Luss, and the house or castle of Rosdhu, with its chapel and cemetery, are of considerable antiquity; and at Buchanan, where there was once a chapel, there must have been also a baronial residence of ancient date.

BUCHANAN Parish.

Inchecaloch.⁴ Deanery of Lennox. (Map I. No. 8.)

INCHCALYEOCH, a remarkable island of Lechlomond, gave name to an ancient parish, including the whole of the present parish of Buchanan, except the forty pound lands of Buchanan at the south-east end. The island is mentioned by Fordun, as in his time the site of a parish church. The ancient church of Inchcalyoch stood near the shore of the island, and was in use subsequent to 1621. It was dedicated to Kentigerna, a holy widow, sister of St. Congan, and mother of St. Fillan, who retired to this island for devotion in her old age, and died there in the odour of sanctity. Her festival was observed on the 7th of January. The island was sometimes called Inchealyerth S. Kentigerne;⁵ and it was also known by the traditional name of Kildarie.⁶

A current tradition, which assigns this island as the site of an ancient nunnery, seems to rest on no better foundation than the name, which is said to mean 'the isle of old women.' There is no record nor any other trace of such a foundation.

Inchcalyoch was a free rectory, and is taxed in Baiamond's roll at £26, 13s. 4d. It is massed in the taxation of the 16th century, with the vicarage of Kilpatrick and the prebends of Corstorphine and Abernethy. In the compt of the Collector of thirds, 1561, the third of the parsonage of Inchcalyoch is stated at £13, 6s. 8d.

The ancient parish comprised, besides the isle of Inchcalyoch, most of the neighbouring islands, and a high mountainous tract on the eastern shore of the lake, including the ridge of Benlemond. In 1621, it was increased by the annexation of the forty pound lands of Buchanan, which were, by an act of Privy Council, disjoined from Luss.

¹ Reg. de Levenax, p. 62.

² Reg. de Levenax, p. 92.

³ Reg. de Levenax, p. 57.

⁴ Fordun, ß. 10.

⁵ Martyrol. Aberdeen.

⁶ Macfarlane MSS.

The notices of the transmission of the property included in this parish are few. Malcolm Fleming, Earl of Wigton, gave the island of Incheailyoch in the lake of Lochlounne, and the advocacy of its church, to John Danielstoun, who had a royal confirmation of them in the reign of David II.¹ Cragtrostane, extending to a ten pound laud, and the park of Rossemurrys, were granted by Donald Earl of Lennox to Walter de Fosselane and his heirs, and were confirmed to them by the king, on the 2d of May 1360.²

The wonderful beauty of Lochlounne had rendered it the subject of romantic exaggeration and fable, before men had thought of the real grounds of their admiration, or acknowledged the power of scenery. Geoffrey of Monmouth, and the interpolator of Nennius, describe the "stagnum Lumoni" as one of the chief wonders of Britain. According to this report, it had 340 islands, peopled by men, and 340 surrounding rocks, inhabited by eagles, and 340 rivers poured their waters into it, while out of it there flowed but the Leven. They also notice a small lake called Gueverlie, not far from Lochlounne, famous for four kinds of fishes, each of which resorted to itself one of the four banks of the lake.³

An old tradition asserts, that Lochlounne did not originally extend below Rowardenan, and that all from thence to the Leven was inhabited country, until it was overflowed by a sudden irruption. To confirm the truth of this tradition, it is averred that several judicious men, who have traded on the lake, have observed in different places, when the water was low, during the drought of summer, the ruins of houses, on which their laden boats have often struck. M'Farlane the antiquary of the last century, tells us, that upon a point of land which runs into the north part of the loch, and is called Easkell, there is the ruin of an old building of a circular shape, and in circumference about sixty paces, which is constructed of very large whinstones without cement. The superstition of the Highlanders has discovered in Lochlounne, in common with many other of our northern lakes, a suitable abode for the Hippopotamus or water-horse, who visits the shores of the lake chiefly round the mouth of the Endrick.⁴

Cragtrostane is remarkable for several caves. One of these is commonly called king Robert's cave, where, after his defeat at Dalric, in Strathfillan, Bruce is said to have taken refuge for some time, until he was enabled to cross the lake. Other occupants found shelter there at a later time; and they became the favourite haunts of marauding freebooters, and especially of the landless and proscribed clan of M'Gregor, whose "hand was against every man."

KILMARONOK.

Kilmerannok⁵—Kilmoronok.⁶ Deanery of Lennox. (Map I. No. 9.)

THE old parish of Kilmaronok consisted of the coast of Lochlounne between the Leven and Endrick, comparatively level and fertile along the shore, but rising inland in two small ridges on

¹ Robertson's Index, 30, 10.

² Reg. de Levenax, p. 3.

³ Nennius, ch. 74.

⁴ Macfarlane MSS.

⁵ Reg. de Levenax, p. 53.

⁶ Reg. de Cambuskenneth, f. 101.

the west and south, and having in the centre of the parish the singular conical hill of Duncryne. It contained the lands of Balloch, Milton, Blairquhois, (now Westerton,) and Lesdrestbeg, which were annexed to Bonhill about 1650.

The church of Kilmaronok was probably originally a free parsonage, in the gift of the Earls of Lennox, whose ancient residence was within the parish. There is, however, no record of it before 1324, when, on the 16th of January, Robert I., who was then at Scone with his nobles, and shortly afterwards held a Parliament there, granted the church to the abbay of Cambuskyneth *in proprios usus*. On the 22d of November 1325, John Bishop of Glasgow, at the king's special request, confirmed that grant to the monks, together with the lands, tithes, and other pertinents, belonging to the church, on condition that the cure should be served by a perpetual vicar, who should be inducted by the bishop, and should pay all ordinary burdens and his share of the extraordinary, according to his portion of the benefice. Both these grants were ratified by the chapter of Glasgow in 1327, on Friday after the feast of the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr; and by Pope John XXII. at Avignon, on the 22d of June, in the 18th year of his pontificate. It was not till 1328, that the monks of Cambuskyneth enjoyed the full benefit of these transactions. John de Lyndsay, the last rector of Kilmaronok, having then resigned his charge, bishop John addressed a letter, on Tuesday before the feast of St. Barnabas, to the dean of Christianity of Lennox, for giving possession to the monks of the vacant benefice. Maurice, the perpetual vicar of Kilmaronok, who was also dean of Christianity of Lennox,¹ appeared as defendant in an action brought against him before the official's court of Glasgow, by the convent of Cambuskyneth, for the payment of procurations. An amicable composition was concluded between the parties on the last of January 1351; the vicar agreeing to pay henceforth all procurations due, when a canonical visitation should be made, and the abbot bearing the expense incurred by their litigation. In 1507, John Napar was appointed to the vicarage of Kilmaronok on the resignation of Andrew Qubiteheid, who was translated to the rectory of Auldkrathy. On his death, the abbot presented Richard Striueling, a priest, who received possession on the 15th May 1522, from Alexander Lilburn, curate of Kilmaronok, by delivery to him of the door-key, a chalice and paten, and the missal used at the high altar. Having been resigned by Walter Malville, on his appointment to the office of parish-clerk of St. Patrick's of Strogeith, it was afterwards bestowed upon Robert Grahame, a priest of Dunblane. He was translated to the vicarage of Drymen, and was succeeded by Maurice Clerk, who, on the 15th of July 1527, was put in possession, by delivery to him of the door-key, the font lock, (*scram fontis*;) the vestments of the high altar, and a chalice and missal.²

The ancient church was situated in the north of the parish, at a short distance from the old castle of Kilmaronok. It was dedicated to St. Maronoch or Marnock, who was also the guardian saint of a neighbouring well. Another church or chapel must have been planted at Ballagan, where the remains of an old building, called Shan Eccles, or Old Kirk, may still be seen. Near this place were found, in the last century, three stone chests, after the form of malt steep troughs; in one of which there was an urn, containing a liquid matter like oil, in another, a

¹ Reg. de Levenax, pp. 53, 62.

² Reg. de Cambuskyn., f. 100-112.

similar urn with ashes, and in the third, several human bones, of a very large size.¹ A chapel, still known as St. Mirren's chapel—marking, by the name of its patron saint, some old connexion with the Abbey of Paisley—stands now in ruins, upon Inchmuryrn, the largest island of Lochlomonnd, and is probably of much older date than the castle erected there by the old Earls of Lennox.²

The value of the vicarage is estimated in the Libellus Taxationum at £6, 13s. 4d.; and of the rectory at £26, 13s. 4d. In 1561, the rectory was let for a hundred merks.³

The parish seems to have been early subdivided among the vassals of Lennox. Balloch, which contained the chief residence of the earls, extended alone to but a five pound land. A separate property was formed out of the lands which lay round the castle and mains of Kilmaronok.

In the year 1329, Sir Malcolm Fleming, steward of the King's household, and Sheriff of Dumbarton, while rendering his account of "the tenth penny" and "the contribution for the peace," out of his county, did not state the rents of the land of Kymromok, "because they were in his hands for his life, for the keeping of the Castle of Dumbarton."⁴

About the time when the castle of Dumbarton was resigned into the hands of Alexander II., the Earls of Lennox seem to have had a residence at Cuthers, where they established the principal seat of their jurisdiction. Earl Malcolm granted the lands of Blarvotych and Drumfynvoich, with court of bloodwits, "which is called in Scotch *faillrath*," to Kessan Young, for the yearly payment, at Hallowmas, at Cather, of twenty stones of cheese, according to the weight of the stone of Lothian.⁵ His successor Donald, gave the lands of Buchquhanane and Sallachy to Maurice de Buchquhanane, and allowed him the privilege of holding courts of life and limb within the said lands, on condition that all convicted of capital crimes should be executed at the earl's gallows of Cather—*ad furcas nostras de Cather*.⁶ The moot hill of Cather, a large artificial mound, is still entire.

Balloch about the same period became the chief castle of the Earls of Lennox. Maldoven, who surrendered Dumbarton to the Crown, dates a charter from it, in favour of the monks of Paisley, as early as the 3d of May 1238.⁷ Its "situation was central and convenient, possessing facilities alike of defence and access, from Lochlomonnd and the Leven. The moat and fosse may still be distinctly traced in the lawn of Balloch castle, but no remains of the building are recollected." The castle of Balloch was abandoned before the close of the fourteenth century, for that which had been newly erected on Inchmuryrn. Many of the charters of Duncan the last of the old Earls of Lennox, are dated from this retreat.⁸ It was held by James Stewart, the Regent Murchadh's youngest son, after the execution of his grandfather Duacan; but on the 8th of June 1425. was surrendered to John Montgomery, who had been ordered by the king to reduce it.⁹ It was, however, subsequently inhabited by Isabella Duchess of Albany, Duncan's eldest daughter, and Countess of Lennox in her own right, who here, on the 18th of May 1451, with the consent of her

¹ Macfarlane MSS.

² Reg. de Levenax, pp. 45, 59.

³ Book of Assumption.

⁴ Comput. Camerar.

⁵ Reg. de Levenax, p. 45.

⁶ Reg. de Levenax, p. 56.

⁷ Regist. de Passelet, p. 161.

⁸ Reg. de Levenax, pp. 45, 59, 60.

⁹ Fordun, xvi. 11.

sister Margaret lady of Rusky, granted the lands of Balagane, in the parish of Kilmaronok, to the Friars Preachers of Glasgow, for the weal of the souls of herself, her husband Murlac Duke of Albany, her father Duncan Earl of Lennox, and her sons, Walter, James, and Alexander.¹ After her death it was rarely occupied.

Within the parish of Kilmaronok was situated also the ancient castle of Batturret or Baturrich, whose ruins are seen on the side of the lake.

BONHILL.

Buthelulle²—Bullul³—Bohtlul⁴—Buchlul.⁵ Deanery of Lennox. (Map I. No. 10.)

ABOUT the year 1650, Auchendennan, Cameron, Stockroget, and Tullichewen, were disjoined from Luss, and added to the ancient territory of the parish of Bonhill on the west; and, at the same time, it received from Kilmaronok the lands of Balloch, Milton, Blairquhois, Ballagan, and Ledresthag, on the east.

This parish is first mentioned in a grant by Forveleth, daughter of Kerald, in her widowhood, confirmed by Maldoven, Earl of Lennox, c. 1270, of the land of Hachenkerach, in the parish of Buthelulle, for the support of the fabric of the church of Glasgow.⁶ Donald, sixth Earl of Lennox, in the middle of the fourteenth century, granted to Robert de Dunbretane, clerk, for his faithful aid and counsel, all the lands of upper Bullul, which lay adjacent to the church of Bullul, and were to be held by the said Robert and his heirs, until the earl should pay to them at Dunbretane, between sunrise and sunset of one day, the sum of £40 sterling.⁷ The church was probably a free parsonage under the patronage of the Earls of Lennox. It was given to the collegiate church of Dumbarton in 1450, by Isabella the unfortunate Duchess of Albany.⁸

The living was very small, and we know nothing, with certainty, of its early administration. In later times the cure was served by a perpetual vicar pensionar. In the rental of the provostry of Dumbarton for 1561, the parsonage of Bullul is valued at five chalders meal. The vicarage was given up at ten merks, with a chamber, an acre of land, and the offerings which were then "decayit."⁹ The compt of the collector-general of thirds in 1561, states the third of the vicarage at £2, 4s. 5½d.

The boundaries of the ancient parish were very circumscribed, and its population was small. Before its enlargement in 1650, it had only 120 communicants. At that time it consisted chiefly of the lands of Buchnol on the Leven, which marched with the lands of Tulechewyne, and were granted, in the early part of the fourteenth century, by Earl Malcolm to his relative Patrick, son of Hugh de Lindsay, upon whom he also bestowed the offices of *Tosheayor*, or hereditary bailie, and forester of Lennox.¹⁰ Earl Donald confirmed his father's grant to the son of Patrick

¹ Lib. Col. N.D. Glasg., p. 171.

² Regist. Glasg.

³ Reg. de Levenax, p. 68.

⁴ Reg. de Passelet, p. 216.

⁵ Reg. de Passelet, p. 212.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. 145.

⁷ Reg. de Levenax, p. 68.

⁸ See Dumbarton.

⁹ Book of Assumption.

¹⁰ Reg. de Levenax, pp. 49, 50.

Lindsay, describing the land by the following boundaries: the whole land of Buchnwl on Lewyne, lying between the rivulet which is called Pocheburne, and the Blindsyke, on the north side of Carmane, and so descending to the Halyburne; and from the Halyburne to the old causey which lies beyond the moss, and descending thence to the water of Lewyne.¹ The parish, however, comprised other properties. Upper Bullul, which lay nearest to the church, has already been noticed. The "quarter" of Bullulis, bordering upon the laud of Bellach, was granted by Walter Fitz-Alan, then lord of Lennox, to Duncan Naper, lord of Kylmahew, for homage and service done by John Naper, his father, to Malcolm Earl of Lennox. Duncau also obtained the right of grinding free of multure, at the mill of Balloch, on condition of allowing a water run through his lands.² These various possessions seem to have been afterwards known as the eight pound lands of Bonyle Lyndsay, the fifty shilling lands of Bonyle Noble, or Noblestown, and the ten merk lands of Bonyle Naper.³

The Leven, which flows through the parish, was early celebrated for its salmon fishings; its banks were fertile in grain, while its upper grounds abounded in wood and pasture. Before 1225, Robert Hertford, precentor of Glasgow, in the near prospect of death, bequeathed his body to the house of Paisley, where he chose for himself a place of sepulture; and with the assent of Geoffry, his nephew and heir, he granted to the monks the land and fishing of Lynbren in Lennox. Earl Maldoven confirmed to the monks of Paisley, the grant of Robert Hertford, of the half fishing of Lynbren or Leveyn-brenyn, together with the land of Dallenlenrath, lying between the said fishing and the great road to Dunbertan, as it had been granted to them by the earl in excambion for the acre of land which he gave Robert Hertford, with the half of the fishing of Lynbren. They also obtained from the same earl, the other half of the yare, with pasture for eight oxen and two horses in his land of Buchlul, together with the liberty of taking stones, materials for building, and fuel, from any part of his property they pleased. And he gave them a right of fishing over the whole of his lake of Leven, without any impediment; with the privilege of drying their nets, and of erecting houses and shielings for their fishermen, on the islands of the lake, or on any part of the surrounding territory.⁴

DRYMEN.

Drumyn⁵—Drummane.⁶ Deanery of Lennox. (Map I. No. 11.)

DRYMEN is divided into two parts, by a tract of moorland and mountainous country, which stretches from the eastern extremity to the north-west of the parish. Its northern division forms a portion of the basin or vale of the Forth; its southern is situated within the valley of the Clyde; and between the two lies the bog of Ballat, one of the lowest summit levels between the east and west coasts of Scotland. The low flat called Flanders Moss, begins in the north-east of the parish, and extends along the Forth to Stirling.

¹ Reg. de Levenax, p. 51.

² Reg. de Levenax, pp. 69-71.

³ Reg. de Levenax, p. 101.

⁴ Reg. de Passelet, pp. 211, 212.

⁵ Reg. de Levenax, p. 91.

⁶ Reg. de Levenax, p. 31.

This parish was a free rectory in the early part of the thirteenth century. On the 2d of March 1238, Gilbert parson of Drumyn, witnessed a charter at Fyntrie, by which Maldoven Earl of Lennox granted three carueates of the land of Kyncaith and Buthernockis to William Galbraith,¹ and another charter of the same earl. In later times, it became a mensal church of the bishops. In the rental of the archbishoprick of Glasgow, given up under the act for assuming the thirds of benefices, 1561, one article is "the kirk of Drynyne sett to Johne Schaw in the yeir for the sowme of eight score pundis."

Drumakill, beside Spittal, is by some supposed to have been the site of the old church, which, however, would rather seem to have been situated at Knochnebeglaish, on the lands of Finnich Drummond. In this neighbourhood there is a remarkable well, called St. Vildrin's well, perhaps a corruption of St. Vininus, to whom Kilwinning was dedicated. The well is still ornamented with an image, said to be of its patron saint; and in consequence of the healing virtues which the opinions of a less enlightened age ascribed to it, is often visited in modern times, "thron the pervers inclinaioun of mannis ingyne to superstitioun," by pilgrims who profess little veneration for the ancient faith.

The names of other places in the parish indicate the former existence of religious foundations. On the barony of Drummond, in the north of the parish, there is a place called Chapel-larach, (chapel site,) where there was an ancient chapel, whose ruins were standing in 1724.² It is said to have been dedicated to the Virgin, and to have been dependent on Inebmahome.³ In its vicinity lies Dalmary, or Mary's field. Four places are named Spittal. One is situated in the north of the parish, not far from Chapel-laroch; another, in the north-east, near Auchentroig and Auldwalls; the third lies on the borders of Balfron on the east, and is called Spittal Ballat; and the fourth is in the south, on the Craiginvan burn. In the enumeration of the different properties belonging to John Cunynghame of Drumquhassill, who was served heir to his father in 1601, mention is made of the forty penny lands of the Spittal of Arngibbon, and of the lands of the Spittal of Drumman, called Cragynschedraiche, with the common pasture of the same.⁴ The Spittal lands of Drumman, called Craiginch-lodraeh, occur along with the Spittal lands of Finnesk-tennent, and those of Finnesk-blair, in a retour of James Marquis of Montrose, which is dated 13th February 1685.

It is supposed that the name of the parish of Drymen, was originally identical with that of the barony of Drummond, which lies within it, and from which the family of Drummond is said to have derived its surname. Persons deriving their designation from the lands of Drummond, are frequent witnesses in the early charters of the Earls of Lennox; and the family appear to have held various lands in the earldom, as well as offices in the household of the great Earls of Lennox, at an early period, and until they migrated to the earldom of Strathern.⁵

In the thirteenth century, Malcolm Earl of Lennox granted to Arthur Galbraith and his heirs, that quarter of the lauds of Buchmonyn, (Balfanning,) which is nearest to the laud of Blaruefode, and that half-quarter of the land of Gilgrinane, which is nearest to Cartonewene and

¹ Reg. de Levenax, p. 30.

² Macfarlane MSS.

³ Macgregor. App.

⁴ Inquisit. Special., p. 32.

⁵ Regist. de Levenax.

Tyrwaldouny, for as much service in the king's foreign service as ought to be rendered for a quarter of land in Lennox in the Scotch service.¹ The quarter of land called Cronverne, and the quarter called Buchmonyn, bordering upon the land of Ballatt, were granted along with Blarefode, which is adjacent to the lands of Cromverne, by Earl Malcolm to Gilbert de Carric, son and heir of the late Sir Gilbert de Carric, knight, for his service.² Michael Mackessane and his heirs received from the same earl the lands of Garruchel and Buchlat, for which they were to make but one suit, and that by the person of a single suitor.³ Mackessane held also the three quarter lands of Blariness, Auchintroig, and Garthelachach in Garehellis, which were afterwards confirmed by Earl Duncan to Arthur the son of Andrew the son of Nigel, and to Celestine Mac-lachlane, for their homage and service, and the yearly reddendo of a pound of pepper, payable at Christmas.⁴

On the 22d February 1494, Archibald Napier received a charter "of the lands and mill of Gartness, the lands of Dolnare, Blareour, Gartharne, the two Ballatis, Douchlass, &c., with the woods and forests thereof, and the fishings in the waters of Anerich and Altquhore."⁵

Dochray is mentioned in the Chamberlain Rolls in 1434, as a distinct lordship from that of Drummond.

In the western extremity of the parish, in the barony of Drummond, the remains of a fort, called the Peel of Ganfaoran, may be traced. There are also the remains of an old castle, at a place called Drumquhassill—the castle ridge—which appears to have been the residence of an old amily of Lany.⁶ The ancient place of residence of the Drummonds is unknown.

BALFRON.

Bafrone⁷—Balfrone.⁸ Deanery of Lennox. (Map I. No. 12.)

THE parish of Balftron lies on the north bank of the valley of the Endrick. The church and clachan stand near the confluence of two small streams which immediately afterwards fall into the Endrick on its right bank.

Its early history is remarkably obscure: it is said to have been given to the abbey of Inchaffray, by a younger brother of the house of Drummond, before 1305. In 1607 it is spoken of as "ane of the proper kirkis of the said abbacie;" and, as no mention is made of its vicarage in any rental, it was probably served from the time when it was acquired by the monks of Inchaffray, either by themselves or by a chaplain, whom they appointed and paid.⁹

The rectory of Balfrone is valued in the Libellus Taxationum at £16, 13s. 4d. In 1607, James Drummond commendator of Inchaffray, let the parsonage and vicarage teinds, for twenty-one

¹ Reg. de Levenax, p. 29.

² Reg. de Levenax, p. 43.

³ Reg. de Levenax, p. 43.

⁴ Reg. de Levenax, pp. 75, 76.

⁵ New Statist.

⁶ Reg. de Levenax, p. 43.

⁷ Libellus Taxat.

⁸ Reg. de Inchaffray, p. 123.

⁹ Reg. de Inchaffray, p. 123.

years, to Sir James Cuninghame of Glengarnock, knight, whose "predecessores Lairdis of Glengarnock, hes bene kyndlie tenentis and takismen in tyme bygane past memorie of man, off all the parsonage and vicarage teyndis of the Kirk of Balfrore." For these teinds the laird of Glengarnock paid the annual rent of "fourtye markis gude and usuall mouey of Northt Britane, togidder witht fourtene stane of cheis."¹

About a mile distant from the village there is a place called Spittal, which, with another known by the name of Ibert, (in Gaelic, *sacrifice*), indicates the former existence in the parish of religious establishments, whose character and history are now alike unknown. It may be remarked, that the parishes of Drymen, Balfrore, and Killearn, have each an Ibert, apparently connected in some manner with the church and the Spittal.

This part of the earldom of Lennox is said to have been given to Malcolm Beg, a younger brother of Earl Maldoven, but no authentic record of the grant has been discovered. A half quarter of land, called Camkell, in which Rachorkane is situated, and which borders on the land of Balinodalach, was granted by Earl Malcolm to Patrick Galbraith in the beginning of the fourteenth century.² The lands of Kilfassane and Ballindallach, held for some time by Duncan de Luss, were conferred, after his death, by Malcolm Flemyng, Earl of Wygton, upon Andrew de Cuninghame and his heirs.³ Edinbilly, which lies in the parish of Balfrore, was held by the Napiers before the end of the fifteenth century.

KILLEARN.

Kynerine⁴—Kyllern.⁵ Deanery of Lennox. (Map I. No. 13.)

ABOUT the middle of the thirteenth century, Maldoven Earl of Lennox gave the advocation of the church of Kynerine, together with the half plough of land on which it stood erected, and which in Scotch was called Lecheracherach, to Stephen de Blantyre.⁶

This benefice was erected into a prebend of the cathedral of Glasgow by bishop John Cameron, c. 1430, with consent of its patron, Patrick Lord Graham and lord of Killern, to whom, and his heirs, the right of presenting to the newly erected prebend was reserved. From that time the cure was served by a perpetual vicar pensioner, who was appointed by the bishop, and received an income of fifteen merks annually, together with a manse beside the church, where he was bound to make residence, and a small lot of land—"aliqua terrula"—out of its possessions. The prebendary was taxed three pounds for the support of the cathedral worship; and had also to provide a choral vicar, who received ten merks.⁷

A yearly pension of twenty merks was settled upon each of the vicars of the five other churches, which were made prebends of Glasgow at the same time with Killearn.⁸ The council of Oxford under Archbishop Laughton, had enacted in 1222 "that perpetual vicars have at least *five* marks

¹ Reg. de Incheaffray, p. 123.

² Reg. de Levenax, p. 31.

³ Reg. de Levenax, p. 67.

⁴ Reg. de Levenax, p. 36.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 340.

Reg. de Levenax, p. 36.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., pp. 345, 347.

Regist. Glasg., p. 340.

assigned them as a stipend; except in those parts of Wales in which, on account of the poverty of the churches, vicars are contented with less;¹ and it was ordained in the constitutions of William de Bleys in 1229, "that every annual chaplain shall have a competent maintenance, to the value of *three marks at the least*."² It is not a little remarkable, that the provincial council of Scotland, about the same period, ordered "that the sum of *ten marks at the least* be assigned to every vicar, free of all charges, if the revenues of the church can afford it; and that in richer churches, the income of the vicars should be proportioned to their wealth.³ Even this sum was soon after increased by one-half; for as early as 1326, a law of the Scotican council is mentioned which requires that the vicar have an income of ten pounds, or fifteen marks sterling.⁴

The parsonage and vicarage of Killearn were set together in 1561 for 160 marks, or £106, 13s. 4d., the sum at which they are valued both in Baiamond's roll and the Libellus Taxationum Regni Scotiae.

The modern parish of Killearn comprises the greater portion of the southern valley of the Endrick, forming a counterpart to the parish of Balfroon, which lies on the north. Fertile and flat along the banks of this water, it rises by slow degrees into a high bleak moor.

The land of Kynerine, as given with the patronage of the church to Stephen de Blantyre, Earl Malcolm subsequently bestowed on Patrick de Grame and his heirs, to be held in chief of the Earl, as it had been by Stephen.⁵ It is probable that the church was then also given with those lands to the Grames, who were certainly its patrons at a later time.⁶ About the middle of the fourteenth century, Donald the sixth earl of Lennox confirmed the whole lands of Eschend, with its mill, and the fishing of the Pott, to Andrew de Cunningham. The grant is described as a half-quarter of the land called Renrich, another half-quarter of the land called Garcher, and the land called Duncarne, together with the land of Drumtheane.⁷ Murechauch, the son of Kork, or Murdach Mackork, as he was sometimes called, who is said to have been a grandson of Alwin, Earl of Lennox, had a grant from Thomas de Cremennane, which was subsequently confirmed by Earl Malcolm, about the end of the thirteenth century, of the entire quarter land of Croyne, lying between Fynwyk and Kynherin. This grant embraced the usual pertinents, with the exception of pleas of life and limb, and theft; but the escheats arising from these were included in it. He also gave to Mackork the right of erecting a mill on any part of the lands of Croyne, of grinding all the grain of Croyne at his mill of Aschend, without any other payment than a single firlot out of each chaldor, for the service of the miller.⁸ After his death, a recognition was made in the kirk of Kynherin on Friday before the feast of the nativity of John the Baptist 1320, in presence of Earl Malcolm, and with his consent, and the consent of Matilda, Forveleth and Elizabeth, heirs portioners of the half of the lands belonging to the late Thomas de Cremennane, regarding the privileges pertaining to his lands and court, and the dues payable to the Earl. The assize, which consisted of thirteen, after examining the charters and muniments of the said Thomas, declared that he held a court of life and limb, for himself and his heirs, and

¹ Wilkins.

² Wilkins.

³ Stat. Gen. Eccles. Scot., c. 10.

⁴ Reg. de Dryburgh, pp. 296-7.

⁵ Reg. de Levenax, p. 33.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. 340.

⁷ Reg. de Levenax, p. 66.

⁸ Regist. de Levenax, pp. 79, 81.

had a prison for the whole of his lands within the earldom of Lennox, together with all the escheats and profits arising from his court; that all the criminals, however, who were condemned at his court should be executed at the Earl's gallows; and that his heirs were bound to pay to the Earl for the said half of his lands, two pounds and a half of wax. This payment the Earl remitted in exchange for the islands of Creininch, Elnacha, and Elnardnoy.¹ Besides these, there were several other ancient possessions to the east on the upper part of the valley of the Endrick, which it is not easy now to identify.

Remains of ancient buildings are found at the place of Killearn, where the family of Montrose had a mansion. Balglass, in the neighbourhood of Ballikinrain, is said to have been anciently a well fortified castle, where the patriot Wallace found a safe retreat. It is also remarkable for the semicircular excavations in the western extremity of the Campsie hills, known as the Corries of Balglass. Killearn boasts of being the birth-place of Buchanan, who was born at the farm of Moss on the banks of the Blane.

FINTRAY.

Fyntrif—Fyntre.² Deanery of Lennox. (Map I. No. 14.)

THE parish of Fintray consists of a portion of the valleys of the Endrick and Carron, and the ranges of hills that bound and separate them. The ancient note of the marches of Campsy gives it on one side, as a boundary, the rivulet of Fennauch, (a part of the Carron,) which in that place divided the parish of Campsy from that of Fintray; and from thence the marches of the lands of Balneglerauch and Glaskell—the former in Fintray, the latter in Campsy.³

The ancient church was probably placed where the church stood in 1790, beside a burn on the left bank of the Endrick. Some part of that building is said to have been very old.

Donald, rector of Fintray, witnessed a charter of Earl Malcolm 1333-64, and a compromise of the bishop and chapter of Glasgow in 1362.⁴ The church formed part of the endowment of the collegiate church of Dumbarton, confirmed by the Countess of Lennox, and so remained till the Reformation. In 1561, it was let for eighty merks.⁵

About the middle of the thirteenth century, Earl Maldoven granted to Luke, the son of Michael of Fyntrif, for a reddendo of two pounds of wax, that half Arrochar of Nentbolg, which was bounded "on the east as the rivulet called Gyndhame descends from the mountain and runs into the Annerch, and on the west as another rivulet, called Bolgy, descends from the mountain and falls into the Anneric, and as the Anneric was wont to flow between Bolgy and Gyndhame."⁶ A century later, Earl Donald granted Gilaspie, the son of Macmaldoueny, the son of Alwiu, that quarter of land which is called Nentbolg Ferdane, lying between Carfbethrane, and Culbachane, for the yearly reddendo of a pound of wax.⁷

¹ Reg. de Levenax, p. 81.

² Reg. de Levenax, pp. 12, 34. Regist. Glasg., p. 88.

³ Regist. Glasg., p. 88.

⁴ Reg. de Levenax, p. 54. Regist. Glasg., p. 267.

⁵ Book of Assumption.

⁶ Reg. de Levenax, p. 34.

⁷ Reg. de Levenax, p. 53.

There was a manor place or residence at Fintray before 1338, from which two of Earl Maldoven's charters are dated; and upon the south side of the Fintray hill, about half a mile from the church, are the remains of an old tower, with its mound and fosse, which was in later times the residence of the Grahams of Fintray.¹

KILSYTH.

Monyabroch—Kelvesyth. Deanery of Lennox.² (Map I. No. 15.)

THIS parish was commonly called Monyabroch till after the Reformation, but a large part of the district forming the parish was called Kelvesyth as early as the beginning of the thirteenth century.³ The latter name may be held as descriptive of the parish, which consists of a long, narrow valley, watered by the Kelvyn, with a tract of hill and moorland on the north. The bottom of the valley was of old occupied by a series of lochs, of which the town-head loch (though partly artificial) and Dullatur Bog are remains. The ancient notice of the boundaries of Campsy gives as one part of the march "the rivulet which runs beside the land of Kelvesyth, and which divides the parish of Monyabroch from the parish of Campsy, and so ascending by that rivulet, namely, Garcalt, [Garvold,] until one reaches the marches of the lands of Blarenebleschy, which belongs to the parish of Monyabroch, and so following the ancient bounds between the land of Blarnebleschy and the land of Glaskell, which is within the parish of Campsy until you reach the water of Caroun."⁴ The district between Inehwood burn and the Garvold glen, called the West Barony, was detached from Campsy, and added to Kilsyth in 1649.

The church of Monyabroch was a free parsonage, belonging originally to the family of Lennox, and afterwards apparently to the Lords of the Manor. The rectory is valued in Baiaumont's taxation at £53, 6s. 8d. In the taxation of the sixteenth century, at £45, 5s. The parsonage and vicarage tithes together yielded in 1561 ten chalders of meal.⁵

The ancient church was situated in the Barwood, where the burn of Abroch rises. There is a remarkable spring on the south of Woodend called St. Mirrin's Well, and another opposite Auchinville, whose corrupt name seems to point at St. Talaric for its patron.

In the west barony is a place called Chapel Green, but nothing is known of the religious house from which its name is taken; nor have we any information respecting the dedication of the church, unless we found a conjecture upon the names which still attach to the wells of old observance.

On the day of St. Laurence 1216, Maldoven Earl of Lennox, granted to Malcolm son of Duncan, with his sister Ela, the lands of Glaswel, and a plough and a half in Kilynsyth, with the patronage of the church of Monyabroch; confirmed by Alexander II. in the second year of his reign; and the same king, on the 26th of August, twenty-fifth year of his reign, granted to the

¹ Macfarlane MSS.

² Regist. Glasg., pp. lxxvii. 83.

³ Regist. Glasg., p. 86.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. 83.

⁵ Book of Assumption.

same Malcolm, the lands of Glentarvin, Monyabroch, Kilsyth, and Glasswell, which he had by the gift of the Earl of Lennox, together with the lands of Calyuter, in free warren. From the grantees of those charters descended the family of Callender, which merged, in the fourteenth century, in that of Livingston.¹

The castle of Kilsyth is said to have been held by the English in the time of Wallace.² From an early period it must have been surrounded by its dependent village.

CAMPSY.

Kamsi and Altermunin. Deanery of Lennox.³ (Map I. No. 16.)

THE parish of Campsy may be described roughly as consisting of the valley and bounding hills of the Glassert, a stream rising in a remarkable range of fells in the north, and falling in on the right bank of Kelvin.

Alwyn Earl of Lennox, in the reign of William the Lion, granted to Saint Kentigern and the church of Glasgow the church of Kamsi, with the land which he had given to it in its dedication, and with the adjacent chapels, and with common pasturage of the whole parish.⁴

About the time of that grant, the bounds and marches of the parish were ascertained as follows: beginning on the west at the rivulet running along the land of Blarescary, which rivulet divides the parish of Campsy from Bathernok, and following that rivulet as it runs and falls into the water of Kelyvn towards the south, and thus following the Kelyvn water and its ancient course until ascending eastward you reach the rivulet which runs along the land of Kelvesyth, and divides the parish of Monyabroch from the parish of Campsy; and thus ascending by that rivulet, viz., the Gargalt, to the boundaries of the land of Blarenableschy, which belongs to the parish of Monyabroch, and so following the old boundaries between the lands of Blarenableschy and the land of Glaskell, which is in Campsy, all the way to the water of Caroun, which there divides the parish of Campsy from the parish of St. Ninian of Kyretoun of the bishoprick of St. Andrews, and so following the water of Caroun westward as far as the rivulet which is called Fennauch, which there divides the parish of Campsy from the parish of Fyntre, including the land of Glaskell, and so following the boundaries of the lands of Glaskell and Balneglerauch, as far as the march between the parishes of Strathblachan and Campsy, and thus descending by that march as far as the march between the parishes of Campsy and Bathernok, and so descending by that march all the way to the water of Kelyvn where the bounding began.⁵

The church was dedicated to St. Machanus, whose festival was on the 28th of September.⁶ It was situated at the mouth of a ravine called Kirkton glen, where five streams pouring down from the hills, unite to form the water of Glassert.

The church of Campsy is enumerated amongst the prebendal churches of Glasgow in a bull of 1216,⁷ and it remained as a prebend till the Reformation.

¹ Crawford's Rem. on Ragman Roll.

² Barbour. ³ Regist. Glasg., p. 86.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., pp. 86, 87.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 88.

⁶ Martyrol. Aberdon.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. 94.

The title, however, was not clear nor undisputed. Earl David, the brother of King William, holding at the time the earldom of Lennox, granted the church of Campsy and the church of Altermuin in Levenas to the monks of Kelso, which grant appears to have been confirmed by the King, as well as by Bishop Joceline of Glasgow.¹ These clashing rights were the subject of an amicable composition, which took place in the chapel of the castle of Roxburgh on Innocents' day, 1221, in presence of the chancellor and other magnates of the King's Court, when the abbot of Kelso quitclaimed to the bishop the church of Campsy for a payment from the benefice of ten merks of silver yearly to the house of Kelso.² Richard, rector of Campsy, and Chancellor of Glasgow, had fallen into arrear of the annual payment, and became bound to pay it regularly in future on the feast of the purification of the Virgin, 1266.³

Altermuin, from that time, ceased to be a parochial district or name; the land of Altermuin still forms a part of the parish of Campsy.

The ancient parish of Campsy would appear to have embraced that part of the present parish of Fintray which lies south of the Carron. In 1649, the Lords Commissioners for the valuation of tithes disjoined all that part of Campsy which lay betwixt Inchwood burn and the Garrel glen on the east, annexing it to the parish of Kilsyth, which portion contained thirty ploughgates of land, and is rated at £2000 Scots valuation. In like manner, they disjoined all that portion on the south-west which is situated betwixt Balgrochan and the Brawzyet burn, annexing it to the parish of Baldirnoch containing twenty-one ploughgates of land, and valued at £1241 Scots.

The original grant of Earl Alwin indicates more than one chapel dependent upon Campsy, and some traces of these remain in the names of places in the parish.

The third of the parsonage of Campsy is stated in the compt of the collector-general of thirds of benefices in 1561, at £88, 17s. 9½d., and the third of the vicarage at £3, 6s. 8d.

Donald, Earl of Lennox, about the middle of the fourteenth century, granted to Finlans de Campsy, son of Robert de Reidhynch, by the earl's daughter, that quarter of land called Ballinlochnach, the quarter called Balcarrach, the half-quarter of Balletyduf, Tomfyne, Fynglennane, and the tenements of Lanortaydy.⁴

Earl Maldoen, about the middle of the thirteenth century, granted to William, son of Arthur son of Galbrait, three ploughs of land, one of which was called Kyncaith; and Earl Malcolm, his successor, gave to Patrick Galbraith three quarters of land, which formerly belonged to David de Grahame, with that quarter called Ballecarrage, which belonged to the said David, in the tenement of Kinkaid.⁵

Robert I. granted to Duncan M'Ath two quarters of land called Ratheon and Atrinmonythe, together with the office of serjandrie within the county of Dumbartane. The lands extended to seven merks, and were confirmed by Robert II. to Murdoch, the son of Malcolm.⁶ The lands of Altrymony and Dalrevach, which belonged to William Clerc of Fankirk, and had fallen to the Crown on his death, were granted to John Lyon knight, by Robert II.⁷ Murdoch Leekie had a

¹ Regist. de Kelso, 186, 304, 318.

² Regist. Glasg., p. 109. Regist. de Kelso, p. 189.

³ Regist. de Kelso, p. 187.

⁴ Inquis. Special., pp. 52, 122.

⁵ Reg. de Levenax, pp. 30, 32.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sigil., pp. 16, 33.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sigil., pp. 157, 18.

charter from Robert III. "of two fourth parts of Rathewnu and Altremouy."¹ Between 1451 and 1458, Robert Fleming of Bigger founded a chaplainry in the parish church of Kirkintulloch, out of the lands of Anchiurewach in the lordship of Anehtyrmonie.

One-half of the lands and mill of Gloret were granted by David II. to Gilbert de Iusula; Walter Cissor had previously received the other half.²

On the 22d of July 1421, Duncan Earl of Lennox gave to his "weil beluift son laffwell Donald of the Levenax, all and singular his lands of Ballyncorrauch, with the pertinens, all the landis of Ballyneloich and Thombry, with thair pertinens lyand within the parishing of Camsey."

STRATHBLANE.

Strathblachan—Strablahane.³ Deanery of Lennox. (Map I. No. 17.)

This parish, lying between the valleys of Campsy and Endrick, derives its name from the water of Blane, which rises near Earl's seat, the highest of the Lennox hills, and flowing southward for more than three miles, turns towards the north, and after a course of four miles farther, falls into the Endrie, in the north-west corner of the parish. It is studded with several lochs, and crossed by a table-land of about two miles in breadth.

Strathblane is mentioned as a parish about 1200.⁴ Its patronage during the thirteenth century belonged to the Earls of Lennox, by whom it appears to have been granted to the hospital of Polmadie before 1333.⁵ On the 12th of January 1427, according to the computation of the Scotchman Church, John bishop of Glasgow, asserting his right to the foundation and entire disposition of the hospital of Polmadie within his barony of Glasgow, erected it, with its annexed church of Strablahane into a prebend of his cathedral, reserving the right of patronage to himself and his successors. This erection was confirmed by Pope Martin V. in 1429, upon a petition from the bishop and chapter. But notwithstanding this, and without any apparent opposition on the part of the bishop or chapter, the church of Strathblane was given in 1450, along with the churches of Fintray and Bonhill, by Isabella Duchess of Albany, to endow the collegiate church of Dumbarton, and continued to belong to it, down to the period of the Reformation, when it was valued as a part of that provosty at two hundred merks.⁶

Probably, about the end of the thirteenth century, Malcolm Earl of Lennox granted to Sir Patrick de Grame, along with other lands, three quarters of a plough of land (quæ Scotice vocatur arochar) of Strablane, namely, two quarters where the church of Strablahane is built, and a quarter of the land of Magadavacros, for the third part of the eighth part of the service of one man-at-arms in the King's foreign army, when that happens. The same earl granted him an exemption from "prises and carriages," (forced supplies during the journeying of the over-lord,) and a court and prison for his lands.⁷

¹ Robertson's Index, pp. 142, 73.

² Robertson's Index, pp. 30, 3, 5.

³ Reg. Glasg. p. 83. Reg. de Levenax. p. 38.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. 83. ⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 248.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. 327. Book of Assumption.

⁷ Cartul. de Levenax, pp. 33, 40.

Malcolm Earl of Lennox, gave to Gillemore son of Malis Bane, that land in Strablanc which is called Blarechos ; which in 1398 was granted by Earl Dnnean to Malis Carrach, upon his resignation, with remainder in succession to Forveleth and Muriel, his natural daughters.¹

About the middle of the fourteenth century, Donald Earl of Lennox granted or confirmed to William of Galbraith the land of Achrefmoltonne, in the tenement of Strathblachyne.²

The castle of Mugdok, an ancient strength of the Grahams, was protected on the east and north sides by a lake, the water of which supplied a ditch to complete its defence.

The remains of Duntreath castle stand on the north side, near the opening of its narrow strath. On one side of the castle was a chapel.

Fifty years ago the remains of a castle were visible at Ballagan.

BALDERNOCK.

Buthirnok,³ Deanery of Lennox. (Map I. No. 18.)

THIS parish, lying between Kilsyth and Kilpatrick, on the north bank of the Kelvin, has a general slope of descent from north to south, diversified by round swelling hills. At the south-western end lies the loch of Bardowie, of about seventy acres extent.

Buthernock is mentioned as one of the bounding parishes of Campsy about the year 1200.⁴ The church was a free rectory, the patronage of which seems to have belonged to the manor or lordship of Cartenvenoch or Bardowie. The old church probably stood on the site of the present one, between the ancient castle of Cragin or Craigmaddie, the manor place, and the loch of Bardowie.

In Baiamond's tax-roll, the rectory is valued at £26, 13s. 4d. In the books of the collector of thirds, the third of the benefice, including both parsonage and vicarage, is estimated at £17, 15s. 6³/₄d.

The eastern part of modern Baldernock, between Balgrochan and the Brawzyet burn, belonged of old to the parish of Campsy.⁵

Early in the thirteenth century, Maldoven Earl of Lennox granted to Manrice, son of Gillaspie Galbraith, and the heirs of his marriage with Catharine daughter of Gillepatrik, the whole plough of the land of Cartenvenoch, for the seventh part of the service of a man-at-arms ; and the same earl, in 1238, confirmed to William, the son of Arthur, the son of Galbraith, three ploughs in Lennox ; namely, the two Buthernockis and a third plough of Kyncaith.⁶ Arthur of Galbraith had a grant from Earl Malcolm of the liberty of making a prison, and holding a court for trial of theft and slaughter in his lands, with the usual condition that persons judged to death should be hanged at the Earl's gallows, and if combat be adjudged, it should take place in the Earl's court. Galbraith had also a right of search within his own lands for stolen goods, " which is called in English *Ransellis*."⁷

In the beginning of the fifteenth century, Dnnean Earl of Lennox confirmed to John Hamilton

¹ Chart. de Levenax, pp. 47, 74.

² Chart. de Levenax, p. 33.

³ Regist. Glasg., p. 89.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. 88.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 88.

⁶ Cartul. de Levenax, pp. 27, 28.

⁷ Cartul. de Levenax, p. 28.

all the lands of Buthernoek, lying in the earldom of Lennox, within the shires of Stirling and Dumbarton, which were resigned in his favour by Sir John de Hamilton.¹ From the identity of the red-dendo, it seems certain that this is the same property granted of old by Earl Maldoven to William, son of Arthur Galbraith. The old possession of Cartenvenoch was probably merged in it.

Upon the high ground in the north-west corner of the parish, stands an old tower, the only remains of the mansion of the Galbraiths of Baldernoek. It appears to have been at one time surrounded by a ditch.

KIRKINTILLOCH AND CUMBERNAULD.

Cairpentaloch—Kirkyntulloch—Kirkentulaht—Kirkintholach—Kyrkyn-tulok—Kirkyntulach *alias* Lenya.² Deanery of Lennox. (Map I. No. 19.)

THESE parishes lie on the south side of the valley of the Kelvin. The modern parish of Kirkintulloch occupies the lower end towards the west. Cumbernauld, on the east, rises with a gradual slope to the heights of Monkland, which separate it from Clydesdale. The district is watered by the Luggie, a small stream which joins the Kelvin on the north-west of the town of Kirkintulloch.

In the end of the twelfth century, William son of Thorald, sheriff of Stirling, and lord of the manor of Kirkentulach, gave its church to the monks of Cambuskynette, together with half a plough of land; and in the beginning of the next century, William Cumin, who was then lord of Kirkentulaht, quitclaimed to the monks, the church, and granted an adjacent oxgang of land to it.³ The church continued the property of Cambuskenneth till the Reformation. It was served by a perpetual vicar, and in later times by a curate paid by him.

In 1621, the Earl of Wigton and the parishioners of Lennie, petitioned Parliament "for transporting the kirk, presently standing at the west end of the parish, to another part near the middle thereof."⁴ The prayer of their petition was not granted; but in 1649 the Lords of Election divided the ancient parish of Kirkintulloch into the two modern parishes of Kirkintulloch and Cumbernauld; and the chapel which was dedicated to the Virgin in the town of Kirkintulloch, became the parish church of Wester Lenyie.

The ancient church of Kirkintulloch stood on the west end of the parish, near a place which has perhaps derived its name of Oxgang from the grant to the church by William Cumin, and not far from the junction of the Bathlan burn with the Luggie. It was dedicated to St. Ninian, and its ruins are still seen in the old cemetery.

The rectory of Kirkintulloch was valued at £50 in the Libellus Taxationum. The kirk of Lenyie yielded to the Monastery of Cambuskyneth at the time of the Reformation £80.⁵

In Baiamond the vicarage is valued at £26, 13s. 4d., and the collector of thirds, in 1561, stated the third of the vicarage of Lenyie, at £6, 13s. 4d.

¹ Cartul. de Levenax, p. 71.

² Nennius. Regist. de Cumbusken., f. 88. Regist. Glasg., pp. 78, 296, 390.

³ Regist. de Cambuskyn.

⁴ Act. Parl. III., 607.

⁵ Book of Assumption.

In 1399, Robert III. confirmed a charter of David Fleming, lord of Bygar and of Lenye, granting to the chapel of the Virgin in the burgh of Kirkintulloch, for the support of a chaplain, the whole land of Drumteblay with its mill, lying in the barony of Lenye and shire of Dumbarton.¹

In 1451, Robert Fleming of Bigare, founded a chaplainry in the parish church of St. Ninian of Kyrkyntulach, otherwise Lenye, endowing it with ten merklands of Achinrewach, lying in the tenandries or lordship of Auchtyrmone, and shire of Stirling, an annual rent of five merks from the lands of Panmure in Forfarshire; two merks of annual rent from his lands of Kyrkyntulach, together with a tenement in the town of Kyrkyntulach, with the garden and pertinents; and seven years afterwards, he added to the revenues of the chaplainry, the residue of the lands of Over Achinrewach, and forty pence of annal rent from the lands of Kyrkyntulach. The patronage was in the family of Fleming.²

At Chapelton, on the farm of Achinkill, in the east end of the parish, some vestiges remain of an old cemetery which probably surrounded a church or chapel of which we have now no other trace but these names, both of which seem to point at such a foundation.

The ancient parochial district was evidently founded upon the boundaries of the ancient manor, though the church may have had a far earlier origin. The place appears to have been one of the Roman stations on the wall of Antonine. Of the tenure of William, the son of Thorald, the first benefactor of the Church, within the period of record, nothing is known. King William granted to William Cumin the land of Lenneth, by the boundaries by which the King himself held it.³ Between 1200 and 1202, William Cumin, in presence of the King and his court at Alith, quit-claimed to William, bishop of Glasgow, the lands of Muerah, which he had pleaded belonged to Kerkentulaht, whilst the bishop contended it was part of Balain.⁴ Robert I. granted to Malcolm Fleming the whole barony of Kirkintolach which had belonged to John Cumyn, knight.⁵ In 1369 Robert de Erskyn granted the lands of Bord, Tweoures, Croy, Smythestun, Balloch and Ardre, within the barony of Leygneh, to Patrick second son of Malcolm Fleming of Bigger, in exchange for Dalnotre and Garseadane; with the following provision—"if it happen that the old heirs of the barony of Leygneh, through the treaty of peace to be made between England and Scotland, recover the said barony as their inheritance"—then Patrick to have his former lands.⁶ Robert II. confirmed a grant made by Thomas Fleming, grandson and heir of Malcolm, Earl of Wigton, to Gilbert Kennedy knight, of the town of Kirkintilloch, with the pertinents.⁷

No traces remain of the castle of Kirkintilloch, which was a stronghold of the Cumyns, and a place of considerable consequence in the wars of the succession and independence.

The town is of considerable antiquity. It was erected into a burgh of barony in favour of Malcolm Lord Fleming by James V. in 1526.

There were ancient castles at Barhead, (where the arms of Boyd are said to be still visible on a remaining tower,) and at Cumbernauld, the seat of the Flemings.

¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 296.

² Regist. Glasg., pp. 390, 408, 446.

³ Chart. of Conf. by Alex. II. at Cumbernauld.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. 78.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig. 15, 80.

⁶ Orig. in Wigton charter chest.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., 102, 39.

CADDER.

Chaders—Cader—Kader. Deanery of Rutherglen.¹ (Map I. No. 20.)

THE parish of Cadder lies on the south side of the vale of the Kelvin, which bounds it on the north and west. It consists of a series of undulations, interspersed with several lochs and mosses, and appears to have been at one time thickly wooded.

About the middle of the twelfth century, Malcolm IV. made a grant of the lands of Conclud, Cader, and Badermonoc, to the see of Glasgow, which was early confirmed by his successor William. Each of those manors must have had a church before, or very soon after Malcolm's grant; for they are mentioned in a confirmation by pope Alexander III. in 1170, among the manorial churches which properly belonged to the bishop's table. Cader and Badermenoe were subsequently erected into a prebend, for the subdean of the cathedral; the cure being served by a perpetual vicar pensionar, who employed a curate at each place.²

In 1509 Sir Archibald Calderwood, vicar of Cadder, granted out of his "place lyand on the freyr wall of Glasgow," an annual of ten shillings to "the curat of Cadder, to pray for him daily at his mes, and to commend his saule to the parrochennis, and to compeyr in the kyrk of Cadder on Salmes day efter nwyn, and to say exequias mortuorum, with mes of the requiem on the morne." Before 1530, Master Thomas Leys, vicar of Dregarne, founded a chaplainry in the parish church, which he endowed with a tenement in the street, called the Stok wol in the city of Glasgow.³ The ancient church, with its village, was situated on the banks of a rivulet in the north of the parish, about a mile west from the wall of Antonine, and very near one of the outer watch-towers or forts. There seems to have been another place of worship at Garden Kirk.

The subdeanery of Glasgow is valued in Baiamond's roll, and in the *Libellus Taxationum*, at £266, 13s. 4d. At the Reformation, the parsonage tithes, and the lands of the churches of Cadder and Monkland, were stated at 39 ch. 11 bo. meal; 4 ch. 9 bo. 2 fir. bear; and £63, 6s. 8d.⁴

The vicarages of these two parishes are valued in Baiamond at £53, 6s. 8d., and in the compt of the collector of thirds, 1561, the third of the vicarage of Cadder and Mounkland is stated at £8, 17s. 9½d.; while they appear to have been set in lease for £54.⁵

The parochial district comprised the manors of Cader and Ballain, which last—from the time of William the Lyon—included the disputed lands of Muchrat.

Between 1214 and 1227, Walter bishop of Glasgow, at the instance and request of Alexander II., Robert de Brus, and Walter the high steward, granted a third part of the lands of Cader to Johan, the wife of David Olyfard, for life. In consequence, as would seem, of a dispute between the bishop and his tenant, this grant was, for the sake of peace, exchanged for the mill of Cader, with its pertinents, and a toft lying next to the church of Cader on the east, which, on the death of Johan, should revert freely and entirely to the patrimony of St. Kentigern and the

¹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 23, 28, 43.

² Regist. Glasg., lxvii, pp. 23, 28, 522. Book of Assumption.

³ Lib. Coll. N. D. Glasg., p. 92.

⁴ Rental of Assumptions.

⁵ Rental of Assumptions.

church of the bishops of Glasgow. The same bishop, before 1232, confirmed a grant of three merkis, which Alexander, the king's sheriff of Stirling, for the soul of king William, and the weal of king Alexander and himself, gave out of the mill of Cadder to support a chaplain, who should serve at the altar of St. Serf, erected by him in the cathedral.¹ The bishops of Glasgow had several vassals under them on this property. An ancient residence, belonging to one of these, or to the bishops themselves, stood at a short distance from the church. In 1814, when levelling the lawn in front of the present house of Cadder, the workmen discovered part of the foundations of an old tower, and a vessel containing upwards of 350 gold coins, some of which bore the inscription "JACOBUS."

MONKLAND, NEW and OLD, or EAST and WEST MONKLAND.

Munkland,² perhaps more anciently Badermanoch³—Badermonoc.⁴—
Deanery of Rutherglen. (Map I. No. 21.)

THE parish of Monkland, as it existed some time previous to the Reformation, embraced that district of about twenty miles in length, by an average breadth of three, now known as the parishes of east and west, or new and old Monkland. The latter, consisting of a low and level tract, running, for some miles, along the right bank of the Clyde, and bounded on the east by the parish of new Monkland, which rises into rougher and higher ground, and stretches to the ancient boundaries between Lothian and Clydesdale.

The church of Badermanoch was confirmed to the see of Glasgow, among the bishop's mensal churches, by pope Alexander III. in 1170;⁵ and the same pope again confirmed to the bishop the land of Badermonoc, with its church, in 1178;⁶ and a confirmation, in similar terms, by pope Urban III. in 1186, is the last time we find the church of Badermonach mentioned in record. But the land of that name occurs some time later.

The church of Monkland appears in Baiamond's roll; but in an inquiry of this kind, it can only be regarded as a late authority. In 1509 the vicar of Cadder, who was also plainly vicar of Monkland, gave an endowment of 20s. yearly to the lady-priest of the Monkland, and to the curat of the Monkland 10s. yeirlye, to be tain of the samyn place, to commend his saule to the parrochiuaris, and to pray for him daily in their mess, and to compeir in the kirk of Monkland on Salmes daye (All Souls day) eftir nwyn, and thair to say exequias mortuorum, with mess on the requiem on the morn, for his faderis saule, his moderis saule, and his aue saule⁷—which is the earliest occurrence of this name for the parish and church that we have met with.

The rectory of Monkland was, along with Cadder, the prebend of the subdean of the cathedral; and that dignity is taxed in Baiamond and the Libellus Taxationum, as of £266, 13s. 4d. value, the same sum as the prebends of the dean and the archdeacon.

¹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 103, 104.

² 1323. Regist. de Neubotil.

³ 1170. Regist. Glasg., p. 23.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. 29.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 23.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. 43.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 522.

The vicarages, in 1509, were also held by the same person, and probably were so usually. In Baiamond the valuation of both is £53, 6s. 8d., and they were let in lease at the time of the Reformation for £54.

At the Reformation, the parsonage tithes, and the lands of the churches of Cadder and Monkland, were stated at 39 chalders 11 bolls meal; 4 chalders 9 bolls 2 firlots bear; and £63, 6s. 8d.¹

The ancient church seems to have stood on the site of the present church of Old Monkland, near the junction of a small burn with the Cadder. There are places round it which have long born the names of Kirkshaws and Kirkwood.²

At a place called Kipps, on a burn in the west of New Monkland, was a chapel, where the monks of Newbottle are said to have held their courts baron. In digging the foundations of "the Clyde iron works," built graves and urns, and great quantities of human bones, were discovered, marking the site of some ancient cemetery used before the introduction of Christianity.

Malcolm IV. gave to the Bishop of Glasgow the lands of Conclud, Cader, and Badermonoc,³ which grant was confirmed by his brother William the Lyon;⁴ and Alexander II., in 1241, granted the lands of Conclud, Schedinistun, Ballayn, Badermonoc, Possele, Kennor, and others, to the bishops, in free forest.⁵ The name of Badermonach, whether applied to land or church, is not met with, at a later date, and it would appear the Celtic must have been translated into a Saxon appellation.

Malcolm IV. granted to the monks of Newbotle, in perpetual alms, the lands of Duncpeldre, by its right bounds, namely, with Motherauch, and Mayneith, and Glarenephyn, to Duniduffes, eastward, as Gillepatrie Mackery held them before, and as Baldwin the sheriff of Lanark, and Geoffrey sheriff of Edinburgh, (castru puellarum,) and Fergus Macferchat, and Donald Ewein, and Udred sheriff of Lithgow, perambulated them, by the marches between Lothian and Clydesdale, free from all secular exaction, and with the same peace and liberties as they held their own land of the abbacy of Nenbotle.⁶ He also confirmed to them the lands lying along the Clyde, called Kernyl, which were bestowed upon the abbey by bishop Herbert, and the chapter of Glasgow. In 1241, Alexander II. granted to the monks, that they should hold their grange of Duncpeldre with their other possessions in Clydesdale, in free forest.⁷ They had frequent grants of free passage through the lands which intervened between their abbey and those Clydesdale possessions. Alexander II. gave them a right of passage by the usual ways, and liberty to pasture for one night during their journey, anywhere except in growing corn and hay meadows.⁸ In 1264, Gregory Maleville granted them a free passage through his lands of Retrevyn, with their cattle and wains, and liberty to unyoke their beasts and to feed them in the common pasture, saving always corn and meadow, and to stay there all night; the reddendo being a new wain yearly, full of timber, such as the monks used for their own work in Clydesdale. Walter the steward, in 1323, gave them right of passage for their carriages and cattle, through his barony of

¹ Rental of Assumptions.

² Bleu.

³ Regist. Glasg., p. 23.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. 23.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 147.

⁶ Regist. de Neubotil, fol. 36.

⁷ Regist. de Neubotil, fol. 36.

⁸ Regist. de Neubotil, fol. 218.

Backis to their own land, "called the Monkland;"¹—the earliest occurrence of this name, as applied to lands.

Reserving their own mains and grange at Dunceldre, the abbots of Newbottle had established vassals, rentallers or kindly tenants, of a large territory held under them, and before the Reformation, most of these had obtained feudal grants of their old possessions.

In the north-west corner of this parish is Inchnock, an old castle of the Forsyths of Dykes. It is "situate singularly," says Hamilton of Wislaw, "in the midst of woods, almost surrounded with mosses of difficult access."

On the banks of the Calder, in New Monkland, is a large artificial cave, dug out of a rocky eminence, to which no history or tradition is attached.

BOTHWELL and BERTRAM SHOTTS.

Botheuill—Bothvile—Bothwile.² Deanery of Rutherglen. (Map I. No. 22.)

THE ancient parish of Bothwell, lying on the right bank of the Clyde, comprehended the whole of the old manor and barony of that name, of which the lower part, nearest the river, now forms the parish of Bothwell, while the other end, rising eastward into what was called of old the moor or forest of Bothwel or Bothwell scheils, is now known as the parish of Bertram Shotts or Shotts.

The church of Bothwell was originally a free rectory, in the gift of the lords of the barony, and continued so till the erection of the collegiate church of Bothwell by Archibald the grim, Earl of Douglas, in 1398.

In 1296, David de Moravia, parson of the church of Bothwell, did homage to Edward I.³ John Fleming was rector of the parish church of Bothwell in 1327.⁴ After the erection of the collegiate church, the provost had the rectory of Bothwell.

The old parish church seems to have stood where the collegiate church was afterwards, at the head of an elevated table land, more than a mile distant from Clyde.

At Osbernystun, in the south-west corner of the parish, near the confluence of the South Calder with Clyde, stood a chapel dedicated to St. Catharine the virgin. It was endowed by Walter Olifard, justiciar of Lothian, before 1242, with an annual of ten pounds from the lands of Osbernystun, and failing them, from the mill of Botheuill, at the sight of a jury.⁵ In 1253, Walter de Moravia, lord of Bothwell, had challenged the gift of endowment, and a convention took place, according to which, de Moravia was to hold the land of Osbernistun in farm from the chaplains, (of whom one should perform service in the chapel of Osbernistun, and the other in the High Church of Glasgow,) paying yearly to the chaplain of Osbernistun nine merks, (he finding for himself a clerk,) and to the chaplain at Glasgow 100 shillings, until such an annual rent be assigned them from the fief of Bothevil, or elsewhere in the diocese, at sight of the bishop.⁶

¹ Regist. de Neubotil, fol. 46.

² Regist. Glasg.

³ Ragman Rolls.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. 241.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 148.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. 162.

At Chapel, on the bank of a stream north-east from the old house of Lanchope, there existed, in the beginning of last century, a ruined chapel, then used as a burial-place by the family of Lanchope. On the 15th August 1529, John Jack had a grant for life from the king, of three acres pertaining to the chapel of Lessart, in the parish of Bothwell, for upholding the chapel.¹ At Bertram Shotts, in the middle of Bothwell muir, was a chapel that had been founded long before in that desert place, and was re-dedicated to St. Catherine of Sienna, probably along with the Virgin, and endowed by James Lord Hamilton, with lands at Kinneil, which were tithes free, being gained from the sea; and he added to it an hospital for the reception of the poor. His foundation was confirmed by Pope Sixtus IV., 30th April 1476.² Janet Gray, who died in 1552, directed her body to be buried in the church of the Virgin Mary in Bertram Shotts.³ The chapel of St. Catherine was dependent on Bothwell; the rector or provost is said to have paid a vicar there.

Archibald Douglas, lord of Galloway, having acquired the lordship of Bothwell by his marriage with Anne de Moravia, founded here (10th October 1398) a collegiate church for a provost and eight prebendaries, and endowed it with the tithes, parsonage, and vicarage of the parish, and the kirk lands, being a ten pound land of old extent, the lands of Osbernstun, in the barony of Bothwell, and Nether Urd, in the shire of Peebles, with its mill. At a later time, the collegiate church acquired the tithes and revenues of the churches of Strathaven and Stanchouse, and the forty shilling land of Cathkin, with its mill, in the parish of Carmunnok. The provost had the tithes and church lands of Bothwell, and the lands of Osbernstoun. In 1447, William Earl of Douglas, lord of Galloway and of the barony of Hawik, with the consent of Gawin, provost of the collegiate church of Bothwell, erected the church of Hawik into an additional canonry of Bothwell, to which he presented his cousin James Lindsay. The houses of the canons and their choral vicars were demolished in 1795, but their site retained the name of the prebends' yards, and the vicars' yards.

The first provost of Bothwell was Thomas Barry, a canon of the cathedral church of Glasgow, who celebrated, in a lengthy Latin poem, the battle of Otterburn, where James Earl of Douglas fell, 6th August 1388.⁴

The provostry is taxed in Baiamond at £20, being estimated at £200. The report made by John Hamilton, provost, for the assumption of thirds, states that the parsonage and vicarage of Bothwell, were set in assedation "to the lairds Carinphin and Kleland town, sen the field of Flowdoun" for 300 merks; and that "the gleibe of the provestry, ten pound land of auld extent, was set in feu and heretage of auld for £22 yeirle." The prebend of Newtoun, held by Mr. John Robertoun, was then set to Matthew Hamilton of Mylburn for £20: The tithes of that of Stanchous, of which the prebendary was William Tailyfeir, were set to James Hamilton of Stenhous for £24, and its land, namely, the forty shilling land of Cathkin, to Andrew Hamilton of Ardoch, for five merks of feu ferme, and three and a half oxengangs of Nether Urd, with the eighth part of its mill for five merks of feu ferme. The prebend of Hissildene, pertaining to Mr. Robert Hamilton, was set in assedation for fifty bolls meal. The prebend of Netherfield, William Struthers's,

¹ Priv. Seal.

² Catal. of the Papers at Hamilton Palace.

³ Council Rec. of Glasgow.

⁴ Apud Fordun.

consisting of the Netherfield, with the kirkland, Goystintoun, Unthank, the Parson's Mansion, the eighth part of the feu mails and grassums, with the augmentation of Cathkin and Netherfield, extended to forty merks.¹ In the compt of the collector of thirds of benefices, 1561, the third of the provostry of Bothuile is stated at £74; of the prebend of Newtoun, at £6, 13s. 4d.; of the prebend of Stanehouse, at £30, 13s. 4d.; of the prebend of Netherfield, at £6, 13s. 4d.; of the prebend of Overtonne at £7, 6s. 8d.; and of that of Hessildene, at £8, 17s. 9½d.

Walter Olifard, the justiciar, lord of the manor of Bothwell, died in 1242, the year in which his grant to the chapel of Osbernistun, was confirmed by king Alexander II.² Walter de Moravia was proprietor in 1253. Edward I. bestowed the castle and manor on Eymur de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, his lieutenant of southern Scotland. By Bruce it was given or restored after Bannockburn, to Andrew de Moravia, his brother-in-law; and it came into the family of Douglas, by the marriage of his grand-daughter and heiress with Archibald the grim in 1366. On the forfeiture of the Douglasses in 1455, Creichtoun, the chancellor's son, had a gift of the castle and lower division, and the Hamiltons obtained the territory of Bothwell muir, in exchange of their lands of Kinkyvel. After the forfeiture of the Creichtouns in 1485, Bothwell passed, with their other possessions, to Adam Hepburne of Hailes, created Earl of Bothwell, in whose family it remained, till the forfeiture of the notorious Earl of Bothwell, in the reign of James VI.³

The castle is finely situated on a sloping bank, round which the Clyde sweeps in a full stream, separating it from the crag on which stands the priory of Blantyre. Its ruins still show the successive additions made by the various lords of Bothwell; and the names still attached to parts of the building, "the Valence tower,"—"Douglas tower," &c., may, perhaps, indicate the builders. The Earl of Hereford was taken in Bothwell castle by Edward Bruce after Bannockburn. Edward III. seems to have resided here for some time in 1336.⁴ In the following year the castle was stormed by the Scotch, and demolished.

Bothwell bridge, across Clyde, was an early erection, probably of the 14th century. Another bridge, of one arch, high, very narrow, and without parapets, across the South Calder, is said to be in the line of the great Roman road, and is generally, though perhaps erroneously, called a Roman work.

In this parish is still seen the house of Bothwellhangh, the residence of James Hamilton, who assassinated the regent Moray.

Carfin, anciently the property of a family of Baillie, subsequently passed into that of Nisbet. The last proprietor of that family, on leaving it, transferred the name of Carfin to a property which he acquired in the upper ward of Clydesdale.

The respectable family of Cleland had its name from the place, situated on a rock overhanging the South Calder, in which there is a remarkable cave, bearing marks of having been used for defence. James Kneland of that ilk, made his will in 1547. Among other bequests, he ordained his eldest son Saunders, who had the "airschip," to pay ten pound yearly to John, a younger son, until he resign in his favour the clerkship of the East kirk of Caldercleir. He appointed his

¹ Books of Assumption.

² Wishaw.

³ Chron. Mail.

⁴ Foedera.

obsequies to be done honestly in the kirk of Bothwell, and an honest obit, and that his executors subsist aue preyst for aue yeir, to syng mess for his saule.¹

In the reign of David II., Thomas de Moravia gave a charter of Over and Netler Lachopes, in the barony of Bothwell, to William Balystoun.² The old tower of Lachope, situate on the North Calder, was the seat afterwards of the chief family of Muirhead.³

Johan Countess of Douglas, lady of Bothvile, widow of Archibald Earl of Douglas, lord of Galloway and Bothvile, granted to the church of Glasgow, in aid of its lights, three stones of wax yearly, from the ferm of her barony of Bothvile. Her charter was sealed at her castle of Bothvile, with a double shield of arms crowned, one shield giving "a heart; on a chief, three stars."⁴ In 1496, that annual rent which had been fixed upon the lands of Udynston, and confirmed by James III., had gone into arrear; and the chamberlain and sacristan of Glasgow having taken a poind for it, the same was taken out of their hands by the serjant of Udynston, in the name of a most potent lord, Archibald Earl of Angus, and chancellor of Scotland; after which the archbishop proceeded against the tenants of the lauds in the ecclesiastical court, and by sentence of excommunication.⁵

Verstegan relates, that an English gentleman travelling in Palestine, not far from Jerusalem, as he passed through a country town, heard a woman, who was sitting at a door dandling her child, sing, "Bothwell bank thou bloomest fair." "The gentleman hereat exceedingly wondered, and forthwith in English saluted the woman, who joyfully answered him, and said she was right glad there to see a gentleman of our isle, and told him that she was a Scotchwoman, and came first from Scotland to Venice, and from Venice thither, where her fortune was to be the wife of an officer under the Turk."⁶

CAMBUSNETHAN.

Cambusneithan;—Kambusnaythan.⁷ Deanery of Rutherglen. (Map I. No. 23.)

THIS parish rises in a narrow strip from the Clyde to the borders of Lothian, about twelve miles long by two broad. The South Calder forms a chief part of its northern boundary. The Auchter water and Garrion burn flow through it.

William de Finemund, the lord of the manor, before 1153, granted the church of Kambusnaythan to the monks of Kelso, which was confirmed to them by Malcolm IV. and William the Lion.⁸ About the end of that century, the church was granted of new, or confirmed to Kelso by Ralph de Clere, son of Ralph de Clere, with consent of his son and heir Roger, the then lords of the manor, who at the same time gave to the church of Cambusnaythan the title of their multure, and issues of their mills of Cambusnaitan, while the monks granted in return to the de Cleres. liberty

¹ Commiss. Records of Glasgow.

² Robertson's Index.

³ Wishaw.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., N. cxxxvi. p. 300.

Regist. Glasg., pp. 497-8.

Restitution of decayed intelligence. Antw. 1605.

Liber de Kelso, p. vi, 14.

Liber de Kelso, p. vi, p. 14.

to make and use a private chapel within their court, (*infra curtem meam*,) without prejudice to the mother church.¹ The church was confirmed to Kelso in 1232, by Walter bishop of Glasgow.² By what transaction the church of Cambusnethan afterwards became the property of the bishops of Glasgow, no documents have been found to explain. It does not appear in the roll of churches, the property of the abbey of Kelso, made up about 1300; and in the general assumption of benefices at the Reformation, the rental of the archbishopric of Glasgow has, as one item, “the kirk of Cambusnethan sett in assedation to Sir James Hamilton yeirlie, for the soume of xvj l. xij s. iiii d.”

The cure was served by a vicar, both while the church belonged to Kelso, and after it became the property of the bishops of Glasgow.³

The church stood at the south-western extremity of the parish, near a fine curving reach or *camus* of the Clyde. Some parts of the old building remain.

A chaplainry was founded in “Sanct Michael’s chapel of Cambusnethane,” probably in the parish church, on the 4th July 1386; and the chapel was endowed by the family of Somervil from the lands of Cambusnethan, somewhat later.⁴ There is a place still called “chapel,” or Watston chapel, marking an old place of worship, on the Auchter water, near the centre of the parish;⁵ and at Darnead linn, among the high mosses of the south-eastern corner, are the ruins of another.

The lands of Golkthrople belonged of old to the Knights Templars.⁶

The kirk, or parsonage teinds of Cambusnethan, were set in assedation at the period of the Reformation, for £16, 13s. 4d. The “penny mail,” or money rent of the kirk lands, amounted to 30s.⁷ The vicarage teinds, set in assedation, paid yearly 30 merks.⁸ The vicarage lands were of 46s. 8d. extent.⁹

The ancient manor of Cambusnethan probably at one period comprehended the whole parish. In later times the parochial district was made up of the barony of Cambusnethan; the lands of Auchtermure, belonging to the abbey of Arbroath; and the lands of Watstoun and Watstounhead, an old possession of the family of Hamilton. We have seen above, William de Finemund, and the family of de Clere, successively lords of the manor of Cambusnethan. In the reign of Robert I., Robert Barde had a crown charter of the barony, on a reddendo of ten chalders of wheat, and ten of barley, payable yearly at Rutherglen;¹⁰ but the estate again passed out of that family by the forfeiture, it is said, of Sir Robert Barde in 1345;¹¹ and it came into the family of Somervil by the marriage of Thomas, son and apparent heir of Sir William Somervil, with Joneta, daughter of Sir A. Stewart of Darulie, who had a crown charter of the lands in 1392.¹² Cambusnethan continued with the Somervils for six generations. The first of that name¹³ is said to have dwelt at Cambusnethan—“the pleasantnes of the place inviteing him thereto, albeit at the

¹ Liber de Kelso, p. 225.

² Liber de Kelso, pp. 229, 332.

³ Pryne iii. 658. Books of Assumption.

⁴ Act. Dom. Con. 19 Oct. 1495.

⁵ Bleau.

⁶ Inquis. Return. 7 Rental of Assumptions.

⁸ Rental of Assumptions.

⁹ Inquis. Return.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig.

¹¹ Memorie of the Somervills.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig.

¹³ Mistakenly called John by the family historian.

tyme ther was noe other house upon it (except some laigh office houses) but the Baird tower, a building some twenty foot square, and four storie high, which was still standing in the same forme and fashion untill the year 1661, that it was demolished by Sir John Harper, when he rebuilt the house of Cambusnethen.¹ James V. confirmed in Parliament (19 Nov. 1524) the barony of Cambusnethan, with the tower and fortalice, to James Hamilton of Fyneckart.²

DALZIEL.

Dalyell—Daliel.³ Deanery of Rutherglen. (Map I. No. 24.)

THE land of this parish rises generally from the haughs on the Clyde, and from the banks of the South Calder to a flattened ridge in the centre of the parish. The modern parish of Hamilton, in two places, crosses the Clyde, once in the middle of this parish, and again on the north-west corner, on the Calder. Both these portions, perhaps, originally formed part of Dalziel. On the other hand, a small part of Dalziel—the *cuningar*—is now on the south of the Clyde, which has arisen evidently from the deviation of the stream.

The church of Dalziel was the property of the abbey of Paisley, by gift of the true patron, and confirmation of bishop Jocelin, (who died in 1199,) and of pope Innocent III.⁴ Early in the 13th century, the abbot and convent of Paisley granted this church to the canons of the cathedral of Glasgow as a common church. To that grant bishop Walter was a witness, who died in 1232.⁵ It was one of the common churches of the dean and chapter at the Reformation.⁶

In 1556, the dean and chapter conferred the perpetual vicarage of Daliell upon the common table of the choral vicars of the cathedral, reserving to the vicar his pension of ten pounds, with toft, croft, gardens and manse.⁷

The old church, considered of great antiquity, finally demolished in 1798, stood in the southern extremity of the parish, near the Clyde, and in the neighbourhood of the old tower of Dalyel. It was dedicated to St. Patrick, to whom also a neighbouring well was held sacred. A well called our Lady's well, is near the manor and village of Motherwell; and another bears the name of St. Catharine's well.

Both parsonage and vicarage of the parish were in the vicars of the choir of Glasgow before the Reformation, and, together, were estimated at ten merks money and sixty-eight bolls oat-meal. In the rental of the common kirks of the chapter of Glasgow, at the time of the Reformation, is entered, "the kirk of Dalzell, sometime sett to James Tailfeir, and laitlie to the vicars of the queir of Glasgow, yeirlie, for twenty merkis."⁸

The transmission of property in this parish is remarkably perplexed. David II. granted a charter to Malcolm Flenning, of the barony of Daliell, with others in free warren:⁹ but in 1352

¹ Memorie of the Somervils.

² Act Parl. ii. p. 227.

³ Regist. de Passelet.

⁴ Regist. de Passelet, p. 428.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 95.

⁶ Books of Assumption.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. 581.

⁸ Rental Book of Assumptions.

⁹ Roberts, Index, 54, 11.

the same king granted to Robert Stewart of Scaudbothy, afterwards Robert II., the lands of Daleel and of Molyrwaile, fallen to the crown by reason of the heir of the deceased Robert de Vallibus abiding in England against his allegiance, to be held in free barony, as they had been by Malcolm Fleming and Robert de Vallibus.¹ That was a time of change. It appears that Duncan Wallace and John de Nesbit, were co-proprietors of Dalyell in the beginning of Robert II.'s reign.² In 1368 Duncan Walys, lord of Cnokfubill, within the barony of Bothwell, endowed a chaplainry at Glasgow from his lands of Cnokfubill, or, failing them, from Dalyell, by a charter dated at Dalyell;³ and in 1373, a charter passed the great seal, of the barony of Dalvel and of Modervale, with other lands, in favour of Duncan Wallace, knight, and Elianore de Bruys, countess of Carriek, his spouse, with remainder to Sandylands, Cathkert, and Culquhone.⁴ The same king granted a charter of the barony of Dalyell and Modervale, and other lands, to James Sandilands, on his marriage with Johan the king's daughter.⁵ Robert III. granted a charter of the barony of Dalyell to George Dalyell, upon the resignation in his favour of James Sandilands, the king's good-brother.⁶

Upon the edge of a steep den, through which a considerable burn runs to join the Clyde, is the old tower, formerly called the "Peel house" of Dalyell. Wishaw calls it a "castle with a bartisbing." The mansion house is joined on to it. On the opposite bank of the den were lately visible the foundations said to be those of the Nisbets, joint inheritors of the estate. Near it stands an ancient stone cross.

Old villages seem to have existed at Motherwell; near the church and manor place; and a third at Flemington.

BLANTYRE.

Blantir—Blauntyr—Blanntyre.⁷ Deanery of Rutherglen. (Map I. No. 25.)

THE parish of Blantyre consists of a narrow stripe of low ground, bounded by the Clyde on the north, and by the Rotten Calder on the west, rising to the southward into mosses. Nothing is known of its church history, till it is found the property of the Priory of Blantyre; and it continued to belong to that house till the Reformation.

The old church was placed with its village on a rich level, in the middle of the parish, and is said to have borne, before its rebuilding in 1793, evident marks of great antiquity.

The Priory of Blantyre, a house of canons regular, is said to have been founded and endowed with the tithes and revenues of the parish church, by Alexander II. Spottiswood says it was a cell depending on Holyrood. The Prior of Blantyre assisted at the Parliament at Briggeham,

¹ Regist. Mag. Sig. 25, 33.

² Reg. Mag. Sig. 113, l.

³ Regist. Glasg., p. 279.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig. 102, 37.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig. 171, 9.

⁶ Roberts. Index, pp. 139, 140.

⁷ Act. Parl. vol. i. Ch. of Holyrood, p. 80. Reg. Mag. Sig. 62, 195.

in 1289.¹ In the taxation of the Scotch church of the sixteenth century the priory is taxed among the prelaties, but only at the rate of £3, 8s., when £8000 were to be raised from the whole church. In Baiamond it is taxed upon a valuation of £66, 13s. 4d. The collector-general of the thirds of benefices, 1561, stated the third of the priorie of Blantyre at £43, 15s. 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. At that time, we find "the haille parsonage and vicarage, with the annualls of the kirk-land, and manse and gleib, with twenty-five merks of pension out of Whithern, had been set in assedation for many years to David Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, for the sum of nine score and seventeen merks;" of which forty merks were paid to "ane minister," twenty merks for a pension, and thirteen merks to Robert Lindsay of Duurod, for his "baillie fee." The remaining 124 merks of revenue were the commendator's.²

The ruins of the priory, on a wooded crag, on the left bank of the Clyde, opposite to those of Bothwell castle, are still an object of interest in one of the fairest scenes of Scotland.

The parish apparently consisted, of old, of merely the manor of Blantyre. The land of Blantyre Craig was a one merk land of old extent.³ The barony belonged to the Dunbars. In 1368, David II. granted a charter to his "cousin" George Dunbar, of the lands of Cunnok, and of Blantyre, with other lands, resigned by Patriek Dunbar Earl of March; and in 1375 Robert II. granted the baronies of Blantyre and Cunnok to David de Dunbar, on the resignation of George Earl of March.⁴ Walter Stewart, son of the laird of Minto, was made commendator of the priory by James VI., and it was erected into a temporal lordship in his favour.

CAMBUSLANG.

Cambuslang—Camyslang⁵—sometimes Drumsargart. Deanery of Rutherglen.
(Map I. No. 26.)

CAMBUSLANG, lying mostly in the extensive flat, on another part of which the city of Glasgow stands, is bounded by the Clyde on the north, and the Rotten Calder on the east.

The manor of Drumsargart of old formed the whole of the parish. The latter took its proper name from the church; but occasionally the parish, like the barony, was called Drumsargart.⁶

The church was a free parsonage, of which the patronage was in the lords of the manor. William, parson of Drumsirgar, is witness to two charters of Jocelin bishop of Glasgow, at the end of the 12th century.⁷ In 1380, William Monypenny, rector of the parish, founded a chaplainry in the chapel of St. Mary of Cambuslang, and endowed it with an annual rent of six merks, out of the land called East Ferme of Ruthirglen.⁸ In 1394, Master John de Merton, rector of Camyslang, claimed ineffectually the tithes of a farm lying on the east of the town of Rutherglen, belonging to

¹ Act. Parl. vol. i.

² Books of Assumption.

³ Act. Parl. iv. p. 563.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig. 62, 195,—136, 54.

⁵ Rotul. Scot. i. 25. Regist. de Passelet, p. 107.

⁶ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 99, 101.

⁷ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 99, 101.

⁸ Regist. Mag. Sig. 144, 90.

the ferm of the Blessed Virgin, (*ad firmam b. Mariæ virginis pertinens*.) which were adjudged to belong to the parish of Rutherglen.¹ John Cameron held this living, who was afterwards bishop of Glasgow. In 1429 he obtained the consent of Archibald Earl of Douglas, lord of Bothwell and Drumsargart, and erected the parsonage into a prebend of the cathedral. Mr. Thomas Roul was then rector.² The vicar was to have a fixed pension of twenty merks. In 1458, bishop Muirhead, with the consent of Master John de Iruhos, prebendary of Cambuslang, assigned to Edward de Caldorwud, vicar pensioner, his pension of twenty merks, and also "that croft of church land stretching from the north-eastern corner of the cemetery in a northern direction, down to the marches of the town lands of Cambuslang, as far as the torrent which runs down at the chapel of the Virgin, and from thence upwards by that torrent, and in a right line from it to the western corner of the cemetery, and thence by the western ditch of the cemetery, again ascending to the foresaid eastern corner."³

The church was seated on the bank of a rapid rivulet, called the Kirkburn, at the place where it makes a bold sweep, and is confined in several places by high rocks, before it reaches the Clyde. It appears to have been dedicated to Cadocus, a saint of Wales, who flourished in the beginning of the sixth century.⁴ On the 15th June 1553, a certain Robert Brown at Cambuslang, directed his body to be buried in the dust of St. Cadocus, (*in pulveribus S. Cadoci*.) confessor, his patron saint.⁵

The chapel of our Lady of the Kirkburn, was situated on a ravine, about a quarter of a mile lower than the church. The patronage of the chaplainry endowed by William Monypenny, was reserved to him and his heirs. Sir John Millar, the chaplain in 1565, who gave up its value at seven merks yearly, granted in feu to Alexander Bogil, three and a half acres of the church land, with the houses and garden belonging to the said chapel.⁶ Four acres of land there still retain the name of chapel. It is said, that two miles east from the church was an hospital, to which some lands, still called Spittal and Spittal-hill, seem to have been attached.

The prebendal rectory is valued in Baiamond at £63, 6s. 8d., and the same in the Libellus taxationum. It is counted only £45, 5s. in the taxation of the sixteenth century. At the Reformation, the parsonage was given up by specific rental, including "the Spittell" and the "chapel" lands, at 11 ch. 11 b. 2 f. meal; 1 ch. 3 b. 2 f. barley, and £5 money.⁷ Besides the assumption of the third, under the Act of Parliament, it was burdened with heavy pensions to the Duke of Chatelherault and "Sir David Christism," which "things being considerit," says the parson of Cambuslang, "I will have lytill to leive upon."

The vicarage pensionary was then stated at twenty-two merks, ten acres of land, with mause and coal heuch, "in profit worth £40."

The whole territory of the parish, anciently constituted the manor and barony of Drumsargard, which, with that of Bothwell, passed from the Olifards to the family of de Moravia, who held them for several descents. A younger son of that family, John de Moravia of Drumsargard, by

¹ Regist. de Passelet, p. 107.

² Reg. Glasg., pp. 323, 340.

³ Reg. Glasg., p. 408.

⁴ Capgrave, Usher, &c.

⁵ Com. Rec. Glasg.

⁶ Priv. Seal. Reg.

⁷ Rental of Assumptions.

marriage with Mary daughter of Malis Earl of Strathern, early in the fourteenth century, acquired lands in Strathern, and founded the house of Abercainrey. The lordship of Bothwell, with at least the superiority of Drumsargard, and the patronage of the church of Cambuslang, passed into the family of Douglas, when Archibald the Grim, the third earl, married the heiress of the Morays of Bothwell.

About a mile east from the church, at the termination of a little ridge, is a circular mound, levelled on the top, twenty feet high, and forty feet in diameter, the site of the ancient fortalice. A century ago there were some remains of building upon it. There were, about 1780, remains of building also on the summit of Deehmont hill, which have been carried off for roads and walls. In removing these materials, the foundations were exposed of a more ancient structure—circular, of twenty-four feet diameter, having the stones carefully joined without mortar. A thick stratum of charcoal was found near the summit, covered by a coat of fine loam. There was a tradition in the place, that Beltane fires used to be lighted upon this hill.

RUTHERGLEN.

Rutherglen—Rutheglen—Ruglen.¹ Deanery of Rutherglen. (Map I. No. 27.)

THIS parish extends about three miles along the left bank of Clyde, and comprehends the lower declivity of the Cathkin ridge of corresponding length.

Rutherglen, from the earliest period of record, was a royal manor. When the manor had become a parish, William the Lyon granted the church, with its lands, tithes, and offerings, to the Abbey of Paisley; and Bishop Jocelin of Glasgow confirmed that grant *in usus proprios monachorum*.² For some time after that confirmation, however, the monks acted only as patrons, for Philip de Perthec was rector of Rutherglen in 1227. In that year a settlement took place between the bishop and the monks, and thenceforward the monks drew the great tithes, and served the cure by a vicar-pensioner, who had ten merks and the altar dues, with the tithes of the fish—paying yearly two merks to the abbey.

The church, with its cemetery, stood in the midst of the town. It was dedicated to the Virgin,³ though the yearly fair was held at the feast of Saint Luke, and still takes place in the month of October. It seems to have had altars, dedicated to the Holy Trinity and to Saint Nicholas, and endowed from lands within the burgh.⁴ A stone cross stood within memory, on "the cross hill," which was ornamented with sculptured figures.

The rectorial tithes of Rutherglen produced to Paisley at the period of the Reformation thirty-two bolls meal, thirty-five bolls bear, and fifty-eight bolls oats. The vicarage was given up in

¹ Original charter. Regist. Glasg. Regist. de Passelet. Comput. Camerar.

² Regist. de Passelet.

³ Reg. de Passelet, p. 377.

⁴ Lib. Col. N. D., Glasg. p. 34-5, 118-21.

1563 at forty merks.¹ The bishop had reception and entertainment once a year in name of procurations.²

David I. erected his demesne village of Rutherglen into a royal burgh, with the exclusive privileges of trade over a district, the limits of which cannot now be fixed with certainty. They are described as extending from Nethan to Polmadie, from Garin to Kelvin, from Loudun to Prenteineth, from Karneboth to Karuu; and William the Lyon confirmed those privileges.³ Within that extensive boundary was included Glasgow, so that it happened when Bishop Jocelin procured for the Episcopal city the privileges of free trade, it was obstructed in their use by the king's burgh of Rutherglen; and though Rutherglen was restrained by Alexander II. in 1226 from taking toll farther within the bishop's territory than at the cross of Shettleston, the royal burgh long afterwards continued to oppress the bishop's city. The fermes or rent paid by Rutherglen to the crown were considerable from an early period. William the Lyon granted forty shillings yearly from the fermes of his burgh of Rutherglen for lights in the cathedral, and six merks for the support of the dean and subdean. Alexander III. in 1284 gave 100 shillings from the same rents for maintaining a priest at St. Kentigern's altar.⁴ These sums deducted, the burgh paid of fermes to the crown in 1331 £15, 5s. 10d., while Lulithgow paid £10, 9s. 4d., Edinburgh £32, 1s. 4d., and Berwick £46, 1s. 7d.⁵ This crown-rent was at length fixed, when Robert II., in 1387, granted to the burgesses the burgh in fen ferm, with courts and issues of court, mills, fishings, and petty customs, for a reddendo of thirteen pounds sterling yearly.⁶ Malcolm IV. granted a toft in Rutherglen to the monks of Kelso;⁷ and in virtue of that grant apparently, their ancient rental bears that they had hostellage, fewel, candle, and litter in a tenement there. In 1262 Cecilia, widow of John de Perthec, sold to Paisley Abbey a piece of land in Rutherglen, lying between the cemetery of the church of St. Mary the Virgin and the Clyde.⁸ In 1305 James Steward, lord of Kilbride, resigned in favour of the monks of Paisley all his right in the "Thundehouse," situated in the "Watryraw" of Rutherglen.⁹

The castle of Rutherglen was an early residence of the Scotch kings. Several of William's charters are dated there. It was of strength and ranked among the important fortresses of the kingdom. It fell into the hands of Edward I. during the war of the succession; was besieged by Bruce, and taken by his brother Edward in 1313.

An ancient royal domain on the river haughs, beside Rutherglen, was named Ferme. In 1329 the king's annual-rent from the land of "Le Ferme," beside Rutherglen, was six pounds.¹⁰ Robert I. had given it to Walter Stewart before his decease;¹¹ and it came in the time of David II. into the possession of the Douglasses.¹² It was afterwards broken into several properties. One portion became known as Farme or Craufurd Farme, and another as Hamilton Farme, from being the

¹ MS. rental of Assumptions.

² Reg. de Passelet.

³ Acta Parl. L., prolegomena, p. 76. Neither David's original charter nor that of William is preserved; the latter, narrating the former, is, however, engrossed in a charter of Robert I. still in the burgh archives.

⁴ Regist. Glasg.

⁵ Compot. Camerar.

⁶ Regist. Mag. Sig.

⁷ Regist. de Kelso.

⁸ Regist. de Passelet.

⁹ Regist. de Passelet.

¹⁰ Compot. Camerar.

¹¹ Roberts. Index, 9, 12.

¹² Ibid. 55, 18.

property of the family of Hamilton, who had it erected, along with other lands, into a barony in 1445.¹

Robert III. granted to Robert Hall the lands called Castle Vallie of Rutherglen and the King's Isles.²

CARMUNNOCK.

Cormannoc—Curmannoc.³ (Map I. No. 28.)

THIS parish, formerly of small extent, was increased in 1725 by the addition, *quoad sacra*, of the barony of Drep, taken from the parish of Cathcart, and the lands of Busby from East Kilbryde, all lying to the west of the Killock burn. Partly bounded by the steep and wooded banks of the White Cart on the west, the parish consists chiefly of a high district of the Cathkin range, looking down on the valley of the Clyde, from Dumbarton to Hamilton, and commanding prospects of the distant Lothians.

About the year 1180, Henry the son of Anselm, gave to the monks of Paisley the church of Cormannoc, with a half plough of land in the manor, and right of common pasture, bequeathing a third part of his substance to the church of Saint Mirinus of Paisley, and the bodies of himself and his wife Johanna to be interred there. A condition was added, that if the monks granted the parsonage to any one, he should do fealty to the lord of the manor.⁴ The grant was confirmed by King William the Lyon; and Bishop Jocelin likewise confirmed it, and allowed the monks to hold the church to their own use and for their support.⁵ Thenceforward, the duty was performed by a vicar, who, by a settlement in 1227, had the whole altar dues with three chalders of meal.⁶ It is said that in 1552, John Hamilton Abbot of Paisley and Archbishop of St. Andrews granted the church of Carmunnoc to the collegiate church of Hamilton, but it appears among the possessions of Paisley at the time of the Reformation.

The rectory is valued at £20 in the *Libellus taxationum*, and it was set for that rent at the time of the Reformation.⁷ The vicarage in the *Libellus* is valued at £6, 13s. 4d.

The manor of Cormannoc, which composed the original parish, is said at a later period to have passed into the hands of the Douglasses; and it became in the reign of James II., the property of the family of Hamilton.⁸ Cathkin, with its mill, belonged to the collegiate church of Bothwell. Castlemilk or Castletoun has long been the property of a branch of the family of Stuart.

The village, in the midst of which stood the ancient church, is undoubtedly of considerable antiquity.

On the estate of Cathkin there are several sepulchral cairns, and there have been found many pieces of old arms and utensils, probably of native manufacture. Part of a boat of oak, fastened with wooden nails, was dug up near the same place.

¹ Acta. Parl. II. 59.

² Roberts. Index, 137, 13.

³ Regist. de Passelet. Regist. Glasg.

⁴ Regist. de Passelet, p. 105.

⁵ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 106, 109.

⁶ Regist. de Passelet, p. 321.

⁷ Rental of Assumptions.

⁸ Wishaw, p. 23.

CATHCART.

Katkert—Ketkert.¹ Deanery of Rutherglen. (Map I. No. 29.)

A PARISH of remarkable variety of surface; the White Cart, entering the parish at the south-eastern extremity, flows through it to the north-west, sometimes lost between steep wooded banks, and at others spreading out in open plains. Many places derive their names from the wood which formerly covered the greater part of the parish, and which still springs naturally where it is allowed.

Walter Fitz-Alan, the great steward of Scotland, between 1165 and 1173 bestowed the church of Cathcart upon the monks of his abbey of Paisley. It was confirmed to them *in propriis usus* by Bishop Jocelin,² and continued in their possession till the Reformation.³

The church, castle, and village were situated on the east bank of Cart, where it runs in a deep, rocky, and narrow channel between steep banks. The church was dedicated to Saint Oswald, probably the Northumbrian king, who lived in the sixth century, and who was commemorated by the church on the 5th of August. Jonetta Spreull, lady of Cathkert, who died there 22d October 1550, directed her body to be buried in the choir of Saint Oswald in Cathkert.⁴

The rectorial tithes of Cathcart were let by the abbey before the Reformation for £40.

By a settlemeut in 1227 the vicarage was fixed at the produce of the altar dues, with three chalders of meal. It is taxed in Baiamond as of the value of £26, 13s. 4d. The third of the vicarage of Cathcart in 1561 was £16.⁵

The parish seems at first to have embraced at least two ancient manors, Cathcart and Drep, which were both granted, with other estates, by David I. to Walter Fitz-Alan, the high steward of Scotland. The vassals of that great family who obtained the land of Cathcart, soon adopted it as their surname. Reinaldus de Ketkert is a witness to several charters of his over lord before the end of the twelfth century.⁶ Sir Alan de Kethkert was one of the companions in arms of Bruce.⁷ The laud of Drep was granted by the Steward to Paisley Abbey, at the time of its foundation. In the twelfth century it was already set in ferme by the abbey, apparently for two merks of silver.⁸ The land of Akyuheal was confirmed by Robert II. to John de Maxwell, knight, and his wife, Isabella de Lyndesay, the king's grand-daughter, in 1373.⁹

The square tower which formed the whole of the original castle of Cathcart, was still inhabited in 1740. It stands, surrounded by later buildings, on a precipitous rock overhauling the Cart.

In removing the earth from a quarry near the site of the old castle of Williamwood, about thirty years ago, was discovered below ground a little town of forty-two houses, apparently of great antiquity.

¹ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 5, 7.

² Regist. de Passelet.

³ Rental of Assumptions.

⁴ Commis. Records Glasg.

⁵ Compt. of Col. Gen. of thirds of ben.

⁶ Regist. de Passelet.

⁷ Barbour.

⁸ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 309, 409.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig.

Langside, a village of this parish, gave its name to the battle, the last effort made by the adherents of Mary before her flight into England.

EASTWOOD and POLLOCK.

Polloc—Pulloc. Estwod—Hestwod.¹ Deanery of Rutherglen. (Map I. No. 30.)

THE ancient manors of Nether Polloc and Estwod had originally each its own church, and constituted separate parishes. Before the end of the 12th century, Peter the son of Fulbert, who took the local surname of Polloc, gave to the monks of Paisley the church of Polloe, with its pertinents in lands and waters, plains and pastures; which was confirmed to them for their own use and support by Bishop Jocelin, who died in 1199.² In 1227, at the general settlement of the allowances to the vicars of the abbey churches, the vicar of Polloc was appointed to have the altar dues and two chalders of meal and five acres of land by the church, the rest of the church land remaining with the monks.

The church of Estwod was also the property of the abbey of Paisley, but acquired somewhat later. Its donor is not known. It may have been founded by the monks themselves on their own manor. It was certainly the property of Paisley in 1265, when Pope Clement IV. confirmed both the churches of Estwood and Polloc to the abbey, with their other possessions.³

After that period Polloc disappears as a separate parish and parochial name. It is not known whether it included Upper Polloc, now a part of the parish of Mearns. Its ancient church probably stood beside the castle upon the bank of the Cart. It was dedicated to Saint Convallus, the pupil of Saint Kentigern, whose feast was celebrated on the 17th of May.⁴ The old church may have continued to exist as a chapel.

From the 13th century the parish of Eastwood has comprehended both the lands of Nether Polloc and Eastwood. It is about four miles long by three broad, and may be said generally to slope from a range of hills on the south-east (where it marches with Mearns) downwards to north-west. It embraces the fine valley watered by the White Cart and Aldhouse burn. The Brock burn is its western boundary.

The ancient church of Estwood was situated a mile to the west of the present church, near the junction of the Eastwood and Shaw burns, and near to Aldhous, which in 1265 was the property of the abbey of Paisley.⁵

In the rental of Paisley, 1561, the parsonage of Estwood is stated at 1 ch. 7 b. 3 f. of meal, and 1 ch. 3 b. 2 f. of barley.⁶ The vicarage is taxed in Baiamond according to a value of £26, 13s. 4d. The third of the vicarage in 1561 was £17, 15s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.⁷

Polloc was part of the great estate bestowed by David I. upon the first high steward; and like most of their manors, soon passed into the possession of their military vassals.

¹ Regist. de Passelet.

² Regist. de Passelet, pp. 98, 99.

³ Regist. de Passelet, p. 308.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 64.

⁵ Regist. de Passelet, p. 64.

⁶ Rental of Assumptions.

⁷ Compt. of Col. Gen. of thirds of ben.

Peter the son of Fulbert, the first of the surname of Polloc, in the latter half of the 12th century, was a follower of Alan Fitz-Walter, the high steward, whom he calls his *Advocatus* or patron, and held by his gift both Polloc and Mernis.¹ In 1230, Robert the son of Robert de Polloc, gave to the monks of Paisley 12 merks of the ferm of his land of Polloc, for the weal of the souls of Walter Fitz-Alan, and of Alan his son, and for the souls of Peter de Polloc, and Robert son of Fulbert, on condition of being admitted to fraternity and participation of the merits of the whole Cluniac order.² The possessions of the Pollocs came, it is believed by marriage of the heiress, into the family of Maxwell, before the end of the 13th century.

In 1265, Roger the son of Reginald de Aldhous, resigned all claim to the land of Aldhous, part of the dower (*dos*) of the church of Saint Convallus of Polloc, which land he and his father had held in ferm.³ John de Aldhous, the son of Roger, again renounces his right in most solemn manner in the Court of the Justiciar of Lothian, at Glasgow in 1284; obtaining a grant of a portion of the land for the lives of himself and his wife.⁴ But a century afterwards the monks required to get from the Steward, their hereditary patron, a specific confirmation of their infestments and certain misty possessions, especially of Aldhous, as part of their barony and liberties.⁵

Nether Pollock, says Wishaw, stands upon the Cart, "in a fertile soil, ane great old house." The village of Pollock or Pollocksaws is probably ancient.

ABBAY and TOWN PARISHES of PAISLEY.

Passelet—Passeleth.⁶ Deanery of Rutherglen. (Map I. No. 31.)

THE parish of Paisley was in ancient times very extensive. There is reason to believe it included the royal manor and burgh of Renfrew before the reign of David I.⁷ The church of Lochwinnoch was at first a chapel dependent upon the parish church of Paisley; and it probably comprehended also the district which now forms the parish of Eastwood. Renfrew, Lochwinnoch, and Eastwood, however, had been separated and become distinct parishes at early periods long before the Reformation. Since that time some less important changes seem to have taken place. Thus, at the end of the 17th century, Lochlebosyde and Hartfield were spoken of as being anciently in the parish of Paisley, but then in the parishes of Paisley and Neilston respectively;⁸ and Ainslie's map represents Hartfield as within the parish of Paisley, which, if it be correct, would give a continuous territory to connect the mother church with its chapel of Lochwinnoch. Charles II.'s return of the barony of Darnley in 1680,⁹ describes some of the places as within the ancient parish of Paisley.

¹ Regist. de Passelet, p. 98.

² Regist. de Passelet, p. 378.

³ Regist. de Passelet, p. 63.

⁴ Regist. de Passelet, p. 65.

⁵ Regist. de Passelet, p. 66.

⁶ Regist. de Passelet. Regist. Glasg.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. 60.

⁸ Inquis. Retor. Renfrew, 186.

⁹ *Ibid.*, No. 181.

The church of St. Mirinus of Paisley had a parochial territory in the beginning of the 12th century, when David was restoring the cathedral church of Glasgow, and founding a royal burgh on his demesne of Renfrew.¹ When Walter Fitz-Alan had planted his colony of Cluniac monks from Wenloc in the church of St. Mary and St. James of the Inch beside Renfrew, he granted to them the church of Passelet, with two ploughs of land.² A few years afterwards, the monks were removed to Paisley, and the parish continued the property of the monastery till the Reformation. St. Mirinus, who is said to have died at Paisley, was the patron saint to whom the original parish church of Paisley was dedicated. St. Mary and St. James were the tutelary saints of the monks' first sojourning place at the Inch of Renfrew, and St. Milburga, a Welsh saint, was the patroness of their mother house of Wenloc. To all these saints, therefore, the Stewart's new abbey church, which was also the parish church, was dedicated.

ALTARS. In the records of Paisley there are casual notices of endowed altars within the church, dedicated to the Virgin, St. Mirinus, St. Columba, St. Ninian, St. Nicholas, St. Peter, St. Catharine, St. Anne the matron. The endowments of these altars were given along with the income of St. Rocque's chapel, by the King, in 1576, for founding a grammar school in the burgh. Buchanan then pensioner of Crossraguel and keeper of the King's privy seal witnesses the deed.³

CHAPELS. The chapel of St. Rocque stood in the town of Paisley. It had seven roods of land belonging to it.⁴ The Stewarts had a chapel at their manor place of Blackhall, the chaplain of which witnessed a charter in 1272.⁵ As early as 1180, Robert Croc of Crocston, and Henry de Ness, retainers of the Stewarts, received permission to construct oratories or chapels within their courts (*in clausis suis*) for celebrating divine service for their own families and guests only, by chaplains from the abbey, who were bound to bring the offerings to the mother church.⁶

About the year 1180 the monks of Paisley granted permission to the sick brethren of the hospital built by Robert Croc on his land, to have a chapel and chaplain—the mother church suffering no loss in oblations, and the bodies of those dying to be buried in Paisley, without mass said in the chapel.⁷ This hospital appears to have stood on the west side of the Laveran water, between Old Crookstoun and Neilston.

In a rental given up for the assumption of thirds in 1561, the great tithes of the parish of Paisley are stated at 5 ch. 1 f. 2½ p. of meal, and 6 ch. 9 bo. barley, with £10 for the tithes of Railstoun and Whitefurd, and £26, 13s. 4d. for the tithes of the town of Paisley, set for money. The vicarages of Paisley and Lochwinnoch together, yielded to the monastery £100.

The abbey of Paisley was founded by Walter Fitz-Alan, the high steward, about the year 1160, for Cluniac monks whom he brought from Wenloc in Shropshire, and whom he established at first at the church of St. Mary and St. James on the island of the Clyde beside Renfrew. While still seated there, King Malcolm IV. confirmed to the church of St. Mary and St. James of the island beside the town of Renfrew, and to the Cluniac monks of St. Milburga of Wenloc there serving God, that whole island, with the fishing between the island and Perthec; the church of

¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 60.

² Regist. de Passelet, p. 249.

³ Burgh Charters.

⁴ Burgh Charters.

⁵ Regist. de Passelet, p. 232.

⁶ Regist. de Passelet, p. 76.

⁷ Regist. de Passelet, p. 77.

Passelet, with two ploughs of land; a plough in Hestenesden; the church of Innerwic, and five merks of money from the mill of Innerwic.¹ The monastery was soon afterwards moved to Paisley, and munificently endowed, chiefly by the high stewards and their followers, and by the great lords of Lennox and of the isles. A confirmation of Pope Clement IV. in 1265,² thus describes their possessions:—"The place in which the monastery itself stands, with all its pertinents," (including the church of Paisley,) "and the chapel of Lochwynoc with its pertinents, the churches of Innerwyce, of Lygadwod (in the Merse,) of Kateart, of Rughglen, of Curmannoc, of Polloc, of Mernes, of Neilston, of Kylberhan, of Hestwod, of Howston, of Kylhelan, of Harskyn, of Kylmacolm, of Innerkyp, of Largys, of Prestwic burgh, of the other (*i. e.* Monks') Prestwic, of Cragyn, of Turnebery, of Dundonald, of Schanher, of Haucyulec, of Kylpatrik, of Neyt (Roseneath), of Kyllynan, of Kylkeran, of Saint Colmanel of Seybinche, with chapels, lands, and pertinents—the chapel of Kylmor at Kenlochgilpe, with its pertinents; and the laud which Duncan, son of Ferchard, and Lauman his cousin, gave to the monastery there; and that whole laud, lying on both sides of the Kert, as the late Walter Fitz-Alan, steward of the king of Scotland, founder of the monastery, himself bestowed it; and the carucate of land which formerly Grimketil held, and which now is called Arkylliston (in Paisley,) and the carucate of land which they possessed between the Kert and Grif, (in the parish of Renfrew,) which is now called the island (or the Inch) and the whole land of Drumloy and of Swynschawis; and the Graynis which is now called Drumgrane; and the whole land of Hakhyncog, of Dalnalyne (all in Ayrshire,) and the land which they had in the manor of Polloc; and the whole land of Dreps, which the late William son of Maduse, held at ferm of the monastery; and a carucate of land at Huntley, (Teviotdale,) which the late King William of Scotland, excaembed with lands which they had in the manor of Hastanesden; and the carucate of land which the late Eschina de Molle (wife of their founder) bestowed on them in that place; and the fishing which they had upon the water of Clyde between Pertec and the island which is commonly called the island of Renfrew;—(they had resigned the inch itself to the grandson of their founder for certain other lands);—and an annual of half a merk of silver from the ferm of the burgh of Renfrew; and the mill which they had in the tenement of that burgh, with the water courses and all its pertinents; and a plenary toft in the town of Renfrew; and one net for salmon in the river Clyde at Renfrew; and the land which they possessed there near their mill; and the lands of Hyllington and Castle-side; and the whole mill of Innerwyce, with the water courses and all the pertinents, and the whole land of Prestwic, which is now called Monks' town, (in Ayrshire,) and the land of Moniabroc, and the land of Cnoc (in Renfrew); and the mill of Paisley, with its sequel, which they held by the gift of their founder, and half the fishing at the issue of Lochwynoc, with that liberty of fishing in the lake itself which Walter their founder granted; and the whole land of Penuld, which is called Fulton (in Kilbarchan,) as Henry de St. Martin, with the consent of his over lord, conferred it; and the land situated between the Mach and Caldouer (in Renfrew,) and that part of the land where the mill of Paisley is situated, which Walter the Steward conceded by certain

¹ Regist. de Passelet, p. 249.

² Regist. de Passelet, p. 308.

boundaries; and the land beyond the Kert, between the Espedar and the Auldpatrik (in Paisley,) as the said steward gave it; with all their liberties and casements in the forests of Paisley and of Seneschathir (in Ayrshire,) and the land at Carnebro, which they had from the gift of the late Uetred son of Paganus; and the land at Orde (in Perthshire,) which the late Walter called Murdhae bestowed on the monastery; and the annual rent of a chaldar of wheat which they received from the late Patrick Earl of Dunbar, and the annual rent of a chaldar of wheat and of half a mark of silver which they possessed at Cadiow by the gift of Robert de Londoniis, brother of the late king of Scotland; and an annual of a mark of silver from Kilbride by the gift of the late Philip de Valoins; and by the gift of the late Earl Maldoven of Lennox, that fishing upon the water of the Lewyn which is called Linbren (in Balloch,) with the land between it and the high way leading to Dunbertan; and the lands which they had in the county of Lennox, which are commonly called Coupmanach, Edinbernan, Bacehan, Finbelach, Cragbrectalach, Druncrine, Dal-lenenach, Drumtoucher, Drumteyglunan, Drumdeynanis, Cultbwy, and Reynfod; and the land which they had in the place called Monachkenran with its pertinents (in Kilpatrick,) and the land which Thomas the son of Tankard conferred at Moydirnal (in Dalziel); and the land called Garyn received from the late Rodulfus de Cler; and the whole land of Crosragmol and Strathblan (in Ayrshire,) by the gift of Duncan Earl of Karrie; and two chalders of meal received from Alexander the patron of their monastery in exchange for the multure of the Rass; and an annual rent of two marks of silver for the mill of Thornton."

Thirty parish churches are mentioned here in 1265, and twenty-nine were found in their possession in 1525-61; eleven of which were in Renfrewshire. According to an extant rental of the land estates of the abbey, taken in 1525, the lordship of Paisley yielded 1130 b. 2 f. of grain, £217, 12s. 7d. in money, 120 capons, and 1120 hens; the lordship of Glen, in Lochwinnoch, 24 b. of grain, £34, 4s. 4d., 285 hens; the lordship of Kilpatrick, 53 b. of grain, £67, 13s. 4d.; the lordship of Monkton and Dalmulyn, £114, 9s. 2d., 205 capons, 135 hens.

The rental of the abbacy given up in 1561 for the assumption of the thirds of benefices for the Reformed clergy and the Crown, gives the whole money as £2467, 19s.; the meal 72 ch. 3 b. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ f.; the bear, 40 ch. 11 b.; the horse-corne 43 ch. 1 b. 1 f. 1 p. great mete; the cheese five hundred, five score and six stones. Among the items of deduction stated, are 7 chalders of meal yearly, for the almoners weekly doles to the poor; for the maintenance of the convent in kitelen expenses and clothes yearly, according to the accounts of the cellarer and granitar, £473, 8s. 4d.; for the fees of the granitar and cellarer and their under servants £38; for the archbishop's claim of procurations, now converted into money, £13, 6s. 8d.; for the contribution to the Lords of Session and pensions settled on the abbey £550, 2s. 8d.

From the enumeration of the abbey possessions given above, it would appear the monks had more than two-thirds of the soil of the parish lying chiefly on the northern and western sides.

Among their munificent gifts to their abbey, the stewards reserved to themselves the manor long known by the name of Blackhall, with its park and forest in this parish. At the foundation of the monastery, Walter Fitz-Alan gave the monks a dwelling upon the rock where his hall was founded, (*ubi aula mea erat fundata*), the title of all his hunting, and all the skins of deer taken

in Forneise, with pasture for their cattle and swine through all his forest of Paisley.¹ The rights of the forest were getting more carefully attended to, in the next two generations, and the grandson of the founder in granting to the abbey "all the land between Haulpatrick and Espedare, as Haulpatrick falls into Kertlochwinoc and the Espedare falls towards the land of the monks, lying between the Black Lyn and the Kert of Paisley," specially excepted birds and beasts of game, and prescribed penalties for any of the monks' cattle which should be found trespassing within his forest, and especially within Forneise. He gave them wood for building, and dead wood for fuel in his forest, and pasturage for a hundred swine there for one month in time of mast.² About 1250, Alexander the steward allowed an equivalent to the monks for land which he had included in his park (in parco nostro) on the west bank of Espedare. In 1294, James the high steward granted a charter of confirmation of the abbey privileges with more precise definition of rights and boundaries. He gave them power through his whole forest within his barony of Renfrew, of quarrying both building stones and lime stone for burning, whether at Blackhall within the said forest or elsewhere; of digging coal for the use of their monastery, its granges, smithies, and brew-houses; of making charcoal of dead wood, and of cutting turf for covering in the charcoal; of greenwood for their monastery and grange buildings within the barony, and for all operations of agriculture and fishery; and dead wood for fuel without restriction; saving always his parks and preserved forest (parcis meis et foresta prohibita.) He gave them a right of carriage for all these necessities through the forest, whether on wains or on horses or oxen, except through his manors, orchards, gardens, corn ground and preserved forest, which last is described by its marches,—“as the Ruttanburn falls into Lanerane, and ascending by the Lauerane to the Black burn, and by the Black burn ascending to a certain ditch between Lochlebosyd and the Cokplays, and by that ditch going up to the loch of Lochlebo, and by the said loch westward to the marches of Caldwell, and by the marches of Caldwell northward, ascending by a certain ditch on the west of Carmelcolme, between the Langesaw and Dungelesmore, and from that ditch across the moss to the head of the Haldpatryk, and descending that stream to the march of Stanley, and by the march of Stanley descending between Stanley and the Cokplays to the Ruttanburn, and so by Ruttanburn to Lanerane.” These boundaries comprehended apparently a district in the west of Neilston parish, with a small part on the north of Paisley. The ways by which the monks and their servants were allowed to pass, were the roads of Arlaw, Conwaran, the Rass and Stokbryg, and the customary tracks of the husbandmen. They were allowed to go armed with swords, bows and arrows, and other necessary weapons, and to lead with them greyhounds and other dogs; but if they passed through the preserved forest, they must lead their hounds in the leash and unstring their bows. They had a right to hunt and hawk within their own land, and of fishing in all the streams of the forest and in the whole rivers of Kert-Paisley and Kert-Lochwinoc below the yare of Achendonnan; but the steward reserved to himself, birds of game, hawk, and falcon. He gave the monks a right of a water course for their mills from the water of Espedare, both within and without his park of Blackhall, on condition of being allowed the use of their mills for his own corn at his own expense.³

¹ Regist. de Passelet, p. 6.

² Regist. de Passelet, p. 17.

³ Regist. de Passelet, p. 92.

In 1396, Robert III. granted the lands of Blackhall to John Stuart his natural son, and they are still in the possession of his lineal male descendants. The house is now in ruins.

Robert Croc, a retainer of the Stewarts, in the reign of Malcolm IV., obtained from them a territory in the east quarter of the parish, which was afterwards called Crocston. He is a witness to the foundation charter of the abbey. He obtained a right of chapel in his court at Crocston, and at an hospital which he had erected and endowed. His descendants continued for several generations in the possession of Crocston, which afterwards passed by marriage into the branch of the Stuarts, from which descended the lines of Darnley and Lorn. The remains of their castle stand on a wooded bank about three miles eastward from Paisley.

Hawkhead, situated between Blackhall and Crocston, came into the possession of the family of Ross in the latter end of the 14th century. In 1281, Sir Godfrey son and heir of Sir Godfrey de Ros, knight, confirmed to the monastery a land in the manor of Stewarton granted by James de Ros.¹ In 1392, John Ros, lord of Hawkhead, witnessed a charter of Adam Fullarton of Crossey.² Their house, in 1700, was an irregular pile, built in the form of a court, and consisting of a large old tower, with some lower buildings added in the reign of Charles I.³

Two miles south of Crocston, on the bank of the Lavern, stands the fortalice of Raiss. It was from an early period a separate possession held by some of the Stewart family. The monks of Paisley had the title of its mill multure, in redemption of which Alexander the high steward, c. 1250, granted them two chalders of meal out of Inchuan.⁴ Alexander Stewart of Raiss is witness to a charter in 1443,⁵ and the Stewarts were still proprietors at the end of the 15th century.⁶ One part had previously passed into a family of Logan, and went by the name of Logan's Raiss. John Logan of Raiss occurs as a witness in the resignation of Fulton by William de Urry in 1409.⁷

Stanley castle stands at the foot of the braes of Gleniffer, on the boundary of the Stewart's old preserved forest of Fereneze. In 1372, Robert II. granted to Thomas de Aula, chirurgion, for his faithful service, four merks of land in the tenement of Stanley, and Robert III. in 1392 confirmed to Robert de Danyolston, knight, all his lands of Stanley.⁸ A little to the west of Stanley castle, lately stood an ancient sculptured stone with figures of animals on it, which may not improbably be connected with the boundaries of the forest so carefully fixed by its old lords.

In the western extremity of the parish formerly stood the old tower of Cochrane, now demolished, which gave name to the noble family of Dundonald as early as the 13th century.

Elderslie, the birth-place and inheritance of William Wallace, lay to the N.E. of Cochrane, on the bank of the Auldpatrick. The family of Wallace first appears among the followers of the Stewards. The lands of Elyrislie were held by Wallaces so late as 1466.⁹

Ralston, situated on the east side of Paisley, gave its surname to another old family, deriving their right from grants of the Stewards. Nicholas de Raulston witnessed the resignation of Fulton

¹ Regist. de Passelet, p. 380.

² Regist. de Passelet, p. 364.

³ Robertson's Crawford.

⁴ Regist. de Passelet, p. 310.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 246.

⁶ Crawford.

⁷ Regist. de Passelet, p. 57.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sic., 89, 311-201, 20.

⁹ Regist. de Passelet, p. 370.

to the monastery of Paisley by Anthony Lombard, knight, in 1272,¹ and the lands continued in the same family till the end of the 15th century.²

The lands of Whyteford, Walkenshaw, Ferguslie, Barrochan, were also ancient separate territories.

The Stewards had a mill at Paisley as early as 1170.³ There were other ancient mills at Raiss and Thornton besides the mills of the monks upon the Espedair.

A village probably existed round the church of Paisley, where there was a mill before the monks acquired the church. After the establishment of the monks in 1169, the village extended on the bank of the Cart opposite to their monastery, and had attained to some size and importance before permission was obtained from Pope Sixtus IV. in 1483, for the abbot to let for an annual rent in perpetuity, or for a certain time, lands within a mile around the monastery, and the lands called the acres or roods in the village of Paisley.⁴ In 1488, king James IV. out of favour to the abbot, George Schaw, for his virtuous education and nutriment bestowed upon the king's brother James Duke of Ross, erected Paisley into a free burgh of barony, with the same privileges as the burghs of Dunfermline, Newburgh, and Abirbrothok, and with two yearly fairs, one on the feast of St. Mirinus (the 17th September,) the other on that of St. Marnocus (the 25th of November.) The magistrates were to be nominated by the abbot.⁵ In 1490, the abbot made a grant of the burgh to the provost, bailies, and community, describing its boundaries and certain lands annexed, to be held of the abbey for payment of burgage, ferms, and annual rents, according to the rental and register of the monastery. The burgesses had the privilege of taking stones from the abbot's quarries. If they should win coal, the abbey was to have fuel from their pits. The abbot granted them a common passage of twelve ells breadth on the north side of the cross of St. Ninian. He gave them also the usual burgh powers of holding courts, appointing officers, and of levying petty customs, all under the regulations prescribed by "the burgh laws."

In 1525, the abbey had 2 tenants in Snaddun, 1 in Scatbank alias Selters' bank, 10 in Oxschawsyd, 14 in Pryorcroft, 9 in the town of Paisley, 15 in the Cawsasyd, 2 in Castleheid, 3 in the Quarrel, 8 in the Broomlands, 2 in Oxschawheid, 66 in all, besides those in Sedyll, Wellmedow, Wardmedow, and the Walkmill, all within the territories of the burgh—from the whole of which they received annually £69, 17s. 8d.

RENFREW.

Renfriū—Reinfru—Ranfru—Rinfriū.⁶ Deanery of Rutherglen.

(Map I. No. 32.)

This parish which is popularly called Arrenthrew, consists generally of that level plain which extends from the base of the Kilpatrick range to the heights of Stanley. About two-thirds of the parish lie on the left bank of Clyde, the remainder on the right. The southern division is intersected by the White Cart. The Black Cart and the Gryfe bound the parish on the west and north-west.

¹ Regist. de Passelet, p. 50.

² Regist. de Passelet, pp. 406-7.

³ Regist. de Passelet, p. 6.

⁴ Regist. de Passelet, p. 260.

⁵ Regist. de Passelet, p. 263.

⁶ Chron. Mailr. Regist. Glasg.

The surface along the river has undergone some change within the period of record. The marshy woodlands which formerly covered both banks have disappeared, and the Clyde, which once spread and wandered amongst numerous islands, and of which one branch at least washed the burgh of Renfrew, has been reduced within a narrow and steady channel. Pont's map, published by Bleau, in the middle of the seventeenth century, but drawn considerably before, gives six small islands between the mouth of the Kelvin and the place where the Gryfe flows into the Clyde. The two largest were called the White Inch and the King's Inch, the former of which now makes part of the lands of Partick in Govan, and the latter, the park of Elderslie house between the burgh of Renfrew and the present channel of the Clyde.

When David I. erected the burgh of Renfrew upon his own domain, (*in fundo proprio construxisset*) he gave the church of the place to John, bishop of Glasgow, who erected it into a prebend of his cathedral, probably soon after 1136. Twenty years later, Walter Fitz-Alan having conferred the church of Paisley upon his new monastery, the monks pretended a right to the church of Renfrew, as being within the parish of Paisley; but it was confirmed as a separate parish to Glasgow by Pope Urban III., 1185-1187, and the monks of Paisley renounced all right to it early in the following century.¹

The cure was at first served by a chaplain, but afterwards a vicar discharged the duty. The ancient church appears to have been situated upon the site of the present, and was probably dedicated to St. James. In it were two endowed chaplainries of St. Thomas the Apostle and St. Thomas the martyr, one of which yielded £13, 6s. 8d. yearly at the Reformation.² It is said there were also altars dedicated to St. Mary, St. Christopher, St. Ninian, St. Andrew, St. Bartholomew, and the Holy Cross.

A chapel dedicated to the Virgin stood adjoining on the south to a mill at Renfrew, which belonged to the monks of Paisley, and which was latterly held under them by the burgh.³

In Baiamund's roll and in the Libellus Tax. Reg. Scot. the rectory is taxed according to a value of £106, 13s. 4d. In the taxation of the sixteenth century, it is stated at the value of £90, 7s. 6d. In 1561, it was given up for the assumption of thirds of benefices, at 19 chalders of victual, let for 240 merks.⁴ The prebendary of Renfrew paid 12 merks to a choral vicar in the cathedral; three pounds for the ornaments of service: and the benefice was astricted to a yearly payment of six and a half merks to the hospital of Glasgow.⁵

The vicarage in 1561 was let for 12 merks, after the Pasque offerings and other dues had been discharged by Act of Parliament.

The king's manor of Renfrew appears to have constituted the original parish. When David I. erected the burgh and bestowed its church upon the cathedral of Glasgow, he gave to the abbey of Kelso a toft in the burgh, and a ship, and a net's fishing in the river free from all custom or rent; and to Holyrood a toft of five perches in the burgh and a net's salmon fishing, and liberty to fish for herrings, custom free.⁶ When the manor passed into the possession of the Stuarts,

¹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 60, 96.

² Retours, 36. Compt. of Coll. Gen. of thirds.

³ Regist. de Passelet, p. 247.

⁴ MS. Rental of Assumptions.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., pp. 344-5. MS. Rental of Assumptions.

⁶ Liber de Kelso, p. 5. Charters of Holyrood, p. 5.

the burgh passed along with it, though probably without any infringement on its privileges as a royal burgh. Walter Fitz-Alan, the founder of Paisley, granted to that abbey the mill of Renfrew and a toft within the burgh; to the priory of Wenloe in Shropshire, a mansion in the burgh, and the fishing of a salmon net and six herring nets, and a boat, as the price of the independence of his new convent upon the mother house of Wenloe; to the monks of Kelso an additional toft, bounded by the stream which flows from the mill into Clyde, and a toft to the abbey of Dunfermline. Alan the son of Walter bestowed upon the monks of Newbottle a toft in his burgh of Renfrew, next to his own garden, on the east side, and a net in the water of Clyde where he had his own fishing;¹ and to the Cistercian monks of Cupar, a toft in Renfrew beside the church-yard, and a net's salmon-fishing in the Clyde.² The monks of Paisley soon acquired other burgage lands. In 1280, Eda, spouse of Stephen de Lithgow, resigned to them the land contiguous to the house of Stephen Marshall, on the east of the village, and John of Smallwood, a burgess, received from them £3, for the lands "in the burgh of Renfrew called Beltonland."³

Before 1165, Walter Fitz-Alan the steward gave two shillings payable at Easter yearly for lights to the cathedral of Glasgow, from the reveuues of the burgh of Renfrew, and to the monks of Paisley a half merk yearly.⁴ His grandson Walter granted 20s. yearly from the burgh to the monks of Bromholm.⁵

In 1370, among the receipts of the great Chamberlain of Scotland, the contribution of the burgh of Renfrew for the King's ransom is £4, 14s. 8d., while that of Glasgow was £5, 18s. 5d., and of Rutherglen £5, 12s. 4d.⁶ When the barony of Renfrew was separated from Lanarkshire, the burgh of Renfrew became the head burgh of the new county, and in 1396 Robert III. granted the burgh to the burgesses and the community in feweru, changing the old variable "ferms" into a fixed reddendo of 8 merks yearly. The charter confirmed to the community the fishings in Clyde and the petty customs as well within the burgh as throughout the whole barony of Renfrew. The burgh was bound to pay 100 shillings for the maintenance of a chaplain in the parish church.⁷ Under that charter or by virtue of its old privileges as a royal burgh, Renfrew claimed the right of exacting customs in Paisley.

In 1488, George abbot of Paisley, and the burgh of Renfrew, entered into a compromise of the debates touching the redding of the landymeris, richt marchez and ald divisis betwix the landis of the regalitie and fredome of Paslay and the common landis of the burgh of Renfrew. The arbiters were William Flemeyng of Barrochan, Uchtrede Knok of the Cragyns, Johne Simpill of Fullewod, Robert Morton of Walkynschaw, Johne of the Knok of that ilk, Robert Montgummary of Scottiston, and Johne Raliston of that ilk; who, with counsel of William Conyngham of Ovyr Cragayns and Robert of Crauford of Auehynamys, found the marches to be—fra the Knok dike to the heide dike nuke at the fuite of the Hadryhil, and frathine furth to folow the ald dike to the lard of Raliston's marche ald, usit of befor, and the dike to be the marche, new and ald.⁸

¹ Regist. de Neub., f. 43.

² Illust. Scot. Hist., p. 23.

³ Regist. de Passelet, p. 375.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. 19.

⁵ Ch. of Holyrood, p. 67.

⁶ Comput. Camerar.

⁷ Charter apud Wishaw, p. 231.

⁸ Regist. de Passelet, p. 407.

In 1493, the lords auditors of causes and complaints in Parliament decided in an action at the instance of the burgh of Renfrew, that the town and lands of Paisley had been erected into a free barony and regality by king Robert precluding the infestment made to the town of Renfrew, and also that the "town of Renfrew is privileged but of the lands within their burgh and barony of Renfrew."¹

In 1495, the burgh of Renfrew was sued by George abbot of Paisley for taking custom within the regality of Paisley, and also for letting the convent from having common pasture on the muire of Renfrew; and for casting down of a market cross of Paisley; and for fishing and setting of nets in their water of the Bernis in Dunbartonshire, and for downcasting of a house pertaining to the abbot in the town of Arkilston.²

In a dispute with Dunbarton, it was determined by a decree of the chamberlain of Scotland, 3d January 1429, upon the verdict of an assize, that Renfrew was in possession of the fishing of the Shotts, which is called the Sand orde, also of the mid-stream of the water of Clyde, and ought to have the custom and anchorage of it that comes within them, the whilk water of Clyde extends to the Eriskane; and from thence down, the assize discerns that it is debateable, the profit of it to be divided between both burghs.³

The Clyde is now half a mile distant from the burgh. But the gardens along the street called Townhead are described in their titles as bounded on the north by the Clyde; and even as late as 1790, vessels were built and launched from Renfrew.

The manor and castle of Renfrew, probably an old dwelling of the kings of Scotland, is the first named among the ample possessions in Clydesdale granted by David I. to the first high steward of Scotland, and which Malcolm IV. confirmed in the fifth year of his reign (1158.) It was here, about the year 1163, Walter Fitz-Alan first settled his colony of Clunia monks, whom he afterwards transplanted to Paisley. He granted to the church of Saint Mary and Saint James, of the island beside the town of Renfrew, and to the prior and Clunia monks of Saint Milburga of Wenloc there serving God, all the said island, with the fishing between it and Perthec, and other possessions.⁴ After their removal to Paisley, their patron granted to the monks, in addition, a toft in Renfru, and half a merk from the burgh ferm for light to their church, and a net-fishing of salmon, and the mill of Renfru, and the land where the monks formerly had their house.⁵ The monks of Paisley afterwards exchanged, with the grandson of their founder, the island and their rights in the forest land of Renfrew, for the lands lying between Maie and Calder and the land of Durehat and Meiklerigs,⁶ but they held "the Inch and the meadow of the Inch, east and west," at the time of the Reformation.⁷ They had right of common pasture in the moor of Renfrew in 1204.⁸

The remarkable prominence called "the Knoek" was an early possession of Paisley. Before 1234, Dugal son of Cristinnus the Dempster of Lennox, compelled by poverty, and after offering

¹ Act. And., p. 176.

² Regist. de Passelet, p. 404.

³ Charter apud Wishaw, p. 283.

⁴ Regist. de Passelet, p. 294.

⁵ Regist. de Passelet, p. 5.

⁶ Regist. de Passelet, p. 20.

⁷ MS. Rental of Assumptions.

⁸ Regist. de Passelet, p. 20.

the land to his kindred and heirs at a smaller price, (according to the ancient burgh laws,) sold to the abbey his land of Cnoc, which he held in heritage of the abbot and convent.¹

In 1361, Robert the steward granted to Paisley half a merk from Porterfelde beside Reynfrū,² and in 1399, Robert Porter of Porterfield gave the monks a small annual rent from burgage tenements in Renfrew, and confirmed a former grant of his father, Stephen Portar,³ a name plainly derived from an old hereditary office. Porterfield was a forty shilling land of old extent.⁴

The see of Glasgow had a plough of land near Renfrew, from a very early period, which Bishop Herbert granted in augmentation of the prebend of Glasgow.⁵

Late in the 13th century, James the high steward granted to Stephen son of Nicholas burgess of Reynfrū, the laud which formerly belonged to Patrick de Selvinisland, deceased, lying between the burgh of Reynfrū and the Nes of the Ren (inter burgum de Reynfrū et le Nese del Ren'), where the water of Grife falls into Clyde, resigned by Adam the son of Patrick in a full court of the barony of Reynfrū: *Redlendo*, "12 pennies of silver in name of feu-ferme at our manor of Reynfrū," without multure, ward, or relief. The witnesses to that charter, being probably the persons assembled in the barony court, were Thomas Randalf, Robert Boyde, William Fleming of Baruchan, Finlay of Hwiston, knights, Gilbert of Coniugisburg the elder, Gillisius of the Estwod, Robert Simpil steward of the barony of Renfrū, Roger Wythirspou clerk.⁶ From Stephen, the family of de Aula or Hall is believed to have descended. Thomas de Hall physician, (medicus), had a yearly salary from the Crown of £10, in 1370.⁷ Thomas de Aula surgeon, (sirurgicus), in 1377 had a charter of the lands formerly granted to Stephen, and of the island called the King's Inch.⁸

Scotstoun, on the north bank of the river, belonged to a family of Montgomery in 1488.⁹

The castle, in which first the kings and afterwards the stewards of Scotland had their occasional dwelling, stood on a rising ground between the Cross and the Ferry in the King's Inch. It was afterwards held in succession by Lord Lisle (in 1688),¹⁰ and by the Rosses of Hawkhead, who possessed, along with it, the lands of the Inch, and a fishing on the Clyde, and the office of constable of Renfrew.¹¹ A foss built inside with stone, and filled by a rivulet, surrounded the castle. Its memory and site are still retained in the names of "the Castle hill," "King's meadow," and "the King's orchard."

The mill of Renfrew belonged to the monks of Paisley by grant of the great steward. The burgesses were constrained to pay full multure to it.¹² In 1414, the abbot granted in feu to the burgesses the mill of Renfrew, situate on the north side of the chapel of Saint Mary, for one merk yearly of feu-duty; and he gave them permission to take mill-stones from the places where the monks used to take them.¹³

On the eminence called the Knock, already mentioned, midway between Renfrew and Paisley, formerly stood a monument, familiarly known as "Queen Blearies stane." It was an octagonal

¹ Regist. de Passelet, p. 178.

² Regist. de Passelet, p. 67.

³ Regist. de Passelet, p. 374.

⁴ Retours.

⁵ Reg. Glasg., p. 26.

⁶ Charter at Dargavel.

⁷ Comput. Camerar. p. 539.

⁸ Charter at Dargavel.

⁹ Regist. de Passelet, p. 406.

¹⁰ Crawford.

¹¹ Retours.

¹² Regist. de Passelet, p. 20.

¹³ *Ibid.*, p. 248.

pillar, the shaft probably of a cross, about ten feet high, without inscription or sculpture, inserted in a solid pedestal, also eight-sided, and about six feet across. The only reason for distinguishing it among the crosses which were so frequently placed to mark the boundaries, especially of church lands, was the fantastic name, (though evidently a vulgar corruption,) and a tradition perhaps founded on it, of Marjory Bruce, wife of Walter the high steward, having at this spot fallen from her horse in hunting, which occasioned the premature birth of her child, afterwards Robert II. The stone was demolished and dug up about 1779.¹

"The Kempe knowe," on the same farm, and only 160 yards distant, westward from "Queen Blearies stane," was a circular mound of earth about twenty yards in diameter, surrounded by a moat five yards broad. Pennant was told that it was traditionally held to be the place of Somerled's death and of his interment. The place may have been a fort of an early date.

INCHINNAN.

Inchienun—Inchenane—Inchinnan.² Deanery of Rutherglen. (Map I. No. 33.)

THIS parish forms part of the northern bank of Strathgryfe, and extends to the Clyde on its north-eastern border.

The church of Inchinnan appears to have been very ancient. Fordun tells us that Saint Convallus was one of the chief disciples of Saint Kentigern, that he was famous for his virtues and his miracles, and that his bones lie buried at Inchenane, five miles distant from Glasgow.³ Boece adds, that his remains, in a stately monument at Inchennan, were held in great veneration by the Christian people even to his day.⁴

When Walter Fitz-Alan, the steward of Scotland, gave the other churches of Strathgryfe to the monks of Paisley, he expressly excepted the church of Inchinnan,⁵ which had been bestowed previously by David I. upon the Knights Templars. On their suppression, in 1312, it passed into the hands of the Knights of Saint John. The rectorial tithes were administered by the house of Torphichen, and the cure appears to have been served by a vicar down to the period of the Reformation.

The ancient church, which was situated where the present one stands, near the confluence of the Gryfe and Cart, was taken down only in 1828. It was regarded as having been built in 1100. Its area was fifty feet by eighteen. When its floor was dug up, it was found literally paved with skulls. Four old tombstones, apparently old stone coffins with ridged tops, are still called by the country people "the Templar's graves."

¹ Montgomery's Descr. of Renfrew, 1642. Hailes' Disquis.

² Regist. de Passelet. Fordun. Chalmers says this parish was also named Killinan. He was misled by finding

that name in Baiamund's Roll, where it stands, not for this parish however, but for Killelan.

³ III. 29.

⁴ Lib. ix.

⁵ Regist. de Passelet, p. 5.

There was an endowed altar, dedicated to the Virgin, within the church,¹ part of its endowment was an acre still called Lady's acre, the superiority of which is still in the incumbent of the parish.²

The parsonage or rectorial tithes of Inchinnan, sometime before the Reformation, were let to the laird of Crookstoun, and had been in use to pay but £20 yearly.³ The Libellus Tax. Reg. Scotie values it at £26, 13s. 4d. The rental of the vicarage, pertaining to Sir Bernard Pehlis, with all profits and duties, was given up at the Reformation, for the assumption of the thirds of benefices, at three score pounds.⁴

The Templars had considerable grants of lands in Inchinnan. Sir James Sempil of Beltrees, who acquired them from the first Lord Torphichen, was seized "in the temple lands and tenement within the barony of Renfrew, united into the tenantry of Greenend."⁵

Malcolm IV.'s charter to the first Steward, after confirming his grandfather's gifts, added the land of Inchiennu;⁶ and that manor continued in the hands of the Stewards in 1246, when Alexander the Steward gave to Paisley two chalders of meal from his fermes in Inchinnun.⁷

"The lands of Barns, Barnhill, Aldlands, Newlands, and Glenchinnoch were given by Walter, the high steward, to Walter, the son of Sir Gilbert de Hamilton, in the time of King Robert I., and are commonly said to have been ane god-bairn gift."⁸ Those lands afterwards passed to the family of Mar, and from it to Hamilton of Orbistun.⁹

Foulwood belonged to a branch of the family of Sempil in 1409.¹⁰

The rest of the Stewart's lands in Inchinnan seem to have passed to their kinsmen the lords of Darnley before their accession to the throne. In 1361, Sir John Stewart of Darnley had a charter of resignation from Robert the high steward, (afterwards Robert II.) of the lands of Crookisfow, Inchinnan, and Perthwycscott. To Matthew the second Earl of Lennox, the descendant and representative of Sir John, James IV. granted in 1511 a charter of confirmation, in which the king, for the special favour which he bore towards his cousin the said earl, and for the preservation of the castle of Crookisfow and the manor place and palace of Inchinnan, within the lordship of Darnley, from the devastation and destruction that might happen to them during the time the lands might be in ward, granted to the said earl and his heirs male the said castle and fortalice of Crookisfow (or Darnley,) and the said manor and palace of Inchinnan, with the parks and gardens thereof, the mains of Inchinnan, the lands of Quithill, the town of Inchinnan, Ruschaled, Wirthland, Flurys, Gardenerland, &c., extending to a £20 land of old extent, to be held blench.¹¹ Matthew Earl of Lennox granted to his kinsman Thomas Stewart the lands of Northbar, Craigton, Barseube, and Rashield, at Crookstoun, 5th July 1497.¹²

The manor house, called the palace of Inchinnan, stood on the north side of the parish, looking towards Clyde. It is said to have been built in 1506, which may be the date when the old manor

¹ Ch. in N. Statist. Ac.

² Chalmers.

³ Regist. de Torphich. in N. Statist.

⁴ Rental of Assumptions. Compt. of Col. Gen.

⁵ Inqu. Retor. 67.

⁶ Regist. de Passelet, App. p. 2.

⁷ Regist. de Passelet, App. p. 87.

⁸ Wishaw, p. 87.

⁹ Crawford.

¹⁰ Regist. Passelet, 57.

¹¹ Stewart's Geneal. Hist. of the Stewarts in N. Statist.

¹² Cart. pen. M'Gilchrist of Northbar.

house was superseded by the "palace" of the Darnleys. In 1710 "there were some considerable remains of it," but it has been since demolished.

The village of Inchinnan was about a mile from the church. There was an ancient mill near the manor place.

ERSKINE.

Irschin—Yrskin—Hyreskyn—Harskyn.¹ Deanery of Rutherglen.
(Map I. No. 34.)

ERSKINE is part of the ridge which divides the Gryfe from the Clyde. The lands shelve sharply towards the Clyde, and more gradually towards the water shade of the tributaries of the Gryfe.

The church of Erskine was one of the churches of Strathgryfe granted by Walter Fitz-Alan to Paisley. It was confirmed by name, by Florence bishop elect of Glasgow, between 1202 and 1207.² In 1227, a composition was made between Paisley and Glasgow concerning the procurations payable to the bishop for the Abbey churches. The arbiters then taxed all the churches of Strathgryfe at only two receptions (hospicia,) and, to make up for some loss sustained, decreed that the church of Hyreskyn, which then pertained to Paisley, should become the property of the bishop.³ The parsonage was afterwards erected into a prebend of the cathedral, but at what time is not known. It was taxed among the prebends in 1401.⁴ William, parson of Yrskin, was witness to an agreement between the see of Glasgow and the canons of Gyseburn in 1223.⁵ The cure was served by a vicar after the parish became a prebend of Glasgow.⁶

The old church stood in the middle of the present church-yard, at the east end of the parish. The stoup which was attached to its principal entrance still stands there.

The prebendal rectory is taxed in Baiamond at a value of £80; in the taxation of the 16th century at £68. In 1561 it was let for 200 merks.⁷ The vicarage is valued in Baiamond at £26, 13s. 4d.; in the taxation of the 16th century at £34. It was stated at £40 in 1561.⁸ The vicar's glebe, with the manse, seems in all to have been about 11 acres.⁹

Frieland, 2½ mark land of old extent, was part of the possessions of the Knights Templars,¹⁰ who had a settlement at Inchinnan.

The rest of the parish constituted the ancient manor of Erskine, and must have been granted to the Stewarts among their other Renfrewshire possessions, though it is not named in the charter of Malcolm IV. Like the other manors of their great fief, this soon passed into the hands of a family who took their surname from it. Its possessor in 1225 was Henry de Erskin, who wit-

¹ Regist. Glasg. Regist. de Passelet.

² Regist. de Passelet, p. 113.

³ Regist. Glasg., p. 121.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. 299.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 105.

⁶ Regist. de Passelet, p. 285.

⁷ Rental of Assumptions. Compt. of Col. Gen.

⁸ Compt. of Coll. Gen. of thirds.

⁹ Inquis. Return., 116, 117.

¹⁰ Wisbaw. Inquis. Return., 78.

nessed a confirmation of the church of Roseneath to Paisley by king Alexander II.;¹ and John Ireskin, knight, witnessed the Earl of Monteith's grant of Saint Colmonel to the same monastery, *apud parcum de Irschyn* in 1262.² It continued with that family till after the Reformation. In 1635, the ancient lordship and barony of Erskine was retoured at 100 merks of old extent, and 500 of new. Attached to it were the ferry-boats of the east and west ferries to and from Dunbarton and Kilpatrick.³

The possession of Park was held for sometime by a family of the same name, and in the reign of James IV. was left to three daughters, co-heiresses.⁴ The other principal possessions were Baggarran, Bishoptown, Dargavel, the property of a family of Maxwell, which came off from the Maxwells of Newark in 1515; Rossland and Glenshinnoch.

The old castle of Erskine stood on the bank of the Clyde, near the site of the present house.

KILLALLAN.

Kelenan—Kilhelan—Kylhelan—Kyllinan.⁵ Deanery of Rutherglen.

(Map I. No. 35.)

THE ancient parish of Killallan, forming the north and north-east district of the now united parishes of Houston and Killallan, lay in some places much intermixed with the other. The parishes were united by a decree of the Court of Teinds in 1760.

Killallan was among the churches of Strathgryfe given by the Steward to the monastery of Paisley in 1165. It was confirmed by name to the monks, by Florence bishop elect, before 1207, and by the Pope in 1253.⁶ In 1227, the vicar serving the cure was appointed to have all the altar dues and offerings, and one chaldar of meal.⁷

The old church of Killallan stands in ruins, with its high and low Kirktowns about a mile west of the old house of Barrochan; it was dedicated to Saint Fillan.⁸ At a little distance from the church is a large stone, with a hollow in the middle, called Saint Fillan's chair, and under a rock a little beyond, shaded with overhanging bushes, rises Saint Fillan's well, to which the country people even lately used to bring their sickly children. There is a fair held here in January called Saint Fillan's day. This Saint was celebrated by the church upon the 9th day of January.

The Knights Templars had a half merk land in the lordship of Barrochan within the parish;⁹ and a place still known by the name of Chapeltown, on the west side of the Barrochan burn, may perhaps mark the site of their establishment.

The rectory is valued at £13, 6s. 8d. in the Libellus Tax. Reg. Scot., and in the rental of Pais-

¹ Regist. de Passelet, p. 240.

² Regist. de Passelet, p. 122.

³ Inquis. Return., 94.

⁴ Crawford, p. 114.

⁵ Regist. de Passelet.

⁶ Regist. de Passelet.

⁷ Regist. de Passelet, p. 318.

⁸ Inscription upon the church bell. ⁹ Inquis. Return.

ley 1561, it is given up as set for 1 chaldre of meal, 8 bolls of bear, and £19, 6s. 4d. in money.¹ The vicarage is valued in the taxation of the 16th century at £34; it was given up at £40 at the Reformation, for the assumption of thirds of benefices.

The parish seems to have consisted mainly of the lordship of Barrochan, a £20 land of old extent. The barony was the property of a family of Fleming, in the reign of Alexander III. Willelmus Flandrensis de Barruchane miles, witnesses the grant of Malcolm Earl of Lennox, of the land of Dalchorne.² In 1488, William Flemyng of Barrochan was one of the arbiters in the dispute between Paisley and Renfrew regarding their customs.³ He fell at Flodden.⁴

Before 1225, there was a dispute between the monks of Paisley and Sir Hugh Fitz-Reginald Lord of Houston, regarding the land of Auchinhoss, which, though in his fief, the monks claimed to belong to their church of Kilhelan. The dispute was terminated by the knight agreeing to hold his land of the abbey, and to pay half a merk annually towards the lights of the church of Paisley.⁵

A few score yards south of the mill of Barrochan, and close to the public road, formerly stood an ancient cross, about 11 or 12 feet high, 20 inches broad, and 9 in thickness. It has much wreathel earving on all sides, and two rows of small figures on each front, but no letters apparent; it is a good deal weather-worn. In the upper compartment of the east face are four men bearing spears or battle-axes in their hands. In the upper compartment of the west face is a combat between a horseman and a person on foot, and below it are three figures, the centre one of diminutive stature, and the figure on the right hand interposing a shield to save him from the uplifted weapon of the other. The costume of the groups seems of two different kinds. In its old situation this monument was set in a pedestal of undressed stones; it has now been removed to the site of the old castle of Barrochan.⁶

HOUSTON.

Kilpeter⁷—Villa Hugonis—Huston.⁸ Deanery of Rutherglen. (Map I. No. 36.)

THE south and south-western portion of the now united parishes of Houston and Kilallan formed the ancient parish of Saint Peter of Houston.

This church does not appear to have been among the churches of Strathgryfe, conferred by Walter Fitz-Alan on the abbey of Paisley. It is not named among those which Florence, bishop elect of Glasgow, confirmed to the monks in the beginning of the 13th century.⁹ At that time the territory, and probably the church, were the property of others. The Stewarts acquired the superiority of the land soon afterward, and with it probably the property of the church. It had become the property of the monks of Paisley before the confirmation of their churches by Bishop

¹ Rental of Assumptions.

² Chart. de Levenax, p. 41.

³ Regist. de Passelet, p. 406.

⁵ Regist. de Passelet, p. 372.

⁴ Crawford.

⁶ Wishaw, Appendix Old Statist.

⁷ Carta pen. Houston, de eodem, apud Crawford.

⁸ Regist. de Passelet.

⁹ Regist. de Passelet, p. 113.

Walter, 1220-32, who confirms the church of Houston by name among the other churches of Strathgryfe¹ for the monks' own use.

The cure was served by a vicar, who, by the settlement of 1227, was to draw the altar dues and offerings, with three chalders of meal.²

The church of Houston still existed in 1791, containing several old monuments of the Houstons. The old village of Houston had grown up in its neighbourhood. The church was dedicated to Saint Peter. Beside it, on the north-west, was Saint Peter's well, "covered with a wall of cut free stone, arched in the roof." A stream hard by is called Peter's burn, and one of the village fairs held in the month of July is called Saint Peter's day.

The rectory of Houston is valued in the Libellus Tax. Reg. Scot. at £20. It was given up in 1561 as yielding to Paisley 2 ch. 2 b. 1 f. meal, and 7 b. 1 f. bear.³ The vicarage is valued in the Libellus taxationum at £6, 13s. 4d.

Baldwin de Bigre, the ancestor of the noble family of Fleming, possessed the territory of Houston in the beginning of the 12th century. In the reign of Malcolm IV. he is said to have given the lands of Kilpeter to Hugo de Paduinan, who appears as a witness to the foundation charter of Paisley after the middle of the 12th century. His son Reginald, obtained from Robert son of Waldev, son of Baldwin de Bigre, a confirmation of those lands, as granted to his father by Robert's grandfather, with that land held by his brothers Roderic and Archibald.⁴ Hugh, the son of Reginald, obtained a charter from Walter Fitz-Alan, the high steward, now become the superior, where it is narrated that his father and grandfather held the lands of the family of Bigre.⁵ The barony had now taken its Saxon name from the settlement of the first of these old lords—Houston or *villa Hugonis*, and the parish church of Saint Peter of Houston came to be called the church of Houston. John Houston of that ilk, who died in 1609, "ordained his body to be buried in the queir of Houston with his parents; and his eldest son to be governed by my Lord Duke of Lennox, and to serve him as his predecessors had ever served the house of Lennox."⁶

The mansion house of Houston, mostly demolished in 1780, is said to have been very ancient. It had a high tower on the north-west corner, with a lower house joined to the east end, vaults below, and a very long and wide-paved hall above, and "antique windows in the front." The other parts of the building, completing a quadrangle, seemed modern. There was a grand entrance on the south, with two towers and a porticulis. The building was large, and being built on an elevated situation, it had a lordly appearance, overlooking the whole plain towards Paisley and Glasgow.⁷

KILBARCHAN.

Kylberchan—Kclberchan—Kilbarchan.⁸ Deanery of Rutherglen.

(Map I. No. 37.)

This parish is bounded on the north and south by the Gryfe and Black Cart. Nearly in the middle of the parish, on the east side of the glen in which the church stands, is a detached

¹ Regist. de Passelet, p. 114.

² Ibid., p. 321.

³ Carta pen. Houston, de eodem.

⁴ Rental of Assumptions.

⁵ Com. Rec. of Glasgow.

⁶ Carta pen. Houston, de eodem.

⁷ O. Statist.

⁸ Regist. de Passelet.

eminence called the Bar of Kilbarchan,¹ or the Bar hill. The Lochir, a considerable stream, crosses the northern half of the parish.

This was among the churches of Strathgryfe bestowed upon Paisley by Walter Fitz-Alan the high steward. Bishop Jocelin, before the end of the 12th century, confirmed the church of Kylberchan by name to the monks for their own use and support.² The cure was served by a vicar, who had for his stipend in 1227 the altar dues and offerings.³

The ancient church was situated in the village or kirk town. It is only from the name we learn its dedication to Saint Barchan, bishop and confessor, but his feast seems formerly to have been celebrated in the village, and was probably the day of the annual fair.⁴

There was an altar to the Virgin endowed in 1401 by Thomas Crawford of Auchinames, who also founded a chapel, dedicated to Saint Catharine, in the cemetery of the parish church, and gave for the support of a chaplain serving at both, the lands of Lynnernocht and two merk lands of Glentayne, (Lyndnocht and Glenlean, *Crawford*), with an annual rent of three merks from his lands of Calyachant, of Colbar, and the whole lands of Auchinamis; confirmed by Robert III. October 24, 1401.⁵ There are still some remains of Saint Catharine's chapel.

At Ranfurly, on a farm called Priestun, a little to the eastward of the castle, was a chapel dedicated to the Virgin, founded by the Knoxes. Its foundations were visible in 1791.

In the ancient village of Kenmuir, in the south-west corner of the parish, was a chapel dedicated to Saint Bride, which had lands bestowed upon it by the Sempils. In 1504, John Lord Sempil added them to the endowment of the collegiate church of Lochwinnoch.⁶ He bestowed, for the same purpose, the lands of Welland, Bryntschellis, and Pennall in this parish, and the produce of the office of parish clerk, worth about 10 merks yearly, of which office he was the patron, and which he gave to the organist of the collegiate church for the support of two boys to be instructed by him in music, deducting the expenses of a fit clerk for the parish.⁷ The village of Kenmuir has disappeared, but the burn is still known as Saint Bride's burn, and a mill there bears the name of Saint Bride's mill.

In the general assumption of the thirds of benefices in 1561, the rectory of Kilbarchan was given up among the churches of Paisley let for money, at £65, 13s. 4d. The vicarage was then let to William Wallace of Johnston for 40 merks. In Baiamund, the vicarage is valued at £40, and in the taxation of the 16th century, at £34.

Among the oldest settlements in the parish is Ranfurlie, in the north, the seat of a family of Knox. In 1234, the land of Cnoe, in Renfrew, was held under the abbot of Paisley by Dungallus and Matildis his spouse, who claimed lands in Kilpatrick as heirs of Dufgallus, the rector, and the brother of the Earl of Lennox.⁸ Soon after that time, John of Knok is a frequent witness in the writs of the monastery. In 1488, John Knok of that ilk, along with Uchtrede Knok of Cragyns, in this parish, was among the arbiters chosen by the abbot and the burgh of Renfrew.⁹ The barony was afterwards divided into Ranfurlie Knox, and Ranfurlie Cuninghame, belonging to the family

¹ Inquis. Return.

² Regist. de Passelet, p. 109.

³ Regist. de Passelet, p. 321.

⁴ Temple of Beltrees.

⁵ Nisbet Herald. 11., App. 88.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. 511.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. 511.

⁸ Regist. de Passelet, p. 178.

⁹ Regist. de Passelet, p. 346. A retour of Ranfurlie Cuninghame, contains "lie twa Knok montanes."

of Glencairn. The remains of Ranfurlie, the old castle of the Kuoexes, stand about a mile and a half north-west of the village. On a rock overlooking them, is a green quadrangular mound, called the Castle hill, with a fosse round its unprotected sides, the site of an earlier stronghold.

Auchinames, to the west of the church, is an old property of a family of Crawfurds. It came latterly to be divided, so that a branch of that house, and after them the Sempils of Lochwinnoch, held "the third part," being a ten merk land of old extent.¹ Some remains of the old castle were visible till 1825, when they were entirely demolished.

Johnston, on the east side of the church, was formerly the property of a family of Wallace, said to be descended of Elderslie, and to have obtained the lands by marriage with a Nisbet.²

Waterstoun is said to have been anciently in the possession of a family of the same name. William Waterstoun of that ilk, is said to have alienated the lands to Sir William Cuninghame of Kilmaurs in 1384.³

Blackston, on the bank of the Black Cart, is said to have been a summer mansion of the abbots of Paisley, and to have had a house erected upon it by Abbot Schaw, in the reign of James IV.⁴

Craigends is the seat of a cadet of Glencairn, which dates from 1477. Part of the house is apparently as ancient.

On the bank of Saint Bride's burn, which bounds the parish on the west, is a remarkable stone, 22 feet in length, 17 feet broad, and 12 feet high. It is still called Clochodrick, the stone of Roderick, and gives its name to the farm—the same name by which it was known when it served for a boundary of the lands of Moniabrock, 650 years ago,⁵ and which it probably derived from one of the first settlers on the fief of Houston.

KILMACOLM and PORT-GLASGOW.

Kilmacolme—Kylmalcolm.⁶ Deanery of Rutherglen. (Map I. No. 38.)

THE ancient parish of Kilmacolm comprehended the upper basin or strath of the Gryfe and its tributaries, with a large margin of moorland on the south-west, and a stripe of steep wood-lands along the sea.

In the year 1694, the burgh of barony of Port-Glasgow, and the bay of Newark, were separated from the parish of Kilmacolm, and erected into a distinct parish.⁷

Kilmacolm, amongst the churches of Strathgryfe, was granted by Walter the Steward to the monks of Paisley, and was confirmed to them by name, by Florence, bishop elect, 1202-7.⁸ In 1227, the cure was served by a vicar pensioner, who had 100s. yearly from the altarage.⁹ Hugh

¹ Cart. pen. dom. Sempil. Inqu. Return. ² Crawfurd.

³ Carta penes Porterfield, de eodem.

⁴ Crawfurd. In the Retour of the Earl of Abercorn,

1621, is "Blackstoun cum manerio de Blackstoun." Inqu. Return.

⁵ Regist. de Passelet, p. 13.

⁶ Regist. de Passelet. Regist. Glasg.

⁷ Crawfurd.

⁸ Regist. de Passelet, p. 113.

⁹ Regist. de Passelet, p. 318.

de Pareliner, perpetual vicar of Kilmaccolm, is witness to a charter granted by Donald Makgileriste lord of Tarbard, granting to the monks of Paisley, the right of cutting wood within all his territory, for the building and use of their monastery, after the middle of "the 13th century; and on Monday next after the feast of the Purification in 1303, Sir Hugh de Sprakelyn, vicar of Kilmaccolm, lent his seal to authenticate a deed granted at Paisley by Roger son of Laurence, clerk of Stewardton, whose seal was not sufficiently known.

The ancient church was situated in the village of Kilmaccolm, on the banks of a small stream. It is said to have been dedicated to King Malcolm III., but without any authority. There can be little doubt that it was one of the numerous churches dedicated to Saint Columba.

At a place near Westside, and not distant from the old castle of Duchall, there was a chapel on the green water, which appears to have been endowed by the family of Lyle, the lords of the manor. Master David Stonyer, hermit of the chapel of Syde, is a witness to a deed in 1555.¹ In 1635, the lands of Auchinquhoill, Easter and Wester Sydes, with the chapel and chapel lands of the same, were the property of the Earl of Glencairn.²

In the barony of Finloustoun-Maxwell or Newark, there was a chapel and endowed chaplainry, afterwards included in the parish of Port-Glasgow; and the names of other places in that barony, as Priestsyd, Kylbryde, and the 20s. land of Ladymuir,³ perhaps mark endowments belonging to that chapel, or to altars in the parish church.

In the Libellus Tax. Reg. Scot. the rectory of Kilmaccolm is valued at £40. It was let for 200 merks at the time of the Reformation.⁴ The vicarage is taxed in Baiaimund according to a value of £53, 6s. 8d. It was let at the time of the Reformation for 50 merks. Its glebe was of two acres.⁵

This wide parish, among the heights that separate Renfrew from Ayrshire, which the monks of Paisley used to call "the moor," and one of their earliest benefactors styled "the moors," in reference to Innerkyp, which lay beyond it,⁶ seems at first to have consisted of two great manors or baronies—Duchal, to the south and inland; and the other called Danielstoun, between the Gryfe and the sea. The family of Lyle possessed the former at an early period of record. Ralph de Insula, along with many of the favourite adherents of the first high steward, about 1170, witnesses the gift by Baldwin de Bigre, of the church of Innerkyp to the monks of Paisley,⁷ and a grant of Walter Fitz-Alan himself, made for the soul of Sir Robert de Brus.⁸ Alan de Insula was one of the knights of the high steward in 1246,⁹ and Ralph de Insula, lord of Duchyl, witnesses a sale of Ald Iugliston to Paisley about 1260.¹⁰ Duchall remained in the family of Lyle till the middle of the 16th century, when it passed into that of Porter of Porterfield.¹¹ The remains of the castle were described in 1792, as "very romantique in situation and strong in construction."

The other manor of the parish appears to have borne the name of Danielston as early as the

¹ Crawford, p. 21.

² Retour.

³ Retour.

⁴ Rental book of Assumptions.

⁵ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 112-5, &c.

⁶ Retours.

⁷ Regist. de Passelet, p. 112.

⁸ Regist. de Passelet, p. 67.

⁹ Regist. de Passelet.

¹⁰ Regist. de Passelet, p. 58.

¹¹ Crawford.

reign of Malcolm IV.¹ It was the property of a family deriving its name from the manor, in the end of the 13th century. Sir Hugh de Danielstoun, of the county of Renfrew, did homage to Edward I. in 1296. Sir John Danielstoun was lord of Danielstoun in 1367. He was keeper of Dambarton Castle, and one of the barons in the Parliament, 1371, which fixed the settlement of the crown on his grand-nephew, John Earl of Carrie. In 1373, Robert Danyelstoun knight, had a crown charter of Danyelstoun, a £40 land, and Finlawystoun, in the barony of Renfrew, and shire of Lanark, to be held in free barony; and he had a grant of Staneley, in Paisley, from Robert III. in 1391.² Falling to Margaret and Elizabeth, the daughters and co-heiresses of Sir Robert, the barony became parted between Sir Robert Cuninghame of Kilmaurs and Sir Robert Maxwell of Calderwood, their husbands; and the lands took the names of Danyelstoun-Cuninghame, and Danyelstoun-Maxwell. The castle of Finlaystoun, long the seat of the Earls of Glencairn, is described by Crawford as a noble and great building, round a court. Newark, the messuage of the other division, on the bank of the river, close to Port-Glasgow, consists of a keep, of the beginning of the 15th century, with additions of a lower period, but rich in carved devices and cyphers, a remarkable specimen of the Scotch manor-house of the date marked by the inscription over the door—"The blessin of God be herein. 1597."

INNERKIP and GREENOCK.

Innyrkyp.³ Deanery of Rutherglen. (Map I. No. 39.)

THE ancient parish of Innerkip, which included Greenock, rises from the shores of the Clyde to the height of upwards of 600 feet above its level, and then stretches away into a moorland and mountainous tract, in which are the sources of the Gryfe on the east, and the bed of the Shaw burn and the Kipp on the west. It is divided from Largs by the Kellie and Rotten burns. In 1589, John Shaw of Grenok had a crown charter for erecting "his proper lands and heritage of Grenok, Fynnartie, and Spangok, with their pertinents, extending in all to £28, 13s. worth of land of auld extent, lyand within the parochin of Innerkipe," into a separate parish; ratified by act of Parliament 1594.⁴

About the year 1170, Baldwin de Bigre sheriff of Lanark, granted to the church of Saint Mirin and the monks of Paisley the church of Innyrkyp beyond the moors (*ultra mores*), with that penny land between the rivulets (Kyp and Daif) where the church is built, and with the church dues of its whole parish (*eum integritate parochiæ suæ*), as freely as they held the other churches of Stragrif by the gift of Walter Fitz-Alan the steward. The gift reserved the tenure of Robert, chaplain of Renfrew, as long as he should live, or until he should betake him to the monastic life; but of the nature of that tenure we have no information. This charter of the ancestor of the noble family of Fleming was granted and sealed in presence of a number of the known retainers and vassals of the first Steward.⁵

¹ Carta pen. Houston, de eodem, apud Crawford.

² Reg. Mag. Sig. Ragman Rolls. Regist. de Passelet. Acta Parl., vol. i.

³ Regist. de Passelet.

⁴ Acta Parl. III. 549.

⁵ Regist. de Passelet, p. 112.

The vicar who served the cure had in 1227 a pension of 100s. from the altar dues. In Baismund, the vicarage is taxed at a value of £40, and in the taxation of the 16th century at £34. It was let at the Reformation for 100 merks.¹ The parsonage is valued at £40 in the Libellus Tax. Reg. Scot., and it was let at the Reformation, along with Largs and Lochwinnoch, for £460. The parish takes its name from the situation of the church at the mouth of the Kyp, where it is joined by the Daff. To the penny land lying between these waters, granted to Paisley by Baldwin de Bigre, were in 1226 added certain acres in exchange for land of the monks on the west of Espedare, which Walter the second and Alexander, Stewards, had enclosed in their park.²

The chapel of Christswell was founded at least as early as the reign of Robert III.;³ it was endowed with a considerable extent of lands between Spangok and Laren, on the Kipp. In 1556, Sir Laurence Galt, styled prebendar of the prebend or chapel of Christswell, granted the whole chapel lands to Sir James Lindsay, a chaplain, and his heirs in feu ferme.⁴ In 1675, James Stewart was served heir of Robert Stewart of Chrystswall in the 40d. land of old extent of the prebend or chaplainry of Chrystswall, and the lands called chapel lands of the said chapel.⁵

There is said to have been anciently a chapel dedicated to Saint Lawrence on the site of the present town of Greenock, from which Saint Lawrence bay had its name.

It does not appear when the property of Baldwin de Bigre, which evidently included this whole parish, came into the hands of the Stewards, nor have we any notice of its tenures until divided among several proprietors holding under them. In 1404, Ardgowan or Achingoun, was bestowed by Robert III. upon John Stewart, his natural son,⁶ and it is still held by his descendants. The house of Ardgowan, situated on the western shore, about a mile from the church, consists of an old square tower, with several lower modern additions.⁷

Dunrod, in this parish, was the property of Sir John de Lindsay, in the reign of Robert II.⁸

The barony of Greenock came into the possession of the Shaws of Sauchie, by marriage with one of the co-heiresses, daughters of Malcolm Galbraith of Greenock, in the reign of Robert III.;⁹ and "the family of Sauchie," says Nisbet, "from failure of succession, fell into Greenock, who is now lineal representer and chief of the name."

Above the village of Gourrock, stood a castle of the same name, the principal message of the barony of Finnart Stewart, which, in the reign of James II., by the forfeiture of the Earl of Douglas, came to Stewart of Castlemilk.¹⁰

Upon the north-western shore stand the ruins of the castle of Leven, the ancient possession of a family of Morton, which failed in Adam Morton of Leven, 1547.¹¹

The lands of Kelly, situate on a burn of the same name, which bounds the parish on the south, were given or confirmed by James III. to James Bannatyne.¹²

The village of Daff or Kirkcoun of Innerkipp, is probably as old as the foundation of the church.

¹ Rental book of Assumptions.

² Rental book of Assumptions, p. 88.

³ Rob. Index, p. 145.

⁴ Privy Seal, xxxv. 21.

⁵ Retours.

⁶ Cart. pen. Blackhill, apud Crawford.

⁷ Crawford.

⁸ Rob. Index, p. 125.

⁹ Nisbet Herald.

¹⁰ Gordon's Hist. of Stewarts, apud Crawford.

¹¹ Charter *per*mes Stewart of Blackhall.

¹² Charter quoted by Crawford.

LARGS and CUMBRAÏ.

Lerghes—Largys.¹ Deanery of Cuninghame. (Map I. and II. No. 40.)

THE ancient district of Largs appears to have included the parishes of Largs and Wester Kilbride, consisting of a narrow margin of level and fertile land, along the Firth of Clyde, bounded by the burn of Kellie on the north, from which the hills rise abruptly to a mountainous ridge at the eastern boundary, broken by the valleys of two streams, the Noddle and Gogo, which run from the eastern marches to the sea. David I. bestowed upon the church of Saint Kentigern of Glasgow the title of his kain of Strathgrive, Cunegan, Chul, and Karris; but when the bishop obtained the Papal ratification of that grant, he procured the insertion, perhaps by way of explanation, of the territory of Largs, so that the bull runs, "of the title of the kain of Charri, of Chil, of Cunighan, of Stragrif, of Lerghes."² Whether it was considered an independent district or a subdivision of Cuninghame, we know that at that time the district of Largs included the parish of Kilbride.³

The parish of Largs anciently included the island of Greater Cumbray, now a distinct parish, and belonging to Bute. Largs was an independent rectory until the year 1318, when Walter, the high steward, granted to the monks of Paisley the church of Largys, with all its tithes, dues, and fruits, and with the land with which it was endowed time out of mind. William de Lyndysay, the rector, having resigned, the chapter of Glasgow (the see being vacant) ratified to Paisley the grant of the church of Largys in Cunyngham and its chapel of Cumbraye, and in consideration of the dreadful and long war between England and Scotland, and for assisting the fabric of the church of Paisley, burned in the said war, allowed the convent to hold it for their own use, without presenting a vicar, but performing the service of the church by priests removable at pleasure.⁴

The church, surrounded by its ancient village, stood on the level ground on the right bank of the Gogo, where it falls into the Firth. It was dedicated to Saint Columba, whose festival was on the 9th day of June, and a yearly fair, vulgarly called Colm's day, once famous over the West Highlands, is still held there on the second Tuesday of June, old style.

On the Blackhouse burn, between the manor-houses of Skelmorly and Knok, is a place called Chapel yards, and near it Fillan's well—indicating the site of an ancient chapel dedicated to Saint Fillan.⁵

Near the mouth of Noddisdale, there is a place called Chaptown, and North and South Kirkland on opposite sides of the stream.⁶

¹ Regist. Glasg. Regist. de Passelet.

² Regist. Glasg., pp. 12-22.

³ Cart. de Northberwick, p. 4.

⁴ Regist. de Passelet, p. 237. By another deed, the convent was bound to place a vicar in the church, with a portion of 17 marks sterling, with 6 acres of land, and 4 wains of hay; the convent paying the procurations of the bishop, and finding wax for church lights, and the vicar being re-

sponsible for the procurations of the archbishop, synodals, and other ordinary burdens—Ibid. 241; but this does not appear to have been effectual.

⁵ In 1629, Hugh Montgomerie, son and heir of Patrick Montgomerie of Blackhouse, succeeded to the land of Saint-fillanswell, along with other possessions within the lands of Skermorie and Cuninghame.—Retours.

⁶ Bleau.

The chapel of Cumbray was anciently dependent upon the parish church of Largs. It stood at the kirktown, on the south side of the island of Mickle Cumbray, then the only village in the island, half a mile inland from Milport, now the principal place of the isle. The church of Cumbray (ecclesia de Cumray) was stated in the rental of the abbey of Paisley, given up for the assumption of thirds in 1561, at two chalders, eight bolls of barley.¹

It was proposed in 1649 to remove the church of Largs from the village to the southern district of the parish. That change did not take place, but the lands of Southanan, belonging to Lord Sempil and Corsbie, the property of Craufurd of Auchinames, were disjoined from Largs and annexed to Kilbride.

At the castle of Southanan, beside the village of Fairley, stood a chapel dedicated to a Saint Anan or Ennan. It appears to have been built or restored by John Lord Sempil, in the reign of James IV., who endowed it with an annual rent of 10 merks from Kilruskan, two sounes of pasture in the mains of Southanan, and an acre of land on the north side of the chapel cemetery, for the chaplain's manse.²

The churches of Largs, Innerkip, and Lochwinnoch, were leased together by the abbey at the time of the Reformation for £460. In the Libellus Tax. Reg. Scot. the rectory and vicarage of Largs are valued at £40.

In 1227, Dervorguilla de Baliol, daughter and one of the co-heiresses of Alan of Galloway, widow of John de Baliol, granted to the bishop and church of Glasgow, her whole land and pasture of Forbgil in her tenement of Cunynghame, her whole land and pasture of Ryesdale, 24 acres of her mains of Largs, called Baylloflislauds, and a plough of land in her tenement of Largs, formerly possessed by Thomas Seysil.³

Robert I. granted to Robert called Sympil, (Roberto dicto Sympil), the land which formerly belonged to John de Balliol knight, in the tenement of Largys.⁴ The dean and chapter of Glasgow entered into an agreement with John Lord Sympil in 1494, to exchange Risdalennure of Largs and Tuerly (Fairley?) for the advowson of Glasfurd, to be made a common church of the chapter with £20 yearly, which, however, does not seem to have taken effect.⁵ The canons of Glasgow had in the parishes of Largs and Dalry lands called "the channoun land," of forty merks of ancient extent, consisting of Baillie lands, Harplair, Rylies, Kilburne, Tuirgyld, Hourat, and Ryisdailennure.⁶

William Cuninghame of Kilmaurs had a charter from Robert III. of the lands of Skelmorley.⁷ In the time of Timothy Pont, South Skelmorley was the inheritance of Archibald Cuninghame, while North Skelmorley "was a fair well-built house, and pleasantly situated with orchards and woods, the inheritance of Robert Montgomery, laird thairof, quho holds it of the Earls of Glencairn."

A family of Kelsou were long proprietors of Kelsouland. In 1403, John de Kelsou, son of the lord of Kelsouland, quitclaimed to the monks of Paisley a piece of land called Langlebank,

¹ Rental of Assumptions.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., apud Chalmers.

³ Regist. Glasg., p. 192.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., 11, 52.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 485.

⁶ Retours.

⁷ Robertson's Index.

lying between the church land of the parish church of Largs on the west, and the land of Kelsouland on the east; and in 1432 he gave them half a stone of wax yearly at the feast of Saint Mirinus, from the fermes of Kelsouland.¹ Kelsouland has since merged in the barony of Brisbane. In Pont's time, it had "a guid house, and well planted, the heritage of Archibald Kelson of that same."

From the same author, who prepared, with more than his usual care, the materials for the map and description of Cuninghame, we have a few other notices of houses in this parish.

"Crosby-tour is the habitation of William Crawford of Auchnaims, by divers thought to be the chieffe of the Crawfurds. He holds the same of the Earls of Glencairn." The estate was a £14 land old extent.²

"Fairlie castle," (or Southbennan house,) "is a strong tour and very ancient, beautified with orchards and gardens. It belongs to Fairlie de eodem cheiffe of their name." In 1335, William de Fairlie is included in the list of Scotchmen who received letters of pardon from Edward III. for the crimes they had committed in the war with England.³ "Kelburne castle," (situated to the north of the former, on a rivulet of the same name,) "is a goodly building," says he, "well planted, having very beautifull orchards and gardens, and in one of them a spatious rome with a chris-taline fontane cutt all out of the living rocke. It belongs heritably to John Ball, laird thereof." Richard Boyle, dominus de Kaulburn, is said to be mentioned in a transaction with Walter Cumyn, in the reign of Alexander III. "And Robert de Boyville of Kilburn and Richard de Boyville of Ryesholm did homage to Edward I. 1296."

Hayle, near which the battle of Largs is said to have been fought, belonged in Pont's time to Gavin Blare, but was in 1483 in the possession of a family of Wilson.⁴ On a height above it, called Castle-hill, there were "the remainders of ane ancient castle," and at the back of the mansion house a tumulus called Margaret's Law, which when opened contained stone coffins and bones, supposed to belong to some of the Norwegians who fell in the battle.⁵

Knock castle, "a pretty dwelling situated on the main ocean," belonged to a family of Frazers, who are said to have acquired the property by marriage with the heiress about 1400. John the third son of Hugh Frazer of Fairlyhope in Tweedale, and of Lovat in Inverness-shire, received a charter of the lands from Robert III.⁶

Besides the town of Largs, there do not seem to have been any other ancient villages. There is a large common near the sources of the Gogo and the Rye, designated in *Bleau*, the common of Largs.

In 1263, the Norwegian fleet of 160 ships landed or was driven ashore at Largs, and Haaco was attacked and beaten by the Scotch forces. The Norse account of the battle narrates the burial of their dead at a church which appears to have been the parish church of Largs.

¹ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 244, 369.

² Retours.

³ Rect. Scot., vol. i. p. 381.

⁴ Robertson's Cuninghame, p. 101.

⁵ Robertson's Cuninghame, p. 112.

⁶ Robertson's Cuninghame, p. 86.

KILBIRNIE.

Kilbryny—Kylbyrne.¹ Deanery of Cuninghame. (Map I. and II. No. 41.)

THE river Garnock traverses this parish in a south-easterly direction. The Maich, a smaller stream, running parallel to the Garnock, forms part of its eastern boundary, and discharges itself into the loch of Kilbirnie, anciently called Loctaneu and Lochthankard.² From this loch, and the valleys of these rivers, it rises to the mountainous ground on the eastern border of the parish of Largs. The church, situated on the Garnock and beside the castle of the manor, appears to have been dedicated to Saint Braudane, the apostle of the isles, whose festival is on the 16th day of May. The annual fair is held on the 28th of May, and is called Saint Brinnan's day. In the neighbourhood is a mineral well, known by the name of Birnie's well.

The church belonged to the monastery of Kilwinning. The cure was served by a perpetual vicar. Sir Thomas Merschel perpetual vicar of Kylbryny, witnessed a notarial instrument in Glasgow in 1413. In the rental of Kilwinning given up at the Reformation, the parsonage is stated among the kirks set for money, when the rent was only £8. The vicarage is taxed in Baiamund according to a value of £40, and in the taxation of the 16th century at £34.

The whole parochial district was at an early period divided into three estates, Kilbirnie, Glengarnock, and Ladyland. The first, occupying nearly one half of the whole parish, is found in the possession of a branch of the Barelays of Ardrossan, about the end of the 14th century. There is said to be a charter of 1429 extant, in which Adam Barelay is styled, Adam "filius domini Hugonis de Kilbirny miles."³ "Kilburney castle," says Pont, "is a fair building well planted, the heritage of John Crawford, laird thereof." Its ruins are situated a mile west of the vicarage, and overlook the vale of Garnock and the loch of Kilbirnie. The most ancient part consists of a great square tower of great height, with very massive walls, (divided into four stories, the lower of which is vaulted and without a fire-place,) evidently erected before the use of fire-arms.⁴

The barony of Glengarnock extends over both sides of the upper course of the Garnock, and is said to have been possessed at a remote period by a family of the name of Riddel, and passed from them by an heiress about 1265, who married one of the Cunninghames of Kilmauns. "Glengarnock castle," says Pont, "is a very faire, stroug, ancient, and well built castell, ye chieffe fabreck arraying in three touris of good height, seatted one a roeke, under which glydes the river Garnock. It has for a long tyme belonged to the Cuninghames, lairds thereof." "It is perhaps," says Robertson, "among the *most ancient and most stately* ruins fabrieks in Ayrshire. It is pitched on the top of a high precipitous rock in a peninsula formed by the Garnock, about two miles north-west of the village of Kilbirnie." The chasm by which it is nearly surrounded is about 100 feet deep, dark, and the waters almost hid by overhanging woods. It was separated from an adjoining field, its only accessible quarter, on the north-east, by a moat and drawbridge.

¹ Regist. Glasg.

² Regist. de Passelet. Retours.

³ Robertson's Cuninghame, p. 259.

⁴ Robertson's Cuninghame.

Ladyland, lying on the Maich, and occupying the north-east quarter of the parish, was perhaps a possession of the abbots of Killwinning. Prior to 1606 it was in the hands of a branch of the Barclays of Kilbirnie, and Pont describing the mansion house, simply calls it a strong tower.¹

LOCHWINNOCH.

Lochinauche—Loghwinnoc—Lohwinhoc—Lochwynyok.²

Deanery of Rutherglen. (Map I. No. 42.)

THE parish of Lochwinnoch consists of a low fertile valley, winding amongst bleak hills, in the middle of which is a large lake, formerly of much greater extent, which receives the Calder water and other streams, and gives rise to the Cart, called the Black Cart or Cart Lochwinnoch.

The grant by the high steward of the parish church of Paisley, "with all its pertinents," to his new monastery, conveyed to the monks the chapel of Lochwinnoch, though not named. It was a dependant chapel of Paisley. Before 1207, Florence, bishop elect of Glasgow, confirmed to the abbey of Paisley the chapel of Lochwinnoc.³ It is frequently mentioned afterwards as a chapel in connexion with the place and monastery of Paisley.⁴ It is not known at what time Lochwinnoch became a separate parish. In 1504, the lands of Moniabrok were described as within the parish of Lochwynyok.⁵ The rectorial tithes of the parish at the period of the Reformation had been let, along with those of Largs and Innerkip, for £460, and the vicarage tithes, along with those of the parish of Paisley, for £100.⁶ Both are valued together in the Libellus Tax. Reg. Scot. at £40. The cure was probably served by chaplains or monks of the abbey. The office of parish clerk was in the gift of the Lords Sempil.⁷

The chapel or church dedicated to Saint Winnoc, the abbot, whose festival is on the 6th November, was situated, along with its kirk-town, on the west side of the lake, to which it gave its name.

There seems to have been a chapel endowed by the family of Sempil before the erection of the collegiate church, the lands of which merged in that foundation, and a place still called Chapel-town, near their park and castle, probably marks its site.

The collegiate church of Lochwinnoch or Sempil was founded by John Lord Sempil within his park of Lochwinnoch, by the authority of the bishop. The foundation charter is dated the 5th April 1504. The new college was dedicated to the Virgin, and was endowed for a provost, six chaplains, and two singing boys. The provost had part of the rectory of Glasfurd, amounting to £45 yearly. The first and second chaplains had part of the tithes of Glasfurd, amounting to 18 merks yearly; the third was endowed with the parish clerkship of Lochwinnoc, valued at 18 merks; the fourth chaplain had

¹ Inquisit. Special.

² Regist. de Passelet.

³ Regist. de Passelet, p. 113.

⁴ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 308, 410.

⁶ Rental Book of Assumptions.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. 509.

⁵ Ibid., p. 62.

the lands of Upper Pennale, with a mansion, gardens, and orchards, and a pension of 40s. from the lands of East and West Bryntschellis, in the parish of Kilbarchan, extending to 18 merks; the fifth chaplain had the whole lands of Nether Pennale, with the mill, extending to 26 merks yearly. He was to be organist, and to teach a singing school, giving daily lessons to boys in the Gregorian chaunt and prick-song, and was to maintain two singing boys for the service of the church; for whose support he received the emoluments of the parish clerkship of Kilbarchan, deducting the necessary expenses of a person filling the office. The sixth chaplain had the lands of Auchinlodmond, with its mill, extending to 22 merks yearly; he was to be skilled in grammar, and in the Gregorian or plain, and prick-song, and was to teach at least the first and second parts of grammar to the two singing boys. The sacrist had the emoluments of the parish clerkship of Glasfurd, worth 6 merks yearly, he finding a sufficient person to discharge the duty; and he had land beside the collegiate church for a house and garden. His duties were, to have charge of the church, and the ornaments and vestments, to regulate the clock, and duly to ring the bells at matins, vespers, compline, as well as curfew and prayers, doubling as the custom is, on feast days, to collect offerings passing through the church, and to clean the church and adorn it with greens and flowers. The provost and chaplains had ten roods of land within the park for building houses and forming gardens for fruit trees and flowers; the five merk land of East Welland, with the lands which were formerly annexed to the chapel of Saint Bride in Kenmure, both in the parish of Kilbarchan; the lands which formerly belonged to the Sempil's chapel, in the parish of Lochwynnoc, and the lands which were annexed of old to the chapel of Saint Conal, in the village of Ferrenese, were assigned for their commons in bread, wine, and wax. The dresses of the provost and chaplains are minutely specified. They were bound to continual residence; to perform a solemn obit for James IV. and his Queen, for Robert archbishop of Glasgow; and daily, after high mass, to sing an Ave Gloriosa and a De profundis at the tomb of William Sempil and the dame Margaret Cathcart, his spouse, of Sir Thomas Sempil and dame Elizabeth Ross, and for Sir John Sempil and dame Margaret Colville, his spouse, their founders, as well as to celebrate their obits on their anniversaries. The patronage of all the offices was reserved to the founder and his successors.¹ The walls of this collegiate church still remain, its length is 71½ feet long by 24 broad. The chancel is used as a burying-place for the family of Sempil.

We first become acquainted with Lochwinnoch in the gift of David I. to Walter Fitz-Alan his steward, confirmed by Malcolm IV.,² and the earliest known possessors under the Stewards were the monks of their abbey of Paisley. About the year 1202, Alan the son of Walter the high steward, granted to Paisley the land of Moniabrok in Stragrif, by the boundaries perambulated by Robert Croc, Henry de Nes, and William son of Maidus, namely, as the torrent which runs under Craghenbroc falls into Lughor, and so by the Lughor to Cragmenan, and so by a hollow on the west of Cragmenan to Caldoure, and by Caldoure to a torrent which is called Cloghari, and by that torrent to the rock of Bardristrenach, and by the nearest syke below that rock to the burn

¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 506.

² Regist. de Passelet, Appendix, p. 1. But little weight can be given to the spelling Lochinauche in this charter,

when it is considered, that it has passed through the copying of two transcribers of remarkable incorrectness—Skene and Balfour. Pref. Regist. de Passelet, p. xxiii.

of Logan, and by that burn to the boundaries of Cloghrodrie, and so by those boundaries to the foresaid torrent, which runs under Craghenbroc. He also granted them the half of the fishing at the issue of the Black Cart from Lochwinnoch, and the right of fishing in the lake whenever he himself or his successors fished there.¹ About the end of the 13th century, James the steward granted to the monks free passage of the water of Kert Lochwinnoch between his yare of Auchindunan at the issue of the river, and the monks' yare of Lynceyfe, so that there should be no impediment between them to the injury of the monks' fishings.² In the middle of that century they had received from Alexander Fitz-Alan, the steward, six acres of land adjoining their chapel of Lochwinnoch, in exchange for property which they had resigned to the Steward at Innirvie.³

The monks of Paisley also possessed the lands of Bar and Glen between the Mach and Caldour, and the pasture lands of Peti Auchingowin, the last of which previously belonged to the convent of Dalmulin on the water of Air, and were transferred to Paisley with the other possessions of that house. In the original grant to Dalmulin about the beginning of the 13th century, the boundaries of Peti Auchingowin are described—as the burn of Ardecapel falls into Loewinnoc, and ascending by that burn to the Mere burn, by the same boundaries by which Alexander, son of Hugh, held the land of the Steward, and so by the Mere burn descending to the burn which flows out of Loctaneu, and by that burn descending to Loewinnoc, and so by the bank of Loewinnoc to the foresaid burn of Ardecapel.⁴ The boundaries between the monks' lands of Bar and the lands of Calderhauch belonging to Robert Sempil of Fowlwod and Richard Brown of Cultermayns, were settled by arbiters in 1509.⁵

When the possessions of the monastery were erected into a regality by James II., those in Lochwinnoch composed the lordship of Glen, which in the rental of 1525 is stated as yielding 32 styrks, 24 bolls of grain, £34, 4s. 4d. in money, and 285 hens. Much of the abbey lands here were feued, probably before the date of that rental.

The manor of Elioston was the property of the Sempils in the reign of Alexander III.⁶ In 1545 the abbot of Paisley appointed Robert, master of Sempil, justiciar and bailie of the regality of the Abbey, except the lordship of Kyle and Ayrshire lands; for discharging which office he had a new grant of the 43s. 4d. lands of Glen, called the Locheid, (which he had held before), and three chalders of oatmeal yearly.⁷ The castle of Elioston, the ancient seat of the chief family of Sempil, was on the eastern bank of the lake. It is said that Robert Lord Sempil built the peel as a place of defence, on a small island of the lake, of which some remains are still visible. The present house of Castle Sempil is on the site of Castle Tower, which is described by Crawford in 1710 as consisting of a large court, part of which seemed to be a very ancient building.

Beltrees, on the south side of the lake, was possessed by a family of Stewart in 1477.⁸ Auchinbothie belonged in part to a family of Wallace.

¹ Regist. de Passelet, p. 13.

² Regist. de Passelet, p. 254.

³ Regist. de Passelet, p. 88.

⁴ Regist. de Passelet, p. 23.

⁵ Regist. de Passelet, p. 430.

⁶ Charters apud Crawford.

⁷ Regist. de Passelet, App. 3.

⁸ Crawford.

NEILSTOWN.

Neleston—Neliston.¹ Deanery of Rutherglen. (Map I. and II. No. 43.)

THE parish of Neilstown rises from a flat on its eastern boundary into hilly grounds, from 400 to 500 feet of elevation on the south and west. The ridge formed by the Fereneze and Lochliboside hills stretches from north-east to south-west through the parish, enclosing the picturesque Loch Libo at the southern end. Behind these is the remarkable saddle-shaped hill called the Pad of Neilstown, and the Knockmade ridge, divided into two by the valley of Lavern, which issues from Loch Long on its south-eastern limits.

The baronies of Knockmade and Shutterflat on the southern boundary, now united to Beith and Dunlop, *quoad sacra*, formerly belonged to Neilstown. Lochliboside and Hartfield were anciently in the parish of Paisley, but now in Neilstown.²

Early in the thirteenth century, the monks of Paisley had obtained the property of the church of Neilstown, probably from their patrons the Stewards. William de Hertford, perhaps the rector, gave them the rectory in farm for his life, in exchange for the half of the great tithes of Thornton, and in 1227, the monks were allowed by Papal commissioners to hold it *in usus proprios*, and exempt from procurations, on condition of presenting a qualified chaplain.³ About the middle of that century, Robert Croc, who had claimed some right in the church, resigned it in favour of the monks, in presence of Walter the high steward.⁴ The church and village of Neilstown have always stood between the right bank of the Lavern and the Kirktown burn. Some part of the present church is old.

Tradition has preserved the sites of two ancient chapels, one on the west bank of the Lavern, near Arthurley, at a place still called Chapel, and another about a mile from the church, at a sequestered spot called "Boon the brae." There is a fine spring at each.

In the Libellus Tax. Reg. Scot. the rectory and vicarage together are estimated at £33, 6s. 8d. They were let in 1561 for £66, 13s. 4d.⁵ The church lands of Neilstown were of 13s. 4d. old extent.⁶

It would appear that the lands of Neilstown belonged to Robert Croc, when he resigned to the monks of Paisley his claim to the church. They passed with the other possessions of the Crocs, Crookston and Darnley, into the Darnley branch of the family of Stewart.⁷

Caldwell occurs as an estate with known boundaries and marching with the Stewart's forest of Fereneze in 1294. It came into the possession of a branch of the Muros of Abercorn early in the 15th century,⁸ by the marriage, as is believed, with the heiress of a family taking its name from the lands.

¹ Regist. de Passelet.

² Retours—Crawfurd.

³ Regist. de Passelet, p. 321, and Regist. Glasg., p. 121.

⁴ Regist. de Passelet, p. 105.

⁵ Rental of Assumptions.

⁶ Retours.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ Crawfurd.

Arthurley seems also to have been held by a family of the same name in the middle of the 14th century.¹ It passed afterwards into a branch of the family of Darnley.²

Coudon belonged to the old family of Sprewl, one of whom, Walter Sprewl, was steward of the earldom of Lennox, and had grants of the lands of Dalchorne and Dalmore about the end of the 13th century. The lands of Coudon were resigned by Walter Sprewl in favour of his son Thomas in 1441.³

A sculptured stone, which once stood on the lands of Hawkhead, now serves as a bridge over a burn between those lands and Arthurley. There are two cairns on the top of the Fereneze hills, one of them remarkable for its size and for the foundation of a large wall surrounding it.

MEARNS.

Meorns—Mernes—Le Mernis.⁴ Deanery of Rutherglen.
(Map I. and II. No. 44.)

THE district long known by the name of the Mearns was one of those parts of the diocese (*partes parochiæ*) confirmed to Jocelin bishop of Glasgow, by Pope Alexander III. in 1178.⁵ That was a mere grant of episcopal jurisdiction, for ten years later, Helias the son of Fulbert and the brother of Robert and Peter de Polloc, all followers of the Stewards, himself a clerk, granted to the monks of Paisley the church of Mernis, with all its pertinents, for the souls of Walter Fitz-Alan and Alan his son, the patron (*advocatus*) of the granter, and bishop Herbert of Glasgow.⁶ His charter was confirmed by Peter de Polloc, his brother,⁷ and by King William the Lion.⁸ Bishop Jocelin allowed the monks to hold the church for their own use and support.⁹

The cure of the parish was served by a perpetual vicar. In 1227 the vicar's pension was fixed at 100s., or the altar dues, with two oxgangs of land beside the church. There was other church land within the parish which remained to the monks.¹⁰

The rectory of Mearns is valued in the *Libellus Tax. Reg. Scot.* at £50. It yielded the house of Paisley, in 1561, £104 in money, and six chalders, 10 bolls, and 3 firlots of meal.¹¹ The vicarage is rated in Baiamund at £40, and in the taxation of the 16th century at £34. The vicar's lands were 13s. 4d. of old extent.¹²

The church was situated in the end of the 13th century near the south-eastern extremity of the parish, between the Kirk burn and another called the Broom burn, on the other side of which was the old village and the castle of Mearns.

About the year 1300, Herbert de Maxwell knight, endowed a chapel in the parish church with

¹ *Regist. de Passelet.*

² Crawford.

³ Writs of Coudon, apud Crawford.

⁴ *Regist. Glasg.*, and *Regist. de Passelet.*

⁵ *Regist. Glasg.*, p. 42.

⁶ *Regist. de Passelet*, p. 100.

⁷ *Regist. de Passelet*, p. 98.

⁸ *Regist. de Passelet*, p. 100.

⁹ *Regist. de Passelet*, p. 101.

¹⁰ *Regist. de Passelet*, p. 321.

¹¹ Rental of Assumptions.

¹² *Retours.*

six merks, payable from his mills of Mearns, and his grant was witnessed by Sir Alan, perpetual vicar of Mearns.¹ The Templars, and after them the Hospitallers, who had land close to the church, seem to have had a chapel on their lands of Capelrig, which were of 6s. 8d. old extent, bounding or perhaps mixed with the lands of the monks in the new town.²

When the high stewards portioned out their great territory of Renfrew among their knights and followers, Mearns, along with Upper and Nether Polloc, fell to a family who in the course of a generation or two adopted their surname from the lands of Polloc. They disappeared as lords of Mearns in the war of the succession, an era of remarkable changes of families and property. Before 1316, Herbert de Maxwell knight, was proprietor of Mearns and Lower Polloc, and gave to the monks of Paisley 8½ acres and 28 perches of land in the Newton of Mearns, in exchange for a like quantity in the land of Aldton. The acres granted in the Newton, bounded thus,—As the kirk burn crosses the highway leading from the church to the Newton, and so up that burn northwards to a standing stone in a green furrow in the Crosteflatt, and so by that green furrow northwards to a syke leading westward to another standing stone, and from it directly northwards to a rill at a well head, and so by that rill to Poddocford, and thence by the highway to the place where the kirk burn crosses it—excepting the land which belongs to the house of Torphichin. The greater part of those lands in the territory of Aldton lay between the syke which bounds the crofts on the east side of the Aldton, and the syke on the west of Thorny flat, descending into Kirkhilgat, and from thence to the highway; and three acres lay on the east bank of the lake of Aldton, and were called Spragunflat.³

The family of Hamilton held the lands of Fingerton under the Maxwells.

The common of Mearns was of considerable extent, and seems to have been a pertinent of the villages of Aldton and Newton. There are notices of several ancient mills both in Mearns and Polloc, more than one of which was at Aldton of Mearns.

The house of Mearns is described by Wishaw as “an old castle situated on a rock.” It is a large square tower commanding a beautiful prospect. It was surrounded by a strong wall, and the entrance secured by a drawbridge. The castle of Upper Polloc was a handsome old tower in the ordinary model, with a large battlement.⁴

EAGLESHAM.

Eglisham.⁵ Deanery of Rutherglen. (Map II. No. 45.)

EGLISHAM, literally “The church place,” gives name to this parish, part of the high ground forming the southern boundary of the valley of the Clyde. It slopes downwards from the southwest, where it has an elevation of 1000 or 1200 feet above the sea level. The Earn and the Kevoch burn, with several other streams, flow through it to the Cart, which forms its north-eastern boundary.

¹ Regist. de Passelet, p. 103.

² Regist. de Passelet, p. 101, and Retours.

³ Regist. de Passelet, p. 102.

⁴ Crawford.

⁵ Regist. de Passelet, App. I.

The church was a free parsonage, of which the patronage belonged to the lords of the barony until about 1430, when Sir Alexander Montgomery Lord of Eaglesham, the patron, consented to its being erected into a prebend for a canon of Glasgow, reserving the right of patronage.¹ Roger Gerland was rector of Eglisam in 1368-70, and Thomas de Arthurly in 1388.² After this erection of the church into a prebend of Glasgow, a resident vicar was appointed with a salary of 20 merks.³ The church was situated with its village about a mile from the old castle of Polnoon, upon a stream which joins the Cart. The old church, which was in use till about 1790, was described as "a very diminutive place."

The rectory is valued in Baiamund at £106, 13s. 4d., and in the taxation of the 16th century at £90, 7s. 6d. It paid £3 for the ornaments of the cathedral church, and nine merks for a choral vicar.⁴ At the time of the Reformation the rectorial tythes produced 14 chalders, 13½ bolls, of meal, let for £186, 13s. 4d.⁵

The ancient manor of Eaglesham, 100 merk land of old extent, with which the parish was co-extensive, appears to have been bestowed by the high steward upon his follower, Robert de Mundegumri, of Norman origin, and evidently high in his leader's confidence,⁶ or on some of his immediate descendants. John de Mungombry Lord of Eglysham, in 1388,⁷ married the daughter and heiress of Sir Hugh de Eglintoun of Eglintoun and Ardrossan.

Some remains of Polnoon castle, the baronial residence of the Montgomeries, were standing in 1790 upon the banks of a rivulet of the same name, which falls into the Cart.

The village or kirktoon of Eaglesham is undoubtedly very ancient.

EAST KILBRIDE.

Kellebride.⁸ Deanery of Rutherglen. (Map I. and II. No. 46.)

KILBRIDE, bounded by Blantyre and Cambuslang on the north-east, gradually rises in a succession of small hills to the ridge of Eldrig, a height of 1400 feet. The Powmillou forms two miles of its southern boundary, and flows into the Avon. The Kittoch runs past the village and church, and joins the Cart beyond Busby: and the White Cart and Calder rise from Eldrig ridge, and form nearly the western and eastern boundaries.

It appears that the church of Kilbride belonged to the cathedral of Glasgow in the time of Bishop John, the first bishop consecrated in Glasgow after the restoration of the see by the Prince of Cumberland, afterwards David I. About the year 1180, in a question between Bishop Jocelin

¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 340.

² Regist. de Passelet, pp. 329, 427, 337.

³ Regist. Glasg., p. 340.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., pp. 344, 347.

⁵ Rental of Assumptions.

⁶ Regist. de Passelet.

⁷ Ibid., p. 337.

⁸ Regist. Glasg.

and Roger de Valoins, it was found and proved, in presence of the King and of his full Court at Lanark, by sufficient witnesses, good and old men of the country, that the advowson of the church of Kellebride, with a plow of land and common pasture, belonged of old to the church and bishop of Glasgow, and that Bishop John and his successors gave the same freely and quietly without contradiction, upon which decision, De Valoins renounced his claim, and the bishop granted him a right of private chapel in his castle of Kellebride, where the chaplain might receive the offerings of his own family and guests (*suis curialibus et hospitibus*) without prejudice to the parish church in tithes or other church dues.¹ It appears to have been a prebendal church in 1216,² and it was assigned for the support of the chanter of the cathedral. In 1417, the bishop ordained, that in the church of Kylbryd, annexed to the precentory, there should be a perpetual vicar having the cure of souls, with a pension of 12 merks yearly, with a manse and croft on the east side of the cemetery, and towards the water of Kydow, with the tithe hay of Murrays, Torrens, Langland, the Perke, Conglas, Cladane, Skeath, Ardawrig, and Clochauns; the vicar finding communion elements, except at Easter, when the precentor was to provide wine.³

The church dedicated to Saint Bridget stood with its village in the north-east quarter of the parish, near the Kydow or Kyttoch burn. There is a place on the east of it called Kapelrig, and another on the north-east named Chapelside.

TORRENS.

An hospital, with a chapel attached, dedicated to Saint Leonard, existed at Torrens as early as the 13th century. An artificial mound near it is still called the Tor. In 1296, John de Haytoun, warden of Saint Leonard's hospital at Torrens, made submission to Edward I., and had a precept to the sheriff of Lanark for restitution of the lands of his house.⁴ Schir John Tiri was called *rector* of Torrens in 1489, and "parson of Torrens" in 1491.⁵ On September 28th, 1512, Mr. Patrick Paniter, the King's secretary, had a gift of the hospital and church of Torrens when the same should become vacant. In 1529, the King presented Mr. John Hamilton to the church of Torrens, vacant by the deprivation of Sir William Brown. In August 1531, the King presented Sir John Leirmonth chaplain, to the rectory, chaplainry, and hospital of Torrens, on the restoration of Mr. William Brown. Mr. Robert Hamilton was rector of Torrens in July 1559.⁶ In 1561, he reported that the whole profits, including corps presents, umest claihts, and small offerings, were leased for 20 merks.⁷

It has already been mentioned, that in the appointment of a vicar to Kilbride in 1417, he was to have the tithe of the hay of Torrens and other lands. In the rental of assumptions given up in 1571, one entry is of the "parsonage of Torrens lying within the parrochin of Kilbride." In 1589, the Presbytery of Glasgow annexed the parsonage of Torrens to the kirk of Kilbride as being a necessary part thereof, and as next adjacent to the said kirk. Torrens does not appear in Baia-

¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 48.

² Regist. Glasg., p. 94.

³ Regist. Glasg., p. 316.

⁴ Rot. Scot., p. 125.

⁵ Act. dom. Audit., p. 152.

⁶ Regist. of Privy Seal, quoted by Chalmers and not verified.

⁷ Rental of Assumptions.

mund or any of the other church taxations, and we must conclude that it was never a separate parish and parish church, but simply an hospital and chapel, whose warden in later times had the style of parson of Torrens. The chapel or church stood on the banks of the Calder, about half a mile from the mansion-house of Torrence. Mauchinholc or Calderglen is said to have been the residence of the parsons.

The precentory of Glasgow, which consisted of the rectory and vicarage of Kilbride and the rectory and vicarage of Thancartoun, is taxed in Baiamund at a value of £160. In the taxation of the 16th century, at £136; and in the rental of assumptions in 1561, the rental of the parsonage and vicarage of Kilbryd, pertaining to Mr. John Stevenson, chaunter of Glasgow, is stated at £266, 13s. 4d. By the statutes of 1432, Kilbride was taxed £5 yearly for the ornaments of the cathedral church and necessities of divine worship.¹ In 1793 the minister of Eglisliam had been wont to receive 16 bolls of victual from Craig-Mulloch, and the inhabitants of that district of Kilbride professed to have a claim on him for ministerial duties.²

Roger de Valoins, a younger brother of that ancient Norman family who came into Scotland in the end of Malcolm IV.'s reign, received the manor of Kilbride from William the Lion. He probably built a castle there in which he resided. His daughter and heiress, Isabella, married David Comyn. About the year 1250, Isabella de Valoins lady of Kilbride, gave for the weal of her own soul and for the soul of David Comyn her husband, deceased, to the church of Glasgow, the forest of Dalkarn, to be made up to £15 of lands of the fief of Kirkepatrik.³ When the Comyns forfeited their possessions in the war of independence, Robert I. gave the barony of Kilbride to Walter Stewart,⁴ and it was soon divided amongst other families. Sir Hugh de Eglintoun had a charter of Allertoun, in the barony of Kilbride, in 1371.⁵ John Sympill had a grant from John Earl of Carrick, afterwards Robert III., of the park of Clounqwaru, Knoeglas, Clouskeach, Clay-anyss, Torrany, and Ardachryg, in the barony of Kylbryd.⁶ In 1384, Robert II. confirmed a gift he had made before ascending the throne to Johu de Lyndesay of Dunrod, of the mains lands called the domain of the barony of Kilbride, together with Rogerton, Halfkyttoksyde, Thoruton, Bogton, Halfthrepland, Carnduff, Faefyld in Browsterland, within the said barony, but excepting Philphill, which was contained in his original charter.⁷ Amongst the missing charters of Robert III. was one "to James Stewart, son naturall to the King, of the lands of Kilbride (Lanerck) with anc taillie."⁸

Castlehill and Roughhill on opposite sides of the Kittoch are the sites of very ancient castles or forts. The remains of a vaulted structure, which long supplied materials for dykes and roads in the neighbourhood, existed on the latter in 1793. The family of Lieprivick are said to have had a grant of the heritable office of serjeant and coroner of the lordship of Kilbride, in the reign of Robert III., confirmed to them by several of the Jameses. A mound of earth, which is said to mark the situation of their residence, stands about a mile and a half to the south of the village of Kilbride.

¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 344.

² Ure's Kilbride.

³ Regist. Glasg., p. 159.

⁴ Roberts. Index, pp. 9, 12.

⁵ Roberts. Index, pp. 9, 12.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 108, No. 63.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 167, No. 23.

⁸ Roberts. Index, p. 140, No. 29.

The Maxwells of Calderwood, on the Calder water, and the Stewarts of Torrens, are also said to have been early settlers here. The ancient castle of Calderwood, situated on a perpendicular rock, fell into ruins in 1773.

The ruins of Mains castle stand about a mile north of the village. It appears to have been the residence of the Lindsays.

The tower of Crossbasket, an ancient possession of the Lindsays, stood on the Calder in the neighbourhood of Blantyre. It derived its name from a cross which stood at a small distance from the tower on the lands of Basket, near the foot of which was a font, and on the font a long inscription, which in 1793 had not been legible for more than a century.¹

The house of Peel stands not far from the site of an ancient castle of the same name, on the banks of the Kittoch.

The village of Kilbride is ancient. The kirktown of Kilbride was an 8½ merk land of old extent, and had a common attached.² There seems to have been an ancient village at Torrains and another at Kittochside.

GLASFORD.

Glasfruth—Glasfurth—Glasfurd.³ Deanery of Rutherglen. (Map II. No. 47.)

THIS parish comprehends part of the Strath of the Avon, which forms its lower or eastern boundary, stretching away into wide moors to the west.

The church was a free parsonage, the advowson belonging to the lords of the manor. Robert parson of Glasfurth, witnessed a charter of the abbot of Paisley early in the 13th century.⁴ In 1494, the dean and chapter of Glasgow entered into an arrangement with John Lord Sempil, for obtaining the property and patronage of the church of Glasfurd, to be united to the common churches of the chapter, for which they were to give in exchange the lands of Ridalesmure of Largis and Tuerley, lying within the bailliary of Conynghame, receiving £20 of annual rent, and 10 merks more during the lifetime of Master William Stewart rector of Glasfurd. That transaction did not take effect.⁵ At the erection of the collegiate church at Lochwinnoch, in 1504, the provost had the church of Glasfurd, of which parish he was to be the rector, and for his own appointments he had the great tythes of the township (villagii) of Glasfurd, from the Maiden's well (a fonte puellæ) to the lands of Kittemuir, extending to £45; and the glebe, except a spot of ground and a manse assigned for the vicar. He was bound to keep the choir of the church in repair, in altar ornaments, plate, windows, roof, and tiles, as the rectors of the church had been used to do. The vicar who had the cure of the parish, was to have the altar dues and the manse, with an acre of arable land beside it, and three souns pasture in the east quarter of the township of Glasfurd, which had for-

¹ Ure's Kilbride.

² Retours.

⁴ Regist. de Passelet, p. 77.

³ Regist. de Passelet. Regist. Glasg.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 485.

merly belonged to the rectors of Glasford, extending to 20 merks yearly, out of which he was to pay procurations, synodals, and other dues. The first chaplain in the collegiate church of Lochwinnoch was endowed with the great tithes of Nethir Schelis, Schautownhill, and Ridrane, and (the lands of) Drumtall and Gruderland, extending to 18 merks yearly. The second chaplain was endowed with the great tithes of the village of Chapeltown, Nether Schautown, West Ridrane, Drumbow, and Flat, extending to 18 merks.¹

The church was situated in the town land of Glasford, it had a parish clerkship worth about six merks yearly, which went to swell the foundation of the collegiate church of Lochwinnoch.

There seems to have been a chapel formerly on the land of chapeltown, a town land of 12s. 1d. old extent.²

The value of the rectory was estimated in Baiamund at £53, 6s. 8d., and in the taxation of the 16th century at £56, 13s. 4d. At the general assumption of thirds in 1561, John Sempil of Beltrees stated, that the parsonage of Glasford was "set of auld for yeirlic payment in lang tymes past of twa chalders aits and fourty pund money quherof I have ressauit nathing sen my provisionn thairto."³

The manor of Glasford, from which the parish obtained its name, gave name also to an ancient family, who appear to have possessed it down to the war of independence.

In 1296, Roger de Glasford and Aleyn his son, of the county of Lanark, did homage to Edward. About the year 1317, Alan de Glasfurth knight, witnessed the grant of the church of Largs by Walter the high steward, to the monks of Paisley.⁴ John earl of Carriek, afterwards Robert III., granted to John Sympill, son and heir of Thomas Sympill, the lands of Glasford, with the advowson of the church and the tenandries of Crosraguel, Ridrane, and Blackford, confirmed by Robert II. in 1375.⁵

Wishaw says of Glasford, "It hath an old ruinous castle near the church." That castle has been lately demolished. The villages and town lands of Glasford and Chapeltown are of considerable antiquity.

AVONDALE—STRATHAVON.

Strathavon—Auansdesdale—Strathauan.⁶ (Map II. No. 48.)

THIS parish consists of the valley of the Avon, with its numerous tributaries, as the Cadder and Pomillon on the north, and Givel or Geil, Lochar, and Kype on the south, with a hilly district on the south-east boundary.

In 1228, Hugo de Bygre, son of Robert, son of Waldeve, styling himself patron of the church

¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 508.

² Retours.

³ Rental of Assumptions.

⁴ Regist. de Passelet, p. 237.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., and Liber de Kelso.

of Strathavon, but then only nineteen years of age, granted to the monks of Lesmahago the great tithes of the land of Richard de Baard, lying on the south side of Avon, namely, of all the cultivated lands of greater and lesser Kyp, Glengevel, Polnele, and Louhere, on condition that the monks should pay 20 bolls of oatmeal to a chaplain serving in the chapel of Saint Bridget of Kyp. The church of Strathavon is expressly mentioned as one of the churches of the abbey of Kelso, (which acquired all the rights of Lesmahago,) in a confirmation of Pope Innocent IV., about 1250; but it is not in the abbey's list of churches made up about 1300,¹ and whatever interest Kelso may have had in the property or title of the parish, the patronage of the church of Strathavon appears to have remained with the lords of the manor, and the whole tithes went to the endowment of the collegiate church of Bothwell, (by gift as it is said of Archibald Earl of Douglas, its founder,) in the reign of Robert III., while the cure was served by a vicar pensioner.

The old church, beautifully situated on a high bank of the Pomillon, to the eastward of the castle, was dedicated to the Virgin.²

The chapel of Saint Bride, already mentioned, stood beside a burn on Greater or West Kype. There was another chapel on the south-east border, near Bradewude castle; while a third was in the centre of the parish, at the junction of the Locher with the Avon; and a fourth in the western district, where the Templars had lands.³

The rectory of Strathavon is taxed in Baiamund at a value of £213, 6s. 8d. In the taxation of the 16th century, at a value of £180, 15s.

The territory of Strathavon was a property of the great family of De Bigre or Fleming at the earliest period that record can reach. The Bards had a considerable part of the lands under them. In the middle of the 13th century, Richard Bard, with the consent of his lord Robert Fitz-Walwede, confirmed to the monks of Lesmahago all the land of Little Kyp by these boundaries:—from the head of the water of Kyp, in a straight line to the green moss, which is below the two Haresawes, and so to the first stone which is placed beside a furrow drawn as a boundary, and so to the other stones placed towards the head of Bradewude, and from the head of Bradewude due eastward by other stones, which are placed as far as a burn running from the eastern part of the head of Bradewude and flowing into Kyp, and so going up that water of Kyp to its head.⁴ In the reign of David II., Maurice Murray had charters of the barony of Strathavon upon the resignation of Alexander Stewart. It afterwards passed, perhaps along with the other possessions of the Murrays of Bothwell, into the family of Douglas. After their forfeiture in 1455, it was given by James III. to Andrew Stewart, grandson of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, afterwards Lord Avondale, who exchanged it with Sir James Hamilton for the barony of Ochiltree.⁵

The castle of Avondale, now in ruins, stands upon a rocky eminence in the town of Strathavon. It is said to have been built by Andrew Stewart. At the foundation of the collegiate church of Bothwell, by the Earl of Douglas, five of the prebends were endowed from the lands of Nether-town, Overtown, Newtown, Netherfield, and Cruickburn, within this parish.

The ancient village which had grown up round the church and castle, was in the middle of the

¹ Liber de Kelso, pp. 230, 350-470.

² Com. Rec. of Glasg. Wishaw, p. 9.

³ Bleau and Thomson. ⁴ Liber de Kelso, p. 149.

⁵ Robertson's Index. Wishaw.

15th century erected into a burgh of barony. It had an extensive common, which has long since become private property.

The moorland district, on the western side of the parish, was the scene of an encounter of Wallace with the English forces, and in later times of the skirmish called the battle of Drumlog. The great Roman road can be traced for several miles on the south side of the Avon.

HAMILTON with DALSERF.

Cadihou—Cadyhow—Hamylton.¹ Deanery of Rutherglen. (Map, No. 49.)

THE Clyde forms the general boundary of Hamilton on the north-east, but it now crosses the river in two places, which it seems not to have done anciently.² From the fertile haughs on the banks of the Clyde it rises gradually south-westward to the height of about 600 feet. It is traversed by the Avon and nine smaller streams, rising in the south-west part of the parish, six falling into the Avon and three into the Clyde. The Cadyhow burn rises in Wackinwae well in Glasgow, and runs through the town of Hamilton.

About the year 1150, David I. granted to the bishop and see of Glasgow the church of Cadihou. It was soon afterwards erected into a prebend of the cathedral, at first in connexion with the lands of Barlanark and Bodlornok, which were subsequently separated from it, and formed the endowment of another canon.³ The church of Cadihou was the prebend of the dean of the cathedral. It included the chapelry of Machan as pertinent. The cure was served by a perpetual vicar. On the erection of the collegiate church of Hamilton, the vicarage was annexed to the benefice of the provost. He paid twelve merks to a vicar.

Nothing is known of the fabric of the church until it was rebuilt and adapted for the collegiate foundation after the middle of the 16th century, which from that time served as the parish church. In 1367, John Malklencere of the Castlehill became bound to pay yearly two wax candles of a pound each, to the church of Cadiou, for lights on the altar of the Blessed Virgin in the choir, for the land of Spenterhelvic and Spenterside, lying beside the meadow of Patrick Fitz-Adam, which Henry the perpetual vicar of Cadiow had bought from him in the name of his church and its parishioners. In 1368, Hugh Seviland, lord of the land of Orchard, (*terre de Pomario*), lying at the west end of the town of Cadiow, bound himself in a similar manner for two candles of the same size, to be burned on the altar of the Holy Cross, for the land of Danscallis croft and Hundis-hill, and both those granters used the seal of David Fitz-Walter, lord of the barony of Machane. In the following year, Agnes Fitz-John bound herself to give one candle of a pound of wax yearly to the last-named altar, for the land called St. Mary's land, lying between the land of Saint Mary of Bethlehem and that which she held of the Earl of Mar.⁴

¹ Regist. Glasg. Act. Parl. II., 59.

² See Dalzell.

³ Regist. Glasg., pp. 11, 26, &c.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., pp. 281-283.

At a farm near Edlewood, in the middle of the parish, is a place still called the Chapel.

In 1450-1, the collegiate church of Hamilton was erected and endowed by James Lord Hamilton, under the sanction of the bishop and the pope. George de Graham was installed provost on the 4th April 1462.¹ "Lord Hamilton built new the parish kirk, the queer, and two cross aisles and steeple, all of polished stone, . . . all yet remaining entire," (c. 1719.) He also gave to the provost and six prebendaries, with the two former chaplains, now eight prebendaries in all, a manse, and yard, and glebe in the laugh of Hamilton, with the vicarage teinds of Hamilton and Dalsarf, together with several lands within these parishes and that of Stonehouse. In 1552, John archbishop of Saint Andrews, as abbot of Paisley, united the parish church of Curmanock to the collegiate church of Hamilton, giving the patronage to the Duke of Chatelherault and his heirs.² In 1520, Gavin Hamilton of Kirlie and Janet Hynde, his spouse, gave to the collegiate church of Hamilton an annual rent of £6, to be levied from lands and houses in Glasgow.³ There was a chaplainry in honour of the Virgin within this collegiate church, which had "a manse and glebe, viz., houses, yeard, barne, and an acre of land within the territory of the burgh of Hamilton."⁴

The land of Saint Mary of Bethlehem, mentioned above as a burgh boundary, indicates an hospital endowed by the family of Hamilton and others in the lower part of the town. It appears to have belonged to the short-lived order of Our Lady of Bethlehem, founded by Pope Pius II. in 1459. In 1627-9, John Hamilton of Udston left to the hospital of Hamilton, "to the puir there, twa hundred merks, to be decretit by my lord and ladie how it could be usit."⁵

The Templars had considerable possessions within the territory of the burgh.⁶

The deanery of Glasgow is taxed in Baianund as of the value of £266, 13s. 4d. In the taxation of the 16th century, at £226, 12s. 6d. The rental given up in 1561, on behalf of Mr. James Balfour, then dean, was:—"silver, £359; meal, 16 bolls; aitis, 24 bolls; capons, 24; by his part of the commons." The provostry of Hamilton is rated in Baianund at a value of £40, and in the taxation of the 16th century at £34, which, however, included only the spirituality or the income from tithes. Mr. Archibald Karray, vicar pensioner of Hamilton in 1561, gave up the rental of the vicarage pensionary at 20 merks, "of the whilk thair be xii merks given be the provost, and the rest thair of dois consist in hay and sik lyk dewties concerning ane vicarage pensionarie."⁷

The settlement of Cadyow seems to have been very early, reaching back into the traditionary period of history. The old church legend assigns it as the residence of the princess to whom Saint Kentigern miraculously restored the ring, which forms part of the symbols of the see of Glasgow.⁸ It was a royal domain, and an occasional residence of David I. and his successors, until William the Lion bestowed the fief upon his natural son Robert de Lundres. Before the end of the 12th century, Robert de Lundres gave to the cathedral of Glasgow a stone of wax yearly from his rents of Cadihou, and to the monks of Paisley a chalder of wheat and half a merk of silver.⁹ Before

¹ Hamilton papers.

² Hamilton papers.

³ Liber. Colleg. N.D. Glasg., pp. 73, 75.

⁴ Retours. ⁵ Com. Rec. Glasg.

⁶ Retours.

⁷ Rental of Assumptions.

⁸ Regist. Glasg., p. xcii.

⁹ Regist. Glasg., p. 41. Regist. de Passelet, p. 310.

1222, he had bestowed upon the abbey of Kelso, lauds in the waste of Roshauan, in the territory of Cadihou, by certain boundaries, viz.,—beginning at an oak tree marked with a cross, standing at the head of a syke, and descending along that syke to the nearest burn, and by it into Clyde; and on the other side, from the same oak, going down straight to Clyde, opposite the land of Thomas Fitz-Thancard,—with common pasture of the wood of Roshauan for ten cows and ten oxen.¹ Robert I. granted to Walter Fitz-Gilbert, the ancestor of the family of Hamilton, the barony of Cadiow in farm for £80 sterling, 22 chalders of wheat, and 6 chalders of barley. When David II., in 1368, confirmed to David, the son of that Walter, the barony and the land of Edelowd, he remitted the corn rent, because the barony had been so destroyed by wars and various pestilences that it could not pay so much.²

The remains of the ancient castle of Cadiou stand on a rock overhanging the channel of the Avon, surrounded by woods. It bears the marks of repairs and additions of very different periods. The site of the present house of the Dukes of Hamilton is in the haugh formerly called “the Orcharde,” (Pomarium,) which was declared to be the principal and chief message, when the baronies of Cadyhow and Mawchane, and the superiority of Hamilton-ferme, the lands of Corsbaskat and barony of Kinneile, were erected into the lordship of Hamilton by James II. in Parliament, 1445.³ At that time “the Orcharde” was surrounded by the village, with its parish and collegiate church: but the town has gradually been removed to the higher grounds.

The Castle-hill, on the Barnelath burn, was no doubt the site of an older residence. Near it is Silverton-hill, anciently Qhitecamp, possessed in 1449 by a branch of the family of Hamilton; and in the north-west of the parish Earnock is said to have been given by Malcolm IV. to Robert, brother of Lambein Fleeming, and was for many generations possessed by a family of the name of Robertson.⁴

The town of Hamilton was a burgh of regality as early as 1475,⁵ under the superiority of the family of Hamilton. It is said to have been erected into a royal burgh by Queen Mary, by charter dated 15th January 1548.⁶

MACHAN OR DALSERF.

Among the lands belonging to the cathedral church of Glasgow at the period of the inquest of Prince David, c. 1116, was Mecheyn, since called Machan, Machanshire, or Dals erf, being that portion of the haughs of Clyde lying chiefly between the Clyde and Avon—having a gentle slope towards the north.

This district was attached to a chapel perhaps originally independent, but certainly dependent on the church of Hamilton from the time of David I. The chapel was dedicated to the Virgin. Robert Bruce granted to Walter Fitz-Gilbert the whole tenement of Machan which belonged to John Comyn.⁷ In 1320, Walter Fitz-Gilbert presented certain vestments, a chalice, two phials, and a censer of silver, to the altar of the Virgin in the crypts of the cathedral, reserving the use of

¹ Liber de Kelso, p. 151.

² Reg. Mag. Sig.

³ Act. Parl. II., p. 59.

⁴ Wishaw.

⁵ Burgh Reports.

⁶ Burgh Reports.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig.

them for the chapel of Saint Mary of Maychan at the four great feasts of Christmas, Easter, Whitsunday, and the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, yearly.¹

A charter of James VI., 1589, granted to James Earl of Arran the patronage of the deanery of Glasgow, and the parsonages of Hamilton and Dalsarf, and in 1621, Parliament ratified to James Marquess of Hamilton, his nephew, the lands and barony of Machanshire, with the advowson of the deanery of Glasgow, "callit the parsonage of the kirkis of Hammiltoun and Dalsarf."² From these expressions alone, apparently, it has been concluded that Hamilton and Dalsarf were disjoined and erected into separate parishes before the Reformation, which seems to be a mistake.

At Broomhill, in Dalsarf, stood an old chapel, which remained till 1724. Its site is still called Chapel rone. A chapel stood on Chapel-know, a little to the north of the house of Raploch. The neighbouring farm was called Crossgates. "The Templars' land of Hairlees," within the township of Auldmachan, was in that neighbourhood.³ There was a chapel at Chapel-burn in the interior of the parish, and another, near the Clyde, at Dalpatrick, which was sometimes called the chapel of the Blessed Virgin, and is believed to have been the chapel mentioned by the ancestor of the Hamiltons in 1329. Its remains were still visible in 1792.

The old residence of the Hamiltons of Dalsarf was at Auldtown, but there is a still older site, called Castlehill, where probably the Cumins had their residence, and from which several royal charters are dated.

STONEHOUSE.

Stanhus.⁴ Deanery of Lanark. (Map, No. 50.)

THIS parish consists chiefly of a plain or gentle slope, lying on the right bank of the Avon, which, with the Cander, forms for the most part its eastern boundary. The Kype is its boundary on the west. The part of the parish lying on the left bank of the Avon seems not to have been anciently portion of the barony which constituted the parish. It belonged to the parish, however, before the Reformation.

We have no very early notice of this church. In 1267, Sir Roger, the rector of the church of Stanhus, witnessed a grant of 5 merks yearly, confirmed by Alexander de Vaux knight, as compensation for some offence done by his father to the church of Glasgow.⁵

The church was dedicated to St. Ninian,⁶ and stood with its village near the Avon, and not far from Catcastle, but on the opposite side of the burn; probably to the west of the present village.⁷

On the farm of West Mains, on the bank of the Avon, near Catcastle, is an artificial mound and large cairn, in which were found (in 1834) many sepulchral urns, described as highly ornamented.

The rectory of Stanehous, formerly independent, along with the vicarage, was bestowed on the collegiate church of Bothwell, (c. 1398,) by Archibald of Douglas, its founder. The value of the

¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 227.

² Act. Parl. IV., p. 634.

³ Retours.

⁴ Regist. Glasg. Lib. de Kelso.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 130.

⁶ Commiss. Records of Glasgow.

⁷ Bleau.

rectory, as divided among the "stallers," or prebendaries of Bothwell, is stated in Baiamund at £53, 6s. 8d. The vicarage, to which belonged a manse and a glebe, was of small value. The vicar's lands lay between the village and the Avon, and are still known by the name of "Vicars." They were of two merks old extent. The whole vicarage was given up by the provost of Bothwell, in 1561, at 10 merks.¹

A place, still known by the name of Chapel, in the south end of the parish, seems to mark the site of a chapel anciently dedicated to St. Lawrence. It had a ten shilling land of old extent, and in 1608 the land was in the possession of the Hamiltons of Goslington.²

On the eastern side of the parish, near Castlehill, at a place still called Spittal, stood formerly an hospital, which is said to have been endowed with the lands of Spittal, Headdykes, and Langrigs, all in its neighbourhood, and with the lands of Spitalgil and the mill in Lesmahago.³

The Templars had a house and considerable possessions in the neighbourhood of the village. In 1674, William Lockhart of Lea knight, ambassador to France, was served heir to his father, among other church lands, in the two Templar lands of Woodlands, in the Templar lands of Catcastle, in the 3s. 4d. Templar lands in Stanehouse, in the half of the Templar lands called Tofts, in the 40d. lands of Tofts, and in the 6s. 8d. Templar lands on the west part of the village of Stanehouse.⁴

The manor of Stanhouse appears to have been the property of the family of Ros at an early period. In 1362, David II. confirmed a charter granted by Alexander of Elfynton to Alexander, son of Sir Adam More, of the whole land of Kythumbre, in the barony of Stanhouse, (in exchange for land in Erthbeg,) which Godfrey de Ros gave to Alexander, the father of the said Alexander Elfynton.⁵ The same king granted to William, the son of Maurice Murray, the forfeitrie of Godfred Ross, within the barony of Stanehouse.⁶ Kythumbre (Kitymuir) became afterwards the endowment of one of the prebends of Bothwell. Another prebendary possessed the revenues of Hesildene.

The barony and patronage of the church are found in the possession of the Earls of Douglas until their forfeiture, when the one-half came to Lord Hamilton, and the other to the Laird of Stonehouse.⁷ On 1st March, 1406, John Mowat of Stenbous was on the service of Sir Thomas de Somerville, as heir to his father, Sir John; and in 1435 Sir John Mowat of Stannas settled the fourth part of his estate on his daughter Janet, married to William Lord Somerville. The estate continued in this family for several generations.⁸

Cateastle, the remains of which stand on a precipitous rock overhanging the Avon, had a five merk land of old extent, and was vulgarly called Crumach.⁹ Another ruin, similarly situated on the Avon, is called Ringsdale Castle, of which nothing is known. The name is probably a corruption of Rydenhill.¹⁰ Castlehill, the residence of the chief proprietor, seems to be the place called Kempseastle in Bleau.

The village of Stonehouse is undoubtedly ancient, and the muir or common of the barony was of considerable extent.

¹ Rental of Assumption.

² Retours, 77.

³ Chalmers, apparently founding on Retour, No. 328.

⁴ Retours, 328.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., 27, 40.

⁶ Rob. Ind., 56, 19.

⁷ Wishaw.

⁸ Memorie of the Somervilles, pp. 152-179.

⁹ Retours, Bleau.

¹⁰ Retours.

LESMAHAGO.

Ecclesia Machuti—Lesmachute.¹ Deanery of Lanark. (Map, No. 51.)

THIS parish may be described roughly as consisting of the straths of the Nethan and its tributary the Logan. The Kype separates it from Avondale, and the Pencil from the parish of Douglas. On its western boundary is the remarkable hill range which divides the counties of Lanark and Ayr.

The church was very ancient, and esteemed of much sanctity. In 1144, King David I. granted to the abbey which he had founded at Kelso the church and whole territory of Lesmahago, for instituting a cell for monks from Kelso, and Bishop John of Glasgow declared it and its monks free from Episcopal dues and subjection.²

The church was dedicated to the Virgin, and to Saint Machutus, from whom it derived its name; and it was certainly believed to be in possession of his relics. In 1316, King Robert I. granted to the Blessed Virgin, and Saint Machutus, and the monks of Lesmachut, ten merks sterling, for supplying eight tapers of a pound of wax each, to be burned round the tomb of Saint Machutus on Sundays and festivals, as the custom is in cathedral and collegiate churches.³ Saint Machutus was a disciple of Saint Brendan, and one of his companions in his voyage to the OrCADES. His festival was on the 15th of November.

The ancient baptismal church became the church of the priory peopled by Kelso monks. It stood, with its village, on the Abbey green, in a narrow part of the strath of the Nethan. All that remained of it in 1793 was a square tower, with the marks of fire still visible on its walls.⁴

The cure was probably served by the monks of the convent. At the period of the Reformation the vicarage tithe was let for £66, 13s. 4d.

About the middle of the 12th century the convent of Kelso granted to Lambinus Asa a right of chapel in his lands of Drafan and Dardarach, held of the abbey, with service three days in the week; but on the principal feasts the people were to come to the mother church of Lesmahagu.⁵ At a little distance above the church is a place called Chapelhill. Another chapel stood in the lands of Blackwood, at a place still retaining the name, and perhaps marking the foundation of Lambinus Asa, and a third was in the east end of the parish, near Kirkfield-bank, called the Chapel of Greenrig.⁶

When David I. granted the church and territory of Lesmahagu, by the counsel of John Bishop of Glasgow, for instituting a cell of monks of Kelso there, and for receiving poor travellers, he granted, of reverence for God and Saint Machut, his firm peace to all fleeing to the said cell, or who came within its four surrounding crosses to escape peril of life or limb,⁷ thus adding the secular sanction to the privilege of sanctuary which the holiness of the place had already in part

¹ Liber de Kelso.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 9, 149.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 365.

⁴ O. Statist. Ac.

⁵ Lib. de Kelso, pp. 75, 76.

⁶ Retours.

⁷ Lib. de Kelso, p. 9.

established. In 1236, King Alexander II. granted to the prior and convent of Lesmahagu to hold their lands in free forest. In 1240, they received a gift of the lauds of Little Kype, in the neighbouring parish of Strathaven, from Richard Baird; and from Hugo de Bygris, the patron of the parish, the tithes of the said Richard's lands lying on the south side of the Avon.¹ In 1245, William Bishop of Glasgow confirmed a grant of the church of Kilmaurs in Cuninghame, which Robert Fitz-Warnebald had made to Kelso, for the proper use of the house of Lesmahagu.

Notwithstanding the dependence of the priory as a cell upon Kelso, the prior had a seat in Parliament; and the place perhaps derived additional importance from furnishing a retreat to the monks of the superior house, when banished from Kelso by the ravages of English war. Lesmahagu did not always escape. In 1335, John of Eltham, brother of Edward III., leading a body of English troops towards Perth by the western marches, lodged on his way at Lesmahagu, and "that nycht he brynt up that abbay."²

There are a good many instances recorded of laymen retiring from active life to this monastery. In 1290, Reginald de Corroky's resigned to Kelso his land of Fyncorroky's, for which he had in exchange the land of Little Kype; and the convent granted him for his life four chalders of oatmeal yearly, together with honest maintenance for himself and a serving-man in the monastery of Kelso or Lesmahago.³ In 1311, Adam of Dowan the elder, resigned to Kelso his land in Grenerig, within the barony of Lesmahago. The convent became bound to find him the proper maintenance of a sergeant within their house of Lesmahago; and Adam was to perform the suit due by the priory in the Sheriff Court, and to hold the court of pleas of the barony.⁴

In the beginning of the 13th century, Folcaristun—judging from the name, a settlement of a Saxon—was granted by the monks to Richard the son of Solph, as it had been held by his father and his ancestors, to be held in fief of the abbey of Kelso. The reddendo was two merks of silver.⁵ It was a £20 land of old extent, and lay in the south end of the parish, on the north of the Polnele burn. It seems to have included Birkhill, Grasshill, Fauldhouse, and Helisbyk.⁶ William, son of Adam de Folkardiston, resigned that particle of land in the tenement of Lesmahagu called Pollenele, in the abbot's court of Lesmahagu, in 1269, in presence of the chamberlain of Scotland, Thomas Ranulph, Nicolas de Bigre knight, and others.⁷ These lands were afterwards, in 1270, granted by the convent in liferent to William de Douglas knight, "pro felideli concilio, auxilio et patrocinio," on a reddendo of a pound of wax.⁸

In the middle of the 12th century, between 1147 and 1160, Theobald, a Fleming, had a charter from Abbot Arnold of Kelso of the land upon the Douglas water by these boundaries:—from the source of Polnele, as that water runs to the Water of Douglas, and from the source of Polnele, beyond the broad moss to the long fau, thence to Hirdlau, thence to Thievesforde in Mossminne and Corroc, and so to the long Black ford, and so as the way runs to Crossford. These limits are still traceable on the older maps. The burn of Polnele is the boundary between

¹ Reg. de Kelso, pp. 149, 152.

² Wyatoun, viii. 30. Fordun.

³ Lib. de Kelso, p. 165.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 163-64.

⁵ Lib. de Kelso, p. 78.

⁶ Bleau. Retours.

⁷ Reg. de Kelso, p. 155.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 168.

the parishes of Lesmahago and Douglas, from its source to its junction with the Douglas water; but the source of one of its feeders seems here taken for the principal stream. On its north side, and within Lesmahago, lie the Hloechan moss, the Fau house, and the Fau burn, Brokencross muir, Thievesford, Mossminin, Corroe (Corehouse,) Blackford in Bogside, the way to Crossford,¹ all plainly remains of the ancient boundaries. In a grant made soon afterwards (1160-1180) of an eighth part of Corroe to Waldeve Fitz-Bodin, mention is made of a particle of land called Cultersegill, now known as Coultershogle, which is described to lie between the territory of Douglas and Corroe.² But the grant of Folkardistun shows, by the position of the places, that this territory of Douglas, or of land upon the Douglas water, must have been a portion of Lesmahago lying on that water, opposite to Carmichael, and altogether different from the parish territory of Douglasdale. Its reddendo was but two merks. It seems to have embraced chiefly the lands now known as Harperfield, &c. The confusion or mistake of later writers seems to have arisen from the ancient charter having described as the source of the Polnele burn, that which is really only one of its feeders or tributaries.

About the end of the 13th century, Abbot Robert of Kelso confirmed to David, son of Peter the dean of Stobo, the land of Corroe, which his father had held of the abbey, bounded by the road leading from Crauford (marked in other cases as the junction of the Douglas and Clyde) to the Kirkeburn, (called also the burn of Dowane,) and by that burn to the Clyde, with privilege of mill and petty courts of Blodewit and Birthinsak, with the mercheta or marriage-tax of his people, and with the other liberties which his father had, and which the other landholders of Lesmahago have. The reddendo was $2\frac{1}{2}$ merks. He and his men might take from the wood what was necessary for their own burning and building, but not for sale. In a later grant, (1206-8) this vassal had liberty of grubbing out wood for the purpose of cultivation; and he had the keeping of the wood, and the right of excluding common users from any part he chose to protect.³

Fineuroks, a tenement between the land of the monks at Lesmahago and the Clyde, seems to have been occupied chiefly by a family bearing a Celtic name. In the beginning of the 13th century part of it was confirmed to Gillemor, son of Gilleconel, bounded by the mareh which was between him and his father's uncle, and by the lake which divided him from the monks, and so across from the boundary of Sabides (Saludis?) to the burn of Avenlath, and by that burn to Gregeterf, and thence by the Nethan to Clyde. The reddendo was 20 shillings yearly, and his privileges of his court were the same as those of William of Ardauch, or James of Draffan or Saludis.⁴

About the same time, another part of Fineuroks was confirmed to G., son of Saludis, as the Pollenoran falls into Clyde, and so up the Pollenoran to the leading syke between Gilbertstun and Gilmebaguston, and following it to the burn, and up the burn to the Black ford in the bog, and by the leading syke in the bog to Elwaldegate, thence to a little burn falling into Culnegaber, and by that burn downwards to the ditch on Esbert's croft, and thence by the little burn downwards to the great burn of Dunelarg, and so up that great burn to the ford of the road which

¹ Bleau. Old County Map.—Thomson.

² Reg. de Kelso, pp. 82, 83.

³ Reg. de Kelso, p. 82.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 79.

leads from Lesmahago to Lanark, and up that road into Dularg, as far as the slender cross (*gracilis crux*), and thence to the adjoining valley, and down the burn of Ancellet into Clyde. The reddendo was sixteen shillings for the ferme of the land, and four for the privilege of perpetual fraternity with the convent. He enjoyed the same freedoms as the other abbey vassals, and the same jurisdiction of court as James of Draffan and William of Ardach.¹

In 1326, John, son and heir of Adam the younger of Duwan, received from the monks the whole land of Aghtyferdale, with the common pasture of Agbrobert, in exchange for the half of Duwan; and he and his heirs were constituted janitors at the abbey gate, for the discharge of which office they were to have their diet (*meusam snam*), and a robe for a servant yearly; and their servant at the gate was to receive three gallons of bread (*laganas panis*) daily.²

In 1556, the whole rent of the priory, including the titles of its lands, and of the churches of Clossburne, Traillflat, Robertoun, Urmistoun, Symuntoun, Drumgre, Dunsyre, Mortoun, Kilmaweris, Carlouk, and Lesmahago, amounted to £1214, 4s. 6d. of money; 15 chalders, 8 bolls, 1 firlot, 2 pecks of bear; 11 chalders, 8 bolls, 3 firlots of meal; 4 chalders, 3 bolls of oats; 250 fowls, counting six scores to the hundred, after the fashion of Scotland.

At that time there were five brethren of the convent—taking yearly for their pensions, habits, silver, and other dues, £88, with 2 chalders, 12½ bolls of meal, and 5 chalders of bear—a forester, a cuttellar, a falconer, a porter, a brewer, a barber, and boatmen on the Clyde, in the service of the monks. For the washing of the altar-cloths, there was allowed one boll of meal; for leading of the convent's fuel, the same; and the same for "grathing of the garden."³ The abbey gardens and orchards remained objects of interest even in 1773, together with the abbey green, the site of the village.⁴

Bishop John's confirmation of King David's grant in 1144 recognises Lesmahago as a previously existing parochial territory, and it then probably formed one of the royal manors, which, like several others in Clydesdale, were chiefly in the king's own hands. Before 1160, William Comyu, who then had a residence, and held possession of the neighbouring lands of Mauchanshire, disputed with the abbot of Kelso the right to Draffane and Dardarach, included within the parish of Lesmahago; but he ultimately resigned his claim in favour of the monks.⁵

Before the year 1144, or about the time when the monks of Kelso first acquired Lesmahago, Gillemur, the son of Gilleconuel, gave to God and the church of St. Machute half a merk of silver annually, in augmentation of the ferme of the land which he held of them; and the monks received him into their brotherhood, and made him partaker of the benefits of their order.⁶

In the middle of the twelfth century, the lands of Draffane and Dardarach, bordering on Dalserf, were given by the monks of Kelso to Lambyu Asa, marched by the stream running from the moss of Carnegogyl into the water of Candoner; up the Candouer to the burn of Smalbec; up that burn till right opposite the stream under Culnegray; and so down that stream into Naythane, and down Naythane into Clyde. The vassal had a court of bloodwit, byrdinsak, and such small

¹ Reg. de Kelso, p. 80.

² *Ibid.*, p. 164.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 475.

⁴ Scots Mag., 1773.

⁵ Reg. de Kelso, p. 10.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 153.

pleas.¹ In the beginning of the next century the same lands were confirmed in feu-ferme to A. the son of James, according to the boundaries in William Conyn's original grant, which differ in some particulars from those above described.²

Between 1160 and 1180, the town of Little Drafiene was granted by the monks in heritage to Robert Fitz-Warnebald.³

Towards the end of the twelfth century, the convent of Kelso granted to Constantine, son of Gilbert the priest of Lesmahago, the laud of Dowane, with the two hills, to the boundaries of Ardack on the south. He was to hold by the usual tenure of the greater church vassals, enjoying a limited jurisdiction within his lands.⁴ These lands, lying in the east end of the parish, appear to have comprehended the lands of Greenrig: they became the subject of dispute in 1240, when Daniel and Robert of Dowane were obliged to pay to the abbot of Kelso a sum of money, and yield to him the site of a certain mill upon Kerlyngholm, where the burn of Dowane falls into Neythan, with a common pasture attached, and specifically bounded, within which no corn or meadow-land was to be allowed. About the end of the thirteenth century, Adam the son of Daniel, seems to have resigned the whole land to the monks.⁵

Ralph, a servant of the abbey of Kelso, had a grant about the end of the twelfth century of part of the land of Gleuan, bounded by a stream falling into Haliewellburn, and by another falling into Naythan, with two holms on Naythan called Daldroc and Dalsagal. Gleuan seems to have been at that time occupied by a number of small tenants holding crofts, and liable in farm services and customs to the monks.⁶

Between 1160 and 1180, the third part of Anchinlek was given by the convent to Walter Fitz-Bodin, (who had a charter about the same time of the eighth part of Corroek,) together with a particle of land called Cultensegle, with the same easements as the other possessors of the town of Greenrig.⁷

Greater and Lesser Ardauch were, in the end of the twelfth century, the property of William de Arlach, but in 1266 were resigned in the king's court held in the castle of Roxburgh, by Robert called Franc' of Lambiniston, the grandson and heir of that William, in favour of the abbot and convent of Kelso.⁸

About the year 1400, the half of Blakwodd, and of Dermoundyston, with the whole land of Mossemnyue, lying in different places in the barony of Lesmahago, were confirmed by the abbot and convent to Rothald Wer.⁹ In 1497, the lands of Rogerhill and Brownhill, in the lordship of Blakwodd, but held *in capite* of the abbey by John Mungumry, were confirmed to Robert Wer,¹⁰ and the whole land of Blackhill, with a merk land of Hoilhouse, which had belonged in heritage to William Wer of Stanehyres, was given, on his resignation, to Ralph Ker, brother-german to Thomas abbot of Kelso, in 1528.

Besides Craignethan, or Draffane Castle, built on a remarkable site overhanging the river

¹ Reg. de Kelso, p. 75.

² *Ibid.*, p. 76.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 77.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 77.

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 162, 169.

⁶ Reg. de Kelso, p. 81.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 84.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 156.

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 413.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 423.

Nethau, there are the ruins of other strongholds; but little is known of their history or age. The ruin of Corehouse, on the top of a precipitous rock above a deep pool of the Clyde, and near the fine fall which is named from it, is probably ancient. At the manor of Mosminie a meeting took place in 1316, for settling a controversy between the abbot and convent of Kelso and Alexander Folkard, concerning the land of Polnele.¹ Gillebank, in the ancient territory of Fincurroks, was the resort of Wallace; and Corhed, said to be the residence of his kinsfolks, is also mentioned by Blind Harry. Near the fall of Stonebyres, at a place called Cairney Castle, several narrow archways were discovered in 1794, in which were found two querns, with certain deers' horns and bones of animals.²

A village must have existed at the church of Lesmahago, at the earliest period of record. There were probably ancient villages at Draffane, Dowawe or Greenrig, and Glenane.

CARLUKE.

Eglismalesoch—Eglismalescok in valle de Cluyde—Carneluke—Carluke—
Forest-kirk.³ Deanery of Lanark. (Map, No. 52.)

CARLUKE consists of a narrow strip of holm land, along the margin of Clyde, spreading, at a few points, into broad haughs, and rising rapidly eastward into an uneven table-land, which terminates in wild moor. The church was originally placed on the margin of an extensive forest and woodland, called Maldsley or Clyde's Forest. It stood on the low ground by the river, and near a cairn called Carluke-law. On a hillock called Ha'hill, supposed to be its cemetery, a great quantity of human bones have been found. The church, which is supposed to have been dedicated to Saint Luke, was popularly known as the Forest-kirk. It was an independent rectory till the time of King Robert I.

That prince granted the patronage of Eglismalescok, in Clydesdale, to the monks of Kelso, as compensation for their sufferings and losses during the wars of the succession.⁴ The chapter of Glasgow, in 1321, and Bishop John, confirmed the grant, conferring the benefice on the monks *in proprios usus*,⁵ saving the life-right of Nigel de Cuninghame, then rector, and reserving to the bishop the collation of the vicarage, with a pension of twenty merks for the support of the vicar.⁶

The monks appear to have occupied some of the church lands of Carluke by themselves, or at least to have had a grange there. The ground adjoining the old church was long known as the Abbey steads. Long before the Reformation the parish church was removed to a spot two miles farther eastward, where it stood, in 1793, near the village of Kirkstyle, now Carluke. It appears to have been dedicated to Saint Andrew. There was dug up in its burial-ground, in 1838, a coffin hewn of one stone, with a rude cross carved on the lid. The older church did not imme-

¹ Reg. de Kelso, p. 158.

² Old Statist. Acct.

⁴ Robert. Index, 3. 3.

³ Regist. Glasg.; Lib. de Kelso; Roberts. Index; Reg. Mag. Sig.; Regist. of Ministers, 1567.

⁵ Reg. Glasg., p. 228.

⁶ Liber de Kelso, p. 366.

diately cease to exist, or to be used. In 1567, the Forest-kirk had a separate reader, but in 1574 Carluke and Forest-kirk are united.¹

In the south end of the parish, near the tower of Halber, were a hermitage and chapel dedicated to Saint Oswald. A small field adjoining retains the name of Friars' croft. In the west end, at a place called Chapel-yard, was anciently a chapel, which stood with its cemetery beside a mineral well.

In a rental of the abbacy of Kelso of 1567, Carlouk is entered among "the kirakis and teindis set for sylver:" its rectory is stated at £66, 13s. 4d., and the vicarage at £9, 6s. 8d.²

The ancient parish embraced the forest of Maldisley, originally, probably, of great extent. At a later period it comprehended the two baronies of Maldisley and Braidwude, with the lauds of several lesser proprietors, mostly sub-vassals. In 1287, the royal demesne of the forest of Maldisley yielded 13 chalders 2 bolls of oat-meal, sold for £9, 3s. 4d.; and 13 chalders 12 bolls of barley, sold for an equal sum.³ In the early part of the next century, Robert I. granted ten merks yearly for lighting St. Machute's tomb at Lesmahago, payable out of the rents of his mills of Maldisley, called, in another charter, Carneluke.⁴ These mills were at Miltown, where the Carluke burn falls into the Clyde. In 1359, the king's fermes from the "park" of Maudisley were £4, besides the revenue of the mills.

The land of Kilcadyow, in the south-east, a domain of the king, was then in the hands of John de Lindsay of Dunrode, by concession of Malcolm Fleming, Earl of Wigton, who had no right to it, except by tolerance.⁵

Robert I. granted a charter to John de Manfode of the lands of Braidwood and Yieldsbiels, with the lands of Hevedis.⁶ In 1381, Robert II. confirmed to William de Cokburne, son of Alexander Cokburne, and of Margaret de Monfode, the daughter of John de Monfode knight, the land of Hevedis, disjoined from the barony of Braidwood, and annexed to the Cokburne's barony of Seralyne.⁷ It afterwards belonged to the Douglasses, and passed from them to Chancellor Maitland.⁸

Robert I. gave to Ellen de Quarantley the lands of Bellitstan and Grunley, in the forest of Maldisley, in exchange for a manor and orchard which belonged to her in the burgh of Lanark.⁹ John de Danyelston knight, had a confirmation from Robert II. of all his lands of Mauldisley, Law, and Kileadyow, in the barony of Carluke: the reddendo a pair of gilt spurs.¹⁰ Kirktoon, with the pendicle called Kirkstyle, was a 40s. land of old extent.

At a place called Castlehill, on the supposed line of the Roman way, Roman coins have been found.¹¹ The old castle of Mauldislie appears to have stood in the vicinity of the church and of Mauldisley Law, a part of which retains the name of Gallowlee, from the use which it served in the time of feudal jurisdictions. Hall-craig, on the upper part of the burn of Carluke, and within the barony of Mauldisley, had, in 1790, some remains of the old hall perched on a pinnacle of the

¹ Register of Ministers.

² Liber de Kelso, pp. 493-94.

³ Comput. Camerar. I. 63.*

⁴ Liber de Kelso, pp. 170, 363. Rob. Index. G. 75.

⁵ Comput. Camer., I. 334.

⁶ Rob. Index, 24, 11.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., 144, 68.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., 15, 76.

⁹ Ibid., 110, 66.

¹¹ Scots Magazine.

¹⁰ Wishaw.

rock, with vaults and a causeway in the garden. It belonged, along with the adjoining lands of Mylnetoun of Manldislie, to the Whytfoords of that ilk, who held both blench of the king, and from whom they passed into the possession of Hamilton of Hall-craig.¹

Halbar castle, called, in a retour of 1685, the tower and fortalice of Braidwood, is picturesquely situated on a rock, in a dell on the southern border of the parish. It is a square tower, 52 feet high, containing a vault and three arched apartments above it. There are the remains of a tower of considerable antiquity, in the house of Wicketshaw, or Waygateshaw, a £10 land of old extent, long annexed to the barony of Touchadame in Stirlingshire.²

Part of an old wall is seen at Wallans, a portion of the land of Miltoyn, which lies on the other side of Clyde, but in Carluke parish, having apparently been separated from the northern bank by an alteration of the stream of the river. It is said to be the ruins of a fortalice which is popularly associated with the memory of Wallace, and is called Castle Wallans, or Temple Hall.

Hyndshaw is conjectured to have been the site of a Roman town, and Kileadyou Law, also on the line of the supposed Roman way, has a mount or cairn, perhaps artificial.

The villages of Carluke, Braidwood, Kileadyou, and Yieldshields, are probably ancient.

LANARK.

Lannarc³—Lanarc⁴—Lanerk⁵—Lanark.⁶ Deanery of Lanark.

(Map, No. 53.)

THIS parish lies on the right bank of the Clyde, which, here bending southward to receive the Douglas water, washes Lanark on two sides. The deep irregular valley of the Moss divides the parish from east to west; and from either bank of this stream, the ground rises into a flat upland; that on the south being called Lanark-moor, the northern taking the name of Lee-moor. Both slope towards the Clyde. Of old the parish had the forest of Maldisley or Carluke on its northern march, and the forest or woodland of Mossplat and Pedyname on the east and the south.

The ancient limits of the parish, extended as will be seen by several annexations, seem to have embraced a district or chapelry belonging to the hospital of Saint Leonard, which is now attached to Carluke; as well as the whole parish of Pedyname, which was separated from Lanark about the time of the Reformation; and the lands of Mossplat, which are now in Carstairs, *quo ad sacra*, but pay title to the church of Carluke.⁷

Lanark is, undoubtedly, a place of great antiquity, though the evidence which, carrying it back

¹ Wishaw.

² Retours. Wishaw.

³ A. D. 1187-89. Regist. Glasg., vol. i., p. 65.

⁴ A. D. 1175-89. Id., vol. i., p. 49.

⁵ Baianmund. Regist. Glasg., vol. i., p. lxxviii.

⁶ A. D. 1225. Id., vol. i., p. 116. A. D. 1296. Palg. Illust. Hist. Scot., vol. i., pp. 153, 291, 300, 306, 310.

⁷ Chart. Dryb., foll. 63, 64.

to the Dark Ages, would identify it with the Llannereh of the ancient poetry of the Welsh tribes, appears to be built upon insufficient foundations.

It is certain that, about the year 1150, King David I. gave to the canons regular of Dryburgh the church of Lanark, with its lands, tithes, and all other rights, and the church of Pedyname, with all its pertinents, and the carucate of land in the ville or kirk-town, held aforetime by Nicholas, the king's clerk. Between the years 1147 and 1164, Bishop Herbert of Glasgow confirmed to the monastery of Dryburgh, for its own proper use, the church of Lanark, with the chapel of Pedyname.¹ Not long afterwards King William the Lion granted to the church of Lauark the whole parish of Nenfleare and of Cartland, with all the tithes of these towns, both great and small; and enjoined his men residing there to pay their tithes of all things to the church of Lanark, and to reverence it in every thing, as right was, as their mother church.² In the same age, William Gilis, for the souls' weal of King William deceased, and of his lord the King Alexander, granted to the mother church of Saint Kentigern of Lanark all the dues and offerings of his land of Moss-plat, with the tithes of his mill and of his whole land, whether tilled or un-tilled.³ In the time of King William the Lion, a piece of land on the east of the church, bounded in part by a waste adjacent to the lands of the Brethren of the Hospital, was given to the church of Saint Mary and Saint Kentigern of Lanark, by Jordan Brae.⁴ In the year 1257, Alexander, the rector of Colbanyston, resigned, in favour of the church of Lanark, all right to the tithes of Clouburn.⁵

The parish church, dedicated, as has been seen, to the great Apostle of the Strathclyde-Britons, stood, surrounded by its cemetery, at the distance of about a quarter of a mile to the south-east of Lanark.⁶ From its situation without the burgh, it was known by the name of the "Out Kirk."⁷ The ruins show both the antiquity and the beauty of the building, which is distinguished by some interesting peculiarities of architecture.⁸

There were divers chantries within the parish church. In the thirteenth century, Robert a deacon, son of Hugh the clerk of Lanark, made a grant of three shillings a-year for lights to the church of Saint Kentigern of Lanark.⁹ Alexander, the High Steward of Scotland, (who died about the year 1300,) gave a yearly sum of five shillings and sixpence, from his land in the burgh of Lanark, for the maintenance of a light in the greater church and chapel of the town.¹⁰ Among the missing charters of King Robert III., is a confirmation of "the foundation of the chaplainrie of the parish church of Lanark, by ane John Simpstone, burgess."¹¹ In the year 1500, King James IV. granted to William Clerkson, chaplain at the altar of the Blessed Virgin within the parish church of Lanark, a tenement in the burgh, which had reverted to the King by reason of the bastardy of the last owner.¹² The Rood altar in the church of Lanark was worth seven pounds yearly in the year 1561; and at that time the canons of Dryburgh, who still continued to hold the church by the grant of Saint David, paid forty pounds a-year to three priests of the

¹ Chart. Dryb., fol. 16.

² Chart. Dryb., fol. 17.

³ Chart. Dryb., foll. 63, 64.

⁴ Chart. Dryb., p. 156.

⁵ Chart. Dryb., fol. 138.

⁶ Old Stat. Acct.

⁷ A. D. 1690. Retours.

⁸ Blox. Gothic Architect.

⁹ Chart. Dryb., fol. 63.

¹⁰ Chart. Dryb., fol. 153.

¹¹ Robertson's Index, p. 145, no. 24.

¹² Privy Seal Reg. 2, 14.

chapel. The vicar paid ten pounds yearly, with a share in the lesser offerings, to a curate residing in the parish.¹

Besides the ancient church or chapel of Pedymane, and a chapel at Imbriston, Inglisherry Grange, on the left bank of the Clyde, there was a third at Cleghorn, on the other side of the stream. In the year 1220, the Abbot of Jedburgh, with other delegates appointed by the Apostolic See to try the cause between William of Hertford and the canons of Dryburgh as to the chapel of Glegern, gave for their final sentence, that the chapel belonged to the mother church of Lanark, and adjudged Hertford to pay ten merks towards the costs of the suit. In obedience to this decision, apparently, Robert of Carmitely, for the soul of his lord, Philip of Valoins, resigns all claim to the patronage of the chapel which might belong to him in virtue of his right of lordship in the territory of Glegern. Before the year 1232, Bishop Matthew of Glasgow confirms the chapel to the canons of Dryburgh, as a chapel to be served by them or their chaplains, belonging of right to the mother church of Lanark, free from all episcopal exactions beyond the sum of four shillings yearly.²

Nemphlar, in the reign of King William the Lion, seems to have had a church of its own, which, after its annexation by that king to Lanark, became a chapel dependent on the mother church. Its site was at East Nemphlar, probably at a spot called "Alman's appletree;" and the chapel lands were of the extent of six shillings and eightpence.³

Another chapel, dedicated in honour of Saint Nicholas, stood within the burgh of Lanark. It can be traced back to the beginning of the thirteenth century, and had several endowed altars. Robert, a deacon, son of Hugh the clerk of Lanark, bequeathed a yearly sum of fifty pence for lights to Saint Nicholas' chapel.⁴ King James IV., in the year 1492, confirmed the grant which Stephen Lockhart of Cleghorn made of the place of Clydesholm, and the passage-boat upon Clyde, for the maintenance of a chaplain at the altar of Saint Catharine in the chapel of Saint Nicholas at Lanark.⁵ The canons of Dryburgh founded another chantry in the same church, retaining the patronage in their own hands.⁶ The endowment of Saint Mary's altar seems to have been derived from the lairds of Jerviswood, who held the patronage as a pertinent of their barony.⁷ Certain yearly rents of small value from tenements in the burgh were given to these and other altars within the same chapel by burgesses of Lanark.⁸ At the Reformation, Sir Thomas Godsel, chaplain of Saint Nicholas, reported that the benefice was worth forty pounds yearly, from which he paid to a curate ten pounds a-year; but he added that he had received no payment for three years past. The yearly rental of Our Lady's altar was fifteen merks; of the Haly Blude altar, four pounds; and of Saint Michael's altar, three pounds.⁹

Eastward from the burgh, at the distance of about half a mile, stood an Hospital dedicated to Saint Leonard, of which the ruins survived the year 1792. It is said to have been founded by King Robert I., but may more probably be identified with the hospital of which mention has been made above, as existing in the reign of King William the Lion. King Edward II., in the year 1319, presented Thomas of Eggefeld to its wardenship, then vacant.¹⁰ It was endowed with

¹ Book of Assumptions.

² Chart. Dryb., foll. 13, 18, 19.

³ Retours.

⁴ Chart. Dryb., fol. 63.

⁵ Chalmers quoting Reg. Mag. Sig. 12, 365.

⁶ Chalmers quoting Privy Seal, vi. 17.

⁷ Retours. ⁸ Chart. Dryb.

⁹ Book of Assumptions.

¹⁰ Rymer, vol. ii., p. 401.

a land of the value of ten pounds of old extent, called Spittal Shiels, a large tract of pasture, now attached to the parish of Carluke; as well as with certain acres near the burgh of Lanark called Saint Leonard's Mains.¹ In the year 1390, account was rendered in the king's exchequer of a payment of forty shillings made to the master of Saint Leonard's Hospital near Lanark as his yearly pension.² King Robert III., in the year 1393, granted Saint Leonard's Hospital to Sir John of Dalryel, with all its lands and revenues, on condition that the Knight of Dalryel and his heirs should cause three masses to be said weekly in Saint Leonard's chapel for the souls' health of the king and his consort Anabella, and should render to the crown the accustomed service for the hospital's lands and rents.³ In the year 1465, the patronage of Saint Leonard's Hospital was, with its property, transferred by Peter of Dalryell to John Stewart of Craigy, or Craigiehall.⁴ It continued till the Reformation to be governed by a master whose pension was paid by the king from the fermes of the burgh.⁵ To the chapel of the hospital there were attached a cemetery and an ecclesiastical district, comprising chiefly its own lands, which long bore the name of Saint Leonard's Parish.⁶ The chapel of Saint Leonard was, in the year 1609, annexed to the parish church of Lanark, "whair the samin has bene continewalie servit in tymes bipast."⁷

There was at Lanark a convent of Gray Friars, or Friars Minor, of the order of Saint Francis, founded, it is said, by King Robert I.⁸ It stood on the south side of the chief street of the burgh, and its church had an aisle dedicated to the Blessed Virgin.⁹ There was a cemetery attached to it; and near a part of the grounds now called the Friar's-field, there is a plentiful spring which bears the name of Saint Peter's well. In the year 1359, ten pounds were paid to the Friars Minor of Lanark, in part of twenty merks of yearly alms due to them by the king from the wards of the castle.¹⁰ This payment continued to be made until the Reformation.¹¹ The convent enjoyed also certain yearly rents from tenements in the burgh. Its possessions were thus described in the year 1592, when they were granted to the young laird of Leys: "the fundament, place, and slate-house, biggings, and yards adjacent thereto sumtyme belonging to the Friars Minoris callit Cordilires of Lanerk, with an aikar of land pertening thairto, liand in Wertland syd, within the territorie of the burgh."¹² A chapter general of the whole Franciscan order in Scotland was held in this convent in the year 1496.¹³

The rectory of Lanark is valued in the "*Libellus Taxationum Regni Scotiæ*" at £40, and the vicarage at £6. In the year 1561, the monastery of Dryburgh let the tithes of the church of Lanark for £80. In 1630, the teinds of the "Out-kirk" were separately held from those of the "In-kirk," and were worth eight chalders of victual. The vicarage, with the kirkland and glebe, and the corn tithes of the beer-yards, extended yearly to twenty-eight bolls of meal and bear, with 16s. 8d. in money. The remainder, "when all manner of dewties was paid of old," was worth forty merks, but then only twenty merks. The procurations of the bishop and the synodals extended to five merks, 10s. 8d.¹⁴

The parochial territory, obviously made up of several manors or manorial villages and of some

¹ Retours.

² Chamberlain Rolls.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 212, no. 47.

⁴ Chalmers quoting Reg. Mag. Sig.

⁵ Book of Assumptions.

⁶ Retours. ⁷ Acts Parl. Scot., vol. iv., p. 441.

⁸ Spottiswoode. ⁹ Commis. Rec. Glasg.

¹⁰ Chamb. Rolls, vol. i., p. 336.

¹¹ Book of Assumptions.

¹² Acts Parl. Scot., vol. iii. p. 634.

¹³ Miscel. Spald. Club, vol. ii.

¹⁴ Book of Assumptions.

forest lands, was nearly all royal domain in the reigns of King David I. and his two immediate successors; and was for a considerable time afterwards chiefly possessed by the crown, or held of it in ferme by lay vassals. William the Lion gave a charter to Michael Hart of the lands of Brakysfield, which Ade Braks resigned. The rents of the king's lands of Lanark, in the year 1295, formed part of the dowry promised to the niece of Philip king of France, on her marriage with the son and heir of King John Balliol.¹ In the year 1220, Cleghorn was held in whole or in part by William of Hertford;² and about the same time Robert of Carnately had a right of lordship in the same land.³ Cartland, of which the Lee formed a part, was let by the crown in ferme before 1288, and paid, in that year, 66s. of rent.⁴ In 1289 it paid five chalders of oatmeal, which was the amount of its yearly ferme, and 80s. "propter bonnm forum."⁵ About the year 1300, Sir Richard Hastings made suit to King Edward I. for the lands of Simon Locard, namely, Loghwood, in Ayrshire, and "la Laye," in the shire of Lanark.⁶ In the year 1323, King Robert I. confirmed a grant by Sir Simon Locard knight, lord of the Leey and of Cartland, to William of Lindsay, rector of Air, of ten pounds yearly from the lands of Cartland and the Leey.⁷ King Robert II., in the year 1382, granted or confirmed to his nephew, Sir James of Lindsay knight, the superiority of the lands of Leey, of Cartland, of Foulwod, and of Bonlyngton (Boninton,) to hold of Lindsay in chief as lord of the barony of Crawford-Lindsay.⁸

The church lands and the vicar's glebe were £7, 3s. 4d. in extent.⁹ In 1592, there were five acres of arable land, with a house and yard, lying on the south side of the glebe of the kirk of Lanark, "fra the common way as thay pass frae the burgh to the brae callit Rddday croce, on the east, and the lands of Brackisfield, adjacent, on the south parts," which had been held from old time of the vicars of Lanark.¹⁰

The burgh territory was extensive. King David II. confirmed a charter to Simon Chapman burgess, of the Bands and Briebanks, in the territory of Lanark, which John of Lyvyngston of Drumry had mortgaged to him.¹¹ It embraced also Whaunfra-flatt, and other lands, besides a large muir or common.¹²

The royal castle of Lanark, which seems to have existed in the days of King David I., was perhaps built on the site of an older fort. Between the years 1175 and 1199, an inquest of the elders and good men of the country was held before King William the Lion in his court at Lanark, to determine as to the advowson of the church of Kylbride, which was in dispute between Bishop Joceline of Glasgow and Roger of Valoins.¹³ Divers charters of this prince, as well as of King Alexander II. and King Alexander III. are dated at Lanark.¹⁴ The castle was used as a prison about the year 1288, when the sheriff of the county, in reckoning with the exchequer, was allowed a payment which he had made for the construction of a "poudfald" at Lanark, together with 15s.

¹ Robertson's Index, p. 24, no. 13. Rymer's Fœdera, vol. ii. p. 695.

² Chart. Dryburg.

³ Chart. Dryburg.

⁴ Chamb. Rolls, vol. i. pp. 1, 62.*

⁵ Chamb. Rolls, vol. i. p. 73.*

⁶ Palg. Illust. Hist. Scot., vol. i. p. 306.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., pp. 235-237.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 167, no. 15. Robertson's Index, p. 134, no. 34.

⁹ A. D. 1649. Retours.

¹⁰ Acts Parl. Scot., vol. iii. p. 640.

¹¹ Robertson's Index, p. 55, no. 2; p. 82, no. 170.

¹² Retours. ¹³ Regist. Glasg., vol. i. pp. 48, 49.

¹⁴ Regist. Glasg., vol. i. pp. 65, 116; Lib. de Melros, vol. i. pp. 39, 43, 141.

which he had paid for iron, and the making of fetters, and 11s. 8d. for the food of the prisoners.¹ In the year 1329, the Chamberlain Ayre at Lanark yielded 100s.; in 1331 it produced 27s. 5d.² The sums received in the year 1359, from the several baronies of the shire liable to charge for ward of the castle, amounted to £13.³

On the north side of the Mouse, upon the brink of the Cartland Crags, there were to be seen, in the last century, the vestiges of an ancient stronghold called indifferently Castle-dykes, or Castle-quair. In the rock below were artificial caves or passages. One of them, entering from the face of the rock, is described as about seven or eight feet in length by four in width, and nearly four feet in height, built without mortar, of large unbewn slabs of stone, one overtopping the other, until the two sides joined at the roof.⁴

About half a mile above this, on the high bank of the Mouse, are the picturesque remains of a tower called Castlehill, an ancient seat of the Lockharts.

The house of the Lee, famous in its associations with the talisman called "the Lee penny," was, says Wishaw, "anciently ane old castle, but, long since, there were convenient buildings joynd to it; and of late, upon the south syde of the court, there are added six extraordinarie fyne rooms, well finished and furnished. The gardens are great and regular, adorned with fyne walks, stairs, and terrasses."⁵

The other manor-houses in the parish commemorated by this author, are Cleghorn, Jerviswood, Maynes of Braxfield, and Bonniton.

The town of Lanark, said to have been erected into a burgh royal by King Alexander I. was certainly in possession of burghal privileges in the reign of King William the Lion.⁶ Its ancient charters are not now to be found, but a charter by King Charles I., of the year 1632, confirms (1) a charter to the burgh by King James V.; (2) a charter by King Robert (said to be King Robert I.); and (3 and 4) two charters by King Alexander III., by which the usual privileges are granted to the burgh, and the burgesses receive the exclusive right of buying wool and skins, and all other merchandize, and of dealing in broad and dyed cloths, within the county. King Alexander also grants his peace to all who bring wood or feal to the burgh; enjoins that all its inhabitants shall join with the burgesses in the payment of the rent due from the burgh to the king; and confirms to the burgesses all their common pastures, moors, mosses or peat pots, marshes, and other easements.⁷ The bailies of Lanark paid to the chamberlain of Scotland, for the king's ferme of their burgh, £7, 5s. 5d., in the year 1328; £9, 3s. in the year 1330; and £6, 13s. 4d. in the year 1390. In the year 1399, the ferme was let in feu to the burgh for £6; and this ever after was the appointed yearly payment.⁸

As in other burghs, so in Lanark, the religious houses, at an early period, acquired tofts from the pious bounty of the kings. The great monasteries of Melrose and of Kelso held theirs by grants from King William the Lion.⁹ The canons regular of Dryburgh, in the same reign, obtained from Anfridus "cornisarius de Lanark" a burgage tenement lying between the work-

¹ Chamb. Rolls, vol. i. p. 63.*

² Chamber. Rolls, vol. i. pp. 135, 222.

³ Chamber. Rolls, vol. i. p. 335.

⁴ Old Stat. Acct.

⁵ Hamilton's Lanark, p. 54.

⁶ Lib. de Melros, p. 68.

⁷ Carta burghi de Lanark, in Hamilt. Descript. Lanark, pp. 256, 257.

⁸ Chamber. Rolls.

⁹ Lib. de Melros, p. 63; Lib. de Calchou, p. 12.

shop of Henry Uell and William the Sacristan.¹ The same canons exchanged a toft over against the house of William of Karamickley for another between the dwelling of William the weaver and John Blaw.² In the year 1592, the laird of Leys was confirmed in the possession of "a piece of a croft containing three roods of land, with the old walls of a ruinous house, and a little yard, lying on the south side of the common street of Lanark," held of the canons of Dryburgh in time past.³

In the year 1244, along with almost all the towns of Scotland, Lanark was consumed by accidental fire.⁴ It then, doubtless, consisted chiefly of wooden houses. At a later period, mention is made of its ports or gates, but there is no sufficient evidence of its having a continuous wall on all sides.

Early notice is found of the seminaries of Lanark. In 1283, Pope Lucius, by a bull confirming the privileges of the canons of Dryburgh, prohibits all persons from interfering with the masters in regulating the studies in the schools of Lanark, and the other parishes belonging to the monastery.⁵

Lanark, about the year 1296, was the scene of one of the first adventures of Sir William Wallace.⁶ Tradition points to Cartland Crags and their cave, to Cartland Wood, and to a cave at Bonington Linn, as having been his hiding-places.

About the year 1310, King Robert I. gained possession of the town and castle of Lanark. He gave to Ellen of Quaranteley or Caranteleghe (who swore fealty to King Edward I., about the year 1296, for her lands in the shire of Lanark,⁷) certain lands in the forest of Maldisle in exchange for a manor and orchard belonging to her in the burgh of Lanark, as they are bounded "in circuitu per murum."⁸ In the parliament of King David II. held at Perth in 1348, it was ordained that so long as the burghs of Berwick and Roxburgh remained in the English power, the burghs of Lanark and Linlithgow should be accepted in their place in the council of the burghs. Money was coined at Lanark of old, and "the keeping and outgiving of the standard weights" were committed to it by statute in the year 1617.⁹ It had, from a remote time, seven yearly fairs, which long continued to be of great resort.

The villages of Nempflar and Cartland are ancient.

CARSTAIRS.

Casteltarres¹⁰—Casteltarras¹¹—Casteltarris¹²—Carstairs.¹³ Deanery of Lanark.¹⁴
(Map, No. 54.)

In the upper and northern parts, the surface is broken into irregular knolls of sand or gravel, divided in many places one from another by marshes or mosses, in which the remains of trees are

¹ Chart. Dryburg, p. 155.

² Chart. Dryburg.

³ Acts Parl. Scot., vol. iii. p. 240.

⁴ J. Forduni Scotiebronicon, lib. ix. c. 61.

⁵ Chart. Dryburg, p. 196.

⁶ J. Forduni Scotiebronicon, lib. xi. c. 28. Wallace, bb.

v. vi.

⁷ Palg. Illust. Hist. Scot., vol. i. p. 300.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig. p. 15, no. 76.

⁹ Acts Parl. Scot.

¹⁰ A. D. 1170. Regist. Glasg., p. 23.

¹¹ A. D. 1174. Regist., p. 30.

¹² A. D. 1245; A. D. 1273. Lib. de Calehou, pp. 231, 267.

¹³ A. D. 1592. Act Parl. Scot., vol. iii. p. 622.

¹⁴ Balanmund.

to be seen. The rest of the parish is the meadow or haugh of the Clyde, which is its boundary on the south.

In the reign of King Alexander II., the tithes and oblations of the lands of Mossplat, on the north side of the parish, were given to the church of Saint Kentigern at Lanark.¹ The lands themselves, however, belonged to the Bishop of Glasgow,² who was lord also of the manor of Carstairs; and hence, probably, they were annexed *quo ad sacra* to this parish, although, *quo ad civilia*, they lay within the limits of Carluke.

The church of Casteltarres, one of the bishop's seventeen mensal towns, was confirmed to Bishop Engelram of Glasgow, by Pope Alexander III. in the year 1170.³ The manor of Castletarras, with its church, was confirmed to Bishop Joceline by the same Pope Alexander in the years 1174 and 1178;⁴ by Pope Lucius III. in the year 1181;⁵ and by Pope Urban III. in the year 1186.⁶ The benefice was erected into a prebend of the cathedral church of Saint Kentigern at Glasgow before the year 1216, when the right of nominating the prebendary was confirmed to the Bishop of Glasgow by Pope Honorius III.⁷ In the year 1401, the prebend was taxed two merks yearly for the ornaments of the cathedral;⁸ and in the year 1432, the prebendary was enjoined to pay to his stallar or vicar choral in the cathedral a pension of nine merks yearly.⁹

In the year 1508, Robert Blackader, archbishop of Glasgow, founded a chaplainry "in the church called Saint Mary's of Welbent, in the parish of Casteltarris, which had been built and repaired at his own charge." The chaplain had for his endowment forty shillings yearly, with a small sum from the petty customs of the city of Glasgow.¹⁰ In the year 1592, "the patronage of the parsonage and vicarage of the parish kirk of Carstairs, with the vicar's lands thereof, and the chaplanarie, called _____, pertaining thereto," were confirmed to James Hamilton of Libbarton. In the year 1587 they had been granted, along with the barony, in feu-ferme to Sir William Stewart of Uchiltrie knight.¹¹

In Baiamund's Roll, the rectory is valued at £40: the vicarage at £26, 13s. 4d.¹² At the Reformation, the former yielded eight chalders of victual (two-thirds being meal, and one-third bear,) which being commuted with the tenants and labourers of the ground at the rate of ten shillings a boll, produced in all £105, 12s. The vicarage was worth £40 yearly.¹³

The manor of Carstairs, a barony of £48 of old extent,¹⁴ comprising the whole parish,¹⁵ belonged to the Bishop of Glasgow, as one of his mensal demesnes, in the twelfth century. The annexed "land of Mossplat, in the bailliary of Lanark," was given to Bishop William of Bonington, by King Alexander II., in the year 1244.¹⁶ Jordan the "prepositus," or baillie of Carstairs, appears as a witness to a charter in the year 1225.¹⁷ The bailliary was held by Hugh, Lord Somerville, c. 1517, who also possessed the land of Ranstruther. The office was granted to Sir William

¹ See above, in Lanark.

² Regist. Glasg., p. 151.

³ Regist. Glasg., p. 23.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., pp. 30, 43.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 50.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. 55.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. 95.

⁸ Regist. Glasg., pp. 299, 344.

⁹ Regist. Glasg., p. 347.

¹⁰ Regist. Glasg., p. 519.

¹¹ Acts Parl. Scot., vol. iii. p. 622.

¹² Regist. Glasg., pp. lxxiii. lxxviii.

¹³ Book of Assumptions.

¹⁴ Acts Parl. Scot., vol. iii. p. 622.

¹⁵ Hamilton's Descript. of Lanark, p. 55.

¹⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. 151.

¹⁷ Regist. de Passelet, p. 212.

Stewart in 1587;¹ and in the beginning of the eighteenth century belonged to the Lockharts of Carstairs.²

At Carstairs there was, from a remote date, a dwelling-place of the bishops of Glasgow. Bishop William of Bondington confirmed to the priory of Lesmahago the church of Saint Maure in Cuningham, by a charter dated at Casteltarris on the Sunday next after the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, in the year 1245.³ On the Monday next before the feast of Saint Laurence, in the year 1273, a controversy between the Abbot of Kelso and Sir Symon Locard knight, was amicably settled at Casteltarris, in presence of Robert Wischart, bishop of Glasgow.⁴ This prelate, after the death of King Alexander III. in 1286, began to build at Carstairs a castle of stone and lime; and in the year 1292 he obtained from King Edward I. licence to complete the structure.⁵ He dates a charter from Carstairs in the year 1294.⁶

The castle stood in the village, which seems to have occupied the site of a Roman station. The village mill was old, and so, probably, were the hamlets of Mossplat and Ravenstruther.

CARNWATH.

Charnewid⁷—Karnewic⁸—Karnewid⁹—Carnewith.¹⁰ Deanery of Lanark.
(Map, No. 55.)

CARNWATH is bounded by the Clyde on the south; and the haughs which lie along this river, and its tributary the Medwyn, are broad and fruitful. The Mouss and the Dipplow water the upper parts, which are chiefly extensive plains of pasture and flow-moss, intersected by two or three ridges of high land.

This parish was of old part of that of Liberton. About the year 1165, the church of Charnewid was confirmed to Ingelram bishop of Glasgow, by Pope Alexander III.¹¹ The same church was confirmed to Bishop Joceline, by the same Pope, in the years 1174 and 1178;¹² by Pope Lucius III., in the year 1181,¹³ and by Pope Urban III., in the year 1186.¹⁴ Between the years 1180 and 1189, William of Sumerville, by the advice of William his father, and others his friends, confirmed to Bishop Joceline, as he had aforesaid granted to Bishop Ingelram (between the years 1164 and 1174), the church of Karnewid, with half a carucate of land, a toft and croft, common pasture, and other privileges of the township.¹⁵ The benefice having, in virtue of this grant, been

¹ *Memorie of the Somervilles*, vol. i. pp. 336, 400. *Acts Parl. Scot.*, vol. iii. p. 622.

² *Hamilt. Descript. Lanark*, p. 55.

³ *Lib. de Calchou*, p. 231.

⁴ *Lib. de Calchou*, p. 267.

⁵ *Rot. Scot.*

⁶ *Regist. de Passelet*.

⁷ Circa A. D. 1165. *Regist. Glasg.*, p. 22.

⁸ A. D. 1174. *Regist. Glasg.*, p. 30.

⁹ A. D. 1178. *Regist. Glasg.*, p. 43.

¹⁰ A. D. 1185.—A. D. 1187. *Regist. Glasg.*, p. 46. It has been conjectured that Carnwath is the *Chefearnuat* of the famous inquest of Prince David of Cumbria, in the year 1116. (*Hamilt. Descript. Lanark*, p. 159.)

¹¹ *Regist. Glasg.*, p. 22.

¹² *Regist. Glasg.*, pp. 30, 43.

¹³ *Regist. Glasg.*, p. 50.

¹⁴ *Regist. Glasg.*, p. 55.

¹⁵ *Regist. Glasg.*, p. 45.

erected into a prebend of the cathedral of Saint Kentigern at Glasgow, the erection was confirmed by Pope Urban III., between the years 1185 and 1187, in a bull, which declares that though the church of Carnewith had been built by William of Sumerville within the bounds of the neighbouring parish of Libertun, and the right of patronage of Libertun had subsequently passed to another lord, as was affirmed, carrying with it the church of Carnewith, yet the church and prebend of Carnewith should belong to the dean and chapter of Glasgow, as it had been confirmed to them by Pope Lucius.¹ It continued to be thus possessed until the Reformation, the prebendary being the treasurer of the cathedral.

The church stood at the west end of the village, separated by a burn from a mound or cairn, which, in the year 1790, had an entrance at the top, with a rude stair within descending to the bottom.²

At Muirhall, in the upper part of the parish, there was a chapel which would seem to have been dedicated in honour of Saint Mary Magdalene, and to have been endowed with sixty pounds of Scottish money yearly from the barony of Carnwath.³ At the Reformation its revenue was returned at 16 merks and 5 shillings yearly.⁴

Near the place where the burn of Carnwath meets the South Medwyn, is a spot of ground called 'Spital. It was a land of forty shillings extent, the property of the Somervilles;⁵ and probably derived its name from an hospital endowed for eight bedesmen by Sir Thomas Somerville, in the beginning of the fifteenth century.

In the year 1424, the same Knight of Somerville, with consent of William his son, founded a collegiate church at Carnwath for a provost and six prebendaries.⁶ The parish church was made serviceable for the purposes of the new foundation, by the erection of an aisle and some other additions. The building is thus described, in the year 1670, by the historian of the Somervilles: "The isle itself [called the College Isle of Carnwath] is but little; however, [it is] neatly and conveniently built, opposite to the middle of the [parish] church, all aisler, both within and without, having pinnacles upon all the corners, wheron are engraven, besides other imagerie, the armes of the Somervilles and the Sinclaires."⁷ Within its walls the knightly founder, and his wife, Dame Mary Sinclair, chose their sepulture; and it continued to be the burying-place of his descendants until the year 1570.⁸ At the Reformation, Sir Duncan Aikman, "prebendary of the isle of Carnwath," reported his stipend to be twenty-four merks yearly.⁹

The rectory of the parish church of Carnwath, being the prebend of the treasurer of Glasgow, is valued in Baiamund's roll at £160.¹⁰ In the year 1561, it was let on lease for £200; but aforesaid it had yielded 260 merks.¹¹ In the year 1401, it was taxed £5 for the ornaments of the cathedral church;¹² and in 1432, the prebendary was enjoined to pay to his stallar or vicar choral a pension of £16 yearly.¹³ The vicarage does not appear in Baiamund, having probably

¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 46.

² Old Stat. Acc.

³ Memorie of the Somervilles, vol. i. p. 389.

⁴ Book of Assumptions. ⁵ Retours.

⁶ Spottiswoode. Macfarlane.

⁷ Mem. of Somervilles, vol. i. p. 166.

⁸ Mem. of Somerv., vol. i. pp. 166, 440.

⁹ Book of Assumptions.

¹⁰ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxiii.

¹¹ Book of Assumptions.

¹² Regist. Glasg., pp. 299, 344.

¹³ Regist. Glasg., p. 346.

been incorporated with the collegiate church. The vicar-pensioner, at the Reformation, returned his benefice as worth £16 yearly, one-half arising from the glebe, the other being paid by the prebendary of Carnwath.¹

The manor of Carnwath is said to have been given, with other lands, by King David I. to William of Somerville, who died in the year 1142. It was certainly possessed by that family about the year 1164. It seems to have been at first a part of Libertun, where, as has been seen, the mother church stood. In the year 1358, the lands of Libertun were free from all payment of castle-ward to the sheriff of Lauark, while the barony of Carnwath was liable in the sum of sixty shillings.² About the year 1300, Sir Robert Hastang made suit to King Edward I. for the lands of Lyntone and of Carnewythe, which belonged to Sir Thomas of Somerville.³ Carnwath was a land of £200 of old extent, and the Somervilles continued to possess the greater part of it in property, and to be over-lords of the whole, until the reign of King James VI.⁴ This barony affords one of the few instances of jocular tenures that occur in Scottish charters. Part of the red-dendo was "the price of two pair of stockings made of two halves of an ell of English stuff, to be given, on the feast of Saint John at Midsummer, to the quickest runner of a race, from the east end of the town of Carnwath to the cross called Halo-crosse."⁵

King Robert I. granted or confirmed to Andrew of Douglas a charter of the lands of Creswell, within the barony of Carnwath, which had belonged to Henry of Winton deceased.⁶ The same lands of Creswell, or Carswell, were held by Sir John Herring of Edmonston in Clydesdale, and of Gilmerton in Lothian, of John Lord Somerville, to whom they returned by purchase, in the year 1461-2.⁷

The village and lands of Newbigging, in the south-east part of the parish, originally, perhaps, holden of the crown by a separate tenure, came into the possession of the Somervilles about the middle of the thirteenth century, by marriage with the daughter and heiress of Walter of Newbigging.⁸ They were afterwards the property of the Livingstons of Jerviswood. In 1468, John Livingston was served heir to his father James in the third part of the lands of Newbigging.

In the year 1545, Spital Mains was given by Hugh Lord Somerville to his youngest son; and other cadets of the chief had possessions at Tarbrax, and Overcallo.⁹ An inconsiderable estate called Black Castle, on the east side of the parish, was given by John of Somerville, before the year 1347, to his second son David.¹⁰

The ancient castle of the Somervilles stood at Conthalley, or Cudley, a narrow neck of land stretching into a large moss, on the north side of the village of Carnwath. It is said to have been burned during the wars of the Succession. In 1372, a contract of marriage between Sir Walter of Somerville and the daughter of Sir John Herring was concluded at Conthally. Soon after-

¹ Book of Assumptions.

² Chamber. Rolls.

³ Palg. Illust. Hist. Scot., vol. i. p. 304.

⁴ Mem. of Somervilles, vol. ii. p. 80; Hamilt. Descript. Lanark, p. 56.

⁵ Responde Book, 7th Nov. 1522, apud Riddell's Peer. and Consist. Law, l. 350.

⁶ Robertson's Index, p. 8, no. 74.

⁷ Mem. of Somervilles, vol. i. p. 229.

⁸ Mem. of Somervilles, vol. i. p. 65. It is affirmed by the same authority that Newbigging and Carnwath were first united into one barony by King Robert I., in favour of his faithful follower, John of Somerville. (Id. vol. i. pp. 32, 240.)

⁹ Mem. of Somervilles, vol. i. p. 115, vol. ii. p. 41. Retours.

¹⁰ Mem. of Somervilles, vol. i. p. 93.

wards Sir Walter repaired the original tower, and built a stone barbican, with another tower at the east corner, without the gate, three stories in height, vaulted at the top, and fortified by battlements of ashlar. In 1415, Sir Thomas of Somerville added other buildings, and dug a broad and deep trench around the whole, "the great moss affording him much water for filling the ditches." About the same time, or not long afterwards, a round tower was built, with a wall joining the three towers together. Hugh Lord Somerville, about the year 1527, still farther connected the towers by galleries, and made other additions, so that the castle now formed a court of three sides, open to the south. Couthally, famed for its hospitality, and for the sport of hawking which the neighbouring muirs, lake, and marshes afforded, was more than once visited by the Scottish sovereigns. In the year 1489, when King James IV. honoured the place with his presence, the old Lord Somerville, "who, by reason of his age, was not able to meet the king at any distance, yet, supported by his nephews, received him at the west end of the calsay that leads [through the moss] from Carawath toune to Couthally House, where his Majesty was pleased to alight from his horse, as did his whole retinue, and walked upon foot from thence to Couthally, being a mile of excellent way." The mansion of the Somervilles was still more frequently the resort of King James V.¹ It was a place of considerable strength, and its possession was matter of contest in the feuds between the houses of Douglas and Hamilton.² The Somervilles continued to dwell in their old abode until their barony was sold to the family of Mar, about the year 1618. It was a ruin in 1670. Wishaw speaks of it as "quyte decayed," in the beginning of the following century; and only the foundations now remain to show its form and extent of old.

The village of Carnwath is doubtless coeval with the first settlement of the Somervilles. It was erected into a burgh of barony in the year 1451.³ In the year 1516, Hugh Lord Somerville erected a cross here, on which the names and arms of himself and his wife were sculptured. Of still older date was a cross in the village of Newbigging, erected, it is said, by Walter of Newbigging, in the thirteenth century, having simply a double cross engraved upon it.

DUNSYRE.

Dunsyer⁴—Dunsier⁵—Dunsyre.⁶ Deanery of Lanark. (Map, No. 56.)

This parish forms the northern side of the valley of the South Medwyn, rising from that stream into a ridge which may be regarded as the termination of the Pentlands on the west. The steep and rugged hill of Dunsyre, 1235 feet above the level of the sea, is separated from the hills of Walston and Dolphington by a level tract about three miles in length and a mile in breadth.

Between the years 1165 and 1199, Fergus Mackabard gave to the monks of Kelso the church of Dunsyer, with all its pertinents. The grant was confirmed by Joceline bishop of Glasgow,

¹ Memorie of the Somervilles, *passim*.

² Pinkert. Hist. of Scot., vol. ii. p. 126.

³ Chalmers, citing Reg. Mag. Sig.

⁴ Circa A. D. 1180. Liber de Calchou, pp. 16, 285. A. D. 1299. Regist. Glasg., p. 214.

⁵ Circa A. D. 1306. Liber de Calchou, p. 472.

⁶ A. D. 1556. Lib. de Calchou, p. 476.

between the years 1175 and 1199, and by King William the Lion.¹ About the same time, the monks obtained another grant of the same church, with its lands, tithes, and all other pertinents, from Helias the brother of Bishop Joceline.² Neither as to the source of his right in the church, nor as to that of Fergus Mackabard, is any thing known. On the feast of Saint Potenciana the Virgin (19. May.) in the year 1232, Walter bishop of Glasgow, confirmed to the monks of Kelso their church of Dunsyer, for their own proper uses, as it had been granted to them by his predecessor, Bishop Joceline.³ It was confirmed to them also by Pope Innocent IV., between the years 1243 and 1254.⁴ The parsonage being thus vested in the monks, the cure of souls was served by a vicar. 'W., the vicar of Dunsyer,' appears as a witness, about the year 1240, to an agreement between the Abbot of Kelso and Daniel and Robert of Dowan and their wives.⁵

The church, with its hamlet, stood at the foot of the hill of Dunsyer, close by an eminence called the Castle Hill.⁶ On the farm of Anston, or Ainstonn, there is a clear and plentiful spring of water bearing the name of Saint Bride. A large heap of stones, in a deep ravine on the east side of the parish, has the appellation of 'Roger's Kirk.'⁷

The rectory, or parsonage, of Dunsier, about the year 1300, yielded to the monks £5, 6s. 8d. yearly.⁸ In the year 1567, being let in lease, they derived from it £10 annually; which was the same sum that it produced for each of the three years preceding 1556.⁹ The whole fruits of the vicarage, in 1561, were worth £20.¹⁰ The church lands, and the vicar's glebe, were together of the extent of 13 merks, 10s. 10d.¹¹

In the end of the twelfth century, Fergus Mackabard (perhaps of the family of Baird, in which Fergus was of old an accustomed name)¹² seems to have shared with Helias, the brother of Bishop Joceline, the territory of Dunsyre. A hundred years afterwards, it belonged to a family which took surname from it. On the Friday next before the feast of Saint Dunstan, in the year 1299, John lord of Dunsyer, the son of Adam of Dunsyer, sold to Alan of Denum, the land of Le Hyllis, with a piece of ground lying on the Maydebane (Medwyn,) with liberty of common in the whole tenement of Dunsyer, with right of taking timber and stones for his buildings from the wood and quarry of the lord of Dunsyer, and the privilege of leading water to his mill from the Medwyn. Andrew vicar of Dunsyer affixes his seal to the deed of sale, along with the seals of the grantor and of Hugh the chaplain of Scravillyn¹³ (Scralling, Skirling.) In the year 1367, King David II. confirmed a charter granted by Walter Byset lord of the half barony of Culter, to William of Newbygging lord of Dunsyar.¹⁴ Before 1450, the territory is said to have passed into the family of the Hepburns of Hailes, afterwards Earls of Bothwell; and, at a subsequent period, one-half of it was acquired by the Earls of Angus.¹⁵ A great portion was feued to sub-vassals, who built houses, of which the ruins are in some instances yet to be seen.

A fragment of the castle of Dunsyre still remains.

¹ Liber de Calchou, pp. 16, 316, 319.

² Liber de Calchou, p. 285.

³ Liber de Calchou, pp. 229, 333.

⁴ Liber de Calchou, p. 351.

⁵ Liber de Calchou, p. 163.

⁶ New Stat. Acct.

⁷ Old and New Stat. Acct.

⁸ Liber de Calchou, p. 472.

⁹ Liber de Calchou, pp. 493, 476.

¹⁰ Book of Assumptions.

¹¹ Retours.

¹² Regist. Glasg., p. 241.

¹³ Regist. Glasg., p. 215.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 57, no. 174.

¹⁵ Act. Dom. Conc., p. 72. Act. Dom. Audit., pp. 97, 101. Wishaw. New Stat. Acct.

DOLPHINTON.

Dolfinston¹—Dolphentoune.² Deanery of Lanark.³ (Map, No. 57.)

IN the middle of the upper half of this small parish, and at about the distance of a mile from the western extremity of the Pentlands, the hill of Dolphinton rises to the height of 1550 feet. Another eminence, about 250 feet in height, and of a conical shape, lying in the south-west border, takes the name of the Keir Hill, from the remains of an ancient fort or camp. The remaining portion of the surface is holm ground along the Medwyn, on the north, or low and arable land along smaller streams, on the south-east. The burn of the Tairth carries the waters of the higher grounds into the Lyne and the Tweed.

It is not always easy to discriminate between Dolphinton on the Clyde, and the manor of Dolphinton in Teviotdale.³ The editors of Wishaw have still farther perplexed the boundaries of the parish, by a misapprehension of their author's text, which has led them to denote the lands of Newholme, which are undoubtedly within this district, as a parish of themselves.⁴

Dalfin, or Dolfin, was a name so common, that, in the absence of record, conjecture must be fruitless as to the individual from whom the manorial village took its appellation.

Notice of the church first appears in the year 1253, when John of Saint Andrew, the rector, is found as a witness to the charter by which Alan bishop of Argyll grants the church of Saint Keran in Kantyre to the monks of Paisley.⁵ In the year 1296, John Silvestre, parson of Dolfinston in the shire of Lanark, swore fealty to King Edward I. of England.⁶ The benefice continued a free rectory or parsonage until the Reformation.

It is valued in Baiaund's Roll at £40; in the Taxat. Eccl. Scot. sec. xvi., at £34; and in the Libellus Taxat. Regni Scotiae, at £10. The rental given up in 1561-2 by John Cockburn the parson, showed that the whole fruits of the benefice were then let on lease for £50 a-year; of which sum £13, 8s. 8d. were paid to the vicar serving the cure, and £3, 6s. 8d. to the ordinary of the diocese for procurations and synodals.⁷

The ancient church stood on the site of the present, and there was discovered beside it, in the year 1786, a tomb-stone, on which a large two-handed sword was rudely carved.⁸

The lands of Dolphinton, with the patronage of the parish church, seem to have been, from an early period, a part of the lordship of Bothwell, and to have followed the fortunes of that great barony.⁹ About the end of the sixteenth century, they passed into the possession of the Earls of Angus, of whom they were held by a family of the name of Brown. In Wishaw's time, the manor of Newholme was the property of the Lermonds.¹⁰

The villages of Dolphinton and Robertoun are ancient.

¹ A. D. 1253. Regist. de Passelet, pp. 134, 135. A. D. 1296. Ragman Rolls, p. 165.

² Baiaund.

³ The Dolfinston referred to in the Regist. Glasg., p. 257, is obviously not in Clydesdale. Cf. Regist. Mag. Sig., p. 134, no. 37.

⁴ Wishaw's Descript. Lanark., p. 57. Retours. New Stat. Acct.

⁵ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 129, 134.

⁶ Ragman Rolls, p. 165.

⁷ Book of Assumpt.

⁸ Old Stat. Acct.

⁹ See above, p. 55.

¹⁰ Descript. of Lanark, p. 57.

WALSTON.

Walyston—Waleston—Walliston¹—Wailstone.² Deanery of Lanark.²
(Map, No. 58.)

THIS parish, which in its general aspect resembles Dolphintou, lies on the left bank of the Medwyn water. A ridge called the Black Mount divides it into nearly equal portions, one on the north-west, the other on the south-west. The burns which rise from the latter meet in the vale of Elsrickle, through which they flow into the Biggar water, which is a tributary of the Tweed.

The lands of Walston, with the advowson of the church, belonged in the thirteenth century to the lords of Bothwell. A controversy having arisen as to the church of Smalham, in the deanery of the Merse, and diocese of Saint Andrews, between William of Murray, Pantler of Scotland, and lord of Bothwell, on the one hand, and the dean and chapter of Glasgow, on the other, the question was referred to the arbitration of Robert bishop of Glasgow, at Scone, on the Thursday next after the feast of Saint Valentine the martyr (14. February,) in the year 1292-3.³ On the same day, in terms of the Bishop's sentence, the Pantler granted to the dean and chapter of Glasgow the right of patronage of the rectory of the church of Walyston, reserving the presentation of the vicar to himself, and to his heirs and successors.⁴ The grant was confirmed by the Bishop, at Glasgow, on the morrow of Saint George the martyr (23. April,) being the Friday next before the feast of Saint Mark the Evangelist (25. April,) in the year 1293;⁵ and at the same time, and by the same authority, the church (estimated at twenty merks yearly, and three acres of land) was given to the dean and chapter, to be held by them for their own proper use in increase of their commons;⁶ and letters were issued commanding the rural dean of Lanark to institute Sir John of Bothenil chaplain, proctor for the dean and chapter, in the rectory of the church of Waliston, then vacant by the resignation of Master William of Wicton.⁷ The dean and chapter, on their part, in obedience to the Bishop's judgment, resigned to the Pantler all their right in the church of Smalham,⁸ and consented to the removal of all ecclesiastical censures which, in the course of the controversy, had been pronounced against himself, his lands, and his followers.⁹ The Pantler farther became bound to pay a hundred merks sterling, by ten half-yearly instalments, in discharge of the costs which had been incurred in the suit by the dean and chapter.¹⁰ The portion of the benefice to be enjoyed by the vicar was fixed by the Bishop, on the Thursday next after the feast of Saint Laurence the martyr (10. August,) in the year 1293. The dean and chapter were to have all the greater or corn tithes, as well of the hamlet of Elgirig, far and near, as of the demesne lands of the lord of Walliston, at the time when they were of most extent; together with three acres of land, measured in length eastwards, lying next to the demesne lands of the Pantler

¹ A. D. 1293. Regist. Glasg., pp. 202-209.

² Baiamund.

³ Regist. Glasg., p. 201.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. 202.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., pp. 202, 203.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. 203.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., pp. 203, 204.

⁸ Regist. Glasg., pp. 204, 205.

⁹ Regist. Glasg., p. 206.

¹⁰ Regist. Glasg., pp. 206, 207, 208.

on the south. All others, the fruits of the church, both great and small, were assigned to the vicar serving the cure.¹ In the year 1296, Robert of Lambretone, vicar of Walleston, swore fealty to King Edward I. of England,² and had from that prince letters of restoration to the temporalities of his benefice, directed to the sheriff of Lanark.³ The right of advowson of the vicarage remained until the end of the sixteenth century with the lords of Bothwell. The rectory continued with the dean and chapter of Glasgow.

The parsonage of Walston, at the Reformation, was reported by the precentor of the cathedral of Glasgow to be of the value of £40 yearly. The vicarage was let in lease for 70 merks a-year, of which 50 were paid to Sir David Dalgleish the vicar, and 20 to a minister of the new religion, who was serving in the church.⁴ In Baiamund's Roll the vicarage is valued at £26, 13s. 4d. yearly.⁵

The church stood on the north side of the hill, near the village of Walston, in the neighbourhood of several springs, one of which appears to have been held in reverence.⁶ Stone coffins have been discovered at the east end of the village of Elsricle, on the other side of the Black Mount.

The whole parochial territory, it has been seen, belonged of old in property to the lords of Bothwell, and it continued to hold of them until after the Reformation. William of Elgeryk swore fealty to King Edward I. in the year 1296.⁷ In the reign of King David II., Sir Thomas Murray of Bothwell granted the lands of Walystoun and Elgereth to Sir Robert Erskyn and Christian Keith, his sponse,⁸ through whom, perhaps, they may have passed to the Earls of Mar.⁹ The manor place is described, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, as 'ane old house seated near to the church, and well planted with barren timber.'

BIGGAR.

Bigir¹⁰—Bygris¹¹—Bigre¹²—Begar¹³—Begart¹⁴—Biggar.¹⁵ Deanery of Lanark.¹³
(Map, No. 59.)

THE greater part of this territory is broken into round hills, mostly detached one from another, and rising, in a few instances, to a height of more than a thousand feet. Towards the south, a considerable tract of level ground, watered by the Biggar, extends itself from east to west, at an altitude of 628 feet above the level of the sea.

The church, a free rectory, in the advowson of the lord of the manor, seems to be as old as the days of King David I. A grant by Walter Fitz-Alan to the monks of Paisley, between the years

¹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 209, 210.

² Ragman Rolls, p. 165.

³ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. I., p. 25.

⁴ Book of Assumpt.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxviii.

⁶ Old Stat. Acct. ⁷ Ragman Rolls, p. 167.

⁸ Robertson's Index, p. 62, no. 38.

⁹ Wishaw's Descript. of Lanark., p. 58.

¹⁰ A. D. 1164—A. D. 1177. Regist. de Passelet, p. 86.

¹¹ A. D. 1229. Liber de Calchou, p. 152.

¹² Circa A. D. 1200. Regist. Glasg., p. 89. A. D. 1225.

¹³ Ibid., p. 117. ¹⁵ Baiamund.

¹⁴ A. D. 1524. Munimenta Univ. Glasg.

¹⁵ A. D. 1555. Liber Cart. S. Crucis, p. 295.

1164 and 1177, is witnessed by Robert the parson of Bigir.¹ 'Master Symon the physician of Bygre,' who was doubtless the parson of the church, appears as a witness to a charter by Walter bishop of Glasgow, between the years 1208 and 1232.² In the year 1330, Sir Henry of Bygar, rector of the church of Bygar, was clerk of livery to the King's household.³ In the previous year, he appears to have been one of the royal chaplains.⁴

In the year 1531, a chantry, of which the lords Fleming were patrons, was founded in the parish church of Biggar by John Tweedie of Drummelzier, with an endowment of ten pounds yearly from his lands and barony, for the soul's rest of John lord Fleming, chamberlain of Scotland, whom the founder and his son had slain at the hawking seven years before.⁵

A collegiate church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, was founded at Biggar, in the year 1545-6, by Malcolm Lord Fleming, chamberlain of Scotland, who fell at Pinkie Clench in the following year. It was endowed for a provost, eight canons or prebendaries, four choristers, and six bedesmen. The greater part of the benefice of Thankerton, with the manse and glebe (under burden of provision for a perpetual vicar serving the cure) was assigned for its support.⁶ In the year 1555, the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of Saint Mary and Saint Bruoc at Dunrod, in the deanery of Desnes, and diocese of Galloway, was added to the endowments, at the instance of Master John Stevenson, (precentor of Glasgow, vicar of Dunrod, and the first provost of Our Lady College of Biggar,) with consent of the patrons, the canons regular of Holyrood, and of the ordinary of the diocese. The Bishop's charter bears to be granted in consideration of 'the singular zeal and pious affection towards God and the catholic church, which were shown, in these unhappy days of Lutheranism, by a some time noble and mighty lord, Malcolm Lord Flemyng, who at his own charge built a stately church in the village of Biggar, dedicated to Our Lady of the Assumption, and commonly called the College of Saint Mary of Biggar.' The college is taken bound to make provision of twenty merks yearly, with a manse and garden and an acre of arable ground, for a vicar pensioner serving the cure of souls at Dunrod, and accounting to the diocesan for his procurations and synodals.⁷ The collegiate church, which was that also of the parish, stood in the village of Biggar. It was built in the form of a cross, and is still in use; but the vestry, (a fine flag-roofed building, communicating with the chancel,) a large porch at the western door, the organ gallery, and the richly carved and gilded oaken ceilings, have all been removed, together with an arched gateway at the entrance of the church-yard. The building of the spire was interrupted by the Reformation, and was never finished.⁸

On the Candy burn, in the south-eastern border of the parish, is a place which, in Blaeu's map, is named 'Spital': it was probably the site of an hospital, to which the bedesmen, for whom provision is made in the foundation of the collegiate church, may have belonged. It stood on the old highway between Biggar and Peebles; and the lands, in the year 1668, were the property of the

¹ Regist. de Passelet, p. 86.

² Lib. Cart. S. Crucis, p. 57. Cf. Lib. S. Marie de Melros, p. 243; et Lib. S. Marie de Calchou, pp. 229, 321, 333.

³ Chamberlain Rolls, vol. i., pp. 168, 192.

⁴ Chamberlain Rolls, vol. i., pp. 122-124.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig. xxiv. 137. Privy Seal Reg. ix. 51, cited by Chalmers.

⁶ Spottiswoode. New Stat. Act.

⁷ Liber Cart. S. Crucis, pp. 294-298.

⁸ Old Stat. Act. New Stat. Act. Grose's Antiq. Scot.

Earl of Wigton.¹ The Knights of Saint John of Jerusalem had two bovates of land called 'The Stane,' not far from the village of Biggar.²

The rectory is valued in Baiamund³ at £66, 13s. 4d.; and in the Taxat. Ecclesiae Scoticanæ sec. XVI., at £58 a-year.⁴ Lord Fleming's steward, at the Reformation, reported that the parsonage and vicarage together, had for many years past yielded £100.⁵

The parish seems to have been coextensive with the manor, which, in the twelfth century, belonged to a family whose surname was taken from the lands. Baldwin of Biggris,⁶ sheriff of Lanark, in the reign of King Malcolm the Maiden, was succeeded by his son Waldeve of Bygris.⁷ Waldeve the son of Baldwin transmitted his possessions to his son Robert,⁸ whose son Hugh appears, in the year 1229, styling himself 'Hugh of Bygris, the son of Robert, the son of Waldeve of Bigris.'⁹ Sir Nicholas of Bygir knight, is found in a deed dated at Lesmahago in the year 1269,¹⁰ and, in the year 1273, he was sheriff of Lanark.¹¹ He died before the end of the year 1292, when the marriage of Mary his widow, and the ward and marriage of Margery and Ada his daughters and heirs-parceners, were granted, by King Edward I. of England, to Robert bishop of Glasgow.¹² Through one or other of these heiresses, it would seem that the lands of Biggar became, before the middle of the fourteenth century, the inheritance of the Flemings of Lenyie or Cumbernauld, Earls of Wigton,¹³ in whose possession they continued until that title fell into abeyance, in the year 1747. The surname of Biggar, though the lands had passed to another race, still continued to exist, apparently in the younger branches of the original stock. It has been seen that Sir Henry of Bygar, one of the King's chaplains, was rector of the church of Biggar, in the year 1330; and Sir Walter of Biggar, rector of the church of Erroll, and master of the Maison Dieu of Dalqowill, held the office of chamberlain of Scotland in the reigns of King David II. and King Robert II.¹⁴

Several portions of the parish were held in feu of the Earls of Wigton before the Reformation.¹⁵

Mention of the village of Biggar is found during the Wars of the Succession. When King Edward II. invaded Scotland in the year 1310, he passed from Rokesburgh, through the forest of Selkirk, to Biggar, (where he was, on the 1st, 6th, and 18th of October.)¹⁶ The hamlet was erected into a burgh of barony, with a weekly market on Thursday, by King James II., in the

¹ Blacu. County Maps. Retours.

² Retours.

³ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxviii.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxvi.

⁵ Book of Assumptions.

⁶ Chalmers (Caled. i. 602, 603; iii. 738) identifies Baldwin of Biggris the King's sheriff, with the 'Baldwin Flam,' or Baldwin the Fleming, who appears as witness in a charter of R. bishop of Saint Andrews, about the year 1150. (Regist. Glasg., p. 13.) But for this there is no authority.

⁷ Ch., quoted in Crauf. Offic. of State, p. 299. Lib. S. Marie de Melros, pp. 36, 82. Palg. Illust. Hist. Scot., vol. i., p. 80.

⁸ Ch., quoted in Crauf. Offic. of State, p. 299. Lib. S. Marie de Melros, p. 174. Regist. Glasg., p. 117.

⁹ Lib. S. Marie de Calchou, pp. 152, 230.

¹⁰ Lib. S. Marie de Calchou, p. 155.

¹¹ Lib. S. Marie de Calchou, p. 268.

¹² Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 14.

¹³ Wishaw's Descript. Lanark., p. 58, and Douglas Peerage, p. 695, following the older genealogists. Chalmers, in his anxiety to prove a Flemish colonization of Scotland, adopts the untenable position, that the family of Bygar, after having borne that surname for nearly two centuries, suddenly dropped it, to resume what he imagines to have been their original surname of Fleming. (Caled., vol. iii., pp. 738, 739.)

¹⁴ Chamb. Rolls, vol. i. Crauf. Offic. of State, p. 299.

¹⁵ Wishaw's Descript. Lanark., p. 53. Memorie of the Somervilles, pp. 115, 226. Acta Dom. Audit., p. 157.

¹⁶ Hailes' Annals, vol. ii., p. 31, quoting Foedera, tom. iii., pp. 226, 227. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 95.

year 1451-2; and the erection was ratified by the parliament, in the year 1526.¹ The burgh contained twenty-four burgage lands, two cottages, the cot lands, and the mill of Biggar.² Its moor or common lay at some distance, on the north-west border of the parish.³ The hamlet, which stood on the banks of the Biggar water, consisted of one wide street sloping to the south. On the removal, a few years ago, of the 'Cross-know,' a small eminence in the middle of the village, there was discovered a gold coin of the Emperor Vespasian. At the west end of the burgh, there is a mound or moot-hill thirty-six feet in height. Three yearly fairs were held at Biggar, one at Candlemas, another in the month of July, and the third in the month of November.⁴

The castle of Boghall, the ancient seat of the Earls of Wigton, stood in a marsh about half a mile from the hamlet. It was encompassed by a ditch, within which there was a stone-wall flanked by towers. The entrance was through a stately gateway.⁵ Scarcely a vestige of the building is now to be seen.⁶

LIBERTON.

Libertun⁷—Liberton⁸—Libirton⁹—Lybyrtoun¹⁰—Libyrtoun¹¹—Libertoun.¹²
Deanery of Lanark.¹² (Map, No. 60.)

THE parish of Quothquan, which is on the south of Liberton, was annexed to it in the year 1660.¹³

It lies at the point where the Medwyn falls into the Clyde, these streams being its boundaries on the north and the west. The haughs along the Clyde are low and fruitful, but the banks which are washed by its tributary, are for the most part moorland. Towards the east, the district rises gradually into an elevated tract of broken ground.

The church is ancient, and its territory was of old of great extent, the parish of Carnwath having been included within its limits until about the year 1186.¹⁴ It was a free rectory, in the gift, doubtless, of the lord of the manor. William parson of Libertun appears as a witness, in charters to the abbey of Kelso, about the year 1210.¹⁵ 'Huwe of Dounom, parson of the church of Liberton in the shire of Lanark,' swore fealty to King Edward I. in the year 1296.¹⁶ It is asserted by Blind Harry that Sir Thomas Gray parson of Libertoun, was one of the companions of Wallace, and was with Blair joint-author of the Latin story of his life.¹⁷ About the year 1360, John of Maxwell, lord of that Ilk, for the souls' health of himself and Christian his wife, gave to the

¹ New Stat. Acct. Chalmers, quoting Reg. Mag. Sig. iv. 221; and Privy Seal Reg. vi. 45. Acts Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 317.

² Retours.

³ See Map.

⁴ Old Stat. Acct. New Stat. Acct.

⁵ Grose's Antiq. Scot.

⁶ New Stat. Acct.

⁷ A. D. 1185.—A. D. 1187. Regist. Glasg., p. 46. Circa A. D. 1210. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 171, 175.

⁸ A. D. 1296. Ragman Rolls, p. 156.

⁹ Circa A. D. 1360. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 34, no. 86.

¹⁰ A. D. 1429. Regist. Glasg., p. 322.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Baiamund.

¹³ Old Stat. Acct.

¹⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. 46. See above, in Carnwath.

¹⁵ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 171, 175.

¹⁶ Ragman Rolls, p. 156.

¹⁷ Wallace, book v., line 1423.

monastery of Saint Mary and Saint Wynnyn at Kilwynnyn in Cunningham, in free alms for ever, the right of patronage or advowson of the church of Liberton, with an acre of his land lying beside the kirk land, as he had perambulated the same. The charter, which reserved the right of Sir Robert of Glene, the rector then instituted, was confirmed by King David II.;¹ but there is room to doubt if it ever took full effect. In the beginning of the following century, Master John of Vaux, canon of Glasgow, is found in possession of the rectory, which he resigned into the hands of the Bishop, who, on the 26th of July, 1429, added the benefice to the commons of the canons.² The abbot and convent of Kylwynnyn had, two days before, given to the dean and chapter of Glasgow all right of patronage in the church which of law or custom belonged to them.³ These proceedings were either ineffectual at the time, or were afterwards set aside, for the rectory of Liberton appears as a free parsonage in all the rolls of benefices which are known to exist, and is not found in the rentals of the see of Glasgow.

The church stood, with its village, on the bank of the Clyde, and was described, at the close of the last century, as very old.⁴

In Baiamund's Roll, the rectory is valued at £100;⁵ and in the *Taxatio Eccl. Scot. sec. xvi.*, at £85.⁶

The Knights of Saint John of Jerusalem had four bovates of land in the parish.⁷

The manor of Liberton, along with that of Carnwath, belonged, in the reign of King David I., or his immediate successor, to William of Somerville. It was a land of forty pounds of old extent,⁸ and remained with the Somervilles until after the reign of King James V., when it seems to have passed to the Earls of Marr and Buchan. The ruins of a house near the church are still known by the name of 'Mur's Walls.'⁹ The lands of Whytecastle and Gladstaines appear to have been held by sub-vassals.¹⁰

The village of Liberton, to which there was a large moor or common attached, is ancient.

QUOTHQUHAN.

Cuthquen¹¹—Quodquen¹²—Knokquhane¹³—Quhotquen.¹⁴

Deanery of Lanark.¹³ (Map, No. 61.)

It lies on the south side of Liberton, to which it was annexed, in the year 1660. It resembles that parish in its situation and appearance, but is much less in extent. A fair green hill, of a

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 34, no. 86.

² Regist. Glasg., p. 322.

³ Regist. Glasg., p. 321.

⁴ Old Stat. Acct.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxviii.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxvi.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ Retours.

⁹ Old Stat. Acct.

¹⁰ Wishaw's Descript. Lanark, p. 58.

¹¹ A. D. 1253. Regist. de Passelet, p. 129.

¹² A. D. 1403. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 252, no. 21.

¹³ Baiamund.

¹⁴ A. D. 1567. Regist. of Minist.

conical shape, called Quoathquan Law, rises to the height of about 600 feet above the waters of the Clyde.¹

The church appears as a free parsonage in the middle of the thirteenth century. 'Master Heury rector of the church of Cuthquen,' is a witness, along with John of Saint Andrew, rector of Dolfinston, to a charter by Alan bishop of Argyll, dated at Paisley on the feast of SS. Cosmus and Damian the martyrs (27. Sept.) in the year 1253.² It seems to have continued unappropriated until the Reformation. In Baiamund's Roll, it is taxed as an independent rectory; but in the Taxation of the Scottish Church in the Sixteenth Century, it is rated along with the vicarage of Pencaithland, in the deanery of Lothian and diocese of Saint Andrews.

The church stood with its village on the shoulder of Quoathquan Law.

The rectory is valued in Baiamund, at £66, 13s. 4d.; and in the *Libellus Taxationum Regni Scotiæ*, at £16, 13s. 4d.

The manor seems to have been of old a part of the wide domain of the Somervilles, of whom portions of it were held by sub-vassals. In the year 1403, the lands of Quoathquan in Clydesdale became the inheritance of William of Fentoun, lord of that Ilk and of Baky, in terms of an agreement between him, on the one part, and Margaret of the Ard, lady of Ercles, and Thomas of Chescholme, her son and heir, on the other side, which was confirmed by the Regent Albany, in the year 1413.³ In the year 1447, William Lord Somerville of Newbigging gave charter and seisin to Walter Ogilvie of that Ilk, of six oxgates of land in the township of Quoathquan, which belonged in time past to John Auchinlek of that Ilk.⁴ In the year 1459, Patrick Ogilvie, and Elizabeth Fentoun his wife, resign their right in the lands of Quoathquan to David Criethoune, John Chorsewood, Master Adam Lyle, James Dunbar, and George Wallace, who thereupon receive charter of confirmation from John Lord Somerville the overlord.⁵ Shielhill belonged to a family of the name of Clanecllor;⁶ and Cormystoun is probably an old possession.⁷

PETTINAIN.

Pedynnane⁸—Paducnane⁹—Padyname¹⁰—Paduynnan¹¹—Paduynhanc¹²—
Padeuenane¹³—Padenane¹⁴—Padinnan¹⁵—Padynnnane¹⁶—Pettynane¹⁷—
Pettinane.¹⁷ Deanery of Lanark.¹⁸ (Map, No. 62.)

THIS small parish lies on the left bank of the Clyde, by which it is divided from Lanark. It consists of low grounds along the river, of gentle slopes in the interior, and of a ridge which, com-

¹ Old Stat. Acet.

² Regist. de Passelet, p. 129.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 252, no. 21.

⁴ Mem. of Somervilles, vol. i., p. 197.

⁵ Mem. of Somervilles, vol. i., p. 219.

⁶ Wishaw's Descript. of Lanark, p. 53.

⁷ Blau's Map. Retours.

⁸ A. D. 1150—A. D. 1153. Regist. de Dryb., p. 34.

⁹ A. D. 1175—A. D. 1199. Regist. de Dryb., p. 36.

¹⁰ A. D. 1150—A. D. 1153. Regist. de Dryb., p. 151.

¹¹ A. D. 1153—A. D. 1214. Regist. de Dryb., pp. 179, 180.

¹² A. D. 1184. Regist. de Dryb., p. 194.

¹³ A. D. 1202—A. D. 1250. Regist. de Dryb., pp. 39, 40, 41.

¹⁴ A. D. 1165—A. D. 1214. Regist. de Dryb., p. 37.

¹⁵ A. D. 1175—A. D. 1199. Regist. de Dryb., p. 152.

¹⁶ A. D. 1221. Regist. de Dryb., p. 172.

¹⁷ A. D. 1562—A. D. 1588. Regist. de Dryb., p. 328.

¹⁸ Baiamund.

meneing in Covington, on the south, runs through Pettinain in a north-westerly course, and terminates at Cairu-gryffe, its highest point, on the west. The Clyde, which is the boundary for the most part on the north and the east, appears to have changed its channel in several places, so as to leave certain fields of this parish on its right bank, and to place portions of other parishes upon its left side.

The parish appears to have been separated from the parochial territory of the church of Saint Kentigern at Lanark before the year 1486, when it was served by a vicar, Alexander Bareare, who is found endowing a chantry at the altar of Saint Blaise the martyr, in the church of Saint Giles at Edinburgh.¹ In the reign of King David I., it was a free parsonage, in the advowson of the crown, to which the manor belonged. When that prince granted the church of Lanark to the canons regular of Dryburgh, between the years 1150 and 1153, he bestowed on them also the church of Pedyuane,² which they would then seem to have stripped of its parochial character, converting it into a chapelry. As such it was confirmed to them by Bishop Herbert of Glasgow, between the years 1147 and 1164;³ by Bishop Joceline between the years 1175 and 1199;⁴ by Florence bishop elect, between the years 1202 and 1208;⁵ by Bishop Walter, in the year 1232;⁶ by Bishop William, between the years 1233 and 1258;⁷ by King Malcolm the Maiden, between the years 1153 and 1165;⁸ by King William the Lion, between the years 1165 and 1214;⁹ by King Alexander II., in the year 1230;¹⁰ by Pope Lucius III., in the year 1184;¹¹ by the Papal Legate, in the year 1221;¹² and by Pope Gregory VIII., in the year 1228.¹³

The church stood with its hamlet on a rising ground, which in old times was surrounded by woods. Between the years 1150 and 1153, King David I. gave to Nicholas his clerk, and to his successors, in free forest, all the wood within the marches of the land in Paduenane which Syrand the priest had held of the King in time past.¹⁴ This woodland (measuring a carucate in extent) passed, along with the church, to the canons of Dryburgh, in the reign of King David.¹⁵ From King William the Lion, between the years 1165 and 1196, they had a grant of 'that land in Padenane, which Robert the son of Werembert, the King's sheriff of Lanark, perambulated at the King's command, being the same land which the canons had held in the time of King David and King Malcolm; together also with a toft and croft to the chapel of Paduenane, and common pasture of the township, as much as belonged to the parson of the said chapel.'¹⁶ The grant was confirmed by Pope Celestine III., in the year 1196. On the lands thus conveyed, the canons had a grange at the spot called Ingelbriston, Imbriston, Ingbuston, or Inglisberrie. It lay between the Rae and the Bramble burn, which here flow into the Clyde. The canons, at an early period, attempted to convey it to a lay vassal. Before the year 1200, they made a compact with William of Asseby, by which he was to have seisin of the land to himself and his heirs, and to pay to the monastery

¹ Maitland's Hist. of Edinb., p. 271.

² Regist. de Dryb., pp. lxxix., 84, 151.

³ Regist. de Dryb., p. 35.

⁴ Regist. de Dryb., pp. 36, 152.

⁵ Regist. de Dryb., p. 39.

⁶ Regist. de Dryb., p. 40.

⁷ Regist. de Dryb., p. 41.

⁸ Regist. de Dryb., p. 179.

⁹ Regist. de Dryb., pp. 37, 180.

¹⁰ Regist. de Dryb., p. 181.

¹¹ Regist. de Dryb., p. 194.

¹² Regist. de Dryb., p. 172.

¹³ Regist. de Dryb., p. 199.

¹⁴ Regist. de Dryb., p. 36.

¹⁵ Regist. de Dryb., pp. lxxix., 179, 199.

¹⁶ Regist. de Dryb., p. 37.

ten merks, it being stipulated that unless the King's charter should be obtained confirming Asseby in the possession, according to the same marches by which the canons had held, the lands should revert to them, and the price be restored to him. In terms of this stipulation, Peter of Asseby his son and heir, in the years 1203 and 1204, seeing that neither could the King's confirmation be had, nor could the canons warrant his possession, nor was the land itself of any profit to him or his, took repayment of the ten merks at Lilliselove, and renounced all right to the land, firstly, at Naythansthorn, in the presence of the Lady Christian, the widow of William of Morville; secondly, at Roxburgh, in the synod; and again before the sheriff of Lanark, the bailies of the King, and others.¹ In the year 1434, the lands of Inglisberry Grange, holden of the church, were confirmed to Thomas Lord Somerville.² In the year 1473, their occupation was unsuccessfully disputed by the canons with the Lord Hamilton.³ The abbot and convent, in the year 1538, granted to Hew Lord Somerville a charter of the lands of Inglisberry Grange, of the old extent of £8,⁴ for a yearly rent, including the tithes, of £42.⁵ This grant does not seem to have included a 'two merk land in the townhead,' which yielded a yearly rent of 27s. 8d.⁶

The rectory is valued in the *Libellus Taxat. Regni Scotiae* at £50; the vicarage, at £6, 13s. 4d. In the rentals of the canons of Dryburgh, about the period of the Reformation, the benefice appears as let in lease to the Captain of Craufurde for £20 yearly.⁷ In the year 1562, the glebe, manse, and yard of the vicarage, estimated at two acres of land, were let by Sir John Twedy, vicar of Pettynane, for the yearly rent of ten shillings.⁸ In the year 1588, the church had a thatched roof, and two windows of glass.⁹

The parochial territory, which was in the crown in the reign of King David I., and was probably a part of the royal forest on the Clyde, appears, towards the end of the twelfth century, to have given surname to the first three generations of the knightly family of Houstoun of that ilk in the shire of Renfrew. Hugh of Paduinnan received from Baldwin of Biggar, the King's sheriff, a grant of the lands of Kilpeter in Strathgryfe, which he transmitted to his son Reginald the son of Hugh of Paduinnan, and to his grandson Hugh the son of Reginald the son of Hugh of Paduinnan.¹⁰ Between the years 1165 and 1196, Otho de Tilli confirmed to the canons of Dryburgh, the toft and croft which King William had given them in the township of Padyunnane, extending from the south side of the chapel to the west side of the well, with as much right of common pasture in the township as wont to belong to a rector or parson.¹¹ About the year 1212, Alexander the rector of the neighbouring parish of Colbaynistou, in presence of the abbot and prior of Kelso, and of the rector of the nuns of Eceles, the delegates appointed by the Apostolic see, renounced, in favour of the canons of Dryburgh, all his right to the tithes of Clowburn.¹² This land, which seems long to have been a separate possession, belonged, after the Reformation, to the family of Weir of Clowburn.¹³ The lands of Pettynain, reputed of the extent of £20, were bestowed on the ancestor

¹ *Regist. de Dryb.*, pp. 160, 161, 162, 163.

² *Mem. of Somervilles*, vol. i., p. 74.

³ *Act. Dom. Audit.*

⁴ *Regist. de Dryb.*, p. xxii.

⁵ *Regist. de Dryb.*, pp. 331, 340, 345, 349, 356, 361, 363, 390, 404.

⁶ *Regist. de Dryb.*, pp. 363, 381.

⁷ *Regist. de Dryb.*, pp. 323, 333, 342, 347, 351, 358, 360, 362, 370, 385.

⁸ *Regist. de Dryb.*, p. 323.

⁹ *Regist. de Dryb.*, p. 326.

¹⁰ Charters quoted by Craufurd, in *Office of State*, p. 299.

¹¹ *Regist. de Dryb.*, p. 153.

¹² *Regist. de Dryb.*, p. 159.

¹³ *Wishaw's Descript. of Lanark.*, p. 64.

of the house of Johnstone of Westraw or Westerhall, for his service in taking the rebel Earl of Douglas at the battle of Arkinholme, in the year 1455.¹ King Robert I. granted to Enstace of Maxwell, the lands of Westerraw, Pedyman, and Park, forfeited by John Fitz-Waldeve, who died in rebellion against the King.² King David II. gave to Herbert Murray the half of the barony of Pedyman in the shire of Lanark, which Herbert Maxwell had forfeited.³

The house of Westraw is ancient, but has undergone many alterations. There seems to have been an old manor-house or tower at Clowburn.⁴

On the summit of a little rising ground, about half a mile west from the village, there was a tall cross of stone which, in the year 1794, lay near the pedestal from which it had been overthrown, but has since disappeared.⁵ On the high moorland, in the southern border of the parish, there were two rude forts, enclosed by stone walls built without cement. They were circular in shape: the area of the larger measured about six acres; that of the smaller, about a rood. Sepulchral remains have been found in their ruins and neighbourhood.

COVINGTON.

Uilla Colbani⁶—Colbaynistun⁷—Colbwantoun⁸—Colbantoun⁹—Covingtone¹⁰
Covyntoun¹¹—Cowantoun¹² Deanery of Lanark.¹⁰ (Map, No. 63.)

THIS parish was annexed, between the years 1702 and 1720, to that of Thankerton, which lies on its southern border. The lands along the Clyde, by which it is bounded on the east, are low and fertile: the grounds beyond, towards the west, are chiefly moorland or pasture.

One of the followers of Saint David, between the years 1119 and 1124, while he was yet only Prince of Cumbria, bore the name of Colban,¹³ from whom this parish may have taken its appellation. ‘Mernein the son of Colbain,’ is found among the witnesses to King David’s charter to the Benedictines of the Holy Trinity at Dunfermline,¹⁴ between the years 1146 and 1153; and to the same Prince’s charter to the canons of Saint Mary at Dryburgh, between the years 1150 and 1152.¹⁵ Thomas of Colbainestun is a witness to a charter of King William the Lion, at Lanark, between the years 1187 and 1189, together with Symon Loecard and Thomas Tancard, from whom the neighbouring parishes of Symington and Thankerton derive their designations.¹⁶ William of Colbaynstun, along with Hugh of Douglas, is witness, between the years 1203 and 1222, to the

¹ Godscroft’s Hist. of Doug., p. 203. Regist. de Dryb., p. xix.

² Robertson’s Index, p. 11, no. 49.

³ Robertson’s Index, p. 31, no. 30; p. 36, no. 21.

⁴ Wishaw’s Descript. of Lanark., p. 64. Old Stat. Acct.

⁵ Old Stat. Acct.

⁶ A. D. 1189—A. D. 1196. Spalding Club Miscell., vol. ii., p. 305.

⁷ Circa A. D. 1212. Regist. de Dryb., p. 159.

⁸ A. D. 1429. Regist. Glasg., p. 322.

⁹ A. D. 1430. Regist. Glasg., p. 326.

¹⁰ Baiamund.

¹¹ Taxat. Ecel. Scotie., sec. xvi.

¹² A. D. 1479. Act. Dom. Audit., p. 94.

¹³ Lib. de Calcebon, p. 4. Raine’s North Durham, app. p. 23, no. xcix, c.

¹⁴ Regist. de Dunferm., p. 7.

¹⁵ Liber de Dryburgh, p. lxx.

¹⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. 65. Cf. Miscell. Spald. Club, vol. ii., p. 305; and Regist. de Dryb., p. 163.

deed by which Brice bishop of Murray bestowed the church of Daviot, in the deanery of Inverness, on the cathedral of the Holy Trinity at Spynie.¹

The church, which was founded probably in the reign of King David I., was a free parsonage, in the advowson of the lords of the manor, the descendants or successors of Colban. About the year 1212, Alexander the rector of Colbaynistun renounced, in favour of the canons regular of Dryburgh, his right to the tithes of Colburn in the parish of Pettinain.² Hugh of Barnard Castle, parson of Colbanstone, swore fealty to King Edward I., in the year 1296.³ Master Gilbert of Park was rector, in the years 1429 and 1430; and Master James Lindsay, in the year 1479.⁴

The church, which was dedicated to Saint Michael the archangel,⁵ stood with its village near the tower or manor place of Covington.⁶

There was a chapel dedicated to Saint Ninian, on the lands of Warrandhill, in the south-west part of the parish. It may have been founded by the Knights Hospitallers of Saint John, who held a considerable portion of the neighbouring land, such as Cummerland, Northflatt, Pacokland, and Cliddisflat.⁷

The rectory is valued in Baiamund at £40;⁸ in the *Taxat. Eccl. Scotic. sec. XVI.*,⁹ at £34; and in the *Libellus Taxat. Regni Scotiae* at £10. The vicarage does not appear to have been separated from the parsonage.

The earlier generations of the lords of the manor of Colbanston have been spoken of above. About the year 1265, the lands were in the King's hands for default of payment of a fine of a hundred merks.¹⁰ Not long afterwards, they fell to female heirs-parceners. About the year 1288, account was made in the King's exchequer, of forty shillings paid for the repair of the houses of Nortun, which belonged to the sisters of Colbaynestun.¹¹ Margaret of Colbanstone, and Isabel of Colbanstone, together with Edmund of Colbanston, swore fealty to King Edward I., in the year 1296;¹² and Margaret obtained letters to the sheriff of Lanark ordering her to be restored to her lands.¹³ The barony held immediately of the crown, and in the year 1359 paid for the ward of the King's castle of Lanark, twenty shillings, being the same sum as was paid by the manors of Thankerton and Symonton.¹⁴ In the year 1324, the lands of Colbanston were confirmed to Sir Robert of Keith, the mareschal of Scotland.¹⁵ They were given, in the year 1406, together with the advowson of the church, by Sir William of Keith, the mareschal, to his son Sir Robert of Keith, lord of Troupe, and the grant was confirmed in the following year by the Regent Albany.¹⁶ They became afterwards the property of the Lindsays of Covington, in whose possession they continued until after the Reformation. In the year 1295, King John Balliol granted to William of Silkswrth, 'ten merks of land with the pertinents in the tenement of Colbainstun,' until such

¹ Regist. Morav., p. 61.

² Regist. de Dryb., p. 159.

³ Ragman Rolls, p. 165.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., pp. 322, 326. Act. Dom. Audit., p. 94.

⁵ Commis. Rec. of Glasg.

⁶ Wishaw's Descript. Lanark., pp. 63, 64.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxvii.

⁹ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxvi.

¹⁰ Chamberlain Rolls, vol. i., p. 47.*

¹¹ Chamberlain Rolls, vol. i., p. 67.*

¹² Ragman Rolls, pp. 125, 166.

¹³ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 29.

¹⁴ Chamberlain Rolls, vol. i., p. 335.

¹⁵ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 122.

¹⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 224, 225, no. 11.

time as the King should grant him as much land in some fit place elsewhere.¹ Between the years 1471 and 1482, the lauds of Waranhill, holden of the Lord Maxwell, were in dispute between John of Livingston, son and heir of John of Livingston of the Beldestaue, and John Lindsay of Covington.²

The tower of Covington is said to have been built between the years 1420 and 1442. It had a battlement, and the walls were ten feet in thickness. The ruins were described as stately so recently as the year 1790.³

In September 1288, Duncan (the son of Colban the son of Maleohu) Earl of Fyfe, one of the wardens of the realm, was assassinated on the King's highway at Petpolloch, by Sir Patrick of Abernethy and Sir Walter of Percy, at the instigation of Sir William of Abernethy knight. The murderers, pursued by Sir Andrew of Murray, fled across the water of Forth. Two of them, namely, Sir William of Abernethy and Sir Walter of Percy, were overtaken at Colbanston in Clydesdale, where Percy, with two of his esquires, who shared his guilt, were instantly put to death. The Knight of Abernethy was sent captive to the castle of Douglas.⁴

THANKERTON.

Wodekyrke⁵—Wdekyrch⁵—Wdekirke⁶—Wudechirche⁷—Ecclesia de uilla Thancardi scilicet Wdekyrch⁵—Ecclesia uille Thancardi que dicitur Wdekirke⁶—Ecclesia de Tanchardestone⁸—Ecclesia de Tyntou⁹—St. John's Kirk.¹⁰ Deanery of Lanark. (Map, No. 64.)

A SMALL stream called the Kirk Hope buru, which flowing eastward falls into the Clyde, is the march between Thankerton and the parish of Covington, to which it is now united. The aspect of both is much alike, but Thankerton on the west includes a great part of the ridge of Tinto.

The parish of Wudechirche, whether so called from its site, or from the materials of which it was built, comprehended the territory of Thankerton and the territory which belonged to Symon Locard. Between the years 1179 and 1189, Joceline, bishop of Glasgow, gave to the monks of Saint Mary of Kelso the church of Wudechirche, with its whole parish, as well, namely, of Tancardestun, as of the town of Symon Locard.¹¹ The church was about a mile and a half distant from the hamlet of Thankerton, from which eventually it took its name, the appellation of Wudechirche falling gradually into disuse. About the year 1180, Auneis of Brus gave to the monks of Kelso the church of Thancard's town, namely, Wdekyrch;¹² and, about the same time, Bishop Joceline

¹ Orig. chart. at Durham, printed in Raine's North Durham, app. p. 17, no. lxxviii.

² Act. Dom. Audit., pp. 14, 15, 44, 86, 99, 105.

³ Old Stat. Act.

⁴ J. Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. xi., cap. xi. Chronic. de Lanercost, p. 127. Wyntoun, book viii., ch. ix.

⁵ Circa A. D. 1180. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 227, 316.

⁶ A. D. 1232. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 229, 333.

⁷ Circa A. D. 1180. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 272, 319, 320.

⁸ A. D. 1243—A. D. 1254. Lib. de Calchou, p. 351.

⁹ Circa A. D. 1300. Lib. de Calchou, p. 471.

¹⁰ A. D. 1567. Regist. of Minist.

¹¹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 319, 320.

¹² Lib. de Calchou, p. 227.

confirmed to them 'the church of Thancard's town, which is called Wudechirche.'¹ It is called 'the kirk of Thancard's town or Wodekirke' in a charter of Bishop Walter in the year 1232;² but in a papal bull between the years 1243 and 1254, it appears simply as 'the church of Thancardstone.'³ Half a century later, it is found in the rental of the abbey to which its advowson belonged, with the name of 'the church of Tynto,'⁴ a well-known hill in its neighbourhood. But this designation does not seem to have become general. The patron saint to whom it was dedicated, supplied yet another name, that of 'Saint John's Kirk,' by which, in much more recent times, it was popularly known.⁵

The manor of Symon Locard, which lay within this parish, would seem not to have been the manor which took from him the name of Symon's town, and was erected, towards the end of the twelfth century, into a parish by itself. No trace is to be found of any relation between Wudechirche and this latter manor, which, on the contrary, was claimed as a part of the parish of Wiston.⁶ In virtue apparently of the right accruing to him from his lands within the parish of Thankerton, Symon Locard, about the year 1180, gave to the monks of Kelso a charter of 'the church called Wudechirche, with common pasture and easements of his township.'⁷

The abbey of Kelso continued to hold the patronage of the rectory until it was annexed to the collegiate church of Saint Mary at Biggar, not many years before the Reformation. Great part of the tithes appear to have been appropriated, but at what period is not ascertained, to the cathedral church of Saint Kentigern at Glasgow. The monks of Kelso, about the year 1300, derived only a pension of forty shillings yearly from the benefice,⁸ which was let at the Reformation for 100 merks, of which £26, 13s. 4d. belonged to the cantor of Glasgow.⁹ It was valued in Baia-mund's Roll at £40;¹⁰ in the Taxat. Eccl. Scot., sec. xvi. at £34;¹¹ and in the Libellus Taxat. Reg. Scot. at £10. The church lands of Thankerton, (known after the Reformation, when they passed into lay hands, by the name of Saint John's Kirk,) with their tithes, and right of pasture in the common of Thankerton, were of the extent of 10 merks, 6s. 8d.¹²

The parochial territory would seem to have been, at an early period, divided among three owners. The manor of Symon Locard, and his right in the advowson of the church, have already been spoken of. Anneis of Brus, to whom, about the year 1180, the right of patronage of the church belonged in whole or in part, is supposed to have given name to Annistoun, a land of five pounds of old extent, now in the parish and barony of Symonton, but within a mile of the church of Saint John. Symon of Aynestone swore fealty to King Edward I. in the year 1296.¹³ Thankerton apparently derived its name from Tancard, who held lands at several places in Clydesdale during the reign of King Malcolm the Maiden.¹⁴ He left a son, Thomas, who appears

¹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 319.

² Lib. de Calchou, pp. 229, 333.

³ Lib. de Calchou, p. 351.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, p. 471.

⁵ Regist. of Minist., 1567. Wishaw's Descript. Lanark., p. 59.

⁶ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 269, 270.

⁷ Lib. de Calchou, p. 272.

⁸ Lib. de Calchou, p. 471.

⁹ Book of Assumptions.

¹⁰ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxviii.

¹¹ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxvi.

¹² Ragman Rolls, p. 166.

¹³ Regist. Ceub. S. Thome de Aberbroth.

¹⁴ Retours.

as a witness in charters of King William the Lion,¹ gave to the monks of Saint Thomas the Martyr, at Arbroath, the land between Ethkar and Kaledour, which King Malcolm had given to Tankard, his father;² bestowed land at Motherwell on the abbey of Paisley;³ and granted a carucate of land in free marriage with his sister, Beatrice, to John Logan.⁴ About the same time, Robert Thancard is found as a witness to a charter by William of Cunnigebure to the monks of Kelso, of the church of Stapelgortune.⁵ Symon de la More de Thangarstone' swore fealty to King Edward I. in the year 1296.⁶ The barony of Thangarton, in the year 1359, paid twenty shillings for the ward of the King's castle at Lanark, being the same sum as was paid by each of the neighbouring baronies of Crawford Lindsay, Robertson, Wiston, Lamington, Symonton, Biggar, Colbantou and Dalryell.⁷ From the end of the fifteenth century to the beginning of the seventeenth, the lands of Murehouse belonged to the family of Tynto of Crymperamp in the barony of Crawford Douglas.⁸ At an earlier period, the Flemings of Biggar became overlords of nearly the whole parochial territory, the greater part of which they also possessed in property.⁹

SYMINGTON.

*Ecclesia de uilla Symonis Lockard*¹⁰—*Ecclesia de Symondstone*.¹¹

Deanery of Lanark. (Map, No. 65.)

LIKE Covington and Thankerton, this parish consists chiefly of rich arable land, along the left bank of the Clyde. It has high pasture ground reaching to the summit of Tynto.

About the year 1189, a dispute between the monks of Kelso and Symon Locchard, as to the chapel of Symon's vill, was referred, by the contending parties, to the decision of Bishop Joceline of Glasgow, and of Osbert, prior of Paisley. The monks claimed the chapel as belonging to their parish church of Wiston; and fit and sufficient witnesses were ready to make oath that they had seen the folk of Symon's town, both those who were dead, and those who were yet in life, receiving the church's sacraments from Wiston as their mother church. It was agreed, therefore, that Symon should renounce his claim to the chapel, and grant it to the abbey of Kelso, with all its rights, in free alms for ever. Herenpon, in presence of the arbiters, the monks kissed his hands; and consented, on their part, that the parson whom Symon had presented after the moving of the controversy, and who had been instituted to the church (as they affirmed, contrary to the canons,) should

¹ *Cartae Burgi de Aberdeen*, p. 30. *Lib. Cart. S. Crucis de Ediub.*, p. 44. *Regist. Glasg.*, p. 65. *Miscell. Spalding Club*, vol. ii., p. 305.

² *Regist. Cenob. S. Thome de Aberbroth.*

³ *Regist. de Passelet*, pp. 13, 310.

⁴ *Nisbet's Herald.*, vol. ii., app. p. 153.

⁵ *Lib. de Calchou*, p. 281.

⁶ *Ragman Rolls*, p. 166.

⁷ *Chamberlain Rolls*, vol. i., p. 335.

⁸ *Acts Parl. Scot.*, vol. ii., p. 328. *Retours. Act. Dom. Council.*, p. 191.

⁹ *Wishaw's Descript. Lanark.*, p. 59.

¹⁰ A. D. 1175—A. D. 1254. *Lib. de Calchou*, pp. 229, 269, 316, 319, 333, 351.

¹¹ A. D. 1273—A. D. 1300. *Lib. de Calchou*, pp. 267, 268, 472.

hold it of the abbey in peace and freedom during his life.¹ 'The church of Symon Loccard's town' was soon afterwards (between the years 1189 and 1199,) confirmed to the monks by King William the Lion,² as well as by Bishop Joceline, who died in the year 1199,³ by Bishop Walter, in the year 1232,⁴ and by Pope Innocent IV., between the years 1243 and 1254.⁵ The benefice, after the lapse of a century, again became subject of contest between the monks and Symon's descendant, Sir Symon Locard knight. The strife was finally composed at Carstairs, on the Monday next before the feast of St. Lawrence (10. August) in the year 1273, in presence of the Bishop of Glasgow, of Sir Thomas Ranulph the King's chamberlain, of Sir William of Douglas, of Sir Nicholas of Biggar the sheriff of Lanark, and others. Sir Symon, confessing that he had no right either to the fruits or to the advowson of the church (now known by the name of Symondston,) bound himself by oath never to trouble the monks or their vicar in the enjoyment of the benefice, under pain of seeing himself, without farther trial of the cause, publicly cursed by the Lord Bishop or his official, on Sunday and holiday, with bells rung and candles lighted, through all the diocese of Glasgow. The monks, on their side, forgave payment of forty and four chalders of meal which the knight had unjustly received of the tithes of Symondston, all except seven chalders, three of which he undertook to pay without delay, and the remaining four before the octave of the feast of Saint Martin (11. November) then first to come.⁶ It seems to have been about this time that 'Symon Locard, the son of Malcolm Locard,' confirmed the church to the monks of Kelso, 'for their own proper uses.'⁷ This clause of appropriation had not taken effect, it would seem, when the rental of the abbey was compiled, about the year 1390; for there the church of Simondston appears as a rectory, which was wont to yield the monks ten pounds yearly.⁸ It is found as a vicarage in Balamund's Roll, where it is taxed at £26, 13s. 4d.⁹ At the Reformation, it was let in lease for £30 yearly.¹⁰ In 1567, the portion of the benefice belonging to the abbey was let for £12 yearly.¹¹ William of Carmichael, vicar of Symontoun, was rector of the University of Glasgow, from the year 1478 to the year 1480, and again in the year 1483.¹²

The parochial territory seems to have been coextensive with the manor which Symon Locard possessed in the reign of King Malcolm the Maiden, or at the beginning of that of King William the Lion, and which continued with his descendants until the time of King Robert I. By that prince it was granted or confirmed to Thomas Fitz-Richard or Dickson,¹³ the progenitor of the family of Symontoun of that Ilk.¹⁴ In the year 1359, the barony of Symontoun paid 20s. for the ward of the royal castle at Lanark.¹⁵ King Robert II., in the year 1381, confirmed to Thomas of Cranyston, the grant of the land of Thomas Fitz-Duncan in the barony of Symoundston, made to him by Thomas Fitz-Duncan of Symondston.¹⁶ John of Symontoun of that Ilk was sheriff-depute of Lanark in the years

¹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 269, 270.

² Lib. de Calchou, p. 316.

³ Lib. de Calchou, p. 319.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 229-333.

⁵ Lib. de Calchou, p. 351.

⁶ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 297-269.

⁷ Lib. de Calchou, p. 267.

⁸ Lib. de Calchou, p. 472.

⁹ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxviii.

¹⁰ Book of Assumptions.

¹¹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 493.

¹² Munim. Univ. Glasg.

¹³ Regist. Mag. Sig., p. 15, no. 78.

¹⁴ Godscroff's Hist. of Doug., p. 15.

¹⁵ Chamberlain Rolls, vol. i., p. 335.

¹⁶ Regist. Mag. Sig., p. 143, no. 83.

1478 and 1490.¹ His family were hereditary constables of the castle of Douglas, and bailies or stewards of Douglasdale.²

The village stands at the foot of a rising ground called the Castle Hill, on which some vestiges of a place of strength are to be seen.³ About fifty yards to the north-east of the village, a moat, which may yet be traced, surrounds what is believed to have been the site of the manor-place of the Syniugtons of that ilk. It is described by Wishaw as 'an old house, now ruinous.'⁴

WISTON.

Ecclesia uille Withee⁵—Ecclesia uille Wische⁶—Ecclesia de uilla Wice⁷—
Ecclesia de Wicestun⁸—Wyseytune⁹—Wyston¹⁰—Wouston¹¹. Deanery of
Lanark.¹² (Map, No. 66.)

ROBERTON, of old a chapelry of Wiston, lying immediately above, on the river side, was reunited to this parish in the year 1772.¹³

It stretches along the left bank of the Clyde for about two miles, and is bounded by the ridge of Tynto on the north. The Grafe water, running through it eastwards, falls into the Clyde.

In the year 1159, King Malcolm the Maiden confirmed to the monks of Kelso the gift which 'Withee' had made to them of the church of his town or manor.¹⁴ The donor in his own charter, styling himself 'Wice of Wiceston,' gives to the monks 'the church of his vill of Wicestun, with its two chapels, namely, of the vill of Robert the brother of Lambin, and of the vill of John the step-son of Baldwin,' for the weal of his lord the King Malcolm, of William the King's brother, of himself, his wife and heirs, and for the souls' health of his father and mother, and of all his ancestors and successors.¹⁵ The grant was confirmed by King William the Lion, between the years 1189 and 1199,¹⁶ and twice at other periods of his long reign;¹⁷ by Bishop Joceline of Glasgow, between the years 1175 and 1199;¹⁸ by the grandson of the donor, Sir Walter (the son of William, the son of Wice) of Wicestun knight, about the year 1220;¹⁹ by Bishop Walter, in the year 1232;²⁰ by Pope Innocent IV., between the years 1243 and 1254;²¹ and by Sir Henry lord of Wyseytun knight, about the year 1260.²² This last confirmation appears to have been granted after doubts had arisen as to the advowson of the church, and the right of presentation to the vicarage, which the Knight of Wyseytun now bound himself and his heirs never after to call in question, under pain of sentence of cursing on their persons, and of interdict on their lands. 'T. the

¹ Act. Dom. Audit., pp. 44, 72, 148.

² Retour, 22 Sept. 1605. See below, in Douglas.

³ Old Stat. Acct. ⁴ Wishaw's Descript. Lanark., p. 53.

⁵ A. D. 1159. Lib. de Calchou, p. vi.

⁶ A. D. 1165—A. D. 1214. Lib. de Calchou, p. 14.

⁷ A. D. 1165—A. D. 1214. Lib. de Calchou, p. 16.

A. D. 1232. Ibid., pp. 229, 333.

⁸ A. D. 1153—A. D. 1159. Lib. de Calchou, p. 270.

⁹ Circa A. D. 1265. Lib. de Calchou, p. 272.

¹⁰ A. D. 1406. Lib. de Calchou, p. 414.

¹¹ Retours.

¹² Baiaimund.

¹³ Old Stat. Acct.

¹⁴ Lib. de Calchou, p. vi.

¹⁵ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 270, 271.

¹⁶ Lib. de Calchou, p. 316.

¹⁷ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 14, 16.

¹⁸ Lib. de Calchou, p. 319.

¹⁹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 271.

²⁰ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 229, 333.

²¹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 351.

²² Lib. de Calchou, pp. 272, 273.

clerk of Wicestun,' appears as a witness to a charter by Sir Walter of Wicestun, about the year 1220.¹ 'William the vicar of the church of Wyston,' swore fealty to King Edward I., in the year 1296.² In the fourteenth century, there was a controversy between the perpetual vicars of Wyston and the monks of Kelso, as to a pension of four chalders of meal yearly, due to the latter from the fruits of the benefice. The dispute, after it had been carried to Rome, was at last settled by mutual compromise, confirmed by Matthew bishop of Glasgow, in the year 1406. The monks, on their part, agreed that Sir Thomas Penwen, the perpetual vicar who then was, and his successors in the cure, should have the corn tithes of the village of Newton, within the parish, in increase of their stipend. The vicar, on the other side, for himself and his successors, renounced all claim to the yearly pension in dispute.³ The church, served by a perpetual vicar, continued in the possession of the abbey until the Reformation. It stood in the village of Wiston.

The vicarage is rated in Baiamund, at £26, 13s. 4d.,⁴ and in the *Libellus Taxat. Regni Scotiae*, at £6, 13s. 4d. It was reported, at the Reformation, as having been let, when all the dues were paid, for fifty merks, from which ten pounds were paid to the curate, and thirty-seven shillings to the diocesan for his procurations and synodals.⁵ The rectory was valued, in the abbey's rental, about the year 1300, at £6, 13s. 4d.;⁶ it was let in lease, in the year 1567, for £16 yearly.⁷

Two of its chapels became the parish churches of Robertson and Crawford John, before the end of the thirteenth century. A third chapel, which, about the year 1180, was claimed as depending on the mother church of Wicestun,⁸ was, not long afterwards, erected into the parish church of Symontou. There was a fourth chapel dedicated to Saint Ninian, bishop and confessor, on a forty penny land belonging to the Knights of Saint John of Jerusalem.⁹

The barony of Wiston was of the old extent of forty pounds.¹⁰ In the year 1359, it was taxed for the ward of the King's castle at Lanark, in the same sum of twenty shillings, which was levied from the neighbouring manors of Symontou, Robertson, and Lamington.¹¹ The ancient generations of its first lords, the descendants of Wice, have already been spoken of. In the year 1292-3, King Edward I. of England, as overlord of the realm of Scotland, at the instance of Bishop Robert of Glasgow, confirmed the grant which the Wardens of Scotland had made to Walter Logan, of the ward of the lands and heirs of Henry of Wyston deceased, for the payment of twenty merks yearly until the heirs were of lawful age.¹² About the year 1300, Sir Henry of Prendergast, who had brought tidings to the English King of the capture of Sir Symon Fraser, made suit to Edward I., for the lands of Walter of Wyston, and Austyn of Murray, his tenant, in the shire of Lanark.¹³ The barony of Wiston was given by King David II., on the resignation of William Levingston, to James Sandilands,¹⁴ who obtained, at the same time, an exemption from all payments from the lands for the ward of the King's castle.¹⁵ King Robert II., in the year 1384, con-

¹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 271.

² Ragman Rolls, p. 139.

³ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 414, 415.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxviii.

⁵ Book of Assumptions.

⁶ Lib. de Calchou, p. 471.

⁷ Lib. de Calchou, p. 493.

⁸ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 269, 270.

⁹ Retours. ¹⁰ Retours.

¹¹ Chamberlain Rolls, vol. i., p. 335.

¹² Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 15.

¹³ Palg. Illust. Hist. Scot., vol. i., p. 310.

¹⁴ Robertson's Index, p. 38, no. 33.

¹⁵ Robertson's Index, p. 38, no. 39.

firmed to Sir James of Sandilands knight, in marriage with the Lady Joan, the King's daughter, the barony of Wiston, and the barony of Dalliel and of Modirvale, in the shire of Lanark, and the lands of Erthbiset, of Ochtirbannok and of Slamanemore in the shire of Stirling.¹ In the year 1473, there was an action ' be Johne of Carmicbell of that ilk, on the ta part, again James Sandelandis, William Balye, and Thomas Sandelandis, on the tother part, anent the etin and distroying of certane corne and eastin doвне of dikis sawin and biggit be the said Johne vppone the landis of Wistounne pertening to him in seuerale and propirte, and ettin, distruyit, and eastin doвне be the said personis because it was sawin and biggit vppone the land pertening to the said James in comune as was allegit.² At a later period the barony belonged to Wynreham of Wiston; ' but he dying without heirs-male, and having three daughters, the eldest was married to Allan Lockhart younger of Cleghorne, and the other two gott portions.³ There were several sub-vassals on the lands.⁴ King Robert III. confirmed a grant by James Sandilands of Calder to George Lander of Hiltoun, of the lauds of Sornefawlache and Greenhill, in the barony of Wistounn, which Marion Pettendriech had resigned.⁵ Newton of Wiston was of the old extent of five pounds,⁶ and seems to have been holden by itself in the year 1406.⁷

Near the hamlet of Wiston is a spot which retains the name of ' Castle Dykes,' and another, which is called ' The Place.'⁸

The village of Wiston is as old at least as the year 1159. The name of Newton indicates the more recent origin of that hamlet.

ROBERTON.

Uilla Roberti fratris Lambini⁹—Robertstun¹⁰—Roberdeston¹¹—Roberton.¹²
Deanery of Lanark.¹³ (Map, No. 67.)

Born in its situation and in its appearance, this parish is like that of Wiston, of which it was of old a part, and to which it has, in modern times, been again annexed. A stream called Robertson burn flows through it eastwards, and falls into the Clyde; and the Duneaton water and the Mill-burn wash its western border, and divide it from Crawford John.

' The chapel of the town of Robert the brother of Lambin,' was dependent on the parish church of Wiston, when Wice, the lord of the manor, bestowed that benefice on the monks of Kelso, between the years 1153 and 1159.¹⁴ As one of the chapels included in the grant of Wiston, it was

¹ Regist. Mag. Sig., p. 171, no. 9. Chart. in Hay's Vindic. of Eliz. More.

² Act. Dom. Audit., pp. 26, 27.

³ Wishaw's Descript. Lanark., p. 63.

⁴ Wishaw's Descript. Lanark., p. 63.

⁵ Robertson's Index, p. 144, no. 21.

⁶ Retours. ⁷ Lib. de Calchon, pp. 414, 415.

⁸ Thomson's Map.

⁹ A. D. 1153—A. D. 1232. Lib. de Calchon, pp. 229, 270, 316, 319, 333.

¹⁰ A. D. 1228-9. Lib. de Calchon, p. 153.

¹¹ A. D. 1279. Lib. de Calchon, pp. 273, 279.

¹² A. D. 1296. Ragman Rolls, p. 125. A. D. 140

Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 187.

¹³ Baiaumund.

¹⁴ Lib. de Calchon, p. 270.

confirmed to the monks by King William the Lion between the years 1189 and 1199;¹ by Joceline bishop of Glasgow, between the years 1175 and 1199;² by Sir Walter Fitz-William of Wiston knight, about the year 1220;³ and by Walter bishop of Glasgow, in the year 1232.⁴ Not long afterwards, it was erected into a parish church, served by a perpetual vicar presented by the monks. On the Monday next before Martinmas, in the year 1279, the subprior and sacrist of Coldingham, and the rector of the schools of South Berwick, sitting in the church of the Holy Trinity of that town, to judge between the Abbot and convent of Kelso, on the one hand, and Walter, the perpetual vicar of the church of Roberdeston, on the other, in the question raised as to the greater titles of that manor, gave for sentence that they belonged to the Abbot and convent as the rectors of the church, collated and confirmed to them for their own proper uses, and imposed silence on the vicar for evermore.⁵ The benefice continued to be possessed by the abbey until the Reformation.

The church stood not far from the Clyde, on the Roberton burn, on the opposite bank from that on which the village is situated.

The Knights of Saint John of Jerusalem had two acres of land with 'outsetts,' and a meadow, in the village and territory of Hadington or Hardington, and two acres and a meadow in the village of Bakkie.⁶ Both places lie on the Clyde, to the north of the hamlet of Roberton.

The rectory was valued in the rental of Kelso, about the year 1300, at £6, 13s. 4d.: in the year 1567, it was let in lease for £20 yearly.⁷ The vicarage is rated in Baiamund's Roll, at £26, 13s. 4d.;⁸ and in the Libellus Taxat. Regni Scotiae, at £6, 13s. 4d. The glebe land is said to be eighteen acres in extent.⁹

The parochial territory appears to have been coextensive with the manor, which, between the years 1167 and 1159, belonged to 'Robert the brother of Lambin,' the same person, probably, as the 'Lambin Asa,' to whom Arnold abbot of Kelso, gave the lands of Draffane and Dardarach, on the Nethan water, between the years 1147 and 1160.¹⁰ Robert of Robertstun is found as a witness to a charter by Hugh Fitz-Robert Fitz-Waldev of Bigar, granted at Lesmahago in the year 1228-9.¹¹ In the year 1296, Stephen of Roberton swore fealty to King Edward I.¹² King Robert I. gave the lands of Robertstoun in Lanarkshire to John of Monfode.¹³ In the year 1372, Sir James of Douglas of Dalkeith, by a charter which was confirmed by King Robert II., granted to William of Cresseuyle, for all the days of his life, 'twenty merks of land in the barony of Robertstoun, namely, all the lands which the donor had in the township of Robertstoun, with its mill; and the remainder, or as much as would make up the avail of twenty merks, in the township of Horthornehill.' The Knight of Dalkeith became bound to content and pay to our lord the King the castle wards due from the lands,¹⁴ which, in the year 1359, amounted to twenty shillings, being the same sum as was levied from each of the neighbouring baronies of Wiston, Lamington,

¹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 316.

² Lib. de Calchou, p. 319.

³ Lib. de Calchou, p. 271.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 229, 333.

⁵ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 278, 279.

⁶ Retours.

⁷ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 471, 493.

⁸ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxviii.

⁹ New Stat. Acct.

¹⁰ Lib. de Calchou, p. 75.

¹¹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 153.

¹² Ragman Rolls, p. 125.

¹³ Robertson's Index, p. 24, no. 10.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 116, no. 15.

Symonton, Thankerton, Colbanton, Biggar, Crawford Lindsay, and Dalryell.¹ In the year 1411, the lands belonged to Sir James of Douglas of Robertson knight, the son of Sir James of Douglas knight, lord of Dalkeith;² and they are said to have continued with the Douglasses, or to have been held of that race, until the end of the seventeenth century. They had jurisdiction of regality over the barony,³ in which there were subvassals from an early period.

John of Robardstoun is a witness to a charter by William of Cunningham, lord of Carriek, about the year 1365.⁴ In the year 1390, John of Robertson of Ernoksubufoy resigned in the King's hands, his lands of Auchinleck, in the barony of Renfrew.⁵ Stephen of Robertson obtained letters of safe-conduct from King Henry IV. in the year 1408, at the suit of the Earl of Douglas.⁶ In the year 1474, John of Robertson of that Ilk appears in possession of the lands of Moderville.⁷ At a later period, Robertson of Earnock was reputed the chief of the name.⁸

In the beginning of the last century, the mansion-house of the laird of Littlegill, lying upon the Clyde, retained the name of The Moat.⁹

The ancient villages have already been mentioned.

CARMICHAEL.

Kermichel¹⁰—Kirkmychel¹¹—Carmichell.¹² Deanery of Lanark.¹³

(Map, No. 68.)

THIS parish, lying on the northern side of Tynto, is of a broken and hilly aspect. It is watered by several streams which flow into the Clyde and the Douglas, by which it is bounded on the north.

The elders and wise men of Cumbria, who, about the year 1116, assembled at command of their Prince to make inquest as to the possessions of the see of Saint Kentigern, found that the lands of 'Planmichel' belonged to the church of Glasgow.¹⁴ But beyond the resemblance of the names, there is nothing to identify this place with the Carmichael of later days. Between the years 1164 and 1174, Pope Alexander III. confirmed to the see of Glasgow the church of Chermiedh,¹⁵ by which, perhaps, may be meant Carmichael. It was certainly confirmed to the see by that Pontiff in the year 1179;¹⁶ by Pope Lucius III., in the year 1181;¹⁷ and by Pope Urban III., in the year 1186.¹⁸ Robert of Jeddeworth, parson of the church of Kermighel, swore fealty to

¹ Chamberlain Rolls, vol. i., p. 335.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 248, no. 11.

³ Wishaw's Descript. Lanark., pp. 59, 60.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 40, no. 108.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 130, no. 3.

⁶ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 187.

⁷ Acta Dom. Audit., p. 30.

⁸ Wishaw's Descript. Lanark., p. 17.

⁹ Wishaw's Descript. Lanark., p. 60.

¹⁰ A. D. 1179—A. D. 1186. Regist. Glasg., pp. 43, 50, 55.

¹¹ A. D. 1306—A. D. 1329. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 15, no. 77.

¹² A. D. 1473. Act. Dom. Audit., p. 26.

¹³ Baiamund.

¹⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. 5.

¹⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 22.

¹⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. 43.

¹⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. 50.

¹⁸ Regist. Glasg., p. 55.

King Edward I., in the year 1296,¹ and had letters for the restoration of the temporalities of his benefice directed to the sheriff of Lanark.² The right of advowson of the church, along with the parochial territory, was granted or confirmed to the good Sir James of Douglas by King Robert I.,³ and long continued in that house. Both the parsonage and vicarage were free at the time of the Reformation.⁴

It may be conjectured, from the boundaries described in King Robert's charter to the Knight of Douglasdale, that in the beginning of the fourteenth century, the church, which, as its name shows, was dedicated to Saint Michael the archangel, stood to the south-east of its present site, perhaps on the side of the rising ground towards the base of Tynto. Blaeu's map shows a place named Laclauckirk, which is now known as Lochlaik. Saint Michael's well is still remembered, though Saint Michael's bog has been drained and cultivated.⁵ On the margin of a burn, to the north-west of the church, is a place called Chapel Hill, and near it is 'Saint Bride's Close,' names which sufficiently indicate that a chapel stood there of old.

The rectory is valued in Baiaund's Roll, at £40;⁶ and in the Taxatio Ecl. Scot. sec. xvi., at £34. At the Reformation, both parsonage and vicarage were let for 100 merks.⁷

The charter which King Robert I. granted to Sir James of Douglas, of the 'whole land and tenement of Douglasdale, and the whole land and tenement of Kirkmychel,' thus describes the marches of the latter: 'Beginning, that is to say, at the Karyn (cairn) of Tintov, and so downwards by the Merburne to the moor of Thankaristone, and across by that moor to the east side of Hokenedu till it reach Glædburne, and across Glædburne upwards by the burn on the east side of the church of Kirkmichel, and from the head of that burn downwards by the middle of Cloucheburnbog to Chernesford (Skerisford,) and so downwards to the water of Chlyde, and by the water of Chlyde upwards to the place where the water of Douglas falls into the water of Cluyde, and so by the water of Douglas upwards to Polnelismouthe.'⁸ These seem to be very nearly the existing boundaries of the parish of Carmichael, on the south-east and the north: the other marches set down in the charter are those of Douglasdale, leaving the limits between that territory and Carmichael undescribed. Both districts were to be held by the Knight of Douglas in free barony, with the advowsons of their churches, with their free tenants and their native men, 'exempt from all manner of prises, attachments, and demands whatsoever, so that none of the King's officers should in any way meddle within the marches aforesaid, unless in the points specially belonging to the crown.'⁹

In the territory which was thus conveyed to the lords of Douglas, and confirmed to them by King David II.,¹⁰ they had several vassals, one of whom, about the middle of the fourteenth century, took his surname from the lands which he held. William of Carnyhel is said to be mentioned in a charter of the lands of Poufeigh, about the year 1350.¹¹ In the year 1370,

¹ Ragman Rolls, p. 159.

² Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 25.

Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 15, no. 77.

⁴ Book of Assumptions. ⁵ Old and New Stat. Acct.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxviii. The record bears, 'vicaria,' obviously by mistake for 'rectoria.'

⁷ Book of Assumptions.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 15, no. 77.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 15, no. 77.

¹⁰ Robertson's Index, p. 55, no. 18.

¹¹ Douglas Peerage, p. 351, citing charter in the archives of the Earl of Hyndford.

John of Carmychele had a grant of the lands of Carmichael from William Earl of Douglas and Marr.¹ John Carmichael of that Ilk is found on an inquest in the year 1406.² William of Carmychele, lord of that Ilk, appears as a witness to a charter by the Prior of Saint Andrews in the year 1410.³ The family was ennobled in the year 1647, by the title of Lord Carmichael; and, in the year 1701, was advanced to the dignities of Earl of Hyndford, and Viscount Inglisberry and Nempflar. Its residence was on the lands, in a mansion which Wishaw describes, in the beginning of the last century, as ‘ a good substantial old house, much repaired, and well finished of late, very well planted, with a noble avenue from the house to the church.’⁴

Not far from the site of Saint Bride’s chapel is a hill called Drumalbin, and a smaller height, called White Castle hill, where probably there was a manor place of old.

DOUGLAS.

Duueglas⁵—Duueglas⁵—Duglax⁵—Duglas⁵—Dufglas⁶—Doueglas⁷—
Dufgles⁸—Dufeglas⁹—Dowglas¹⁰—Douglas.¹¹ Deanery of Lanark.¹²
(Map, No. 69.)

THE Douglas water, springing from the foot of Cairntable (a hill on the borders of Kyle, 1650 feet above the level of the sea,) flows westward for about eleven miles through the pastoral dale and parish to which it gives name, and about a mile beyond falls into the Clyde. ‘ It is a pleasant strath,’ says Wishaw, ‘ plentifull in grass and corne and coall;’¹³ but on either side, at no great distance from the stream, the ground stretches away into wide moors, or rises into hills, especially towards the west. The Douglas, which divides the territory into nearly equal portions, receives on the left the Monks, Pidourin, and Poniel burns; and on the right, those of Kennox, Glespin, Parkhead, and Craig.

The parish is found as a parsonage in the beginning of the thirteenth century. A charter by Bruce bishop of Murray, to the monks of Kelso, between the years 1203 and 1222, is witnessed by ‘ Fretheskin, parson of Dufgles,’¹⁴ who was a younger son of the house of Douglas, and appears to have become afterwards dean¹⁵ of the great northern diocese, to the rule of which his brother Bruce was called from the humble priory of Lesmahago,¹⁶ ‘ Dunecan, parson of Duueglas,’ appears as a witness along with Sir William of Douglas, in a deed regarding the lands of Dowan, between the years 1240 and 1249.¹⁷ In the year 1292, King Edward I., as overlord of Scot-

¹ Douglas Peerage, p. 351, citing charters in the archives of the families of Douglas and Hyndford.

² Mem. of Somervilles, vol. i., p. 152.

³ Regist. Priorat. S. Andree, p. 427.

⁴ Wishaw’s Descript. of Lanark., p. 65.

⁵ A. D. 1147—A. D. 1160. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 70, 84.

⁶ A. D. 1174—A. D. 1199. Lib. de Calchou, p. 346.

⁷ Circa A. D. 1190. Lib. de Melros, p. 55.

A. D. 1203—A. D. 1222. Lib. de Calchou, p. 297.

⁹ A. D. 1203—1222. Regist. Morav., p. 17.

¹⁰ A. D. 1432. Regist. Glasg., p. 345.

¹¹ A. D. 1447. Regist. Glasg., p. 366.

¹² Baiamund.

¹³ Descript. Lanark., p. 65.

¹⁴ Lib. de Calchou, p. 297.

¹⁵ Regist. Morav., pp. 17, 44, 66, 67, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 92, 251; pref. p. XLVI.

¹⁶ Chronic. de Mailros, p. 165.

¹⁷ Lib. de Calchou, p. 163.

land, presented Master Eustace of Bikerton, to the church of Douglas then vacant, and in the gift of the crown, by reason that the lands of William of Douglas were in the King's hands for certain trespasses which he had committed.¹ Aylmer of Softlawe, parson of the church of Douglas, swore fealty to King Edward I. in the year 1296;² and had letters for the restoration of the temporalities of his benefice, directed to the sheriff of Lanark.³ In the summer following, an agent of the English sovereign, writing from Berwick-on-the-Tweed, says, that the church of Douglas, worth good two hundred merks, is then void, and prays that it may be given to Hugh of Cressingham, the King's treasurer for Scotland.⁴ 'Sir Aylmer,' the rector of Douglas, was present in a court of the Lord Abbot of Kelso, held at Lesmahago on Pentecost Eve, in the year 1301.⁵ In the year 1352, Master Richard of Foggowe, parson of Douglas, had letters of safe conduct through England from King Edward III., on the suit of Sir William of Douglas, then a prisoner in England.⁶ Master John of Railston was rector in the year 1439-40;⁷ Master James Lyndesay, in the year 1447;⁸ Master John Frissel, in the year 1482-3;⁹ Master Walter Kennedy from the year 1520 to the year 1525;¹⁰ and Master Archibald Douglas from the year 1562 to the year 1570.¹¹

The benefice, which seems to have been at all times in the advowson of the lords of the manor, was erected into a prebend of the cathedral church of St. Kentigern at Glasgow, between the years 1401 and 1440.¹² It was taxed about the last mentioned year, in £5, for ornaments to the cathedral; and the prebendary was ordained to pay 11 merks yearly to his stallar or vicar choral.¹³ It is rated in Baiaumund's Roll at £133, 6s. 8d;¹⁴ and in the *Taxat. Eccl. Scot. sec. XVI.*, at £118, 6s. 8d.¹⁵ At the Reformation, it was let on lease for 300 merks or £200.¹⁶

About the middle of the fifteenth century, a petition regarding the erection of the parish church of Douglas into a collegiate church, was presented to the Apostolic See; but though the Pope's consent seems to have been obtained, the purpose never was fulfilled.¹⁷

The church stood in the village of Douglas, in the neighbourhood of Douglas Castle. It was dedicated to Saint Bride,¹⁸ who thus became the especial patroness of the Douglasses, the saint whose help they invoked in sudden peril, by whose name they swore, on whose festival they dated their charters, before whose altars they chose their graves.¹⁹ On Saint Bride's day (1. February,) in the year 1329-30, at the Park of Douglas, the good Sir James, being then about to depart for the Holy Land with the heart of his royal master, made an agreement with the monks of Newbottle in Lothian, whereby, on the one side, he bestowed his half of the land of Kilmad upon the monastery, which already possessed the other half by gift of Sir Roger de Quincy de-

Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 7.

² Ragman Rolls, p. 159.

³ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 25.

⁴ Orig. in Turr. Lond., *apud* Chronicon de Lanercost, pp. 494, 495.

⁵ Lib. de Calchou, p. 161.

⁶ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., pp. 746, 752. Cf. Lib. de Melros, pp. 429-431, 433, 464.

⁷ Chalmers, citing charter in the Roxburgh archives.

⁸ Hay Vindie. Eliz. More, p. 73, citing charter in Reg. Mag. Sig.

⁹ Chalmers, citing Reg. Mag. Sig., v. 44.

¹⁰ Lib. Colleg. N. D. Glasg., pp. 73, 75. Mun. Univ. Glasg.

¹¹ Book of Assumptions. Regist. Glasg., p. 566.

¹² Regist. Glasg., pp. 299, 345.

¹³ Regist. Glasg., pp. 345, 347.

¹⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. lxiv.

¹⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxii.

¹⁶ Book of Assumptions.

¹⁷ Priory of Coldingham, p. 236. (Surtrees Soc.)

¹⁸ Archdeacon Barbour's Bruce, book iv., l. 336.

¹⁹ Thus, in the year 1353, when Sir William of Douglas, the Knight of Liddesdale, was carried to his burial at Melrose, it was before the altar of Saint Bride that they dug his sepulchre. Lib. de Melros, p. 463.

ceased; and the monks, on their part, became bound for evermore, on the feast of Saint Bridget yearly, to sing a mass (*cum nota*) at Saint Bridget's altar within their abbey church, and to feed thirteen poor folks, that so she might be moved to make intercession for the weal of the Knight of Douglasdale.¹

There were at least two chantries founded within the parish church. By a charter, dated at the Castle of Douglas in the year 1483-4 (and confirmed by the King immediately afterwards,) Archibald, Earl of Angus, gave two oxgates of land in the Scrogtonne of Douglas, for the support of a chaplain serving at the Marie altar in Saint Bridget's kirk of Douglas.² By another charter, dated at the Castle of Rothesay in Bute in the year 1506 (and confirmed by the King a few weeks afterwards,) the same Earl bestowed on the same altar, which is described as standing on the north side of the church, 'that oxgate of the land of Scrogtonne which Ninian Gow had in ferme.'³ In the year 1535-6, King James V. presented Sir John Purvis chaplain, to the chantry of the altar of Saint Thomas in the church of Douglas, then vacant by the decease of Sir John Inglis, and in the gift of the crown, by reason that the lordship of Douglas, to which the right of presentation belonged, was in the King's hands, through forfeiture of the Earl of Angus.⁴ Saint Thomas' altar seems to have stood on the south side of the church.

The church, with its chancel, is mentioned in the history of the Wars of the Succession at the beginning of the fourteenth century.⁵ It is said to have been no mean building,⁶ and was preserved until about the year 1781, when it was taken down, all except a turret, and an aisle which covered the vault, where so many of the lords of Douglas had chosen their sepulture. Their stately tombs are now broken down or defaced; but remains may yet be seen of the monuments of the good Sir James, (whose bones were brought back from the battle-field on which he fell in Andalusia, and 'honorably in till the kyrk of Douglas war erdyt, with dale and mekill car,' beneath a fair sepulchre of alabaster);⁷ of Archibald, duke of Touraine, earl of Douglas and Longueville, lord of Galloway, Wigton, and Annandale, lieutenant of the King of Scots, who died in the year 1438; of James, duke of Touraine and earl of Douglas, lord of Anuandale, Galloway, Liddesdale, Jedburgh Forest, and Balveny, great Warden of the Marches, who died in the year 1443-4; and of his wife Dame Beatrice of Sinclair (daughter of Henry, earl of the Orkneys and lord Sinclair,) countess of Douglas and Avendale, and lady of Galloway. Many of the leaden coffins bear inscriptions, but none of older date than the seventeenth century.⁸

There was a chapel, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, at Parroekholm, near the Monk's burn, on the western border of the parish. It appears to have been founded in the reign of King James IV. In the year 1531, King James V. gave for support of the chaplain, the four merk land of Parroekholm in the lordship of Douglas, then in the King's hands by reason of the forfeiture of Archibald, sometime Earl of Angus.⁹ In the east of the parish there is a hill called Chapel Hill;¹⁰ and at Anderson (formerly called Andershaw,)¹¹ on the south-east, there was a

¹ Regist. de Neubot, fol. 37.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., xi. 69. ³ Reg. Mag. Sig., xiv. 223.

⁴ Chalmers, citing Privy Seal Reg., x. 101.

⁵ Archdeacon Barbour's Bruce, book iv., ll. 346-366.

⁶ Wishaw's Descript. Lanark., p. 65.

⁷ Barbour's Bruce, book xiv., l. 1175.

⁸ Pennant's Tour, 1772. Old Stat. Acct. New Stat. Acct. Biore's Sepulchral Monuments.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., xxiv. 69.

¹⁰ New Stat. Acct. Ross's Map. ¹¹ Blaeu's Map. Ross's Map.

chapel, with a cemetery. The font, which was of stone, was removed within the memory of man ; and a plentiful spring near the place where it stood, yet bears the name of the Chapel Well. There was probably another chapel on the neighbouring lands of Glentagart, where a stone font has been found,¹ and where the ruins of a castle may be seen. Traces of other lands, once devoted to ecclesiastical use, may be found in record, or in the existing names of places.

The manor was coextensive with the parochial territory. The origin of its lords, that heroic lineage, who, taking their surname from this little valley, have made it famous for ages throughout all Western Christendom, is unknown. The boast of their historian, two centuries ago, may still hold good : ' We do not know them in the fountain, but in the stream ; not in the root, but in the stem ; for we know not who was the first mean man that did raise himself above the vulgar.'² The Prior of Saint Serf's Inch in Lochleven, writing about the year 1425, says, that of the beginning of the Murray and the Douglas, diverse men speak in diverse ways, so that he can affirm nothing for certain ; nevertheless, as both bear in their arms the same stars set in the same manner, it seems likely to many that they have come of the same kin, either by lineal descent, or by collateral branch.³ This old conjecture still stands as the limit of our knowledge, beyond which no research has been able to pass.⁴ The supposition of Chalmers is wholly untenable, that the family took its descent from Theobald, a Fleming, who, between the years 1147 and 1164, obtained a grant of lands on the Douglas water from Arnold abbot of Kelso. There is neither proof nor reason to believe that the Flemish Theobald was in any way connected with the Douglasses ;⁵ and it is beyond doubt that the lands on the opposing bank of the valley, which he acquired from the monks of Kelso, were no part of the ancient domain of Douglas.⁶

(i.) The first of the race known to record is William of Dufglas, who, between the years 1175 and 1199, witnesses a charter by Joceline bishop of Glasgow, to the monks of Kelso ;⁷ appears as witness to a charter to the canons of Holyrood by King William the Lion, about the year 1200 ;⁸ and was present in the King's court at Edinburgh on the feast of Saint Nicholas, in the year 1213, when Maurice earl of Menteith resigned that earldom in favour of his brother, Maurice the younger.⁹ William of Douglas, who was either the brother or the brother-in-law of Sir Freskyn of Kerdal in Murray,¹⁰ had six sons, Archibald, or Erkenbald, his heir ;¹¹ Brice,¹² prior of Lesmahago, who in the year 1203 was preferred to the great bishopric of Murray ;¹³ Fretheskin, parson of Douglas,¹⁴ afterwards apparently dean of Murray ;¹⁵ Hugh, canon, and probably archdeacon,¹⁶ of Murray ; Alexander sheriff of Elgin ;¹⁷ and Henry, canon of Murray.¹⁸

¹ New Stat. Acct.

² Godscroft's Hist. of Doug.

³ Wyntoun's Cronyk, book viii., cap. vii.

⁴ Regist. Morav., pref. pp. XLV—XLVII.

⁵ Chalmers unhesitatingly calls William of Douglas the undoubted ancestor of the family, ' the son of Theobald, and the inheritor of his estate.' (Caled. I., 579 ; II., 723.) But for this assertion there is no vestige of authority.

⁶ Lib. de Calchou, pref., pp. xxvii, xxviii. See above, pp. 111, 112, in Lesmahago parish.

⁷ Lib. de Calchou, p. 346.

⁸ Lib. Cart. S. Crucis, p. 44. Dalrymple's Collect. Scot. Hist., p. LXIII.

⁹ Orig. Chart., printed in Riddell's Rem. on Scotch Peerage Law, pp. 149, 150.

¹⁰ Regist. Morav., pp. 61, 99.

¹¹ Regist. de Dunferm., p. 190. ¹² Regist. Morav., p. 81.

¹³ Chronic. de Melros, p. 105.

¹⁴ Lib. de Calchou, p. 297. Regist. Morav., pref. app., nn. 1, 3.

¹⁵ Regist. Morav., p. 17, pref., p. xlvi.

¹⁶ Regist. Morav., pp. 17, 21, 61, 69, 71, 75.

¹⁷ Regist. Morav., pp. 61, 132, 251, 274 ; Lib. de Calchou, p. 297.

¹⁸ Regist. Morav., pp. 21, 132, 251, 274 ; Lib. de Calchou, p. 297.

(ii.) Archibald, or Erkenbald, of Dneuglas is witness to charters by Joceline bishop of Glasgow, between the years 1189 and 1199;¹ by Walter bishop of Glasgow, between the years 1208 and 1232;² by Brice bishop of Murray, his brother, between the years 1203 and 1224;³ by Andrew bishop of Murray, in the year 1226;⁴ by David of Lyndesay, between the years 1175 and 1199;⁵ by William of Murray, the son of Freskyn, between the years 1203 and 1224;⁶ and by Hugh of Bygar, in the year 1228.⁷ In the year 1213, he was present, along with his father, in the King's court at Edinburgh;⁸ and he seems to have attained the dignity of knighthood. A charter by William Purveys of Mospennoc to the monks of Melrose, between the years 1214 and 1249, is witnessed by 'Sir Archibald of Dufglas, by Sir William Fleming of Stanhus, and by Andrew the knight or man-at-arms (milite) of the aforesaid A. of Dufglas.'⁹ Beside his own domain of Douglas in Clydesdale, he held of the church a considerable territory on the banks of the water of Leith in Lothian. Between the years 1178 and 1198, 'Archibald the son of W. of Duglas, of his own good will, with counsel and consent of his friends, and for a sum of money paid to him by Thomas the son of Edward of Lastalric and his friends,' appeared in a full chapter of the Benedictines of Dunfermline, and there renounced all claim to the land of Halis which he had held of the monks, and returned into the abbot's hands the charters that had been granted to him, together with all right which he had, or might have, to the laud; which the monks thereupon granted to Thomas of Lastalric, (afterwards sheriff of Edinburgh,)¹⁰ in fee and heritage for a yearly reut of six silver merks.¹¹

(iii.) William of Dufglas, apparently the son of Sir Archibald, appears as a witness to a charter by King Alexauder II. at Lanark, in the year 1240.¹² He attained knighthood a few years afterwards. A deed regarding the lands of Dowan in Lesmahago, is witnessed by Sir W. of Dneuglas, between the years 1240 and 1249.¹³ Sir William of Dufglas is witness, along with Sir Andrew of Dufglas (probably his brother, and the progenitor of the house of Dalkeith,) to a charter by John Gallard at Musselburgh, in the year 1248.¹⁴ In the year 1253, he became one of the sureties for Sir Walter of Murray (the ancestor of the lords of Bothwell,) in an agreement made at Anerum with the Bishop of Glasgow, regarding the chapel of Saint Catharine at Osbernistun on the Clyde.¹⁵ He was one of the partizans in Scotland of King Henry III., in the year 1255.¹⁶ In the year 1267, he is found in possession of the manor of Fawdon in Northumberland, holden of Gilbert Umfraville lord of Redesdale, and conferred on Douglas by Prince Edward the King's son.¹⁷ From the monks of Kelso he obtained, in the year 1271, a grant in liferent of the abbey's land of Pollenel in Lesmahago.¹⁸ He was present at Carstairs, along with the Bishop of Glasgow,

¹ Lib. de Melros, p. 37.

² Lib. de Calchou, p. 230.

³ Regist. Morav., p. 274.

⁴ Regist. Morav., p. 81.

⁵ Reg. de Neub., p. 19.

⁶ Regist. Morav., p. 17.

⁷ Lib. de Calchou, p. 153.

⁸ Orig. Chart., printed in Riddel's Rem. on Scotch Peerage Law, pp. 149, 150.

⁹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 214, 215.

¹⁰ Regist. de Dunferm., p. 91.

¹¹ Regist. de Dunferm., pp. 190, 191.

¹² Lib. de Calchou, p. 151.

¹³ Lib. de Calchou, p. 163.

¹⁴ Regist. de Dunferm., p. 97.

¹⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 163.

¹⁶ Rymer's Foed., i. 566, 567.

¹⁷ Abbrev. Placit. in Curia Regis, 166, quoted by Riddel in Rem. on Scotch Peerage Law, p. 175.

¹⁸ Lib. de Calchou, p. 168.

Thomas Ranulph, the King's chamberlain, and Sir Nicholas of Bygar, the sheriff of Lanark, in the year 1273.¹ He is said to have died in the year 1276, and certainly had two sons.

(iv.) Hugh the elder, in the year 1259, married Marjory, sister of Sir Hugh of Abernethy, receiving with her in dowry twenty carucates of land in Glencorse, in consideration of which, it was stipulated that he should have from his father twenty carucates of land in the fief of Douglas. Sir William of Douglas accordingly granted a charter to Hugh, his son and heir, of the lands of Glaspens, Hartwood, Kennox, Carmacoup, and Le Holm, together with the lands which were in dispute between him and the heirs of John of Crawford.² Hugh of Douglas having died without issue, about the year 1287, was succeeded by his younger brother.

(v.) 'William, the son of William of Douglas,' appears, in the year 1267, defending his father's manor of Fawdon in England, from a foray by the men of the lord of Redesdale, in which he was wounded so grievously that his head was almost severed from his shoulders.³ In the year 1288-9, he acknowledges the receipt of his charters, which the Lord Abbot of Kelso had held in keeping.⁴ At the head of an armed band, in the year 1289, he carried off his future wife, Alianora of Lorraine, the widow of William of Ferrars, lord of Groby, from the manor of her kinsfolks, the La Zouches, at Tranent in Lothian.⁵ For this offence, his manor in Northumberland was forfeited, but was soon afterwards restored, and remained in his family until after the year 1329. He swore fealty to King Edward I., in the year 1291,⁶ and again in the year 1296,⁷ when he had letters for the restoration of his lands in the shires of Fife, Edinburgh, Berwick, Ayr, Dumfries, and Wigton.⁸ He died a prisoner in England, about the year 1302, and was succeeded by his son,

(vi.) The good Sir James of Douglas, from whose time the succession and the fortunes of the lords of Douglasdale are to be read in the common annals of their country.

In the year 1321, King Robert I. granted to James of Douglas, the son and heir of William of Douglas knight, a charter of the whole land and tenement of Douglasdale, and of the land and tenement of Kirkmychel. The boundary between Douglasdale and Carmichael is not defined, but the marches of Douglas, on the other side, are thus described: 'Beginning at Poluehismouthle (where Polnele falls into the water of Douglas,) and so upwards by Polnele to Cattedouche, and from Cattedouche to Knoke Stillache, and from Knokestillauche to Lenbukklislaw, and from Lenbukslav to the Kaerne (cairn) of Kaertabel, and so downwards by the old march of Douglas until it reach the Kaerne (cairn) of Tintov' (where the march of Carmichael begins.) The lands are to be held blench of the King for a pair of gilt spurs yearly, on the feast of Our Lord's Nativity at Lanark, 'in free barony, with advowsons of churches, free tenants, and native men,' exempt as well from wards, reliefs, marriages, escheats, and suits of court, as from all manner of prises, attachments, and demands whatsoever, so that none of the King's ministers shall enter within the marches aforesaid, except for matters specially concerning the

¹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 268.

² Charter cited in Godscroft's Hist. of Doug., pp. 12-15.

³ Abbreviat. Placit. in Curia Regis, 166, quoted in Riddell's Rem. on Scotch Peerage Law, p. 175.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, p. 168.

⁵ Collins' Peerage, vi. 332, 333. edit. 1779. Rot. Orig.

in Cur. Seaccar., quoted in Riddell's Rem. on Scotch Peerage Law, p. 176.

⁶ Ragman Rolls, p. 13.

⁷ Ragman Rolls, p. 64. Palg. Illust. Hist. Sat., vol. i., p. 198.

⁸ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 24.

crown.¹ A subsequent charter bestowed still higher privileges on the good Sir James and the wide domains which he acquired from the bounty of King Robert ;² and his successors of the house of Angus obtained the proud right of bearing the King's crown in parliament, of leading the vanguard of the King's army in battle, and of sitting in the foremost place, and giving the first vote in the parliaments and councils of the realm.³

The Douglasses had vassals in their territory. Thomas Dickson, for his memorable service on the day of the Douglas Larder,⁴ is said to have received a grant from the good Sir James, of the lands of Hisleside, about two miles to the south-west of the church and castle.⁵ He obtained from King Robert I. a charter of the barony of Symonton,⁶ and is believed to have been the progenitor of a family which took their name from that land.⁷ In the year 1605, John Symonton of that Ilk was served heir to William, his grandfather, in the constabulary of the castle of Douglas, and the office of bailie of Douglasdale, and in the lands of Hesseslyde, Kenok, Little Blantagart, and Polmukisheid, in the lordship of Douglas ;⁸ and in the year 1612, John Symonton of that Ilk was served heir to his father John, in the lands and barony of Symonton, with the office of bailie of the barony of Douglas, and captain of its castle.⁹

In the year 1348, William of Douglas, lord of that Ilk, grants to his esquire, James of Sandylandyis, the lands of the Sandylandyis, and the Rydmire, in the lordship of Douglasdale, 'with the east part of Pollynefgh (Poufech,) as the water of Douglas runs, upwards to the two trees of Byrks, on the west part of Hallelford over against Haynyngschaw, which is in the barony of Lesmahago.'¹⁰ In the year 1370, King David II. confirmed a grant by William earl of Douglas to Laurence of Govane, of the lands of Pollynefeych in the earldom of Douglas.¹¹

The village of Douglas, erected into a burgh of barony at an uncertain date,¹² still shows some tokens of antiquity. An eminence at no great distance, towards the east, is called the Gallowshill.¹³

The castle of the lords of Douglas appears on record before the end of the thirteenth century. In the year 1288, Sir William of Abernethy, one of the murderers of Duncan earl of Fife, a warden of the realm, was seized by Sir Andrew of Murray, at Colbantoun in Clydesdale, and thrown into prison in Douglas castle, where the Chronicles say that he lay until the day of his death.¹⁴ In June 1291, King Edward I., as overlord of Scotland, commands that William of Douglas shall deliver up to the King, the person of Hugh of Abernethy, accused of the slaughter of Duncan earl of Fife, because, 'according to the law and custom of Scotland, no baron or other person of that realm, the King alone excepted, may or ought to keep in his prison a felon accused of a felony done without the lord's own barony, much more a felon who was also taken beyond the lord's barony.'¹⁵ In the parliament of King John Balliol, which met at Stirling in August 1293, the Knight

¹ Regist. Mag. Sig., p. 15, no. 77 ; Godscroft's Hist. of Doug., p. 33.

² Robertson's Index, p. 10, no. 26.

³ Riddell's Rem. on Scotch Peerage Law, pp. 109-111. Riddell's Peerage and Consist. Law of Scot., vol. i., pp. 155-161.

⁴ Barbour's Bruce, book iv., ll. 279-372.

⁵ Godscroft's Hist. of Doug., p. 18.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 15, no. 78.

⁷ Godscroft's Hist. of Doug., p. 18.

⁸ Retour, no. 56.

⁹ Retour, no. 478.

¹⁰ Chart. at Torplichen, *apud* Hay's Vindic. Eliz. More, p. 67 ; M'Farlan's Coll., vol. ii., p. 482.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 76, no. 269.

¹² Hamilt. Descript. Lanark., p. 65.

¹³ New Stat. Acet.

¹⁴ J. Fordun's Scotichronicon, lib. xl., cap. xi. Wyntownis Cronykil, book viii., cap. ix. ¹⁵ Rotuli Scotie, vol. i., p. 2.

of Douglas was accused of having seized certain of the King's officers, and kept them in his castle against their will for a day and a night; and of having imprisoned three men in the same castle, and beheaded one of them, against the law of the realm. Part of this charge Douglas confessed, throwing himself on the King's mercy; of the other part he was found guilty, and was ordered to be imprisoned during the King's will.¹ In the year 1297, Sir William of Douglas having joined Wallace in his rising against the English power, Robert Bruce, the youthful earl of Carrick, then a partizan of England, wasted Douglasdale with fire and sword, and carried off the wife and children of its lord.² Nine years afterwards, when this same Earl himself took arms to assert his claim to the sceptre of the Scots, Douglasdale was possessed by Robert lord Clifford, who had in the castle a garrison of two-and-thirty men. On the Sunday next before Easter (19. March,) in the year 1307, all these, the cook and porter excepted, repaired to the church of Saint Bride, bearing the branches which give to that day the name of Palm Sunday. While making their devotions within the chancel, they were surprised and overpowered by the young Sir James of Douglas. Twenty of their number were slain in the conflict; the rest were taken by Douglas to the castle, and there beheaded. Their dead bodies were thrown into the wine cellar, together with all the provisions of the garrison; the casks and tuns were broken, so that 'meile and malt, and blud and wyne ran all togidder;' the well was defiled by salt and carrion flesh; and the castle having been set on fire, so that nothing but the stone walls survived the flames, the Douglas departed from a scene to which the Scots, in their exultation, gave the name of 'The Douglas Larder.'³ The lord of Clifford immediately built up the castle, and strengthened its defences, placing another garrison in it under a captain of the name of Thyrwall,⁴ who, not long afterwards, was decoyed by Douglas into an ambuscade at Sandylandis, and was there slain.⁵ 'The aventurus castell off Douglas,' as the fortress came now to be called, was next committed to the keeping of Sir John of Webetoun, a brave and gallant youth, whose fortune proved no better than his predecessors', for he too was ensnared into an ambush by Douglas, and there killed. On this occasion, whether by force or sleight, the castle was taken by the Scots, who threw down the wall, and destroyed all the houses, but spared the lives of the constable and his company. In the coffin of the young captain, they found a letter sent to him by a lady whom he loved *par amour*, telling him, that when he should have kept the perilous castle of Douglas for a year, then he might 'weile ask a lady hyr amowris and hyr droneyry.'⁶ We read no more of its fortunes during the Bruce's wars. When Edward Balliol was surprised at Annan, in the winter of 1332, and driven from Scotland, he found refuge in Westmoreland with the lord of Clifford, to whom he vainly promised that 'should God grant him happier times, and restore him to his dominion,' his host should possess Douglasdale as freely 'as it had been given to his grandfather in the days of good King Edward.'⁷ In the year 1336, during the war of the Disinherited Barons, Ralph lord Stafford, invaded Douglasdale, which remained faithful to the Scottish King, and brought a great prey away with him.⁸ In the year 1346, John of Fordun relates, that 'William of Douglas, the first earl of his race, the

¹ Hailes' Annals, quoting Foed. ii. 613, 614.

² Hailes' Annals, quoting Hemingford, i. 119, 120.

³ Barbour's Bruce, book iv., ll. 255-446.

⁴ Barbour's Bruce, book iv., ll. 446-462.

⁵ Barbour's Bruce, book v., ll. 7-78.

⁶ Barbour's Bruce, book vi., ll. 436-520.

⁷ Chronicon de Lanercost, p. 271.

⁸ Chronicon de Lanercost, p. 288.

son of Sir Archibald called Tyneman, the brother of the good Sir James, returned from France, and repairing to Douglasdale, his native heritage, which had then lately submitted to the English yoke, speedily brought its people back to their allegiance, and afterwards won all Ettrick Forest likewise.¹ A century later, when the power of the Douglasses had grown so great that it almost overshadowed the throne, King James II., in the year 1455, 'passed to Glasgow, and gathered the westland men, with part of the Irishery, and passed to Lanark and to Douglas, and then burned all Douglasdale, and all Avondale, and all the lord Hamilton's lands, and clean harried them.'² The castle is said to have been cast down at this time, yet not so wholly but that, in the year 1644, when Godscroft wrote, there remained a part called Harries Tower, which was believed to have been built by the lord of Clifford, in the reign of King Robert I.³ The pile, which in the beginning of the eighteenth century, was described as 'the principal seat of the Marquess of Douglass his family, a very considerable great house,'⁴ was burned down by a chance fire, about the year 1760. A new mansion was soon afterwards founded near the site of the old, of which only one ruined tower now remains, embosomed among ash trees, which seem of scarcely less venerable years than itself.⁵

At Parkholm (Parisholm,) on the skirts of Cairntable, in the fastnesses of which the Earl of Angus boasted that he could keep himself against all the power of England,⁶ are vestiges of a fortress so placed as to command the approaches to Douglasdale from the west. The traces of another place of defence called Tothoral Castle, are to be seen about a mile and a half from Douglas Castle, on the brink of the highway which leads to Cumberland. Within the castle park, on the east side of the modern mansion, is a mound which has long borne the name of Bowcastle.⁷

A stone coffin lies in the churchyard, and sepulchral remains of the same kind have been found on the farm of Polneil.⁸

CRAWFORD JOHN.

Uilla Johannis priuigni Balduini⁹—Crawfordeione¹⁰—Crawfurde Johne.¹¹
(Deanery of Lanark.) (Map, No. 70.)

THIS district is the strath or valley which is drained by the Duneaton water and its tributaries, of which the Snar is the chief. It stretches from the Clyde, on the east, to Cairntable on the borders of Kyle, on the west; and is separated by the burn of Glengonair from the parish of Crawford Muir, or Crawford Lindsay, on the south.

¹ J. Fordni Scotchchronicon, lib. xiv., cap. vi. Wyntownis Cronykill, book viii., cap. xli.

² Anchinleck Chronicle.

³ Godscroft's Hist. of Doug., p. 28.

⁴ Hamilton's Descript. of Lanark., p. 65.

⁵ Pennant's Tour, vol. i., p. 117. Old Stat. Acct. New Stat. Acct.

⁶ Godscroft's Hist. of Doug., p. 270.

⁷ New Stat. Acct.

⁸ New Stat. Acct.

⁹ Circa A. D. 1159. Lib. de Calchon, p. 270.

¹⁰ Circa A. D. 1300. Lib. de Calchon, p. 471.

¹¹ A. D. 1492. Act. Dom. Audit., p. 239.

'The chapel of the vill of John, the step-son of Baldwin,' was dependent on the parish church of Wiston, between the years 1153 and 1159, when Wice the lord of the manor bestowed that benefice on the monks of Kelso.¹ As a chapelry, conveyed by the grant of the mother church, it was confirmed to the monks by King William the Lion, between the years 1189 and 1199;² by Joceline bishop of Glasgow, between the years 1175 and 1199;³ by Sir Walter, the son of William of Wiston knight, about the year 1220;⁴ and by Walter bishop of Glasgow, in the year 1232.⁵ The date of its erection into a parish church does not appear; but it came to be an independent cure probably about the same time that 'the chapel of the vill of Robert the brother of Lambin,' which likewise depended on Wiston, was separated from that parish, that is, before the year 1279.⁶ The church of 'Crawford John' appears as a rectory in the rental of the abbey of Kelso about the year 1500;⁷ and there does not seem much reason to doubt that, under this name, we must recognise the church of Baldwin's step-son John. The monks appear, before the middle of the next century, to have transferred their right in the benefice to one of the lords of the manor. In the year 1450, Master William of Glendonwyne, rector of Crawfordjohn, appears as a witness to charters by the Bishop of Glasgow, and by the dean and chapter of his cathedral church.⁸ The benefice is not to be found in the rental of the abbey made up about the year 1567.⁹

The church, together with the castle, the village, and the mill, stood on the Kirkburn (a rivulet which seems to be mentioned under that name, between the years 1180 and 1203,¹⁰) where it falls into the Duncaton water. A yearly fair, held beside it from a remote time, on the 26th of July, may perhaps indicate that it was dedicated to Saint Anne, the mother of the Blessed Virgin, whose festival was celebrated on that day.¹¹

The parsonage is rated in Baiaunm's Roll, at £106, 13s. 4d.;¹² in the Taxat. Eccl. Scotican. sec. XVI., at £100.¹³ It yielded to the monks of Kelso, about the year 1300, a yearly sum of £6, 13s. 4d.¹⁴

The Baldwin whose step-son appears as lord of the manor, between the years 1153 and 1159, may very probably be identified with Baldwin the sheriff of Lanark, who flourished at the same period, and took the surname of Bigar, from his domain of that name.¹⁵ 'John, the step-son of Baldwin,' again, may perhaps be identified with the 'John of Crauford,' who, along with 'Baldwin of Bigar,' is witness to a charter of lands in Lesmahago, by Arnald abbot of Kelso, between the years 1147 and 1164.¹⁶ Geoffrey of Crauford, who seems to have been an ecclesiastic, is found as a witness to charters by Roger bishop of Saint Andrews, between the years 1189 and 1202.¹⁷ Sir Reginald of Crauford knight (who was sheriff of Ayr in the reign of King William the Lion,¹⁸) along with his sons, William, John, and Adam, is witness to a deed by Hugh, the son of

¹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 270.

² Lib. de Calchou, p. 316.

³ Lib. de Calchou, p. 319.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, p. 271.

⁵ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 229, 333.

⁶ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 278, 279.

⁷ Lib. de Calchou, p. 471.

⁸ Regist. Glasg., pp. 379, 380.

⁹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 489-532.

¹⁰ Lib. de Calchou, p. 82.

¹¹ Brev. Aberd. Kalend. Aberd.

¹² Regist. Glasg., p. lxxviii.

¹³ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxvi.

¹⁴ Lib. de Calchou, p. 471.

¹⁵ See above in Biggar parish.

¹⁶ Lib. de Calchou, p. 79.

¹⁷ Lib. de Calchou, p. 331. Regist. Priorat. S. Andree, p. 154.

¹⁸ Lib. de Melros, pp. 64*-66, 71.

Robert, the son of Waldev, the son of Baldwin of Bygar, patron of the church of Strathavon, dated at Lesmahago, in the year 1228.¹ About the same time, Reginald, another son of Sir Reginald of Crauford, was parson of Strathavon.² John of Crauford, who died before the year 1259, gave lands in Glengouar to the Cistercians of Newbottle, and left heirs, who disputed the possession of certain lands with William of Douglas.³ In the year 1271, Sir Hugh of Crauford knight (who was the son of Reginald,⁴) and Alice his wife, held the lands of Draflane in Lesmahago of the abbey of Kelso. Mention is made at the same time of Reginald, the son and heir of Sir Hugh;⁵ and in the year 1296, he swore fealty to King Edward I. for his lands in Ayrshire,⁶ the Craufords, apparently, having ceased by this time to be numbered among the landowners of Lanarkshire.⁷ The descent of the territory of Crauford John is not to be traced with certainty or precision through all these generations. Before the middle of the fourteenth century it had been divided, apparently between two heirs parceners. In the year 1359, the sheriff of the county, in reckoning with the exchequer for the castle wards of Lanark, acknowledged to have received 20s. from that half of the barony which, from its possessor doubtless, was called Craufordjohn Berelay; but from the other half he had nothing, because it was in the hands of Thomas of Murray, by grant of the crown, so long as he should be hostage for the King.⁸ King James II., in the year 1451, granted to William earl of Douglas and Avendale, the lands of Culter and the lands of Crauford John which belonged to him aforetime, and which he had resigned into the King's hands.⁹ In the year 1458-9, the same Prince gave to Sir Walter Scot of Kirkurde knight, for his good service in the defeat of the Douglases at Arkinholme, the lands of Albintoune, Phareholme, and Glengouaryg, in the barony of Craufurde John.¹⁰ It was found in the year 1492, that the lands of Meikle Blakburn, in the barony of Craufurde John, were part of the lordship of Calderwood, and as such should be possessed in right of her terec by Margaret Rutherford, the widow of Sir John Maxwell of Calderwood knight.¹¹ In the year 1530-1, Sir James Hamilton of Fynuart, commonly called the Bastard of Arran, obtained from the crown a charter of the half of the barony of Craufurdjohn; and before the year 1537, he obtained the other half in exchange for lands in Ayrshire. The barony reverted to the crown on his forfeiture;¹² but it was restored to his descendants, and was confirmed to his grandson, Sir James Hamilton of Libberton, in the year 1589.¹³ According to Wishaw, it belonged of old to the Monypennies of that ilk.¹⁴ It was of the old extent of £66. 13s. 4d.;¹⁵ and yielded to the crown, in the reign of King James VI. a yearly rent of £251, 6s. 8d.¹⁶ There were sub-vassals on the lands, who held Gilkerscleugh, Glespen, Bockelengh, and others, of the lord of the manor.

¹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 153.

² Lib. de Calchou, p. 230.

³ Regist. de Nenb., fol. xxxii. (See below, in Crauford parish.) Indenture cited by Godscroft in Hist. of Doug.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, p. 174. Dalrymple's Collect. Scot. Hist., p. Lxv.

⁵ Lib. de Calchou, p. 364.

⁶ Ragman Rolls, pp. 129, 148, 161. Palg. Illust. Hist. Scot., vol. i., p. 153.

⁷ Ragman Rolls, pp. 137, 142, 146, 148. Robertson's Index.

⁸ Chamberlain Rolls, vol. i., p. 335.

⁹ Acts Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 169.

¹⁰ Charter printed in Hay's Vindic. of Eliz. More, p. 79.

¹¹ Acta Dom. Concil., pp. 236, 239.

¹² Acts Parl. Scot., vol. ii., pp. 360, 405.

¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., xxiv. 21; xxv. 317, 232; xxxvii. 268, quoted in Anderson's Hist. of the Hamiltons, pp. 284, 285, 287. Hamilton's Descript. of Lanark., p. 62.

¹⁴ Hamilt. Descript. Lanark., p. 62.

¹⁵ Extent of the sheriffdom of Lanark.

¹⁶ Rental of Crown Property.

There was a castle near the village, the ruins of which might be seen at the end of the last century. It stood in the neighbourhood of a semicircular moat,¹ and its walls were believed to have been taken down to supply stones for the erection of the neighbouring mansion of Boghous, which was built, it is said, by King James V. (when the barony was in the crown, about the year 1540,) for his mistress, the daughter of the Captain of Crawford, afterwards the wife of the laird of Cambusnethan.² Moss Castle, on the north side of the parish, was another place of strength: there was a third at Glendorch; and the ruins of a fourth were to be traced in the year 1790, on a projecting rock on the banks of the Snar. The summit of Black-hill or Nether-ton-hill, which looks down on a long stretch of the Clyde, is enclosed by two concentric ramparts of stone, distant from each other by about thirty feet, and enclosing an area 135 feet in diameter.³

Silver mines are said to have been wrought of old on the Kirkbnrn, near the church and village; and near Abington, on the Clyde, are the remains of what are believed to be gold scours.⁴

CRAWFORD.

Ecclesia Sancti Constantini de Crauforde⁵—Ecclesia de Crauford⁶—Cra-thoford⁷—Craufurd⁸—Crauforth⁸—Crawfurd Lyndissay⁹—Craufordlindesay¹⁰—Crawford Douglas¹¹—Crawfurd Douglas *alias* Crawfurd Lyndsay.¹² Deanery of Lanark.¹³ (Map, No. 71.)

THE confines of this large and mountainous territory, on the south and west, are the marches between Strathclyde on the one hand, and Annandale and Nithsdale on the other. The waters that have their rise in its heights, uniting near the middle of the parish, form the Clyde; which, swelled by tributaries from the right and from the left, 'becometh a river before it reach the castle of Crawford.' The loftiest of the hills is about 2450 feet above the sea level.

The church, which seems to have stood in or near the village, was dedicated to Saint Constantine, king and martyr. The Scottish Breviary relates that he succeeded his father in the rule of the kingdom of Cornwall, but on the death of his wife, who was a daughter of the King of Lesser Britain, he laid down his crown, and withdrew to Ireland, where he embraced a religious life. He was a disciple, first of Saint Columba, afterwards of Saint Kentigern. By the latter he was sent to preach to the tribes of Galloway, where he attained the dignity of abbot. He was mar-

¹ Old Stat. Acc.

² Hamilt. Descript. Lanark., p. 62. Mem. of Somervilles.

³ Old Stat. Acc. New Stat. Acc.

⁴ Old Stat. Acc. New Stat. Acc.

⁵ A. D. 1175—A. D. 1178. Lib. Cart. S. Crucis, p. 42. A. D. 1208—A. D. 1215. Lib. Cart. S. Crucis, p. 55.

⁶ A. D. 1164. Lib. Cart. S. Crucis, p. 169. A. D. 1165—A. D. 1171. Lib. Cart. S. Crucis, p. 24. A. D.

1228-9. Regist. Glasg., pp. 122, 123. A. D. 1250. Lib. Cart. S. Crucis, p. 63.

⁷ A. D. 1165—A. D. 1214. Regist. de Neub., fol. xxx.

⁸ A. D. 1387. Lib. Cart. S. Crucis, pp. 189-191.

⁹ A. D. 1426—A. D. 1498. Lib. Cart. S. Crucis, pp. 137, 129, 148, 253 6.

¹⁰ A. D. 1359. Chamberlain Rolls, vol. i., p. 335.

¹¹ A. D. 1510—1511. Reg. Mag. Sig., xvi. 98, quoted by Chalmers, vol. iii., p. 732.

¹² A. D. 1595. Retours.

¹³ Libellus Taxat. Eccl. Scotican.

tyred in Kantlyre about the year 576, and his festival was observed by the Scottish church on the eleventh of March.¹ He has often been mistaken for a Scottish King of the same name, who in a following age resigned his sceptre, and took the cowl among the Culdees of Saint Andrews.

The church of Saint Constantine of Crawford, with two carucates of land, and all its rights, was confirmed to the canons regular of Holyrood by Pope Alexander III., in the year 1164;² by King William the Lion, between the years 1165 and 1171;³ by Joceline, bishop of Glasgow, between the years 1175 and 1178;⁴ by Bishop Walter, between the years 1208 and 1215;⁵ and by Bishop William, in the year 1250.⁶ From the charter of Bishop Walter, it appears that the church land lay on both sides of the Clyde. In the year 1228-9, an agreement was made between Bishop Walter and the Abbot Elyas, in terms of which, saving the rights of Yvo the chaplain then instituted, the vicar of Crawford was to have a hundred shillings yearly out of the fruits of the benefice, which were estimated at twenty merks. But this compact never took effect, the deeds in which it was recorded being defaced from the Registers of the See, and a note inserted by the scribe, saying 'that the valuation aforewritten was not then made by Lord Walter the bishop; but David the proctor of the canons of Holyrood asserted that the church had been valued at so much, of old.'⁷ A new agreement was made at some time afterwards, before the year 1233, by which it was provided that the vicar of Cranford should take a hundred shillings yearly, as they should be assigned to him from the altarage of the church, at the sight of the archdeacon of Glasgow, and two of the bishop's clerks; that the vicar should be answerable for the bishop's dues, and for the ordinary and accustomed burdens of the church, the extraordinary burdens being discharged by the canons; and that, on the benefice becoming vacant, the canons should enter on its possession for their own proper uses, reserving always to the diocesan the ward of the vicarage, so long as it should remain vacant through the non-presentation by the canons of a fit chaplain, or one of their own number, if they so preferred.⁸ But neither does this provision appear to have taken effect in all its clauses; for in the year 1351, Pope Clement VI., on the petition of the canons, setting forth the burning of their granges, houses, and goods, and the spoiling of their chalices, books, and vestments in the wars which were in Scotland before the death of Pope John XXII. (A. D. 1334,) issued a bull uniting the church to the monastery of Holyrood, so that on the death or resignation of 'the rector commonly called the vicar' then in possession, the canons should, even without the consent of the diocesan, appropriate the whole benefice to their own uses, under burden always of such due provision as the bishop should appoint to a perpetual vicar serving the cure, to be nominated by the canons, and instituted by the ordinary. Before this time the canons had been accustomed to receive, in right of their rectory, a pension of eighteen merks of silver yearly.⁹ Sir William Clerk was vicar, in the year 1246,¹⁰ and Sir John Masone, in the year 1435.¹¹

¹ Brev. Aberd., prop. SS. pro temp. hyem., fol. lxxvii. Kalend. Aberd. Regist. Aberd., vol. i., pref., p. lxxxvi. J. Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. iii., cap. xxvi.

² Lib. Cart. S. Crucis, p. 169.

³ Lib. Cart. S. Crucis, p. 24.

⁴ Lib. Cart. S. Crucis, p. 42.

⁵ Lib. Cart. S. Crucis, p. 55. ⁶ Lib. Cart. S. Crucis, p. 68.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., pp. 122-124.

⁸ Lib. Cart. S. Crucis, p. 57.

⁹ Lib. Cart. S. Crucis, pp. 189-191.

¹⁰ Lib. Cart. S. Crucis, p. 137.

¹¹ Lib. Cart. S. Crucis, p. 129.

Sir John, the vicar pensioner of Crawfordlindesay, in the year 1459, exchanged that benefice with Sir Duncan Zhaluloh for the rectory of the church of Ranpatrick.¹ In the year 1498, it was found by James Duke of Ross, the royal bishop elect of Saint Andrews, to whom, as judge arbirer, a dispute as to the vicarage had been referred, that the canons should pay the bishop's dues yearly, and that Master Patrick Donaldson, and his successors, the vicars pensioners for the time, should have the ancient pension of fifteen merks a-year for themselves, and twelve merks for a curate, or if they chose to serve the church in person, twenty-seven merks a-year, free from all burden, except the cure of souls, together with a dwelling-place, a croft, and pasture for two cows, as the use had been from time immemorial.²

When Bishop Joceline confirmed the church to the canons of Holyrood, between the years 1175 and 1178, he specially included in his charter 'the chapel of the castle';³ and from a subsequent confirmation by Bishop Walter, between the years 1208 and 1215, we learn that it was endowed with two acres of land beside the castle.⁴ By a charter dated from 'the chapel of Saint Thomas the Martyr, beside the castle of Crauford, on the Friday next before the feast of the nativity of the Blessed Virgin' in the year 1327, David of Lyndsay, lord of Crauford, the son and heir of Sir Alexander of Lyndsay, gives to the Cistercians of Newbottle in Lothian a certain portion of his lands of the Smethwod, lying between the burn of Powtrail and the water of Daer, at the southern extremity of the parish, on condition that they should cause each of the chapels of Saint Thomas the Martyr beside the castle of Crauford, and of Saint Lawrence the Martyr at the Byr (de le Byr, apparently in East Lothian,) to be served by one monk or secular priest, and should uphold the buildings and appointments of the chapels. To the chaplain of Saint Thomas, for his dwelling-place and garden, there was assigned the ancient manor of 'the mains' or demesne land, together with pasture in Ragardgil for one horse, five cows, and as many calves not more than a year old, two acres and a half of meadow in the meadow of the Pynnyr; as much feal as should suffice from the place called Leuedymos; and fishing in the Clyde for a net drawn by one man. The chaplain of Saint Lawrence was provided in two acres and a half of land beside his chapel, for a manse and croft, together with pasture over the whole pasture lands of the Byr (outside the enclosures and meadows) for one horse, two cows, and two calves not more than a twelvemonth old, and the common easements of feal in Glademor (doubtless in East Lothian).⁵ The lord of Crawford Lindsay, by another charter, dated at his castle of Crauford on the Wednesday next after the feast of Saint Dyonisius and his companions (9. October,) in the year 1328, became bound to the monks, that if they should be ejected from the piece of land formerly belonging to the lords of Durrysder, (the neighbouring parish in Nithsdale,) lying between Balnufesburne and Mereburne, which he had given them for the maintenance of two priests serving in the chapels of Saint Thomas the Martyr, near the castle of Crauford, and of Saint Lawrence the Martyr, at Le Byr, he and his successors should grant them as much land in another place adjacent to the lands of the monastery.⁶ The chapel of Saint Thomas' is, doubtless, to be identified with 'the chapel of the castle,' confirmed by

¹ Lib. Cart. S. Crucis, pp. 148, 149.

² Lib. Cart. S. Crucis, pp. 253-255.

⁴ Lib. Cart. S. Crucis, p. 42.

³ Lib. Cart. S. Crucis, p. 55.

⁵ Regist. de Neubot., foll. xxxiv, xxxv.

⁶ Regist. de Neubot., fol. xxxv.

Bishops Joceline and Walter to the Austin Canons of Holyrood, along with the parish church, but relinquished by them, we may suppose, to the Cistercians of Newbottle, under the provisions of the charters which have been recited. It seems to have been in the advowson of the lord of the manor.¹ The ruins of a second chapel are to be seen on the lands of Glengonar, which of old belonged to the abbey of Newbottle, near the mouth of a small stream which flows into the glen called Kirkgill. Blaeu's map shows a church near the Clyde; and a burying-ground may yet be traced on the abbey's lands of Glencapel, which were divided from the parish church by a tributary of the Clyde, the Hurlburle or Hurlburn. There is a place on the east bank of the Daer, opposite to the monks' lands of the Smethwod, which is called the Nunnery; but of the origin of that name nothing is known.

In the *Libellus Taxationum Ecclesiarum Scoticanae*, the rectory is valued at £40. In the year 1561, both parsonage and vicarage were let by the canons of Holyrood for £86, 13s. 4d., the vicar pensioner returning his portion of the benefice at £32, 10s.² The possessions of the Cistercians of Newbottle, within the parish, had been made tithe-free so early as the year 1223, by a composition between them and the Augustinians of Holyrood.³

In the reign of King William the Lion, great part of the territory of Crawford was held in lordship of Swein or Swan the son of Thor the son of Swein, by William of Lindsay,⁴ whose descendants both increased the original domain, and (apparently before the middle of the thirteenth century) came to hold it of the crown in chief. King Robert II., between the years 1370 and 1390, granted a charter to Sir James of Lindsay knight, of the castle of Crawford with the barony of the same, except the lands of Holcluch, Buchowys, Poltrayle and Herthope.⁵ He had from the same King, in the year 1381, a grant of the lordship of the lands of Ley, Cartland, of Foulwod and of Bondyngton, in Lanarkshire, to be holden of him in chief as baron of Crawford Lindsay.⁶ His cousin and heir, Sir David of Lindsay of Crawford and Glenesk, was created Earl of Crawford in the year 1398, and had from King Robert III. a charter of the barony of Crawford with jurisdiction of regality.⁷ It remained with his descendants until the year 1495-6, when it was granted by the crown to the Earl of Angus, whose son and heir had a charter in the year 1510-11, of the barony of Crawford Lindsay to be thenceforth called the barony of Crawford Douglas.⁸ In the year 1359, it paid for the ward of the King's castle at Lanark, the sum of twenty shillings.⁹ In the year 1479 the demesne lands of Crawford and the lands of Midlok yielded twenty-four merks of yearly rent; the lands of the Crukitstane, yielded fifteen merks; and the lands of Lytel Clyde, fifteen merks.¹⁰ The whole barony was of the old extent of £200, being the value of each of the baronies of Kylbride, Avondale, Lesmahago, Douglas, and Carnwath. Only one barony in the shire was taxed at a higher sum, namely that of Bothwell, which was rated at £300.¹¹

The Lindsays, at an early period, gave large tracts of their territory to the church. About the

¹ Privy Seal Reg., ii. 18, cited by Chalmers, vol. iii., p. 734.

² Book of Assumptions.

³ Regist. de Newbot., fol. xxviii.

⁴ Regist. de Newbot., fol. xxx.

⁵ Regist. Mag. Sig., p. 172, no. 13.

⁶ Regist. Mag. Sig., p. 157, no. 15; p. 175, no. 34.

⁷ Robertson's Index, p. 141, no. 64.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., xiii. 235; xvi. 93, quoted by Chalmers, vol. iii., p. 732.

⁹ Chamberlain Rolls, vol. i., p. 335.

¹⁰ Acta Dom. Audit., p. 89. Act. Dom. Con., pp. 17, 18.

¹¹ Extent of the Shire of Lanark.

year 1170, William of Lynddesay bestowed on the Cistercians of Newbottle, a certain portion of his land of Crawford, namely, the land which lay 'to the south-west of Brochyralewyn (now the Elvan water) and to the north of Deiber, namely, as Brochyralewyn runs downwards from its spring into the Clud, and as Polneternoch (the Pitreniek, a tributary of the Powtrail) descends from the hills into Deiber, and as Deiber flows into Clud, and along Clud downwards to Brochyralewyn.' He reserved from the grant (which is witnessed by David his heir, and by Walter of Lynddesay) the beasts and birds of game, and the services due to Our Lord the King, and to Swane the son of Thor and his heirs.¹ David of Lynddesay granted to the monks a charter confirming the gift of his father William; which was confirmed also by Pope Innocent III. in the year 1203, by King William the Lion,² and by David of Lynddesay (the son of David of Lynddesay) the grandson of the first granter.³ Between the years 1214 and 1232, David of Lynddesay, the son of David of Lynddesay, gave to the same monks a portion of the territory of Crauford, of which the marches are thus described: 'from the head of Glengoneuer downwards by the burn between his own land and the land of John the son of Reginald of Crauford, to the land of the church of Crauford, and by the top of the hill between the said church land and Gleneaple to the head of Hurtleburle, and so by the top of the hill to Byrkebanke, and so athwart the moss to the head of Gleneaple, and by the hill-top between Brochyralwyn (Elvan) and Glengoneuer to the head of Langtoloeh, and so by the hill-top to the head of Glengoneuer.' He reserved only the birds and beasts of sport.⁴ By another charter he gave to the monks (for the soul's rest of William his brother) another portion of his land in the territory of Crauford, namely, the whole land called Brochyralewyn, with all its rights (birds and beasts of game excepted,) by these boundaries: 'on the west side from Arthur's well (a fonte Arthuri) to the summit of the mountain which is above the mine (la minere,) thence to the summit of the mountain above Balgal, thence on the north part from the head of Balgyl to the head of Gleneaple, thence to the upper hill (ad superiorem collem,) which is on the east side of Sarchedoehelch, thence downwards across towards the south by Birkebanke to Fulsyeh, and thence to the burn of Brochyralewyn.'⁵ In the years 1232 and 1239, King Alexander II. confirmed to the monks, the grant which David of Lynddesay, the son of David of Lynddesay, had made to them, of the lands in the territory of Crauford, called Glengoneuer and Gleneaple and Brochyralewyn.⁶ Gerard of Lynddesay, the son of David of Lynddesay, confirmed the gifts as well of his grandfather William of Lynddesay, as of his brother David of Lynddesay, by a charter, which is witnessed by John of Crauford and Hugh of Crauford. In copying this writ into the Register of the Monastery, the convent scribe has added the following note: 'William of Lynddesay, who gave the land of Brochyralwyne and Polneternoch, had a son named David, who confirmed the aforesaid gift, as appears above. The said David had two sons; namely, David⁷ his first-born.

¹ Regist. de Newbot., fol. xxx.

² Regist. de Newbot., foll. xxx, l.

³ Regist. de Newbot., foll. xxxi, xxvii.

⁴ Regist. de Newbot., fol. xxx, xxxi.

⁵ Regist. de Newbot., fol. xxxi.

⁶ Regist. de Newbot., fol. xxxi.

⁷ Before the year 1237, David of Lynddesay, the son of David of Lynddesay, for the soul's weal of his brother Walter of Lynddesay, gave to the monks of Newbottle, that salt-work in the Carse of Forth, which King William the Lion gave to the granter's grandfather, William of Lynddesay. Regist. de Newb., foll. xxxviii, xxxix, xxxvii.

who gave the land which is between Brochiralwyn and the burn of Glengoneuer. And either donor reserved to himself the birds and beasts of prey. But Gerard, the brother of this second David, gave liberty of forest, reserving nothing to him or his, except timber for building to his burgesses of Crauford.¹ The allusion in the latter part of the note is to a charter by which Gerard of Lynddesay confirms the grants of his grandfather William, and of his elder brother David, and for the special love which he has to the house of Newbottle, grants farther that the monks shall hold all the lands which they had thus received, freely and fully, without any reservation of the beasts and birds of prey, of forestry, or of any other thing, except that the granter's burgesses of Crauford, according to the tenor of their common charter, shall have easement of the wood of Glengoneuer, but only for the purposes of building, and at sight of the forester of the abbey.² King Alexander II. at the suit of Gerard of Lynddesay, farther erected the whole territory of the monks in Crauford into a free forest.³ Between the years 1214 and 1249, John of Crauford, for the souls' weal of himself and of Osanna his wife, bestowed upon the monks a certain portion of his land in the territory of Crauford, namely, 'from the place where the burn of Lanercatsalanne falls into the stream of Goner, upwards by the said burn to the top of the hill, thence westwards as the waters descend into Glengoneuer above the mine (desuper mineram) to the marches between the granter's land and Nithsdale.' This grant he made in order that the brethren of the convent should have an honest 'pittance' or addition to their common fare, yearly on the feast of Saint Michael, during the granter's life, and on the anniversary of his death, after he should be taken to his rest.⁴ By a charter dated from the chapel of Saint Thomas the Martyr, beside the castle of Crauford, on the Friday next before the feast of the nativity of the Blessed Virgin (8. September) in the year 1327, David of Lynddesay, lord of Crauford, the son and heir of Sir Alexander of Lynddesay, deceased, confirmed the afore-written grant of Gerard of Lynddesay, and of new bestowed on the monks, for the souls' weal of himself and of Mary his wife, all his escheats and amerciements of the aforesaid lands, and of the men dwelling on the same, as well of war as of peace; and granted that the monks should hold the lands, 'with gallows and pit, sock and sak, tol and them, and infangandthefis,' and all rights and franchises to the court of a baron belonging, so that neither the granter nor his heirs should have right to come within the said lands to make summons or attachment, or to take prise, talliage, or carriage, but that the lands and the men dwelling on them should be altogether free and exempt from the granter's barony of Crauford in all things.⁵ This grant was confirmed by King Robert I., with an exemption of the lands from suit of court to the King or his heirs.⁶ The same David of Lynddesay, lord of Crauford, son of Sir Alexander of Lynddesay, by another charter, dated at the chapel of Saint Thomas the Martyr, on the Friday next before the feast of the nativity of Our Lady, in the year 1327 (and confirmed by King Robert I.), bestowed on the monks a part of his land of the Smethewod, (together with all the franchises which he had granted to them in the lands which they held before,) by these marches:

¹ Regist. de Neubot, fol. xxxi, xxxii.

² Regist. de Neubot, fol. xxxii, xxxiii.

³ Regist. de Neubot, fol. xxxii.

⁴ Regist. de Neubot, fol. xxxii. But perhaps this land

was in the territory of Crauford John, as indeed more than one marking on the margin of the Register seems to denote.

⁵ Regist. de Neubot, fol. xxxiii, xxxiiij.

⁶ Regist. de Neubot, fol. xxxiiij.

‘the west of the Merecluch (Mereburne), as it falls into Payltrayl (Polentrayl, Powtrail,) thence by the course of the water as Payltrayl falls into Deiber, according to the old marches between Smethwod and Glenhumpnar (Glenhumpward,) thence upwards by Deiber to Kyrckhopmth (Kyrkmouth,) thence upwards by the burn of Kyrchop to the little burn of the Buchswyre, and so ascending to the head of that burn, thence by the hill top between the Cumblau and Kyrkhop, and thence by the hill top of the Cumblau to the Mereburne.’¹ These boundaries, for the most part, may still be traced, and they show that the Cistercians of Newbottle possessed nearly all the western half of the parish. In July 1467, David earl of Crauford and lord Lyndyssay, appeared before the King at Perth, in the fore-chamber of the dwelling-place of John of Haddingtonne, and there, in consideration of the zeal, gratitude, and devotion which his noble forefathers had in their time shewn towards the monastery of Newbotyll, resigned in the King’s hands the lordship of the lands of Fremure in the domain of Cranfurdlyndyssay, given to the abbey by his progenitors aforesaid, together with all right to the property or possession of the same, and to the mine and lead-pit (mineram et plumbifodinam) in the lands which were claimed by the monks. The Sovereign thereupon gave livery of the lauds, with the mine and lead-pit, to the monastery;² and, on the 15th of November following, issued a charter erecting the whole lands, both lordship and property, into a free barony, to be holden of the crown, with all accustomed privileges, without any other service than the orisons of the monks for the King and his successors.³ Under this charter the monastery had seisin on the 21st of December following, at ‘Leglenapilswyr,’ the chief messuage of the lauds, in presence of David Lyndyssay and Andrew Blayr, esquires; Alexander Levingstoune being the sheriff, the proctor for the abbey being Dene William Cawdinhed, the cellarer.⁴ About the year 1328, William abbot of Newbottle granted to Adam Hunter and his heirs, the office of chief sergeant in all matters of life and limb throughout the monastery’s land of Craufurd, but so that he should not exercise any right within the said land by any authority other than that of the monks, nor make summons or attachment, nor take prise, talliage, or carriage, nor do any other thing against the liberties of the abbey.⁵ A note which follows this grant in the Register shews that in surrendering the game of the lands, David of Lynddesay took from the convent a licence of hunting in it during his own lifetime.⁶ In the year 1479, John Hunter, bailie of Craufurd, was ordered to enter his person in ward in the Blackness, for contempt of a sentence by the Lords Auditors of Council, enjoining him to restore to Master John Maxwell, eight oxen and a cow, which he had taken from Maxwell’s servants in the town of Craufurde.⁷ In the year 1595, John Carmichel of Medowflat was served heir of his father in ‘the office of bailiery of the lands of Craufurdmure otherwise Friermure, with the yearly fee of ten pounds from the fermes of the aforesaid lauds.’⁸ At the Reformation, the monastery of Newbottle had nine several possessions in Craufurdmure, yielding it in all £111, 5s. yearly.⁹

The Lindsays had lay vassals under them. In the year 1370, King David II. confirmed the

¹ Regist. de Newbot., foll. xxxiv, xxxv.

² Regist. de Newbot., ad fin.

³ Regist. de Newbot., ad fin.

⁴ Regist. de Newbot., ad fin.

⁵ Regist. de Newbot., fol. xxxvi.

⁶ Regist. de Newbot., fol. xxxvi.

⁷ Act. Dom. Concil., pp. 11, 32.

⁸ Retour, no. 6.

⁹ Book of Assumptions.

grants which James of Lyndesay, the son and heir of the deceased Sir James of Lyndesay knight, made to William Tailfer, of the land of Hareclouche, and of the yearly rent of thirteen shillings and fourpence, from the fermes of the land of Mudelok, in the barony of Crawford Lyndesay.¹ King Robert II., in the year 1377, confirmed a charter by King David II., in the year 1357, granting or confirming to John of Allint'm, his clerk, all the lands in the barony of Crauford Lyndesay which aforetime belonged to Richard of Rothirford, and were then in the King's hands by reason of the forfeiture of William of Rothirford, his son and heir. The lands were to hold of the overlord.² There were other vassals in the territory, in which also the crown seems to have had lands until a recent period.³

Notice of the castle of Crawford is found so early as between the years 1175 and 1178.⁴ It is described by Wishaw at the beginning of the last century as 'a square court with much lodging in it, lying upon the river Clyde, just opposite to the kirk and town of Crawford.'⁵ It had its hereditary captain or constable. In the year 1595 John Carmichael of Medowflat (in the parish of Covington,) was served heir to his great grandfather, John Carmichael, in the keeping of the castle of Crawford Douglas, with its mills, and in the office of baillie of the lands and barony of Crawford Douglas.⁶ From his descendant, the Captain of Crawford, the edifice was purchased by William the first Marquis of Douglas, who 'added much new building to the old castle.'⁷ The bailliary of Crawford in the year 1479 belonged to James lord Hamilton, who was found entitled to recover from John Lindissay of Colvinton, his deputy in the office, the value of the profits and escheats underwritten: fourteen seisin oxen, four cows, twelve wedders of a bloodwyt; five cushiones out of the castle, eleven pieces of pewter vessels, three score stones of wool; a cow, of a deforcement; a salt mart, a mask fat, three 'mate gudis,' three oxen hides, two crooks also out of the castle of Crawford; besides six pounds for fines of greenwood, mairburn, deforcements, and others.⁸

The village is said to have been erected into a burgh of barony in the reign of King William the Lion. It certainly possessed burghal privileges in the reign of his successor. Gerard of Lynddesay, in a charter which is confirmed by King Alexander II., reserves from his grant to the Cistercians of Newbottle, the right of his burgesses of Cranford, according to their common charter, to the easement of the woods of Glengoner, but for purposes of building only, and at the sight of the abbey's forester.⁹ The charter here referred to seems also to have conveyed to the burgesses a portion of land to be held by them in common of the lord of the manor. In the year 1790, the township contained twenty 'freedoms,' which until fifteen years before that time were cultivated in the way of 'run rig.' Each freedom consisted of four or five acres, made up of parcels of every kind and quality of land within the township; and the holder, whom the popular speech styled a 'laird,' and his wife a 'lady,' had the right of pasturing so many sheep, cows, and horses on the hill or burgh common. Besides these burgesses, there was a subordinate rank of sub-vassals, who

¹ Regist. Mag. Sig., p. 67, no. 226.

² Regist. Mag. Sig., p. 149, no. 107.

³ Wishaw's Descript. of Lanark., pp. 60-62.

⁴ Lib. Cart. S. Crucis, p. 42.

⁵ Descript. of Lanark., p. 61.

⁶ Descript. of Lanark., p. 60.

⁷ Act. Dom. Concil., p. 33.

⁸ Regist. de Neubot., fol. xxxi, xxxii, xxxiii.

⁹ Retour, no. 8.

feued from the burghess 'lairds' as much ground as served for a house and yard. The community was governed by a hirlaw, or 'birley,' court, in which every holder of a freedom had a vote, if he were resident; if he dwelt elsewhere, the tenant of his freedom voted for him. The chief business of the little assembly, which is said to have been noisy and unruly, was to determine the number of cattle that each burghess should pasture on the common.¹

The mines of Crawford have been famous for many centuries. They are mentioned, as has been seen, in charters of the reign of King Alexander II. In the year 1265, the sheriff of Lanark, in reckoning with the exchequer, claimed credit for forty-two shillings which he had paid for the carriage of seven carts of lead (*septem carrat' plumbi*) from the moor of Crawford to the King's burgh of Rutherglen. In the year 1466, there was a suit before the Lords Auditors of Causes in Parliament, at the instance of Patrick abbot of Newbottle, against James lord Hamilton, for the recovery of a thousand stones of lead ore which the Lord Hamilton had carried away from the abbey's lands of Fremure.² In the end of the following year the abbey's right to the mine and lead-pit in the lands of Fremure, was specially recognised both by the lord of Craufurdlyndissay and by the crown.³ The mines of Crawfordmure were wrought, both for lead and gold, at the expense of the crown, in the reigns of King James IV., and of the three princes who succeeded him on the throne. An account of these enterprises, written in the year 1619, has been printed for the Bannatyne Club, with the title of 'The Discoverie and Historie of the Gold Mynes in Scotland, by Stephen Atkinson.' The gold was dug for in the lower part of Glengonar; the gold 'scours' were in the valley of the Elvan. Wishaw speaks of the lead mines as being in his time 'great and profitable.'⁴

WANDAL.

Quendal⁵—Hertshuede⁶—Hertysheid⁷—Hertside⁸—Hartsyde *alias*
Wandell.⁹ Deanery of Lanark.¹⁰ Map, No. 72.)

THROUGH this hilly territory six streams run westward to the Clyde. The largest is the Quan or Wan, which gave the parish its oldest name, as the more recent appellation has been taken from the Hartshead or Hartsyde burn. The holms along the Clyde, and its tributary waters, are fruitful. Great part of the district seems of old to have been covered with woods, which have left abundant memorials of their extent in the existing names of places.

The parish of Wandal was joined to that of Lamington in the year 1608.¹¹

It was found by the ancient and wise men of Cumbria, who assembled at the bidding of David their

¹ Old Stat. Acct.

² Act. Dom. Audit., pp. 5, 6.

⁷ A. D. 1359. Chamberlain Rolls, vol. i., p. 335.

³ Regist. de Neub., ad fin.

⁸ A. D. 1484-5. Acta. Dom. Conc., pp. 102*, 103*.

⁴ Descript. of Lanark., p. 61.

⁹ A. D. 1613. Retours.

⁵ Circa A. D. 1116. Regist. Glasg., p. 4.

¹⁰ Balamund.

⁶ A. D. 1225. Regist. Glasg., pp. 111, 113.

¹¹ Kirk Session Records. Presbytery Records.

Prince about the year 1116, to make inquest of the possessions of the church of Glasgow, that the lands of 'Quendal' belonged to that see in old times.¹ There is not much room for doubt that Quendal is to be identified with the Wandal of after days; but it does not appear that the successors of Saint Kentigern held any right in the parochial benefice or its advowson, which seems rather to have belonged to the lord of the manor of Herteshueude.

The rectory of Hartsyde is taxed in Baiaunud's Roll, at £66, 13s. 4d.;² in the *Taxatio Ecclesiae Scotticanae* sec. XVI., at £58;³ and in the *Libellus Taxationum Regni Scotiae*, at £16, 13s. 4d. At the Reformation, the parson, Master Nichol Crawford, reported that the benefice yielded four chalders and six bolls of meal yearly, including fourteen bolls paid to the Cald Chapel; and that the whole was let to the laird of Liffnories for £66, 13s. 4d.⁴ The church stood at the northern extremity of the parish.⁵

The dependent chapel of the Cald or Cat stood on the Hawkwood burn, near the Rammallweil Craigs, where a bridge was ordered to be built on the Clyde in the year 1661.⁶ A barrow, about five yards in height and twenty in diameter, stood in its neighbourhood, beside another of less dimensions, which, on being levelled, was found to cover sepulchral remains.⁷

The parochial territory seems, from an early period, to have been divided into two portions. The smaller, then known by the name of Quendal, was found to belong to the see of Glasgow about the year 1116;⁸ and it appears to have continued in the possession of the bishopric until after the year 1484-5.⁹ The larger moiety of Herteshueude belonged to a family who took name from the lands. 'William of Herteshueude, sheriff of Lanark,' appears as a witness to charters of King Alexander II., dated at Cadyow, in the year 1225.¹⁰ 'Alan of Hertishueude' is witness to a charter by David bishop of Saint Andrews in the year 1240;¹¹ and in the year 1296, Aleyn of Herteshede swore fealty to King Edward I. for his lands in the Merse.¹² In the year 1359, the barony of Hertysheuid was in the ward of the crown.¹³ King David II., between the years 1329 and 1370, granted to William of Jardine (de Gardino,) the ancestor of the knightly house of Applegarth, the lands and barony of Hertishnyde in the shire of Lanark.¹⁴ With his descendants it continued until the reign of King Charles I., when it passed to the family of Douglas.¹⁵ In the year 1491, the forty shilling lands of Hartsyde were let in lease by John Jardine of Apilgirth to Sir John the Ross of Montgrenan knight, and his tenants.¹⁶ John Jardane of Apilgirth, in the year 1613, was served heir to his father, Sir Alexander, 'in the lauds and barony of Hartsyde, otherwise Wandell, with the mills and advowson of churches, of the old extent of forty pounds; excepting always the eight merk laud of Wandellidlyik; the twenty-five shilling land, of the six merk and ten shilling lands of Canldchapell otherwise Burnefute; the three merk land of the aforesaid six merk land, and ten shilling lands of Canldchapell otherwise Burnefute; and the twenty shilling land of the lands of

¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 4.

² Regist. Glasg., p. lxxviii.

³ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxvi.

⁴ Book of Assumptions.

⁵ Blaeu. New Stat. Act.

⁶ Acts Parl. Scot., vol. viii., pp. 54, 66.

⁷ New Stat. Act.

⁸ Regist. Glasg., p. 4.

⁹ Acta Dom. Conc., pp. 102*, 103*.

¹⁰ Regist. Glasg., pp. 111, 113.

¹¹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 322.

¹² Ragman Rolls, p. 151.

¹³ Chamberlain Reels, vol. i., p. 335.

¹⁴ Robertson's Index, p. 33, no. 26.

¹⁵ Wishaw's Descript. of Lanark., p. 59.

¹⁶ Act. Dom. Audit., p. 159. Act. Dom. Conc., p. 202.

Davingshaw otherwise Wodend; the lands thus excepted, extending in all to fourteen merks and five shillings of the lands of the barony.¹

The old manor place of 'The Bower of Wandall,' said by tradition to have been a hunting-lodge of King James V., stood on a point of land washed on three sides by the Clyde, opposite to the village of Robertson.

The summit of the cone-shaped eminence of Arbory hill, which rises at the southern extremity of the parish to a height of about five hundred feet above the waters of the Clyde, has been fortified by a double ditch and rampart, within which a rude wall of stone, nine yards in thickness and four in height, encloses an area about forty-four yards in diameter.²

LAMINGTON.

Lambinistun³—Lambyniston⁴—Lambyngyston⁵—Lammyntoun⁶—Lamyntoun⁷—Lamingtoun.⁸ Deanery of Lanark.⁸ (Map, No. 73.)

THIS small parish lies along the right bank of the Clyde, which here begins to flow through wide and fertile holms. Of four streams that water the territory, the Lamington burn is the chief.

The church may probably be referred to the reign of Saint David, or to that of his successor, King Malcolm the Maiden, when 'Lambin' flourished, from whom this parish derived its name, as that of Robertson took its title from 'Robert the brother of Lambiu.'⁹ He himself, between the years 1147 and 1164, had a grant of the lands of Draffane and Dardarach in Lesmahago, from the monks of Kelso;¹⁰ and about the same time 'James the son of Lambin' obtained from Richard of Moreville, the Constable of Scotland, a charter of the lauds of Loudon and others in Ayrshire.¹¹ The benefice of Lamington appears to have been at all times a free parsonage in the advowson of the lords of the manor.

The church stood near the southern extremity of the parish, on the north bank of the Lamington burn, where it flows into the Clyde. A neighbouring spring bears the name of 'Saint Innian's Well,'¹² indicating probably that the church was dedicated to Saint Ninian, the Apostle of the Southern Picts, or perhaps to Saint Inan, a confessor in Scotland, whose feast was kept on the 18th of August.¹³ Master Bernard Bailye, who was rector of Lamington from the year 1536¹⁴ to the year 1541,¹⁵ died before the close of the year 1560, leaving a natural son, who, like his father, figures in charters of the Cistercian Nuns of North Berwick.¹⁶

¹ Retour, no 480.

² New Stat. Acct.

³ A. D. 1266. Lib. de Calchou, p. 155.

⁴ A. D. 1329. Chamberlain Rolls, vol. i., p. 91.

⁵ A. D. 1359. Chamberlain Rolls, vol. i., p. 335.

⁶ A. D. 1539. Regist. Glasg., p. 554.

⁷ A. D. 1471. Act. Dom. Audit., p. 19.

⁸ Baïamund.

⁹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 270. See above in Robertson parish.

¹⁰ Lib. de Calchou, p. 75.

¹¹ Charter in the Loudon charter chest, cited in Dalrymple's Collect. Hist. Scot., p. Lxv. ¹² Old Stat. Acct.

¹³ The northern Irish had a Saint Enan, whose festival they observed on the 25th of March. Reeves' Ecclesiast. Antiq. of Down, Connor, and Dromore, pp. 285, 377.

¹⁴ Privy Seal Reg., x. 163-4, cited by Chalmers, vol. iii., p. 743. Regist. Glasg., p. 554.

¹⁵ Lib. Colleg. N. D. Glasg., p. 17.

¹⁶ Carte de North Berwic, pp. 78, 82.

The parsonage is rated in Baiamund's Roll, at £66, 13s. 4d.;¹ in the *Taxatio Ecclesie Scoti- canae* sec. XVI., at L.58;² and in the *Libellus Taxationum Regni Scotiæ*, at £16, 13s. 4d.

The descent of the manor from Lambin, its first lord known to record, cannot be traced with any precision. In the year 1266, 'Robert the Norman (Robertus dictus Franc') of Lambin- stun, the son and heir of Henry, the son and heir of the deceased William of Ardach,' renounced, in favour of the monks of Kelso, all claim to the lands of Ardach in the fief of Lesmahago.³ 'William the son of Robert of Lambynstone, an esquire of Scotland,' was kept in prison at Fotheringay castle, by order of King Edward I., from April to October in the year 1299.⁴ He is doubtless to be identified with the 'William of Lamygton' who swore fealty to that sovereign about the year 1296.⁵ In the year 1329, the lands were in the possession of Alexander of Seton, who compounded with the King for his entry of the barony of Lambyniston by a payment of twenty pounds.⁶ King David II. granted a charter 'to Margaret Seaton, daughter to umquhill Sir Alexander Seaton, of her togher of the twenty pound land of Lamington in the shire of Lanark.'⁷ The same King, in the year 1367-8, granted a charter 'to William Baillic of the lands of Lambingtoun in Lanarkshire';⁸ and with his descendants they still continue. The barony, which was of the old extent of forty pounds,⁹ paid, in the year 1359, twenty shillings for the ward of the King's castle at Lanark.¹⁰

The manor place of Lamington is described by Wishaw, at the beginning of the last century, as 'ane old house seated upon the river of Clyde, near to the kirk, in a pleasant place, and well planted.' The lairds, he adds, are chiefs of the name of Bailie; are 'reputed ane old family, and have in this shyre, and in Lothian, land worth twenty thousand merks yearly, that hath all been possess by this family above these three hundred years.'¹¹

CULTER.

Cultry¹²—Cultir¹³—Cultre¹⁴—Culter.¹⁵ Deanery of Lanark.¹⁵ (Map, No. 74.)

By a sentence of the Lords Commissioners of Teinds, in the year 1794, a considerable part of the parish of Kilbucho, in Tweeddale, was annexed to Culter, which it borders on the north-east.¹⁶

The parish is a long tract of land, partly level and fruitful holms, partly upland pastures, lying on the banks of the Culter water, which, flowing from the south-west to the north-east, falls into Clyde. That river bounds the district on the west: its eastern limits are the Culter Fells, which rise somewhat abruptly from the valley to a height, in certain points, of 2330 feet above the sea.

¹ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxviii. ² Regist. Glasg., p. lxxvii.

³ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 155-158.

⁴ Chronicon de Lanercost, p. 400.

⁵ Palgrave's *Illust. Scot. Hist.*, vol. i., p. 196.

⁶ Chamberlain Rolls, vol. i., p. 91.

⁷ Robertson's *Index*, p. 62, no. 39.

⁸ Robertson's *Index*, p. 36, no. 23. Nisbet's *Heraldry*, vol. ii., appendix, p. 136.

⁹ *Retours*. Extent of the shire of Lanark.

¹⁰ Chamberlain Rolls, vol. i., p. 335.

¹¹ *Descript. of Lanark*, p. 59.

¹² A. D. 1208—A. D. 1211. Regist. Glasg., p. 86.

¹³ A. D. 1228-9. Lib. de Calchou, p. 153.

¹⁴ A. D. 1296. *Ragman Rolls*, p. 165.

¹⁵ Balamund.

¹⁶ *New Stat. Acct.*

The church appears as a free rectory in the reign of King William the Lion. 'Sir Richard the parson of Culter' is witness to charters by John of Wilton the younger, between the years 1208 and 1211;¹ by Hugh of Bygar, in the year 1228-9;² of Walter bishop of Glasgow, between the years 1208 and 1232;³ and of 'Radulphus Masculus,' lord of Lochquhorwart, in Lothian, about the same time.⁴ 'Master Pieres Tylliol, parson of Cultre,' swore fealty to King Edward I., in the year 1296.⁵ Thomas of Balkasky was rector, in the year 1388.⁶ Master George of Schoriswood, who was rector of Culter in the year 1449-50,⁷ was soon afterwards preferred to the see of Brechin, and was Chancellor of Scotland, from the year 1456 to the year 1460.⁸ Between the years 1482 and 1484, William Halkerstoune was presented to the benefice by Elisabeth countess of Ross (daughter of James lord Livingston,) and received collation from William the vicar-general of Glasgow, during the vacancy of the see. But his right was disputed by James Straithauchin, who claimed possession in virtue of a grace *Si Neutri* which he had procured from the court of Rome. The matter was, by complaint of Halkerstoune, brought before the Lords of Council, who, in the year 1489, gave for judgment, 'that Our Sovereign Lord's letters be written, charging the said James Straithauchin to have no dealing or intronitting with the said benefice of Culter, in hurting of lay patronage and the universal good of the realm, and to desist and cease from all vexation and troubling of the said William in the said benefice, as he will eschew the King's high indignation and displeasure, and under the pain of rebellion and putting of him to the horn; with certification to the said James, that if he do in the contrary, Our Sovereign Lord will write his effectual letters to Our Holy Father the Pope thereupon, and also make the said pains to be executed upon him.'⁹ The voice of remonstrance against the assumption of ecclesiastical patronage by the Apostolic See, was then beginning to be heard in Scotland: the parliament, which met at Edinburgh, in October 1488, had passed two acts for restraining the traffic in benefices at the court of Rome.¹⁰

The church stood in the lower part of the parish, on the eastern bank of the Culter burn.

A little way below the village, on the other side of the water, is a place called Chapel Hill.¹¹

The rectory is valued, in Baiamund, at £80;¹² in the *Taxatio Ecclesiae Scoticanæ* sec. xvi., at £68;¹³ and in the *Libellus Taxationum Regni Scotiæ*, at £16, 13s. 4d. At the Reformation, both parsonage and vicarage were let in lease, by Master Archibald Livingston the parson, for 160 merks, or £106, 13s. 4d.¹⁴

In the thirteenth century, the manor seems to have been possessed by a family who took their name from the lands. 'Alexander of Cutir' is witness to a charter by Maldowin earl of Lennox to Stephen of Blantyre, between the years 1225 and 1270.¹⁵ In the following century, it was divided between two, if not three, lords. King David II. granted to Walter Bisset a charter of the lands of Clerkingtoun in Lothian, and confirmed 'ane contract between Bisset and Ker aunc

¹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 85, 86.

² Lib. de Calchou, p. 153.

³ Lib. de Calchou, p. 230.

⁴ Regist. de Neub., fol. viii. ⁵ Ragman Rolls, p. 165.

⁶ Chart. Lennox, ii. 191, cited by Chalmers, iii. 741.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., pp. 375, 377, 388.

⁸ Bp. Keith's Catal. Scot. Bish.

⁹ Acta Dom. Concil., p. 123.

¹⁰ Robertson's Parliam. Rec., pp. 336, 339.

¹¹ New Stat. Acct.

¹² Regist. Glasg., p. lxxviii.

¹³ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxvi.

¹⁴ Book of Assumptions.

¹⁵ Chart. de Levenax, p. 36.

marriage, and the lands of Coultter in Lanarkshire, with revocation.¹ 'Walter Byset, lord of half of the barony of Culter,' by a charter which was confirmed by King David II., in the year 1367, granted to William of Newbyggyn, lord of Dunsyar, all the lands in the said barony, which the granter held of the King in chief, the lands of Nesbyt excepted, with the advowson of the church, and the services of the free tenants who had held of Byset.² In the following year, William of Newbyggyn resigned the lands to his son Walter, who thereupon obtained a charter of confirmation from the King.³ In the year 1369, King David II. granted to Sir Archibald of Douglas knight, a charter of the lands of Clerkynton in Lothian, and of the half of the barony of Culter in Clydesdale, which Walter Byset of Clerkynton had resigned in the King's hands.⁴ William earl of Douglas, in the year 1449, had a charter from the crown of the half of the lands near the parish church of Culter, and of the advowson of the benefice.⁵ In the year 1385, King Robert II. granted to Robert Maynheis a charter of the half barony of Culter, which his father John had resigned. The same lands, with the advowson of the church, were confirmed to John Maynheis, on the resignation of his father David, by King James I., in the year 1426.⁶ In the year 1431, 'David Menyheis, lord of half of the barony of Cultire,' gave to the monks of Melrose, in frankalmoigne, his part of the lands of Wolchelde, within the said barony; and the grant was confirmed by King James I., in the year 1433.⁷ It has been seen that, between the years 1482 and 1484, the advowson of the church belonged to Elizabeth of Livingston countess of Ross, to whom it descended, from her father, James the first Lord Livingston, who, in the year 1458, had a charter from the crown of the lands of Culter. In the year 1479, two parts of the lands were in ward in the King's hands:⁸ the remaining third part belonged to Marion, the wife of James Tweedy. The whole lauds were burdened with an annuity of forty shillings yearly.⁹ John Brown of Cultre appears on an inquest of the gentlemen of the shire, in the year 1492.¹⁰ Nesbyt held by itself, in the fourteenth century;¹¹ and Coultter Maynes appears, at a subsequent period, to have become also a separate tenure.¹² The barony does not appear to have been taxed along with the neighbouring manors, in the year 1359, for the ward of the castle of Lanark.¹³ It was of the old extent of £40, being the same value which was put upon each of so many of the baronies of the shire, namely, Cambusnethan, Dalryell, Cambuslang, Blantyre, Mauchan, Stanhous, Lamington, Wiston, Symonton, Robertson, and Pettinain.¹⁴

Near Causey end, on the way from Culter to Biggar, not far to the north of the church and village, is a place which, in the old maps, is called Castlestead. About half a mile to the north-east of the farm of Nisbet, a mound, called the 'Green Knowe,' built of earth and stones, upon piles of oak, and having an area of about thirty yards, rises to the height of two or three feet above the level of the surrounding morass, through which a causeway of large stones leads to the firm land.¹⁵

The village of Culter is no doubt ancient.

¹ Robertson's Index, p. 48, nn. 2, 3.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 57, no. 174.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 49, no. 147.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 68, no. 230.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., iv. 94, cited by Chalmers, III. 741.

Cf. Act. Parl. Scot., vol. ii., pp. 360, 405.

⁶ Cart. in archiv. Dom. de Weym, apud M'Farlan's Coll. Chart. MS.

⁷ Lib. de Melros, pp. 512, 513, 514, 515.

⁸ Acta Dom. Concil., p. 32.

⁹ Acta Dom. Concil., p. 56.

¹⁰ Acta Dom. Concil., p. 269.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 57, no. 174.

¹² Retours. Wishaw's Descript. of Lanark., p. 59.

¹³ Chamberlain Rolls, vol. i., p. 335.

¹⁴ Extent of the shire of Lanark.

¹⁵ New Stat. Acct.

KILBUCHO.

Kylbeuhoc¹—Kylbevhhoc¹—Kelbehoc²—Kelebeuhoc³—Kilbouchow⁴—
Kylbocho.⁵ Deanery of Peebles.⁵ (Map, No. 75.)

THROUGH this parish two ridges of hills run parallel one to another, from the south-west to the north-east, each overlooking a valley stretching along its base on the north. The water of Biggar flows through the more northern of these dales, dividing the parish from those of Biggar, Skirling, and Stobo, as these were marched of old. Through the southern glen, the burn of Kilbucho flows downwards to the Biggar, which is a tributary of the Tweed. Carden Height on the south-west rises about 1400 feet above the level of that stream; and the hill of Crosseryne, one of the limits of the territory in Scotland, ceded to King Edward III. after the battle of Dunbar, in the year 1346, is within this parish:⁶

At Karlynglippis and at Cors-cryne
Thare thai made the marchis syne.⁷

At the end of the last century, a large part of Kilbucho was annexed to Culter; and the remaining portions were joined to the parish of Broughton-with-Glenholm-and-Kilbucho.

The church lies near the eastern extremity of the parish, not far from the mouth of the Kilbucho burn, where doubtless it was planted in early times. It was dedicated to Saint Begha the virgin, whose festival was kept by the Scottish church on the day of her deposition, the thirty-first of October.⁸ She was of Irish birth, but passing into Britain, became the disciple of Saint Aidan and of Saint Hilda, in whose convent at Whitby her relics were preserved until the sixteenth century.⁹ She was held in great devotion throughout the northern provinces of England, where monasteries were dedicated in her honour, of which the most famous was the nunnery on that headland in Copland, which is still called after her. The name of 'Saint Begog,' by which she was known of old on the Cumbrian shore, has since been changed into that of 'Saint Bees';¹⁰ and the same alteration has taken place in the vale of Tweed, where the 'Beehoc' of the thirteenth century became the 'Bez'¹¹ or 'Bees'¹² of the eighteenth. 'Saint Bees' well,' beside the church of Kilbucho, still flows in a plentiful stream, nor have the traditions of its old reverence wholly passed away.¹³

¹ Circa A. D. 1200. Regist. Glasg., p. 89. Lib. de Melros, p. 64*.

² A. D. 1214—A. D. 1249. Regist. Glasg., p. 127.

³ Circa A. D. 1200. Lib. de Melros, p. 63.

⁴ A. D. 1475. Lib. S. Crucis, p. 201. ⁵ Baiamund.

⁶ J. Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. xiv., cap. v.

⁷ Wytowntis Cronykil, book viii., ch. xl., ll. 231-238.

⁸ Kalend. Aberd., p. 21, apud Regist. Aberd., vol. ii., ad init.

⁹ Brev. Aberd., prop. SS. pro temp. estiv., fol. cxxxvi.

¹⁰ Lives of the English Saints, no. vi., p. 179.

¹¹ Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweeddale, p. 260.

¹² Note of Thomas Innes on a MS. Kalendar in the Scottish College at Paris, quoted in Butler's Lives of the Saints, 6 Sept.

¹³ Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweed., p. 261. New Stat. Act.

The benefice appears as a free rectory in the reign of King William the Lion. 'Gilbert, parson of Kylbevhoc,' is a witness to the perambulation of the marches of Stobo about the year 1200;¹ and to a charter of Walter the son of Alan the son of Walter, the Steward of Scotland, about the year 1220.² Between the years 1233 and 1249, Christian the daughter of Sir Adam the son of Gilbert, gave her lands of Ingolfhiston to the chapel of Saint Mary of Ingolfhiston, for the souls' weal of herself, of Sir Adam Fitz-Gilbert her father, of Ydonea her mother, of Sir Henry her son and heir, his wife and children, of the King Alexander, of Sir Walter Cumyn, of Sir Alexander earl of Buchan, of Sir John Comyn, of Gameline parson of Kelbehoc and Mariot his sister, and of Gilbert, parson of Kelbehoc.³ The church seems to have continued an unappropriated parsonage, in the advowson of the lords of the manor, until the end of the fifteenth century; when, on the petition of the patron James earl of Morton, it was erected into a prebend of the collegiate church of Saint Nicholas at Dalkeith, by a bull of Pope Sixtus IV., in the year 1475. It was then appointed that the cure of souls should be served by a perpetual vicar, who was to take a suitable portion of the fruits of the benefice, and whose presentation, along with that of the prebendary or canon, should belong to the Earl and his successors. The collation and admission of the vicar lay with the ordinary of the diocese; that of the canon, with the provost of the collegiate church.⁴ In the year 1493, Master William Lawder was parson of Kilbotho.⁵

There was a cell of a religious solitary within the parish, about the end of the twelfth or the beginning of the thirteenth century. 'Cospatrick, the hermit of Kylbeuhoc,' is a witness, along with Gilbert the parson of Kilbeuhoc, to the perambulation of the marches of Stobo about the year 1200.⁶

The rectory and the vicarage are valued together in Baiamund's Roll at £80.⁷ In the Taxatio Ecclesiae Scoticae sec. XVI., the parsonage alone is rated at £53.⁸ In the Libellus Taxationum Regni Scotiae, both together are taxed at £20; and at the Reformation they were let in lease for £80. In the year 1561, the vicar pensioner reported his share of the fruits to be worth £12.⁹

The manor of Kilbucho, in the beginning of the thirteenth century, was possessed by a family which took its surname from the lands. 'Adam of Kelebeuhoc' appears as a witness to a charter by Walter the son of Alan the son of Walter, the Steward of Scotland, between the years 1202 and 1213.¹⁰ King David II. granted to William of Douglas a charter of the lands of Kilbothok and Newlands, resigned by John Graham of Dalkeith,¹¹ whose heiress Douglas is said to have married.¹² In the year 1374, King Robert II. confirmed to Sir James of Douglas of Dalkeith knight, and to James of Douglas his son, the barony of Kylbothok and of Newlandys;¹³ and with their descendants it continued, though not without interruption, until after the Reformation. A charter by Queen Mary to James earl of Morton of the barony of Kilbotho, in the year 1564, was

¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 89.

² Lib. de Melros, p. 64*.

³ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxiii.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. 127.

⁹ Book of Assumptions.

⁵ Lib. S. Crucis, pp. 200-204.

¹⁰ Lib. de Melros, p. 63.

⁶ Act. Dom. Concil., p. 311.

¹¹ Robertson's Index, p. 54, no. 1.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. 89.

¹² Godscroft's Hist. of Doug., pp. 81, 86.

⁸ Regist. Glasg., p. lxiv.

¹³ Regist. Mag. Sig., p. 140, no. 73.

ratified by parliament in the year 1567.¹ It had been acquired by the Earl before the year 1558, by purchase from Malcolm lord Fleming.² It was of the old extent of £66, 13s. 4d., being the largest sum at which any barony in the shire was rated.³

Threipland seems to have been held by itself from an early period. 'Robert of Threplande,' of the county of Peebles, swore fealty to King Edward I., in the year 1296.⁴

Hartre appears to have been held under the lord of the manor from the beginning of the fifteenth century. 'Richard Broun of Hertre, and John Broun his son,' are appointed the bailies of David Menyheis, lord of half of the neighbouring barony of Culter, in the year 1431.⁵ 'William Broune of Hartre' appears, along with Henry Levingstoun of Maneristoun, in a suit before the Lords Auditors of Parliament, at the instance of John Martin of Medop,⁶ in the year 1478-9. In the year 1627, Andrew Broun of Hartre was served heir to his father Gilbert in the yearly rent of three hundred merks from the town and demesne lands and mill of Kilbucho.⁷ Not long afterwards Hartre passed to the Dicksons, who acquired also the barony of Kilbucho, with the advowson of the parish church and privilege of regality.⁸ At the muster or weaponslawing of Tweeddale, held by the sheriff of the county on the burgh muir of Peebles, in the summer of 1627, the laird of Hartree was himself absent, but ten of his men were present, mounted on horseback, with lances and swords. The only other freeholder from the parish who appears on the roll is Sir Archibald Murray of Darnhall, who had a following of forty-two horsemen, with lances and swords, ten of them having jacks and steel bonnets, from his lands in the parishes of Kilbucho and Eddleston.⁹

The tower of Hartree stood on the banks of the Biggar, upon a knoll surrounded by marshes. Near it was a barrow, in a line with two others in the same dale, the one at Biggar, the other at Wolfelyde.¹⁰

GLENHOLM.

Glenwhym¹¹ — Gleynwim¹² — Glenwin¹² — Glenwym¹³ — Glewym¹³ — Glynwhym¹⁴ — Glenquhun¹⁵ — Glenquhom.¹⁶ Deanery of Peebles. (Map, No. 76.)

This pastoral district, as the name indicates, is the dale of the Holm water, which, flowing from the south-west to the north-east, falls into the Biggar a little way above the place where that stream meets the Tweed. The strath, about a mile in width at its mouth, gradually narrows,

¹ Robertson's Parl. Rec., pp. 763-765.

² Anderson's Diplom. Scot.

³ Extent of the shire of Peebles.

⁴ Ragman Rolls, p. 152.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, p. 514.

⁶ Act. Dom. Audit., p. 80.

⁷ Retour, no. 72.

⁸ Pennecuk's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 260, 261. Retours, nn. 133, 141.

⁹ Pennecuk's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 304-307.

¹⁰ Pennecuk's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 260, 261.

¹¹ Circa A. D. 1260. Regist. Glasg., p. 89. A. D. 1296. Ragman Rolls, p. 152. Circa A. D. 1300. Lib. de Melros, p. 319.

¹² Circa A. D. 1233. Regist. Glasg., pp. 111, 142. Circa A. D. 1300. Lib. de Melros, p. 319.

¹³ A. D. 1272. Lib. S. Trinitatis de Scon, pp. 83-85.

¹⁴ A. D. 1293. Rot. Scot., vol. i., p. 18.

¹⁵ A. D. 1493. Act. Dom. Conc., p. 307.

¹⁶ Baiamund.

until, at the distance of about seven miles, it terminates in the lofty ridge of Culter Fell. The parish is now the south-eastern part of the parish of Broughton-with-Glenholm-and-Kilbucko.

The church, which was dedicated to Saint Cuthbert, bishop and confessor, is said to have been originally dependent on that of Stobo.¹ In the year 1272, John Fraser of Glenwym, clerk, gave to the Austin canons of Seone the advowson of the church of Saint Cuthbert of Glenwym, in the diocese of Glasgow, belonging to him, as he affirmed, of hereditary right, together with all claim, temporal or spiritual, which he or his predecessors had to the church. The grant was confirmed, in the same year, by Pope Gregory X.,² but it does not seem to have taken effect. The benefice is not included in the confirmations or rentals of the churches belonging to Seone, nor is there any evidence of the abbey having ever exercised the right of patronage thus conveyed. It was certainly a free parsonage before the end of the fifteenth century, when its possession was contested between Master Thomas Lowis and Sir Alexander Simsone. The question was carried before the Lords of Council, who, finding that Lowis produced no title beyond an instrument of appeal (apparently to the Apostolic See,) while Simsone had letters of presentation by Our Sovereign Lord the King, ordered that the latter should have collation of the benefice from the ordinary of the diocese in common form. The Lord Chancellor farther charged the lawyers who were of counsel for Lowis (and who had protested against the competence of the lay tribunal,) that neither he nor they should attempt to do aught in the court of Rome contrary to the acts of parliament, under the pains contained in the same.³

The church, with the village and mill, stood on the south side of the glen, not far from its opening. The church lands, which were of the value of 46s. 8d., passed into lay hands after the Reformation, and seem to have become a lay manor called Kirkhall.⁴

On the opposite or left bank of the stream is a place which, in the seventeenth century, retained the name of Chapelhill.⁵ In the upper part of the dale are spots called Chapelgill and Glenkirk,⁶ both upon the right side of the water.

The rectory is rated in Baiamund, at £40;⁷ and in the *Libellus Taxationum Regni Scotiae*, at £16, 13s. 4d. In the latter, the vicarage is valued at £3, 6s. 8d. At the Reformation, the parsonage was reputed to be worth 110 marks, or £73, 6s. 8d.⁸ The benefice does not appear in the *Taxatio Ecclesiae Scotticanae* sec. XVI.⁹

Glenholm is first noticed in record about the beginning of the thirteenth century. 'Gillecris the son of Dauiel at Glenwhym,' is one of the witnesses to the perambulation of the marches of Stobo about the year 1200.¹⁰ The manor, which was of the old extent of £30,¹¹ seems afterwards to have given surname to the family who were its lords. 'Sir Nicholas of Gleynwim, rector of the church of Yetholm,' is witness to charters of the lands of Stobo, by Mariot the daughter of Samuel, about the year 1233.¹²

¹ Old Stat. Acct., vol. iii., pp. 329, 330, citing charter in the Wigton archives. Old Stat. Acct., vol. iv., p. 429.

² Liber S. Trinitatis de Seon, pp. 83-85.

³ Act. Dom. Conc., pp. 307, 308.

⁴ Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweeddale, p. 258. Retours.

⁵ Retour, A. D. 1637.

⁶ Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 257, 258. Retours. Map.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxiv.

⁸ Book of Assumptions.

⁹ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxiii.

¹⁰ Regist. Glasg., p. 89.

¹¹ Extent of the shire of Peebles.

¹² Regist. Glasg., pp. 111, 142.

In the year 1293, King Edward I. of England appointed Stephen of Glynwhym to be the guardian of Magduf the son of Malcolm sometime Earl of Fife, pending his memorable appeal from the court of King John Balliol and his barons to the justice of the Overlord of Scotland.¹ 'Esteuene de Glenwhym del counte de Pebbles' swore fealty to King Edward I. on his subjugation of Scotland, in the year 1296.² He appears a few years afterwards, along with the sheriff of Tweeddale, as witness to charters of the lands of Kingildoris, Hopcarton, and Hoprew, by Sir Symon Fraser knight, the son and heir of Sir Symon Fraser deceased.³ 'Dene James Glenquhom' was a monk of Kelse in the year 1466.⁴ The manor of Glenholm, it is said, belonged to the Douglasses in the year 1496.⁵

The lands of Mosfennan, which lie on the Tweed, held by themselves in the thirteenth century. Between the years 1214 and 1249, William Purveys of Mospennoc sold to the monks of Melrose (who held the lands of Hopcarton on the opposite bank of the Tweed,) for twenty shillings, a right of way through the middle of his land of Mospennoc, for themselves and their men, as well with their cattle as with their carriages; and if it should happen that the accustomed road could not be passed by reason of floods, then the monks had right to make themselves a way at another place through the land next the water, whether the same were tilled or untilled.⁶ John Eyr of Mospennon swore fealty to King Edward I. in the year 1296, for lands in the shire of Peebles.⁷

The lands of Glenkirk, in the years 1478 and 1484, belonged to George Portwis or Porteous of Glenkirk,⁸ whose descendants possessed them in the beginning of the eighteenth century.⁹ In the years 1534 and 1535, Malcolm lord Fleming had charters of the lands of Raeban and Glencotho and Kilbocho; and in the following century, the Earls of Wigton held in lordship half the lands of Glenrusco, Logane, Mosfennan, Quarter, Chapel-gill, and Cardrone, with the advowson of the church of Glenholme and its tithes.¹⁰ In the year 1625, Charles Geddes of Rauchane was served heir to his father in the land of Rauchane of the old extent of £6, including the half of the village and lands of Glenholme, in the twenty shilling land of Glenhigtaue, the forty shilling land of Glencotho, a fifteen shilling land of Qubitslaid, a five shilling land in Glenkirk, the lordship of the forty shilling lands of Smailhope Wester, with pasture in the common of Glenwholmshope.¹¹ The Geddesses of the Rauchane were reputed the chiefs of their name.¹² According to a doubtful tradition, the little heritage of Duck Pool was given by King James V. (for service done to him in one of his adventures) to John Bertram, whose descendants, claiming to be chiefs of their name, long possessed, it is said, a scanty remnant of the royal bounty.¹³

At the end of the last century the ruins of no fewer than six manor houses¹⁴ were to be seen in the parish, chiefly near the entrance of the strath, in the neighbourhood of the church. The old tower of Cuttle-hill, the seat of the Geddesses of the Rauchan, stood on a holm at the foot of a

¹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 18.

² Ragman Rolls, p. 152.

³ Lib. de Melros, p. 319.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, p. 424.

⁵ Godscroft's Hist. of Doug., p. 232.

⁶ Lib. de Melros, pp. 214, 215. His seal shews a horn without any other arms, (p. xxv.)

⁷ Ragman Rolls, p. 152.

⁸ Act. Dom. Audit., pp. 81, 140.

⁹ Penneucik's Descript. of Tweeddale, p. 257.

¹⁰ Retours. ¹¹ Retours.

¹² Penneucik's Descript. of Tweeddale, p. 258.

¹³ Penneucik's Descript. of Tweeddale, p. 259.

¹⁴ Old Stat. Act.

hill. The peel of Wrae is said to have been possessed by a branch of the same family: in the beginning of the seventeenth century, it belonged to the Tweedies.¹

There are several barrows in the parish, in one of which, near the confluence of the Tweed and Biggar, a stone coffin was found, inclosing an urn and the skeleton of a man, with bracelets on the arm bones. An eminence near the church bears the name of Gallowhill or Gallowknowe: sepulchral remains have been found in its neighbourhood. There are vestiges in several places of rude forts of stone or earth: the most remarkable bearing the name of M'Beth's Castle, is defended by two concentric ditches and by as many walls.² 'Symon the son of Malbeth' was sheriff of Traquair, in the year 1184.³

At the military array, or weaponshawing, of the shire, held on the burgh muir of Peebles, in the year 1627, the freeholders, who gave suit and presence from the parish of Glenholm, were these: James Chisholm for my lord Earl of Wigton, well mounted himself, with seven horsemen with lances and swords, dwelling on the said noble Earl's lands; the laird of Glenkirk, absent himself, but four of his men present, well horsed with lances and swords; James Geddes of the Rachen, well mounted with jack, steel-bonnet, sword and pistol, with five horsemen carrying lances and swords; Adam Gillies, parcener of Whitslaid, well mounted, with a lance and sword; William Brown of Logan, well mounted, with lance and sword, with a horseman who had no weapons; and William Tweedie the younger of Wrae, mounted, with a lance and sword, with a horseman bearing the same arms.⁴

SKIRLING.

Scravelyn⁵—Scravillyn⁶—Scraline⁷—Scralyne⁸—Skraling⁹—Scraling.¹⁰
Deanery of Peebles.¹⁰ (Map, No. 77.)

THIS, the smallest parish in the shire, is bounded on the west by the Skirling or Candy burn, a tributary of the Biggar, which divides it from Kilbucho on the south, while the Kirklawburn is its limit on the east. The surface is undulating, but not hilly.

The parish church appears on record, for the first time, towards the end of the thirteenth century. Pope Gregory X., by a bull dated at Leyden, on the fifth of April 1275, appointed Robert bishop of Dunblane to be judge in the complaint brought by the dean and chapter of Glasgow against Master William of Lyndesay the archdeacon, and Master William Salsar the official of Glasgow, for obstructing the course of the landable freedoms and customs of Sarum, according to which the cathedral church of Saint Kentigern had been ruled in times past.¹¹ The

¹ Old Stat. Act. New Stat. Act. Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweeddale.

² Old Stat. Act. New Stat. Act.

³ Regist. de Neubot., fol. vi.

⁴ Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 303-307.

⁵ A. D. 1275. Regist. Glasg., p. 191.

⁶ A. D. 1299. Regist. Glasg., p. 215.

⁷ A. D. 1362-3. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 26, no. 34.

⁸ A. D. 1379. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 144, no. 88.

⁹ A. D. 1476. Act. Dom. Audit., p. 65. A. D. 1493. Act. Dom. Concil., pp. 265, 303, 314.

¹⁰ Taxat. Eccl. Scotie, sec. XVI.

¹¹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 139, 190.

bishop, by a mandate dated at Mothil, on the Friday next before the feast of Saint Margaret the Virgin (13. July), ordered the rural dean of Peebles and Lanark, to summon Lyndsay and Salsar to appear before him in the parish church of Stirling, on the Monday next after the feast of Saint Luke the Evangelist (18. October), there to answer to the matters preferred against them. In obedience to the bishop's mandate, Yvan, the rural dean of Peebles and Lanark, repaired to Eddleston, where Salsar was holding an archidiaconal chapter of the clergy, and there cited him and Lindsay to appear at Stirling on the day appointed. This he did on the morrow of Saint Mary Magdaleue (23. July); and on the vigil of Saint James (24. July), he made Lyndsay be cited a second time 'at his own church at Scravelyn.'¹ It does not appear to be certain whether Scravelyn was stiled Lyndsay's church in respect of his holding the benefice, or only because he chanced to have his abode within the parish at the time. Nor is the issue of the proceedings recorded. The benefice was a free parsonage in the gift of the lord of the manor, which, until after the Wars of the Succession, seems to have belonged to the Lyndesays. In the year 1335, King Edward III., in right of the lordship of the southern counties of Scotland, conceded to him by King Edward Balliol, confirmed a charter by William of Coucy to his son William, of the manor of Scravelyn in the shire of Peebles, with the advowson of the church, and many other lands, which the granter had inherited from his mother, Christian of Lyndesay,² the heiress of a large portion of the domains of the great house of Lyndesay.³

'Hugh, the chaplain of Scraivillyn,' affixes his seal to a charter by John the lord of Dunsyter, the son of Adam of Dunsyter, at Glasgow, on the Tuesday next before the feast of Saint Dunstan the bishop, in the year 1299.⁴ He may have been either the parson's curate, or the priest of a chantry which was founded within the parish church, and was in the advowson of the lord of the manor. In the year 1551-2, James Cokburne was served heir of his brother Sir William Cokburne of Skirling knight, in the lands and barony of Skirling, with the patronage of the church of Skirling, and of the chaplainry of the same.⁵

The church stood beside the castle, village, and mill, on the banks of the Skirling burn, which springs from the Lady Well.⁶ There are ruins of a building, of unknown use, on the farm of Kirklaw or Kirklandhill, in the south-west part of the parish.⁷

The rectory with the vicarage is rated in Baiamund, at £66, 13s. 4d;⁸ in the *Taxatio Ecclesie Scotiæ* sec. XVI., at £56, 13s. 4d;⁹ and in the *Libellus Taxationum Regni Scotiæ*, at £16, 13s. 4d. They were reported at the Reformation, in the year 1561, to be let on lease for the small sum of £10.¹⁰

The manor was of the old extent of £40.¹¹ The Lyndesays, it has been seen, were its lords in the thirteenth century. King Robert I. granted to William of Twedy certain tenements in Scravelyn which Gilbert Lindsay had forfeited.¹² These seem to have held of the lord of the

¹ *Regist. Glasg.*, pp. 190, 191.

² *Rotuli Scotiæ*, vol. i., p. 352.

³ Lord Lindsay's *Lives of the Lindsays*, *ad vit.*

⁴ *Regist. Glasg.*, p. 215.

⁵ *Retour*, no. 3.

⁶ *Pennecuik's Descript.* of Tweeddale, p. 262.

⁷ *New Stat. Acct.*

⁸ *Regist. Glasg.*, p. lxiv.

⁹ *Regist. Glasg.*, p. lxxiii.

¹⁰ *Book of Assumptions.*

¹¹ Extent of the shire of Peebles.

¹² *Robertson's Index*, p. 27, no. 10, where 'Striveling' is erroneously printed for 'Scravelyn.' Cf. p. 29, *lin. ult.*

barony, not of the crown in chief; for among the lost records of King Robert's reign, is a 'complaint of the lord of Skirling, upon William of Twedy, that he makes not suit and service.'¹ The lord of Skirling was doubtless Sir John of Monfode knight, to whom the same king granted the whole barony of Scrauelyne, with the advowson of the church, and the lands of Robertstou, Braidwood, Yulesheills, and Hevedis in Clydesdale.² His daughter, Margaret of Monfode, being in her widowhood, gave to a chaplain serving in the church of Dunmanyne (in the deanery of Linlithgow and diocese of Saint Andrews,) a yearly rent of nine merks due to her from the lands of Hopkeloche by James of Tuedi, with two merks yearly from her own lands of Scraline;³ and the grant was confirmed by King David II. in the year 1362-3. She died before the year 1380, leaving by her marriage with Alexander of Cokburn, a son William of Cokburn; and by her marriage with Walter of Cragy,⁴ a son John of Cragy, who died without issue, and a daughter Margaret of Cragy, who became the wife of Sir John Stewart knight. The division of the heritage of Margaret of Monfode, and her son John of Cragy, was long disputed before the King and his council; but at length, in the year 1379, it was determined that William of Cokburn should have the whole barony of Scralyne, with the advowson of the church, tenandries, and services of free tenants, mills, multures, and their sequels, as freely as Sir John of Monfode, his graudfather, held them in the time of King Robert of illustrious memory, together with the whole laud of the Heuidis (the Heads in Carluke parish,) which was aforetime in the barony of Bradwod in the shire of Lanark, but was now united and annexed to the barony of Scralyne in the shire of Peebles, to be held of the crown for the service of three broad arrows yearly in name of blench ferme. Failing issue of the body of William of Cokburne, the lands were to pass to his brother Edward of Cokburne, and the heirs of his body, whom failing, to his sister Agnes, and the heirs of her body, whom failing, to Margaret of Cragy, and her heirs whatsoever.⁵ The manor remained with the knightly family of the Cockburns until the seventeenth century.⁶ In the year 1478, the Lords Auditors of Parliament found that Walter Tuedy of Drummellour should restore to Master Adam of Cokburne of Skraling, a cup of silver double gilt, having a foot or pedestal and a lid or cover, which Cokburne had laid in pledge to him for twenty marks.⁷ Sir William Cokburne of Skraling knight, in the year 1493, sued Thomas Middilmast of Grevistoun (to whom he had given his sister Margaret in marriage) for the restoration of three and twenty score of sheep.⁸ In the year 1513, the Lords of Council ordered that William Cockburn of Skraling should restore the goods following, which had been escheated to Our Lord the King, and had by him been bestowed upon Mathew Campbell, but were afterwards taken away by Cokburn: that is to say, three 'verdour' beds, and an arrass bed, three pairs of sheets, a board (table) cloth of doruwick (diaper), six smocks of the same, a board cloth of lincn, a feather bed with a bolster, four cods (pillows), two 'verdour' beds, a pair of fustian blankets, a ruff and curtains, two pairs of sheets, a pair of blankets of 'smal qulyte,' a

¹ Robertson's Index, p. 29, *in. ult.*

² Robertson's Index, p. 24, nn. 10, 11. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 144, no. 88.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 26, no. 34.

⁴ Robertson's Index, p. 66, no. 2.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 144, no. 88.

⁷ Act. Dom. Audit., p. 65.

⁸ Act. Dom. Conc., pp. 235, 303.

⁶ Retours.

feather bed, and two saddles, with their 'repalngis,' estimated in all to be worth thirty-five pounds.¹

The castle (the vestiges of which, half a century ago, showed its considerable extent) stood in a bog or morass, which was crossed by a bridge of stone.² It was demolished by gunpowder, by the Regent Murray, on the twelfth of June 1568,³ because its lord, Sir James Cockburne, had espoused the fortunes of Queen Mary, for whom, at that time, he held the castle of Edinburgh.⁴ In the Mount-hill, a little to the east of Skirling, there was found, about the middle of the seventeenth century, in a mossy turf, a parcel of gold.⁵ North of the village is an eminence called the Gallow-law.

'The kirk town' was a burgh of barony in the seventeenth century. A yearly fair, held in it of old on the fifteenth of September,⁶ being the octave of 'the latter Lady-day of harvest, which is the birth of Our Lady,'⁷ indicates, doubtless, that the church was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, whose name was borne also by the fountain in which the Skirling burn has its beginning.

When the array of Tweeddale was gathered to the weaponshawing on the burgh muir of Peebles, in the year 1627, only one freeholder seems to have owed suit from this parish, namely, Sir John Hamilton of Skirling knight, who being absent himself was represented by his bailie, James Cokburne, accompanied by certain horsemen (how many is not stated,) armed with lances and swords, and four jacks.⁸

KIRKURD.

Ecclesia de Orda⁹—Ecclesia de Horda¹⁰—Orde¹¹—Horde¹²—Urde¹³—Kyrk-hurde¹⁴—Kirkurde¹⁵—Kyrkvrd.¹⁶ Deanery of Peebles. (Map, No. 78.)

THE Tarth, a tributary of the Lyne water, washes this parish on the north, dividing it from Linton and Newlands. The surface, though lilly, is pleasantly diversified. It rises towards the southern boundary into a ridge called Hell's Clengh, about 2100 feet above the level of the sea, having a cairn called Pyked Stane on its summit, where the marches of Stobo, Broughton, and Kirkurd meet.

It has been conjectured that Kirkurd is to be identified with the Troverquyrd, where the memor-

¹ Robertson's Parl. Rec., p. 538.

² Old Stat. Acct.

³ Diurnal of Occurrences, p. 133.

⁴ Godscroft's Hist. of Doug., p. 306.

⁵ Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweeddale, p. 262.

⁶ Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweeddale, p. 262.

⁷ Adam King's Kalendar, 1583. Kalend. Aberd.

⁸ Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 304, 305.

⁹ A. D. 1170—A. D. 1181. Regist. Glasg., pp. 23, 43, 51.

¹⁰ A. D. 1186. Regist. Glasg., p. 55.

¹¹ Circa A. D. 1200. Regist. Glasg., pp. 89, 90.

¹² A. D. 1296. Ragman Rolls, p. 152.

¹³ A. D. 1306—A. D. 1329. Robertson's Index, p. 24, no. 2.

¹⁴ A. D. 1362. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 163, no. 11.

¹⁵ A. D. 1458-9. Ch. in Hay's Vindic. of Eliz. More, p. 79. A. D. 1479. Act. Dom. Audit., p. 94.

¹⁶ Taxat. Ecel. Scotie, see. xvi.

able inquest of Prince David of Cumbria, about the year 1116, found that the see of Glasgow possessed a church and a carucate of land.¹ It certainly belonged to the successors of Saint Kentigern, from an early period. The church of Orde was confirmed to Bishop Engelram, by Pope Alexander III., in the year 1170;² and to Bishop Joceline, by the same Pontiff, in the year 1178;³ by Pope Lucius III., in the year 1181;⁴ and by Pope Urban III., in the year 1186.⁵ In the following century, it was bestowed by the see of Glasgow upon the Hospital of Soltre. Bishop William of Bondington, in the year 1255, granted to the brethren of the church of the Holy Trinity of Soltre, the church of Orde, to be held by them for their own proper uses.⁶ It continued to be thus appropriated until the year 1462, when, along with the other endowments of Soltre, it was transferred to the collegiate church of the Holy Trinity beside Edinburgh, founded by Mary of Guedres, the widowed queen of King James II.⁷ After the appropriation of the benefice, the cure of souls was served by a vicar pensioner.

The ancient church stood about half a mile to the west of the present one, within what is now the park of Kirkurd house (or Castle Craig,) where its ruins and cemetery were to be seen at the end of the last century. A plentiful spring flows beside it; and in the neighbourhood are two mounds or barrows, the one called The Castle, the other The Law, surrounded by an irregular dyke or parapet.⁸

From the bull of the year 1186, by which Pope Urban III. confirms the church of Orde to the see of Glasgow, it would seem to have had a dependent chapel at a spot called Munmaban.⁹ On the Dean burn, in the south-west of the parish, is a place named the Mount, in the neighbourhood of which there have been found an urn containing bones, and a stone coffin containing bones, weapons of flint, and a ring. A considerable way to the north is a circle of standing stones called the Harestanes, and near them are spots called Kirkdean and Temple lands.¹⁰ The lands of the Knights Hospitallers of Saint John, and certain other ecclesiastical lands in the parish, were of the extent of three shillings, and had fifteen sonnes of grass in the common pasture.¹¹

In Baiamund's Roll (if we are to suppose that its Kirkbooyde is written in error for Kirkurd,) the rectory is rated at £53, 6s. 8d.; the vicarage, at £26, 13s. 4d.¹² In the *Taxatio Ecclesie Scoticanæ* sec. XVI., the rectory is valued at £43, 5s.,¹³ and in the *Libellus Taxationum Regni Scotiæ*, at £6, 13s. 4d. The vicarage, which is estimated in the *Libellus* at £13, 6s. 8d., was let, in the year 1561, for £20.¹⁴

Between the years 1208 and 1214, the manor of Orde belonged to Sir Robert of London (the bastard son of King William the Lion,) under whom it was held by 'William the son of Geoffrey, lord of Orde.'¹⁵ Adam of Horde and Thomas of Ladyorde, of the county of Peebles, swore fealty to King Edward I. in the year 1296.¹⁶ But the territory seems to have been divided from an early

¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 5.

² Regist. Glasg., p. 23.

³ Regist. Glasg., p. 43.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. 50.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 55.

⁶ Lib. S. Trinitatis de Soltre.

⁷ Foundation charter, printed in Maitland's *Hist. of Edinb.*

⁸ Pennecuik's *Descript. of Tweeddale*, pp. 201, 202.

⁹ Regist. Glasg., p. 55.

¹⁰ Old Stat. Acct.

¹¹ Returns.

¹² Regist. Glasg., p. lxxiv.

¹³ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxiii.

¹⁴ Book of Assumptions.

¹⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 50.

¹⁶ Ragman Rolls, p. 152.

period. Before the year 1227, Walter Murdach gave certain lands at Orde to the Clugniac monks of Paisley. The grant was confirmed by Pope Honorius III.; and the lands were included in the jurisdiction of regality which the abbey obtained from King Robert III. and King James III.¹ King Robert I. granted to John of Craik a bounding charter of the half of the barony of Urde, which he received from Edward of Cockburn in marriage.² In the year 1379, King Robert II. gave a charter to Peter of Cokburne, the son and heir of Peter of Cokburne, of the lands of Henri-land, and the lands in the township of Bothill, and the lands of Kyrklurde in the township of the same.³ Great part of the manor was about the same time possessed by the Scotts, who appear as landowners in Tweeddale at an early date. 'Adam le Scot' held lands in the neighbouring parish of Linton, in the end of the twelfth or in the beginning of the thirteenth century.⁴ 'Walter le Scot' swore fealty to King Edward I. in the year 1296, for lands in the shire of Peebles.⁵ Walter, the son and heir of Robert Scott, had from King Robert II., in the year 1390, a charter, changing the tenure of his lands and barony of Kirkurd from ward to blench.⁶ For about a century afterwards his descendants were styled of Kirkurd; and the manor continued to be numbered with the great possessions of the Earls of Buccleuch until after the Restoration.⁷ In the year 1434, John of Geddes, laird of the half of Ladyhurde, resigned all that land, with its pertinents, into the hands of his overlord, Wat Scott, lord of Morthinyston, who thereupon granted it anew to 'ane honest man, William of Geddes.'⁸ In the year 1479, Margaret Somerville, the wife of John Lindsay of Cokburne, deceased, and John Lindsay, his son, sued John Lindsay of Cowantoun and Master James Lindsay, parson of Cowantoun (Covington,) for recovery of certain charters of the lands of Kirkurd, belonging to the said John Lindsay of Cokburne, deceased. The parson of Cowantoun not appearing in court, and his possession of the charters being proved, the Lords Auditors of Parliament ordained 'that letters be written to his ordinary the Bishop [of Glasgow,] exhorting and praying him to compel the said Master James, by his spiritual authority, to deliver the said evidentis (charters) to the said Margaret and her son.'⁹ Kirkurd and Ladyurd, with 'tenant and teandries,' were of the old extent of £40.¹⁰

No freeholder from this parish seems to have been present at the weaponshaving of the county in the year 1627.¹¹

¹ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 410, 72, 91.

² Robertson's Index, p. 24, no. 2.

³ Regist. Mag. Sig., p. 163, no. 11.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., pp. 127, 128.

⁵ Ragman Rolls, p. 144.

⁶ Chart. penes Ducem de Buccleuch, quoted by Douglas in his Peerage, p. 100.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ Orig. Chart. at Castle Craig.

⁹ Act. Dom. Audit., p. 94.

¹⁰ Extent of the shire of Peebles.

¹¹ Penneceuk's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 304-307.

WEST LINTON.

Lyntunruderic¹—Lintunrutheric²—Lintun Ryderick³—Lyntunruthri⁴—Lintonrotheri⁵—Lyntonrotherick⁶—Lintunruthuri⁷—Linton Rotheri⁸—Linton Rothrig⁹—Lynton¹⁰—Lyntoun.¹¹ Deanery of Peebles.¹¹ (Map, No. 79.)

This territory is the upper and larger portion of the vale of the Lyne, a tributary of the Tweed. It is for the most part hilly and moorland, especially towards the north, where the Lyne, the northern Esk, and the Medwyn have their rise almost in the same ridge. The first of these streams traverses the parish from north to south, receiving the Pollentarf or the West Water, on the one hand, and the Cairn burn on the other. The second flows along the north-eastern march for a considerable way, and then turns towards Penyeuick; while the last, dividing its waters about four miles from their source, pours one stream through Walston and Carnwath into the Clyde, and sends another, under the name of the Tarth, through the western borders of Linton into the Lyne. There is a small loch on the lands of Slipperfield.

Nothing is known of the Roderick, whose name was bestowed on this parish, before the middle of the twelfth century, to distinguish it from the parishes of Lynton in Teviotdale¹² and Lynton in Lothian. This Linton in Tweeddale appears to have been one of the earliest possessions of the Cumins. Between the years 1152 and 1159, Richard Cumin (the second in Scotland of a race which rose within little more than a century to a height of power such as no other family in the land had ever reached before, or attained in any after time,¹³ gave to the monks of Saint Mary of Kelso, the church of Lyntunruderic, with all its rights, and half a carucate of land in the township, for the souls' rest of his lord the Earl Henry, and of his own son John, whose bodies were buried at Kelso, on condition that he himself and Hextild his wife, and their children, should be received into the brotherhood of the convent, and be made partakers of its spiritual benefits.¹⁴ The grant was confirmed by King Malcolm the Maiden in the year 1159;¹⁵ by King William the Lion, between the years 1195 and 1199;¹⁶ and twice again at other periods of his reign;¹⁷ by Joceline bishop of Glasgow, between the years 1175 and 1199;¹⁸ by Bishop Walter, in the year 1232;¹⁹ and by Pope Innocent IV., between the years 1243 and 1254.²⁰ About the same time that Richard Cumin made

¹ A. D. 1152—A. D. 1159. Lib. de Calchou, p. 226.

² A. D. 1159. Lib. de Calchou, p. vi.

³ A. D. 1160—A. D. 1164. Lib. de Calchou, p. 325.

⁴ A. D. 1175—A. D. 1199. Lib. de Calchou, p. 319.

⁵ A. D. 1195—A. D. 1199. Lib. de Calchou, p. 316.

⁶ A. D. 1165—A. D. 1214. Lib. de Calchou, p. 14.

⁷ A. D. 1232. Lib. de Calchou, p. 332.

⁸ A. D. 1243—A. D. 1254. Lib. de Calchou, p. 351.

⁹ Circa A. D. 1300. Lib. de Calchou, p. 472.

¹⁰ A. D. 1411. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 248, no. 11.

¹¹ Baiamund.

¹² Chalmers has in two places confounded the vicar-

age of Linton in the deanery of Peebles, with the parsonage of Linton in the deanery of Teviotdale. Cf. Caledonia, vol. ii., pp. 192, 951.

¹³ G. Buchanan. *Rev. Scotie. Hist.*, lib. viii., cap. xxx.

¹⁴ Lib. de Calchou, p. 226.

¹⁵ Lib. de Calchou, p. vi.

¹⁶ Lib. de Calchou, p. 316.

¹⁷ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 14, 16.

¹⁸ Lib. de Calchou, p. 319.

¹⁹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 229, 332.

²⁰ Lib. de Calchou, p. 351.

his charter, another lord who claimed a right in the manor, Dodin, granted the same church of Lintun Ruderick to the monks of Kelso, with its tithes and offerings and the church land, and the tenth part of the whole land of the territory of Lintun Ruderick. The grant was confirmed by Herbert bishop of Glasgow, between the years 1160 and 1164;¹ and the benefice remained with the monastery until the Reformation, together with 'the fourlandis of Lyntowne,' which, about the year 1567, yielded a yearly rent of four pounds.² The cure was served by a vicar. In the year 1256-7, 'Richard the chaplain, some time vicar of Linton Rotherie,' was presented to the vicarage of Peebles by William bishop of Glasgow.³

The church, with its burying ground, stood on the bank of the Lyne, at the lower end of a plain called Linton Green, on the west side of the village. An extensive meadow on the opposite side of the hamlet bore the name of 'the Linton crofts.' When the church was taken down in the years 1781-2, it was seen to have been built in part of the remains of an older fabric, and in one of the walls there were found stones on which a cross and shears were sculptured in relief.⁴

Between the years 1233 and 1249, Christian, the daughter of Sir Adam the son of Gilbert (who held the township of Hotun, of Adam the son of Adam the son of Rieber,⁵) being then in her widowhood, for the souls of herself, of Sir Adam Fitz-Gilbert her father, of Ydonea her mother, of Sir Henry her son and heir, his wife and their children, of Sir Walter Cumyn, of Sir Alexander earl of Buchan, of Sir John Cumyn, of Gamelin parson of Kelbeehoc, and Mariot his sister, and of Gilbert the parson of Kelbeehoc, gave all her land of Ingolistun, with all its rights (reserving only to the men of Plyth, with their cattle, the easement near the marches beside the water, which they were wont to have in the days of Adam the Scot and William the Bald (Willelmi calni) of good memory,) to the chapel of Saint Mary on the same land, for the maintenance of three chaplains (to be presented by the granter and her heirs,) of whom one was to celebrate daily the mass of the Holy Ghost, the second was to say mass for the faithful departed, and the third was to perform the mass appointed for the day.⁶ No farther notice of this chapelry is found. There was at Ingistoun, which lies at the southern end of the parish, on the bank of the Tarth or Medwyn, about the middle of the last century, the remains of a manor place, with an avenue of old trees, opposite to which was a little conical knoll, about forty feet in height, called 'The Law.'⁷

Below the village, about half a mile, is a piece of ground, on the bank of the Lyne, called The Temple Land; 'and as the brae washeth away, by the force of the under-running floods,' Dr. Pennecuik writes, in the year 1715, 'there are to be seen the ends of many coffins of broad flag-stones close joined together. These upon opening, I found the skull, legs, arms and thigh bones of people; but when and upon what account these bodies have been buried here, after such a manner, none can positively determine, there being no appearance of any church, chapel, or churehyard, nearer than Lintoun.'⁸

¹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 335.

² Lib. de Calchou, p. 491.

³ Regist. Glasg., p. 164.

⁴ Old Stat. Acct.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., pp. 67-69, 72.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., pp. 127, 128.

⁷ Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweeddale, p. 196, 197.

⁸ Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweeddale, p. 162.

Still farther to the south, following the course of the Lyne, is a place called Spittlehaugh, beside which is a park called Chapel hill, where several stone coffins have been found, denoting, perhaps, that here of old stood an Hospital and a chapel. A neighbouring spring, which bears the name of Paul's Well, probably preserves the name of the Apostle under whose invocation they were placed.¹

The rectory, about the year 1300, yielded to the monks of Kelso twenty merks yearly.² In the year 1567, it is entered in their rental as let for thirty-six pounds.³ Walter Balfour the vicar, in the year 1561, reported that it was valued in the old rental of Kelso, at £36, 13s. 4d., or thereby; that it was leased to him for £100; but that he estimated it as worth no more than £80, and had let it for that sum to the parishioners for the year 1560.⁴ The vicarage is rated in Baia-mund's Roll, at £26, 13s. 4d.;⁵ and in the Taxatio Ecclesie Scotice sec. XVI., at £40, 5s.⁶ It was let in the year 1561, for £43, 10s.⁷ The *Libellus Taxationum Regni Scotie*, values the vicarage at £13, 6s. 8d., and the parsonage at the same sum.

The Cumins are the first lords of the manor known to record. Between the years 1165 and 1190, Richard Cumin, with the consent of Hestild his wife and of his heirs, gave to the Augustinians of the Holy Rood at Edinburgh, the whole laud of Slaperisfield, by these marches: 'From the head of Kingsetburn (Kingseat-hill-burn,) as it descends into the Line, and as the Line descends to Biggeresford, and so by the high road to the next burn beside the Cross, and as that burn descends into Pollentarf, as Pollentarf descends to the great moss (White Moss,) and so by the great moss to Alreburne, and as Alreburne ascends to the west of Menediete (Mendick lill,) and so to the steads of the old sheilings, and so to the Cat stone (lapidem Catti,) and so to the head of Pollentarf, and so to Kingessetburne.' The charter, which was witnessed by 'Helyi the steward of Lintun,' gave the canons liberty of building a mill, and declared them exempt from all service, custom, and demands, either of the granter and his heirs, or of the King and his bailifs.⁸ The grant was confirmed by the donor's son William Cumin, and subsequently by David of Lyndesay, who appears to have succeeded the Cumins in the lordship of this territory about the middle of the thirteenth century.⁹ The canons of Holyrood, before the year 1300, compounded with the monks of Kelso for the great tithes of Slaperfelde, by a yearly payment of one merk.¹⁰

The barony of Linton was in the gift of the crown in the reign of King Robert I., who granted a charter to John of Logan, of the ten pound land of Lyntoun Rotherikis.¹¹ The same King gave to the same John of Logan another charter of certain lands of Lintonrotherikis, and gave at the same time, to James lord of Douglas, a grant of the lands of Sonderland in the barony of Hawick, and a charter of confirmation of Lintonrotherikis.¹² Logan, doubtless, held of the Douglas. In the year 1374, King Robert II. confirmed to Sir James of Douglas of Dalkeith knight, and to James of Douglas his son, the whole barony of Lynton Rotheryk in the shire of

¹ Pennecuik's *Descript. of Tweeddale*, p. 170.

² *Lib. de Calchou*, p. 472.

³ *Lib. de Calchou*, p. 493.

⁴ *Book of Assumptions*.

⁵ *Regist. Glasg.*, p. lxxiv.

⁶ *Regist. Glasg.*, p. lxxiii.

⁷ *Book of Assumptions*.

⁸ *Lib. Cart. S. Crucis*, pp. 210, 211.

⁹ *Lib. Cart. S. Crucis*, pp. 211, 212.

¹⁰ *Lib. de Calchou*, p. 473.

¹¹ *Robertson's Index*, p. 15, no. 2.

¹² *Robertson's Index*, p. 27, nn. 7, 8.

Peebles, which the Knight of Dalkeith had resigned in the King's hands.¹ In the year 1411, Sir James of Douglas knight, lord of Dalkeith, gives to his son Sir James of Douglas of Robertson knight, the lands of Stanypethe and Baldewynysgill, lying of old in the barony of Lynton, and now in the barony of Dalkeith, in contentment of a twenty mark land which the lord of Dalkeith had promised, by a letter under his seal in time past, to give to the Knight of Robertson. The charter which reserved to the grantor the escheats of tenants, and courts of life and limb, was confirmed by the Regent Albany in the year 1411.² The lands and barony of Lyntoun, which with Newlands, were of the old extent of £40,³ continued with the Douglasses of Dalkeith until after the Reformation.⁴ They had vassals under them. In the year 1377-8, James of Douglas lord of Dalkeith gave to Adam Forster the land of Fayrelehope in the barony of Lyntonrothbrok, which Hugh Fraser laird of Lovat had resigned.⁵

The ancient village of Linton was erected into a burgh of regality in the reign of King Charles I.⁶ There were, from an early period, vills or hamlets at Ingiston and Blyth. The latter, in the beginning of the last century, was still known as 'the town of Blyth.' On a hill in its neighbourhood, called Green Castle, there are vestiges of a circular fort.⁷

On the lands of Carlops is a deep and narrow glen, which seems to have been fortified of old, and to have been a pass of importance. It would appear to be the 'Karlynglippis' spoken of by Andrew of Wyntoun and John of Fordun, as one of the marches of the territory conceded to the English sovereign by King Edward Balliol, in the year 1346.⁸ In the parliament which was held at Perth on the 11th of March 1425-6, it was complained to the Lords Auditors of Causes, by David Menyhes of Bogry, that Sir James of Douglas, lord of Dalketh, the overlord of the lands of Karliulippis, which Menyhes had possessed in peace for twelve years and more, had, in the vassal's absence, made them be 'recognosed,' and had thereupon given them in possession to a certain Alan of Erskyne in right of his wife, against law, and to the no small hurt of the complainer. The Lords Auditors having fully heard the cause, gave for sentence that the lands of Karlinglippis should, without any delay, be 'recognosed' in the hands of the lord of Dalketh, and should then be delivered in pledge to Menyhes as their lawful possessor.⁹ They belonged, in the seventeenth century, to Menzies of Weems, in Athol, by whom they were sold to a family of the name of Burnet.¹¹

At the weaponslawing or muster of the shire, in the year 1627, no freeholder of the parish of Linton seems to have been present.¹⁰

¹ Regist. Mag. Sig., p. 140, no. 73.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 243, no. 11.

³ Extent of the shire of Peebles.

⁴ Robertson's Pari. Rec., pp. 763-765.

⁵ Charter printed in Anderson's Hist. of Frasers, p. 46.

⁶ Penneck's Descript. of Tweeddale, p. 158.

⁷ Penneck's Descript. of Tweeddale, p. 199.

⁸ Wyntoun's Cronykil, book viii., ch. xl. J. Fordun's Scotichronicon, lib. xiv., cap. v. Lord Hailes' Annals, vol. ii., p. 220.

⁹ Regist. de Neubot., fol. 7, ad init.

¹⁰ Penneck's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 114-117.

¹¹ Penneck's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 304-307.

NEWLANDS.

Neulandis in Tweeddale¹—Newlandys²—Newlandis.³ Deanery of Peebles.³
(Map, No. 80.)

THE upper part of this parish is watered by the Dead burn (so named from its sluggish and sullen nature,) which rising in the Cress-well flows in a south-westerly course into the Lyne, having on the north-east a range of hills called the Kelty heads. The lower half is traversed by the Lyne itself, and its tributaries, the Flemington-mill-burn, and the Tarth.

The name of this parochial territory indicates its comparatively recent origin, and it does not appear in record until the beginning of the fourteenth century. By a charter dated on the feast of the Seven Brothers (10. July,) in the year 1317, John of Grahame the father (apparently the lord of Dalkeith,) gave to the monks of the Holy Trinity at Dunfermline the right of patronage of the church of Neulandis in Tweeddale, with its lands and other rights.⁴ It is doubtful if this grant took effect; for though in the Register of the Monastery⁵ there is a deed of the beginning of the sixteenth century, presenting Master R. of Wynnerstane to the rectory of the church of Newland (there said to be in the diocese of Saint Andrews,) it appears from other records that the advowson of the benefice remained with the lords of the manor. In the year 1475, Pope Sixtus IV., on the petition of the patron, James earl of Morton, erected the benefice of the parish church of Neulandis, in the diocese of Glasgow, into a prebend of the collegiate church of Saint Nicholas at Dalkeith, appointing the cure of souls to be served by a perpetual vicar, who was to have a suitable share of the fruits of the living, and was to be presented, together with the canon or prebendary, by the Earl and his successors. His admission and collation lay with the diocesan; the institution of the canon, with the provost of the collegiate church.⁶ A charter by Queen Mary to James earl of Morton, in the year 1564, of the barony of Newlandis, with the advowson of its church, was ratified by parliament, in the year 1567.

The church, which stood among lofty ash trees, upon the bank of the Lyne, about a mile below the manor place of Romanno, showed tokens of antiquity in the middle of the last century. It had an aisle built early in the seventeenth century by John Murray, the founder of the family of Stanhope, which had here its burial place.⁸

In Baiamund's Roll, the rectory is rated at £160;⁹ and in the *Taxatio Ecclesiae Scoticanæ* sec. XVI., at £136;¹⁰ these high estimates marking probably a late valuation of the tithes consequent on a recent erection of the parish. The benefice is taxed at £40, in the *Libellus Taxationum Regni Scotiae*: it was let, at the Reformation, for 200 merks, or £133, 6s. 8d.¹¹

¹ A. D. 1317. *Regist. de Dunferm.*, p. 236.

² A. D. 1374. *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, p. 140, no. 73.

³ Baiamund.

⁴ *Regist. de Dunferm.*, pp. 236, 237.

⁵ *Regist. de Dunferm.*, pp. 403, 404.

⁶ *Lib. Cart. S. Crucis*, pp. 200-204.

⁷ Robertson's *Parl. Rec.*, pp. 763-765.

⁸ Pennecnik's *Descript. of Tweeddale*, pp. 182-186.

⁹ *Regist. Glasg.*, p. lxiv.

¹⁰ *Regist. Glasg.*, p. lxxiii.

¹¹ *Book of Assumptions.*

The territory seems to have been divided from an early period. In the middle of the twelfth century, Philip of Euermele, Euermer, or Vermer, gave to the canons of the Holy Rood at Edinburgh, a carucate of land in the fief of Rothmanec (Rumanach, Romano,) with pasture for a thousand sheep.¹ The grant was confirmed by King Malcolm the Maiden, in the year 1164-5, and by King William the Lion, between the years 1165 and 1171.² Philip of Euermel, or Vermeles, the second of that name, between the years 1189 and 1199, gave and confirmed to the same canons the whole land which they held of his father in Romanoeh, and cultivated by themselves or their men, to the fullest extent that they held the same on any one day or night in the time of his father. Moreover, in increase of the gift, he gave them the whole land lying next to their own land on the north, stretching along the same in breadth to the marches of the donor's land and of Linton; together also with the whole land lying next to the land of the canons on the south, stretching along the same in length to the marches of the donor's land. He gave them also right of common pasture over all Romanoeh for a thousand sheep and sixty cattle, and for their own stud, and for the stock of their men dwelling in the land; and if it chanced that they had no sheep there, he granted that they might have a hundred cattle in place of a thousand sheep, or at the rate of one cow in place of every ten sheep short of a thousand; and if they had no stud there, then in place of every mare they might have a cow. He granted also that they themselves or their men might till the new land thus given to them, like the rest of their land, wherever they were able and willing; and he bound himself and his heirs to keep them, their men, and cattle free for ever from all service, aid, or demand, except that, when they came to his mill to grind, they should give a sixteenth part, in contentment of all other mill dues.³ The charter was confirmed, between the years 1223 and 1227, by the donor's son, Ralph of Euermel, or Vermel, who also added to the grant, and ratified and confirmed the exchange which the canons of Holyrood had made in the year 1223⁴ with the monks of Newbottle, of the land of Romanoeh for the land of Muntlouen (Muntlounes, Munt Loudyan.)⁵ The Cistercians of Newbottle obtained lands in the parish in the reign of King Malcolm the Maiden, when Philip of Euermele or Vermer, with consent of Philip, his son and heir, in exchange for another land which he and his father had given them in Romanoeh, gave to them that land in Rumanak which Hugh of Padnyan and his son Reginald held of the granter's father, by these marches: 'From the Gallow-hill, as the way passes by the Harestan to the burn of Cadenlenoch, and as that burn descends into the wood of Derelech, and along the march between the said wood and the moss to the well which is called the head of Peblis, and thence by the march between the firm land and the moss towards Lechernard, and as the said moss turns towards the north and a certain well strype descends at Sternedluft, and thence across northwards to the marches of Penykoe, and thence westward to the marches of Lynton, and thence southwards by the peat-moss above the hill, near the land which Radnlph the priest held, to the Gallow-hill.'⁶ The charter was confirmed by Pope Innocent III. in the year 1203; by King William the Lion

¹ Lib. Cart. S. Crucis, p. 18.

² Lib. Cart. S. Crucis, p. 24.

³ Lib. Cart. S. Crucis, pp. 215, 216. Regist. de Neub., fol. xxix. On the leaf of the latter Register, on which this grant is engrossed, the convent scribe has writ-

ten 'Mirabilis concessio.' It was certainly a bountiful gift.

⁴ Regist. de Neub., fol. xxviii.

⁵ Lib. Cart. S. Crucis, p. 217. Regist. de Neub., fol. xxix.

⁶ Regist. de Neub., fol. xxviii.

between the years 1165 and 1214; and by King Alexander II. in the year 1224.¹ Between the years 1223 and 1227, Philip of Euemele the younger, lord of Romanoeh, confirmed to the Cistercians of Newbottle all the lands which they held of his ancestors in the fief of Romanoeh, and ratified the exchange which they had made with the canons of Holyrood, for the removal of disputes as to pasturage which had arisen between the two houses, and were not finally determined until the year 1223.² What the lands were which the latter received from the old lords of Romanoeh does not more precisely appear;³ but a vestige of the conditions under which they were held survived the year 1790, in the thirlage of certain lands, 'to the extent of the sixteenth of all the oats raised, horse corn, and the seed sown on the farm, only excepted,'⁴ a description in which it is easy to recognise the obligation imposed by Philip of Euemele six hundred years before: 'cum ad molendinum meum venerint ibi ad sextumdecimum vas molent sine aliqua molendini operatione.'⁵ The possessions of the monks of Newbottle evidently spread over most of the upper part of the parish. They had a grange and a mill on their lands.

The Euemeles seem to have been succeeded in the lordship of Romanoeh by the Grahames of Dalkeith. The lands were in ward of the crown, in the year 1265, when they yielded 43s. 4d. to the sheriff of Traquair.⁶ The grant of the advowson of the church by John of Grahame, in the year 1317, has already been spoken of. King David II. granted to William of Douglas a charter of the lauds of Newlands and Kilbothok, resigned by John Graham of Dalkeith,⁷ whose heiress Douglas is said to have married.⁸ King Robert II., in the year 1374, confirmed to Sir James of Douglas of Dalkeith knight, and to James of Douglas his son, the barony of Kylbethok and of Newlandys;⁹ and with their descendants the lands continued until after the Reformation.¹⁰ In the tax-roll of the shire, Newlands, together with Linton, was rated at £40 of old extent.¹¹

Certain portions of Romanoeh, at the end of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century, belonged to the Lyndesays. In the year 1335, King Edward III., in right of the lordship of the southern shires of Scotland, conceded to him by King Edward Balliol, confirmed a charter by William of Coucy to his son William, of 'the manor of Scavelyn (Skirling,) and all its lands and tenements in Romannok, in the shire of Peebles,' with many other domains which the elder Coucy inherited from his mother, Christian of Lyndesay, the wife of Sir Ingelram de

¹ Regist. de Neuh., foll. xxvii, xxviii, l.

² Regist. de Neuh., foll. xxviii, xxix, xxx.

³ At the foot of that leaf of the Register of Newbottle, on which the last charter of Romanoeh is engrossed, the scribe of the convent has written the following note: 'It is to be remembered, that besides what is written in this book, there are seven charters touching the business of Romanoeh, namely, a charter of Philip [of Euemel] the second, in favour of the monastery [of Newbottle], as to the marches, which are there fully dealt with; also a charter of the same [Philip of Euemel], regarding the controversy and concord between him and the canons [of Holyrood]; also a charter of King William, for the canons [of Holyrood]; also a charter of Radulph of Euemel, for

removing doubts; also a charter of Edward of Wittelle; also a charter of Alexander the First [i. the Second] for the canons [of Holyrood]; also a perambulation of the marches for the monks [of Newbottle] at the King's command.' Reg. de Neuh., fol. xxx.

⁴ Old Stat. Act.

⁵ Lib. Cart. S. Crucis, p. 216.

⁶ Chamberlain Rolls, vol. i., p. 51*.

⁷ Robertson's Index, p. 54, no. 1.

⁸ Godscroft's Hist. of Doug., p. 81.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 140, no. 73.

¹⁰ Robertson's Parl. Rec., pp. 763-765.

¹¹ Extent of the shire of Peebles.

Gynes.¹ The same or another portion of the territory seems not long afterwards to have been annexed to the earldom of Douglas. In the year 1389, King Robert II. granted to Archibald Douglas lord of Galloway, a charter of the lordship of Douglas, of the Forest of Etrick, Lauderdale, Romanok, and many other lands.² Dr. Pennecuik, whose father married the heiress of the lands, speaks of the Romaunos of that Ilk as flourishing until about the year 1510, when their male heirs, he says, came to an end, and a daughter carried the inheritance to the Murrays.³ They held probably of the church. There seem to have been other subvassals at Halmyre (which was an eight pound land of old extent,) at Caldcots, and probably at Scotstoun.

In the beginning of the last century, there were to be seen, beside the churchyard, the ditches and foundations of a castle, from the stones of which, according to tradition, both the church of Newlands and the neighbouring tower of White Side were built. The ruins bore the name of 'Grahame's Walls';⁴ and doubtless marked the site of a fortress of the old lords of Dalkeith and Newlands. Their successors, the Douglasses, have left a memorial of their power and splendour, as well as of their crime and misfortune, in the great ruin of Drochil, standing on the brow of a hill, at the meeting of the Lyne and the Tarh. 'It hath been designed,' says Pennecuik, 'more for a palace than a castle of defence, and is of a mighty bulk, founded and more than half built, but never finished, by the great and powerful regent James Douglas earl of Mortoun. This mighty earl, for the pleasure of the place and the salubrity of the air, designed here a noble recess and retirement from worldly business, but was prevented by his inexorable death three years after, *anno* 1581, being executed by the merciless Maiden at the cross of Edinburgh, as art and part of the murder of our King, Henry earl of Darnly.' On the southern front, above the entrance, are carved the initial letters of the Regent's name and style, with a fetter lock, the supposed symbol of his office of Warden of the Marches.⁵ Drochil, at the end of the thirteenth century, gave surname to its possessors. Alexander of Droghkil swore fealty to King Edward I. in the year 1296, along with Stephen of Stevenston (a place on the opposite bank of the Lyne,) for his lands in the shire of Peebles.⁶ 'Alexander of Drochyl and Alice his wife,' probably about the middle of the thirteenth century, made an agreement with the monks of Newbottle, as to the marches between the land of Kynggesside (in the parish of Eddleston,) and the abbey's land of Spurlande, in Lothian: the deed is witnessed by Philip of Roumanoch, by Roger the son of Oggou, by Gilerist of Schopelous, by Reginald of Stuardistun, by Adam Bullo, and others.⁷

There was an old tower house, of small size, in the year 1715, above Burn's mill, in the upper part of the parish. There were also manor places of some antiquity at Halmyre, at Romano, and at Caldcots.⁸

Above Newlands, within the grounds of Romano, says Pennecuik, 'upon the side of a pleasant green hill, are to be seen eleven or twelve large and orderly terrace walks, which in their summer verdure,' he adds, 'show fair from a distance.' He contends that they have been made by art,

¹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 352.

² Act. Parl. Scot., vol. i., pp. 193, 194.

³ Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 176, 177.

⁴ M'Farlane's Geog. Collect., MS.

⁵ Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 189-191. Car-donnell's Antiq. of Scot.

⁶ Ragman Rolls, p. 152.

⁷ Regist. de Neub., foll. viii, ix.

⁸ Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 172-177.

' because upon the top of the hill there is a little round fortification of earth and stone, with a ditch about it, as if it had been some garrison, and these terraces cut to keep off horse ; the like being to be seen on the top of several other hills in Tweeddale.'¹ But modern science appears to have succeeded in proving these parallel roads to be the work of nature.

When the *posse* of the shire was arrayed on the King's muir at Peebles in the year 1627, the freeholders present from the parish of Newlands were, the laird of Romano, well-mounted, armed with a sword, and having a train of four horsemen with lances and swords ; David Murray of Halmire (who had lands also in Stobo and Drummelzier,) well-mounted, accompanied with thirty-nine horsemen, one of whom had a buff coat, and the rest lances and swords ; Rowland Scott, parcener of Deins-houses, mounted, with jack, steel-bonnet, sword, and lance ; and another parcener of Deins-houses, whose name is not given, but who brought seven jacks, steel-bonnets, swords, and lances into the field.²

STOBO, BROUGHTON, DAWIC, DRUMMELZIER, AND TWEEDSMUIR.

Stoboc³—Stubho⁴—Stubbeho⁵—Stupho⁶—Stobhov⁷—Stobhou⁸—Stubhoc⁹
—Stobhoc¹⁰—Stobhopc¹¹—Stobbhe¹²—Stobowe¹³—Stobou¹³—Stobbo¹⁴—
Stobohowe¹⁵—Stobhowe¹⁶—Stobbou¹⁷—Stubbehok¹⁸—Stobo.¹⁹ Deanery of
Peebles.²⁰ (Map, No. 81.)

THE ancient parish of Stobo was of large extent, including within its limits the modern parishes of Lyne, Broughton, Drummelzier, Tweedsmuir, Dawic, and perhaps also Glenholm, which were known of old as the 'pendicles' or 'vicarages' of Stobo, and had readers or exhorters serving their cures between the years 1567 and 1574.²¹ The first and the last were erected into parishes by themselves before the Reformation, and appear in Baiamund's Roll. Tweedsmuir bore the name of Upper Drummelzier, and comprehended Drummelzier proper, or Lower Drummelzier, within its boundaries, until the middle of the seventeenth century.

¹ Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 186-189.

² Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 304-307.

³ Circa A. D. 1116. Reg. Glasg., p. 5. A. D. 1268. Reg. Glasg., p. 179.

⁴ A. D. 1170. Reg. Glasg., p. 23.

⁵ A. D. 1174. Reg. Glasg., p. 30.

⁶ A. D. 1175—A. D. 1178. Lib. Cart. S. Crucis, p. 42.

⁷ A. D. 1179. Reg. Glasg., p. 43.

⁸ A. D. 1181—A. D. 1401. Reg. Glasg., pp. 50, 55, 108, 174, 183, 188, 189, 191, 299. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 82, 83, 270, 271. Lib. de Melros, p. 117.

⁹ Circa A. D. 1208. Regist. Glasg., p. 73.

¹⁰ A. D. 1208—A. D. 1214. Regist. Glasg., p. 68.

¹¹ A. D. 1208—A. D. 1214. Regist. Glasg., p. 90.

¹² Circa A. D. 1200. Regist. Glasg., p. 89.

¹³ A. D. 1216. Regist. Glasg., pp. 94, 95. A. D. 1425.

Regist. Glasg., p. 317.

¹⁴ A. D. 1223. Regist. Glasg., p. 109. A. D. 1432. Regist.

Glasg., p. 445.

¹⁵ A. D. 1223. Regist. Glasg., p. 110.

¹⁶ A. D. 1225. Regist. Glasg., p. 111.

¹⁷ Circa A. D. 1235. Regist. Glasg., p. 112.

¹⁸ Ragman Rolls, p. 164.

¹⁹ A. D. 1401—A. D. 1502. Regist. Glasg., pp. 344, 346,

450, 467, 611.

²⁰ Baiamund.

²¹ Reg. of Minist., 1567.

This wide district contains all the vale of Tweed, from its source to the point where turning eastwards it meets the Lyne, together with the glens and hills of the tributary waters of the Fruid, Cor, Talla, and some smaller streams. It is a high and pastoral country, but not without many rich and fruitful holms.

The antiquity of the mother church of Stobo (which, though not expressly called by that name, was apparently a 'plebania') is doubtless shown by the number and the distance of its dependent chapels. The manor was declared to belong to the see of Glasgow, by the memorable inquest which was made by the elders and sages of Cumbria, at the command of David their Prince about the year 1116.¹ The church was confirmed to Bishop Engelram, along with the other churches of his seventeen mensal towns, by Pope Alexander III. in the year 1170.² The church and manor were subsequently confirmed to the successors of Saint Kentigern, by the same Pope in the years 1174,³ and 1179;⁴ by Pope Lucius III. in the year 1181;⁵ by Pope Urban III. in the year 1186;⁶ and by Pope Honorius III. in the year 1216.⁷

The benefice appears to have been held at a very early period by one of the rural deans of the diocese. 'Peter, the dean of Stobhou,' appears as a witness to charters of the bishops of Glasgow, between the years 1175 and 1199;⁸ and is doubtless to be identified with the 'Peter, the dean of Cludesdale,' who appears at the same time as a witness to other charters of the same bishops;⁹ the deanery of Stobo, Tweeddale or Peebles, and that of Lanark or Clydesdale, being held probably by one person in that age, as we certainly know that they were in the next century.¹⁰ Peter, the dean of Stobhou, held the land of Corroc in Lesmahago, of the abbey of Kelso; and he transmitted it to his son David, whom the monks received as his heir (quem in heredem eius recepimus,) between the years 1180 and 1203.¹¹ 'Gregory, parson of Stobhou,' appears on record between the years 1202 and 1207;¹² 'Richard, parson of Stobhoc,' is found between the years 1208 and 1214;¹³ and 'William, rector of the church of Stobhou,' in the year 1266.¹⁴ 'Yvan, vicar of Stoboc,' occurs in the year 1268;¹⁵ and in the year 1275, a person of the same name figures as rural dean of Lanark and Peebles, and dates his citations from Stobhou.¹⁶ 'Michel of Dundee, parson of the church of Stubbelok in the shire of Peebles,' swears fealty to King Edward I. in the year 1296.¹⁷

The church was erected into a prebend of the cathedral of Saint Kentigern at Glasgow, probably at the first institution of canons after the restoration of the bishopric in the beginning of the twelfth century. The advowson of the prebend of Stobou was confirmed to the Bishop by Pope Honorius III. in the year 1216;¹⁸ and during the vacancy of the see in the year 1319, King Edward II., as Overlord of Scotland, claimed to exercise the right of patronage.¹⁹ The benefice continued to be thus appropriated until the Reformation; the cure of souls being served by a vicar

¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 5.² Regist. Glasg., p. 23.¹⁰ Regist. Glasg., pp. 188, 189, 191.³ Regist. Glasg., p. 30.¹¹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 82, 83. Regist. Glasg., p. 73.⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. 43.¹² Regist. Glasg., p. 72. Lib. de Calchou, p. 271. Lib. de Melros, p. 117.⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 50.¹³ Regist. Glasg., p. 88. ¹⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. 174⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. 55.¹⁵ Regist. Glasg., pp. 174, 179.⁷ Regist. Glasg., pp. 94, 95.¹⁶ Regist. Glasg., pp. 188, 189, 191.⁸ Lib. de Calchou, p. 270. Lib. Cart. S. Crucis, p. 42.¹⁷ Ragman Rolls, p. 164.⁹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 41, 46. Lib. de Melros, pp. 113,¹⁸ Regist. Glasg., p. 95. ¹⁹ Rymer's Foed., vol. ii, p. 401.

resident in the parish. In the beginning of the fifteenth century, a question having arisen between Bishop William and Master Thomas Stewart, prebendary of Stobo, as to the right of advowson of the vicarage, the sub-dean and chapter of Glasgow, by a deed dated on the eve of Whitsunday in the year 1425, found and declared that the full collation (excluding right of presentation by the prebendary,) had belonged to their lords the Bishops of Glasgow from the time whereof the memory of man was not in the contrary; and that Sir Andrew Hoinlyn, the vicar that last was, possessed the vicarage by the Bishop's plenary collation.¹ In the year 1401, the prebend of Stobo was taxed in the sum of five pounds, for the vestments of the cathedral.² About the year 1432, the prebendary was required to pay twelve merks yearly to his stallar, or vicar choral in the cathedral.³ At the visitation of the chapter in the year 1501-2, the prebendary of Stobo was censured, because, 'during time of service, he often went out and came into the choir.'⁴

The church, which stands on the right bank of the Eastown burn, where it flows into the Tweed, is an ancient building: its font was in existence at the end of the last century.⁵ There may perhaps be room to question whether the village of Stobo, and perhaps the church, did not, in the beginning of the thirteenth century, stand on the Westown burn, which was then called Poltenstobbo.⁶

The rectory is rated in Baiamund's Roll, at £266, 13s. 4d.;⁷ in the *Taxatio Ecclesie Scotice* *sec. xvi.*, at £226, 12s. 6d.;⁸ and in the *Libellus Taxationum Regni Scotie*, at £160, 13s. 4d. At the Reformation, the parson John Cologhoun returned the fruits at eighteen chalders, thirteen bolls, and two firlots, three hundred lambs, and twenty stones of wool, derived from the places following: namely, the Deantown, East and West Hoprew, Dewan, Broughton Mains, Henthræ and Little Hope, Burnetland, Langlandhill, Starkfield, Sheildbank, Claverhill, Great Hetland, Drummelzier, and Dawic. The list shows the large extent of the parish of old. Of the corn tithes, the rector stated that there was 'waste and be thieves' not paid, three chalders and four bolls.⁹

The vicarage is taxed in Baiamund's Roll, at £66, 13s. 4d.;¹⁰ and in the *Taxatio Ecclesie Scotice* *sec. xvi.*, at £56.¹¹ It does not appear in the *Libellus Taxationum Regni Scotie*; but in a report of the year 1561, it is declared to be as follows: forty bolls of meal in Tweed-Muir, within the pendicle of Drummelziers and jurisdiction of Stobo; a forty shilling land of old extent with fifty soumes of grass; a certain tithe yielding five merks yearly; twenty-two stones of cheese; five stones and a-half of butter; and £22, 16s. 8d. in money. The whole was let apparently for £60.

The Bishop's mensal manor of Stobo, whatever its first extent may have been, was of no great size even in the beginning of the thirteenth century, when compared with the ecclesiastical limits of the parish.¹² It did not include Hoprew, nor Broughton, nor any of the 'pendicles' of Stobo.

¹ *Regist. Glasg.*, pp. 317, 318.

² *Regist. Glasg.*, pp. 299, 344.

³ *Regist. Glasg.*, p. 346.

⁴ *Regist. Glasg.*, p. 611.

⁵ *Old Stat. Acct.*

⁶ *Regist. Glasg.*, p. 89.

⁷ *Regist. Glasg.*, p. lxiv.

⁸ *Regist. Glasg.*, p. lxxiii.

⁹ *Book of Assumptions.*

¹⁰ *Regist. Glasg.*, p. lxiv.

¹¹ *Regist. Glasg.*, p. lxxiii.

¹² *Regist. Glasg.*, p. 89.

The whole barony, at the Reformation, yielded only £107 in money; forty bolls of 'kain' bear, at ten shillings a boll; and forty 'kain' wedders, at four shillings each.¹ The possession of the manor was the subject of repeated contests between the church and the lay barons of Tweeddale. Between the years 1208 and 1214, William the son of Geoffrey, lord of the neighbouring manor of Orde, at the instance of his overlord Sir Robert of London, the son of King William the Lion, renounced in favour of the see of Glasgow, the land of Stobhope as bounded by the hill-top, which he and his overlord had wrongly and unjustly occupied and kept, from the time of Florence the elect of Glasgow (A. D. 1202—A. D. 1207,) to that of Walter the bishop that then was, (consecrated A. D. 1208.) The Bishop, in return for this quitclaim, gave to the lord of Orde, right of common pasture in the disputed ground, during his lifetime, free of any service.² It seems to have been about this period that the following instructive record of the boundaries of the manor was inscribed in the Register of the See: 'These are the right marches between Stobbo and Hoperewe and Orde. From the fall of the burn of Potternam (the Eastown burn) into Twede, to the head of the said burn; and thence along the hill-top between Glenmauthav and Glenmerlahv to Whiteshopes Snirles; and thence by the hill-top to Ordeshope (Ladyurd); and from Ordeshope by the hill-top to the head of Poltenstobbehe (the Westown burn); and from the head of Poltenstobbe by the hill-top to Glenmsuirles; and so by the hill-top between Glenmsuirles to the burn of Glenkeh (the Muirburn,) and so downwards as that burn falls into the Bigre. These are the names of the witnesses of the marches aforewritten: Sir Adam the son of Gilbert; Sir Milo Corneht; Sir Adam the son of Edolf; John Ker, the hunter at Swyhynhope; Gillemihhel Ques-Chutbrit at Trefquer; Patrick of Hopekeliow; Mihhyn Brunberd at Corrukes; Mihhyn the son of Edred at Stobbo; Cristin the hermit of Kyngelores; Cos-Patric the hermit of Kylbeuhoc; Padin the son of Kercau at Corrukes; Gillemor the son of Kercau at Corrokes; Cristin Gennan the serjeant (seruiens) at Trefquer; Gylcoln the smith at Pebles; Gylmihhel the son of Bridoc at Kyngeldures; Gylis the son of Buht at Danmedler; Gillecrist the son of Daniel at Glenwhym; Matthew, James, and John, the sons of Cos-Mungho the priest at Edoluestone; Cos-Patric Romefare; Randulf of Meggete; Adam of Seles the clerk; Gillecryst the son of Huttyng at Currokes; Gilbert the parson of Kylbevhoc; Gylmor Hund at Dauwic; Mihhyn the steward of Dauwic; Dudyn of Bronhtune; Patric the son of Caswale at Stobbo; Adam and Cosouold the sons of Muryu at Oliver's Castle.'³ The possession of the manor was again in dispute between Bishop Walter, towards the close of his long pontificate, and Jordan of Currokes, a place which seems to have been in the immediate neighbourhood, though no trace of its name is now to be found. The matter was carried before the Apostolic See, by whom its decision was remitted to the Bishop of Saint Andrews, to the Archdeacon of Lothian, and to the Archdeacon of Saint Andrews. These judges found, in the year 1223, that the Bishop should pay a hundred pounds to the lord of Currokes, who, on his part, should give up all the writs which he had regarding the land, resigning the same by staff and baton, and quitclaiming it for ever to Saint Kentigeru and the church of Glasgow.⁴ The sentence was confirmed by King Alexander II. in the same year;⁵ and in the

¹ MS. Rental. Book of Assumptions.

² Regist. Glasg., p. 90.

³ Regist. Glasg., p. 89.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., pp. 108, 109. ⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 110.

year 1225, the same Prince renounced in favour of the see of Glasgow, all claim to certain men of Stobhowe, whom Adam the son of Gilbert had quitclaimed to Bishop Walter and his successors, namely, Gillemil the son of Bowein, and his son Gillemor, and Buz', and Gillys the son of Eldred.¹ The possession of Stobo was yet once again disputed with the church about the year 1233, when Mariot the daughter of Samuel, by the King's letters, took Bishop William before Sir Gilbert Fraser sheriff of Traquair. The question was settled by Mariot renouncing her claims, in consideration of a sum of ten merks yearly to be paid from the Bishop's manor of Edulleston, by the hands of his chamberlain, to herself during her lifetime, and to her heir or assign after her death.² At the same time Eugene the son of Amabill (another daughter of Samuel) renounced all claim to the manor which he might have, in favour of Saint Kentigern and the church of Glasgow.³ Stobo appears as one of the baronies of the bishopric, in the years 1369,⁴ 1482,⁵ and 1486.⁶ In the year 1489-90, it was erected by King James IV., along with Edilstoun, into a free regality, in favour of Bishop Robert and his successors.⁷

The manor of Hoprew (which, together with Lyne and Megget, is rated in the tax roll of the shire at £20 of old extent,) belonged, at the end of the thirteenth century, to the Frasers.⁸ It had an old tower-house; and at Drevalh, which was a part of the Bishop's manor, there was another place of defence.

The village of Stobo is ancient. It stands, with its mill, on the left bank of the Tweed, on a pleasant and fertile spot of ground, a little above the river, looking to the south sun. Certain farms in the neighbourhood retained, in the last century, the name of 'the nineteen towns of Stobo.'⁹

On a flat and barren heath, called 'The Sheriff-Muir,' are standing stones, cairns, and other old remains.¹⁰

At the weaponsbawing of the shire, in 1627, the freeholders present from Stobo were William Brown in Wester Haprew, bailie to my Lord Yester, in his lordship's name, well mounted, with jack, 'plet sleeves,' steel bonnet, pistol, and sword, accompanied by threescore and five horsemen, and four footmen, all with lances and swords, 'dwelling on noble Lord Yester's lands in Peebles, Lyne, Stobo, and Drummelzier;' and David Murray of Halmire, well mounted, with thirty-nine horsemen, for his lands in Newlands, Stobo, and Drummelzier.¹¹

The chapelries of Stobo were five in number, namely, Lyne, Broughton, Kingledoors, Dawie, and Drummelzier. The advowson of the first between the years 1189 and 1209, was disputed between Gregory the parson of Stobo, on the one hand, and Robert of Line, the son and heir of David of Line and Waldeve his uncle, on the other side. J. bishop of Whitherne, to whom the cause was remitted by the Apostolic See, decided against the lay claimants, who thereupon renounced all right to the chapel in favour of the Bishop of Glasgow, patron of the mother church, and the parson of Stobo.¹²

¹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 110, 111.

² Regist. Glasg., pp. 111, 141, 142.

³ Regist. Glasg., p. 112.

⁴ Chamberlain Rolls, vol. i., p. 509.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 445.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. 450.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. 467.

⁸ Lib. de Melros, p. 319.

⁹ Penneckuk's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 268, 269.

¹⁰ Old Stat. Acct.

¹¹ Penneckuk's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 304-307.

¹² Regist. Glasg., p. 72. See under Lyne.

BROUGHTON.

Between the years 1175 and 1180, Ralph le Neym (who held lands on the shores of Buchan, in the north, as well as on the eastern marches between England and Scotland,)¹ with consent of Richard, his son and heir, gave to the chapel of Broctun, half a carrucate of land in Broctun, with a toft and croft, and common pasture of the township, as much as should in reason belong to half a carrucate, and all other cements; granting also that the chapel should be held and possessed by the mother church of Stobbon, free of all claim by the donor and his heirs.²

The site of the chapel was probably that of the present parish church, on the right bank of the Broughton burn, a short way above the ancient village. A yearly fair held there of old, on the twenty-second of September,³ may denote that the chapel was under the invocation of Saint Maurice and his companions in martyrdom, or of Saint Lolan the bishop, whose festivals were kept by the Scotch church on that day.⁴

The manor of Broughton, a barony rated at £40 of old extent,⁵ occupies a valley bounded by a ridge on either side. It belonged to the Le Neyms, about the year 1180, and would seem to have been possessed, about twenty years afterwards, by a person who took his surname from the lands. 'Dudyn of Broughton' was one of the witnesses of the marches of Stobo, about the year 1200.⁶ Alexander Dudyn, in the year 1296, swore fealty to King Edward I. for lands in the shire of Peebles.⁷ King David II. granted to Edward of Hawdene, and his wife, the lands of Broughton in Tweeddale.⁸ David Mowat received from King Robert III. a charter of the barony of Broughton, and of Winkiston and Burelfield,⁹ to be held, apparently, of the Hawdenes. In the year 1407, Robert duke of Albany governor of the realm of Scotland, confirmed to John of Hawdene, the son and heir of William of Hawdene, the lands of Hawdene and Yethame in Teviotdale, and the lands of Brochtoun in Tweeddale.¹⁰

Burnetland is said to have been held by the Barnets of old;¹¹ but it appears, in the year 1618, as part of the barony of Broughton, and one-half of it was possessed by the Tweedies of Wrae.¹² Stirkfield, which belonged to the Elpbinstones, was a four pound land of old extent.¹³ In the year 1452, Henry Weir, brother and heir of Ralph Weir of Blackwood in Clydesdale, granted to William lord Somerville, a ten pound land within the barony of Broughton in Tweeddale; and in the year 1459, John lord Somerville was served heir to his father in this heritage.¹⁴

The remains of a place of strength, called Macbeth's castle, were to be seen in the end of the last century. Coins and fragments of weapons have been dug up among the ruins.¹⁵ Broughton

¹ Antiq. of Shires of Aberd. and Banff, vol. ii., pp. 397, 398. (Spalding Club.)

² Regist. Glasg., p. 41.

³ Pennecuk's Descript. of Tweeddale, p. 264.

⁴ Kalend. Aberd.

⁵ Extent of the shire of Peebles.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. 89.

⁷ Ragnan Rolls, p. 152.

⁸ Robertson's Index, p. 59, no. 18. Almaric of Handene swore fealty to King Edward I. for his lands in the shires

of Roxburgh and Peebles. Palg. Hist. Hist. Scot., vol. i., p. 300.

⁹ Robertson's Index, p. 148, no. 14.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 238, no. 39.

¹¹ Pennecuk's Descript. of Tweeddale, p. 264.

¹² Retours.

¹³ Pennecuk's Descript. of Tweeddale, p. 264. Extent of the shire of Peebles.

¹⁴ Mem. of Somervilles, pp. 205, 219.

¹⁵ Old Stat. Acet.

House, formerly called Little Hope, the seat of the notorious 'Secretary Murray,' was burned down, in the year 1773.¹ Vestiges of as many as other eight towers, it is said, were to be seen within the parish about that time.²

The freeholders of Broughton who gave suit and presence at the military muster of the shire, in the year 1627, were the laird of Staulhope, represented by seven horsemen, with lances and swords; the laird of Haldon, represented by his bailie, John Waldon, accompanied by ten horsemen and twelve footmen, with lances and swords; the laird of Langlawhill (a forty shilling land of old extent,) well mounted, having a jack, steel bonnet, lance, and sword, with thirteen horsemen bearing swords and lances; and John Patterson, parcener of Broughton-shield, well-mounted, accoutred with lance and sword.³

DAWIC.

When the chapelry of Dawic was founded, or by whom it was endowed, is not known. In the year 1571, Thomas Bisset had a yearly salary of twenty merks for serving as exhorter in the kirk of Dawic, besides £26, 13s. 4d. which he received for serving the same office in the kirk of Drummelzier.⁴ The parochial territory, which was of small extent, lay along the right bank of the Tweed. The church stood on the Scrape burn, at the upper end of the district, beside the village and mill of Wester Dawic (afterwards called New Posso,) 'at the foot of a black hill, upon a pleasant plain on the river side.'⁵ The parish was suppressed in the year 1742, when a small part of it was annexed to Stobo, and the rest was added to Drummelzier.⁶

The manor was rated, in the tax-roll of the shire, at £20 of old extent. It was divided, but at what time is not ascertained, into two portions, Eastern and Western Dawic. 'The latter,' says Pennecuik, 'belonged from very ancient times to the name of Veitch, a considerable family, and chiefs of their name.'⁷ In the year 1296, William le Vache swore fealty to King Edward I. for his lands in the shire of Peebles.⁸ 'William the Wache of Dawic' appears as a frequent suitor before the Lords of the Council and the Lords Auditors of Parliament, between the years 1474 and 1494.⁹ The laird of Dawic, well-mounted, girt with a sword, and accompanied by one horseman, armed with sword and lance, was present at the weaponshawing of the county in the year 1627.¹⁰ The manor place was taken down at the beginning of the last century, and another built in its place, to which the name of New Posso was given.

There was an old tower or peel-house at Lour, between Eastern and Western Dawic.¹¹

'Mihhyn the steward of Dawic,' and 'Gylmor Hund' at Dawic, were among the witnesses to the perambulation of the marches of Stobo about the year 1200.¹²

¹ Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 264, 265.

² Old Stat. Acct.

³ Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 304-307.

⁴ Register of Ministers, 1567.

⁵ Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweeddale, p. 266.

⁶ Old Stat. Acct.

⁷ Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 266, 267.

⁸ Ragman Rolls, p. 152.

⁹ Act. Dom. Conc., pp. 96, 255, 305, 350, 357. Act. Dom. Audit., pp. 33, 118, 129, 140, 149.

¹⁰ Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 304-307.

¹¹ Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 266-270.

¹² Regist. Glasg., p. 89.

DRUMMELZIER.

Until the year 1643, the ecclesiastical district of Drummelzier included within its bounds the modern parish of Tweedsmuir or Upper Drummelzier. Lower Drummelzier, or Drummelzier proper, to which the western portion of Dawic was added about the middle of the last century, lies chiefly on the right bank of the Tweed, which is its boundary on the west and the north, except at the south-west corner, where it crosses the stream to enclose the glen of the Kingledoors burn. The water-shed between the tributaries of the Tweed (of which the chief are the Stanhope, the Powsayl, and the Hopearton burns) and those of the Manor, is the march on the east.

There were two chapels within the territory. That of Drummelzier, which after the Reformation became the parish church, stood with its cemetery close by Merlin's grave, on the right bank of the Powsayl water, a little way above the spot where it flows into the Tweed, which is here bordered by a large and fruitful haugh. Near by is the large irregular village of Drummelzier, and a short distance above, on the bank of the river, stood Drummelzier castle.¹ It is not known when or by whom the chapel was founded, but it owed its origin probably to the lords of the manor. The minister who served the cure, as an exhorter, in the year 1571, had a yearly salary of £26, 13s. 4d.²

In the little valley which is watered by the Kingledoors burn, a religious solitary had his cell at the beginning of the thirteenth century. 'Cristin the hermit of Kingledores' appears as one of the witnesses to the marches of Stobo, about the year 1200, together with 'Gylmihhel the son of Bridoc at Kyngledores,' and 'Gylis the son of Buht at Dunmedler.'³ A chapel, under the invocation of Saint Cuthbert, was built in the glen before the close of the same century. Sir Symon Fraser the elder, who died in the year 1291,⁴ bestowed on the monks of Melrose all the land of South Kingdoris, along with the chapel of Saint Cuthbert of Kingildoris, on the south side of the burn of Kingildoris, and the whole land of Hopearthane (lying on the other side of the Tweed.) Sir Symon Fraser the younger, who was beheaded in the year 1306, confirmed his father's grant, and added right of free entry and egress to the monks, with their cattle and the men herding the same in the pasture between Hesilyard and Haldeyhardsted ('sicut terre dictorum monachorum se condonant,') as freely, peaceably, and well as it was written in the charter which the donor had from Sir Laurence Fraser sometime lord of Dumelliare.⁵ Sir Simon Fraser the younger, about the same time, gave to the monks a right of way for their waggons and carts through his land of Hoprew, 'by the road which stretches beyond the moor of Hoprew, namely, from the burn which is called the Merburn to the King's highway below the land of Edwylstone.'⁶ The monks, about half a century before, had acquired from William Purveys a right of way for themselves, their man and their cattle, through the middle of his land of Mospennoc, lying in the parish of Glen-

¹ Pennecnik's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 252-256.

² Regist. of Minist., 1567.

³ Regist. Glasg., p. 89.

⁴ Rot. Scot., vol. i., p. 7.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, pp. 318, 319.

⁶ Lib. de Melros, p. 319.

holm, to the west of Kingledoors, opposite to their land of Hopecarthan.¹ In the fourteenth century a question arose between the monks on the one side, and the lords of Biggar and Kingledoors on the other, as to the burden of repairing and upholding the chapel, and finding a priest to serve in it. The controversy, after having been long agitated, was settled in the year 1417, when Malcolm Fleming lord of Bygar renounced in favour of the monks, 'all right and claim in the chapel and its priest, had or to be had from the beginning of the world to the end of time.'² The land retained the name of Chapel Kingledoors in the beginning of the last century.³

The manor of Drummelzier, it has been seen, belonged at the beginning of the fourteenth century to Sir Laurence Fraser, apparently the same person as the Laurence Fresel of the shire of Peebles, who swore fealty to King Edward I, in the year 1296.⁴ King Robert I, in the year 1326, granted to Roger the son of Finlay, the barony of Drummeiller, which belonged to Sir William Fraser knight, and was resigned by him, with its free tenants, and its other pertinents, in the King's hands, by staff and baton, before the great men of the realm.⁵ King David II. granted the barony to James of Tweedie;⁶ and with his descendants it remained until the sixteenth century. It was rated, in the tax-roll of the shire, at £20 of old extent.

That portion of Kingledoors which was not included in the grant to Melrose, was in the ward of the crown in the years 1358 and 1359, when it yielded 13s. 4d. yearly to the sheriff of Peebles.⁷ In the year 1492, the rents of the half of the lands of Kingildurris were in dispute between Andrew Twedy and Walter Twedy in Drummelzare, and Andrew Twedy in Oliver Castle, on the one side, and William Flemyn of the Borde, on the other.⁸

The lands of Polmood or Powmood were possessed from an early time by the Hunters, who are said to have held them for the service of a bow and a broad arrow when the King came to hunt on Yarrow, according to the terms of a fabulous charter which is well known.⁹ The manor-place stood on the burn of Polmood, where it flows into the Tweed.

The castle of Drummelzier, built on a steep bank of the Tweed, was stately in its ruins at the end of the last century. It is described about the year 1715, as 'the ancient decayed house of Drummelzer, whose heritors were, from all antiquity, chiefs of the name of Tweedie, a powerful and domineering family, now quite extinct.'¹⁰ On the hill-top, behind the castle, are the ruins of a smaller fort of great strength called Tennis castle, which belonged to the lords of Drummelzier.¹¹

On the water-side, a little above Polmood, is the manor-house of the Bower, which perhaps is to be identified with the place which gave name to 'Laurenz atte Bourne,' one of the freeholders of Tweeddale, who swore fealty to King Edward I. in the year 1296.¹²

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 214, 215.

² Lib. de Melros, pp. 524, 525.

³ Penneceuk's Descript. of Tweeddale, p. 252.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, p. 319.

⁵ Original charter at Monymusk.

⁶ Robertson's Index, p. 59, no. 19. He was, perhaps, of kindred to 'Roger the son of Finlay,' who obtained the barony from King Robert. A 'Fynlay of Twydyn' swore fealty to King Edward I, in the year

1296, for lands in the shire of Lanark. Ragman Rolls p. 139.

⁷ Chamberlain Rolls, vol. i., pp. 316, 319.

⁸ Act. Dom. Conc., pp. 231, 243.

⁹ Penneceuk's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 251, 252.

¹⁰ Penneceuk's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 253, 254.

¹¹ Penneceuk's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 253, 254.

¹² Gruse's Antiq., vol. ii., p. 224. Cardonnel's Scot. Antiq.

¹² Ragman Rolls, p. 152.

Drummelzier is famous in ancient legend, and in later prophecy. John of Fordun relates how Saint Kentigern was one day surprised in his solitude, by the apparition of a wild and naked savage called Lailoken, who being adjured by the bishop to say who and what he was, replied that he was a Christian, though most unworthy of the title; that he was of old a bard in the court of King Vortigern, where he was known by the name of Merlin; and that he was now living a houseless wanderer among the beasts of the field, in penance for his grievous sins; for he it was that was the cause of the slaughter of all who died on that fatal field of strife, between Lidel and Carwanolow. Saint Kentigern having received his confession, admitted him to the holy sacrament, and dismissed him with his blessing. But on that same day, as he himself had foretold, he met his death: certain shepherds of a chief of the country named Meldred, set upon him with stones and staves; and stumbling in his agony, he fell from a high bank of the Tweed, near the town of Duumeller, upon a sharp stake which the fishers had placed in the water, and which pierced his body through and through.¹ He was buried near the spot where he expired; and it was believed that, on the same day on which King James VI. ascended the English throne, a strange and sudden rising of the waters fulfilled an old prophecy,

When Tweed and Pausayl meet at Merlin's grave,
Scotland and England shall one monarch have.

'The particular place of his grave,' says Pennecuk, 'was shown me many years ago, by the old and reverend minister of the place, at the foot of a thorn tree, at the side of the Pausayl, a little below the churchyard.'²

TWEEDSMUIR.

This hilly and pastoral district is the basin of the infant Tweed and its many tributaries, of which the chief are the Cor, the Fruid, the Hawkshaws, the Minzion, the Talla, and the Hairstanes. The Tweed itself takes its rise on the southern confines of the parish (where also is the march between the shires of Peebles and Dumfries,) near a spot called Tweed's Cross, so named, it is said, from a rood which stood there of old.³ The parish was separated from that of Drummelzier in the year 1643; and a church was soon afterwards built upon the Quarter Know, on the right bank of the river, near the place where it receives the stream of the Talla. In the neighbourhood are a circle of standing stones, and a barrow called The Giant's Grave.⁴

There was a chapel in ancient times near the tower of Hawkshaws, on the banks of the Fruid water. Its remains were to be seen in the last century standing in a cemetery which was not then altogether forsaken.⁵

The whole or great part of this territory belonged in the thirteenth century to the Frasers. 'Oliver, the son of Kylvert,' appears among the followers of the great Earls of March, between the years 1175 and 1199.⁶ He built a fortress on his demesne in Tweeddale, which was known

¹ J. Fordun Scotichronicon, lib. iii., cap. xxxi. The story is not to be found in the Vita S. Kentegerni by Jocelin of Furnes, printed by Pinkerton in his Vitae Antiquae Sanctorum Scotiae.

² Pennecuk's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 253, 254.

³ Pennecuk's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 239-243.

⁴ Pennecuk's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 245-247.

⁵ Pennecuk's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 243, 244.

⁶ Regist. de Neubot., foll. xvij, xix. Lib. de Melros, p. 112. Kylvert, or Chilvert, apparently the remotest

by his name as early as about the year 1200, when 'Adam and Cosowold, the sons of Muryn, at Oliver's Castle (apud castrum Oliuierj,)' are enumerated among the witnesses to the perambulation of the marches of Stobo.¹ He married a lady named Beatrice, who probably brought him lands on the Tyne in East Lothian; and, according to a tradition in the family, through this or another marriage, he acquired his great estate on the Tweed.² The degree of kindred in which he stood to the family which succeeded to his inheritance of Oliver's Castle, seems to be not more precisely ascertained than that he was the uncle of Adam the son of Udard Fraser.³ The barony remained with the Frasers until the beginning of the fourteenth century, when it appears to have passed by marriage to the Flemings of Biggar and the Hays of Yester, between whom it was divided into Over and Nether, or South and North Oliver Castle. King Robert III. granted to Patrick Fleming a charter of the lands of Honemener and Gleurstok, within the barony of Oliver Castle;⁴ and during the regency of the Duke of Albany, Malcolm Fleming of Biggar pledged his lands of Oliver Castle to Robert Dickson for a hundred pounds.⁵ In the year 1475, Edward Hunter of Polmude cited Sir David the Hay of Yester knight, his father, and John the Hay of Oliver Castle, to appear before the King and his Lords of Council, to have it shown which of them was the chief baron of Oliver Castle.⁶ In the year 1489, the lands of Oliver Castle were possessed by William and Laurence Tweedy, as tenants of William lord of Saint John's, the preceptor of Torphichen; and Thomas Porteus of Halkschaw was ordered by the Lords Auditors of Parliament to restore threescore and fourteen lambs which he had taken from the lands.⁷ The fortalice stood on the left bank of the Tweed, where some faint vestiges of it might be traced in the last century. Pennecnik mentions that in his day the lord of Oliver Castle was called first of all the freeholders in the rolls of the shire court at Peebles.⁸ The manor was taxed at £13, 6s. 8d. of old extent.⁹

The Lindsays possessed part of the territory in the fourteenth century. King Robert I. granted to Sir David of Lindsay knight, the whole land of Hawkeschaws, for the service of two archers in the King's host;¹⁰ and King Robert II., in the year 1371, confirmed the grant which Sir James of Lyndesay knight, made (it would seem, in dowry with his daughter Isabel) to Sir John of Maxwell knight, of the lands of Haukschawys, Glengonvir, and Fynglen, in the shire of Peebles.¹¹ By an indenture made at Dunbarton, in the year 1400, between Sir John of Maxwell knight, lord of Nether Pollock, and his son Robert, on the one side, and Sir John of Maxwell knight, the

ancestor to whom the lineage of the Frasers can be traced, seems to have had three sons and a daughter: (i) Oliver, who is not known to have left issue; (ii) Udard, the father of Adam Fraser, the father of Laurence Fraser; (iii) Ness, who left issue; and (iv) Maria of Hales, who was married, but would seem to have left no child. *Regist. de Neub.*, foll. xvij, xix, xxi, xxii, xxiii, xxv, et fol. 6, *ad init.* *Lib. Cart. S. Crucis*, p. 11. A charter, by Earl Waltheof, the son of Earl Cospatrik, dated in the year 1166, is witnessed by 'Gillebert Fraser.' (Raine's North Durham, app., p. 26, no. exiv.) The genealogists assume the identity of this Gilbert with Kilyvert or Chilvert the father of Oliver. But the early history of the Frasers has

yet received little examination from hands competent to the task.

¹ *Regist. Glasg.*, p. 89.

² Anderson's *Hist. of the Frasers*, p. 8.

³ *Regist. de Neubot.*, foll. xvij, xix.

⁴ Robertson's *Index*, p. 146, no. 37.

⁵ Robertson's *Index*, p. 159, no. 32.

⁶ *Act. Dom. Audit.*, p. 28.

⁷ *Act. Dom. Audit.*, p. 137.

⁸ Pennecnik's *Descript. of Tweeddale*, p. 245.

⁹ *Extent of the shire of Peebles*.

¹⁰ *Regist. Mag. Sig.*, p. 8, no. 35.

¹¹ *Regist. Mag. Sig.*, p. 100, no. 24.

son and heir of the lord of Nether Pollok, on the other side, it was agreed that the said Robert and his heirs should have the 'Halkschawland, Fyuglen, and Carterhope, in Twede Muir,' with certain lands in the sheriffdom of Lanark.¹ The manor of Hawkshaws, rated at £15 in the old extent of the shire,² was possessed towards the end of the fifteenth century by a family of the name of Porteous, who were reputed chiefs of their surname, and the motto of whose arms was, 'Let the hawk slaw.'³ In the year 1479, the Lords of the Council ordered Joffra and William Litill to restore to Thomas Portewes of Halkschawis, eighteen score of sheep, ewes in milk, each of them worth four shillings, plundered from the lands of Halkschawis.⁴ The manor place was described as an old house, at the beginning of the last century. In the year 1627, the laird of Halkshaw sent to the muster of the train bands of the shire, four horsemen, three of whom were armed with lances and swords.⁵

There are to be seen on the Fruid burn the vestiges of another tower, which is said to have been the seat of a branch of the Frasers.⁶

Earlshangh, on the southern border of the parish, was a four pound land of old extent. Glenbrak, or Glenbreck, on the left bank of the Tweed, nearly opposite to Hawkshaws, is rated in the same valuation at £6, 13s. 4d.⁷

LYNE.

Line⁸—Lyn⁹—Lyne¹⁰—Lin.¹¹ Deanery of Peebles.¹² (Map, No. 82.)

THE chapelry or parish of Megget, on Saint Mary's Loch, distant about fourteen miles from the nearest part of Lyne, was annexed to it about the year 1621.¹³

The small parish of Lyne lies on the left bank of the stream of the same name, by which it is divided from Stobo. The ground slopes upwards from the water into a ridge of low hills on the north, running nearly parallel to the course of the Lyne. The whole territory, in the year 1792, contained only two farms: about sixty years before, it was divided among seven small tenants.¹⁴

The district was, in the twelfth century, a chapelry dependent on Stobo. A controversy which arose as to the chapel of Line, between Robert of Line, the son of David of Line, and Waldeve his uncle, on the one side, and Gregory, the parson of Stobebe, on the other, was by the Pope referred to the decision of J. the bishop of Galloway, by whom final sentence was given in favour of the church, between the years 1189 and 1209. The lord of Line thereupon renounced all claim or right in the chapel, in favour of the mother church of Stobebe and its parsons, and the Bishops

¹ Original at Pollock.

² Extent of the shire of Peebles.

³ Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweeddale, p. 244.

⁴ Act. Dom. Conc., p. 37.

⁵ Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 244, 307.

⁶ New Stat. Acct. Shaw's Hist. of Moray, p. 138.

⁷ Extent of the shire of Peebles.

⁸ A. D. 1201—A. D. 1216. *Regist. Glasg.*, pp. 72-95.

⁹ A. D. 1188—A. D. 1202. *Lib. de Seon*, p. 33.

¹⁰ A. D. 1175—A. D. 1199. *Regist. de Neubot.*, fol. iij.

¹¹ Circa A. D. 1320. *Regist. Glasg.*, p. 229.

¹² A. D. 1647. *Munim. Alme Universitatis Glasg.*

¹³ Baiamund.

¹⁴ Old Stat. Acct.

¹⁴ Old Stat. Acct.

of Glasgow, its patrons.¹ 'Robert, the chaplain of Lyne,' appears as a witness to a charter of the lord of the manor, between the years 1208 and 1213.² The church became parochial before the middle of the next century. A charter by John bishop of Glasgow, about the year 1320, is witnessed by Sir Nicholas the son of Peter, rector of the church of Lyne.³ The see of Glasgow seems to have renounced its patronage, so that the parsonage continued free and unappropriated until the Reformation.

The church, which was old and possessed a font until recent times, stands in a solitary place, on a little height near the Lyne, about a mile above the point where its waters meet the Tweed. The building has been altered during the present century: in the middle of the last, one of its pews bore the date of the year 1606, another had that of the year 1644, in which year also, it is said, the pulpit was made in Holland.⁴

The village of Lyne, and the 'town head of Lyne,' stand at some little distance to the eastward. The rectory is rated in Baillamund's Roll at £40;⁵ in the *Taxatio Ecclesie Scoticanæ* sec. xvi. at £34;⁶ and in the *Libellus Taxationum Regni Scotiæ*, at £10. The parsonage and vicarage at the Reformation were let for £60 yearly.⁷

In the end of the twelfth and the beginning of the thirteenth century, this small manor belonged to a family who took their surname from it, and were lords also of the manor of Locherworth in Lothian.⁸ About the year 1208, David of Line gave to Simon, the son of Robert of Scrogges, the land of Scrogges, estimated at half a carucate, by these marches: 'namely, from the strype of Westerdene above Holmedun (or Hameldun) to the water of Line, and from the rise of Westerden across to the rise of the strype of Gilmimenderdene, and from the rise of Gilmimenderdene to the water of Line, excepting always the wood of Gilmimenderdene,' which the lord kept in his own hands, but permitted his vassal to have easement within it for pasture, and for building in his own land, together with easements of the lord's whole fief, in meadow and field, in wood and plain. The land was to be held of the lord for the rent of twelve pennies yearly at the feast of Saint Martin. The vassal and his men were to come to the lord's mill: the men were to pay multure and give help in the mill work, but the vassal's own household and he himself were to be free. If an escheat came through the vassal, he was to pay twelve pennies; if a bloodwite, two shillings: the escheats of his men were to go to the vassal. The vassal was to ride with his lord to the King's host, upon his own horse, but the lord was to find both the horse and his rider in all things necessary. If the horse should die in the lord's service, the lord was to find another; and if the vassal should be himself unable to ride with the lord, he was bound to find another in his place.⁹ This grant, which was made because the vassal's father, Robert of Scrogges, lost his life in the lord's service, was confirmed by Robert of Line, the son of David of Line, between the years 1208 and 1213.¹⁰ A few years afterwards, Simon of Scrogges, with the consent of his brothers William and Hucting, and the permission of his lord, sold the land to Walter bishop of Glasgow, to whom

¹ *Regist. Glasg.*, p. 72.

² *Regist. Glasg.*, p. 76.

³ *Regist. Glasg.*, p. 229.

⁴ *Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweeddale*, p. 204.

⁵ *Regist. Glasg.*, p. lxiv.

⁶ *Regist. Glasg.*, p. lxxiii.

⁷ *Book of Assumptions*.

⁸ *Regist. de Neubot*, foll. iij, v. *Lib. S. Trinit. de Seon*, p. 33.

⁹ *Regist. Glasg.*, p. 73.

¹⁰ *Regist. Glasg.*, p. 75.

it was confirmed by Robert of Line, at first on the same conditions as Simon of Scrogges had held it,¹ and subsequently in francalmoigne, free from all secular service or demand.² In the year 1216, 'the land of Scrogis in the township of Line' was confirmed to the see of Glasgow by Pope Honorius III.³ The family of Line in no long time ended in an heiress by whom its possessions, it is said, were carried to the Hays, afterwards lords of Yester. 'Lyne, Hoprowis, and Megget,' were together of the old extent of £20.⁴

The land of Scroggis remained with the see of Glasgow until the end of the fifteenth century. In the year 1470, Bishop Andrew granted precept of seisine to George of Carribers, burges of Edinburgh, heir of William of Carribers, and Agnes his wife, in the lands of the Scrogis, and, on his resignation, to William of Carribers, his brother-german.⁵ Sir George of Caribers priest, was served heir to his brother William, on a brief from the Bishop's chancery, in the lands of the mid part of Scroggis, in the barony of Stobo, in the year 1482; and having resigned them in favour of James Lindesay, dean of Glasgow, that dignity had seisine of them, by the Bishop's charter and precept.⁶ In the year 1486, he gave the lands of the half of the Scrogys, with certain other lands and rents, to the chantry of Saints Stephen and Laurence, martyrs, in the cathedral church of Glasgow, at the back of the high altar.⁷ Bishop Robert confirmed the grant, on condition that the chaplain should render to the church of Glasgow four pounds of wax and two pounds of incense yearly on Saint Kentigern's day.⁸ In the year 1497, Elizabeth Balbirne, the widow of William Carriberis, resigned in the hands of the Archbishop of Glasgow, all her right in the tierce of the half of the lands of the Scroggis, in favour of the chaplain of Saints Stephen and Laurence.⁹ After the Reformation, in the year 1572, the lands and revenues of the chantry passed to the University of Glasgow, together with the endowments of the other chantries in the cathedral and city;¹⁰ and in the year 1596 the University made a grant of the half land of Scrogis to George Hay, son and heir apparent of Gilbert Hay of Monkton, for payment yearly of fourteen merks three shillings and fourpence, the old rent, and of three shillings and fourpence of increase.¹¹ The College rental shows that, in the year 1647, there was derived a yearly feu duty of £9, 13s. 4d. from the lands of Scrogis.¹² The lands were known, in the year 1715, as 'the Scrogs,' and 'the Scrogwood.' The wood was mostly birch and alder. Above are Hamilton, the Holmedun or Hameldun of the thirteenth century, and a hill fort, defended by a ditch and earthen rampart. A camp near the church bears the name of Randal's Walls.¹³

¹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 75, 76.

² Regist. Glasg., pp. 76, 77.

³ Regist. Glasg., p. 95.

⁴ Extent of the shire of Peebles.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 418.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., pp. 445, 446.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., pp. 450, 451.

⁸ Regist. Glasg., p. 451. ⁹ Regist. Glasg., p. 494.

¹⁰ Munim. Alme Univ. Glasg., pp. 82-90, 97. (Mait. Club.)

¹¹ Munim. Alme Univ. Glasg., Blackh. Inv. no. 304, MS. The rent of 'the ane half of the Scroggis in Twedell' was returned by the chaplain of SS. Stephen and Laurence, about the year 1561, as only 'xij merkis yeirlic.' (Book of Assumptions, MS., f. 9.)

¹² Munim. Alme Univ. Glasg., vol. xxxix. part i. p. 69, MS.

¹³ Pennecik's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 205-207.

EDDLESTON.

Penteiacob¹—Peniacob²—Gillemorestun³—Gillemorestun⁴—Gillemoreston⁵
—Edolueston⁶—Edulueston⁷—Edeluestun⁸—Edeluestune⁹—Edoluistun¹⁰—
Edulfistun⁹—Edoluistun¹⁰—Edylston¹¹—Edalston¹²—Eddalstoune¹³—Edil-
ston¹⁴—Edilstoun¹⁵—Edulstoun¹⁶—Athelston.¹⁷ Deanery of Peebles.¹⁸ (Map,
No. 83.)

This territory is the upper basin or strath of the Peebles water, here called the Eddleston burn. The grounds on either side rise to a considerable height: Dundroigh, about two miles east of the church, is 2100 feet above the sea. A small loch, fed by a burn which rises in this hill, sends its waters into Lothian, where they have the name of the South Esk.

The changes which the name of this district has undergone are more than commonly instructive. It was found, by the inquest of the elders and sages of Cumbria, about the year 1116, that the lands of 'Penteiacob' had belonged of old to the church of Glasgow.¹⁹ The British name of 'Penteiacob,' or 'Peniacob,' was, within half a century, supplanted by that of 'Gillemorestun,'²⁰ an appellation derived doubtless from the common Celtic name of the person by whom it was possessed. Before the year 1189, the manor of 'Gillemoreistun, aeneiently called Peniacob,' was granted to 'Edulf, the son of Utred,'²¹ and from him it took the name of Edulfston, by which it has ever since been known.

Peniacob, like most of the ancient possessions of the see of St. Kentigern, was probably hallowed by religious associations of an age beyond charter or other legal record. The church of the Bishop's mensal town of Gillemorestun was confirmed to Bishop Engelram, by Pope Alexander III., in the year 1170.²² The same church was confirmed to Bishop Joceline, by the same Pope, in the years 1174 and 1178;²³ by Pope Lucius III., in the year 1181;²⁴ and by Pope Urban III., in the year 1186.²⁵ When Bishop Engelram granted the land of Gillemoreston in lease to the Con-

¹ Circa A. D. 1116. Regist. Glasg., p. 5.

² Ante A. D. 1189. Regist. Glasg., p. 39. A. D. 1214—A. D. 1249. Regist. Glasg., p. 142.

³ A. D. 1170. Regist. Glasg., p. 23.

⁴ A. D. 1174—A. D. 1196. Regist. Glasg., pp. 30, 39, 40, 43, 50, 55.

⁵ A. D. 1170. Regist. Glasg., p. 39.

⁶ Circa A. D. 1200. Regist. Glasg., p. 69.

⁷ A. D. 1216. Regist. Glasg., p. 94. Circa A. D. 1233. Regist. Glasg., pp. 141, 142.

⁸ A. D. 1233. Regist. Glasg., pp. 138, 139, 140, 141.

⁹ A. D. 1260—A. D. 1268. Regist. Glasg., p. 175*. Circa A. D. 1430. Regist. Glasg., p. 247.

¹⁰ A. D. 1275. Regist. Glasg., p. 191.

¹¹ A. D. 1269. Chamberlain Rolls, vol. i. p. 508.

¹² A. D. 1401. Regist. Glasg., p. 299.

¹³ A. D. 1401. Regist. Glasg., p. 344.

¹⁴ A. D. 1447. Regist. Glasg., p. 368.

¹⁵ A. D. 1489-90. Regist. Glasg., p. 467. Baiamund.

¹⁶ A. D. 1501. Regist. Glasg., p. 612.

¹⁷ A. D. 1715. Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 215-222.

¹⁸ Regist. Glasg., p. 191.

¹⁹ Regist. Glasg., p. 5.

²⁰ Regist. Glasg., pp. 23, 29.

²¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 39.

²² Regist. Glasg., p. 23.

²³ Regist. Glasg., pp. 30, 43.

²⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. 50.

²⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 55.

stable of Scotland in the year 1170, he excepted the church from the grant.¹ 'Mathew, James, and John, the sons of CosMungo, the priest at Edolneston,' were witnesses to the perambulation of the marches of Stobo about the year 1200.² In the year 1275, the Official of Glasgow held an archidiaconal visitation of the clergy at Edolniston on the morrow of the feast of St. Mary Magdalene.³ William of Bondington, who was preferred to the see of Glasgow in the year 1233, is said to have been rector of Edelstone.⁴ 'Master Richard of Boulden, parson of the church of Edelston,' swore fealty to King Edward I. in the year 1296.⁵

The church was erected into a prebend of the cathedral church of St. Kentigern at Glasgow before the year 1401, when it was taxed in the sum of three pounds for the vestments of the cathedral.⁶ About the year 1432, the prebendary was enjoined to pay his stallar, or vicar choral, a yearly salary of eleven merks.⁷ At the visitation of the chapter in the year 1501, it was reported of the prebendary of Edulfstoun, that 'even his name is not known.'⁸ A controversy between Master John Methuen, canon of Glasgow, and Sir John Monsfeld, chaplain, as to the right of 'a certain tenement in the burgh of Glasgow, in the Ratonraw, on the north side of the King's highway, between the land of the sub-dean of Glasgow on the west, and the land in which Jonet of Gerland dwelt' on the east, was decided, in the year 1447-8, in the chapel of the castle of Edinburgh, by the Lord Chancellor of Scotland and other arbiters, who found that the tenement belonged to Master John the canon, as part of the prebend of Edilsten.⁹

The benefice is rated in Baiamund's Roll at £133, 6s. 8d.,¹⁰ in the *Taxatio Ecclesie Scoticanæ* sec. xvi., at £113, 5s. 10d.,¹¹ in the *Libellus Taxationum Regni Scotiae* at £133, 6s. 8d. The church lands of the rectory were of the extent of four merks.¹²

The church stands near the centre of the parish, on the left bank of the Eddleston burn, over against the old village of Eddleston, and the manor-house of Dearn Hall.¹³ A yearly fair was held here on the twenty-fifth of September, on which day the Scotch Church kept the festivals of Saint Bar or Fymbert, a bishop who obtained special reverence in Caithness, and of Saint Firmin, bishop and martyr.¹⁴

It has been conjectured that Harehope, in this parish, was the seat of a Friary, founded, it is said, by King David I.,¹⁵ and suppressed towards the end of the fourteenth century. In the year 1296, 'Friar William Corbet, master of the house of Saint Lazarns of Harop,' had letters from King Edward I. of England to the sheriff of Edinburgh, for restitution of the lands of his house in the shire of Edinburgh.¹⁶ In the year 1376, King Robert II. gave to his eldest son, John earl of Carick, Steward of Scotland, the lands of Prestisfelde, Saint Giles' Grange, and Spetelton,

¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 39.

² Regist. Glasg., p. 89.

³ Regist. Glasg., p. 191.

⁴ Bishop Keith's Catal. Scot. Bish.

⁵ Ragman Rolls, pp. 164, 165.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., pp. 299, 344.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. 347.

⁸ Regist. Glasg., p. 612.

⁹ Regist. Glasg., p. 368.

¹⁰ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxiii.

¹¹ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxii.

¹² Pennecook's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 217, 220.

¹³ Kalend. Aberd. Breviar. Aberd.

¹⁴ Chalmers' Caled., vol. ii., p. 943. The conjecture seems to have no other foundation than that of the name, which is, however, far too common to warrant of itself any certain conclusion.

¹⁵ Rot. Scotiae, vol. i., p. 25.

in the shire of Edinburgh, which were in the King's hands by reason of the forfeiture of the Friars of Harehope abiding at the faith and peace of the King and realm of England, against the faith and peace of the King of Scots.¹ But it is sufficiently certain, that the 'Harehope' of this charter was the well-known monastery of Holmeultram in Cumberland, which was commonly called also by the name of 'Harilop.'² Between the years 1170 and 1196, the land of Gillemoristun was held 'in fee and heritage, in monastery and mill,'³ expressions which may refer to the supposed Friary of Harehope, or to lands in Harehope, which were certainly held in the reign of King William the Lion by the Cistercians of Melrose,⁴ to whom also they belonged at the Reformation.⁵

The manor of Penteiacob, extending probably over nearly all the parish, belonged, as has been seen, to the see of Glasgow so early as the beginning of the twelfth century. In the year 1170, Bishop Engelram, in consideration of a sum of three hundred merks, granted the land of Gillemoreston, anciently called Peniacob, in ferme for fifteen years to Richard of Moreville, the Constable of Scotland, who gave his oath at the altar, on the Holy Evangel, that, at the end of that time, he would restore the land to the church.⁶ Between the years 1170 and 1187, the Constable granted the manor to Edulf the son of Utdred (from whom it took its name of Edulfston), to be held of the granter and his heirs for one knight's service, as freely and peaceably as any knight held his fief of the granter.⁷ This charter was confirmed by William of Moreville, the Constable, between the years 1189 and 1196.⁸ The manor was confirmed to the see of Glasgow by Pope Honorius III. in the year 1216;⁹ but it would seem still to have been retained by the Morvilles and their heirs, the lords of Galloway, in virtue of the lease by Bishop Engelram. At length, in the year 1233, on the death of Alan the son of Roland, the lands and lordship of Galloway came to be divided among his three daughters,¹⁰ and by these the land of Eduluestune was formally restored to the bishops of Glasgow, from whom the heirs of Galloway now acknowledged that in time past it had been wrongly detained by violence, making oath on the Holy Scriptures that they would never more lay any claim to the same. Charters in these terms were granted by 'Ellen, the eldest daughter of the deceased Alan of Galloway, the Constable of Scotland,' both in her own name, and along with her husband, Roger de Quency, the Constable of Scotland and earl of Winchester; by John of Bailliol, lord of Barnard Castle, who married her second sister; and by William de Fortibus, the son of William earl of Albemarle, who married the youngest of the three heiresses.¹¹ At the same time, a similar release was granted to the bishop by the vassal who had possessed the manor under the Constable, namely, Reginald de Lake, who married the daughter of Constantine, who was the son of Sir Adam, who was the son of Edulph the son of Utdred, to whom the land was first granted by Richard of Morville, between the years 1170 and 1189.¹² Adam the son of Edulph,

¹ Regist. Mag. Sig., p. 132, no. 27.

² Priory of Coldingham, p. 251. Spottiswoode's Relig. Hous., chap. ix. § 4.

³ Regist. Glasg., pp. 39, 40.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, pp. 73, 74.

⁵ Book of Assumptions. Mort. Mon. Ann. Teviot, p. 284.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. 39.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. 39.

⁸ Regist. Glasg., p. 40.

⁹ Regist. Glasg., p. 94.

¹⁰ Chron. de Mailros, p. 144.

¹¹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 138-141.

¹² The same line of vassals held lands on the Esk in Lothian, under the heirs of the Morvilles. Regist. de Neub., foll. vi. vii. MS.

between the years 1214 and 1233, bestowed part of the manor upon Constantine his son, to be held for the twentieth part of a knight's service; 'namely, that part of the granter's land in the territory of Eduliston, of old called Peniacob, which extends from the head of Aldenbisslauer towards the south by the Whitegate, to the Cross which stands in the highway; and so across upwards to the top of Erhacleth as the march stones show; thence descending westwards to the Harecarneburne, and along the Harecarneburne downwards to the water of Peblis; thence by that water upwards to the slack (gulam) of Aldenbisslauer; and the whole of Harecarflat, with one acre of the ground which is between it and the highway; and with the meadow lying next to it as far as Kingisforde; and common pasture and all common easements over the whole fief of Eduliston.'¹ This charter was enrolled in the Register of the Bishopric, but at a subsequent period a note was written in the margin that the grant no longer held good, and this explanation was added: 'It is to be remembered that this Constantine resigned and quitclaimed to William the lord bishop of Glasgow the whole right which he had in the foresaid lands, for himself and his heirs for ever; although the grant made to him was of no avail from the beginning, because the said Adam had no right to the said township, inasmuch as neither he nor his father Edulph entered to the same otherwise than through Richard of Moreville, and through William his son, who had no right except by reason of their lease of fifteen years, as in the charter of the same Richard is written at length. Also it is to be remembered, that Reginald de Lake, has the aforewritten charter signed with the seal of the said Adam the son of Edulph, in right of his wife, who came of the said Constantine.'² At a subsequent period, the bishop recovered possession of another portion of the manor, which had been bestowed by the Constable on his bastard daughter. Between the years 1260 and 1268, Malcolm, the son of David Dunne of Conestablestun and his wife Alice, the daughter of William of Moreville, quitclaimed to John bishop of Glasgow the lands of Tor or Windilawes, in the territory of Eduliston, the possession of which they had aforetime disputed with the Bishop.³

The manor thus restored remained with the church in lordship until the Reformation, when the rents of that portion which the Bishop held also in property were reported to be £23, 18s. 4d., with eight bolls of kain bear, and certain kain wedders.⁴ Edilston was erected into a barony in favour of the Bishop before the year 1369;⁵ and in the year 1489-90, it acquired jurisdiction of regality by grant of King James IV.⁶ About the year 1233, notice is found of the Bishop's chamberlain of the manor of Edulustoun.⁷

The Bishop had vassals under him. One of the chief held the lands of the Blackbarony (of the old extent of £40⁸), the manor-place of which, now called Dearn Hall, was long the seat of a family of the Murrays.⁹ The neighbouring lands of Denen Easter, of the old extent of four pounds,¹⁰ belonged, before the year 1551, to Patrick Whitelaw of Whitelaw.¹¹ This place, in the year

¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 142.

² Regist. Glasg., pp. 142, 143.

³ Regist. Glasg., pp. 175*, 176*.

⁴ Book of Assumptions.

⁵ Chamberlain Rolls, vol. i., p. 50f.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. 467.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. 142.

⁸ Extent of the Shire of Peebles.

⁹ Penneuk's Descript. of Tweeddale, p. 217.

¹⁰ Extent of the Shire of Peebles. ¹¹ Retours, no. 7.

1715, was called the Easter and Wester Deans Houses. Cringilty appears also to have had a manor-house of some antiquity. About the year 1363, the Lady Margaret of Logy, Queen of Scotland, made intercession with Bishop William for the restoration of John Martin, burgess of Edinburgh, to the land of Harears, which he claimed to hold of the bishop by hereditary right. The Bishop, after some delay, expressed his willingness to make a grant of the land to Martin for his life-time.¹

Between the years 1196 and 1214, Ellen of Morville, 'in exchange for the land in Canningham, which William of Moreville, her brother, devised to them by his last will, namely, the land which Simon of Beumnt held,' gave to the monks of Melrose a certain piece of land in the territory of Killebeccokestun (or Gillebeechistun), bounded thus: 'that is to say, from the head of Widhope towards the east, by the middle of the hill-top, to the Old Castlestead; thence across to Carelgiburne; thence by the march between the plough-land and the moor to Haropeburne; and so down that burn to the place where Haropeburne and Carelgiburne meet; and so upwards by Carelgiburne to the ditches dug for a march; and so westwards by the ditches dug for a march, to the ford of Widhopeburne towards the Line; and so upwards by that burn to the head of Widhope aforesaid.' She gave to the monks also common pasture in the territory of the township, wherever her own cattle or the cattle of her men went to pasture, for seventy sheep, with their lambs till two years old, or as many wethers; for forty cows and a bull, with their calves under two years old; for forty oxen; for eight horses; and for four swine, with their porkers under three years old; together with all the common easements of the township, and free egress and regress to and from the pasture through the granter's land and the land of her men.² The grant was confirmed by Alan of Galloway, Constable of Scotland, the son of Ellen of Morville and of her husband Roland of Galloway;³ and by King William the Lion.⁴ The lands of Harehope in Tweeddale belonged to the abbey of Melrose at the Reformation.⁵

On the farm of Kingside, on the northern extremity of the parish, a great many gold and silver coins, among which were recognised pieces of one of the Jameses, were dug up in the end of the last century. The land of Kyngesside belonged, in the thirteenth century, to Alexander of Drochyl, and to Alice his wife, who made an agreement with the abbey of Newbottle, by which the marches between their land of Kyngesside and the abbey's land called Spurlande, were appointed to be as follows: 'From the head of the well, which is called Beriswell, westwards in a line as the march is between the meadow and the arable land, to the burn which flows from Kynggewell, and thence as the said burn flowed of old from the said well, firstly towards the south, then towards the west; so that the whole peat-moss beneath the town shall abide with the monastery.' The agreement is witnessed by Reguald of Stuardistonn, (a land of £7 of old extent,⁶ in the south-west of this parish); by Adam the son of Molk (from whom Milkinston, on the left bank of the water, may have taken its name); by Gilerist of Schopelans (doubtless the Shiplaw of modern days, on the right bank of the stream); by Philip of Roumanoch; by Roger the son of Oggou;

¹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 276-278.

² Liber de Melros, pp. 71, 72.

³ Liber de Melros, pp. 72-74.

⁴ Liber de Melros, pp. 74, 75.

⁵ Book of Assumptions. Mort. Mon. Ann. Tevot., p. 284.

⁶ Extent of the shire of Peebles.

by Roger the son of Roger; by Adam Bulloc; by Thomas the son of Maldoulny; by William of Anceriuë, and others.¹ By a charter dated, in the King's presence, at the Park of Dunse, on the ninth of July 1316, Thomas Ranulph, earl of Murray and lord of Mau, gave to the monks of Newbottle a yearly rent of two merks, due to him from the tenement of Kynnggesside, within the tenement of Halton.²

Wormieston, in this parish, with Kidstoun, in the parish of Peebles, were together of the old extent of £10. Curhoip was of the old extent of 40s.³

Sir Archibald Murray of Darn-hall, at the muster of the train-bands of the shire in the year 1627, gave suit and presence with forty-two horsemen, for his lands in the parishes of Kilbucho and Eddleston. The laird of Walton, for his lands in Peebles and Eddleston, sent nine men to the array.⁴

INNERLEITHAN.

Inuerlethan⁵—Ynirlethan⁶—Innerlethan⁷—Inuerlethna⁸—Ennirlethane⁹—
Enirletham⁹—Inuerleithane¹⁰—Inerlithene¹¹—Innerlethain.¹² Deanery of
Peebles.¹² (Map, No. 84.)

A PART of the parish of Kellie or Hopkellie, lying on the left bank of the Tweed, was annexed to Innerleithan in the year 1674.¹³

The parish is the long, rugged, and pastoral strath of the Lethan water and its tributaries, with a small glen on either side, watered by rivulets, which, like the Leithan, flow into the Tweed.

Between the years 1159 and 1165, King Malcolm the Maiden (so named from his youth or effeminate appearance, not, as the chroniclers of a later time imagined, from his conspicuous chastity)¹⁴ gave to the monks of Kelso the church of Inuerlethan, with all its rights and pertinents; and because the body of his (bastard) son had rested there on the first night after his decease, the King granted to the church the same right of refuge or sanctuary, throughout all its territory, which Wedale or Tynninghame had, and forbade that any one should dare to violate the church's peace and the King's, under penalty of life and limb.¹⁵ The grant was confirmed, in another charter by the same prince, between the years 1159 and 1165;¹⁶ by King William

¹ Regist. de Neub., fol. viii. ix. MS.

² Regist. de Neub., fol. xxviii. MS.

³ Extent of the shire of Peebles.

Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 304-307.

⁵ A. D. 1153—A. D. 1165. A. D. 1243—A. D. 1254. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 23, 229, 316, 319, 332, 351. Reg. Glasg., p. 40.

⁶ A. D. 1153—A. D. 1165. Lib. de Calchou, p. 22.

⁷ A. D. 1153—A. D. 1165. A. D. 1165—A. D. 1214. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 7, 16.

⁸ A. D. 1241. Regist. de Neub., fol. xxvii. MS.

⁹ Circa A. D. 1300. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 460, 472.

¹⁰ A. D. 1492-3. Act. Dom. Conc., p. 272.

¹¹ A. D. 1567. Lib. de Calchou, p. 493.

¹² Baiaund.

¹³ Old Stat. Acc. New Stat. Acc.

¹⁴ Lord Hailes' Annals, vol. i., p. 110.

¹⁵ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 22, 23.

¹⁶ Lib. de Calchou, p. 7.

the Lyon, between the years 1165 and 1214,¹ and again between the years 1189 and 1199;² by Joceline, bishop of Glasgow, between the years 1175 and 1199;³ by Bishop Walter, in the year 1232;⁴ and by Pope Innocent IV., between the years 1243 and 1254.⁵ 'William, the parson of Inuerlethan,' is witness to a charter by William of Morville between the years 1189 and 1196;⁶ he had probably been instituted in the benefice before it was inappropriated to the monks of Kelso. These, besides the rectorial tithes, enjoyed a yearly pension from the vicarage, and an acre of land beside the church, which, in the thirteenth century, was wont to yield them twelve pennies yearly.⁷ The benefice remained with the abbey until the Reformation.

The church stood, with its village, on the bank of the Leithan, near its junction with the Tweed. A yearly fair held beside it, on the 14th of October,⁸ may perhaps denote that the church was dedicated to Saint Calixtus, pope and martyr, whose feast was kept by the Scottish church on this day.⁹

In the rental of Kelso, about the year 1300, the rectory is valued at £26, 13s. 4d. yearly.¹⁰ In the rental of the year 1567, it is set down as let for £20.¹¹ The vicarage is taxed in Baia-mund at £66, 13s. 4d.;¹² in the *Taxatio Ecclesie Scoticanæ* sec. xvi., at £56, 13s. 4d.;¹³ and in the *Libellus Taxationum Regni Scotiæ*, at £20.

The whole parochial territory appears to have been royal demesne in the middle of the twelfth century. The grant of the advowson of the church by King Malcolm the Maiden, has already been spoken of. In the year 1241, King Alexander II., for the souls' health of himself and of Mary his Queen, who had chosen her sepulture at Newbottle in Lothian, granted to the Cistercians of that house, free of all service save their orisons alone, 'the vale of the Lethna, with its pertinents, by these marches; that is to say, from the head of the burn of Lethna downwards, as the streams descend on either hand into Lethna, even to the marches of the common pasture of the township of Inuerlethna.' He granted to the monks, at the same time, the right of keeping the valley by their own proper servants, so that no one should hunt or chase within it, except by special leave of the monastery. This grant the King made for providing to the brethren a pittance, or addition to the convent's fare, twice in every year, namely, on the feast of Saint Bartholomew the Apostle (24th August), the King's birth-day, and on the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary (8th September), to whom the monastery, like all the houses of the Cistercian order, was dedicated.¹⁴ About the same time, King Alexander, by a mandate dated at Selkirk on the 29th of August, ordered J. de Vaux sheriff of Edinburgh, G. Fraser sheriff of Traquer, O. of Heris the forester, and W. of Penyeockis, to repair to Lethna, and there, on that very day, being Thursday the day of the beheading of St. John the Baptist, cause the pasture of Lethan moss, with its pertinents (saving the common pasture of the King's township of Inuer-

¹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 16.

² Lib. de Calchou, p. 316.

³ Lib. de Calchou, p. 319.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 229, 332.

⁵ Lib. de Calchou, p. 351.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. 40.

⁷ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 460, 472.

⁸ Old Stat. Acc.

⁹ Kalend. Aberd.

¹⁰ Lib. de Calchou, p. 472.

¹¹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 493.

¹² Regist. Glasg., p. lxxiv.

¹³ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxiii.

¹⁴ Regist. de Neubot., fol. xxvii, MS.

lethna) to be measured or extended according to the oaths of the good and faithful men of the country.¹ The grant was confirmed by Pope Gregory X. in the year 1273.² King David II., by a charter dated at Seone on the 28th of September 1367, granted to the monastery right of free forestry over all their lands of the vale of Lethane, forbidding, under a penalty of ten pounds, that any one should chase, hawk, or hunt in the same, or dare to fish in its lakes, ponds, stanks, or streams, without leave of the monks. By another charter, dated at Edinburgh on the 25th of February 1368, the same monarch conveyed to the abbey the right of enclosure or em-parking (cum modo parcandi et pena parcagii,) and forbade any one to usurp pasture within the marches of the dale.³ The territory remained with the abbey until the Reformation, when the lands of Lethenches yielded it a yearly rent of £132.⁴

'The herd's house, called Innerleithan Common,'⁵ which seems to have been the march of the abbey's lands on the south, is about a mile above the church. That portion of the valley lying beneath this point, together with the holms along the Tweed, appears to have remained with the crown until a later period. In the year 1358, Laurence of Govan, the sheriff of Peebles, accounted to the King's exchequer for thirteen shillings and fourpence, the rent of Hornehunterysland. He reported that he had received nothing from the lands of Ormyston, which, in time of peace, were worth ten pounds,⁶ nor from the King's bondages of Traquair and of Innerlethane, because they were in the hands of William Mautalent, by what title the sheriff knew not, of which inquiry should be made, and the King be consulted.⁷ Soon afterwards, King David II. granted to Mautalent a charter of the bondage lands of Traquair, and sundry others, Innerlethan and Ormhuchstone resigned by Edward Keith.⁸ The same King granted to John Murray a charter of the lands of Innerlethan.⁹ King Robert II. confirmed the grant which Thomas Mautalent of Halesynton made to William Mautalent, his son and heir, and his wife Elizabeth, the daughter of William called Watson, of the lands of Schelynlaw, Troueqwair, and Innerlethane.¹⁰ King David II. is said to have granted the mill of Innerlethan to the community of Peebles.¹¹ In the year 1492-3, 'the lands of Horne Huntaris land in the lordship of Innerleithane,' belonged to John Twedy of Drummelyare, by whom they were let in lease to his brother James and his tenants.¹² They were of the old extent of £5.¹³ King Robert III. granted the lands of Pren, or The Pyrne, of the old extent of £5,¹⁴ to John Tait,¹⁵ by whose descendants they were possessed until after the Reformation.¹⁶ King Robert I. granted the lands of Capronystoun, of the old extent of £5,¹⁷ which John Melville resigned, to William Kingesey and his wife.¹⁸ In the year 1366, King David II. confirmed the same lands, on the resignation of John of Malleville, and Walter of Malleville, his son and heir, to the said

¹ Regist. de Neubot., fol. xxvii, MS.

² Regist. de Neubot., fol. ii, MS.

³ Regist. de Neubot., fol. non numerat, inter fol. xxxiii. et fol. xxxiv, MS.

⁴ Book of Assumptions, MS.

⁵ Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 235, 236. Maps.

⁶ In the Tax Roll of the shire 'Ornestoun easter' is rated as a £10 land of old extent.

⁷ Chamberlain Rolls, vol. i., pp. 316, 317. Cf. p. 319.

⁸ Robertson's Index, p. 37, no. 4.

⁹ Robertson's Index, p. 52, no. 51.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 206, no. 31.

¹¹ Municip. Corp. Reports.

¹² Act. Dom. Conc., p. 272.

¹³ Extent of the Shire of Peebles.

¹⁴ Extent of the Shire of Peebles.

¹⁵ Robertson's Index, p. 144, no. 31.

¹⁶ Returns. Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweeddale, p. 311.

¹⁷ Extent of the Shire of Peebles.

¹⁸ Robertson's Index, p. 24, nn. 8, 9.

Walter of Malleville and his wife Margaret, the daughter of John Ayr; and, failing issue of the said Margaret, to Symon her brother.¹ In the year 1296, John Eyr and William of Melville swore fealty to King Edward I. for their lands in the shire of Peebles.² In the reign of King David II., the crown had a hostage at Cavers, in Tweeddale, which yielded a rent of four shillings yearly. The sheriffs of Peebles, in the years 1358 and 1359, reported that it lay waste.³

Ruined towers were to be seen in the last century at Glentress, Purvishill (which was a land of the old estate of £5,⁴) Colquhar, Lee, Ormiston, and Caberstoun.⁵ On a rising ground close by the ancient village of Innerleithan, there is a circular fort, about an acre in extent, defended by a ditch and three walls of stones built without cement.⁶

TRAQUAIR WITH MEGGET.

Trauequayr⁷—Trauequair⁸—Trauequeyr⁹—Trauequeir¹⁰—Trauquere¹¹—Trauercuer¹²—Trafquair¹³—Trefquer¹⁴—Treuequer¹⁵—Traverqveir¹⁶—Trauerqueir¹⁷—Treuequor¹⁸—Trequaer¹⁹—Treuequair²⁰—Traquayre²¹—Trauercoir²²—Treuer²³—Tresquayr²⁴—Tresquere²⁵—Trequair²⁶—Trake-ware²⁷—Trekware²⁸—Tracquair *alias* Kirkbryid²⁹—St. Bride's Kirk.³⁰
Deanery of Peebles. (Map, No. 85.)

THIS territory lies on the right bank of the Tweed, and is the basin of the Quair and its tributary rivulets, the Kill-burn or Kirk-burn, the Newhall, Shellinglaw, Glengaber, and Tinniel burns. It is deeply indented at three points by the parish of Yarrow, or The Forest, which, stretching across the heights of the Minchmoor, runs in one place to within a few hundred yards of the parish church, and in another almost touches the Tweed, nearly insulating the eastern district of Traquair.

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 53, no. 160.

² Ragman Rolls, pp. 152, 125, 137.

³ Chamberlain Rolls, vol. i. pp. 316, 319.

⁴ Extent of the Shire of Peebles.

⁵ Armstrong. Old Stat. Acc.

⁶ Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweeddale, p. 237.

⁷ Circa A. D. 1150—A. D. 1242. Regist. Glasg., pp. 10, 23, 37, 147.

⁸ A. D. 1133—A. D. 1142. A. D. 1181. Lib. de Melros, pp. 3, 665. Regist. de Passelet, p. 107. Regist. Glasg., pp. 49, 50. A. D. 1233. Lib. de Melros, p. 222.

⁹ A. D. 1211—A. D. 1214. Regist. Vet. de Aberbroth., p. 21.

¹⁰ A. D. 1184. Regist. de Neub., fol. vi. MS.

¹¹ A. D. 1179. Regist. Glasg., p. 43. A. D. 1189—A. D. 1199. Lib. de Calchon, p. 304.

¹² A. D. 1235. Lib. de Seon, p. 44.

¹³ A. D. 1174. Regist. Glasg., p. 30.

¹⁴ A. D. 1186. Regist. Glasg., p. 55.

¹⁵ Circa A. D. 1200—A. D. 1216. Regist. Glasg., pp. 89,

95. A. D. 1226. Regist. de Passelet, p. 210.

¹⁶ Circa A. D. 1200. Regist. Glasg., p. 72. A. D. 1235. Lib. de Seon, p. 42. A. D. 1265. Chamb. Rolls, vol. i., p. 51*.

¹⁷ A. D. 1172—A. D. 1189. Lib. de Calchon, p. 305.

¹⁸ A. D. 1165—A. D. 1171. Regist. Priorat. S. Andree, p. 225. Act. Parl. Scot., vol. i., pref. p. 80.

¹⁹ A. D. 1124—A. D. 1147. Lib. de Melros, p. 5.

²⁰ A. D. 1153—A. D. 1165. Lib. de Melros, p. 6.

²¹ A. D. 1171—A. D. 1178. Lib. de Melros, p. 12.

²² A. D. 1264. Lib. de Melros, pp. 265, 286.

²³ A. D. 1124—A. D. 1153. Raine's N. Durham, app., p. 4, no. xiii.

²⁴ A. D. 1268-9. Chamb. Rolls, vol. i., pp. 56*, 72*.

²⁵ A. D. 1306. Palg. Illust. Hist. Scot., vol. i., p. 359.

²⁶ J. Ford. Scotiechron., lib. viii. cap. lxxv, lxx, sub ann. 1203, 1209.

²⁷ A. D. 1258. Chamb. Rolls, vol. i., p. 317.

²⁸ A. D. 1407. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 233, no. 28.

²⁹ A. D. 1410. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 247, no. 9.

³⁰ A. D. 1571. Sub-Collect. Tbirds of Benef. MS.

³¹ A. D. 1567—A. D. 1572. Regist. of Minist.

It is probable that the glen of the Megget, and its tributaries, was of old accounted a part of this parish, though separated from it by an arm of Yarrow.

In 1674, that part of the parish of Kailzie, or Hopkailzie, which lay on the right bank of the Tweed, was added to Traquair, though divided from it by a part of Yarrow, which here reaches to Tweed.¹

About the year 1116, the inquest of the elders and wise men of Cumbria found that the see of Saint Kentigern had possessed in old time a church with a carucate of land in 'Treuerquyrd.'² It has been questioned (as would seem, somewhat capriciously) whether this notice applies to this parish.³ Certain it is, that the church of Traquair belonged to the see of Glasgow from an early period. It was confirmed to Bishop Engelram by Pope Alexander III. in the year 1170;⁴ and to Bishop Joceline, by the same Pontiff, in the year 1174,⁵ and again in the year 1178-9;⁶ by Pope Lucius III. in the year 1181;⁷ and by Pope Urban III. in the year 1186.⁸ It appears to have continued with the Bishops as a mensal church until the Reformation, and to have been served by a vicar.

In the year 1216, Pope Honorius III. confirmed to Bishop Walter 'the patronage of the prebend of Trefquer';⁹ but it is not found in the later lists of the cathedral dignities.

The church stood, with its hamlet, near the middle of the parish, where the Quair receives the waters of the Killhouse, or Kirkhouse burn.¹⁰ It was dedicated to Saint Bride, whose name is still given to a well on the glebe.¹¹

The benefice of 'the kirk of Traquhair,' at the time of the Reformation, appears in the rental of the see of Glasgow, as let in lease to Patrick Murray of Hantschaw, for the yearly rent of £5.¹² In the year 1571, 'the third of the vicarage pensionary of Traequair *alias* Kirkbryid' was reported to be £6, 13s. 4d.¹³ In Baiamund's Roll the 'vicarage of Kirkboyde' (by which, perhaps, Traquair is meant) is rated at £26, 13s. 4d.¹⁴ The church lands, rectorial and vicarage, with their appurtenance of Glenlude, (near the sources of the Kirkhouse burn on the south border of the parish,) were of the extent of thirty shillings. They had the name of Kirkhous, and continued to be described as in the regality of Glasgow, after the beginning of the seventeenth century, when they had become hereditary in the Murrays of Falawhill.¹⁵

The parish, with the exception of the church land, appears to have been royal demesne, and was the frequent residence of our early princes. Saint David,¹⁶ Earl Henry his son,¹⁷ King Malcolm the Maiden,¹⁸ King William the Lion,¹⁹ King Alexander II.,²⁰ and King Alexander III.,²¹ all date charters from Traquair. King William the Lion made his abode here during a tedious illness in

¹ Old Stat. Acc.

² Regist. Glasg., p. 5.

³ Chalmers' Caled., vol. ii. p. 952.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. 23.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 30.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. 43.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. 50.

⁸ Regist. Glasg., p. 55.

⁹ Regist. Glasg., p. 85.

¹⁰ Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweeddale, p. 230.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc.

¹² Book of Assumptions, fol. 2, MS.

¹³ Book of Sub-Collect. of Thirds of Benefices, 1571, MS.

¹⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxiv.

¹⁵ Retours, nn. 18, 19.

¹⁶ Raime's N. Durham, app., p. 4, no. xliii.

¹⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. 10.

¹⁸ Chalmers' Caled., vol. ii., p. 928, citing Chart. of Cupar.

¹⁹ Regist. de Passlet, p. 107. Regist. Vet. de Aberlrothoc, p. 21. Regist. Glasg., pp. 37, 49. Act. Parl. Scot.,

vol. i., pref., p. 80.

²⁰ Lib. de Melros, p. 222.

²¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 285, 286. Seventh Rep. of Dep. Keep. of Rec., app., p. 256, no. 1959.

the year 1203.¹ He is again spoken of in the chronicles as holding his court at Tresquere in the year 1209.² It was visited by King Edward I. in the year 1304; and by King Edward II. in the year 1310.³

The Kings had their forest in the valley of the Quair. Between the years 1133 and 1142, Saint David granted to the Cistercians of Saint Mary of Melrose, pasture and pannage, wood and timber, in his forests of Seleschirhe and Trauequair;⁴ and the grant was confirmed by his son Earl Henry, before the year 1147;⁵ by King Malcolm the Maiden, between the years 1153 and 1165;⁶ and by King William the Lion, between the years 1171 and 1178.⁷ In the year 1292, King Edward I. of England, as Overlord of Scotland, gave to William, the son of John Comyn, the keeping of the forest of Trequer and Selechirhe, to be held during the Overlord's pleasure, in the same manner as Simon Fraser, lately deceased, had it.⁸ King Robert I. made a charter to the Good Sir James of Douglas of the forests of Selkirk, Ettrick, and Traquair.⁹

The sheriff of Tweeddale would seem at first to have had his seat at Traquair, and to have been styled indifferently from that place and from Peebles, unless, indeed, it shall be held that this small shire had two sheriffs, one on the right, and another on the left bank of the Tweed. 'Symon, the son of Malbeth,' appears as sheriff of Trauequeyr in the year 1184.¹⁰ In the year 1242, King Alexander II. issues letters to his sheriff and baillies of Trauequair commanding them to take, and into prison cast, all those within their bailliary who should be presented to them by the Bishop of Glasgow, his archdeacon, official, or dean, as having for forty days lain under sentence of excommunication, in contempt of the keys of the church.¹¹ A few years afterwards, 'G. Fraser, sheriff of Traquer,' with 'O. of Heris, the forester,' appears settling the marches of the pasture of the monks of Neubotle in the vale of Leithan.¹² In the year 1265, 'Symon Fraser, sheriff of Treuequer,' accounts to the King's exchequer for 'the small fermes of the bailliary of Treuequer,' and for 'twelve chalders and a half of oatmeal from the mill of Treuequer and of Pebles.' He paid 36s. 8d. for repairing all the houses at Treuequer, and the walls; and to Michael Scot and Richard Roos, who took the waste lands in steel-bow, or 'to stutht,' he gave 34s. 8d., namely, to each of them, half a chaldar of barley, a chaldar of wheat (prebende), and a horse or 6s. 8d., all to abide with the land for ever.¹³ In the year 1288, William Perel, sheriff of Trequer, makes account for 12s., the price of twelve live hogs fed on the pannage; for 40s. of fine, or grassum, received from the tenant of the land of Quylte; and for 26s. 8d. of grassum taken from free tenants who took certain bonds' lands that had been waste for five years.¹⁴ The same sheriff, in the year following, reckons in exchequer for 6s. received for pannage hogs; and for 4s. for the land of the gardener, who fled for the slaughter of his wife, as was said.¹⁵ Perel appears as sheriff, under King Edward I., in the year 1292.¹⁶ In that year, 'Thomas of Haliwell, tenant of the mills of Trakewir,' is charged to

¹ J. Forduni Scotichron., lib. viii. cap. lxxiv.

² J. Forduni Scotichron., lib. viii. cap. lxx.

³ Rot. Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 54, 103.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, pp. 3, 4, 665, 666.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, p. 5. ⁶ Lib. de Melros, pp. 6, 7.

⁷ Lib. de Melros, pp. 12, 18. ⁸ Rot. Scotiae, vol. i., p. 7.

⁹ Robertson's Index to the Charters, p. 10, no. 24.

¹⁰ Regist. de Neub., fol. vi., MS.

¹¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 147.

¹² Regist. de Neub., fol. xxvii. MS. In the year 1259, 'G. Fraser' appears with the style of sheriff of 'Peebles.' (Act. Parl. Scot., vol. i., pref. app., p. 88.)

¹³ Chamberlain Rolls, vol. i., p. 51*.

¹⁴ Chamberlain Rolls, vol. i., p. 56*.

¹⁵ Chamberlain Rolls, vol. i., p. 72*.

¹⁶ Rotuli Scotiae, pp. 3, 11, 17.

pay £20, for which he was in arrear of his account for the rent of the mills aforesaid.¹ King Edward I., in the year 1306, granted to Aymer of Valence the royal manors and demesnes of Selkirk and Tresquair.² Among the charters in the King's treasury at Edinburgh in the year 1282, was 'carta janue de Treuquair.'³ In the year 1358, the sheriff of Peebles reported to the exchequer that he had got nothing of the rent of 3s. yearly from the hostilage of Trequair; nor had he received anything from the King's bondages of Trequair and Inuerlethan, because they were in William Mantalent's hands, by what title he knew not, but desired that it might be looked to, and the King advised of it. From the rents of the mills of Trequair he had 13s. 4d.⁴ Among the lost charters of King David II. are a grant to William Maitland of the bondage lands of Traquair and others, resigned by Edward Keith; and a gift 'to Thomas (or Richard) Halywoll of the hostillarie in Traquhair,' forfeited by John Craik (or Craig).⁵ In the year 1335, William de Coucy is found asserting his right, among other portions of his Lindsay inheritance, to 'his free hospices in Auldeamus, Selkirk, and Trequair.'⁶ King Robert II., in the year 1382, grants to Adam Forester all the King's hostilages of Traquare, in the shire of Peebles, with their yearly rents.⁷ About the year 1392, King Robert III. confirms the grant which Thomas Mantalent of Halsyntone made to William Mantalent, his son and heir, in marriage with Elisabeth, the daughter of William called Watson, of the lands of Schelynlaw, Troucqwair, and Inuerlethane.⁸ In the year 1407, the Duke of Albany, governor of the realm, confirmed the sale made by Thomas Mantalent of Halsyngton, with consent of William his son and heir, to William Watson of Cranystone, of his lands of Trakware and Scheringlaw, in the township of Trakware and sheriffdom of Peebles.⁹ The same Regent Albany, in the year 1410, confirmed the same lands to William Watson, son of William Watson of Cranyston, and his wife Jonet, daughter of John of Cauerhill, and to the heirs of their bodies; whom failing, to Alexander of Murray, son of the deceased John of Murray of the Blakbarony, and the heirs male of his body; whom failing, to Robert Watson, the brother of William aforesaid, and the heirs male of his body; whom failing, to Roger Watson, the son of the uncle of William aforesaid, and the heirs male of his body; whom failing, to the nearest lawful heirs of the said William Watson.¹⁰ It was probably through this grant that the lands of Trakware descended to William de Moravia, the 'Outlaw Murray' of Border ballad, on whose forfeiture in the year 1464, they were given by the crown to William Douglas of Cluny.¹¹ In the year 1479, having again reverted to the sovereign by the forfeiture of Robert lord Boyd, they were bestowed on James Stewart, earl of Buchan, who, about the year 1492, granted them to his second son James Stewart, whose descendant, the Lord Treasurer, in the year 1633, was created Earl of Traquair. Between the years 1482 and 1492, there were many and long pleas as to twelve merks yearly, and two husband lands in Traquare, claimed by Margaret of Murray, the widow of William of Murray of Traquare. The matter was compromised by the Earl of Buchan granting her seisin of eight merks yearly. Claim also was made in the year 1492, by Gelis of

¹ Rotuli Scotiae, p. 13.

² Palg. Illust. Hist. Scot., vol. i., p. 359.

³ Act. Parl. Scot., vol. i., act. sec. xiii., p. 4.

⁴ Chamberlain Rolls, vol. I., pp. 317, 319.

⁵ Robertson's Index to the Charters, p. 37, no. 4; p. 44, no. 11; p. 57, no. 26.

⁶ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 352.

⁷ Regist. Mag. Sig., p. 164, no. 17.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 206, no. 31.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 233, no. 28.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 247, no. 9.

¹¹ Chalmers' Caled., vol. ii., p. 928, quoting 'autograph in the hands of the late Andrew Plummer, the sheriff of Selkirk.'

Cokburne, and Alexander Murray her husband, for ten merks' worth of the land of Schelynglaw, of which they had obtained seisin from William Murray of Traquair, deceased.¹ The lands of Traquair were valued in the old extent of the shire at twenty pounds.²

In the year 1452, the lands of Grestone and of the Gillishauchie were in the possession of George of Crichton earl of Caithness, admiral of the realm.³ The former was of the extent of twelve pounds, the latter of fifty-three shillings and fourpence.⁴ About the year 1490, Grestone, Greffistoun, or Grevistoun (which lies on the north-west border of the parish), belonged to a family named Middlemast: mention is then made of 'the auld mansioun.'⁵ In 1479, the lands belonged to Patrick of Auchinlek.⁶

The lands of the Glen, which lie high on the Quair, and were rated at sixteen pounds,⁷ are said to have given name to the Le Glens, who appear about the year 1296 as holders of land in the Forest, the Merse, and Clydesdale.⁸ In the year 1479, the Glen is found in the possession of Gilbert Cokburn:⁹ it seems to have been divided into three parts (East, West, and Nether Glens) before the year 1493.¹⁰

The lands of Fethan, on the right bank of the Quair, near the middle of the parish, together with the lands of Quylt, were in the possession of the Earl of Morton in the year 1567.¹¹

Bold (Boill, Woll.) in the eastern district of the parish, was a sixteen pound land of old extent.¹² Notice is found of seven husband lands in its township and territory.¹³

The house of Traquair probably marks the site where the Kings had their residence. It stands on a pleasant bank between the Tweed and Quair, and part of the building is described as old. There were towers at Greston, at Bold, and probably at the Glen.

The village of Traquair is ancient. About the year 1200, 'Gillemihbel QubesChutbrit at Trefquer,' and 'Cristin Gennan serjeant (serviens) at Trefquer,' are found among the witnesses to the perambulation of the marches of Stobo.¹⁴ Houses in the hamlet are still held on the tenure finding certain 'bondages.'¹⁵

A clump of birch on a hill above the house of Traquair, is believed to have given name to the sweet pastoral melody of 'The Bush aboon Traquair,' or as it was more anciently written, 'The bonnie bush aboon Traquhair.'¹⁶

MEGGET.

This district, which appears to have been a chapelry before the Reformation, is the basin of the Megget, 'the only water in Tweeddale that pays no tribute to Tweed.'¹⁷ The stream rises near

¹ Act. Dom. Audit., pp. 96, 124, 132. Act. Dom. Conc., pp. 70, 107, 238.

² Extent of the Shire of Peebles.

³ Act. Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 75.

⁴ Extent of the Shire of Peebles.

⁵ Act. Dom. Conc., pp. 149, 228, 240, 287, 303, 313. Act. Dom. Audit., p. 161.

⁶ Act. Dom. Audit., p. 87.

⁷ Extent of the Shire of Peebles.

⁸ Rot. Scot., vol. i., pp. 11, 26. Ragman Rolls, p. 144. Penneucik's Descript. of Tweeddale, p. 229.

⁹ Act. Dom. Audit., p. 76.

¹⁰ Act. Dom. Conc., p. 287. Penneucik's Descript. of Tweeddale, p. 229.

¹¹ Act. Parl. Scot., vol. ii., pp. 562, 564.

¹² Extent of the Shire of Peebles. Act. Dom. Conc., p. 107.

¹³ Retours, nn. 19, 50.

¹⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. 89. ¹⁵ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁶ Wood's Songs of Scotland, vol. i., p. 19. Dauncey's Ancient Scot. Melod., p. 369. Old Stat. Acc.

¹⁷ Penneucik's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 247-250.

the wild confines of Loch Skeen, and after a course of six or seven miles, during which it is swelled by several burns on either side, flows into Saint Mary's Loch.

The territory, which had the name also of Rodonno, would seem to have been assigned anciently to the parish of Traquair, though it would have been much more conveniently served by the priest of the church of Our Lady of the Forest. In the year 1621, the King and parliament authorized the commissioners for the plantation of churches to grant the request of 'John Lord Hay of Yester and the possessors of the lands of Rodonno, desiring that the same lands of Rodonno should be declared a part of the parish of Lyne, as also craving that it might be lawful to the Lord Yester to build a kirk upon the most commodious place of his lands of Rodonno or Megget for serving of the inhabitants at such times as they should be impeded by storm of weather from coming to the kirk of Lyne.'¹ Megget was accordingly annexed to Lyne; but for more than forty years afterwards, Henderland and other places in Megget continued to be described as in the parish of Saint Bride of Traquair,² to which it would seem, therefore, that the district had previously belonged.

The chapel stood with its cemetery at Henderland, on the left bank of the Megget, not far from its confluence with the lake. On a tombstone found in the ruins about the middle of the last century, were sculptured a cross and sword, with the legend 'HERE LYES PERYS OF COKBURNE AND HIS WYFE MARJORY.'³ The chapel had neither reader nor exhorter at the Reformation.⁴

'Randulf of Meggete' was one of the witnesses to the perambulation of the marches of Stobo, about the year 1200.⁵ At Cramalt, or the Crammel, near the middle of the glen, are the remains of an old tower, which, according to the tradition of the country, was the seat of Megget of Megget.⁶ In the old extent of the county, Megget was rated, together with Lyne and Hoprewis, at twenty pounds.⁷

The Hays had ancient possessions here. When King Alexander II., in the year 1236, gave the forest of Ettrick to the monks of Melrose, he described its boundaries on one side as 'ascending westwards as the waters divide between Eskedal and Ethrie to the hill called Vnhende; thence eastward as the waters divide between Annaudale and The Forest, to the head of Rodanoeh; thence eastward as the waters divide between The Forest and the land of Thomas of Hay, to the head of Copthrawerisclouch; and thence downwards to the larger lake,' (apparently Saint Mary's Loch).⁸

Henderland, a ten pound land of old extent,⁹ on the pleasant bank of the lake, belonged of old to the Cockburns, the reputed chiefs of their surname in Scotland.¹⁰ In the year 1383, King Robert III. granted to Peter of Cockburne, the son and heir of Peter of Cockburne, the lands of Henriland with the pertinents, the lands of the township of Bothill, and the lands of Kyrkherde in the township of the same name, in the shire of Peebles, and the lands of Sundreland, with the manor of the same in the shire of Selkirk, which had belonged to Peter his father, and were by him resigned in the King's hands.¹¹

¹ Act. Parl. Scot., vol. iv., p. 607.

² Retours, nn. 144, 157.

³ Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 248-250.

⁴ Regist. of Ministers, 1567.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 89.

⁶ Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweeddale, p. 248.

⁷ Extent of the Shire of Peebles.

⁸ Liber de Melros, pp. 235, 667.

⁹ Extent of the Shire of Peebles.

¹⁰ Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 248-250.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 163, no. 11.

Pitseaite relates how King James V., in the year 1528, 'on the second day of June, past out of Edinburgh to the hunting, with many of the nobles and gentlemen to the number of twelve thousand men; and then past to Meggittland, and hounded and hawked all the country and bounds; that is to say, Crammat, Pappertlaw, St. Marylaws, Carlaviriek, Chapel, Ewindoores, and Longhope. I heard say,' concludes the chronicler, 'he slew in these bounds eighteen score of harts.'¹

Neither Megget nor Traquair appears to have sent any freeholder to the 'weaponshawing' on the burgh moor of Peebles in the year 1627.²

KAILZIE.

Hopekeliow³—Hopekelioc⁴—Hopkelhoc⁵—Hopkelioc⁶—Hopekeliow⁷—
Hopkelyache⁸—Hopkelloche⁹—Hopkeliouche¹⁰—Hopkelzow¹¹—Hopkailze¹²
—Hopcalzeo¹³—Kelzeo¹⁴—Kealzea¹⁵—Kailly¹⁶—Kailzie.¹⁷ Deanery of Peebles.
(Map, No. 86.)

This small parish lay partly on the left, partly on the right bank of the Tweed. It was suppressed in the year 1674, when its northern district was annexed to Innerleithan (and, it is said, Peebles); and the southern, or larger portion, on the other side of the river, to Traquair.¹⁸

The church appears to have been originally a chapel dependent upon Innerleithan, and to have passed to the monks of Kelso, in virtue of a grant of the latter, between the years 1159 and 1165.¹⁹ The rental of the abbey, about the year 1300, shows that it had 'at Hopekeliow three acres of land, which were wont to yield three shillings yearly.'²⁰ No mention is made of a church or chapel; but at the Reformation, the monks appear in possession of the church and tithes of Hopkailze, which were then let in lease for ten pounds yearly.²¹ It had a reader in the year 1567.²² The tithes in the year 1630 were reported to be worth two chalders and ten bolls.²³

The church stood on the Kirkburn, not far from the Tweed.²⁴ It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and was commonly known as the church of Our Lady of Hopkailzie.²⁵ A neighbouring spring still keeps the name of Our Lady's Well.²⁶

¹ Hist. of Scot., p. 265, edit. 1749.

² Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 304-307.

³ Circa A. D. 1200. Regist. Glasg., p. 89.

⁴ A. D. 1260—A. D. 1268. Regist. Glasg., p. 176*.

⁵ A. D. 1259. Act. Parl. Scot., vol. i., pref. app., p. 38.

⁶ A. D. 1262. Act. Parl. Scot., vol. i., pref. app., p. 91.

⁷ Circa A. D. 1300. Lib. de Calchou, p. 459.

⁸ A. D. 1358-9. Chamb. Rolls, vol. i., pp. 316, 319.

⁹ A. D. 1362-3. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 26, no. 34.

¹⁰ A. D. 1366-7. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 33, no. 85.

¹¹ A. D. 1494. Act. Dom. Conc., p. 348.

¹² A. D. 1567. Lib. de Calchou, p. 493.

¹³ A. D. 1606. Retours, no. 33.

¹⁴ A. D. 1653. Retours, no. 130.

¹⁵ A. D. 1682. Retours, no. 183.

¹⁶ Circa A. D. 1715. Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweeddale, p. 308.

¹⁷ A. D. 1775—A. D. 1794. Armstrong's Map. Old Stat. Acc.

¹⁸ Old Stat. Acc. New Stat. Acc.

¹⁹ Morton's Mon. Ann. Teviot, p. 141.

²⁰ Lib. de Calchou, p. 459.

²¹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 493. Morton's Mon. Ann. Teviot, p. 149.

²² Regist. of Minist., 1567.

²³ Morton's Mon. Ann. Teviot, p. 178.

²⁴ Armstrong's Map.

²⁵ Retours, no. 167.

²⁶ New Stat. Acc.

‘Patrick of Hopekelio’ appears among the witnesses to the perambulation of the marches of Stobo, about the year 1200.¹ In the year 1259, an inquest regarding the land of Hopkelchoe was held at Peebles, in presence of Sir Thomas of Normanvill and Stephen the Fleming, justiciars of Lothian, when the jurors, good men and true of the country, ‘that is to say, Sir Nes Freser, Sir Henry de la Chaundel, William of Malevill, John Hunter, Roger of Bodevill, Adam of Merton, Robert Cruoc, William of Meldun, Erchebald of Hundewulchopp, Henry Stel, Roger of Kydeston, and John Wyldesmyth, gave for their verdict, that the inquest made aforetime of the same land by Sir G. Fraser, sheriff of Pebelis, was truly and reasonably made, and by reasonable persons, void of all suspicion; and that they found truly in all points, except that William Malvil and Robert Cruoc said that one person suspect was upon the first inquest, namely, one of the tenants of Robert of Hopkelchoe.’² In the year 1262, ‘Archebald of Hopkelioe’ and ‘Clemens of Hopkelioe’ appear on an inquest regarding the moss of Waltamshope, made at Peebles on the feast of Saint Leonard.³ ‘Erchebald of Hopekelioch’ is a witness, between the years 1260 and 1268, to a deed by Maleolm the son of David Dunne of Conestablestune, and by his wife Alice, the daughter of William of Moreville.⁴ ‘William of Hopkelioghe’ swore fealty to King Edward I, in the year 1296, for the lands in which he was tenant of the crown in the shire of Peebles.⁵ In the year 1362-3, King David II. confirmed the grant which Margaret of Monfoode had made in her widowhood to a chantry in the church of Dalmeny in Lothian, of nine merks yearly due to her from the lands of Hopkelloche by James of Tvedi.⁶ In the year 1494, the lands of Hopkelyow belonged in liferent to Marioun Crechtounne, widow of James Tuedy of Drummelyare, and wife of William Bailye of Watstoun.⁷ Hopkello was a ten-pound land of old extent:⁸ it is mentioned in the old poem of ‘Pebelis to the Play.’⁹

In the year 1358, Laurence of Govane, the sheriff of Peebles, accounted in exchequer for £6, 13s. 4d., the rent of Esterhopkelyache, for two terms.¹⁰ Adam Locard, who was sheriff in the following year, reckoned for £3, 6s. 8d., being one term’s rent of the same land.¹¹ In the year 1366-7, King David II. granted to James of Douglas, son of the deceased John of Douglas, knight, the crown rents of Esschelis, Horsbruk, Esterhopkeliouche, and Newby, in the shire of Peebles, during the King’s will.¹² The same King granted to Laurence Govan a yearly payment from the lands of Easter Hopkillow.¹³ The Earl of Morton, in the year 1567, had a charter of confirmation of £6, 13s. 4d. yearly from the lands of Eister Hopeailze.¹⁴

Horsbruk, a ten-pound land of old extent,¹⁵ on the left bank of the Tweed, appears to have given surname to its possessors in early times. Between the years 1214 and 1249, Symon of Horsbroc is a witness to a charter by William Purveys of Mospennoc.¹⁶ Notice occurs, in the year 1283, of ‘William of Horsebroch, clerik of the dean and chapter of Glasgow.’¹⁷ ‘Master

¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 89.

² Act. Parl. Scot., vol. i., pref. app., pp. 88, 89.

³ Act. Parl. Scot., vol. i., pref. app., p. 91.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. 176*.

⁵ The Ragman Rolls, p. 137.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 26, no. 34. Robertson’s Index to the Charters, p. 43, no. 28.

⁷ Act. Dom. Conc., p. 348.

⁸ Extent of the Shire of Peebles.

⁹ Works of King James I., p. 201, edit. 1827.

¹⁰ Chamberlain Rolls, vol. i., p. 316.

¹¹ Chamberlain Rolls, vol. i., p. 319.

¹² Regist. Mag. Sig., p. 33, no. 85.

¹³ Robertson’s Index to the Charters, p. 32, no. 6.

¹⁴ Act. Parl. Scot., vol. ii., pp. 562, 564.

¹⁵ Extent of the Shire of Peebles.

¹⁶ Lib. de Meiros, p. 215.

¹⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. 195.

Michael of Horsbruk' appears as a witness to a grant by Sir William of Durem, knight, of certain burghage lands in Peebles, between the years 1306 and 1330.¹ In the year 1440, Robert Horsbruk was subprior substitute (tercius prior) of Saint Andrews.² King David II. granted to James Sandilands a yearly payment from the lands of Horseburgh.³ In the years 1358 and 1359, the sheriffs of Tweeddale made account to the exchequer for £6, 6s. 8d., the yearly rent of the lands of Horsbruk or Horsbruk.⁴ The crown rent of Horsbruk was, in the year 1366-7, bestowed, during the King's will, upon James of Douglas, son of Sir John of Douglas, deceased.⁵ In the year 1434, Thomas of Cranstoun, receiver-general of our Lord the King on the south side of the water of Forth, made account for £13, 6s. 8d., being two terms' rent of the lands of Horsbruk.⁶ They seem to have been in ward at that date, and so continued until the year 1438.⁷ Alexander Horsbruk of that ilk appears in the year 1479.⁸ In the year 1550, Alexander Horsbruk is served heir of John Horsbruk, his father, in the lands and mill of Horsbruk, of the old extent of ten merks.⁹ Queen Mary, in the year 1567, granted to James earl of Morton a charter of confirmation of £6, 13s. 4d. yearly from the lands of Horsburgh.¹⁰ The barony seems to have been divided: in the year 1633, James Stewart of Nether Horsburgh is served heir of his father, Sir Robert Stewart of Scheillinglaw, knight, in Eister Horsburgh or Nether Horsburgh, an eight-pound land of old extent, part of the lands called the barony of Horsburgh.¹¹

Cardrona, on the right bank of the Tweed, is mentioned in the old poem of 'Pebilis to the Play.'¹² It was rated at ten pounds in the ancient extent of the shire,¹³ and belonged 'of old,' says Penneceuk, 'time out of memory, to the surname of Govan, chiefs of that name.'¹⁴ It appears in their possession in the years 1607, 1620, and 1633.¹⁵ Laurence of Govan, who was sheriff of Tweeddale in the year 1358,¹⁶ had a grant from King David II. of a yearly payment from the lands of Easter Hopkillow,¹⁷ held lands of the Douglas in Douglasdale,¹⁸ and received from King Robert III. a yearly grant of a hundred shillings from the eastwards of Roxburgh.¹⁹

The ruins of the tower of Horsburgh are still to be seen on a knoll beside the Tweed: its lords were reputed chiefs of their name. There was a tower also at Cardrona.²⁰ Towards the end of the last century, above Nether Horsburgh, were the ruins of a large building, which had apparently been a place of strength.²¹

¹ Lib. de Melros, p. 378.

² Regist. de Dunferm., p. 300.

³ Robertson's Index to the Charters, p. 32, no. 16.

⁴ Chamberlain Rolls, vol. i., pp. 316, 319.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 33, no. 85.

⁶ Chamberlain Rolls, vol. iii., p. 291.

⁷ Chamberlain Rolls, vol. iii., p. 353.

⁸ Act. Dom. Audit., pp. 76, 86.

⁹ Retours, no. 6.

¹⁰ Act. Parl. Scot., vol. ii., pp. 562, 564.

¹¹ Retours, no. 95.

¹² Stanza v. Works of King James I., p. 201.

¹³ Extent of the Shire of Peebles.

¹⁴ Penneceuk's Descript. of Tweeddale, p. 309.

¹⁵ Retours, nn. 34, 56, 94.

¹⁶ Chamberlain Rolls, vol. i., p. 316.

¹⁷ Robertson's Index to the Charters, p. 32, no. 6.

¹⁸ Robertson's Index to the Charters, p. 57, no. 1; p. 91, no. 269.

¹⁹ Robertson's Index to the Charters, p. 133, no. 30.

²⁰ Blacu Theat. Scotiæ. Old Stat. Acc. New Stat. Acc.

²¹ Penneceuk's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 308-310.

PEEBLES.

Pobles¹—Peples²—Peblis³—Peblys⁴—Pebbles⁵—Pebbles⁶—Pebles⁷—Peb-
blys⁸—Pebblis⁹—Pebillis¹⁰—Peiblis¹¹—Peiplis¹²—Peebles.¹³ Deanery of Peebles.¹⁴
(Map, No. 87.)

THE Tweed, flowing through this parish from east to west, divides it into nearly equal portions. That on the left bank of the river is the strath of the Eddleston or Pebbles water, which runs into Tweed. The burgh of Peebles stands at the point where the streams meet, in a pleasant and fruitful valley, surrounded by hills.

The parish of Manner, on the right bank of the Tweed, was of old a chapelry dependent on Peebles. Part of the suppressed parish of Kailzie, or Hopkellioch, is said to have been annexed to Peebles in the year 1674.¹⁵

Peebles appears to have been a religious site from very early times. The well which gives water to the burgh bears the name of Saint Mungo;¹⁶ and it was found, by the inquest of the elders and sages of Cumbria, about the year 1116, that the see of Saint Kentigern at Glasgow had anciently possessed a ‘carucate of land and a church in Pobles.’¹⁷ The church of Peblis was confirmed to Bishop Engelram by Pope Alexander III. in the year 1171;¹⁸ to Bishop Jocelin, by the same Pontiff, in the years 1174¹⁹ and 1178;²⁰ by Pope Lucius III. in the year 1181;²¹ and (along with its chapel of Mainere) by Pope Urban III. in the year 1186.²²

It was erected into a prebend of the cathedral church of Glasgow before the year 1216, when the right of presenting the prebendary was confirmed to the bishop by Pope Honorius III.²³ In the year 1266-7, Bishop William having assigned the church of Peblis to be the benefice of the Archdeacon of Glasgow, reserved the collation of the vicarage to himself and his successors, bestowing it, for that time, upon Richard, late vicar of Linton Rotherie, but excepting from

¹ Circa A. D. 1116. Regist. Glasg., p. 5.

² A. D. 1120—A. D. 1153. Stevenson's Illust. Hist. Scot., p. 13. (Maitland Club.)

³ A. D. 1170—A. D. 1504. Regist. Glasg., pp. 23, 73, 95, 142, 164, 177, 271, 344, 445, 494. Lib. Cart. S. Crucis, p. 188. Regist. de Passelet., pp. 320-329. Lib. de Melros, pp. 317, 376, 377, 590, 615, 616. Reg. Vet. de Aberbroth., pp. 300, 301. Act. Parl. Scot., vol. i., pp. 57, 122, 157; vol. ii., pp. 75, 256.

⁴ A. D. 1305—A. D. 1373. Lib. de Melros, p. 317. Act. Parl. Scot., vol. i., pp. 143, 148, 175, 182. Chamb. Rolls, vol. ii., p. 24.

⁵ A. D. 1175—A. D. 1199. Lib. de Calchou, p. 346.

⁶ A. D. 1126—A. D. 1147. Regist. Priorat. S. Andree, p. 181. A. D. 1159. Lib. de Calchou, p. v. A. D. 1153—A. D. 1227. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 299, 300, 305, 312. Regist. Glasg., pp. 30, 43, 50, 89, 121, 122.

⁷ A. D. 1126. Raine's N. Durham, app., p. 4, nn. xv, xvi. Circa A. D. 1147. Regist. Priorat. S. Andree, p. 191.

A. D. 1165—A. D. 1225. Regist. Glasg., pp. 55, 164, 176, 234. Regist. de Passelet., p. 403. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 13, 15, 163, 351. Chronic. de Mailros, p. 102.

⁸ A. D. 1262. Act. Parl. Scot., vol. i., pref., p. 91.

⁹ A. D. 1259. Act. Parl. Scot., vol. i., pref., p. 89.

¹⁰ A. D. 1567. Lib. de Calchou, p. 492.

¹¹ A. D. 1567. Act. Parl. Scot., vol. iii., p. 6.

¹² A. D. 1594. Act. Parl. Scot., vol. iv., p. 72.

¹³ A. D. 1643. Act. Parl. Scot., vol. vi., p. 6.

¹⁴ Baiamund.

¹⁵ Old Stat. Acc.

¹⁶ Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweeddale, p. 227.

¹⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. 5.

¹⁸ Regist. Glasg., p. 23.

¹⁹ Regist. Glasg., p. 20.

²⁰ Regist. Glasg., p. 43.

²¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 50.

²² Regist. Glasg., p. 55.

²³ Regist. Glasg., p. 95.

the grant the chapel of Menwire, which, with consent of the vicar, he gave to Master Reginald, the archdeacon of Glasgow, and his successors.¹ The Archdeacon was required to pay fourteen merks to his stallar or vicar choral in the cathedral:² the tax imposed on 'the prebend of Peblis and Mener,' in the year 1432, for the ornaments of the cathedral, was five pounds.³ The Archdeaconry is taxed in Baiamund's Roll, at £266, 13s. 4d.;⁴ in the *Taxatio Ecclesiae Scoticanæ* sec. xvi., at £82, 13s. 4d.;⁵ and in the *Libellus Taxationum Regni Scotiæ*, at £266, 13s. 4d. It was let at the Reformation for 300 merks.⁶

The perpetual vicarage was coeval doubtless with the erection of the rectory into a prebend: its collation, as has been seen, was with the Bishop. John, the vicar of Peebles, appears in 1227;⁷ Sir Richard, in 1266-7;⁸ Sir Walter, a few years afterwards;⁹ and John, in 1296.¹⁰ In the year 1329, the vicar of Peebles had a grant of forty shillings from the King's chamberlain, in recompense of the damage which he sustained by the last army.¹¹ In Baiamund's Roll, the vicarage of Peebles is taxed at £26, 13s. 4d.;¹² in the *Taxatio Ecclesiae Scoticanæ* sec. xvi., at £16, 10s. 3d.;¹³ and in the *Libellus Taxationum Regni Scotiæ*, at £10. It was let in the year 1561 to the parishioners for 42 merks, but had formerly yielded £60.¹⁴ The vicarage glebe is said to have measured eighty acres.¹⁵

Peebles seems to have given name to the rural deanery of Tweeddale, from the beginning of the thirteenth century. 'Richard the dean of Peebles' appears as a witness to a deed by David of Lyne, about the year 1200.¹⁶

The parish church stood on the right bank of the Eddleston or Peebles water, at the west end of the chief street of the old town. It was under the invocation of Saint Andrew (whose figure appears on the ancient seal of the burgh,) and was surrounded by a cemetery.¹⁷ The Chronicle of Melrose records that 'the church of Saint Andrew the Apostle at Pebles was dedicated by Jocelin, the bishop of Glasgow, on Sunday the twenty-ninth of October 1195.'¹⁸ In the year 1227, an agreement between the see of Glasgow and the abbey of Paisley was concluded in the church of Peblis.¹⁹

It had several altars or chantries. 'John of Geddes, lord of Half of Ladyhurd, in the barony of Kirkhurd, gert be biggit the chapel of Our Lady Sanct Mary within the paroch kirk of Sanct Andrew of Peblis;' and there, in the year 1434, in presence of Wat Tweedie of Drummelzier and others, he resigned, by staff and baton, his lands of Half Ladyhurd, in the hands of his lord Walter Scott of Morthington.²⁰ 'The Rood altar of the College Kirk of Saint Andrew in Peebles' was united with 'the Haly bluid altar, situate in the Cross Kirk,' and had an annual revenue in 1561 of £10, 19s. 2d., arising from twenty-nine small pieces of land, a mill, a barn, and a moss house.²¹

¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 164.

² Regist. Glasg., p. 346.

³ Regist. Glasg., p. 344.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. lxiñ.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxii.

⁶ Book of Assumptions.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., pp. 121, 122. Regist. de Passelet., pp. 320-327. Lib. de Calchou, p. 163.

⁸ Regist. Glasg., p. 176.

⁹ Regist. Glasg., p. 177.

¹⁰ The Ragman Rolls, p. 123.

¹¹ Chamberlain Rolls, vol. i., pp. 110, 132.

¹² Regist. Glasg., p. lxxiv.

¹³ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxiii. ¹⁴ Book of Assumptions.

¹⁵ Penneceuk's Descript. of Tweeddale, p. 293.

¹⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. 73.

¹⁷ Grose's Antiq. Scot., vol. i., p. 222. Old Stat. Acc. Penneceuk's Descript. of Tweeddale, p. 287.

¹⁸ Chronic. de Mailros, p. 102.

¹⁹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 121, 122. Regist. de Passelet., pp. 320-326.

²⁰ Original Charter at Castle Craig.

²¹ Book of Assumptions.

In the year 1543, the parish church of Saint Andrew was, by the municipal corporation of the burgh, and John lord Hay of Yester, erected into a collegiate church, endowed for a provost, ten prebends, and two choristers.¹ The prebends, which appear to have been founded in part from the revenues of previously existing chantries, had the names of Saint Mary, the Holy Cross, Saint Michael the Archangel, Saint Mary major, Saint John Baptist, Saint Mary del Geddes, Saint Andrew, Saint James, Saint Lawrence, and Saint Christopher.² The endowment made by the burgh and Lord Yester was probably no more than a yearly sum of twenty-four merks, with a chamber and a yard.³

There was a chapel in the burgh dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and commonly known as Our Lady's Chapel. It appears to have existed as early at least as the beginning of the fourteenth century.⁴ In the year 1366, it was endowed by King David II. with the grain and fulling mills of Innerleithan, their lands and rich multures.⁵ Its advowson seems to have belonged to the bailies of the burgh; and its revenues at the Reformation were reported to be £21, 3s. 8d.⁶ It was a long, narrow building, and stood on the bank of the Eldleston or Peebles water, on a site which came afterwards to be part of the High Street of the new town.

The King's castle of Peebles had its chapel of old. Between the years 1165 and 1199, King William the Lion confirmed to the monks of Kelso 'the chapel of the castle of Peebles, with its carucate of land, and with ten shillings yearly from the rent of the burgh of Peebles, which his grandfather King David bestowed on the chapel for a perpetual service to be had there for the soul of his son the Earl Henry.' King William took the monks bound to make a fit and fair chapel, to find it in decent ornaments, and to provide a chaplain to minister in it for the soul of the Earl Henry for ever.⁷ The grant was confirmed by Joceline bishop of Glasgow, between the years 1175 and 1199, 'saving the right and privilege of the mother church of Peebles.'⁸ In the rental of the abbey of Kelso, in the year 1567, 'the cheppell hill besyde Pebillis' appears as yielding twelve pounds yearly.⁹ This was probably the carucate of land belonging to the chapel in the twelfth century; and is perhaps to be identified with a place on the right bank of the Peebles water, about a mile and a half north of the burgh, which is still called Chapelhill.¹⁰

Of the foundation of the conventual church of the Holy Cross in Peebles, by King Alexander III., John of Fordun gives an ample narrative: 'In the year of our Lord 1261, the thirteenth year of the reign of King Alexander, upon the ninth of May, a magnificent and venerable cross was found at Peblis, in the presence of divers honourable men, priests, clerks, and burghers. In what year, or by what persons, it was hidden there, is wholly unknown; but it is supposed to have been buried by certain of the faithful about the year 296, when Maximian's persecution was raging in Britain. In the same place, not long afterwards, there was found a stone urn, as it were three or four paces from the spot where that glorious cross was found. It contained the ashes and bones of a human body, which seemed to have been dismembered; but whose reliques they were, no one yet

¹ Chart. in Macfarlane's Collect. MS.

² Chart. in Agricult. Survey of Peebles. Penneceuk's Descript. of Tweeddale, p. 282.

³ Chalmers' Caled., vol. ii., p. 945, citing 'MS. Donation.'

⁴ Lib. de Melros, p. 377.

⁵ Old Stat. Acc. Municip. Corp. Reports, vol. ii., p. 293.

⁶ Book of Assumptions.

⁷ Lib. de Calchou, p. 15. Morton's Monast. Ann. Teviot., p. 141.

⁸ Lib. de Calchou, p. 346.

⁹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 492.

¹⁰ Map. Retours.

knows. Some, however, there are who think they were the remains of him whose name was written on the stone on which that holy cross lay; for on that stone there was engraven without, *The place of Saint Nicholas the bishop*. In the place where the cross was found, frequent miracles were wrought by it, and are still wrought; and multitudes of the people flocked thither, and do still devoutly flock, making their oblations and vows to God. Wherefore the King, by advice of the Bishop of Glasgow, caused a stately church to be built there, in honour of God and the Holy Rood.¹ The church thus erected was given to the Red or Trinity Friars, whose Ministry or Hospital in Peebles was probably coeval with the building.² In the year 1296, 'Frere Thomas mestre de la Meson de la Seinte Croïce de Peebles,' swore fealty and homage to King Edward I. as Overlord of Scotland.³ King Robert II., in the year 1390, gave to the church of the Holy Rood of Peebles, to Friar Thomas the King's chaplain, and to his successors serving in the same church, 'the meadow, called the King's Meadow, beside the town of Peblis,' free of all secular tax or burden, and with power to the chaplain, for the time being, to bring it into culture.⁴ The convent is said to have had grants from the Frasers of Neidpath and of East Fenton; to have possessed houses in Edinburgh, and land in the parish of Cramoud in Lothian; and to have received, in the year 1529, 'a house in Dunbar, built by Christian Bruce, countess of Dunbar, and bequeathed by her to the brethren of the Trinity Friars there.'⁵ But the rental of 'the Ministry of Peebles,' given up at the Reformation by the Minister, Gilbert Brown, parson of Ketins, makes mention only of the kirk and kirklands of Ketins (in the deauey of Angus and diocese of Saint Andrews); the temporal lands of Houston; certain acres lying above Dunbar; certain fields beside the Cross Kirk of Peebles; and the King's Meadow. The yearly value in all was about £329.⁶ In the *Taxatio Ecclesie Scoticanæ* sec. xiv., the Ministry of Peblis is rated at £17.⁷ The conventual buildings, which stood on the north-east side of the old town, at the end of the King's Orchards, are described as forming a quadrangle. The church stood on the south side, and measured 102 feet in length, by 32 in width; the side walls were 24 feet in height, and three feet thick. In the fore-wall of the church, which had five windows, there was a small aperture and arch between the third window and the door, so constructed as to make it probable to antiquaries of the last century, that the reliques of Saint Nicholas and the Holy Cross had been deposited there, so that they might be seen as well from without as from within the church. The cloisters were on the west side of the quadrangle, and measured 22 feet in width.⁸ The buildings on the other sides were 14 feet in height, 16 feet in width, and vaulted.⁹

There was an Hospital for the infirm and indigent, which can be traced to the middle of the fourteenth century. It was commonly known by the name of Saint Leonard's, but appears to have been dedicated also to Saint Laurence. It stood on the left bank of the Tweed, about a mile and a half below the burgh, at a place which still keeps the name of 'the Chapel Yards.'¹⁰ It was governed by a master, who had a perpetual grant from the crown of two merks yearly from the

¹ *Scotichronicon*, lib. x., cap. xiv. *Extracta e Variis Cronicis Scocie*, p. 104. T. Dempsteri *Hist. Eccles. Gent. Scut.*, lib. xiii., cap. 952; tom. ii., p. 501.

² Spottiswoode's *Religious Houses*, chap. iv., § 6. J. de Ford. *Scotichronicon*, vol. ii., p. 540, edit. Goodall.

³ *Ragman Rolls*, p. 164.

⁴ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, p. 174, no. 25.

⁵ *New Stat. Acc.*

⁶ *Book of Assumptions*.

⁷ *Regist. Glasg.*, p. lxxi.

⁸ *Grose's Antiq. of Scot.*, vol. ii., pp. 220, 221.

⁹ *Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweeddale*, p. 295.

¹⁰ *Maps. Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweeddale*, p. 295.

rents of the burgh. When this payment was accounted for by the bailies in the year 1395, the roll of the exchequer styles the master, 'of Saint Leonard's Hospital of Peeblys.'¹ But in the following year he is called of 'Saint Laurence's Hospital,' and continues to be so styled in the rolls of the years 1398, 1399, 1403, and 1405.² In this last year, the burgh having been wasted by fire, no payment was made into exchequer; and the rolls say: 'And nothing is allowed to the master of Saint Laurence's Hospital, beside Peebles, during the time of this account, because there was not whence the master of the Hospital could take anything of his accustomed pension of two merks, of the King's alms.'³ When the Hospital next appears in the rolls, in the years 1423 and 1434, it has the name of Saint Leonard's: in the former year, Sir Robert of Laweder, knight, the elder, was its master.⁴ In the year 1427, King James I. presented his confessor, David Rat, 'vicar of the order of Preachers within the realm of Scotland,' to the Hospital of Saint Leonard's, near the town of Peebles.⁵ It held lands until the Reformation, when they passed into lay hands: in the year 1624, John Hay was served heir of Alexander Hay of Smeithfeild, his brother, 'in the lands of Spittelhanche, Weitlandis, Spnyerhauche, and Saint Leonard's acres, beside the chapel of Saint Leonard, near the burgh of Peebles, which lands are called 'Chapel Yairds of Saint Leonardis;' in three roods or particates of land at Quhytstanehill, near the burgh of Peebles; in three roods of land near the lands of the Holy Cross church of Peebles; and in a tenement of land at the Cunzienuik of the Briggait of Peebles; extending in all to forty shillings yearly.'⁶

The Knights of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem had a tenement in Peebles (which kept the name of Templeland to the close of the seventeenth century) and an acre of land attached to it, called Rnd aiker.⁷

Peebles had seven yearly fairs, namely, Yule or Christmas; Fasten's Even or Shrove Tuesday; Beltane, (1st May); Saint Peter's, (29th June); Hook fair, (1st Tuesday of September); Rytt, Runt, or Saint Denis, (9th October); and Saint Andrew's, (30th November).⁸ The celebrity of the May-day fair, which extended over two days, is attested by the old poem of 'Peblis to the Play,' beginning

At Beltane qnhen ilk bodie bownis
To Peblis to the play.⁹

The burgh had a charter of the freedom of its fairs from King Robert I.¹⁰

The royal castle here was a frequent residence of the Kings. Charters are dated from Peebles by Saint David;¹¹ by his son the Earl Henry;¹² by King Malcolm the Maiden;¹³ by King William

¹ Chamberlain Rolls, vol. ii., p. 317.

² Chamberlain Rolls, vol. ii., pp. 370*, 406, 454, 569, 656.

³ Chamberlain Rolls, vol. ii., pp. 656, 657.

⁴ Chamberlain Rolls, vol. iii., pp. 156, 255.

⁵ Spottiswoode's Relig. Houses, chap. xx., § 15.

⁶ Retours, no. 64. ⁷ Retours, no. 179.

⁸ Pennaquin's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 286, 287. Chalmers' Caled., vol. ii., p. 941, note.

⁹ Pinkert. Scot. Ballads, 1763. One of the personages in the poem swears

'Be the Halyrud of Peblis';

and another verse tells how

'Hopcalya and Cardronaw

Gaderit out thikfald.'

¹⁰ Robertson's Index to the Charters, p. 15, no. 4.

¹¹ Stevenson's Illust. Hist. Scot., p. 13. Regist. Priorat. S. Andree, p. 181. Regist. Mag. Sig., p. 203, no. 22. Raine's N. Durham, app., p. 4, nn. xv, xvi.

¹² Regist. Priorat. S. Andree, p. 191.

¹³ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 299, 300, 312.

the Lion;¹ by King Alexander II.;² by King Edward I. of England;³ and by King James III.⁴ It was visited by Prince David of Scotland in the year 1329;⁵ by King Edward Baliol in the year 1334;⁶ and by King Henry Darnley in the year 1565.⁷ An assize of King William the Lion, between the years 1165 and 1214, ordained that the two chief courts of the Justiciar should be held yearly at Edinburgh or at Peebles.⁸ The Justiciars of Lothian are found sitting at Peebles in the year 1259;⁹ and notices occur of courts of the Justiciar of Scotland held at Peebles both in the fourteenth and in the fifteenth centuries.¹⁰

The burgh dates from the reign of Saint David,¹¹ though the earliest grant of its privileges on record is not older than the reign of King Robert I.¹² It had charters from King David II., King James II., King James IV., and King James VI.¹³ In the year 1159, King Malcolm the Maiden confirmed a toft in Peebles to the monks of Kelso;¹⁴ and the confirmation was renewed by King William the Lion between the years 1165 and 1214,¹⁵ and by Pope Innocent IV. between the years 1243 and 1254.¹⁶ About the year 1200, 'Gylcolm, the smith at Peebles,' was one of the witnesses to the perambulation of the marches of Stobo.¹⁷ King Alexander II. granted to the Hospital of Soltre half a chaldre of oat meal yearly from his mill of Peebles.¹⁸ In the year 1262, King Alexander III. issued a brief to his sheriff and bailies of Peebles, commanding them to make inquest if Robert Cruik had spoiled the King's burgesses of Peebles of the moss of Waltamshope, granted to them, as they affirmed, by the King and his father; and also if the said Robert had tilled or otherwise unjustly occupied the King's land and the common pasture of his burgesses aforesaid.¹⁹ Inquest was made accordingly at Peebles, on Saint Leonard's day in the same year, by Archibald of Hopkelioe, Alexander of Wynkistun, Richard Ferner, Clement of Hopkelioe, Roger of Kedistun, Michael of Kedistun, Roger Gardener, Archibald of Hundwalchishope, Adam of Stobhou, Thomas Smith, Richard the son of Godard, Gauri Pluchan, William Shepherd, Walter Shepherd, John Modi, Robert Gladhoe, Cokim Smith, and Adam Haesmall; who being sworn, found that the burgesses of Peebles dug their peats in the moss of Waltamshope, and that Robert Croke spoiled, scattered, and broke the said peats, and hindered them from being driven; that he had built his hall where the men of our Lord the King were wont to have their common; and that he had ploughed upon the common of Peebles.²⁰ In the year 1292, there swore fealty to King Edward I., as the Overlord of Scotland, William of the Chamber, bailie and burgess of Peebles; John the vicar of the church of Peebles; Adam of Hord, David Anderson, Nichol of Northincheton, Reynald Hardegrepes, John the son of Walter Grethened, Henry Ranesnaugh, Symon the brother of Walter, Symon the son of Geoffrey, Pierce the son of Geoffrey, and Roger Blynd, burgesses of Peebles.²¹

¹ Morton's Monast. Ann. Teviot., p. 95. Lib. de Calchou. p. 205.

² Regist. de Passelet., p. 403.

³ Palg. Illust. Hist. Scot., p. 236. Rot. Scot., vol. i., p. 53.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, p. 590.

⁵ Chamberlain Rolls, vol. i., p. 62.

⁶ Chronic. de Lanercost, p. 279.

⁷ Buchanani Hist. Rer. Scoticæ, lib. xvii., cap. liv.

⁸ Act. Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 57.

⁹ Act. Parl. Scot., vol. i., pref., p. 89.

¹⁰ Act. Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 175. Act. Dom. Cone., pp. 93, 118, 149, 161.

¹¹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 15, 346.

¹² Municip. Corp. Reports. Robertson's Index to the Charters, p. 15, no. 4.

¹³ Municip. Corp. Reports (1835), vol. ii., p. 293. Report on Scottish Burgis (1793), p. 36, no. 11.

¹⁴ Lib. de Calchou, p. v.

¹⁵ Lib. de Calchou, p. 13.

¹⁶ Lib. de Calchou, p. 351. ¹⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. 89.

¹⁸ Macfarlane's Collect. Chart., p. 7, MS.

¹⁹ Act. Parl. Scot., vol. i., pref., pp. 90, 91.

²⁰ Act. Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 91.

²¹ Ragman Rolls, p. 123.

In the same year King Edward I. issued letters to William Clausu, 'fermer of the burgh and mills of Peebles,' charging him to pay £28, for which he was in arrear of his account for the said burgh and mills.¹ The same King, in the year 1306, granted the burgh of Peebles, with its mills and all other appurtenances, to Aymer de Valence.² Among the missing records of King Robert I., is entered 'a charter for the burgh of Peebles, and the freedom of its fair.'³ In the year 1329, the King's chamberlain received from the bailies or boroughreeves (prepositi) of Peebles, a rent of £10, 5s. 4d.; the rent received for the same year from Lanark, being £9, 3s.; from Haddington, £12, 19s. 11d.; from Edinburgh, £9, 4s. 8d.; and from Linlithgow, £10, 8s. 6d.:⁴ but these rents varied in amount and proportion from year to year, so that they are no very accurate index to the opulence of the burgh.⁵ In the parliament of 1357, Peebles was represented by two commissioners, Nichol Johnson and John Williamson.⁶ King David II., in the year 1369, made a grant to John Gray, the clerk of rolls, during his life, of all the rents and issues of the burgh of Peblis, those belonging to the chamberlain ayre only excepted.⁷ The fermes and issues of the burgh were let to the bailies, in the year 1398, for £8, 13s. 4d.⁸ In the year 1405, the bailies, William Davidson and John Hnutare, made this account in exchequer of their receipts and expenditure from the 19th June 1403 to the 17th March 1405-6: 'They charge themselves with £21, 13s. 4d., received for the fermes and issues of the burgh, together with the mills, by the lease made to them on the part of the King's chamberlain, for the five terms of this account. Of which sum there is allowed to them, on account of the burning of the town of Peblis by the English in the time of common war, £7, 3s. 9d. And there remain £13, 6s. 8d. of the fermes of the burgh mills in the hands of Alexander of Schele, as the bailies affirm, by the King's charter, which they are ordered to cause be produced in exchequer, on pain of being charged with the said sum.'⁹ In the year 1434, the crown rents of the burgh were let to the community for £2, 13s. 4d., and the rents of the burgh mill for £6, 13s. 4d.¹⁰ Peebles was burned by the English in the year 1549,¹¹ a fate to which its situation must have not seldom exposed it. The preamble of a charter granted to the burgh by King James VI., in the year 1621, sets forth 'the memorable and grateful services performed by the bailies, counsellors, and community, upon all former occasions, in peace and war, not only in defending the country against foreign invaders, but also at the risk of their lives and fortunes, in struggling with secret and open oppressions on the borders of England and Scotland; their city being often plundered, burnt, laid waste, and rendered desolate.'¹² It is said, that after a catastrophe of this kind, the inhabitants began to build, on the left bank of the Eddleston water, what came to be known as the 'new town of Peebles.' The 'old town,' on the opposite bank, is believed to have extended westwards from the Eddleston water to 'the meadow well strand,' the market cross standing opposite to the Ludgate.¹³ In the middle of the seventeenth century, the burgh was noted for its five triads, namely, three churches, three steeples, three ports or gates,

¹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 13.

² Paig. Illust. Hist. Scot., pp. 359, 360.

³ Robertson's Index to the Charters, p. 15, no. 4.

⁴ Chamberlain Rolls, vol. i., p. 87.

⁵ Chamberlain Rolls, vol. i., pp. 165, 208, 222, 269.

⁶ Act. Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 157.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 62. no. 193.

⁸ Chamberlain Rolls, vol. ii., p. 405.

⁹ Chamberlain Rolls, vol. ii., p. 656; vol. iii., p. 156.

¹⁰ Chamberlain Rolls, vol. iii., p. 255.

¹¹ Birrel's Diary, p. 4.

¹² Penneceuk's Descript. of Tweeddale, p. 262.

¹³ Old Stat. Acc. Penneceuk's Descript. of Tweeddale, p. 274.

three streets, and three bridges; one of the latter, which spanned the Tweed, having five arches, another of two arches crossing the Eddleston water.¹

The burgh council numbered seventeen members, namely, a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, eleven councillors, and a deacon.² The armorial bearings of Peebles were a figure of Saint Andrew, the patron saint of the parish, with three salmon: the motto, *CONTRA NANDO INCREMENTUM*.³ The market cross is described as showing the arms of the Frasers, the ancient sheriffs of Tweeddale.⁴ The place had a weekly market on Tuesday.⁵ It is said to have had a mint, but the statement seems to have no other ground than the name of the 'cainzie nook' given to a house in the Briggate.⁶

More than one of the great monasteries had lands or houses in the burgh. The monks of Kelso possessed a toft, which was confirmed to them by King Malcolm the Maiden in the year 1159, by King William the Lion between the years 1165 and 1214, and by Pope Innocent IV. between the years 1243 and 1254.⁷ In the year 1305, Sir William of Durem, knight, sold to the Cistercians of Melrose that burgage in the town of Peblys which had belonged to Thomas Lilloc deceased.⁸ A few years afterwards, the monks acquired from the same knight another burgage, which he had bought of John Forster, lying between the land of Saint Mary on the west, and the land which belonged to Henry the son of Emma on the east.⁹ In the year 1492, Master Archibald Dikisone, chaplain, in consideration that the monks had granted him charter of a land in the old burgh of Peblis for a rent of eight shillings yearly, became bound to them in fault of nonpayment of the rent, or of non-repair of the dwelling, that they might distrain his land in the new burgh, on the north side of the same, between the land of Archibald Blenkys on the east, and the land of Saint Michael on the west.¹⁰ The abbey of Arbroath had a toft, which was bounded on the south by the land of John of Lake, and on the north by the land of John Williamson. This toft, having been resigned by Laurence of Wedayl, was granted by the monks, in the year 1317, to William called Maceon, a burgess of the town, saving the abbey's right to hold its court of regality on the ground, and taking the grantee bound to pay two shillings of yearly rent, to find honest lodging, according to his degree, along with his own family, for the abbot, his monks, novices, and clerks, their bailiffs and attorneys, travelling on the monastery's affairs. For this end he was to keep a hall, with a table, trestles, and other furniture, for their meals; a spence with a buttery; one or more chambers for sleeping; a decent kitchen; and a stable for their horses. He was to find fuel as well for the hall and the chamber as for the kitchen; white candles of tallow, commonly called Paris candles; straw or rushes for the hall and chamber; and salt for the table. Lastly, the abbey's messengers or runners were to have shelter in the dwelling, but not food.¹¹

To the south-east of Peebles, and on the other side of the river, was the Gallows Hill; and between that and the town lay the Burgh Moor, part of which had the name of the King's Moor, where the 'weaponshawings,' or military musters of the shire, were often held.¹²

¹ Blaeu Theatrum Scotiae, p. 34, edit. 1662. Cf. Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 274, 284.

² Report on Scottish Burghs 1793, app. c., no. xxxiii.

³ Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 267, 274.

⁴ Old Stat. Acc.

⁵ Municip. Corp. Reports 1835, vol. ii., p. 293. Pennecuik's Descript. Tweeddale, p. 296.

⁶ Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweeddale, p. 293. Retours.

⁷ Lib. de Calchou, pp. v., 13, 351.

⁸ Lib. de Melros, pp. 317, 318, 376, 377.

⁹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 377, 378.

¹⁰ Lib. de Melros, pp. 615, 616.

¹¹ Regist. Vet. de Aberbrothoc, pp. 300, 301.

¹² Pennecuik's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 296, 304.

Great part of this parish seems to have remained with the crown until the middle of the fourteenth century. 'Ranf del Pount de Peebles,' along with other thirteen tenants of the crown in the shire of Tweeddale, swore fealty to King Edward I., as Overlord of Scotland, in the year 1296.¹ In the years 1358 and 1359, the sheriffs of Tweeddale made account in the exchequer for 8s. of yearly rent from Wodgrenystone; 6s. 8d. from Winkystone; 40s. from Corsconyngysfelde; £6, 13s. 4d. from Estschelys; and 15s. from Hnghonfelde: the rent of Newby was £4, but the land was waste, so that nothing was recovered.²

King Robert I., between the years 1306 and 1329, made a grant of twelve marks yearly from the lands of Edrington to Thomas Nesbit:³ he had from King David II. a charter of the lands in blench holding, but with a 'thirle to Peebles milne.'⁴ They had previously belonged to Andrew Clarky,⁵ and seem to be identified with the lands of Eddarstoun, on the right bank of the Tweed, valued in the extent of the shire at £8.⁶

Smythfeild, on the left bank of the Peebles or Eddleston water, was rated at forty shillings of old extent.⁷ King David II., between the years 1329 and 1371, made a grant of thirty shillings yearly from the lands of Smeithfield to Thomas Lilly.⁸ It was found by the Lords of Council, in the year 1494, that William Dikesone, the son and heir of John Dikesone of Smethfield, deceased, should pay to Robert Dikesone a hundred merks for costs and scaith, and for the overgiving of the lands of Melwelislande (lying on the same side of the Peebles water, and rated at 32s. 4d. in the valuation of the county)⁹ to the aforesaid John Dikesone and his heirs, because the said Robert is put from the lease of a fourth part of the lands of Edrigstoun, and the said William, as heir aforesaid, has failed to put him in the lands of Melwillisland, or in as much other good land.¹⁰ In the year 1549, Thomas Hay was served heir of his brother James Hay in the half of the lands of Smythfeild, with the tower, fortalice, manor, and orchard, of the old extent of 26s. 8d.¹¹

Winkistonn, which lies above Melvillsland, on the same side of the water, gave name to its possessors as early as the middle of the thirteenth century, when 'Alexander of Winkistun' was on the inquest for ascertaining the rights of the burgesses of Peebles in the moss of Walthamshope.¹² It was of the old extent of 40s.¹³ King David II., in the year 1365, granted to William of Gledstanes, the son and heir of William of Gledstanes, knight, deceased, the lands of Wodgrenynton, Wyukiston, and Acolmefelde, which Patrick Matleville resigned, together with the yearly rent due to the crown from the lands of Winkyston and Wodgrenyngton.¹⁴ Walter Gladstanes had a grant from King Robert III., between the years 1390 and 1406, of a yearly payment from Winkistonn and Wodgrainningtoun; and John Gladstanes had a charter from the same King of the lands of Hundwaleshape, (in the barony of Manor,) resigned by Margaret Gladstanes, his

¹ The Ragman Rolls, p. 137. The names of the other crown tenants were 'Patrik de Maleuill, William Perel, Roger le Mareschal, William de Maleuill, William de Creng, Wantier Lillok, Thom Lillok, Rogier de Mobaut, Hnghe de Leigger, William de Hopkeliogh, Johan le Naper, Adam le Feure de Erseloun, William Forneys [f. l. Forweys], tennauntz le Roi du counte de Peebles.'

² Chamberlain Rolls, vol. i., pp. 316, 319.

³ Robertson's Index to the Charters, p. 24, no. 1.

⁴ Robertson's Index to the Charters, p. 40, no. 17.

⁵ Robertson's Index to the Charters, p. 62, no. 20.

⁶ Extent of the Shire of Peebles. Maps. Retours, no. 11. Penneceik's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 281, 308.

⁷ Extent of the Shire of Peebles.

⁸ Robertson's Index to the Charters, p. 54, no. 6.

⁹ Extent of the Shire of Peebles.

¹⁰ Act. Dom. Conc., pp. 322, 324. ¹¹ Retours, no. 1.

¹² Act. Parl. Scot., vol. i., pref., p. 91.

¹³ Retours, nn. 39, 73. Extent of the Shire of Peebles.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 41, nn. 112, 113.

mother.¹ In the year 1384, King Robert II. granted to Henry of Douglas, knight, forty shillings yearly from the lands of Corscunyngefelde (which, with Borrouson, was rated at £4 in the old extent of the county);² fifteen shillings yearly from Huchounfelde (a 25s. land on the left bank of the Eddleston);³ and six shillings and eightpence yearly from 'Maleuille's part of Wynkyston.'⁴ David Mowat had a charter from King Robert III., between the years 1390 and 1406, of Winkistoun and Burefield.⁵ In the year 1489, Wynkstoun belonged to William Dikesoun.⁶ Robert Dyekison had a grant of the lands of Hechonfields from King Robert III. between the years 1390 and 1406.⁷

Fullage, or Foulage, lying on the northern border of the parish, on the left bank of the Peebles water, was rated at £3, 6s. 8d. of old extent.⁸ In the year 1559, John Caverhill was served heir of James Caverhill of Fouleche, his father, in the lands of Fouleche.⁹

Kidston, which lies on the other side of the stream, gave surname to its possessors in the middle of the fourteenth century.¹⁰ Roger of Kydeston was on an inquest touching the lands of Hopkelchoc in the year 1259; and Roger of Kedistun and Michael of Kedistun were on an inquest regarding the moss of Waltamshope in the year 1262. Kidston was taxed, together with Wormestoun, at £10 of old extent.¹¹

Jedderfield, or Jedburghfield, a forty-shilling land,¹² on the left bank of the Tweed, a little to the west of Peebles, appears to have been an appurtenance of the hereditary sheriffship of the county. In the year 1576, William lord Hay of Yester was served heir to his father, of the same name, 'in the lands of Jedworthfeild, with the office of sheriff of Peibles, of the old extent of five merks';¹³ and in the year 1610, John lord Yester was served heir to his father James lord Hay of Yester, 'in the lands of Jedburghfeild, with the office of sheriff of Peiblis and the castle of Nidpath, of the old extent of five merks.'¹⁴

Esschells, on the east side of the parish, on the left bank of the Tweed, was of the old extent of £20.¹⁵ In the year 1364, King David II. granted to James of Douglas, the son of John of Douglas, knight, deceased, the yearly rents due to the crown from Esschlis. Horsbruk, Estirhopkeliouche, and Newby.¹⁶ James earl of Morton, in the year 1567, had a charter of confirmation of the lands and barony of Esschelis, with the fortalice and mills, advowson, and donation of churches and chapels.¹⁷

Suynhope, or Soonhope, on the left bank of the Peebles water, appears in the old extent of the shire with a value of £10.¹⁸ The demesne lands, with the mill, belonged, in the year 1549, to the Hays of Smythfeild.¹⁹ 'John Kerr, the hunter, at Swynhope,' appears among the witnesses to the perambulation of the marches of Stobo about the year 1200.²⁰

Hayston, on the eastern border of the parish, on the right bank of Tweed, was of old called

¹ Robertson's Index to the Charters, p. 145, nn. 14, 15.

² Extent of the Shire of Peebles.

³ Extent of the Shire of Peebles.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 167, no. 34.

⁵ Robertson's Index to the Charters, p. 148, no. 14.

⁶ Act. Dom. Audit., p. 123.

⁷ Robertson's Index to the Charters, p. 143, no. 8.

⁸ Extent of the Shire of Peebles.

⁹ Retours, no. 9.

¹⁰ Act. Parl. Scot., vol. i., pref., pp. 88, 91.

¹¹ Extent of the Shire of Peebles.

¹² Extent of the Shire of Peebles.

¹³ Retours, no. 11.

¹⁴ Retours, no. 44.

¹⁵ Extent of the Shire of Peebles.

¹⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 33, no. 35.

¹⁷ Act. Parl. Scot., vol. ii., pp. 562, 564.

¹⁸ Extent of the Shire of Peebles.

¹⁹ Retours, no. 1.

²⁰ Regist. Glasg., p. 89.

Henderstoun. Between the years 1306 and 1329, King Robert I. granted to John Traquair the lands of Edirlye and Henderstoun, resigned by Moubray.¹ In the year 1489, Christian Mowat, the wife of George Wallace, had right of teree in the lands of Henderistoun and Newbe: her baillie in the lands was William Dikesonne of Wynnkstonne.² In the year 1680, John Hay of Haystounne was served heir male of his father Master John Hay of Haystounne, 'in the lands and barony of Haystounne, comprehending the lands of Henderstounne, now called Haystounne, the lands of Newbie, and the parts of Haystounne called Sheilneise, Lanerbank, and Deidsyd, with the mill of Haystounne, of the old extent of £10.'³

King David II., between the years 1329 and 1371, granted to Richard Menzies a yearly payment from the lands of Newbie.⁴ The same King, in the year 1364, granted the crown rent of six merkis yearly from the land of Newby, to David Bronne for his life-time.⁵ In the same year, James of Douglas, son of the deceased John of Douglas, knight, had a grant from the same King of the crown rents of Esschlis and Newby.⁶ James earl of Morton, in the year 1567, had a charter of confirmation of four pounds yearly from the lands of Newby.⁷

Cruyton, which lies to the south of Newby, was of the old extent of £5.⁸ It took its name doubtless from the family of Cruik, Cruke, Craoc, or Croke, which held lands in Tweeddale in the middle of the thirteenth century. It was found, by an inquest of the good men of the country, in the year 1262, that Robert Crnik had molested the King's burgesses of Peebles in leading their peats from the moss of Waltamshope, that he had ploughed part of the common of Peebles, and had built his hall where the men of our Lord the King had wont to have their common.⁹ King David II., between the years 1329 and 1371, granted the lands of Croykstonne, in the shire of Peebles, to Robert Dalzell.¹⁰

Bonyngtoun, of the old extent of £5, was granted to Thomas the son of Michael, by King David II., between the years 1329 and 1371.¹¹

Cademuir, Homildean, Venlaw, Glentrass, the Castle Hill, the Rude mill, the Wauk mill built upon the side of the said Castle Hill, and the Auld mill upon the water of Peebles, were given or confirmed to the burgh of Peebles by King James VI. in the year 1621.¹² In the year 1482, the Lords Auditors of Parliament ordered inquest to be made, at the next justice ayre of Peebles, touching the common of Cademuir and Common Struthere, and the multure of the lands of Corseunyngfeild.¹³

The ancient castle of the Kings appears to have stood on a mound at the point where the Peebles water flows into the Tweed. It was garrisoned by the English in the year 1297-8, during the War of the Succession.¹⁴ It was probably dismantled or destroyed by King Robert Bruce, in pursuance of his well-known policy,¹⁵ and does not appear as a place of defence in the year 1334.¹⁶

¹ Robertson's Index to the Charters, p. 1, no. 6.

² Act. Dom. Audit., p. 123.

³ Retours, no. 179. Extent of the Shire of Peebles.

⁴ Robertson's Index to the Charters, p. 32, no. 7.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 29, 30, no. 54.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 33, no. 85.

⁷ Act. Parl. Scot., vol. ii., pp. 562-564.

⁸ Extent of the Shire of Peebles.

⁹ Act. Parl. Scot., vol. i., pref. pp. 90, 91, 88.

¹⁰ Robertson's Index to the Charters, p. 32, no. 17.

¹¹ Robertson's Index, p. 32, no. 23.

¹² Old Stat. Acc. New Stat. Acc. Pennicuk's Description of Tweeddale.

¹³ Act. Dom. Audit., p. 98.

¹⁴ Original Unprinted Documents regarding Scotland, p. 36, no. xxix. (Maitland Club.)

¹⁵ J. de Ford. Scotichronicon, lib. xii., capp. xii. xix.

¹⁶ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 271.

Neidpath is said of old to have had the name of 'the castle of Peebles.'¹ It was a strong, stately pile, built upon a rock on the left bank of the Tweed (which flows here through a deep and narrow glen), not far to the west of the old town of Peebles, and in a line with its chief street. Its walls measure eleven feet in thickness.²

There were towers or manor-houses at Smythfeild,³ at Sheildgreen,⁴ at Winkiston, and at Foulage.⁵

The freeholders of this parish who gave suit or presence at the muster of the traubands of the shire on the burgh moor, in the year 1627, were the baillie of Lord Yester, with sixty-five horsemen and four footmen armed with lances and swords, 'dwelling on noble Lord Yester's lands in Peebles, Lyne, Stobo, and Drummelzier;' the laird of Walton, absent himself, but represented by nine men, with lances and swords, for his lands in Peebles and Eddlestoun; John Sander of Foulage, for his land of Foulage and Melinsland, mounted on horseback, armed with jack, plate sleeves, and steel bonnet, and carrying lance and sword; the laird of Smithfield, absent himself, but represented by eight horsemen and one footman, all armed with swords and lances; the laird of Horsburgh, for the lands of Hutchinfield, mounted on horseback, armed with a collet, buff coat, and steel bonnet, and carrying lance and sword; Thomas Thomson in Bonnington, and Thomas Bullo in Bonnington, both horsed, and bearing lance and sword; James Scott of Cruickston, absent himself, represented by two footmen bearing lances and swords; Robert Porteous, for the lands of Winkiston, armed with buff coat, rapier, and pistols; and Robert Pringle of Chapelhill, mounted on horseback, having lance, pistol, and sword, and attended by a footman bearing a lance.⁶

MANER.

Maincure⁷—Menewire⁸—Mener⁹—Menare¹⁰—Mennar¹¹—Mennare¹²—
Menar¹³—Maner.¹⁴ Deanery of Peebles. (Map, No. 88.)

THIS is the strath or basin of the Maner water and its tributaries, the burns called the Sting, Dollar, Newholm, Glenrath, Templehouse, and Hundleshope. The Maner springs from the marsh called the Foulbrig, on the borders of Megget; and, after a course of ten or twelve miles, flows into the Tweed, a little above Neidpath eastle. The upper part of the strath is deep and narrow, the hills on the west side rising in the peaks of Dollarlaw and Scrape to a height of about 2800 feet above the sea level.¹⁵

Maner was at first a chapelry dependent on the mother church of Peebles; and as such was confirmed to Bishop Joeline and the see of Glasgow, by Pope Urban III., in the year 1186.¹⁶

¹ Pennecik's Descript. of Tweeddale, p. 271.

² Grose's Antiq. of Scotland, vol. ii., p. 222.

³ Retours, no. 1. Macfarlane's MS. Collect.

⁴ Pennecik's Descript. of Tweeddale, p. 308.

⁵ Blaeu Theatrum Scotiae, p. 34.

⁶ Pennecik's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 304-307.

⁷ A. D. 1186. Regist. Glasg., p. 55.

⁸ A. D. 1256-7. Regist. Glasg., p. 164.

⁹ A. D. 1323. Act. Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 122.

¹⁰ A. D. 1401. Regist. Glasg., p. 299.

¹¹ A. D. 1478—A. D. 1483. Act. Dom. Audit., pp. 59, 65, 81, 96. Act. Dom. Conc., p. 19.

¹² A. D. 1492-3. Act. Dom. Conc., p. 291.

¹³ A. D. 1555. Regist. Glasg., p. 581.

¹⁴ Booke of the Universall Kirk, vol. i., p. 224.

¹⁵ Old Stat. Acc. New Stat. Acc. Pennecik's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 209-215.

¹⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. 55.

When the rectory of Peebles, about the year 1256, was assigned to the Archdeacon of Glasgow, the Bishop reserved to himself the collation of the vicarage, excepting only the chapel of Maner, which he granted to the Archdeacon.¹ It does not appear to have become a parochial church until the very eve of the Reformation; when, in the year 1555, 'Alexander Dick, primary archdeacon of the metropolitan church of Glasgow, and rector and vicar plenary of the parish church of Maner, with consent of the Archbishop and chapter, constitutes Sir William Turnoner, priest, vicar of the church of Maner, with a pension of twenty-four merks yearly, the small oblations, and the vicarage toft and croft;' and commands the dean rural of Peebles to give institution accordingly.² Maner had a reader after the Reformation,³ the Archdeacon of Glasgow keeping 'the personage of Peebles and Maner.'⁴

The church or chapel of Maner does not appear by name in the tax-rolls of benefices, being included in the Archdeanery of Glasgow. But when the prebends were taxed for the ornaments of the cathedral, in the year 1401, Maner was rated at £5,⁵ in virtue, doubtless, of some arrangement by which the burden imposed on the Archdeacon's benefice was appropriated to his chapelry of Maner. The 'church lands and glebe of the parish church of Maner, with the tithes,' were returned as of the extent of three merks and forty peuce, in the year 1651, when they were in lay hands.⁶

The church stood on Newholhope, near the head of the glen, until the middle of the seventeenth century, when it was removed to its present site, in the lower district of the parish.⁷ It was known as 'Saint Gordian's kirk,' or 'Saint Gorgham's chapel,'⁸ from its dedication either to Saint Gordian, who was beheaded at Rome, under Julian the apostate, about the year 362, or to Saint Gorgon, a eunuch of the imperial palace, who was martyred under Dioclesian, about the year 300.⁹ The feast of Saints Gordian and Epimachus, martyrs, was kept by the Scottish Church on the tenth of May; that of Saint Gorgon, martyr, on the ninth of September.¹⁰ Of the ancient church, in the year 1715, 'nothing was to be seen but the rubbish and ruins.'¹¹ A little to the south-west of the modern building, is a monument described, in the middle of the last century, as 'a pedestal called the Font Stone, whose indentation has supported a market, or monumental cross.'¹²

There was an endowed chantry in the church. 'The Rude altar in the parish church of Maner' had a yearly revenue in 1567 of forty-five shillings.¹³

The name of Templehouse, given to a place near the middle of the parish, denotes, probably, that the Templars, and afterwards the Knights of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem, had land there.¹⁴

King Robert I. confirmed charters which his predecessor King Alexander (whether the second or third of that name does not appear) had granted to William Beddie and to John Baddie,¹⁵

¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 164.

² Regist. Glasg., p. 591.

³ Regist. of Minist. 1567.

⁴ Booke of the Universall Kirk, p. 224.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 299.

⁶ Retours, no. 127.

⁷ Old Stat. Acc. Penneceuk's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 210, 214. Blaeu Theat. Scot., p. 33.

⁸ Penneceuk's Descript. of Tweeddale, p. 210.

⁹ Brev. Rom. ex decret. SS. Concil. Trident. restitut., Prop. SS. x. Maji; ix. Sept. Butler's Lives of the Saints.

¹⁰ Brev. Aberd. Kalend. Aberd.

¹¹ Penneceuk's Descript. of Tweeddale, p. 210.

¹² Penneceuk's Descript. of Tweeddale, p. 214. New Stat. Acc.

¹³ Book of Assumptions, MS.

¹⁴ Map. New Stat. Acc.

¹⁵ John of Badeby was sheriff of Berwick in the year 1296, and in that year swore fealty to King Edward I. for his lands in the Merse. (Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 33. Ragman Rolls, p. 164.) John of Badeby, of the county of Peebles, made his allegiance to the English King, as Overlord of Scotland, in the same year. (Ragman Rolls, p. 162.)

of the lauds of Menner.¹ The same King Robert granted two charters of the whole barony of Mener in Tweeddale, to Adam Mareschal, the one conveying the lands, the other describing their boundaries.² Mareschal seems to have subsequently resigned one-half of the lands into the hands of the King in parliament, by whom the moiety was granted to Sir Alexander of Baddeby.³ Afterwards, in the year 1323, Baddeby appeared in a parliament held at Scone, and claimed 'the whole land of Mener, in one-half of which Adam Mareschal stood seised in heritage by our Lord the King.' It was answered to this claim on the part of the crown, 'that since the same our Lord the King, in terms of a certain agreement, had graciously granted the other moiety of the land of Maner to the said Sir Alexander of Baddeby, the knight must either abide by the agreement aforesaid, or renounce the moiety of the land which had been granted to him under its terms; and our Lord the King would then do him full justice.' Thereupon Sir Alexander abandoned his claim, professing himself content with the agreement in all things, 'unless our Lord the King should be pleased of his bounty' to enlarge its terms.⁴ The division of the barony which was made at this time appears to have continued ever afterwards.⁵ In the tax-roll of the shire, 'Maner, pertaining to Lowis and Hoppingle,' is rated at ten pounds of old extent.⁶ The family of Lowis of Menner is found as early as the year 1478,⁷ and is to be traced beyond the year 1622.⁸ King Robert III., in the year 1396, granted to his kinsman Sir William Inglis, in reward for his notable exploit in slaying Thomas de Struther, an English knight, in single combat, on the marches, the whole barony of Maner, to be held blench of the crown, but reserving the lands possessed by William Gladstanes, knight, together with the lordship of the barony.⁹

The lands of Hundleshope, on the eastern border of the parish, gave surname to the possessor in the middle of the thirteenth century. 'Archibald of Hundewulchopp,' or 'Hundwalchishope,' appears on inquests made by the good men of the country at Peebles in the years 1259 and 1262.¹⁰ King David II., between the years 1329 and 1371, granted the lands of Hunddallwalschop, in the barony of Mener, to John Trumble.¹¹ The same lands were confirmed to John Gladstanes, on the resignation of Margaret Gladstanes, his mother, by King Robert III., between the years 1390 and 1406.¹²

Between the same years, the lands of Possaw, Langhall and Kirkhope, of Caverhill, of the half of Glak, of Glenrath, and of Letteis, in the barony of Maner, were granted to Thomas Baird, by King Robert III.¹³ Posso, rated at ten pounds of old extent,¹⁴ is described by Penneckuk as 'a pleasant and solitary seat in a valley amongst high and green hills.'¹⁵ It is said to have passed to the Nasmyths, by marriage with the heiress of the Bairds. Caverhill gave surname to a family which is found in possession of the lands of Foulage, in the neighbouring parish of Peebles, in the year 1559;¹⁶ it afterwards became the heritage of the Patersons, reputed chiefs of their name.¹⁷

¹ Robertson's Index to the Charters, p. 24, nn. 3, 4.

² Robertson's Index to the Charters, p. 24, nn. 5, 6.

³ Robertson's Index to the Charters, p. 24, no. 7.

⁴ Act. Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 122. ⁵ Retours, nn. 58, 200, 205.

⁶ Extent of the Shire of Peebles.

⁷ Act. Dom. Audit., pp. 59, 65. Act. Dom. Conc., p. 19.

⁸ Retours, no. 58.

⁹ Robertson's Index to the Charters, p. 137, no. 18. Chart. in Macfarlane's Coll., MS.

¹⁰ Act. Parl. Scot., vol. i., pref. app., pp. 88, 91.

¹¹ Robertson's Index to the Charters, p. 57, no. 32.

¹² Robertson's Index to the Charters, p. 145, no. 15.

¹³ Robertson's Index to the Charters, p. 144, no. 35.

¹⁴ Extent of the Shire of Peebles.

¹⁵ Penneckuk's Descript. of Tweeddale, p. 210.

¹⁶ Retours, no. 9.

¹⁷ Penneckuk's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 270, 271.

In the year 1494, a yearly payment of twenty shillings from the third part of the lands of Glak and Cauerbill, was in dispute between William Inglis of Murlostonne, and Alexander Fokkart and Christian Lowis his wife.¹ Glenrath or Glenvrack was of the old extent of £6, 13s. 4d.²

Barns was reputed an ancient possession of the Burnets.³

Halyairds, a barony, was of the old extent of ten pounds.⁴

There was a tower at Castlehill near Manertown in the middle of the parish, and another called Macbeth's Castle (probably after 'Malbet' whose son Symon was Sheriff of Tweeddale in the year 1184⁵) between Posso and Glenrath.⁶ There were towers or manor places at Maner, Posso, Caverhill, and Barns.⁷

A large rude obelisk, called 'the Standing Stane,' on the lands of Bellumrig, bears traces of sculpture.⁸

There are bill forts near Hallmannor, Hundleshope, on Houndhill, and on Caverhill.⁹

The freeholders of Maner who gave suit or presence at the 'weaponsbawing' of the shire in the year 1627, were Thomas Scott of Hundleshope, represented by six men on horseback, and two on foot, all with lances and swords; William Burnet elder of Barns, 'well horsed, with a buff-coat and steel bonnet, lance and sword, accompanied by seven horsemen, with lances and swords, and a footman with a lance;' the laird of Mannor, with seven horsemen bearing swords and lances; William Scott of Glenrath, represented by 'four of his men, horsed, with lances and swords, and a steel bonnet;' the laird of Glack, 'absent himself, three of his men present, horsed, with two lances and swords;' and James Nasmyth of Posso, the sheriff-depute of Tweeddale, himself with buff-coat, steel bonnet, two pistols, and a sword, accompanied by twelve horsemen having lances and swords.¹⁰

THE FOREST.

THE whole or nearly the whole district comprehending the forests of Selkirk, Ettrick, and Traquair, sometimes indiscriminately styled 'The Forest of Selkirk,' or 'The Forest of Ettrick,' and popularly known as 'The Forest,' was, according to the earliest extant records, the property of the crown.¹¹ But it is difficult to ascertain what were the exact limits of this royal demesne. There are but few of the more ancient writs that furnish us with anything like a definite boundary, and these, being framed with reference to less extensive tracts either within or without The Forest, define but a very small portion of its marches or limits. One of these ancient charters, in conjunction

¹ Act. Dom. Audit, p. 187.

² Extent of the Shire of Peebles.

³ Sir J. Dalrymple's Collect. on Scot. Hist., p. 411.

Penneucik's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 270, 271.

⁴ Extent of the Shire of Peebles.

⁵ Chart. of Neubot., pp. 15, 16.

⁶ Penneucik's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 211, 212.

⁷ Blacu Theat. Scot., p. 34.

⁸ New Stat. Acc. Penneucik's Descript. of Tweeddale, p. 214.

⁹ Penneucik's Descript. of Tweeddale, p. 211. Chalmers' Caled., vol. ii., p. 969.

¹⁰ Penneucik's Descript. of Tweeddale, pp. 304-307.

¹¹ Rotuli Scotiae. Robertson's Index. Liber de Melros. Acts of Parliament.

with several of a later date, determines with sufficient accuracy what has from the earliest period of authentic history constituted its north-east border.¹ About the middle of the twelfth century King David I. granted to the church and monks of Melros a charter of all their casements of pasture, wood, and pannage in his forests of Selkirk and Traquair. That charter included the lands lying between the Gala and Leader on the west and east, and between the Tweed and the borders of Lauderdale on the south and north; and the whole grant, with the addition of the fishings of Selkirk, was confirmed by Malcolm IV. in the same century, by William the Lion in the end of it or beginning of the thirteenth, (during which, as well as the following century, the lands between the Gala and the Leader formed a frequent subject of dispute between the monks and the great March Earls,) and by David II. and Robert II. in the fourteenth.² These documents make it evident, that at least throughout the period to which they refer, with the exception perhaps of the reign of David I., the Gala formed the north-east boundary of The Forest, and it does not appear to have afterwards extended farther in that direction.

The south-east and southern portion of the Forest bounds is not so easily ascertained. It would appear, however, that the original limit of The Forest on the south and east was the river of Ettrick from its source to its junction with the Tweed, the latter forming the continuation eastward to the mouth of the Gala. In later times The Forest seems to have nearly if not exactly corresponded with the sheriffdom of Selkirk, having been gradually enlarged up to that line, with the exclusion of the burgh of Selkirk, and that portion of the county lying to the eastward. From the confluence of the Tweed and the Gala to a point on the Ettrick near Selkirk the old boundary has been preserved till the present day, while the more modern limit of The Forest appears to have thence run south-west between Selkirk and the Haining to the borders of Roxburgh. The portion of the county thus cut off is nearly identical with that which was denominated 'the lands of Selkirk,' or 'the lands of the lordship of Selkirk,' and seems to have been included in the ancient sheriffdom,³ but not to have formed part of The Forest.

The grant of land called 'the land of Selkirk,' given by David I. to the abbey founded by him there and afterwards removed to Kelso, confirmed by Malcolm IV., was but an insignificant portion of the Lordship, if indeed it lay wholly within it.⁴ One of the earliest charters pointing to that Lordship is a grant by Edward I. of England to Aymer de Valence in 1292-3, of 'the castle of Selkirk, and also the demesne lands (*dominicas terras*) of Selkirk and Traquair, and the whole forest of Selkirk with its pertinents.'⁵ Traquair at that period gave name to a different sheriffdom.⁶ About 1321 or 1322, Robert the Bruce bestowed on 'the good' Sir James of Douglas the whole barony of the forests of Selkirk, Ettrick, and Traquair, and in 1325 he confirmed the grant in the charter termed 'The Douglas Emerald Charter.'⁷ In 1342, the same grant was renewed by David II.⁸ But about 1365, that prince granted to Sir Robert Dalryell 'all the lands of Selkirk

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 3, 4, 5.

² Lib. de Melros, pp. 6, 12, 299, 443. Acta Parl., vol. i., pp. 68*, 69*, 163.

³ Taxt Roll of the Shirefdome of Selkirk, 1628.

⁴ Registrum de Kelso, pp. 3, 6, and charter immediately preceding.

⁵ Palg. Illust., vol. i., p. 359.

⁶ Rot. Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 17.

⁷ Robertson's Index, p. 10, nn. 24, 26. Godscroft, vol. i., p. 75.

⁸ Robertson's Index, p. 55, no. 18.

with their pertinents, excepting the annual rents and firms of the burgh;¹ and at that time the family of Douglas must have been in full possession of the whole barony of the forests of Selkirk, Ettrick, and Traquair, as previously bestowed. Again, when Henry IV., in 1402-3, granted to the Earl of Northumberland all the possessions of the Douglas 'within Scotland, *pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est*,' including the Forest of Ettrick, he bestowed on him 'the lordship of Selkirk,' as a distinct portion of the grant.² And finally, in one of three charters granted by Queen Mary during the minority of Archibald, sixth Earl of Angus, in 1547, confirmed by another charter in 1564, and ratified by Act of Parliament in 1567, part of the grant consists of 'the lands, lordship, and barony of Selkirk.'³ The charters of Henry IV. and Mary were bestowed after the Douglases had long been completely dispossessed of the forest lands.

Westward of the line now indicated, and south or south-east of the water of Ettrick, The Forest seems to have received an accession in the time of William the Lion, if not in a previous reign. If credit may be given to a charter attributed to that monarch, and dated 1171,⁴ and which, if not to be held genuine, is nevertheless of high antiquity, Morgund, son of Gilloch, sometime Earl of Mar, and heir of the earldoms of Mar and Moray, appeared in presence of the King at 'Hindhop Burnemuthe in his new forest,' before the common council and army of the kingdom of Scotland there assembled, craving the King to give him possession of his heritage. In Blaeu's map we have 'Hyndhoop Burn,' and near its *mouth*, 'Hyndhoop,' evidently corresponding with the 'Hyndhoip' of the Retours,⁵ and the 'Hindhope' of our present maps. A charter of the same King, dated at Selkirk, between 1165 and 1182, grants to the church of Glasgow, and Orm of Ashkirk and his heirs, and their *men* of Ashkirk, the liberty of 'pasture in the neighbourhood of *my forest* and *in the forest*, as well and fully as King Malcolm my brother caused make for them perambulation of the same, and as I by the hands of Richard de Morevill my constable, and other good men of mine, who were present at the foresaid perambulation, caused that perambulation to be renewed to them.'⁶ The bounds thus perambulated carry us through Huntlie, Akermere, Todholerig, Langhope, Askirke, Whiteslade, and Alne—the Huntlie, Oakermoor, Todrig, Longhope, Ashkirk, Whiteslaid, and Ale of the present day—and all lying on the borders of The Forest, and within the counties of Selkirk and Roxburgh.

It is very probable that the addition thus made to The Forest in the reign of William extended at the utmost no farther than the stream called the Rankilburn. A large tract of country, lying chiefly between that stream on the east and the Tima water on the west, but partly extending both east and west beyond both, belonged in the fourteenth century to Walter Scott of Muredston and Rankilburn, ancestor of the Scotts of Encecleuch, who was slain at Homildon in 1402.⁷ His son Robert Scott, styled lord of Rankilburn, in 1415 exchanged a portion of the property, lying on both sides of the Tima, with the monks of Melros for their lands of Bellenden east of the Rankilburn.⁸ This exchange was in the same year approved and confirmed by Peter de Kokburne, lord of Henryland, who was superior of the lands given in exchange by Robert

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 45.

² Rot. Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 163*.

³ Acts of Parl., vol. ii., pp. 565-568.

⁴ Acts of Parl., pref.

⁵ See Ret. *passim*, and Ret. Extent of Ettrick Forest.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., pp. 28, 29.

⁷ Rymer, vol. viii., p. 54. Fordun, vol. ii., p. 434.

⁸ Lib. de Melros, pp. 547, 548.

Scott.¹ In the deeds relating to these transactions, no mention is made of The Forest, and the fact that the superiority was held by Cockburn of Henryland, and not by the Douglasses, at that time lords of the whole forest, is against the supposition that the lands in question then formed a part of their forest possessions. Sir Walter Scott of Kirkurd, son and heir of Robert, with whose consent the lands above mentioned had been exchanged, in 1446 had the estate of Buccleuch and other lands on the river of Ettrick. On the fall of the Douglasses, whose faction he opposed, he rose into favour with the King, and in 1463, his son, Sir David Scott, for his services in the same cause, obtained from James III. a charter of the barony of Branxholm, which included Rankilburn and other lands.² The district between the Rankilburn and the Tima, with the neighbouring annexed lands, belonging to the Scotts of Buccleuch, seems, however, to have been ultimately comprehended within The Forest, as in the retours of the sixteenth and seventeenth century various portions of the property are mentioned as lying within its bounds.³

Down to the reign of Alexander II., The Forest to the west of the mouth of the Tima seems to have preserved its old boundary, the Ettrick, although the land on the right of that stream was the property of the crown. In a charter of the lands of Ettrick, granted by the King of Scots to the monks of Melros in 1236, the grant evidently includes a portion of The Forest, but as evidently places The Forest north of the water of Ettrick. The boundary runs on the south-east and south between Glenkerry and Ettrick, and between Eskdale and Ettrick, as far as the mountain called Vnhende, and thence on the west between Annandale and The Forest to the head of Rodanoch, and between The Forest and the land of Thomas de Hay to the head of Cophtra-weriselouch. The northern boundary runs through The Forest to the Ettrick, and along that stream upwards to Timamouth.⁴ Now, if the *Vnhende* of the charter is to be identified with the modern *Whinfell*, *Windfell*, or *Windy Pass*, above the sources of the Ettrick, and on the boundary between Eskdale and Annandale—and *Cophtra-weriselouch* with *Mereclough* west of Saint Mary's Loch, The Forest, at the date of the charter, would be bounded west of the Tima by the river Ettrick. The land thus bestowed by King Alexander as a free and perpetual gift, he afterwards granted to the monks in 'free forest,'⁵ and the lands of Ettrick and Rodono, along with Carrick, were confirmed to the monks, and erected into a 'free regality,' by James I. in 1436; these lands and privileges were again confirmed by James II. in 1442; and their right of exemption from the jurisdiction of the Forest courts was fully admitted and conceded by the Earl of Douglas in 1446.⁶ It does not clearly appear from these documents, whether the whole or only part of the territory given to the monks of Melros lay at any time within the bounds of The Forest; and, though in the map published by Blaeu in the seventeenth century, which he styles 'Tweedail with the sheriffdome of Etterick-Forrest, called also Selkirk,' the whole lands of Ettrick are included within his forest boundary, yet the Retours, and especially the Extent of the Lordship of Ettrick Forest, 1628, entirely exclude them.

It would appear that whatever may at first, and for some centuries, have been the exact dis-

¹ Lib. de Melros, p. 550.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vi., no. 75.

³ Retours.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, pp. 234, 235, 666, 667.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, p. 235.

⁶ Lib. de Melros, pp. 493, 494, 571-573.

tion between the three large tracts comprehended within The Forest, the two designations, Selkirk and Traquair, were gradually dropped, and the whole territory at length assumed the name of Ettrick-Forest. In the charters of David I., Malcolm IV., and William the Lion, the name Ettrick does not appear; and in the charter of Alexander II. to the monks of Melros, already quoted, the district is styled simply The Forest. And both this charter and its several confirmations by James I. and II., as well as other deeds of the same period, make no mention of the Forest of Ettrick. In documents of Edward I. it is styled 'The Forest,' and 'The Forest of Selkirk.'¹ It was, however, during the same period that Robert I. granted to Sir James of Douglas a charter of 'the forests of Selkirk, Ettrick, and Traquair,' above cited, and in the same century the writs of Edward III. style the district by the name of the 'forest,' or 'forests' of Selkirk and Ettrick.² And in the beginning of the following century, when James IV. bestowed The Forest on Margaret of England as a portion of her dowry, the charter framed for that purpose designates the gift as 'all and whole our lordship of The Forest of Ettrick; also our whole Forest of Ettrick, with its pertinents, called Ettrick Forest, in the sheriffdom of Selkirk, with the tower, fortalice, or manor of Newark, within the foresaid Forest; also all our lands, tenements, revenues, victuals, meadows, woods, and pastures, with pertinents, in the Forest of Ettrick.'³

The documents just mentioned, taken in conjunction with the retours dated between 1530 and 1628, determine with accuracy that the remaining portion of The Forest boundary, viz., that running northward and eastward from Saint Mary's Loch to the Gala, included the northern part of Selkirkshire, with nearly all the parish of Traquair. But, while the whole demesne termed The Forest is described with sufficient clearness, there is a distinction made between The Forest and the sheriffdom, which it is evident were not exactly identical. The 'lordship of Selkirk,' as observed above, was included in the sheriffdom, but not in The Forest. Chalmers says, 'the fact is, that, in the retours made to Parliament in 1613 of the rental of each estate in the whole country, the sheriffdom of Selkirk and the Forest of Ettrick were returned separately, and seem to have been severally accounted for in the exchequer, the first by the Sheriff, and the second by the Forester.' The 'Retoured Extent of the Lordship of Ettrick-Forest,' in 1628, includes the greater portion of 'the sheriffdom of Selkirk,' and excludes the part termed in subsequent retours 'the regality of Melros,' in the parish of Ettrick, and a number of small estates corresponding to those found in 'The Taxt Roll of the Shireffdome of Selkirk.' Whatever may be the reason of this exclusion, the inference seems to be, that, with the exception of Traquair on the one hand, and the lands or lordship of Selkirk on the other, The Forest and the sheriffdom, or county, were identical, and that the lordship of Ettrick Forest formed only the larger portion of this royal territory.

On the fall of the Douglasses, and the consequent annexation of their property to the crown in 1455, the occupiers of lands in The Forest, who had till that time possessed them as kindly ten-

¹ Rot. Scotiæ. Palg. Illust. "In those days," (1298), says Lord Hailes (Annals, i. 317), "*the forest of Selkirk* appears to have comprehended not only the tract now known by that name, but also the upper part of Clydesdale and Ayrshire. Thus, Hemingford says, '*Diverterunt nostri per medium forestæ de Selkirk usque castellum de are.*'" On this, however, it may be remarked, that the quotation from

Hemingford merely intimates the *route* by which the English army marched, and that the opinion here expressed by Lord Hailes is not borne out by other documents relating to the subject.

² Rot. Scotiæ.

³ Acts of Parl., vol. ii., pp. 271, 272.

ants or rentallers under the house of Douglas, continued to occupy them as kindly tenants of the crown. And about the beginning of the following century many of the lands were feudalised, the tacks being changed into charters of feu-right—a practice which was subsequently adopted to a still greater extent. These lands were divided into ‘forest steads,’ each about the size of a modern farm of £200 to £500 rent, and many of the present farms are exactly the old steads. Some properties were divided into several steads, held by different owners: for instance, Hartwood was divided into three steads, viz., the Eaststead of Hartwood, or Hartwoodburn, the Middlestead or Black-middings (still named Middlestead), and the Weststead or Hartwoodmyres—all at present distinct properties.

At an earlier period, the whole Forest had been divided into three ‘wards,’ viz., the ward of Ettrick, the ward of Tweed, and the ward of Yarrow, corresponding with the valleys or dales of the three rivers. In 1423 and 1425, we find the ward of Yarrow mentioned in charters, by Archibald earl of Douglas, to Sir William Middlemast, vicar of Selkirk, of certain lands or steads within that ward.¹ All three are found in a number of charters, about the year 1500.² But the fullest information on the subject is afforded by the Exchequer Rolls, in which the lordship of Ettrick Forest first occurs in 1456. Each ward had a ranger or ‘currou’ (cursor), who collected the rents, and accounted for them to the exchequer, and who appears also to have had a general charge of the royal interests within his ward. For most of the years from 1467 to 1509 the Rolls contain a regular return from each ward, with the name of the ranger in each, the office being held chiefly by persons of the surnames, Liddale, Murray, Pringle, Scott, and Hume, all generally connected with The Forest as tenants or proprietors. In 1509, Alexander Lord Hume makes the returns for the whole Forest as chamberlain.

Each ranger appears to have been entitled to appropriate the proceeds of one forest stead as his remuneration. In the ward of Ettrick the ranger’s stead was Cacrabank, in that of Yarrow, Tinnis, and in that of Tweed, Redhead. Thus, in a setting of the Forest lands, made at Peebles in 1484, by the Earl of Angus and other commissioners, the following entries occur—‘Tinnis, one stead, in the hands of John Murray of Touchadam, for the office of ranger;’ ‘Cacrabank, in the hands of William Scott, for the office of ranger;’ ‘Redhead, in hands of James Hoppinggill, for the office of ranger.’

The only other public officer in The Forest, mentioned in the Exchequer Rolls, is the Sheriff. The office of Sheriff of Selkirk, if originally distinct from that of keeper of The Forest, seems latterly to have been vested in the same individual. The first mention of either occurs in the time of Alexander III., in 1258, the Sheriff of Selkirk witnessing a charter of that date.³ Edward I., in 1291, issued one of his mandates to Simon Fresel, or Fraser, ‘keeper of the forest of Selkirk,’ on whose death, in 1292, he appointed William, son of John Comyn, to the vacant office.⁴ And in 1293, Alexander de Syntou is mentioned as Sheriff of Selkirk, under the rule of the same monarch.⁵ The Douglasses, or their deputies, seem to have held the same

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. ii., no. 61.

² Charters of Elisbank and Philiphaugh.

³ Lib. de Kalchou, p. 179.

⁴ Rot. Scotiæ, vol. i., pp. 5, 7.

⁵ Rot. Scotiæ, vol. i., pp. 13, 17.

office or offices during their possession of The Forest, and they form the subjects of grants by the English sovereigns, while these claimed any dominion within the country. In 1334, Robert de Maners was appointed by Edward III. 'Sheriff' of Selkirk, and keeper of the Forests of Selkirk and Ettrick,¹ and in 1335, the same King conferred the sheriffdom on William de Montacute.² In 1446, 1449, and 1450, before the forfeiture of the Douglasses, that family possessed all the regalities and pertinents of The Forest.³ In 1467, the Sheriff of The Forest was Thomas Lord Erskine; in 1488, Archibald earl of Angus;⁴ and in 1501, Alexander Lord Erskine, whose deputy was John Murray of Falahill, supposed to be the 'Outlaw' of traditional song. This last personage, according to the old ballad in which he is celebrated, at first usurped the office of Sheriff, which was afterwards confirmed to him, or bestowed on him, by James IV. in 1509,⁵ and which thenceforth continued hereditary in his family, till the abolition of heritable jurisdictions.

Other two offices are mentioned in history in connexion with The Forest. In 1334, Edward III. appointed both a chancellor and a chamberlain over the whole forest lands.⁶ The latter alone, however, appears to have been usual under the Scotch sovereigns, and to have been generally, if not always, vested in the great chamberlain of the kingdom. In 1434, the chamberlain of James I. states as part of the royal expenses the price of 'six barrels of tar, bought and delivered to William Myddilmast, for the King's sheep within the Forest of Ettrick.'⁷ And in 1489, Alexander Hume, great chamberlain to James IV., was appointed to collect the King's revenue within The Forest.⁸ He seems, however, at that time, and for many years after, to have acted merely as ranger of the ward of Yarrow, and only in 1509, as above stated, to have assumed, or resumed, the office of chamberlain of The Forest.

It was at the place of Galashiels, that in June, 1503, sasine was given to Queen Margaret of her jointure lands of the Forest, under her marriage-contract. This was done by John Murray of Fawlohill, Sheriff of Selkirk, at that time, as above, usurper of the office, and the deed was witnessed, among others, by Walter Scott of Buccleuch.⁹

During the earlier years of the possession of these lands by the crown, we find frequent changes in their occupation at each lease, which was always granted for a limited period; but after the commencement of the sixteenth century changes were very rare, and though the tacks were limited, they appear to have been usually renewed to the same family. The grantees are thus described in some of the charters granted in 1587,—'They and their forbeiris had been auld and kyndlie possessours and few rentallaris past memorie of man;' 'Vulgo lie auld kyndlie native tennantis and rentallaris'—a style which had been adopted in the writs of King James before attaining his majority.¹⁰

The sum total of the old extent of the sheriffdom, was £122, 'besyds the kirklandis,' and the lands in Roxburghshire, (apparently the barony of South Sinton, locally within Roxburgh.) And the *Tax Roll* of the Lordship of Ettrick Forest, as it was retoured in 1628, amounted to £666, 13s. 4d.

¹ Rot. Scotiae.

² Rot. Scotiae.

³ Acts of Parl., *passim*.

⁴ Acts of Parl.

⁵ Philiphaugh Charters.

⁶ Rot. Scotiae.

⁷ *Compt. Camerar.*, vol. ii., p. 342.

⁸ Acts of Parl., vol. ii., p. 219.

⁹ Rymer, vol. xii., pp. 73, 74.

¹⁰ Philiphaugh Charters.

YARROW.

Rectoria de Forresta¹—Ecclesia Beate Marie de Farmainishop²—Ecclesia de la Foreste³—Ecclesie Beate Marie Virginis⁴—Ecclesia de Foresta⁵—Saint Marie Lewis⁶—Saint Marie Kirk of Lowis, alias Forest Kirk⁷—Saint Marie, Saint Marie Kirk of the Lowis, Sanctae Mariae Ecclesia de Lacubus⁸—Kirk of Lowis, Saint Mary Kirk or Yarrow⁹—Parish of Ettrick Forest.¹⁰ Deanery of Peebles.¹¹ (Map, No. 89.)

Down to the Reformation, Saint Mary's of the Lowes, Ettrick, and Rankilburn, were three distinct parishes.¹² Subsequently they were subjected to several successive changes. In 1568, Selkirk and Saint Mary's were united under one minister, or 'exhortar.'¹³ In 1574, Ashkirk, Selkirk, Saint Mary's, Ettrick, and Rankilburn, were served by one minister, with readers at Ashkirk and Selkirk.¹⁴ From 1576 till 1579, Ashkirk and Selkirk formed but one ministerial charge, with a reader at each; while Saint Mary's, Ettrick, and Rankilburn, were united under one minister, without readers.¹⁵ But in 1586, in the roll of presbyteries presented to the General Assembly by the Lord Clerk of Register, we have Selkirk, Nook of Ettrick, Rankilburn, and Ashkirk, entered as separate parishes, without any reference to Saint Mary's.¹⁶ Before 1621, however, another change at least must have taken place, for in 1606, Ettrick is mentioned as a distinct parish,¹⁷ and in 1621, lands which formed a considerable part of the parish of Rankilburn are placed within that of Saint Mary's of the Lowes.¹⁸ In the 'Decreet of modification and locality of stipend of Saint Mary Kirk or Yarrow, 15 July, 1636, &c.,' it is stated that the defenders are summoned to see and hear 'the said parochin divided in two several parishes, and two several kirks planted, and an competent stipend and provision modified and granted to ilk minister, with ane sufficient manse and gleib.' A copier of that decret in the following century, observes, 'that the division meant seems to be that of the now parishes of Yarrow and Ettrick, which formerly were one,' but states that 'this decret makes no mention of the parish of Ettrick.'¹⁹ The latter, however, we have seen, was a separate parish in 1606, and there is no probability that it was again united to Yarrow. In 1650, certain lands, forming or including the ancient parish of Ran-

¹ Baiamund's Roll, 1275.

² Rot. Scotiae, 1292.

³ Rot. Scotiae, 1296.

⁴ Temp. David. 11. Robertson's Index.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., 1409.

⁶ Register of Ministers, 1568.

⁷ Book of Assignations, 1574.

⁸ Retours, 1621, &c.

⁹ Teind process at Dalkeith.

¹⁰ Retours, 1667.

¹¹ Baiamund. Libellus Taxationum.

¹² Book of Assumptions, and similar documents of the period.

¹³ Register of Ministers, 1567-73.

¹⁴ Book of Assignations of that date.

¹⁵ Book of Assignations of these dates.

¹⁶ Booke of the Universall Kirk.

¹⁷ Lib. de Melros, pp. 655, 660.

¹⁸ Retours.

¹⁹ Papers at Dalkeith.

kilburn, were disjoined from the parish of Yarrow, and annexed to that of Ettrick,¹ an arrangement which seems to have existed ever since.

The modern parish of Yarrow has a very irregular outline, especially on the north, where at three several points it projects for a considerable distance into the neighbouring districts. It is traversed throughout its whole breadth, from south-west to north-east, by the nearly parallel valleys of the rivers Yarrow and Ettrick. With the exception of a considerable table-land in the south, the parish is exceedingly hilly, and in its north-west corner the Blackhouse Heights attain an elevation of about 2370 feet. The Yarrow and Ettrick are fed by numerous tributaries, the chief of which is the Douglas Burn, flowing from the Blackhouse Heights south-east into the Yarrow. The Glensax burn on the north of that range forms the outlet of its waters in that direction. In the west end of the parish lies Saint Mary's Loch, united by a small stream to the Loch of Lowes, from both of which, anciently termed the Lochs of the Lowes, the parish was formerly named.

The earliest notice of the church or rectory 'of the Forest,' appears to be that in Baiamund's tax-roll. There can be little doubt of its identity with 'the church of Saint Marie of Farmainishop, in the diocese of Glasgow,' to which, on the occurrence of a vacancy by the resignation of Master Aimer de Softelawe, in 1292, Master Edmund de Letham was presented by order of Edward I. as Overlord of Scotland.² In the month of August, 1296, 'Mestre Edmund de Ledham del Counte de Roksburgh' swore fealty to Edward at Berwick.³ And on the 2d of September, in the same year, Edmund de Letham, 'parson of the church of the Forest,' received Edward's writ to the sheriff of Peebles to restore him to his lands and rights as one who had taken the oath of allegiance.⁴

The advowson of the church was undoubtedly at first, and probably, with a temporary exception, at all periods vested in the crown. Chalmers affirms that it 'belonged to the Douglasses, from the epoch of their obtaining from Robert I. the forest of Selkirk till their forfeiture in 1455.' This, however, is contradicted by the fact that the advowson of the church was granted by David II. to the Abbey of Dryburgh.⁵ No record of the exercise of the patronage by any of the Douglasses occurs, but Matthew de Geddes, who enjoyed the benefice in 1409,⁶ and who is affirmed by Chalmers to have been rector between 1401 and 1424, and to have acted as secretary to Archibald earl of Douglas, may possibly have been the presentee of that nobleman. A document in Rymer gives us George Liddale, secretary to James III., and one of his ambassadors to England, as rector in 1461. Chalmers, on the authority of Dempster, whose correctness he doubts, says, that John Ireland, professor of theology at Paris, was rector of this church in 1490, and he further affirms, on the authority of a MS. in his library, of date 1658, that at the period of the Reformation the church was a vicarage. This is confirmed by the 'Register of presentations to benefices' for 1578, where we find that Alexander Douglas was in that year pre-

¹ New Stat. Acc.

² Rot. Scotiæ.

³ Ragnan Rolls, p. 162.

⁴ Rot. Scotiæ. In the Retours made between 1628 and 1688, the lands of Fairnyhoip, Fairnihope, Fernehope,

or Fernhope, are several times mentioned in conjunction with those of Dryhope and Kirkstead, in the immediate vicinity of Saint Mary's Loch and Chapel.

⁵ Robertson's Index, p. 59, no. 3.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig.

sented to the *vicarage pensionary* of 'Sanct Marie Kirk in the Lowis'—a shape which the benefice was likely to take when it became the property of the monks of Dryburgh. It appears to have passed from the convent before the Reformation, and it is not found in any of the documents recording the property of regular houses at the period of their dissolution.

The ruins of what is now termed Saint Mary's Chapel, situated on the north-west of Saint Mary's Loch, mark the locality of the ancient Kirk of the Lowes. In 1640 a new church was erected, at the distance of about ten miles on the left bank of the Yarrow, which before that date had imparted its name to the parish.¹ Besides the church of Saint Mary of the Lowes, there existed within the bounds of Ettrick Forest several churches or chapels, apparently in some manner connected with it. The charter granted by King David to the monks of Dryburgh gave them the patronage of 'the Kirks of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Ettrick Forest.' Churches are known to have existed at Kirkhope and Deuchar in the parish of Yarrow.² Chapelhope, in Ettrick, may possibly be identical with Blaeu's Yarrow kirk, which he places near the Lochs of Lowes, and the kirk of Duchore in his map stands near the locality of the modern church of Yarrow and the site of Deuchar tower.

In Baiamund's Roll the rectory of The Forest is valued at £13, 6s. 8d.:³ in the Libellus Taxationum at 100 merks, or £66, 13s. 4d. In 1561 and 1562, 'the thrid of the money of the ane half of Sanct Marie Kirk of the Lowis,' was stated at £20.⁴ The whole value must therefore have been £120, of which the minister in 1579 received £80 from 'the fruitis of the vicarage.'⁵

In the Record of Assumptions of the thirds of benefices for the maintenance of the Reformed clergy after 1561, is the following entry—'The rentale of Sir Jon Feithis pairt of Sanct Marie Kirk of the Lowis, presently set in assedation be him to the laird of Cranstoun for three score pounds Scots money be zeir, and I gat neur penny payment fra the said laird sen his enteres, quhilk wes at Lambmes wes a zeir by past, and hes na vthir thing to live on, and thairfor protestis for lettres for payment. Sic subscribitur Sir Johnne Fethie with my haud.' It is added, 'in the haill lx lib.—3d thairof, xx. lib.—this is bot a pairt of the kirk.'

The whole of the parish of Yarrow is included within the district known as The Forest, and was therefore from an early period the property of the crown. The first alienation of the whole or any part of it in favour of a Scotch subject occurred in the reign of Robert Bruce, who granted to his companion in arms, 'the good' Sir James of Douglas, a charter of the forests of Selkirk, Ettrick, and Traquair, in free barony.⁶ And in 1325 he granted to the same Lord James, as part payment of 4000 merks, which, at the request of the King of France, Robert undertook to pay as the ransom of three French knights, taken prisoners by Douglas at the battle of Bland, a charter of all his lands in free regality—including 'our forest of Selkirk, of which he is our officiar,' giving sasine, it is said, by placing on his finger an emerald ring, from which last circumstance the writ has been termed 'The Douglas Emerald Charter.'⁷

After the death of Bruce, and the accession of his son David II., Edward III. of England, as his

¹ New Stat. Acc. Papers at Dalkeith.

² New Stat. Acc.

³ Reg. Glasg.

⁴ Book of Assumptions.

⁵ Books of Assignations.

⁶ Robertson's Index, p. 10, no. 24.

⁷ Robertson's Index, p. 10, no. 26. Godscroft, vol. i., p. 75.

predecessor, Edward I., had done,¹ claimed the dominion of The Forest in virtue of its cession in his favour by Edward de Balliol. Accordingly, in 1334, he appointed Robert de Maners sheriff of Selkirk, and keeper of the forests of Selkirk and Ettrick—John de Bourdon, chamberlain—and William de Bevercotes, chancellor.² In 1335, he granted to William de Montacute the Forest of Selkirk and Ettrick, and sheriffdom of Selkirk, with their pertinents in feu-ferme—with the knights' fees, and advowsons of churches, abbeys, priories, hospitals, and chapels, &c., for a reddendo of £30 to the King's exchequer at Berwick-on-Tweed.³ In 1342, David II. renewed the grant of The Forest to William of Douglas, nephew of the good Sir James, to whom it had originally been given by Robert I., in a charter reciting that Hugh lord of Douglas, brother and heir of Sir James of Douglas, had on the 26th of May, 1342, resigned into the King's hands the lands of Douglasdail and Carnyall, the Forest of Selkirk, &c., and granting the same to William of Douglas, son and heir of the deceased Archibald of Douglas, brother of the said James, and his heirs male.⁴ This William, created first Earl of Douglas by the same King in 1356-7,⁵ returning from France during the captivity of David in England, at the head of the men of Douglasdale, Teviotdale, and the Forest of Ettrick, defeated the English under John de Coupland, captain of Roxburgh castle, and restored the whole district to the allegiance of the Scotch monarch.⁶ Yet, in 1349-50, we find Edward III. ordering his chamberlain of Berwick-on-Tweed to allocate to this same John de Copeland 3000 merks from the revenues of Roxburgh, Selkirk, Ettrick, &c., for his custody of the castle for three years.⁷ By a charter of Robert III. the regality of the forest of Ettrick was again conferred on the Douglasses, in the person of Archibald, son of the Earl, who was married to a daughter of the King.⁸ And, although, even till the beginning of the fifteenth century, the sovereigns of England pertinaciously laid claim to the dominion of The Forest, they seem at length to have regarded that claim as one which they could not effectually assert. In 1402-3, Henry IV. granted to Henry de Percy earl of Northumberland all the lands of Archibald earl of Douglas within the forests of Ettrick and Selkirk, as possessed by the Earl and his mother Johanna at the time the former was made prisoner at Homeldon Hill, accompanied however with this significant qualification on the part of the English King, *as far as it was in his power to give.*⁹

The Douglasses seem to have thenceforth retained quiet possession of their lands till the time of James II., when that monarch endeavoured to curtail their possessions and their power. But during a temporary cessation of the disturbances of that period, we find William earl of Douglas in presence of the King and Parliament, in 1449-50 and 1451, resigning into the King's hands 'all and each the lands of the forests of Ettrick and Selkirk, with their pertinents, which lands he possessed by heritage.' In virtue of this resignation, and for his faithful service rendered and to be rendered to the King, James renewed the grant of these lands in free regality to the Earl and his heirs, all past misdemeanours notwithstanding, for the payment of one broad-headed arrow as blench-ferme to be rendered to the King and his successors, if required, on the festival of the nati-

¹ Palg. Illust. Rot. Scotiae.

² Rot. Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 271, 275, 276.

³ Rot. Scotiae, vol. i., p. 330.

⁴ Robertson's Index, p. 55, no. 18. Godscroft, vol. i., p. 147. Charter in Register Office.

⁵ Robertson's Index, p. 31, no. 42.

⁶ Fordun, lib. xiv., c. 6. Acts of Parl., vol. i., p. 188.

⁷ Rot. Scotiae, vol. i., p. 732.

⁸ Robertson's Index, p. 142, no. 71.

⁹ Rot. Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 163.

vity of John the Baptist, at the moothill of Selkirk.¹ The Douglasses, however, did not long enjoy the grant, for in the Parliament of James II., 4th August 1455, James earl of Douglas and his heirs were declared forfeited, and 'the lordship of Ettrick forest with all boundis pertenynng tharto' was perpetually annexed to the crown.²

During the temporary disgrace of the Douglasses, John of Murray and John Turnebull were appointed by the Parliament in 1467-8 to make a retour of the rents of the barons within the county of Selkirk, for the purpose of assessing them.³ And during part of the reign of James III., from 1475 to 1481, various acts of Parliament were passed relating to persons assisting or having intercourse with 'the traitour James of Douglace.'⁴ The part which the family acted in the proceedings which terminated in James's death is matter of history. And yet in the first Parliament of James IV., in 1488, Archibald earl of Angus sat and voted, and by the same Parliament he was appointed sheriff of Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, and Lanark.⁵ The King, however, still retained the property of The Forest, and in the following Parliament, 1489, Alexander Hume, his great chamberlain, was appointed collector of the King's revenue in the district.⁶ In 1503, James IV., in contemplation of his marriage with Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., granted to that Princess as her dowry certain lands, including 'all and whole our lordship of the forest of Ettrick, also our whole forest of Ettrick with its pertinents, called Ettrick Forest, in the sheriffdom of Selkirk, with the tower, fortalice, or manor of Newark within the said forest, for the whole term of her life.'⁷ Although, however, Queen Margaret according to the grant retained her dowry subsequently to her husband's death, she seems to have enjoyed neither its full revenue nor its undisturbed possession. She was married to Archibald earl of Angus in 1514, and before 1522 had separated from him, and offered him Ettrick Forest to consent to a divorce. In a letter to Lord Daere in 1522 she rejected a proposal to receive back her husband, observing that she had married him in opposition to the national will, and had thereby lost the tutorage of her son, the castle of Stirling, and the regency, while the return she met with was extreme unkindness, Angus having usurped her revenues, and spoken dishonourably of her in public.⁸ In 1528, the Earl of Angus, who in 1526 had been divorced from Queen Margaret, was accused of 'tresonable art and part of the municione of our Souerane Lordis fortalice of Newwerk.'⁹ For this and other offences, the Douglasses were forbidden to intermeddle with public affairs, or to come within twelve miles of the King, on pain of death.¹⁰ And on 5th September 1528, the Earl of Angus, his brother George, and his uncle Archibald were attainted.¹¹ On the same day, the Queen Dowager protested against her suffering loss by the forfeiture of Douglas, who owed her money, and Parliament passed an act securing her against loss.¹² Several charters of James V., relating to portions of The Forest, show that the liferent of the lands was in Queen Margaret by virtue of her

¹ Acts of Parl., vol. ii., pp. 63, 67.

² Acts of Parl., vol. ii., p. 42, &c.

³ Acts of Parl., vol. ii., p. 90.

⁴ Acts of Parl., vol. ii., pp. 106, 109, &c.

⁵ Acts of Parl., vol. ii., pp. 199-212.

⁶ Acts of Parl., vol. ii., p. 219.

⁷ Acts of Parl., vol. ii., pp. 271, 272. Rymer, vol. xiii., p. 63.

⁸ Pinkerton, vol. ii., p. 469, &c.

⁹ Acts of Parl., vol. ii., p. 323, &c.

¹⁰ Godscroft, vol. ii., p. 98.

¹¹ Godscroft, vol. ii., pp. 100, 101. Acts of Parl.

¹² Acts of Parl., vol. ii., pp. 327, 328.

conjunct infestment.¹ In 1542 the Douglasses were once more restored to favour,² and in 1544 the Earl of Angus was acquitted of a charge of treason,³ but the connexion of the family with The Forest, as rightful lords of its territory or owners of its revenues, appears to have entirely ceased with its temporary possession by Earl Archibald, as husband of Queen Margaret.

The Douglasses, during their occupation of The Forest, had under them a number of vassals or tenants in that district. In 1368, Thomas de Balliol, brother to the Earl of Mar, resigned into the hands of William earl of Douglas, his overlord in the barony of Cavers, certain lands in that barony, including Singlee and Stanebushope, of which the former at least lies within the parish of Yarrow.⁴ In 1423, Archibald of Douglas, earl of Wigton and Longueville, granted 'til our lwnit chapellan Sir Wilzeam Myddilmast, twa forestar stedis wythin Schutynleward, lyand betwix the masterstede and the couroursted off the ward off the Yharow, wyth al vythmerkis and marchys that thaim awch tyl half of ald acht and custum wyth the gamyn onsets and dwelling placis that thai now half or ar haldin wyth bath in feus and lesu, and alswa the lesu callit Glengabire, the said Sir Wilzeam payand till ws or tyl our ayris or assynays the mal for the forsaid stedis as other stedis pays on four half about.' This charter is dated 'at the New Werk,' and in 1425, the same Earl, styled also 'lord of Galloway and Ananderdale and of the forest of Ettrick,' grants to the same Sir William, vicar of Selkirk, and to George his nephew, for their lives the office of 'maistership' of 'our ward of Yharow' within the said forest, together with the 'stede' pertaining to that office, 'as freely, weell, and in peace as any officiar bears office of us or of ours within our said forest'—strictly commanding the inhabitants and tenants to obey them in said office. Both these charters were confirmed by James I. in 1426.⁵

The lands of Singlie or Singill, mentioned in these charters, belonged in 1606 to Robert Lord Roxburgh, heir to his father, William Ker of Cessford, and formed part of his barony of Erneheuch.⁶ In 1624, they were the property of John Scott, brother of Simon Scott of Bondington, and heir-male to his nephew, Robert Scott.⁷ In 1628, they belonged to Sir William Scott of Hardeu.⁸ At these three periods, according to the same authorities, the united lands of Singlie and Erneheuch were retoured at £56; £56, 6s. 8d.; and £13, 9s. 11d. respectively: the last being their value according to a retour of the Royal Commissioners in the year last specified.

The lands of Schultingleis and Catslak belonged before 1581 to James Crichton, son of Robert Crichton of Eliok.⁹ Shottingleis and Glengaber were, in 1628, the property of the Earl of Buccleuch, and their respective values, including that of Catslackburne, were retoured at £16, 15s. 4d. and £1, 18s. 2d.¹⁰

The Scotts of Buccleuch, previously known as the Scotts of Murdieston and Rankilburn, had possessions within The Forest at an early period, at least before the year 1398.¹¹ It is doubtful, however, whether the lands they held within The Forest before the fall of the Douglasses, and their own consequent elevation, were during that period considered as forest ground.¹² For part at least

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig. Philiphau Charters.

² Acts of Parl., vol. ii., p. 415.

³ Acts of Parl., vol. ii., p. 450.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, pp. 435, 436.

⁵ Regist. Mag. Sig., lib. ii., nn. 60, 61.

⁶ Retours.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ Extent of Ettrick Forest.

⁹ Acts of Parl., vol. iii., p. 245.

¹⁰ Extent of Ettrick Forest.

¹¹ Rymer.

¹² See Remarks on 'The Forest.'

of these possessions neither the Earl of Douglas nor the Sovereign was their overlord, and a charter of confirmation of a deed of excambion by Scott of Rankilburn in 1415, witnessed by Archibald of Douglas, sheriff of Teviotdale, ascribes the superiority of the lands excambed to Peter Cockburn of Henryland.¹ That however the power and possessions of the Scotts within The Forest gradually increased after the forfeiture of the Douglasses, is abundantly manifested by the charters and other writs of the time; and from these it does not appear that they ever held any lands of the Douglasses, whose interests they had in various instances strenuously opposed.²

But before the Scotts had acquired much property in The Forest, several other families had received grants of land within its bounds. In 1471, Agnes Sibbald was proprietrix of the lands of Hangingshaw, and had the right of subletting them.³ In 1509, these lands, along with those of Levingshope in Yarrow and Harehead in Selkirk, were set by James IV. for nine years to 'John Murray of Faulohill and (another tenant), and to the langar lever of them, with power to tele and saw in all places where it has been telyt and sawin of befor, notwithstanding the acts and statutes of our said forest,' for payment yearly of £26, 14s., 'eftir the form of our avld rental,'— and the King discharges 'our bailies, commissionars of our forest courts, our curronris of our saide forest, &c., of the taking of ony unlawes or entres of the said stedings in our forest courts or outwith, and of any raising of unlawes thairfo for the points of our forest courts be our statutes made thereapoun.'⁴ In 1514, the same lands, with those of Caldounheid in Stowe, were let by Queen Margaret, of whose dower they were part, to 'James Murray of Faulohill and his assignais,' with power to make subtenants, (undirseddilis).⁵ In 1526, the same Queen Margaret let to James Murray for five years, and in 1531 to Patrick his son for the same term, the lands of Quhittopbank, Lewingshope, and Hayrheid.⁶ In 1545, the lands and steading of Hangingshaw, Hairheid, and Lewingshope were let by Mary Queen of Scots to the same Patrick Murray for nine years, and in 1553 and 1563 respectively for nineteen years.⁷ They were again let for nineteen years to Patrick Murray of Faulohill by James VI. in 1584, for £27 Scots, the same yearly rent at which they had been let during and since the time of Queen Margaret.⁸ And in 1589, the same King, in consideration that his Majesty and his predecessors had let to the said Patrick, his grandfather, great-grandfather, and other predecessors, the same lands of Hangingshaw, Levinshope, and Hairhede, in virtue of which they had possessed them beyond the memory of man, disposed them by charter to the said Patrick, his heirs and assignees, for payment of a feu-duty of £27 as the ancient duty, and 6s. 8d. in augmentation of the rental.⁹ In 1603, the same monarch granted a charter of the same lands, formerly incorporated into a free tenantry, called the tenantry of Hangingshaw, to John Murray of Falahill, principal sheriff of Selkirk, his heirs, and assignees, for the same payment as in the preceding charter; and in 1625, Sir John Murray of Philipphangh, who had obtained the lands of Lewingshope by reversion from Sir Patrick Murray of Elibank, resigned the whole in favour of James Murray, his son, and Anna Craig of Riccartoun, his spouse,

¹ Lib. de Melros, p. 549.

² Pinkerton, vol. ii., pp. 277, 278. Godscroft, vol. ii., p.

90. Acts of Parl., vol. ii., p. 330.

³ Acta Dom. Aud., p. 16.

⁴ Philipphangh Charters.

⁵ Philipphangh Charters.

⁶ Philipphangh Charters.

⁷ Philipphangh Charters.

⁸ Philipphangh Charters.

⁹ Philipphangh Charters.

in whose favour a charter was in the same year granted by Charles I., bestowing on them and on their heirs these lands and others resigned by the said Sir John, and incorporated into the barony of Philiphaugh.¹

In 1478, Duchir of that Ilk is mentioned as one of the arbiters in a dispute among neighbours.² In 1593, the lands of Deuchar, of £46 extent, were possessed by John Dalgleis, as heir to Thomas Dalgleis his father,³ and in 1628, they were the property of Hugh Scot of Deuchar, and were retoured at £10, 9s. 9d.⁴ In 1643, they were in the hands of James Murray of Deuchar, and subsequently became the property of the Dewars of Deuchar.⁵

In 1482, 'the placis of Dowglace Craig and Eltreiflying within the Forest of Ettrick,' are described as pertaining to 'Elizabeth countess of Craufurde.'⁶ In 1605 and 1606, Douglas-Craig belonged to Stewart of Traquair, and Eltrieve, in 1621, was the property of the Earl of Home.⁷ In 1628, both belonged to the Earl of Buccleuch, and were retoured at £11, 8s. 10d. and £11, 18s. 10d. respectively.⁸

In 1492, Walter Scot of Howpastlot is decerned by the Lords of Council to pay to Jane Countess of Rothes £10 yearly 'for aucht yeiris bigane aucht be the said Walter for the males and profitis of the forest-stede of Aldinhop.'⁹ Before 1544, however, the property had passed into the hands of the Scotts of Branxholm. In that year Queen Mary, with consent of the Regent Arran, granted to Sir Walter Scott of Branxholm, on his own resignation, and to Janet Betoun his spouse, the Lady Buccleuch of the Lay of the Last Minstrel, the 'locations and lands of Dawleryane, Wardishope, Aldynnishope, and Eldinhope,' reserving the liferent to Elizabeth Ker, dowager lady of Buccleuch.¹⁰ These lands do not appear in the Retours before 1628, but in that year Wester and Easter Dollerance (subsequently and variously spelled Dalloran and Deloraine¹¹), Wardlishoip, Auldshoip, and Eldinghoipes, are all retoured as the property of the Earl of Buccleuch, and at the several values of £6, 5s. for Wester Delorain and Wardleshope, and £4, 15s. 6d., £3, 6s. 10d., and £14, 1s. 10d. for the other three respectively.¹²

The lands of Elibank, under the title 'the whole lands and forest-stead of Aleburne with their pertinents,' were, in 1511, bestowed by a charter of James IV. on 'Catherine Douglas, spouse of unquhile John Liddale, and John Liddale, son of the said John, and their heirs-male, or failing them, to the eldest of their heirs-female, without division, in feu-ferme and heritage for ever.' The grant was given with the usual liberties, 'excepting the fishing of salmon, le kipper, and smoltis,' the use of the coal being allowed on condition of rendering to the King and his successors 'every tenth load of coal which should happen to be procured within the lands,' for payment of £30 Scots, yearly, augmenting by £5, 10s. the King's rental, which then amounted only to £24, 10s. The said John and his heirs were bound to build a sufficient mansion with policies, &c., (including *apium custodibus dictis le be hiris.*) They were further bound to furnish for every ten pound

¹ Philiphaugh Charters.

² Acta Aud.

³ Retours.

⁴ Extent of Ettrick Forest.

⁵ Papers at Dalkeith.

⁶ Acta Aud., p. 98.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ Extent of Ettrick Forest.

⁹ Acta Dom. Cone., p. 293.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx., no. 15.

¹¹ Papers at Dalkeith. N. Stat. Acc. and Maps.

¹² Retoured Extent of Ettrick Forest.

land two horsemen, with a lance and baggage-horse for one of them, for the support of the King's wars and armies when required, being prohibited from going to host except along with the King or his lieutenant, and from alienating the lands without the express consent of the King or his heirs, on pain of losing their feu.¹ In 1527, James V. granted a similar charter of the lands of Hartherne and Ailburne to Ninian Liddale and his spouse Janet Liddale, heir of John Liddale of Halkerstown, for payment of £30 Scots for each property to the Queen Dowager, and at her death to the King and his successors.² In 1593, John Liddell of Halkerstown was retoured heir to William Liddell his uncle, in half the lands of Alybank, (anciently called the lands and place of the forest of Alyburne,) extent £15.³ In 1595, John Liddell of Halkerston, in a charter confirmed by James VI., disposed to 'Master Jedion Murray of Glenpoite the lands of Elebank alias Eleburne, formerly called the land of the forest and place of Eleburne,' for the same payment as in the original charter by James IV. to Catherine Douglas and her son, with the addition of 40s. for the fishings in the Tweed.⁴ In 1621, Sir Patrick Murray of Elibank was retoured heir to Sir Gideon Murray, Treasurer-depute of Scotland, his father, in the barony of Ballincrief, including the tenandry of Elibank, which with other lands comprehended those of Elibank, Elibarne, or Eliburne.⁵ At that time they were rated at the former value of £30, but in 1628, when retoured among the lands of the Lordship of Ettrick Forest as the property of Sir Patrick Murray, the value was given at £7, 3s. 3d.⁶ In 1643 they belonged to Patrick Lord Elibank, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.⁷

The lands of Haltherne, Hartherne, or Hertherne, bestowed, as above, in 1527, were subsequently resigned into the King's hands by Ninian and Janet Liddale, in favour of William Scott, son of Walter Scott of Branzholm, and in 1575, were bestowed by a charter of James VI. on Walter Scott of Branzholm, nephew and heir of William, for payment of £30.⁸ In 1628, they were the property of the Earl of Buccleuch, and were retoured at £7, 3s. 3d.⁹

The lands of Tinnis seem to have been held under a feudal title by Lord Home, but to have passed about the end of the fifteenth century to a family of the name of Pringle, progenitors of the Pringles of Buckholm, and perhaps of the Pringles of Haining. David Hoppingill in the Tynneis is mentioned in a charter dated 1500.¹⁰ In 1509 the same David Hoppingill is mentioned in the Clifton charter to William Pringle of Torwoodlie. His son, James Hoppingill, and Sybilla Carmichael, lady Calderwood, his spouse, are mentioned in a charter of 1529, entered in the public records. And in 1565 James Pringle of Tynneis is mentioned in a charter of the lands of Cortilferrie on the Gala, to his son, Malcolm Pringill. The Homes, however, appear to have retained at least the superiority of the lands, for in 1593 and 1594 they were conveyed by charter from Lord Home to John Home, brother to Alexander Home of Manderston. In 1600 the said John Home disposed them by charter to James Pringle, 'appearand' of Buckholm, which disposition was confirmed by royal charter in 1605. In 1619 they were dis-

¹ Elibank Charters.

² Elibank Charters.

³ Retours.

⁴ Elibank Charters.

⁵ Retours.

⁶ Extent of Ettrick Forest.

⁷ Rental of the Parish of Saint Mary.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., xxxiv., no. 196.

⁹ Extent of Ettrick Forest.

¹⁰ Philiphaugh Charters.

poned by James Pringle and John his father to Walter earl of Buccleuch,¹ to whom, in virtne of the resignation of the Pringles, these lands, along with others resigned by several individuals, were in 1621 confirmed by a charter *de novo* of King James VI.² In 1628 Tinnis was retoured as the property of the Earl of Buccleuch, extent £11, 18s. 10d.³

Plora, Ploraw, or Ploro, seems to have been early divided into two small properties, and to have all along continued under different proprietors. In 1512 the eastern half of the place and stead of Ploro, or, as it is otherwise more briefly named, Easter Plora, was by James IV. bestowed in feu-ferme on Master John Murray of Blackbarony, who, along with Master Gideon Murray, obtained a decret of absolvitar in favour of their continued possession of these and other lands.⁴ In 1621 Easter Plora belonged to Sir Patrick Murray of Elibank, and was valued at £13.⁵ In 1628 it was the property of Lewis of Plora, extent £3, 2s. 1d.⁶ Wester Plora, which in 1605 was the property of James Stewart of Traquair, and in 1606 the property of John Stewart, his grandson,⁷ was in 1628 that of the Earl of Buccleuch,⁸ and in 1643 belonged to the Earl of Traquair.⁹

Kershope, or Carshope, was another divided property. In 1555, Robert Scott of Bowhill was retoured heir to Walter Scott, his brother, in the lands and place of half the steading of Kershop, commonly called 'Westsyd of Kershop,' old extent £3, 10s., new extent £12.¹⁰ In 1616 Andrew Scott of Aikwood succeeded Robert Scott in possession of half the lands of the forest of Kershop, extent £12.¹¹ In 1628 the half of Easter Carshope was the property of John Murray of Soundhoip, the other half was owned by James Murray of Kirkhouse, and the Westside of Carshope belonged to Andrew Scott, formerly of Aikwood, the respective extents of these portions being, Easter Carshope, one half, £1, 9s., and Westside of Carshope, £3, 8s. 3d.¹² In 1643 the Earl of Buccleuch had the 'half of the Eastside of Kershope,' Sir John Murray had West Carshope, and John Murray of Sundhope and Robert Murray had each a 'quarter of Carshope,' *i.e.*, of 'Eastside of Carshope.'¹³

The lands of Blackhouse, Gardlawelench, Berriebush, and Fauldishope, which in 1605 were the property of James Stewart of Traquair,¹⁴ and in 1606 the property of John Stewart, his grandson, had by 1628 become that of the Earl of Buccleuch, and were in that year retoured at the respective values of £11, 8s. 10d. for the first two, and of £2, 17s. 6d., and £7, 8s. for the second two.¹⁵

Bourhoip, or Bowerhope, was in 1606 the inheritance of Robert Lord Roxburgh, who received it from William Ker of Cessford, his father,¹⁶ and in 1628 it belonged to Walter Scott of Girnewood, and was retoured at the sum of £4, 16s. 10d.¹⁷ In 1643 it was the property of the Earl of Buccleuch,¹⁸

Winterburgh, and Fawoodgrange (or Craighall), were in 1610 the property of John Scott of

¹ Charter in Buccleuch Charter Chest.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xlix., no. 219.

³ Extent of the Lordship of Ettrick Forest.

⁴ Elibank Charters.

⁵ Retours.

⁶ Extent of Ettrick Forest.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ Extent of Ettrick Forest.

⁹ Paper at Dalkeith.

¹⁰ Retours.

¹¹ Retours.

¹² Extent of Ettrick Forest.

¹³ Rental of the Parish of Saint Marie.

¹⁴ Retours.

¹⁵ Extent of Lordship of Ettrick Forest.

¹⁶ Retours.

¹⁷ Extent of Ettrick Forest.

¹⁸ Rental of Parish of Saint Marie.

Newburgh,¹ and according to the Retoured Extent of Etrick Forest in 1628 they belonged to Andrew Scott, burgess of Edinburgh, and were respectively rated at £5, 1s. 8d., and £2, 18s. 3d.

In 1611, Walter Lord Buccleuch had a charter from James VI. of the lands of Ferniehoip, or Fernhoip, for payment of £52 Scots, and 3s. 4d. in augmentation.² In 1628, these lands with Dryhope and Kirkstead belonged to the same family, and were valued, the two former at £12, 9s. together, the last at £3, 9s. 2d.³

The half place and forest, or half the forest-stead of Glensax, was inherited by John Elphinstone of Henderston from Cuthbert Elphinstone, his father, in 1615.⁴ In 1628, Glensax was the property of the lord or laird of Cardrona, extent £5, 4s. 7d.⁵

In 1618, Simon Scott in Newton was retoured heir of conquest to Walter Scott, his next younger brother, in the lands, farm, and forest-stead of Ladope, and the lands of Alterhouse and Quhithope.⁶ In 1621, James VI. granted to Walter earl of Buccleuch a charter *de novo* of certain lands, including Lawdope, which was held for payment of £24 feu-firm, to be doubled at entry.⁷ In 1628, Laidhoip and Quhithope belonged to the Earl of Buccleuch, and were respectively valued at £7, 8s. 1d., and £5, 19s. 4d.⁸

In 1621, James earl of Home, lord Douglas, &c., was retoured heir to Alexander earl of Home, in the lands of Hyndhoip, Fawdshiell, Huntlie, and Crosscleuch.⁹ In 1628, these lands were owned by Walter Scott of Huntlie, Andrew Scott of Edinburgh and John Scott of Gilmanscleuch, the Earl of Buccleuch, and Walter Scott of Giruewood, and were valued at £3, 14s. 8d., £15, 12s. 8d., £5, 5s. 1d., and £2, 17s. 3d.¹⁰

In 1622, John Murray of Soundhope succeeded his father, William Murray, in the forest lauds of the forest stead of Soundhope, extent £20.¹¹ In 1628 they had sunk in value to £5, 14s. 7d.¹²

In the year just mentioned the remaining lands in the parish, those of Easter and Wester Mountbenger, and Catslacknow, were valued, the first and last together, £16, 16s. 8d., and the second the same; Glengaber, £1, 18s. 2d.; Quhytillbrea, £7, 12s. 10d.; Helveliane, £3, 3s. 6d., —all belongiug to the Earl of Buccleuch; Ashiestell, £6, 8s. 11d., Sir Andrew Ker of Oxnam; Kirkhope, Deadhope, and Dodhead or Dodbank, £9, 11s. 1d., £2, 7s. 9d., and £4, 7s. 9d., Walter Scott of Harden; Schawes and Helinburn, £10, 10s. 2d., and Bailieles, £5, 15s. 7d., Gilbert Elliot of Stobbs; Langhope, £4, 6s., Walter Scott of Huntlie; Gilmanscleuch, £4, 17s. 10d., John Scott of Gilmanscleuch; and Howford, £6, Walter Scott of Howford.¹³

The vestiges of St. Mary's Church and the ruins of the vicar's house are still visible, and the ancient cemetery is still partially in use.¹⁴ A little to the east lies a small mound with a few stones on the top, called Binram's Corse or Cross.¹⁵

The old towers or peel-houses of which any remain still exist are Blackhouse on the Douglas burn; Elibank castle on the Tweed; Dryhope near St. Mary's Loch; Deuchar Tower on the Yar-

¹ Retours.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xlvi., no. 376.

³ Extent of Etrick Forest.

⁵ Extent of Etrick Forest.

⁶ Retours.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xlix., no. 219.

⁸ Extent of Etrick Forest.

⁹ Retours.

¹⁰ Extent of Etrick Forest.

¹¹ Retours.

¹² Extent of Etrick Forest.

¹³ Retoured Extent of Etrick Forest.

¹⁴ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁵ New Stat. Acc.

⁴ Retours.

row; and Dodhead near Singlee.¹ Of these the oldest is said to be Blackhouse tower, and the wild tract in which it lies is represented by Godseroft as a possession of the Douglasses in the reign of Malcolm Canmore.² Seven large stones on the neighbouring heights are said to mark the scene of the well-known 'Douglas Tragedie,' and Douglas burn is pointed out as the water of which the lovers drank.³ The ballad itself evidently places the tragical event in this vicinity, as is testified by the names 'St. Marie's Kirk,' and 'St. Marie's Loch;' and it may be observed that, however unauthoritative our ancient lyrics may be in point of narrative, they are in general remarkably correct in point of locality.

West of Yarrow Kirk, says the N. Stat. Acc., is a piece of ground on which were formerly about twenty large cairns, and on which are still two unhewn massive stones, about 100 yards from each other, evidently the scene of a conflict, and supposed to be 'The Dowie Dens of Yarrow.' This will perhaps scarcely correspond with the 'ten slain men' and the 'Tunnes bank' of ancient ballad.

Deuchar Swire, in the north of the parish, was the scene of a duel between Scott of Tushielaw and Scott of Thirlstane, which was fatal to the latter.⁴

Dryhope Haugh and the neighbourhood of Altrive Lake are localities in which cairns and tumuli were anciently raised. On the former stood a large cairn, known by the name of Hertons Hill.⁵

ETTRICK.

Ethric, Ethryc, Hetric, Etryk⁶—Etrike⁷—Ethrik⁸—Atrik⁹—New Kirk of Ettrick¹⁰—Nook of Ettrick.¹¹ Deanery of Peebles. (Map, No. 90.)

THIS parish comprehends the ancient parish of Rankilburn, which previously to the Reformation was an independent Rectory.¹² In the Register of Ministers, 1567-1573, the name of either does not appear. In 1574 they were both, at least ecclesiastically, united with the parishes of Ashkirk, Selkirk, and St. Mary Kirk of the Lowes, under one minister, with a reader at Ashkirk, and another at Selkirk.¹³ From 1576 to 1579 they were joined with St. Mary's, the three being served by one minister, and, according to an entry in the record, the 'New Kirk of Ettrick and Rankilburn,' needing 'na reidars.'¹⁴ In the roll of Presbyteries presented to the General Assembly 1586, Ettrick and Rankilburn are given as separate parishes in the Presbytery of Had-

¹ N. Stat. Acc. and Maps. Notes to 'Border Minstrelsy.'

² Godseroft, vol. i., pp. 20, 21.

³ N. Stat. Acc. Common-Place Book of Ballad, published in 1824.

⁴ New Stat. Acc.

⁵ New Stat. Acc.

⁶ Circa A. D. 1235. Lib. de Melros, pp. 234, 235, 666, 667.

⁷ A. D. 1415. Lib. de Melros, p. 548.

⁸ A. D. 1436 and 1446. Lib. de Melros, pp. 493, 494, &c.

⁹ A. D. 1539 and 1577. Lib. de Melros, p. 627. Book of Assumptions.

¹⁰ A. D. 1561. Book of Assumptions. A. D. 1574, 1576, 1578, 1579. Books of Assignations. A. D. 1666. Lib. de Melros, pp. 658, 660.

¹¹ A. D. 1586. Booke of the Universall Kirk.

¹² Lib. de Melros, pp. 547, 548.

¹³ Books of Assignations.

¹⁴ Books of Assignations.

dington.¹ In 1606, Ettrick is mentioned as 'the parochie kirk, called the New Kirk of Ettrik,' and it would appear that before that date it had not as a Protestant church become a parish *quoad civilia*.² Before 1650 the old parish of Rankilburn had been united to that of Yarrow, but in that year it was both ecclesiastically and civilly disjoined from Yarrow and united to Ettrick.³

The surface of the parish of Ettrick is wholly mountainous, consisting of smooth, green, rounded hills, of which Ettrick Pen in the south-west rises to the height of 2200 feet above the level of the sea. Among the group of which it forms the most conspicuous are the sources of the river Ettrick, which, flowing thence in a north-east direction, and fed in its course by innumerable rivulets, nearly divides the parish into two equal parts. The most considerable of its tributaries are the Tima and the Rankilburn, both rising on the borders of Eskdale, and entering the Ettrick on the right. In the north-west of the parish rises the river Yarrow, the principal feeder of the Loch of Lowes (Blau's *lucus occidentalis Lobiorum* or *West-Mary Loch of the Lowes*), whose northern margin forms part of the boundary between this parish and Yarrow.

We have no early notice of Ettrick as a parish. Although its original boundary was distinctly defined in the reign of Alexander II., its name does not appear in Baiamund's Roll, the Libellus Taxationum, or the Taxatio Eccl. Scot., sec. xvi. If not included among the 'Kirks of the Blessed Virgin,' that is, St. Mary's of the Lowes and other churches in Ettrick Forest, of which the advowson was given by David II. to the monks of Dryburgh,⁴ it probably continued a dependency of the Abbey of Melros from its first foundation till it became a Protestant church. Previously to 1235 there seems to have been no church within the territory known as Ettrick, which at that time is described as *a waste*. In that or the following year Alexander II. granted to the monks of Melros his charter of Ettrick, the bounds of which are thus described—'our whole waste from the river of Ethryc ascending by the rivulet of Tymeye, as far as the bounds of Nigell de Heryz—thence ascending by the watershed between Ethric and Glenkery to the borders of Esckedal, and thence ascending westward by the watershed between Esckedal and Ethric as far as the mountain called Vnhende, and thence eastward along the watershed between Annandale and The Forest to the head of Rodanoch, and thence eastward by the watershed between The Forest and the land of Thomas de Hay, to the head of Cophra-weriselouch, and thence descending to the greater lake (doubtless St. Mary's Loch), and thence ascending by the lake to its head, and thence ascending southward to the rivulet of Wythlop, and thence ascending as far as Thyrlstangate, and along the same road to the head of Wulfhop, and thence descending by a sike to the rivulet of meikle Thyrlstan, and by the same rivulet descending to the river of Ethric, and by that river ascending as far as Tymeymtb.'⁵ For the territory thus bestowed the monks were to render to the King or his heirs for ever nothing but their prayers (*praeter solas orationes*).⁶ And by a subsequent charter the King erected the lands of Ettrick into 'a free forest,' prohibiting all others without license from the monks to cut wood or to hunt within them, on pain of his full forfeiture of £10.7

¹ Booke of the Universall Kirk.

² Lib. de Melros, pp. 658, 660.

³ New Stat. Acc.

⁴ Robertson's Index, p. 59, no. 3.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, pp. 234, 235, and 666, 667.

⁶ Lib. de Melros.

⁷ Lib. de Melros, p. 235.

No addition appears to have been made to the monks' lands of Ettrick till 1415, almost two hundred years after, although before that time they had acquired the lands of Bellenden, separated from Ettrick by the parish of Rankillburn. In 1415 Robert Scott, laird of Rankillburn and Murdieston, ancestor of the Scotts of Buccleuch, with consent and assent of his son and heir Walter Scott, granted to the monks of Melros 'all his lands of Wynzehope west of the water of Temay that were called Glenkery, lying within the sheriffdom of Selkirk, between the monks' lands of Mighope at one part, and the lands of Etrike at another, and the lands of Dalgles on the west—descending a certain rivulet to the said water of Temay, and beyond it ascending the boundary between Wynzehope and the said lands of Dalgles, east of the foresaid water of Temay, as far as a certain ditch surrounding twelve acres of meadow (which also he bestowed on the said monks) northwards—and again descending westwards to the said water of Temay, and thence descending the same to the bounds of the lands of Mighope abovementioned'—reserving only to himself and heirs the liberty of fishing and hunting within the said lands of Glenkery—in exchange for 'the lands of Bellinden, lying within the said sheriffdom of Selkirk, with pertinents'—'reserving for ever to the same monks the liberty of fishing and hunting in the said lands of Bellinden.'¹ At the same time, and by virtue of the same charter, the titles of both lands were exchanged, those of Glenkery to be appropriated to the monks, and those of Bellenden to the church of Rankillburn. The transaction was completed in the same year by a charter of Peter de Kokburne, laird of Henryland, of whom the lands of Glenkery were held, approving and confirming the excambion for himself and heirs.²

In 1436 James I., out of regard to John de Fogo, his confessor, and Abbot of Melros, confirmed to him and to the monks the lands of Ethrik and Rodono, along with those of Carrik, and erected the whole into a free regality.³ In 1442 the same grant and privileges were confirmed by James II.,⁴ and although the exemption from the jurisdiction of the Forest courts thus secured to the dependents of the Abbey was for some time disputed by the Douglasses, while lords of The Forest, it was at length in 1446 fully admitted by William earl of Douglas in a charter in which the men, servants, servitors, and indwellers of the monks, were finally and for ever declared freed from that jurisdiction.⁵

Thus was constituted what was thenceforth the part of the 'regality,' and also subsequently to the Reformation of the 'lordship' of Melros, in the county of Selkirk,⁶ with which the ancient parish appears to have been identical. No mention, however, seems to be made in any public record of Ettrick as a parish, or as having a church within its bounds, till the era of the Reformation; but the scanty notices of that period establish the fact, that there existed within the lands of Ettrick a church or churches before the battle of Flodden in 1513. In a rental of the Abbey of Melros about 1561, we find the following memorandum—'The Kirks of Wester and New of Ettrick has been out of use of payment of any kind of teinds sen Fluddoun.'⁷ In 1539, however, the teinds of Ettrick are mentioned as then available, and at the disposal of the Abbot of Melros.

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 547-549.

² Lib. de Melros, p. 550.

³ Lib. de Melros, pp. 493, 494.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, p. 571.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, pp. 572, 573.

⁶ Lib. de Melros, pp. 256, &c. *Retours*.

⁷ *Book of Assumptions*.

In that year the Abbot Andrew appoints 'M. Matheu Steward, person of Moffet and channon of Glasgow,' his procurator for five years in the Consistory of Glasgow, and in return for his services, promises to pay 'to the said M. Matheu all and sindry teindis of the said M. Matheu parochianaris of Moffet that sal happine ony tyme to eum to occupy ony landis quhare the teindis of the samyn pertains to the said venerabill fader his convent or abbaye baytht in Atrik and Esdail mwir.'¹ In 1556 the New Kirk of Ettrick was served by a curate, who was paid for his service from the revenues of Melros £3, 6s. 8d.² In the Register of Ministers and other public documents quoted above, Ettrick does not appear as a parish till 1586. It was known, as above noticed, as 'the parochie Kirk, callit the New Kirk of Ettrik' in 1606, when James commendator of Melros resigned the patronage into the hands of the King.³ From the deed of resignation it appears that the monastery, or rather the commendators of Melros, retained the patronage, if not also the teinds of the parish, long after the Reformation. It is only in the retours of the seventeenth century that we find any intimation of the ecclesiastical status of the parish or its incumbent. In a retour of 1667 the pasturage of the lands of Shortup or Shorthope, within the lordship of Melros, are combined with the 'parsonage tithes,' and in another of 1695 the tithes of the same lands are given as those of the 'parsonage, rectory, and vicarage,' and valued at 10s.

The church appears to have stood at one time in the western part of the parish, probably at Kirkhope on the Ettrick, or Chapelhope near the Loch of Lowes, but to have been removed to a site on the Ettrick, near the centre of the parish, at a period prior to the disastrous battle of Flodden.⁴ The present church occupies the position of that built on the latter site, and named the 'New Kirk of Ettrick.'

The benefice, as above stated, does not appear in Baiamund's Roll, the Libellus Taxationum, or the Tax. Ecl. Scotieanae. In a 'rentale of Melros,' about 1577, 'the hail teinds of atrik' are valued at £6, 8s. 4d.⁵

In 1569 the 'Abbaeie' of Melros, with all lands, lordships, teinds, regalities, &c., which included Ettrick, was disposed by James VI. to James Douglas, second son to William Douglas of Lochleven, as Abbot or Commendator, with power to set in feu-ferme long or short tacks, 'sielyk and in the same manner as gif he had been providit thairto of auld in the court of Rome.'⁶ In 1577 the 'lands of Atrik,' as given in the rental roll already quoted, were those of Glenkeyrie, Migehoipe, Atrikhous, Schorchope, Fairhope (Fawhope), Kirkhope, Elspethoipe or Elspyoipe, Seabecluech, Craig, Ramsecluech, Thirlstane, and Laughope,—and their united extent was £66.⁷ In 1606 James Commendator of the 'Abbaeie of Melros, with consent of the convent thereof, resigned to King James VI. in favour of William earl of Morton, 'the maner place of Melros, callit of auld the monasterie of Melros,' with pertinents, &c.⁸ And in 1609 the ecclesiastical domain thus resigned was erected by James into a temporal lordship in favour of John Viscount Haddington.⁹

In 1643 the lands of Ettrickhouse belonged to Robert Scott of Quhitslaid, whose daughter

¹ Lib. de Melros, p. 627.

² Lib. de Melros, p. xxvii. of Preface.

³ Lib. de Melros, pp. 658, &c.

⁴ Book of Assumptions.

⁵ Book of Assumptions.

⁶ Register of Presentations to Benefices.

⁷ Book of Assumptions.

⁸ Lib. de Melros, pp. 657, &c.

⁹ Acts of Parl., vol. iv. p. 461.

Margaret, in 1649, was retoured his heir in the same lands.¹ In 1655 they were the property of Thomas Scott of Qubitslaid, extent £6, 18s. 8d., including feu-ferme and augmentation, and in 1670 they belonged to Charles earl of Haddington.²

The lands of Shorthope also belonged in 1643 to the Scotts of Qubitslaid, extent £5, and the pasturage and tithes in 1667 and 1695 belonged to the Pringles of Whytbank, the tithes, as above stated, being valued at 10s.³

Scabeleuche, or Strabeleughe, was in 1670 part of the property of Charles earl of Haddington within the regality of Melros, and its extent is not separately stated.⁴ The same was the case with the lands of Ramsceleuch, or Ramsaycleugh.⁵

Sir Francis Scott of Thirstane, in 1667, had the lands of Craig or Craighill, extent £2, 3s. 4d., and perhaps also those of Kirkhope within the same regality of Melros, extent £5, 3s. 4d.⁶

The Scotts of Thirstane, or, as they were styled at the time, the Scotts of Howpasley, had possessions in The Forest before the end of the fifteenth century.⁷ They are said to have acquired Thirstane from the monks of Melros, who, however, as the above rental bears, retained at least a portion of the lands known by that name.⁸ In the tacks or assedations of Forest lands made about 1480 and 1490, the office of *cursor* or ranger of the ward of Ettrick was assigned to several persons of the name of Scott, probably of the Thirstane family, or the neighbouring one of Tushielaw.⁹ In 1670, Charles earl of Haddington was proprietor of Thirstane,¹⁰ which appears to be the part retained by the monks, and afterwards bestowed on the Haddington family by James VI.

Within the parish of Ettrick, but without the regality or lordship of Melros, lie the lands of Tushielaw, possessed about 1480 or 1490 by the Scotts of Tushielaw. In the beginning of the following century flourished Adam Scott of that family, known as 'The King of Thieves,' or 'King of the Borders,' and executed at Edinburgh by order of James V. in 1530.¹¹ In 1592, James VI. and his Parliament ratified a feu charter and infeftment, recently granted to Walter Scott of Tushielaw and his heirs-male, of the lands of Tushielaw and Gemmelsleuch, (the latter lying in the parish of Rankilburn,) as he and his predecessors had been 'auld and kyndlie possessors and feu rentallaris past memorie of man.'¹² In 1628, Tuschelaw and Cromelaw, of united extent £7, 12s. 9d., were the property of Robert Scott of the same family,¹³ and in 1633, Walter Scott, his son and heir, had Tuschelaw and the mill and lands of Conninglaw, together valued at £33, 6s. 8d.¹⁴

Corslie or Crosslee was in 1609 the property of Walter Veitch of North Synton, in 1628 and in 1654 it belonged to the Pringles of Torwoodlie, and was retoured in 1628 at £5, 1s. 1d.¹⁵

Caerabank, Caltrabank, Cantrobank, or Contrabank, formerly the forest stead appropriated to the ranger of the ward of Ettrick,¹⁶ was occupied by the Scotts in that capacity so early as 1480 and 1490, and appears to have been at length permanently bestowed on the family of Tushielaw.

¹ Retours.² Retours.¹¹ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 145. Notes to Lady of the Lake.³ Retours.⁴ Retours.¹² Acts of Parl., vol. iii., p. 618.⁵ Retours.⁶ Retours.¹³ Extent of the Lordship of Ettrick Forest.⁷ Act. Dom. Conc., p. 175.⁸ Book of Assumptions.¹⁴ Retours.⁹ See remarks on 'The Forest.'¹⁵ Retours and Extent of Ettrick Forest.¹⁰ Retours.¹⁶ See remarks on 'The Forest.'

In 1621, however, it was retoured as the property of James earl of Home as heir to his father Alexander.¹ In 1628 it was again in the hands of the Scotts of Tushielaw.² In August, 1633, it belonged to Lady Margaret Home, heiress of provision to James earl of Home, and in November of the same year, to Walter Scott of Tushielaw.³ In 1693, it was the common property of James Dickson, John Shoarswood, and Alexander Morisone, heirs-portioners to their cousin, Jean Home, daughter of John Home, umquhile servitor to the Earl of that name.⁴

Almost the only remains of antiquity in the parish are the ruins of the towers of Tushielaw and Thirlstane on the Ettrick; the site of a church at Kirkhope on the same river, the dimensions of which are barely discernible; and that of another church or chapel at Chapelhope on the Loch of Lowes, of whose foundations the enclosure and form are still perfectly distinct.⁵

RANKILBURN.

Ecclesia Perochalis de Rankilburne⁶—Rectoria de Rankilbon⁷—Rankilburn and Rankilburne⁸—Rankilburn Kirk.⁹ Deanery of Teviotdale.¹⁰ (Map, No. 91.)

RANKILBURN, named 'Buceleuch' in the New Statistical Account and in modern maps, and now for two centuries part of the parish of Ettrick, was early in the fifteenth century an independent parish and rectory.¹¹ Subsequently to the Reformation, and before the year 1621, it was both ecclesiastically and civilly united to the parish of Yarrow,¹² but in 1650 the lands of Deepup, Mount Common, Gemmelseuch, Ettrickside, Anelshope, Buceleuchs Easter and Wester, Tushielaw, Caerabank, and the Corslies, nearly corresponding to the ancient Rankilburn, were by a decret of disjunction separated from Yarrow and annexed to Ettrick, 'quharunto,' says the record, 'they ly mair ewest.'¹³

The general features of the parish, which was almost entirely comprehended between the streams of the Rankilburn and the Tima, are similar to those of Yarrow and Ettrick, and consist principally of beautifully verdant hills, with numerous small valleys and streams interspersed.

We have no very early notice of this church. It is not found in Baiamund's Roll, or in any of the earlier charters. From a deed, however, formerly quoted, the charter of exambition between Scott of Rankilburn and the monastery of Melros of the lands of Bellenden and Glenkerry, it is certain that a rectory existed here before the year 1415, and was also at that time comprehended in the diocese of Glasgow.¹⁴ By this deed an exchange was effected, not only of the lands, but of

¹ Retours.

² Extent of Lordship of Ettrick Forest.

³ Retours.

⁴ Retours.

⁵ New Stat. Acc.

⁶ A. D. 1415. Lib. de Melros, p. 549.

⁷ Libellus Taxationum.

⁸ A. D. 1574 to 1586. Books of Assignations. Booke of the Universall Kirk.

⁹ Blaeu's Map.

¹⁰ Libellus Taxationum.

¹¹ Lib. de Melros, p. 549.

¹² Books of Assignations. Retours.

¹³ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁴ Lib. de Melros, p. 549.

the tithes, those of Glenkerry being appropriated to Melros, and those of Bellenden to the parish church of Rankilburn. The parties whose consent was necessary to this exchange were the monks of Melros, the rector of the church of Rankilburn, and the bishop and chapter of Glasgow, and the deed is witnessed by the archdeacon and the sheriff of Teviotdale. In 1453, in a roll of bachelors entered at the newly founded University of Glasgow, we find 'Dominus Jacobus Spottiswod, rector ecclesie de Rankilburn.' At the period of the Reformation it had so far declined both civilly and ecclesiastically, that it was united at different times with one or more of the old parishes, and, although thus under charge of a minister, was not considered as requiring the services of a reader.¹

In the Libellus Taxationum the rectory is valued at £6, 13s. 4d.

The principal lands in the parish of Rankilburn belonged at an early period to the Scotts of Buccleuch, previously known as the Scotts of Murdieston and Rankilburn. They appear to have had possessions in Selkirkshire in the reign of Edward I. In 1296, on the 28th of August, Richard le Scot de Murthoxton, of the county of Lanark, swore fealty to that monarch,² and in consequence of this submission the sheriff of Selkirk, on the 5th September of that year, is ordered to restore him to his lands and rights.³ In 1398, Walter Scott of Murdieston and Rankilburn, afterwards slain at Homeldon in 1402, was one of those who were bound to keep the peace of the Border marches.⁴ His descendant and successor, Robert Scott, who in 1415 exchanged the lands of Glenkerry for those of Bellenden, is styled lord of Rankilburn.⁵ Walter, afterwards Sir Walter Scott, son and successor of Robert, appears to have been the first who was styled of Buccleuch,⁶ and was one of the conservators of truces with England during the reign of James II. from 1438 to 1460.⁷ He is styled also Sir Walter Scott of Kirkurd, and in 1463, during his lifetime, David Scott, his son, had a charter from James III., erecting into a free barony the lands of Branxholm, Langton, Limpinlaw, Elrig, Rankilburn, Eckford, and Whitechester, to be named the barony of Branxholm, for payment of one red rose as blench-ferme at the principal message on the festival of the nativity of St. John the Baptist.⁸ From that time till the time of James VI., the titles of Kirkurd, Branxholm, and Buccleuch, as appears from the charters of the period, were for some time used indifferently; the title of Kirkurd gradually giving place to that of Branxholm, and the latter being finally superseded by that of Buccleuch.⁹ In 1526 took place the conflict near Melros, in which an attempt was made by the Scotts to rescue the young King James V. from the hands of Douglas.¹⁰ In 1528, Walter Scott of Branxholm, knight, was declared by the King and Parliament to be innocent of the crime of the gathering at Melros, and to have acted on the authority of the King, Douglas, &c.¹¹ In the same year, by a charter dated 20th October, he disposed to his son David Scott the lands and barony of Braux-

¹ Books of Assignations. ² Ragman Rolls, p. 125.

³ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 29.

⁴ Rymer, vol. viii., p. 54. Fordun, lib. xiv., c. 14.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, p. 549.

⁶ A. D. 1441. Acts of Parl., vol. ii., p. 57.

⁷ Rymer, vol. x., p. 695, vol. xi., p. 253, &c. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 310, &c.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vi., no. 75.

⁹ Acts of Parl., vol. ii., pp. 84, 132. Acta Auditorum, pp. 46, 74, 83, 153.

¹⁰ Godscroft, vol. ii., p. 90. Pinkerton, vol. ii., p. 273.

¹¹ Acts of Parl., vol. ii., p. 330.

holm and Ekford, the lands and barony of Kirkurd, and the lands, tenements, and lordships of Buecleuch, Rankilburn, and Limpitlaw, and on the 28th of that month, the charter was confirmed by James V.¹ This Walter, or Sir Walter, appears to have subsequently fallen into temporary disgrace and forfeiture; for in 1542 and 1543 he was declared by one Parliament to have been sufficiently punished by a short imprisonment for assisting the English at the burning of Cavers and Dennun, and was restored to all his lands and rights, and by the Parliament immediately succeeding the act of the former was approved and ratified.² In the records of these Parliaments he is styled both Walter Scott of Branxholm and 'Iard Bukelewth.' The lands thus possessed by the Scotts so long before the Reformation appear to have continued since that period unalienated from the family, whose representative, about the end of the sixteenth century, became a Lord of Parliament, with the title of 'Lord Scott of Buecleuch,'³ and in 1619, was created Earl of Buecleuch.⁴

Gamesleuch or Gemmelseleuch appears to have been long in possession of the Scotts of Tushielaw. In 1592, James VI. and his Parliament, on the narrative that Walter Scott of Tushielaw and his predecessors had been 'auld and kyndlie possessors and few rentallaris past memorie of man,' confirmed to him and his heirs-male the lands of Tushielaw and Gamuilsheuche.⁵ But in 1621, Sir Robert Scott of Thirlstane was returned heir to Sir Robert Scott of Cruikstoun in the lands of Gemmiliselenche, *alias* Thorniehill, with the outset called Etriksyd, at that time forming part of the parish of St. Mary of the Lowes.⁶ In 1628, the lands of Gamilsleuch belonged to Sir William Scott of Harden, and were returned at £3, 11s. 7d.⁷

The lands of Dalgleis or Dalgliesh, about the sources of the Tima water, seem to have been originally possessed by a family who derived their surname from the property. In 1407, Symon de Dalgles is witness to a charter of Robert Duke of Albany.⁸ The lands were subsequently united to the Earldom of Mar, as part of the barony of Synton, of which, in 1635, the lands of Qubitslaid and Dalgleiss formed the third part.⁹ In 1647, they were returned at the old extent of 10 merks, or £6, 13s. 4d., and new extent of 40 merks, or £26, 13s. 4d.¹⁰

Near the Rankilburn there may still be seen the indistinct outline of the walls of the church and churchyard.¹¹ In the valley formed by a tributary of that stream lies the spot on which, according to tradition, the slaying of a deer gave name to the property and afterwards to the family of Buecleuch. There are no remains of a baronial residence, and it has been doubted whether one ever existed on the spot; but a decision of the Lords of Council, dated 25th June 1494, removes all doubt upon the subject. The Lords deern two persons, both named William Douglas, to content and pay to Walter Scott of Buecleuch, nephew of unquhile David Scott, certain goods 'spuilzeit, destroyit, and takin be Symon Routlage in the Trowis, and Mathew Routlage his sone, and ther complices, fra the said unquhile David and his tenentis,'

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxii., no. 205.

² Acts of Parl., vol. ii., pp. 414, 433.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xlix., no. 123.

⁵ Acts of Parl., vol. iii., p. 618.

⁶ Retours.

⁷ Extent of the Lordship of Etrick Forest.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig.

⁹ Retours.

¹⁰ Retours.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc.

'and as to the avale of the saidis and the dampnage and scathis sustenit be the birnyng of the place and maner of Bukclench,' alleged to extend to 1000 merks, the said Walter is allowed time for proof.¹

The tower of Gamescleuch, built by the Scotts of Thirlstane, is still an object of some interest to the antiquarian.²

SELKIRK.

Selechirche³ — Selkirke⁴ — Seleschirche, Selchirche⁵ — Selekirche, Selekyrcke, Selekirke, Seleschyrche, Selechirc, Selechirche⁶ — Selekirce, Selechirk, Seleskirke, Selchirche, Selechirche⁷ — Selechirche, Selkyrk, Selekirck, Selkirk⁸ — Selkirc, Selkirk, Sellechirh, Selkyrc, Selkyrk, Selkerce⁹—Selkyrk, Selkirk¹⁰—Selkyrk, Selkyrke, Selkirk¹¹—Selkirk¹² — Selkirk, Selcrik, Selkrik, Selcraig.¹³ Deanery of Peebles or Teviotdale. (Map, No. 92.)

This parish is very irregularly shaped, and has two detached portions, one lying in a different part of the county, and the other within the county of Roxburgh, in which also another small portion not detached is situated. The river Ettrick enters it on the south-west, and flowing north-east divides it into two. The Yarrow, entering on the west, and flowing for some distance parallel to the Ettrick, turns then at right angles to its former course, and joins the Ettrick near the centre of the parish, which on the north is bounded chiefly by the Tweed. Like the rest of The Forest, Selkirk is considerably diversified by hills, of which the Three Brethren Cairn and the Peat Law in the northern part of the parish attain respectively the height of 1968 and 1964 feet above the level of the sea. Several portions are well wooded, and the southern division is studded by a few small lakes.

David I., while he was Prince of Cumberland, in 1113 established a colony of Tyronensian

¹ Act. Dom. Cone., p. 338.

² New Stat. Acc.

³ Ante A. D. 1124. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 3, 4.

⁴ A. D. 1126-1152. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 6, 7.

⁵ A. D. 1153-1165. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 7, 200, 301, and p. v. after *Tabula*. Lib. de Melros, p. 10.

⁶ A. D. 1165-1214. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 13, 16, 316, 318, 319. Lib. de Melros, pp. 91, &c.

⁷ A. D. 1215-1254. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 229, 332, 350, 357. Lib. de Melros, 204, 216, 236.

⁸ A. D. 1291-1304. Rot. Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 7, 13, 54, &c. Palg. Illust., vol. i., p. 359.

⁹ A. D. 1300-1329. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 460, 471. Rot. Scotiae, vol. i., p. 80. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 6. Lib. de Melros, p. 357. Rob. Index, p. 21, no. 20. Compota Camerar., vol. i., p. 13. Philiphaugh Charters.

¹⁰ A. D. 1333-1370. Rot. Scotiae, vol. i., p. 380. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 45. Robertson's Index, p. 24, no. 16, p. 79, no. 131.

¹¹ A. D. 1334-1434. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 163. Lib. de Calchou, p. 408. Rob. Index, p. 139, no. 7, p. 145, no. 15. Lib. de Melros, pp. 546, 547. Compota Camerar., vol. iii., pp. 270, 271.

¹² A. D. 1434-1560. Compota Camerar., *ut supra*. Acts of Parl., vol. ii., p. 93, &c. Acta Audit., p. 14, &c. Acta Dom. Cone., p. 228.

¹³ A. D. 1560, *et supra*. Acts of Parl., vol. ii., p. 565, &c.; vol. iii., p. 49, &c. Lib. de Calchou, p. 494, &c. Register of Ministers. Books of Assignations. Booke of the Universall Kirk.

monks at Selkirk,¹ but the name, which signifies 'The Holy Church,' and some expressions in the charter, suggest the probability that the abbey was founded on the site of an ancient religious house, though perhaps fallen into decay. The charter, however, makes no mention of a church distinct from the abbey, and the first mention of 'the church of Selkirk' occurs in a subsequent charter of David, after he succeeded to the throne, transferring the abbacy to Kelso. In the latter he grants to the abbot and monks of Kelso 'the church of Selkirk,' and appoints the abbots to be his own, and his son's, and his successors' chaplains in that church.² These and the charters of the succeeding reign, seem to refer to *two* churches, one on the site of the former abbey and another somewhere in the vicinity. Malcolm confirmed the charter of his grandfather David, relating to the transference of the abbey, to which he grants what his own charter terms 'the church of the other Selkirk.'³ Another of his charters styles it simply 'the church of Selkirk.'⁴ Malcolm's charter of confirmation was renewed by William the Lion in the same terms, and one charter by the latter merely mentions 'the parish of his town of Selkirk,'⁵ but other charters granted during his reign distinctly prove the existence of *two* churches at Selkirk.⁶ It is in these that we first meet with the distinctive appellations, 'ecclesia de Selkirk,' and 'ecclesia de alia (or altera) Selkirk.' In a charter of the reign of Alexander II. the same terms are used.⁷ In the reign of the same King, or in that of his successor, Alexander III., between 1243 and 1254, the two churches were known as those 'de Selkirk monachorum,' and 'de Selkirk regis,'⁸ and before 1300 both the two churches and the two towns (villae) in which they were situated came to be distinguished by the names, 'Selkirk-regis,' and 'Selkirk-abbatis.'⁹ Little mention is made of the churches of Selkirk from that period till the Reformation, at which time, if not previously, one of them had been entirely suppressed, or the two united under the title of 'Selkirk Kirk.'¹⁰

In 1180, Bishop Joceline of Glasgow gave to the monks of Kelso all their churches within his diocese, including those of Selkirk and the parsonage of the same.¹¹ Between 1195 and 1199 the donation of Joceline was confirmed by William the Lion.¹² And in 1232, Bishop Walter confirmed to the monks all the churches in the diocese granted by his predecessors, with the parsonage, &c., including those of Selkirk.¹³ We first read of the vicarage during the usurpation of Edward I., to whom Richard, vicar of the church of Selkirk, swore fealty in 1296.¹⁴ In 1300, in the rent-roll of the abbey of Kelso, both the churches of Selkirk were held by the monks in rectory, *i.e.*, the convent were rectors of both.¹⁵ In 1425, William Middilmast was vicar of Selkirk, and held also of the family of Douglas (whose chaplain he was) the office of 'mastership of the ward of Yarrow.'¹⁶ In 1489, the office of parish-clerk, with its perquisites, was the subject of dispute between Alexander Ker on the one hand, and Robert Scott in the Haining, and his son John Scott, on the other. The controversy was at first debated in the Civil Court, in the

¹ Morton's Monastic Annals, p. 77. Lib. de Calchou, p. ceface. Hailes' Annals, vol. i., pp. 111, 112.

² Lib. de Calchou, p. 7.

³ Lib. de Calchou, p. v. after *Tabula*.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 300, 301.

⁵ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 13, 16.

⁶ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 316, 318, 319.

⁷ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 229, 232.

⁸ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 350, 351.

⁹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 460, 471. Morton's Monastic Annals, p. 166, &c.

¹⁰ Lib. de Calchou, p. 491, &c.

¹¹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 318, 319.

¹² Lib. de Calchou, p. 316.

¹³ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 229, 332.

¹⁴ Ragman Rolls, p. 156.

¹⁵ Lib. de Calchou, p. 471.

¹⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. ii., nn. 60, 61.

judicial committee of Parliament; but when its nature was disclosed, the Lords Auditors determined—'Anent the actionn and caus persewit be Alexander Ker clamand to be perris-clerk of Selkirk agaisin Robert Scot, &c., ather of thaim clamit the said clerkship to pertene to thaim, the lordis auditoris therefore ferris the matter to be decitid before the Juge ordiner, sen thai contend upon the richt of the said clerkship, and it a spirituale actionn.'¹

Selkirk is not named in any of the ancient tax-rolls. In the 'rentall of the abbacie' of Kelso, 1300, the rectory of Selkirk-regis is stated as wont to be valued at £20; that of Selkirk-abbatis at 40s.² In the rental of 1567 the vicarage is given at £66, 13s., 4d., and the 'Kirklands' at 40s., probably the old revenue of the rectory of Selkirk-abbatis.³ The Book of Assumptions, 1561-1563, and the Books of Assignations, 1574-1579, give the third of the vicarage at £22, 4s. 5½d., corresponding with the rental of the same period.

The ample revenues, first of the abbey, and afterwards of the church or churches of Selkirk, were wholly possessed by the monks of Kelso from the time of David I. till the Reformation. When that King had founded the abbey, 1113-1124, he endowed it first of all with 'the land of Selkirk,' bounded 'as a rivulet descending from the hills falls into the Gierua to that rivulet which descending from Crossinemara runs into the Twoda,' and beyond the rivulet falling into the Gierna, with 'a certain piece of ground between the road which goes from the castle to the abbey, and the Gierua, viz., towards the old town.' To these he added the liberty of fishing in the waters around Selkirk, and the free use of his pastures and woods.⁴ On the transference of the abbey to Kelso, as before stated, the church of Selkirk was added, on condition that the abbots of Kelso should be the King's chaplains.⁵ Malcolm IV., in 1159, repeated and confirmed the grant.⁶ A slight variation in the wording of his charter makes part of the grant consist of 'the church of the other Selkirk, with half a ploughgate of land.' This half ploughgate, if not a portion of the land bestowed by David I., was at least in possession of the monks during his reign, as appears from a charter of Malcolm, in which he bestows on them 'the church of Selkirk, with the half ploughgate of land which in the time of David his grandfather lay scattered through the plain,'—but, because 'the half ploughgate thus scattered was of little use to them,' he gives them 'in the same town as much land together in one spot in exchange for the said land.'⁷ William the Lion, 1165-1171, confirmed all these possessions to the monks, with the additional privilege, that no one should be allowed to distrain any goods on the grounds belonging to the abbey.⁸ William further conceded to the church of Kelso, 'that the places of his waste of Selkirk, to which he had transferred his men of Elrchope, as well as of the parish of his town of Selkirk, and all dwelling in these places, with all their possessions, should belong to the church of Selkirk as to their mother church'—and, if in the same places a church or chapel with full baptismal and other rites should happen to be built, he gave it 'with all its just pertinents to the said church of Kelso.'⁹ In 1223 or 1224, Alexander II. confirmed the privileges bestowed by William.¹⁰ The charter of Bishop Joceline,

¹ Acta Auditorum, p. 14.

² Lib. de Calchou, p. 471.

³ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 491, 494.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 3, 4.

⁵ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 6, 7.

⁶ Lib. de Calchou, p. v. after *Tabula*.

⁷ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 300, 301.

⁸ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 7, 8.

⁹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 16.

¹⁰ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 8, 9.

1180, confirmed by William the Lion, and that of Bishop Walter in 1232, have been already noticed. In 1234 or 1235, Alexander II. gave to the monks of Kelso, for the perpetual sustentation of the bridge of Ettrick, the land which Richard, son of Edwin, held on both sides of the water of Ettrick, and which he had quitclaimed to the King.¹ At this bridge the conventual courts were afterwards held.² And all these possessions, described as the 'town of Selkirk, the churches *de Selkirk-monachorum* and *de Selkirk-regis*, with lands, tithes, and all pertinent,' were between 1243 and 1254 finally confirmed to the church of Kelso, by a bull of Pope Innocent IV.³

In 1300 the temporalities of the abbey of Kelso within the parish of Selkirk, or connected with it, according to its rent-roll, were as follow.⁴ In the 'tenement' of Selkirk-regis the monks had 'the land called the laud of the bridge,' probably the grant of Alexander II., or an equivalent, consisting of 16 acres, and the 'pasture in Minchemoor.' They had also the town of Selkirk-abbatis, and therein one ploughgate of land in demesne, of the yearly value of ten merks—fifteen husband-lands, each one oxgang in extent and rented annually at four shillings, with nine days' work in harvest, two of the husbandmen or *husbands* being bound to furnish a cart or wagon for carrying peats from the moss to the abbey, and other two a horse for carriage between the abbey and Berwick—sixteen *cottagia*, or ten acres of land, fifteen of which yielded per annum twelvence each, and the remaining one two shillings, with the service of one man for nine days' work in autumn, and of another to assist in washing and shearing sheep—three brew-houses, each yielding 6s. 8d. per annum, and a corn-mill yielding five merks—and without the mains, thirty detached acres yielding five shillings, and four acres, called the land of Richard Cute, of the yearly value of six shillings. The spiritualities of the abbey within the parish, according to the same roll, consisted in the rectorial tithes of the two churches, as given above, extending in all to £22 per annum.⁵

In 1567 the revenues of Kelso derived from Selkirk consisted of the yearly value of the kirks-lands and vicarage as above—of £10 from the lands of Quhimure town, £5, 6s. 8d. from Quhimure-hall, £5 from Greenhead, and £5 from 'the altowne besyd hatrik,' all included in the barony of Bolden—and of victual paid to the church of Selkirk by the owners of the lands in the parish, amounting to 1 boll wheat, 9 chalders, 1 boll, 2 firloths bear, and 16 chalders, 12 bolls, 2 firloths meal—in all, 25 chalders, 15 bolls.⁶

Besides the church or churches of Selkirk, it does not appear that there was any church or chapel within the parish. But the monks of Melros had the enjoyment of certain possessions and perquisites within the district. The 'fishing' of Selkirk, first bestowed on them by Malcolm IV., 1153-1165,⁷ was confirmed to them by William the Lion, 1165-1214,⁸ and by Alexander II. about 1247.⁹ To the 'fishing' the last named monarch added seven acres of land, with buildings and meadow, pasture for 8 oxen and 8 cows, and liberty to take from the King's forest material

¹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 309.

² Lib. de Calchou, p. 179.

³ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 350, 351.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 460, 462. Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 146, 166.

⁵ Lib. de Calchou, p. 471. Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 171.

⁶ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 490, 491, 494, 514, &c.

⁷ Lib. de Melros, p. 10.

⁸ Lib. de Melros, p. 13.

⁹ Lib. de Melros, p. 236.

for the sustentation of their 'yhar,' or cruive. In 1426 the abbot and convent of Melros let to John Brydinson and Thomas Robynson, shoemakers, or the longer liver of them, 'a certain tenement of theirs lying on the north side of the town of Selkirk and within the same town, and a croft of three acres pertaining to the foresaid tenement, with liberty of folding and pasture, and all pertinents.'¹ The lease was for life, but coupled with the condition, 'that, if the abbot and monks should happen to come to the town, they should have a sufficient lodging, chamber, and stable, free of cost.'

The church of Selkirk appears to have stood at all periods either in the town of Selkirk-abbatis, or in that of Selkirk-regis. The present structure is entirely modern.²

At what time Selkirk was first erected into a burgh is unknown. The charters of David I. mention 'the old town,' those of Malcolm IV. 'the town,' and William the Lion, in a charter already quoted, terms it 'his town of Selkirk.' Courts were held here by King William in 1204 and 1208,³ by Alexander II. in 1223, and by Robert I. and David II. in the following century.⁴ Charters were dated at Selkirk by Alexander II. in various years,⁵ and one was granted there by Randolph earl of Moray in 1319.⁶ It was undoubtedly a burgh in the reign of King Robert the Bruce. In 1328 the freeholders and *burgesses* of Selkirk, contributed to an assessment levied *pro reformatione pacis* a tithe of their money, amounting to £14, 19s. 0½d.⁷ In 1368-9 the customs of 'the burgh,' as accounted for by the chamberlain, amounted to £2, 13s. 4d.⁸ In 1434 John Spare-the-dur, one of the bailies of Selkirk, rendered to the chamberlain an account of the firms and issues of the burgh, amounting to £3, 6s. 8d., and of arrears from former account, £1, 13s. 4d.—amounting in all to £5.⁹ The *items* are as follow—'Firms and issues of the burgh for Whitsunday and Martinmas 1433, £2, 17s. 4d.—Firms of the land of Gelchestanecroft in hands of the King, 6s. 8d.—Firms of the land of Crakwillis land, 4d.—Firms of the land of Pele, 2s.—Firms of the land of Salsarland, 2d.—Firms of Comounwomans land, 2d.' So early as the reign of James III., in 1469 and 1478, and thenceforward till that of James VI. in 1568, we find a commissioner to serve in parliament returned by the burgh of Selkirk.¹⁰

No extant charter of the burgh dates before the reign of James V. in 1535. The charter then granted, proceeding on the narrative that former charters had perished, was enlarged in 1538 and 1540.¹¹ A manuscript, dated 1722, and copied by Macfarlane, states, that Selkirk is a very ancient royal burgh, and for the good service of its citizens was endowed with great privileges from the crown—that it was several times burned by the English—that King James IV. on his way to Flodden was accompanied by eighty of the burghers under command of the town-clerk—that of these the clerk alone returned, bringing with him an English banner and battle-axe—that King James V., when he came to the Forest of Selkirk to expel a certain outlaw, for the good

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 546, 547.

² New Stat. Acc.

³ Lib. de Melros, pp. 91, 92, 137. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., pp. 68*, 69*, &c.

⁴ Act. Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 75*. Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 6, 45.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, pp. 204, 216, &c.

⁶ Lib. de Melros, p. 337.

⁷ Computa Camerar., vol. i., p. 13.

⁸ Computa Camerar., vol. i., p. 490.

⁹ Computa Camerar., vol. iii., pp. 270, 271.

¹⁰ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., pp. 93, 121, and vol. iii., p. 40, &c.

¹¹ Municipal Corporation Reports.

services done by the burgh to his father at Flodden granted it the liberty of making incorporations, particularly an incorporation of 'suteurs,' the privilege of a sheriffdom, with a power of pledging from any court spiritual or temporal, and the property of 10,000 acres of his Forest for maintaining the royalty, with liberty to cut as much wood as might suffice for rebuilding the town; and that for the good service done by William Bryden, town-clerk, to James IV. at Flodden, he knighted both him and his successors.¹ All this most probably refers to the charter of 1535, which seems to be the 'patent' noticed in the MS. as lying in the town's 'chartour chist.' It is said that the burgh arms, 'a woman in a forest lying dead at the root of a tree with a living child at her breast,' were granted by James V., on account of one of the burghers' wives, while her husband was at Flodden, having wandered out in hope of meeting him, and having died in the position represented.²

There was at Selkirk before 1124, in the time of David I., while yet Prince of Cumberland, a royal castle, the frequent residence of the Sovereigns of Scotland, and held in their absence by their Constable.³

The mill or mills of Selkirk are mentioned in 1292, at which time they were held by John le Taillur as farmer or firmar.⁴

Adjacent to the burgh were certain lands, including or in some manner connected with the town's common, and with it forming part of 'the lands and lordship of Selkirk.'⁵

The town, castle, mills, lands, and common or pasture of Selkirk, formed at different periods, either conjunctly or severally, the subjects of royal or other grants. In 1302, Edward I., during his usurpation, granted to Aymer de Valence 'his castle of Selkirk, and also his manor and demesne lands of Selkirk and Traquair.'⁶ In 1309, Edward II. ordered the same Aymer de Valence earl of Pembroke to fortify the castle of Selkirk.⁷ In a charter of Robert I., about 1314, that monarch bestows on William Barbitonsor (or Barber), among other gifts, 'the commouty of the pasture of the town of Selkirk, and the office of the constabulary of Selkirk, to be enjoyed as in the time of his predecessor Alexander last defunct.'⁸ About 1322 the same King granted to Henry Gechedall the mill of Selkirk for two merks of silver.⁹ The town of Selkirk formed part of a grant by Edward III. to William de Montacute in 1335.¹⁰ David II., about 1365, bestowed on Sir Robert de Dalryell 'all his lands of Selkirk with pertinents, except the annualrents and firms of the burgh due to the King, to be held by him and his heirs until the King or his heirs should infest him in land of equal value in some competent place.'¹¹ Thomas Carnok, for his father's services and his own, also received from David II. a grant 'of his lands within Selkirk, and the mill thereof.'¹² In 1388, Robert II. ordered his sheriff and

¹ Macfarlane's Collections, vol. i., pp. 466, 467.

² Macfarlane's Collections, vol. i., p. 468.

³ Lib. de Calchou, p. 4. Reg. Mag. Sig. Philiphaugh Charters.

⁴ Rot. Scotiae, vol. i., p. 13.

⁵ See Remarks on 'The Forest.'

⁶ Palg. Illust., vol. i., p. 359.

⁷ Rot. Scotiae, vol. i., p. 80.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 6. Philiphaugh Charters. Robertson's Index, p. 5, no. 23.

⁹ Robertson's Index, p. 21, no. 30.

¹⁰ Rot. Scotiae, vol. i., p. 330.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 45. Robertson's Index, p. 34, no. 16, and p. 79, no. 131.

¹² Robertson's Index, p. 60, no. 12.

bailies of Selkirk to pay to Isabella, spouse of the late James earl of Douglas, her third part of all the lands and annual rents with pertinents, which belonged hereditarily to her husband within their bailiary, which he held of the King in chief, and of which he died vest and seized.¹ Between 1390 and 1406 Robert III. granted to John Gladstones a charter of confirmation of the lands of Robertson and 'the town of Selkirk,' resigned by Margaret Gladstones his mother.² In 1398 the same King confirmed by charter an infeftment granted by James Sandilands to George earl of Angus of certain properties, including 'the hault town of Selkirk.'³ In 1488 James IV. granted to George Douglas, son of Archibald earl of Angus, the lordships of Selkirk, and houses and fortalices of the same, with pertinents.⁴ In 1547 Mary Queen of Scots granted to Archibald earl of Douglas, and James his son, a charter of the lands, lordship, and barony of Selkirk, with pertinents, for payment of one silver penny as bleneh-ferme.⁵ These were all confirmed by another charter of Mary in 1564, ratified by act of parliament in 1567,⁶ and finally confirmed to William earl of Douglas, and his heirs, in 1602, in a charter *de novo damus* of King James VI.⁷ A part, however, of the same property belonged for a time to the Murrays of Philiphaugh, or Falahill, having been granted to them by James VI. in 1584, after the forfeiture of Archibald earl of Angus. In that year the King gave to Patrick Murray of Faulohill, and his heirs, eighteen husband-lands, lying within the lordship of Selkirk, the east mill and wester mains of Selkirk, and the easter mains of Selkirk, with grass-lands and caddon-lands, with all pertinents.⁸ The small customs and burgh firms, along with the lands of Peelhill, of the old extent of 40s., and the office of sheriff of Selkirk, were in 1509 conferred by James IV. on John Murray of Fawlohill.⁹ In 1530 Patrick Murray was returned heir in the same lands to his father James Murray, son of John, who had been infeft therein in 1514, and they seem to have continued in the possession of the family for about two centuries thereafter.¹⁰ The lands of the lordship were of the old extent of £13, 6s. 8d.¹¹

The lands of Philiphaugh appear in record in the reign of Robert I., who in 1314 granted to William Barbitonsor and his heirs the east part of the land of Fulhophaleh and Schelgrene, binding them either to pay to the miller one firloft of grain for every chaldar, or to find him his victual on the day they ground their eorn.¹² This seems to be the piece of land afterwards known as 'Barborisland,' and was of the old extent of £1, 13s. 4d.¹³ In 1315 King Robert gave to William called Turnebul that piece of ground which lies on the west side of Fulhophaleh, as far into The Forest as it was ploughed in past times, for a *reddendo* of one broad arrow at the feast of the assumption of the Virgin Mary.¹⁴ In 1524 James V. granted a precept of sasine in favour of John Turnebull, son and heir to Rudolph Turnebull, in the five pound lands of Philiphaugh.¹⁵ In 1558

¹ Lih. de Calchou, p. 403.

² Robertson's Index, p. 145, no. 15.

³ Robertson's Index, p. 139, no. 7.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xii., no. 91.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx., no. 164.

⁶ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 565, &c.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xlv., no. 22.

⁸ Philiphaugh Charters.

⁹ Philiphaugh Charters.

¹⁰ Philiphaugh Charters. Retours.

¹¹ Taxt Roll of the Shireffdome of Selkirk.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 6. Robertson's Index, p. 5, no. 23. Philiphaugh Charters.

¹³ Retours.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 6. Robertson's Index, p. 5, no. 23. Philiphaugh Charters.

¹⁵ Philiphaugh Charters.

John Turnebull was retoured heir to Janet Turnebull, his mother, in five acres of the lands within the territory of Philiphaugh, of the old extent of 5s.¹ These five acres were subsequently divided between the five heirs portioners of John Turnbull, each portion, according to the old extent, being valued at 12d.²

The lands of Philiphaugh belonged in the fifteenth century to a family of the name of Hoppriggill.³ In 1461 they were granted by James III. to John de Moravia of Faulohill, probably the same who, in 1467, was along with John Turubull appointed to make a retour of rents within the county.⁴ In 1477, 1480, 1482, 1486, and 1492, various parts of them were purchased from different individuals by Patrick Murray of Fawlawhill.⁵ In 1514 William Jenkinson, for a sum of money paid him in his necessity by James Murray of Fawlawhill, granted the latter a charter of five acres of land with pertinents, lying in the territory of Philiphaugh, to be held of the king and his successors.⁶ In the same year James Murray, brother and heir of the deceased John Murray of Fallohill, was by a precept of King James V. seized in the tower and lands of Philiphaugh, extending to a four pound land with pertinents, lying in the town and territory of Philiphaugh, and in 20s. annual rent of the lands of William Jenkinson.⁷ In 1528 James Murray of Fawlawhill resigned to the crown, in favour of Patrick his son and heir, the whole lands of Philiphaugh, with tower, fortalice, &c., and 21 husband-lands, with pertinents lying within the burgh of Selkirk,—and in 1529 King James V. bestowed these lands by charter on the same Patrick.⁸ In 1535 Patrick Murray resigned in favour of Agnes countess of Bothwell, and Robert lord Maxwell her husband, 12½ acres of the lands of Philiphaugh, in lieu of £612 Scots, due by the said Patrick and his father James for the rents of Capirstane uplifted by them, and James V. in the same year gave the said Countess and her husband a charter of the said acres, which they in their turn resigned in 1537 in favour of Malcolm lord Fleming, for a sum of money due him by them.⁹ In 1582 Patrick Murray, grandson and heir to Patrick Murray of Faulohill, was seized in all and whole the lands of Philiphaugh, with the tower, fortalice, manor-place, garden, orchard, and mills of the same, with pertinents, extending annually to a four pound land lying in the town and territory of Philiphaugh.¹⁰ In 1576 the teind-sheaves of Philiphaugh and Hairhead were let to Patrick Murray and his heirs for £5 per annum, and in 1594 for £20.¹¹ In the beginning of the seventeenth century the lands of Philiphaugh, of the old extent of £10, were equally divided between Murray of Falahill and Turubull of Howden.¹²

Peter of Cokburne, son and heir of Peter of Cokburne, (probably of the family of Henderland,) had in 1384 a grant from King Robert II. of certain lands resigned by his father to the King, including the lands of Sunderland with the manor of the same.¹³ In 1463 the lands of Sunderland-hall, which seem^d to have belonged to the same family, and were forfeited by William Cokburn for abetting 'the traitour James of Douglas,' were bestowed by James III. on William

¹ Retours.

² Retours.

³ Philiphaugh Charters.

⁴ Philiphaugh Charters. See YARROW.

⁵ Philiphaugh Charters.

⁶ Philiphaugh Charters.

⁷ Philiphaugh Charters.

⁸ Philiphaugh Charters.

⁹ Philiphaugh Charters.

¹⁰ Philiphaugh Charters.

¹¹ Philiphaugh Charters.

¹² Taxt Roll of the Shireffidome of Selkirk.

¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig. p. 163.

Douglas of Cluny, and with some other lands erected into the barony of Sunderland-hall,¹ which he retained for at least some years.² Early in the seventeenth century half of the lands of Sunderland and Sunderland-hall, of the old extent of £5, belonged to John lord Fleming, and the other half, of the same extent, to James Lauder of that Ilk.³

The lands of the Haining were in 1491 possessed by Robert Scott, but claimed by William Cokburn, son and heir of the laird of Langton, who in that year brought an action against the former 'for the wrangwis occupation and manuring of the forest stede of the Haining wythin the forest of Etrick be the space of thre yeris bigane, and for the wrangwis vptaking and wyth-halding of the proffitis of the said stede be the said thre yeris extending to iij^{xx} of lib.'⁴ Both parties claimed the property in virtue of a crown lease, Cokburn from James IV., and Scott from James III. In 1500 David Hoppringill of Tynneis, in conjunction with John Murray of Faulohill, had a tack of the Haining from James IV. for a period of nine years, 'payand therfor all nails and grassumes and dewties aucht and wont and as our rental proportis, and keipand our said steid forest like as effeiris,' with power to make subtenants.⁵ In 1611 the Haining with 'the loch of the same' was the property of Robert Scott,⁶ and in 1628 was retoured by his Majesty's commissiouners at the extent of £6 and 8d.⁷

Greenhead was possessed in the fourteenth century by a family of the same name, on whose forfeiture it was bestowed by David II. on William Broun.⁸

In 1471 Thomas Turnebull was proprietor of Fawlishope.⁹ In 1628 the royal commissioners returned Fauldishope, easter and wester, then the property of the Earl of Buccleuch, at the united extent of £7, 8s.¹⁰

Hairhead was in 1509 let for nine years by James IV. to John Murray of Faulohill and another tenant.¹¹ The tack was in 1514 renewed by Queen Margaret to James Murray of Faulohill, and in 1526 and 1531 the same Queen granted a five years' lease respectively to the same James Murray and Patrick his son.¹² In 1628 Hairhead was retoured as the property of Sir John Murray of Philiphaugh, at the extent of £12, 1s. 2d.¹³

Redhead, or Whytbank, the anciet forest-stead of the ward of Tweed, was by a charter of King James IV. in 1510, in terms similar to the Elibank charter of 1511,¹⁴ bestowed on David Hoppringill and Margaret Lundin his spouse.¹⁵ This property, which has ever since remained in the family, was in 1628 retoured at £6, 10s. 3d.¹⁶

Hadderslie, Hathirle, or Hedderle, including Batts, Mauldisheuch, and probably Mauldischauch, in 1552 formed a distinct lordship, part of which was at the time possessed by Robert Scott of Wamfray.¹⁷ Mauldisheuch and Mauldesbaugh were in 1601 the property of John Murray of Fallow-

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vi., no. 76.

² Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 80.

³ Taxt Roll of the Shireffdome of Selkirk.

⁴ Acta Dom. Conc., pp. 208, 209.

⁵ Philiphaugh Charters.

⁶ Retours.

⁷ Retoured Extent of Etrick Forest.

⁸ Robertson's Index, p. 31, no. 33, and p. 36, no. 24.

⁹ Acta Aud., p. 18.

¹⁰ Retoured Extent of Etrick Forest.

¹¹ Philiphaugh Charters.

¹² Philiphaugh Charters.

¹³ Extent of Etrick Forest.

¹⁴ See YARROW.

¹⁵ Charter *pene*s A. Pringle, Esq., of Whytbank.

¹⁶ Extent of Etrick Forest.

¹⁷ Philiphaugh Charters.

hill, by whom they were inherited from his father Patrick.¹ Hadderslie with Batts was about 1600 a five pound land of old extent, the property of Andrew Ker of Yair.²

The lands of Howden, pertaining in the sixteenth or seventeenth century to Mark Turnbull, were of the old extent of £5.³ Those of Todrig, held at the same period of William lord Yester by Walter Scott of Todrig, were of the old extent of £10.⁴

Of the remaining lands of the parish, with the exception of Newark, Old Wark, and Carterhaugh, of which it is stated in an old MS. inventory of Philiphaugh papers John Murray of Falohill had a grant from Queen Margaret in 1518, we have little or no account previously to the retour of the King's commissioners in 1628. In their roll of properties we find Newark mill, £1, 8s. 8d.; Auldwark, £5, 13s. 7d.; Cairterhaugh, £8, 11s. 10d.; Blackgraues, £16, 16s. 8d.; Fastheuch, £7, 3s. 3d.; Fawsydes, £6, 6s. 10d.—retoured as the property of the Earl of Buccleuch; Williamhope, £6, 4s. 2d., Sir Patrick Murray of Elibank; Yair, probably including Craig,⁵ £14, 8s., Andrew Ker of Yair; Middlestead and Blackmiddings, £7, 4s. 7d., Gilbert Elliot of Stobbs; Hartwoodmyres, £6, 13s. 8d., Robert Scott of Hartwoodmyres; Hartwoodburn, £6, 4s. 2d., Walter Scott of Qubythauch; Aikwood, or Oakwood, probably the Aclintour of the rental of Kelso,⁶ £6, 13s. 8d.; Southbowhill, £3, 6s. 10d., Walter Murray of Aikwood; Northbowhill, £3, 4s. 6d., Robert Scott of Bowhill; Braidmeadows, £7, 19s., Andrew Scott of Braidmeadows; Blackhauch, £7, 12s. 9d., Alexander Mitchelstoun of Blackhauch.

Only two ancient castles, those of Newark on the Yarrow and Oakwood on the Etrick, now remain.⁷ In 1722 the old tower of Shaws was still to be seen.⁸ Newark, which is said to have superseded the *Auld Werke*, was in 1476-78 bestowed by James III. on his Queen Margaret, as part of her third of the property and revenues of the kingdom according to her marriage contract.⁹ In 1489 it was in possession of Alexander Hume, great chamberlain of James IV.,¹⁰ and in 1503 it formed part of the dower bestowed by that monarch on his Queen.¹¹ In later times it was the residence of Anne duchess of Buccleuch, and is the supposed scene of 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel.'

The banner and halbert, said to be taken from the English at Flodden, where 'the flowers of the forest were a' wede away,' are still in possession of the incorporation of weavers, by one of whose number they are alleged to have been taken.¹² These were formerly wont to be carried before the town council at their public processions of riding the common, &c.¹³ The sword of William Bryden, who is mentioned above as leader of the burghers at Flodden, is still in possession of his lineal descendants.¹⁴

Near the junction of the Yarrow and Etrick are the remains of an entrenchment thrown up by Montrose, and in the town of Selkirk may still be seen the house in which he is said to have lodged on the night before the battle of Philiphaugh.¹⁵

¹ Retours.

² Taxt Roll of the Shireffdom of Selkirk.

³ Taxt Roll of the Shireffdom.

⁴ Taxt Roll of the Shireffdom.

⁵ Liber de Calchou, Rental of Abbacy, 1567.

⁶ Liber de Calchou.

⁷ New Stat. Acc.

⁸ Hodge in Macfarlane's Collect., vol. i., p. 463.

⁹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., pp. 117, 189, 192.

¹⁰ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 219.

¹¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., pp. 271, &c.

¹² New Stat. Acc.

¹³ Macfarlane's Collect., vol. i.

¹⁴ Old Stat. Acc. Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border.

¹⁵ New Stat. Acc.

GALASHIELS.

Lyndon¹—Linden, Lindene²—Lyndane³—Lydene, Lindene⁴—Lynden⁵—
Lyndein, Lindein.⁶ Deanery of Teviotdale⁷. (Map, No. 93.)

GALASHIELS, formerly named Lindean, is a parish very irregularly shaped, and divided by the river Tweed into two unequal parts, the greater lying north of the Tweed in the county of Selkirk, and the smaller south of that river in the county of Roxburgh. It is also watered by the Ettrick and the Gala. The Tweed and Ettrick form nearly the whole of its western boundary, and the Gala about one half of its eastern. Its general aspect is hilly, with narrow and winding vales between its green dry eminences. Its greatest height is Meigle, a hill overlooking the town of Galashiels, and measuring 1480 feet, the lowest being a plain at the junction of the Tweed and Gala, 280 feet above the level of the sea. In the eastern part of the parish are two small lakes.

Lindean, or Lyndon, was a vicarage in 1275,⁸ and thenceforward till the era of the Reformation.⁹ It is set down in the *Libellus Taxationum* as 'the rectory of Lyndane.' In 1353 and 1567 we read of Lindin or Lindene Kirk.¹⁰

The church was originally situated at Lindean, which lies south of the Tweed, but in the course of the seventeenth century was removed to Galashiels, on the north of that river, and west of the Gala.¹¹ The report of the Lords of Commission for the plantation of Kirks, dated 1622, bears 'that there lived about 400 people in Galashiels, and so meikle the more as we (the ministers of the adjoining parishes) find ane house already there, well built, comely apperelled, and with small help, as is provided, may easily be made sufficient for the whole people in their most frequent assemblages.'¹² The church was accordingly transplanted to Galashiels, but before that change 'the old vicar's church of Lindean had been abandoned for thirty-six years.'¹³ There appears to have been a church or chapel at Boldsid or Boylsid, situated near a ferry on the north bank of the Tweed.¹⁴

In Baiamund's Roll the vicarage is rated at £4.¹⁵ The *Taxatio sec. xvi.*, *ad rationem octo millium librarum*, rates it at £3, 8s. In the *Libellus Taxationum* the rectory is valued at £13, 6s. 8d. In the Books of Assignations, 1574-1579, and the Book of Assumptions, 1577, the vicarage is rated at £40.

¹ A. D. 1275. Baiamund's Roll.

² *Taxatio sec. xvi.*

³ *Libellus Taxationum.*

⁴ A. D. 1567. *Liber de Calchou*, pp. 490, &c.

⁵ A. D. 1577. *Book of Assumptions.*

⁶ A. D. 1576-1579. *Books of Assignations.*

⁷ Baiamund's Roll. *Taxatio sec. xvi.* *Libellus Taxationum.*

⁸ Baiamund's Roll.

⁹ *Taxatio sec. xvi.* *Book of Assumptions*, and *Books of Assignations.*

¹⁰ *Godseroft*, vol. i., p. 144. *Lib. de Calchou*, p. 512.

¹¹ *Old Stat. Acc.*

¹² *New Stat. Acc.*

¹³ *New Stat. Acc.*

¹⁴ *Blaeu's Map.*

¹⁵ *Registrum Glasguense*, p. lxxv.

We are not informed at what time the church of Lindean became the property of the monks of Kelso, but at the Reformation it was entered in the rent roll of the abbey along with the town and mill. The two latter yielded respectively £16 and £2, 13s. 4d., and from the church there were drawn in kind 10 chalders, 1 boll, of victual for the lands of Cauldscheillis, Fadounsyde, Hleyndoun town with the mains, Moselie and Blindlie, The Brige Hauch, Ferinylie and Calfshaw, Gallawscheillis and Boytside, and Langreynk.¹

The lands and manor of Gallowshiels appear to have formed part of The Forest when possessed by the house of Douglas. In 1416 we find Earl Archibald attempting to settle a dispute at 'Gallowschel' between the convent of Melros and John the Hage, lord of Bemerside.² The same lands and manor were also part of the dower of Queen Margaret, in whose favour sasine of The Forest was given in 1503 by John Murray of Fawlohyll, sheriff of Selkirk, 'on the soil of the said lordship (of The Forest), near the tower and manor of Galloschelis.'³ It was not till 1599 that Galashiels was erected into a burgh of barony.⁴ In 1628 the lands of Gallowscheillis and Moysileis, which probably at that time constituted the barony, were the property of Sir James Pringill of Gallowscheillis.⁵ About the middle of the century the lands and barony of Galashiels belonged to Patrick Andro of Barbonrland, and comprehended the town and lands of Gallowsheills, with mills, &c., the lands of Over and Nether Hauchs, with three waulkmills, the lands of Nether Barnes, the lands of Boilsyde, with the fishing and ferry-boat on the Tweed, from Galamouth to Etrick, the lands of Stockbridge, and the lands of Moisy and Blackburn—the whole barony being of the extent of £90, 10s.⁶

Fairuile or Fernylie, including the lands of Langriuk, Calfshaw, and Blackpuhauch, were in the seventeenth century the property of the Kers of Linton or Fairuile.⁷

In the same century Pringill of Bliudlie had the lands of that name.⁸

About a mile west of Galashiels are vestiges of the great fosse called the 'Catrail,' or 'Piets-workditch,' which is about twenty-five feet in width, and is bounded on each side by a huge rampart of earth. It extended from the north of Selkirkshire, or farther, to the borders.⁹

Traces of two ancient camps, and of a considerable portion of Roman road, are distinctly seen in different parts of the parish.¹⁰

In 1337 the Scotch, after the battle of Krethtown (Crichton), quartered at Galashiels.¹¹ About a mile from the town is a cultivated spot, once a marsh, and still known as 'The Englishman's Sike,' where, it is said, some of the English fell in a skirmish, having been overtaken there gathering wild plums, whence, according to a fanciful legend, came the motto of the baronial burgh, 'sour plums.'¹²

In 1353 the body of William Douglas, the knight of Liddisdale—probably the same with Sir William of Douglas *de Laudonia*—who was slain by his kinsman, Sir William Douglas, at a

¹ Lib. de Calehou, pp. 490, 512, 513.

² Lib. de Melros, pp. 539, 540.

³ Rymer, vol. xiii., p. 73.

⁴ Precept of Chancery, quoted in New Stat. Acc.

⁵ Extent of Etrick Forest.

⁶ Retours, 1655.

⁷ Retours. Extent of Etrick Forest.

⁸ Retours. Extent of Etrick Forest.

⁹ Pennant's Tour, vol. iv., p. 264. Chalmers, vol. ii., p. 89.

¹⁰ New Stat. Acc.

¹¹ Scalachronica, pp. 167, 297.

¹² New Stat. Ac .

place called 'Galsewood' or 'Galvord,' in Ettrick Forest, and was buried at Melrose, before the altar of Saint Bride, is said to have been deposited for a night in 'Lindin Kirk, before being conveyed to its final resting-place.¹

Blaen places a castle at Fadonsyd.²

MELROSE.

Mailros³—Meilros⁴—Malros, Mailros, Melros⁵—Melros, Meylros, Maylros, Mailros, Meuros⁶—Melros, Melross, Meilross⁷—Melros, Melross, Melrose.⁸ Deanery of Teviotdale. (Map, No. 94.)

This parish may be described as a hilly tract of considerable elevation, intersected towards the south by the river Tweed, which here flows through a fertile and beautiful valley, and divides the parish into two very unequal parts. Its principal heights are the Eildon hills on the south of the Tweed, and on the north of that river, the Galtonside, Langlee, and Ladhope hills. Its northern and larger portion is chiefly comprehended between the rivers Gala and Leader, and is divided about midway by the parallel valley of the Allan water, all three flowing southward into the Tweed.

The original church or monastery of Melros appears to have been founded by Saint Aidan towards the middle of the seventh century.⁹ It was built upon a small peninsula or promontory formed by a bend of the Tweed,¹⁰ about two miles below the site of the present abbey and town. Oswald king of Northumberland and of part of Scotland south of the Forth, about 635, established at Lindisfarne a colony of monks from Iona, and with the assistance of Aidan, their first bishop and abbot, instructed his subjects in the truths of Christianity, and founded a number of religious houses, one of which was the monastery of Melros, whose first abbot was Eata, one of twelve Saxon youths instructed by Aidan.¹¹ During most part of the incumbency of Eata, Saint Boisil or Boswell was prior of Melros, and he was succeeded by his pupil, the famed Saint Cuthbert, who died hermit of the Island of Farne.¹² These three had died before the end of the seventh century, about which time the visionary Dryethelme, Dryethelm, or Ditelm, retired to the monastery, where he spent the remainder of his life in the most rigorous

¹ Hailes' Annals, vol. ii., p. 277. Godseforth, vol. i., p. 144. Fordun's Scotichronicon, lib. xiv., cap. 8. Lib. de Melros, p. 463.

² Blaen's Theat. Scot.

³ A. D. 673-731. Bede's Eccles. Hist., lib. iii., c. 26; lib. iv., c. 27; lib. v., cc. 9, 12. Bede's Life of St. Cuthbert, cc. 6, 7.

⁴ A. D. 858. Historia Nennii, c. 64.

⁵ A. D. 1119-1300. Liber de Calchou. Simeon of Durham.

⁶ A. D. 1136-1606. Liber de Melros.

⁷ A. D. 1165-1483. Registrum de Fasselct.

⁸ A. D. 1225-1326. Liber de Dryburgh.

⁹ Eyre's History of St. Cuthbert, pp. 13, 235.

¹⁰ Fordun's Scotichronicon, lib. vii., cap. 7. 'Monasterium Melros quod Tweda flumine circumcingitur.' Bede, lib. v., c. 12, says more correctly, 'quod Tuidi fluminis circumflexu maxima ex parte clauditur.'

¹¹ Simeon of Durham. Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 183, 184. Bede, lib. iii., c. 26.

¹² Bede, lib. iv., c. 29. Bede's Life of St. Cuthbert, cc. 26, 39. Raine's North Durham, pp. 60-62. Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 184, 185, &c. Notes to Marnion.

penance.¹ In 839 the monastery was burned by Kenneth king of Scots, in his invasion of the Saxon territory, but in 875, by which time it was probably rebuilt, and appears to have been a place of some fame,² it became one of the resting-places of the body of Saint Cuthbert, when removed from its sepulchre at Lindisfarne on account of the invasion of the Danes.³ Between these dates, in 854, Melros is mentioned by Simeon of Durham as one of the churches belonging to the church or abbey of Lindisfarne.⁴ Before the end of the eleventh century Melros appears to have been ruined and deserted, except for a short time between 1073 and 1075, when it was the retreat of a few monks, among whom was Turgot the historian, afterwards bishop of Saint Andrews, and confessor to Saint Margaret, Queen of Malcolm III.⁵ The monastery was succeeded by a church or chapel dedicated to Saint Cuthbert, and dependent on the priory of Durham or of Coldingham till between 1126 and 1136, when David I. exchanged for it the church at Berwick, and annexed it to the new monastery of Melros, which he founded in the latter year.⁶ This chapel became famous as a resort of pilgrims, and is said to have been approached from northern parts by a way called the Girthgate having the privilege of a sanctuary.⁷ In the thirteenth century, between 1249 and 1285, Petrus de Haga, laird of Bemerside, for certain transgressions committed by himself and others against the convent of Melros, agreed for himself and heirs to pay yearly at the chapel of Saint Cuthbert of Old Melros, on Saint Cuthbert's day in quadragesima, half a stone of wax to light the said chapel, in lieu of ten salmon, five fresh and five dried, which he was formerly bound to pay for the same trespasses.⁸ The chapel was burned by the English in the reign of Robert I. In 1321 Symon bishop of Galloway granted a relaxation of forty days' penance to all truly penitent and confessed who should with consent of their diocesan devoutly visit the chapel of Saint Cuthbert of Old Melros, where that saint lived a monastic life and was celebrated for his miracles, or should contribute of their goods for rebuilding the place, recently burned by the English.⁹ And between 1417 and 1431 Pope Martin V., at the instance of John dean of Cavertoun, one of the monks of Melros, granted to all who should devoutly visit or contribute to the same chapel a remission of penance for seven years and seven lents, on all the festivals of Saint Cuthbert, and certain other holidays.¹⁰ The lands of Auld-Melross, within the lordship and regality of Melross, were in the beginning of the seventeenth century possessed by a family of the name of Ormes-toun.¹¹

In 1136, as above stated, King David I. founded the 'modern' abbey of Melros, having brought thither from Rievale in Yorkshire a colony of Cistercian monks.¹² He subsequently granted them

¹ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 187. Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. vii., cap. 7. Bede, lib. v., c. 12.

² Monumenta Historica Britannica, vol. i., p. 75. It is styled by Nennius, 'illud quondam nobile et eximium monasterium de Melros.'

³ Fyfe's History of St. Cuthbert, pp. 13, 235. Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 191. Innes's Critical Essay. Notes to Marmion.

⁴ Monumenta Historica Britannica, vol. i., p. 675.

⁵ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 193. Hailes' Annals.

⁶ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 193. Raine's North Durham, App. p. 5. Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. v., c. 43.

⁷ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 193.

⁸ Lib. de Melros, pp. 298, 299.

⁹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 390, 391.

¹⁰ Lib. de Melros, p. 570. The pontificate of Martin V. ended in 1431, but 1437 appears to be the date assigned in the Charters of Melros to the transaction of the above.

¹¹ Retours.

¹² Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. v., c. 43. Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 202. Fordun thus notices the foundation of Melros, 'Anno 1136 idem rex David monasterium de Mailros Cistercii idem fundavit, unde versus, Anno millesimo, centeno, ter quoque deno, Et sexto Christi, Melross, fundata fuisti.'

the lands of Melros, Eldune, and Dernwic, the right of pasture between the Gala and the Leader, the fishing in the Tweed within their bounds, Galtuneshalech, and the whole land and wood of Galtuneside¹—thus bestowing on them a large portion of the present parish of Melrose. The church, which was ten years in building, was finished in 1146, and with great pomp and solemnity dedicated to the Virgin Mary on the 28th July in that year.²

Between 1153 and 1165 Malcolm IV. confirmed the grant of King David, and added 'one stead in Cambesley for building a cow-house for a hundred cows, and a fold.'³ Galtuneside, in the charter of King Malcolm, has these boundaries—'As the river Leder falls into the Tweed, and thence upwards as far as the burn of Fauhope, which falls into the Ledre, and thence upwards by the same burn, and thence across the moor to the Raburne, which falls into the Alocnt, and thence following the same river Alocnt as far as the Tweed.'

William the Lion, along with whom in 1175 Laurence abbot of Malros swore fealty to Henry II. at York, confirmed all the grants of his predecessors.⁴ During his reign, 1165-1214, Alan the Constable, the son of Roland, gave the monks the lands of Alewentchawis and Threpuude, the former bounded as follows—'From Fairforde ascending to Staincross, and thence ascending to the bounds of Wedale, and thence by the way which divides Weddale from Lauueder-dale as far as Alewentisheude, and thence by the bounds between Wedale and Lauueder as far as the way which separates Burnerig from Leudepare, and along the same way descending to the stone cross, and thence transversely to the cross which is situated at the head of Fulewithenis, and thence by the way towards the south, near Harlaw, till you come opposite Morelow, and thence descending by a rivulet to Standenburne, and thence ascending as far as the boundaries of Threpuude.'⁵ From King William, Alan his steward, and the family of De Moreuille, the monks received the lands of Bleneslei, Milcheside, and Sorowlesfelde, with the chapel of Saint Mary of the Park, and the buildings of Cambesley, Buchelm, and Witheley.⁶ The boundaries of the land attached to Saint Mary's chapel are thus described—'As the ditch surrounds the court of the chapel, and westward and northward and towards the eastern gate, and thence downwards to the rivulet descending from the wood on the north side of the causeway to the rivulet by which two fish-pools are formed, of which we have assigned the upper to the foresaid chapel, and the lower to our sick of Bune, and thence upwards by the same rivulet as far as the fosse which surrounds the foresaid court of the chapel on the west side.' The lands of Milcheside are bounded thus—'From the upper fish-pool, down by the same rivulet which falls into the said fish-pools, as far as the great causeway which goes from Loweder towards Birken-side, and then by the same causeway southwards to the eastern head of the ditch which the foresaid monks made after our assignation between their land and the land which we have assigned on the south to our sick, and from the said head of the ditch made by the monks along the same westwards to the ancient ditch which crosses the plain from south to north, and thence southward to the head of the same ancient ditch, and thence descending obliquely in the direction in which Joceline lord bishop of Glasgow

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 3, 4.

² Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 202. Chron. de Mailros, p. 165.

³ Lib. de Melros, p. 6.

⁴ Palg. Illust., vol. i., pp. 81, 82. Lib. de Melros, p. 12.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, p. 69.

⁶ Lib. de Melros, pp. 81-100. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 66*.

and the Cellarer of Melros perambulated the boundary as far as the rivulet called Mereburne, which is the boundary between the land of Milkeside and the land of Blainesleie, to the great causeway which descends from Windeslaue to Lauwder, and thence by the same causeway northwards to the road which runs from it to Milckeside, and by that road to the head of the ditch which we (R. de Moreuille and Auicia his wife) had begun before we gave the land of Milkeside to the abbey of Melros, and thence to the southern head of the ditch which surrounds the court of the said chapel on the west.'

About 1180 the monks had a controversy with Richard de Moreville concerning the wood and pasture between the Gala and Leder, which was settled by composition made in presence of King William, and by his authority. The monks were to enjoy the whole right of wood and pasture within certain boundaries, with a small exception, viz., 'Along the east side of the river Galhe upwards in the direction of their own property as far as the boundaries of Wedale, and also along the right boundaries of the land of Richard de Moreuille, viz., as the Mereburne falls into the Leder up to the source of the same Mereburne, and thence along the sike which issues from the Mereburne to the spot where that sike falls into the rivulet of Standene, and thence as far as Pot, and from Pot to Standande Stan, and thence as far as the King's way where it enters the wood and divides the wood of Standene and of Threpwude, and thence by the same King's way to Fairforde, and afterwards along that way which goes to the right as far as the foresaid bounds of Wedale, and thence by the right bounds of Wedale to the Galhe.'¹ This territory Richard de Moreuille quitclaimed to the monks, with the exception of the wood of Threpwude, the pasture of which however was to belong to them, and which was thus bounded—'From Fairforde down by the Aloent to the moss which is between Threpwude and Cumbesleie Cnol, and thence by the same moss as far as the foresaid Pot.' Another controversy between the monks and the men of Wedale was settled by arbitration, in the presence of King William, to this effect—'That the King's forest, which was the pasture of the monks, extended to the road leading to the west side of the church of Wedale, and as far as the rivulet called Fasseburne,' and should be theirs so that no one should share it with them.² A third controversy respected the marches between the lands in Melros bestowed on the monks by David I., and those in Bowden given by the same monarch to the monks of Kelso. The grant to the former consisted, as before stated, of the lands of Melros, Eldun, and Dernwic³—that to the latter of Middilham, Bothenden, and Aeldon.⁴ An attempt to settle the controversy was made by the Pope's legate, Jolu de Salerno, about 1200-1; but no settlement took place till King William, at the instance of the Pope and his legate, having first in 1202 bound the abbot and convent of both places to abide by his decision, at length in 1204 decided, 'that the land whence the controversy arose belonged to the monks of Kelso, and ought to be theirs of right according to the bounds which they asserted,' and that they should concede to the monks of Melros for ever two oxengang of land, and two acres of meadow, and pasture for four hundred sheep, which they

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 100-103. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., pp. 65*, 66*. Chronica de Mailros, p. 90.

² Lib. de Melros, p. 103. Chronica de Mailros, p. 93. The arbiters on this occasion, according to the Chroni-

cle, swore on the relics at Melros 'with fear and trembling.'

³ Lib. de Melros, pp. 3, 4.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 3, 4.

held in Prenwenesette.¹ The march between Melrose and Bowden, as then fixed, was as follows— ‘From the ford of Bouildenburne, which is between the bounds of Lessedwyn and Bouildene, as far as the cross which is situated between Wytherig and Harecarleche, and thence as far as the white thorn which is situated in Wyterig, and thence northwards to Akedene, and ascending as far as the cross near the green fosse, and by the green fosse as far as the cross which is placed above Sprouidene, and thence ascending to the fountain near the white thorn as the stream from the same fountain descends, and thence by Farnileye to the willows and crosses and ditches which have been placed in the middle of the hill to the top of the same, on which King David caused the ditches to be made, and thence descending westward to the place called Derebley, and thence by the divided wood and by the crosses and ditches and oaks marked with crosses as far as the lake beneath Blakelanne, and from that lake to another, and thence descending by the rivulet of Holdene as far as the Tweede.’² A fourth controversy was caused by the alleged violent occupation of part of the monks’ pasture-ground between the Gala and Leder by Patrick earl of March, and in 1208 was settled by composition made in presence of the King, and of Bricius bishop of Moray who had been commissioned for that purpose by the Pope, to the effect, that ‘the said Patrick had freely granted to the monks the whole arable land called Sorulesfeld, as held by William Sorules, west of the Leder towards the grange of the monks, and pasture for fifty sheep and seven score cows or oxen within and without the wood everywhere, between the road going towards Lounder along the causeway which is called Malcholmisrode and the Leder, and from the bounds of Cadesley as far as Fauhopeburne, reserving to the Earl and his heirs only the right of brushwood.’³ It was further agreed that neither party should within these bounds have any houses, sheepcots, enclosures, lodges, folds, or dwellings of any kind; that only Sorulesfeld should be arable; and that the goods (cattle) of the Earl should not pass the said road, and should every night return to Herheldune, unless hindered by storm or flood.⁴ The Earl granted to the monks also the liberty of taking yearly six score cart loads of peat from the neighbouring moss of Scabbedrurch.⁵

In 1321 or 1322 the church of Melros was pillaged and destroyed by the English under Edward II.⁶ In consequence of that destruction King Robert Bruce, to aid in rebuilding the church, in 1326 granted to the monks all wards, reliefs, maritages, escheats, fines, amerciements, issues, and perquisites of both Justiciary and Sheriff-Courts, belonging to himself and heirs within the sheriffdom of Roxburgh, to be held by them until they should have fully raised the sum of £2000 sterling, a gift which appears to have been the means of enabling them to erect the beautiful fabric whose ruins still exist.⁷ In 1329 the same King, a few weeks before his death, addressed

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 134-139. Lib. de Calchon, pp. 17-22. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 67*. Chronica de Mailros, p. 104.

² Sir Walter Scott informed the author of the ‘Monastic Annals of Teviotdale’ that part of these limits forms the boundary of Abbotsford, and that the ditches are still in good preservation. Morton’s Mon. Annals, p. 220.

³ Lib. de Melros, pp. 87-91. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., pp. 68*-70*.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, p. 91.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, p. 91.

⁶ Fordun’s Scotichronicon, lib. xiii., c. 4. Morton’s Mon. Annals, p. 229.

⁷ Lib. de Melros, pp. 325, 326. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 123. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 69. Robertson’s Index, p. 3, no. 2, and p. 88, no. 235. Morton’s Mon. Annals, pp. 230, 231.

to his son David and his successors his memorable letter, recommending to their especial favour the monastery of Melros, in which he had ordered his heart to be entombed, and earnestly enjoining them to allow the monks to enjoy all his donations for the rebuilding of their church, and to increase rather than diminish them.¹ His munificent grant of £2000 was not fully realized even towards the end of the reign of his son and successor David II., by whom it was in 1369 renewed until the whole sum should be raised.² In 1384 or 1385 Richard II. lodged a night at the abbey of Melros, which next morning he caused to be burned.³ In 1389, as a compensation for this 'destruction and burning,' *'quas ipsi nuper quando fuimus ibidem de guerra cum exercitu nostro sustinebant,'* he granted to the monks a deduction of two shillings on each of 1000 saks of wool exported by them from Berwick,⁴ a privilege which in the following year he revoked, in consequence of an attempt to export 200 saks more than the stipulated number under benefit of that deduction.⁵ In 1398 they received from Archibald Macdowell of Malkerston an obligation to pay £90, on account of his relief of Malkerston, 'to the new werke of thair kirke of Melros.'⁶ In 1544 the church was again burned and otherwise damaged by the English.⁷ Donations by various individuals were subsequently given for rebuilding it,⁸ but it seems never to have recovered from the injuries which it then sustained.

In 1560 the whole property of the monastery, which had been erected by David II. and his successors into a free regality,⁹ was annexed to the Crown without power of alienation, but this provision was rendered nugatory by subsequent statutes.¹⁰ In 1569 the 'abbacie,' with all its lands, lordships, teinds, regalities, &c., was disposed by King James VI. to James Douglas, second son to William Douglas of Lochlevin, as abbot or commendator, with power to set in 'feu-ferme, long or short takkis, siclyk and in the same manner as gif he had been providit thairto of auld in the court of Rome.'¹¹ In 1606 the commendator resigned the manor place or monastery with all its pertinents into the hands of the King, that it might be erected into a temporal lordship in favour of William earl of Morton.¹² In 1608 he renewed the deed of resignation, with this difference, that the King might 'confer the samen, vse and dispone thairupoun as his hienes sall think expedient.'¹³ And in 1609 the monastery and its property, with certain exceptions, were erected into a temporal lordship in favour of John viscount Haddington, who had assisted King James at the time of the memorable Gowrie conspiracy.¹⁴

We have no early notice of Melrose as a parish. The present limits of the parish, however, correspond with the boundaries of the earliest possessions of the monastery as given above, comprehending chiefly the lands of Melros, Eildon, and Darnick, on the south of the Tweed, and on the north those of Gattonside, Sorrowlessfield, Buckholm, Allanshaws, Blainslie, Threppwood,

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 329, 330. Morton's Men. Annals, p. 231.

² Lib. de Melros, pp. 405-407. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 173. Robertson's Index, p. 65, no. 8, and p. 68, no. 235. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 69.

³ Morton's Men. Annals, p. 235. Pinkerton, vol. i., p. 32. Fordun's Scotichronicon, lib. xiv., c. 50.

⁴ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 100.

⁵ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 106.

⁶ Lib. de Melros, pp. 488, 490.

⁷ Morton's Men. Annals, p. 243. Lib. de Melros, pp. 643, 644.

⁸ Lib. de Melros, pp. 642-644.

⁹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 399-403, and 493-497. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 163.

¹⁰ Morton's Men. Annals, pp. 243, 244.

¹¹ Register of Presentations to Benefices.

¹² Lib. de Melros, pp. 657-659.

¹³ Lib. de Melros, pp. 660-662.

¹⁴ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv., pp. 461-464.

Milkside, Fawhope, Colmslie, and Whitelie. As the charters make no reference to the tithes, which are however duly and fully entered in the rent-roll of the abbey, and which seem never to have been the subject of controversy, as certain other privileges of the monks within the district so frequently were, there can be no doubt that these lands, with perhaps a few others, of all which the monks had complete temporal and ecclesiastical possession, were from an early period regarded as the *parish* of Melros, of which the parochial church was that of the abbey. Its only dependencies within the district appear to have been the chapel of Saint Cuthbert of old Melros, the chapel of Saint Mary of the Park, both mentioned above, of which the latter stood in a detached portion of the parish of Lauder, locally within Melrose, and Chiekhelles Chapel at Blainslie, all which seem to have been suppressed before the era of the Reformation.¹ In 1394 Matthew bishop of Glasgow declared on the authority of a bull of Pope Gregory IX., that the abbot of Melros was at liberty to appoint a priest of his order and convent to administer the sacraments in the chapel of Melros (the abbey church) to the (hired?) servants of the monastery, as *other parish priests* within the diocese were wont to do.² Almost the only other notice of the ecclesiastical state or privileges of the 'abbacie' which occurs before the Reformation is in the record of a parliament of James III. in 1487, in which it is declared to be one of those 'that wes nocht of ald at the court of Rome.'³ At the Reformation Melros was served by a reader, whose stipend was 'to be payit out of the third of Melrose be the taxmen or parochiners.'⁴ In 1574 also it was served by a reader, but united to Bowden, Lillisleif, and Langnewtoun, under charge of one minister.⁵ In 1586 it is named as a charge by itself,⁶ and in 1606 and 1608 it is styled 'the parochie' kirk of Melros.⁷

The remains of the abbey were used as the parish church from the period of the Reformation till the year 1810, when a new church was built on the Wearhill, a few hundred yards to the westward of the town of Melrose.⁸

In the Libellus Taxationum the monastery of Melros is valued, *cum pensione pro rata*, at 3600 marks, or £2733, 6s. 8d. In the Taxatio sec. XVI., *ad rationem octo millium librarum*, it is taxed at £204.⁹ About the period of the Reformation the teinds of Melros parish amounted to £135, 9s. 4d., besides 50 stones of butter from Overside of Colmslie, and from Threipwood 340 loads of cane peats, 340 cane fowls, and 24 capons;¹⁰ and the reader received as his stipend, assigned him out of 'the third of Melrose,' £20 with the kirkland.¹¹

The lands of the parish, which till the Reformation remained in the hands of the monks, were at that period valued as follows in the rent-roll of the abbey,—Blainslie, £45, 18s.; Langshaw, mill thereof, and East Raik of Woolhousebyre, £18; Halkburne, £3, 6s. 8d.; Buckholm, £10; Appletreelaves, £30; West Raik of Woolhousebyre and Langlic, £22, 13s.

¹ Chalmers, on the authority of Miine's account of Melros, published in 1743, places a chapel at Colmslie, and another at Gattenside.

² Lib. de Melros, pp. 470, 471.

³ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 183.

⁴ Register of Ministers, 1567.

⁵ Books of Assignations.

⁶ Booke of the Universall Kirk.

⁷ Lib. de Melros, pp. 658, 660, 661.

⁸ New Stat. Acc.

⁹ Reg. Glasguense, p. lxxi.

¹⁰ MS. 'Rentail of Melrois.'

¹¹ Register of Ministers.

ld. ; Freircroft, £3, 6s. 8d. ; Merebank, Sowtercroft, Cartleys, and Newfurdhaugh, £17, 6s. 8d. ; Drygrange, £22 ; the annuals and customs of Little Fordel, £36 ; of Newton Mill, £8 ; of Old Melros, £6, 8s. 4d. ; of Eildon, £26 ; of Newstead with pendicles, £85, 16s. ; Ladopemuir, the Netherside, £18, 6s. 8d. ; Wards of Melros, £2 ; Colmsliehill, £5 ; Allanshaws, £6, 13s. 4d. ; Wooplaw, £3, 6s. 8d. ; Threipwood, £32 ; Whittle, £6, 13s. 4d. ; Williamlaw, £5 ; Sorrowlessfield, £1, 10s. ; Newton, £26, 13s. 4d. ; Freirshaw, £5 ; Gattouside with pendicles, £119, 19s. 4d. ; Mosshouses, £18, 13s. ; the two Abbey Mills, £48 ; Darnick, £86.¹

On one of the summits of the Eildons, and in other parts of the parish, there are vestiges of ancient camps, and of roads by which communication was maintained between them.²

The ancient convent is said to have been secured by a wall drawn across the narrowest part of the peninsula, the foundations of which were visible in 1743, and the 'Chapel Knoll' still marks the site of the old chapel of Saint Cutbert.³ The returns of the seventeenth century speak of the lands of Auld Melross '*tam infra quam extra fossatas.*'

Nothing remains of the abbey except the church and a small part of the cloister walls. Minute descriptions of these magnificent ruins are given in *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*, in *Morton's Monastic Annals*, *Grose's Antiquities*, *Pennant's Tour*, and other well known publications. The south side of the nave of the church is divided into eight small chapels, in one of which it is said Alexander II. was buried. Within the church were likewise deposited the remains of James earl of Douglas, slain at Otterburn, of Douglas the knight of Liddesdale, and the heart of Robert Bruce.⁴

Pennant in 1772 writes as follows,—'At a place called Bridgend stood till within these few years a large pier, the remaining one of four which formed here a bridge over the Tweed. In it was a gateway large enough for a carriage to pass through, and over that a room, 27 feet by 15, the residence of the person who took the tolls. This bridge was not formed with arches, but with great planks laid from pier to pier.'⁵ It was placed at the point where the 'Girthgate' crossed the Tweed.

Other ecclesiastical relics exist in a cross in the centre of the town of Melrose, with a piece of ground attached to it called 'the corse rig'—another called 'the high cross' about half a mile west of Melrose—and in such names of places as Priorswood, Cloister Close, Abbotsford, Monksford, The Italy Wheel, and the wells of Saint Mary, Saint William, Saint Helen, and Saint Dunstan.⁶

Near Darnick is a place called Skinnersfield or Skiunershill, noted for the fray which occurred in 1526 between the Earl of Angus and the Scots.⁷

In the northern part of the parish are the ruined towers of Cohnsie and Hillslop.⁸

¹ MS. 'Rentall of Melrois.'

² Old Stat. Acc.

³ *Morton's Mon. Annals*, p. 195.

⁴ *Fordun, Morton, Pennant, Sir Walter Scott, &c.*

⁵ *Pennant's Tour*, vol. iv., p. 265.

⁶ *New Stat. Acc. Morton's Mon. Annals.*

⁷ *New Stat. Acc. Border Minstrelsy. Pennant. Pinkerton.*

⁸ *New Stat. Acc.*

BOWDEN.

Bothendene ¹ — Bouldene ² — Botheldene ³ — Bothelden, Botheldene, Boulden, Bouildene, Bouldene ⁴ — Boulden, Bothelden, Boweden, Bowelden, Bowden ⁵ — Bolden ⁶ — Boudene, Bowden, Bolden.⁷ Deanery of Teviotdale.⁸ (Map, No. 95.)

THE surface of this parish presents a series of parallel ridges running from west to east, having an average height of 450 feet above the sea, and gradually increasing in elevation towards the north, where the Eildon Hills, half of which lie within the parish, attain the height of 1364 feet. Each of the valleys thus formed has its own small stream emptying itself into the Tweed. Towards the south-west a few rivulets run into the Ale water, which is a tributary of the Teviot, and forms about half of the southern boundary of the parish.

This church belonged to the monks of Kelso before 1180, and continued with them till the Reformation. In the year just specified Bishop Joceline of Glasgow confirmed to them all the churches which they held within his diocese, with the parsonage of the same, and among these the church of Botheldene.⁹ A similar confirmation was granted by King William between 1195 and 1199,¹⁰ by Bishop Walter in 1232,¹¹ and by Pope Innocent IV. between 1253 and 1254.¹² In 1273 the monks of Melros and Kelso met in the church of Boulden to settle a dispute about the tithes of Molle.¹³ The vicarage of Bowden is mentioned in Baiamund's Roll.¹⁴ About 1300 the church was held by the monks of Kelso in rectory,¹⁵ and in the rent-roll of 1567 it is enumerated among the 'kirks that pais vittall.'¹⁶ As a Protestant church it was in 1568 and some subsequent years one of two or more old parishes under one minister with a reader at each,¹⁷ but in 1586 appears to have formed a separate parish.¹⁸

The church is situated near the village of Bowden. It bears the date 1666, but is partly of much older construction. There was a chapel at Holydean in the west of the parish, on a precipice overhanging a ravine called Ringan's Dean.¹⁹

¹ A. D. 1119-1124. Lib. de Calchou, p. 3.

² A. D. 1147-1152. Lib. de Calchou, p. 6.

³ A. D. 1159. Lib. de Calchou, p. v. after *Tabula*.

⁴ A. D. 1165-1214. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 13, 17, 21, 22, 316, 318, 319, 333. Lib. de Melros, pp. 134-133.

⁵ A. D. 1232-1275. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 229, 232, 263, 350, 351. Baiamund's Roll.

⁶ A. D. 1300-1400. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 361, 410, 411, 460-462. Lib. de Melros, pp. 400, 443. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 163. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 191.

⁷ A. D. 1567. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 490, 491, 513, &c. Register of Ministers.

⁸ Baiamund's Roll. Libellus Taxationum.

⁹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 319.

¹⁰ Lib. de Calchou, p. 316.

¹¹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 229, 332.

¹² Lib. de Calchou, pp. 350, 351.

¹³ Lib. de Calchou, p. 140.

¹⁴ Reg. Glasguense, p. lxxv.

¹⁵ Lib. de Calchou, p. 470. Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 170.

¹⁶ Lib. de Calchou, p. 513.

¹⁷ Register of Ministers. Books of Assignations.

¹⁸ Booke of the Universall Kirk.

¹⁹ New Stat. Acc.

In Baiamund's Roll the vicarage is taxed at £2, 13s. 4d.¹ In the Libellus Taxationum the rectory is valued at £16, 13s. 4d., and the vicarage at £6, 13s. 4d. In the rent-roll of the abbey of Kelso, *circa* 1300, the rectory is stated as wont to be valued at £10, 13s. 4d.²

When David I. founded the abbey of Selkirk, 1119-1124, he conferred upon the monks the lands of Middelham, Botwendene, and Aeldon,³ which, although the charter makes no mention of the church, seem to have then and ever since constituted the principal part of the parish of Bowden. King David, 1147-1152, after transferring the abbey to Kelso, Malcolm IV. in 1159, and William the Lion, 1165-1200, severally renewed the grant of Middelham and Bouldene or Botheldene,⁴ and probably, though not mentioned in their charters, also of Aeldon. The boundary between these lands and those of Eldun and Dernewie belonging to Melros became, about the beginning of the thirteenth century, a subject of controversy between the convents, which, after several attempts to settle it, was at length in 1204 adjusted by King William.⁵ The 'peace' thus made he afterwards confirmed by charter in 1208.⁶ In 1190 the parson of Lyllisclef had claimed part of the lands of Bothelden as his by hereditary right, but on a decision of the Pope's commissioners against him he gave up the claim.⁷ Between 1243 and 1254 Pope Innocent IV. confirmed to the monks of Kelso Bowden and Middelham along with the rest of their possessions.⁸

The barony of Bowden, probably at first co-extensive with the parish, but afterwards comprehending other lands both contiguous and detached, is first mentioned in the thirteenth century. In 1250 the provost (*prepositus*) of Boulden witnesses a charter of lands in Maxton to the monks of Melros.⁹ Subsequently we find the abbot's barony mentioned in 1260, 1300, 1327, 1358, 1381, 1398, and 1567.¹⁰ It was wholly under the secular jurisdiction of the monks of Kelso, of whose regality, erected by David II. in 1343,¹¹ and confirmed by Robert III. in 1390,¹² it formed a part, and whose bailies of the barony exercised the power of repledging from both chamberlain and justiciary courts to the temporal court of the convent.¹³

There was in early times a family of the name De Boulden or Bowilden. In 1296 Richard de Boulden, parson of the church of Edalston, swore fealty to Edward I.¹⁴ And for a period of about 200 years various persons of the same surname are witnesses to a number of charters.¹⁵ These are not mentioned as holding lands in the parish, but would appear to have been kindly tenants of the monastery who took their surname from the barony. The monks of different periods were in the practice of subletting the lands of the barony, and some of the lands, on whatever condition originally let, came at length to be held by the parties in hereditary right. Between 1160 and 1180 the monks granted to their 'man' Hosberus half a ploughgate of land in the territory

¹ Reg. Glasguense, p. lxx.

² Lib. de Calchou, p. 470.

³ Lib. de Calchou, p. 3.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 6, v. after *Tabula*, and 13.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, pp. 134-138. For the boundary as then fixed see MELROSE above.

⁶ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 17, 318.

⁷ Lib. de Calchou, p. 338.

⁸ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 350, 351.

⁹ Lib. de Melros, p. 306.

¹⁰ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 283, 361, 410, 411, 460, 490. Lib. de Melros, pp. 306, 400, 443. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 163.

¹¹ Robertson's Index, p. 63, no. 2.

¹² Robertson's Index, p. 117, no. 26. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 191.

¹³ Lib. de Calchou, p. 444.

¹⁴ Ragman Rolls, p. 164.

¹⁵ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 116, 120, 127, &c.

of Middilham.¹ In 1260 Alan de Sarcino and Christiana his wife gave up to the monks all the said Alan's right in two oxengang of land in the town of Mydilhau, which he held of them in heritage, or in any land within the barony of Boulden belonging to him or his heirs.² In 1271 a similar resignation of lands in Mydilham was made by William de le Hylle, son of Waldeve, son of Aldewyn.³ About 1300 the barony seems to have consisted of the following towns and lands, part of which lie in several other parishes—Bolden, Faudon, Wittemer (or Whitmure), Whitelaw, Haliden, Selkirk-abbatis, Midilham, Newton, and Clarilaw, and to have yielded in money about £70 or £80 per annum.⁴ These lands were mostly let to tenants in husband-lands, cot-lands, and smaller portions, for a fixed rent and services varying according to the quantity of land held by each—the services consisting chiefly in each husbandman being bound, along with his wife and family, to reap for four days in harvest, and to furnish two men to reap for five days, &c., all which services the Abbot Richard (*circa* 1285-1300) converted into a yearly rent of forty shillings for each husband-land.⁵ There was service also due by the tenants to the King. An inquest had at Bolden in 1327, concerning half a plough-gate in Prestfeld, found that it was part of the territory of Bolden, was held of the barony by four husbandmen, and used to provide one armed man, who should be leader of thirty bowmen furnished by the barony to the King's service.⁶

The lands of the barony appear, like the church, to have remained in the hands of the monks till the Reformation, at which period those lying within the parish of Bowden, with their respective values as given in the rent-roll of the abbey, 1567, were as follows—Towne of Boudene, £32; Towne of Midleme, £32; Halidene, £10; Prestowne, £5; Vinsclos, £1; Clarilaw manis, £200; Tippilaw (Kippilaw), £6; Cauers for maill and teind, £6, 13s. 4d.; Langside, £3; Dowglene, £5; Newhall, £4; the whole revenue of the barony from these and other sources, both parochial and extra-parochial, being £392, 13s. 4d.⁷ The kirk of Bowden at the same period paid tith in victual to the amount of 37 ch., 15 bolls, and 1 firlet, for Bowden Towne, Mydlem Towne, Clarilaw, Halidene with the pedicles, Cyppelaw, Prestoun, Mydlyme Mylne, and Quhytlaw Houis; the last only being extra-parochial, or perhaps at the time considered part of Bowden, and Cauers alone, as above stated, paying tith in money.⁸ The lands and jurisdiction of the barony were afterwards yielded by the monks to the Kers of Cessfurd, who appear to have held part of them previously, and by whose representative, Robert lord Roxburgh, they were wholly possessed in 1606.⁹

The remains of a military road, with circular stations or camps distant from each other about three miles, can still be traced across the parish from south-east to north-west.¹⁰

In the village of Bowden are an old cross and the remains of one or two ancient peels.¹¹

Beneath the east end of the parish church there is a vault, the burying-place of the Rox-

¹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 361.

² Lib. de Calchou, p. 283.

³ Lib. de Calchou, p. 282.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 460-463.

⁵ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 460, &c.

⁶ Lib. de Calchou, p. 361.

⁷ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 490, 491.

⁸ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 513, 518.

⁹>Returns. Old and New Stat. Accounts.

¹⁰ Old and New Stat. Accounts.

¹¹ Old and New Stat. Accounts.

burghe family, containing twenty-six coffins, some of which are said to be 200 years old.¹ The remains of the chapel of Holydean are still visible.²

A dry-stone dyke within the bounds of this parish, enclosing 500 acres, formerly wooded, is supposed to have stood for 300 years, and in an old lease is termed 'the Great Deer Park of Haliudean.'³

The castle of Holydean, once a strong fortification, with towers, court-yard, vaults, well, and high court-wall, was in the last century nearly demolished for the purpose of building a farmhouse.⁴ There remain one of the vaults, part of the court-wall, and a stone with the inscription, 'Dem Isobel Ker, 1530.'⁵

ST. BOSWELL'S, OR LESSUDDEN.

Lessedewyn, Lassidewyn, Lessedwin⁶ — Lascedevyne, Lassedevyne⁷ — Leshidwyn⁸ — Lesseduen⁹ — Lessudene, Lessuddene, Lessuddane.¹⁰ Deanery of Teviotdale.¹¹ (Map, No. 96.)

This parish is watered by a few small streams running into the river Tweed, which bounds it on the north and north-east. The surface in the upper or southern portion is undulating, the lower or northern being more level. The winding banks of the Tweed, except on the north-east, are bold, precipitous, and well wooded.

The church of Lessudden is as old as the time of King David I. In 1153, in the end of his reign or in the beginning of that of Malcolm IV., Thomas de Londonia gave to the church of Saint Mary of Lessedewyn 'the tofts which he had on the south side of the church, his half of the orchard beside the church, the land and meadow west of the church, as far as the great road which led towards Eldoun, and on the north of the church the land extending from the burying-ground beyond a certain ancient ditch, as he had at first given and assigned it, as far as the Tweed.'¹² We are not informed who first bestowed this church on the monks of Dryburgh, but in 1161 it was with its pertinents confirmed to them by Pope Alexander III.¹³ In 1170 Robert de Londonia, son of Richard, granted to the monks of Dryburgh the church of Lassidiwyn with its pertinents,¹⁴ and the grant was confirmed in the same year by William the Lion,¹⁵ and in 1175 by Bishop Joceline, whose charter grants 'the church of Lassidewyn with its chapel of Newtoun and all pertinents.'¹⁶ Soon after, from some cause which does not

¹ Old and New Stat. Accounts.

² Old and New Stat. Accounts.

³ Old and New Stat. Accounts.

⁴ Old and New Stat. Accounts.

⁵ Old and New Stat. Accounts.

⁶ A. D. 1153-1230. Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 41, &c. Lib. de Melros, p. 77. Rymer's Foedera, vol. i, p. 252.

⁷ Circa A. D. 1250. Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 40, 41.

⁸ A. D. 1316. Lib. de Melros, p. 331.

⁹ A. D. 1444. Lib. de Melros, pp. 573-575.

¹⁰ A. D. 1530-1630. Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 322, 331, 334, &c. Books of Assignations.

¹¹ Libellus Taxationum.

¹² Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 44.

¹³ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 203.

¹⁴ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 41, 42.

¹⁵ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 42, 43.

¹⁶ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 43, 44.

appear, the monks of Dryburgh gave up to those of Jedburgh the church of Newtown (probably Longnewton), and agreed to pay them two marks per annum for Lessedewyn.¹ This agreement was more fully ratified in 1177.² Pope Lucius III. in 1184,³ Celestine III. in 1196,⁴ James, the Pope's legate, in 1221,⁵ and Gregory IX. in 1228,⁶ severally confirmed to Dryburgh the church of Lessedewyn, with lands, revenues, and pertinents, the legate and Pope Gregory confirming also the composition with Jedburgh respecting the churches of Lessedewyn and Newtown. In 1220 Robert de Londonia confirmed the grant of land bestowed by Thomas de Londonia in 1153.⁷ The church was again confirmed to Dryburgh by King Alexander II. in 1230.⁸ Bishop Walter of Glasgow in 1232, and Bishop William in 1250, confirmed to the monks the church of Lessedewyn with all pertinents, and all their lands, houses, revenues, and possessions within the parish.⁹ In 1252 a dispute between the monks of Dryburgh and those of Melros, who also held lands in the parish, was settled as follows—'That, while Dryburgh should continue to draw the tithes of corn and hay due by the porter of Melros for the lands which he held in Ylistoun, Melros should through its porter pay yearly to Dryburgh two marks on Roxburgh market day; that the tenants, or hired servants of Melros, if the latter resided for half a year within the parish, should pay all ecclesiastical dues to the mother church of Lessedewyn; and that all disputes should be referred to the abbots of Alnwick and Rievaulx, and a third party to be chosen by them.'¹⁰ Another dispute occurred in 1440 between the same parties respecting the parsonage tithes of Lessedewyn, and would appear not to have been settled in 1446, owing to the refusal of the abbot of Dryburgh to submit the matter to the decision of the abbots of Kelso and Jedburgh, according to the ancient arrangement among the great abbeys of Teviotdale, that a dispute between any two of the abbots should be settled by the arbitration of the other two.¹¹ The church continued the property of the monks of Dryburgh till the Reformation, some of the tithes, however, having been on the eve of that period transferred to the church of Maxtoun, while that of Lessudden drew part of its tithes from Maxtoun or other parishes.¹²

The church was dedicated, as above stated, to Saint Mary, and its earliest grant of land was bestowed on the condition that 'the parson should found an altar *in parte australi ecclesie* in honour of Saint Margaret the virgin, and sing one weekly mass there for the souls of King David, of Margaret the donor's wife, and of all the faithful departed.'¹³

This church and parish are styled 'Lessudden' from the earliest notice on record, in the twelfth century, till the seventeenth, in which the name Saint Boswell's is first applied to them.¹⁴ The latter designation, applied also to a village in the parish long since extinct, to the fabric of the church, to an undivided common, and to various other local objects, shows that the saint, whose

¹ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 46, 47.

² Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 48.

³ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 194, 195.

⁴ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 197.

⁵ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 172.

⁶ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 199, 200, 206, 218, 223.

⁷ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 45.

⁸ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 181.

⁹ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 39-41.

¹⁰ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 150, 151.

¹¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 573-578.

¹² Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 334-340.

¹³ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 44.

¹⁴ Lib. de Dryburgh. Lib. de Melros Retours.

name it commemorates, and not Saint Mary, must have been latterly regarded as the patron saint of the place. The present church is situated near the eastern boundary of the parish, having been built in 1652 or earlier from the ruins of an older church or chapel dedicated to St. Boswell.¹ There is no mention of the existence of any other church within the bounds of Lessudden; but the ancient designation 'Tempillands,' now shortened into Temple, seems to imply that the Knights Templars were at one time possessors of a portion of the land.²

Of the history of Saint Boswell or Boisil little is known. He first appears in 651 as the *prepositus* or prior of Melros, where he was preceptor to Saint Cuthbert.³ While resident there he was in the habit of preaching among the inhabitants of the surrounding towns.⁴ He died at Melros in 664.⁵ His nativity is placed by David Camerarius on the 23d of February,⁶ but by most other writers on the 23d of January, which appears to be the real date.⁷ Simeon of Durham says that his *deposition* is celebrated in Britain on the 7th of July.⁸ Saint Boswell's Fair is held on the 18th of July, the festival of Saint Thenew, mother of Saint Kentigern.

In the *Libellus Taxationum* the rectory is taxed at £16, 13s. 4d., and the vicarage at £10. Lessudden does not appear in the Register of Ministers 1567, but in 1574 it was served by a reader, with a stipend consisting of £16 and the Kirklands.⁹

The earliest grant of land in Lessudden of which we have any record is that already mentioned, viz., the tofts granted to the church by Thomas de Londonia, which appear to have constituted what was afterwards named the Kirklands.¹⁰ This grant was subsequently, as above mentioned, confirmed by Robert de Londonia,¹¹ and along with the church became the property of the monks of Dryburgh,¹² who were thus among the earliest possessors of land in the parish, though their chief interest in it consisted in their property of the tithes.¹³ About 1220 they received from John, son of Yliff of Ylistoun, 'ten acres of laud of his demesne in the town of Ylistoun, viz., two acres in toft and croft nearest to and east of the rivulet which ran below his garden, five acres in Rokflat next to and west of the road leading to Boulden, and three acres in Grenerig.'¹⁴ About the same time they received from the same John a 'toft and two acres in Ylistoun, formerly belonging to Alan Dammesone, and one acre in Grenesid next to Hairestan,'¹⁵ and from Robert de Londonia his yearly rent from a house and toft in the town of Lessedewyn, consisting of three shillings of silver and one pound of pepper, which was afterwards, with the exception of the pound of pepper, confirmed by his nephew Richard de Roxburgh.¹⁶

The parish and barony of Lessudden seem to have been nearly, if not wholly coextensive, and consisted chiefly of the lands of Lessudden, Ylistoun, Maxpoffil, Wodfordhouse, Hevyside, Cambes-

¹ Old and New Stat. Accounts. New Stat. Account of Melrose.

² Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 320, &c.

³ Bede's Eccles. Hist., lib. iv. c. 27. Bede's Life of Saint Cuthbert, c. vi.

⁴ Bede, *ut supra*.

⁵ Bede, *ut supra*. Monumenta Historica Britannica, vol. i., p. 532.

⁶ D. Camerarius, p. 104.

⁷ Acta Sanctorum, 23 Jan.

⁸ Monumenta Historica Britannica, vol. i., p. 256.

⁹ Books of Assignations.

¹⁰ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 44.

¹¹ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 45.

¹² Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 263.

¹³ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 150, 151, 300, 320, 321, 331, 334, 339, &c. Lib. de Melros, pp. 573-578.

¹⁴ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 148.

¹⁵ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 149.

¹⁶ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 45, 46.

town, Newton, and the Temple-lands. These various properties, originally possessed either by the Crown, or by families of the names De London, De Wodforde, De Hormiston, De Abirneithy, De Nevyll, Fraser, Galbrath, De Hilton, Shaw, or De Schatto, and Creichton, who held them of the Crown, became gradually by the gift of these parties—with the exception of Ylifestoun, given, as above, to Dryburgh—the property of the monks of Melros, who thus became lords of the temporal barony, and had under them tenants or vassals, who in time acquired permanent rights, first as kindly tenants, and subsequently as hereditary proprietors.

The first grant of land in Lessudden received by the monks was from Richard de Londoniis, whose son Robert, between 1165 and 1214, confirmed to them the half ploughgate of land bestowed by his father, and added 'the rest of the land which lay adjacent to the said half ploughgate as far as Derestredit, and as the road descended obliquely eastward as far as the torrent.'¹ This grant was confirmed by Alexander II., who in 1221 settled the royal property, 'Lessedwin with its pertinents,' as part of the dowry of his queen Johanna, sister of Henry III.² We have no farther account of Lessudden till about a century afterwards, when John de Hormiston, 1306-1329, granted to the monks all the land which he had in the territory of the town of Lessidewyn.³ In 1316 they had from Robert I. a charter under the great seal of his whole land and tenement of Lessedewyn or Leshidwyne with pertinents, and with the tenandries, services, suits, homages, wards, reliefs, and marriages of the freeholders of Maxpofill, Heuisyd, Wodfordehnes, and Ilefleston, and of all other freeholders belonging to the said tenement and land.⁴ In 1317 King Robert ordered James of Douglas and his bailies of the constabulary of Jedword to make inquiry whether Maxpofill, Heuisyd, Cammayston, and Ileflliston, at any time belonged to the said tenement, and concerning all liberties, &c., thereto belonging, and in 1318 renewed the grant.⁵ Between 1353 and 1357 Ralph de Neuyll lord of Raby granted to the monks his whole land or tenement of Lessydwyn, with pertinents within Teydyale, given him by Edward de Balliol, to be enjoyed by them after his decease—and John de Neuill his son confirmed the grant.⁶ In 1409 they received from Malcom de Galbrath lord of Grench, in exchange for a land and tenement in the town of Kynros, another tenement, named the 'persounlande,' in their town or barony of Lessiduyne, hereditarily belonging to him, and held of them in chief—the monks paying in addition twenty marks to his kinsman, James de le Schaw.⁷ In 1415 John de Hilton sold to them for £20 Scots a certain tenement with all its pertinents lying in the south-west of the town of Lessydwyn, commonly called the tenement of William de Hilton, which was confirmed to them by Thomas de Schatto his cousin.⁸

The lands of Wodfordehnes were in the thirteenth century possessed by Robert de Wodforde, who between 1285 and 1306 bestowed his whole property there upon the monks of Melros.⁹ It was between 1353 and 1357 again granted or confirmed to them by Ralph de Neuyll, who had received it from the pretender Edward Balliol.¹⁰

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 76, 77.

² Rymer's Foedera, vol. i., p. 252. ³ Lib. de Melros, p. 379.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, pp. 360-362. Robertson's Index, p. 5,

no. 19. Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 5, 6.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, pp. 392-394.

⁶ Lib. de Melros, pp. 437-440.

⁷ Lib. de Melros, pp. 534, 535.

⁸ Lib. de Melros, pp. 535-537.

⁹ Lib. de Melros, p. 320.

¹⁰ Lib. de Melros, pp. 437-440.

Maxpoffill, Maxpoffwell, or Mospople, was in the thirteenth century held by a family named from the property, whose representative, Adam de Maxpoffle, swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296,¹ but afterwards held his land of King Robert Bruce, to whom he subsequently resigned it. Between 1306 and 1329 Laurence de Abernethy, who had received from King Robert the land thus resigned, and termed the 'whole' land of Mackypoffill, bestowed it on the monks of Melros.²

In 1402 James Fraser lord of Frendracht gave them all his land of Cambeston in the barony of Lessidwyn, for payment of the usual service to the King, and three pounds Scots to himself or his heirs, while the property remained uninjured by common war.³ This grant was confirmed by James I. in 1420,⁴ and in 1496-1499 Janet countess of Moray and lady of Frendracht, and her grandson Sir James Creichtoun of Frendraucht, gave up to the monks the annual rent of £3 Scots payable for the lands of Camestoun.⁵

From 1535 till 1620 or 1630, we find the lands of Lessudden, Elistoun, Maxpoffle, Cammestoun, the Tempilland, and Newtown, paying tithes to the abbacie of Dryburgh.⁶

The ancient village of Saint Boswell's has been already mentioned, as well as the undivided common of forty acres, called Saint Boswell's Green, to which it has given name, and on which the lord of the manor retains the right of holding the fair above mentioned.⁷

The retours of the seventeenth century mention the mill of Saint Boswell's, but there seems to have been no mill at Lessudden, the tenants being apparently bound to grind their corn at the mill of Dryburgh.⁸

Near the village is Lessudden Place, an old border strength belonging to the Scotts of Raeburn.⁹ The village itself, when burned by the English in 1544, is said to have contained 'sixteen strong bastel houses.'¹⁰

The Hare Well, also called Saint Boswell's, Saint Boswell's Burn, Saint Boswell's Green, mentioned above, and fragments of the foundations of the ancient village of Saint Boswell's occasionally turned up by the plough, may be reckoned among the antiquities of the parish.¹¹ The old choir of Saint Boswell's church was demolished within the last forty years.¹²

¹ Ragman Rolls, p. 126. Rot. Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 28, 29.

² Lib. de Melros, pp. 384, 385.

³ Lib. de Melros, p. 487.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, p. 538.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, pp. 618-622.

⁶ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 320, &c.

⁷ New Stat. Acc.

⁸ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 300.

⁹ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁰ Border History, quoted by Chalmers.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc.

¹² New Stat. Acc. of Melrose.

LONGNEWTON.

Newtoun¹—Ecclesia de Longa Neutoun²—Lange Newtoun³—Ecclesia de Langneutona⁴—Langnewtown, Langnewtown⁵—Langnewtoun⁶.⁶ Deanery of Teviotdale.⁷ (Map, No. 97.)

THE old parish of Longnewton was annexed in the end of the seventeenth century to that of Ancrum,⁸ of which it has since formed the north-west portion. It was bounded on the south by the water of Ale, and appears never to have extended eastward beyond the ridge called Lilliard's Edge.

This church, under the shorter name 'Newtoun,' was originally a chapel dependent on the church of Lessudden. The latter with its 'pertinents' was in 1170 bestowed on the monks of Dryburgh by Robert de Londonia, and confirmed to them by King William.⁹ In 1175 Bishop Joceline of Glasgow confirmed to them 'the church of Lassedewyn with its chapel of Newtoun and all its just pertinents' which Robert de Londouia gave, and King William by his charter confirmed.¹⁰ About the same period the monks of Dryburgh gave up the church of Newtoun to those of Jedburgh, according to the following agreement—'That John and William de Causi, the clerical holders of Lessudden and Newtoun at the time, should hold these charges for life, paying to Jedburgh for Newtoun one mark, and to Dryburgh for Lessudden two marks; that at the decease of either, Dryburgh should have the half of Lessudden, and Jedburgh the half of Newtoun, the survivor to have the other half of each, and to pay a mark to Dryburgh for Lessudden, and half a mark to Jedburgh for Newtoun; and that at his death Jedburgh should have the church of Newtoun, and Dryburgh that of Lessudden, the latter paying perpetually to Jedburgh two marks per annum.'¹¹ In 1220 there took place between the chapters of Glasgow and Jedburgh a composition respecting several churches in the diocese; and with regard to the church of Longneutoun, which then first appears under that designation, and seems also to have been then first constituted a vicarage, it was ordained—'That the vicarage should be a benefice of eight marks, or the whole altarage, with the lands and all other pertinents, and that this should be in the option (of the vicar) when the charge should be vacant, he paying yearly half a stone of wax in name of recognition at the feast of Saint James—that the whole residue should go to the use of the canons—and that until the charge should be vacant the canons should be responsible to the extent of

¹ A. D. 1175. Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 43, 44, 46-48, 81.

² A. D. 1220. Regist. Glasguense, p. 98.

³ A. D. 1228. Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 200.

⁴ A. D. 1305. Lib. de Melros, p. 314. A. D. 1390. Reg.

Mag. Sig., p. 179.

⁵ A. D. 1574 and 1576. Books of Assignations.

⁶ A. D. 1586. Booke of the Universall Kirk.

⁷ Libellus Taxationum.

⁸ New Stat. Acc.

⁹ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 41-43.

¹⁰ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 43, 44.

¹¹ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 46-48.

one-half for the episcopal dues, and for the sustentation of the priest, whom they should present to the bishop or his official.¹ It was also ordained, that in this as in the other parishes 'the canons should have one acre of land for storing their corn in a competent place, saving only the messuage of the vicar.' In 1305 the church of Langneuton was the place chosen for settling a dispute between the monks of Melros and the rector of Wathstirkir.² In 1390 Robert II. bestowed the advowson of the church on Henry of Douglas, who had previously resigned it into his hands, but of whose previous title to it we have no account.³ At the Reformation Langneuton was united with other three parishes under one minister,⁴ but was subsequently a distinct parochial charge,⁵ which it continued to be till its annexation to Ancrum at the period above stated.⁶

The church stood in the south-west corner of the parish, not far from the present village. Of its fabric there are now no remains, but its burying-ground is still used.⁷

In the *Libellus Taxationum* the rectory is rated at £10. The vicarage, as already stated, was originally a benefice of eight marks, or £5, 6s. 8d. At the Reformation the reader at Langneuton had for his stipend £16 and the kirklands.⁸

The lands of Longneuton were in early times possessed by a family of the name of Franceis. Between 1165 and 1214 William le Franceis is witness to a charter of lands in Maxton⁹—and in 1296 'Johan Franceys de Longa Nentoun' of the county of Roxburgh swore fealty to Edward I.¹⁰ In 1228 the monks of Dryburgh had 'a half ploughgate of land in the territory of Lange Newtown.'¹¹ In the reign of Robert I. the barony of Langneuton was the property of the Crown. That monarch between 1320 and 1326 bestowed the barony of Langneuton and Maxton on Walter the Steward of Scotland,¹² and subsequently on Robert Stewart his son and heir,¹³ afterwards King Robert II., who in 1390 gave to Henry of Douglas, on his resignation, the lands of Langneuton with pertinents.¹⁴ In 1466 the same lands were the property of Sir Henry of Douglas, apparently descended from the Henry of the former century.¹⁵

At the Reformation Francis earl of Bothwell became proprietor of 'the lands of Langneuton, with the tower, mill, tenants, tenandries, service of freeholders, and their pertinents,' and his charter and infeftment were in 1581 and 1585 ratified by the parliament of James VI.¹⁶ In 1601 the lands and barony of Langneuton, with the mill, and all their pertinents, lying in the sheriffdom of Roxburgh, were set in tack to James Douglas commendator of Melros, and Helen Scott his spouse, for 'satisfaction and contentation' of the maills, fermes, profits, and duties of the barony of Newlands in Peebles, disposed to them by William earl of Morton, under reversion of 17,000 marks due them by the Earl, for yearly payment of five chalders victual, viz., 40 bolls wheat and 40 bolls bear, besides three chalders victual, viz., 30 bolls bear and 18 bolls meal, 'of

¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 98.

² Lib. de Melros, p. 314.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 179. *Monimenta Vet. Com. de Mortoun*, p. 169.

⁴ Books of Assignations.

⁵ Booke of the Universall Kirk.

⁶ Returns, 1605 and 1670.

⁷ Old and New Stat. Acc.

⁸ Books of Assignations.

⁹ Lib. de Melros, p. 81.

¹⁰ Palg. Illust., vol. I., p. 163. Ragman Rolls, p. 127.

¹¹ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 200.

¹² Robertson's Index, p. 21, no. 22.

¹³ Robertson's Index, p. 10, no. 13.

¹⁴ Robertson's Index, p. 126, no. 6. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 179.

¹⁵ *Monimenta Vet. Com. de Mortoun*, p. 215.

¹⁶ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iii., pp. 257, 259, 409.

the first, best, and reddiest payment addetit to' them 'be the tenentis of Langnewtoun, to be delyverit on' their 'expensis frely in the place of Dalkeyth or Drochoillis,' and they were to 'caus the tenentis becum actid and oblist to pay and cary the same in maner and during the space above written, and this by and atour the saidis fyve chalderis victual addetit yoirle and promittit be' them 'furth of the saidis landis of Langnewtoun.'¹

From the above it appears that there were both a tower or fortalice and a mill at Longnewton, and 'Langnewtonn comunou' is mentioned by Blaeu.²

The lands and barony were of the old extent of twenty marks, or £13, 6s. 8d.³

MAXTON.

Mackistun, Mackustun, Maxtoun⁴—Makeston, Mackustun, Makestun⁵—
Machustun, Maxtun⁶—Maxtoun⁷—Maxton.⁸ Deanery of Teviotdale.⁹ (Map,
No. 98.)

THIS parish—deriving its name from the 'town' or settlement of the same Maccus, another of whose settlements under its Norman shape of 'vill' gave its surname to the families of Maxwell—is bounded on the north by the river Tweed. It has a surface gently sloping from the ridge called Lilliard's Edge on the south to the banks of that river, which, with the exception of a few small brooks, is its only stream.

The church of Maxton was dedicated to Saint Cuthbert. In the reign of William the Lion Robert de Berkeley and Cecilia his wife, in granting some land to the monks of Melros, reserved 'the tithes of Saint Cuthbert's church of Mackistun,' the grant being confirmed by King William with the same reservation.¹⁰ In exchange for that possession the monks during the same reign received another from Hugh de Normanville and Alina his wife, the tithes, to whomsoever they belonged, being still reserved.¹¹ In 1200 the monks of Dryburgh quit-claimed to Sir Hugh de Normanville all right which they had in the church of Maxtoun, for half a ploughgate of land and other rights in the territory of Newtown.¹² The son of Sir Hugh de Normanville afterwards appears as patron of the church, which was then a free rectory with full baptismal rights. In 1227 a composition was made between the monks of Melros and Leonius, 'parson of the baptismal church of Makestun,' with the assent of Walter bishop of Glasgow, and Sir John de Normanville, 'patron of the same church,' concerning the tithes and all other proceeds of the land then held by the monks 'within the limits of the parish,' to this effect, 'that for the

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 655-657.

² Theatrum Scotiae, Map.

³ Retours, 1605 and 1670.

⁴ A. D. 1165-1214. Lib. de Melros, pp. 77-81. Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 144.

⁵ A. D. 1214-1249. Lib. de Melros, pp. 219-227.

⁶ Circa A. D. 1250. Lib. de Melros, pp. 302-306.

⁷ A. D. 1275. Regist. Glasg., p. lxx.

⁸ A. D. 1296. Ragman Rolls, p. 157.

⁹ Baismund's Roll. Libellus Taxationum.

¹⁰ Lib. de Melros, pp. 77-79.

¹¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 79-81.

¹² Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 144.

yearly payment of four marks of silver *pro bono pacis* to the church of Mackestun, the monks should be free from every exaction of tithe and from every annoyance on the part of that church and its rectors.¹ In 1250 William de Normanville, a member of the same family, was rector of the church of Mackistun.² The vicarage of Maxtoun, according to Baiamund, was taxed in 1275.³ In the reign of Robert I. the patronage was in the hands of Walter, the Steward of Scotland, who in 1326 bestowed it on the monks of Dryburgh, with the churchland and four acres in Louecrofte in augmentation thereof.⁴ In the same year John bishop of Glasgow and his chapter, on account of the burning of the monastery of Dryburgh, and the destruction to which it had been in various ways subjected, confirmed to the monks 'the parish church of Maxtoun,' of which the patronage, fruits, rights, and pertinents had been granted by Walter the steward, on the removal or death of Sir John de Gowen, rector at the time—so, however, that a vicar deputed by the chapter should perform divine service in that church, and be paid £10 sterling from its revenues according to the statute of the Scotican council, and be fully answerable to them and their servants respecting all rights ordinary and extraordinary.⁵ In 1478 the teinds of the kirk of Maxtoun derived from the lands of Muirhouslaw, belonged to John Hume of Outer Crailing, and in 1482 to Bertilmew Rutherfordle, probably by virtue of tacks from the Abbey of Dryburgh.⁶ From 1535 till the Reformation the whole teinds of the parish appear to have been drawn by the monks of Dryburgh.⁷

The church, as above mentioned, was dedicated to Saint Cuttbert. It is situated in the north-west of the parish on a high bank of the Tweed, and is said to be partly of great antiquity.⁸ In 1792 it was 'thatched with broom,' but in 1812 was thoroughly repaired and modernized.⁹

In Baiamund's Roll the vicarage is taxed at £2, 13s. 4d.¹⁰ In the Libellus Taxationum the vicarage is rated at £6, 13s. 4d., and the rectory at £16, 13s. 4d. In 1575-6 the reader at Maxtoun, which was united to Mertoan, Lessadden, and Smailholm, had for his stipend £16 and the kirklands.¹¹

At Rutherford in this parish there was an hospital and chapel dedicated to Saint Mary Magdalen, or, according to the earliest records, to the Virgin Mary. The hospital is noticed in 1276, when according to Morton it had a burgage in the town of Berwick.¹² In 1296 it appears under the title, the 'Hospital of the Virgin Mary of Rotherford,' the 'master' of which swore fealty to Edward I., and was in consequence reinstated in his possessions.¹³ Simon de Sandford was appointed by Edward Baliol keeper of 'the Hospital of Rotherford near Roxburgh,' and in 1335 his appointment was confirmed by Edward III.¹⁴ In 1337 Edward on the death of Simon de Sandford bestowed the vacant office on William de Emeldon,¹⁵ and in the same year, being

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 220, 221.

² Lib. de Melros, p. 305.

³ Regist. Glasg., p. lxx.

⁴ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 246.

⁵ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 247, 248.

⁶ Acta Dom. Aud., pp. 72, 98.

⁷ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 334, 335, &c.

⁸ New Stat. Acc.

⁹ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁰ Reg. Glasg., p. lxxv.

¹¹ Books of Assignations.

¹² Monastic Annals, p. 53.

¹³ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 25.

¹⁴ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 327.

¹⁵ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 512.

informed that a vacancy had again occurred, bestowed it on John de Thorp,¹ but soon after, on learning that the information was false, revoked the appointment, and restored the custody of the hospital to William de Emeldon,² to whom he confirmed it in 1347-8.³ In 1360 the same King bestowed the hospital of Rutherford on John de Baumburgh.⁴ Alexander de Symondtoun was subsequently master of the hospital, but resigned his office about 1396-7, when Robert III. granted the whole establishment, under the title, 'the Hospital of Saint Mary Magdalene of Rutherford,' with all pertinents, to the monks of Jedburgh, on condition that they should cause due service to be performed in the chapel thereof by one qualified chaplain, who should pray for the King's soul, and for the souls of his ancestors and successors, and, in the event of the place being destroyed by war, that the same service should be performed by a chaplain within their own monastery, till the place of Rutherford should be rebuilt.⁵ In 1411 the charter of King Robert was confirmed by the regent, Robert duke of Albany.⁶ In 1444 the monks of Melros and Dryburgh had one of their disputes settled 'in the chapel of Saint Mary Magdalene situated in the Hospital of Rutherford.'⁷ About the same period the hospital is said to have been granted to Alexander Brown.⁸ It is also affirmed that subsequently the patronage of the hospital was successively in the gift of the Douglasses and Rutherfords.⁹

The lands of Morhus or Muirhouse in this parish were, in the reign of William the Lion, the property of Robert de Berkeley and Cecilia his wife, who during that period bestowed part of them, amounting to one ploughgate, on the monks of Melros, according to the following boundaries—'On the east side of Derestrete from the middle of the ridge of Morigg southwards, on the east side of the same *strete* (strata) as far as the first sike on the north of Lilisybates, between Greterkigge and Lilisyhates, and so eastward along the same sike as far as the place which he (Robert de Berkeley) had assigned to the monks in presence of his men; and in testimony of which they had themselves erected a great stone in Morrie, and thence westwards as far as Derestrete,' and the common pasture of the same town (Morhus) for a hundred sheep, twelve oxen, six cows, three horses, and one pig, with their 'followers of two years,' and 'the common fuel of the same town, both turf and heath, and stone from his quarry of Alwerdine, sufficient to erect the buildings of the house of Melros'—a grant which was confirmed by King William.¹⁰ In the same reign Hugo de Normanville and Alina his wife, in exchange for the above, gave the monks a portion of land to the eastward of it, at that time named 'the land of Keluesete and Fawelawe,' and apparently corresponding to that subsequently known as Muirhouselaw. The latter grant was thus bounded—'From the uncultivated ground direct to the ditch on the north of Kelfsete, and so along that ditch eastward, and along the march-stones to the road which comes from Eckeforde towards Melros, and so from that road along the path across Celfsetestele southwards by the march-stones there as far as another ditch on the south of Kelfsetestele, and so along that ditch

¹ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., pp. 516, 517.

² Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 522.

³ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 708.

⁴ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 852.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 248, 249. Roberts's Index, p. 160, no. 12.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 248, 249.

⁷ Lib. de Melros, p. 576.

⁸ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 53.

⁹ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁰ Lib. de Melros, pp. 77-79.

to the road which goes thence towards the east, and so by that road as far as the march-stones placed cornerwise extending to Fawelaweche, and so along that sike (or *leche*) eastward as far as the ditch which is the boundary between the land of Mackestun and the land of Ruderforde, and by that boundary south-westward to the road which comes from Eekeforde, and so across that road westward along the march-stones between the cultivated land and the moor, and so making a circuit along the march-stones southward, and thence eastward to the bounds of the land of Ruderford, and along that boundary as far as the causeway (or *strete*) which is the boundary between Mackustun and Faringdun, and along that causeway westward to the march-stones, and thence across northwards by the march-stones to a sike, and by that sike and the march-stones there as far as the spot where the perambulation began.¹ From this grant was excepted 'a half ploughgate within these bounds which was held by Hugh de Helleie,' but the rest of the grant bestowed by Robert de Berkeley was confirmed by Hugh de Normanville.

In the reign of Alexander II. John de Normanville, lord of Makeston, and son of Hugh de Normanville, bestowed various portions of his land within the parish upon the monks of Melrose. In 1226 he gave them a portion thus bounded: 'Along the ditch below Kelwelane as far as Keluesetecloch, and so descending by Keluesetecloch to the ditch of Grenrig, and so by the same ditch to Lillesethburne, and so ascending by the same burn to the ditch of Grenerig, and by that ditch westward to Derstret, and so southward along Derstret as far as the King's way from Anandale to Roxburgh, and so along that way as far as the bounds between Faringdun and the land of the monks.'² From the same John de Normanville they also received portions of his land of Mackustun, defined as follows, viz., A certain part of that land 'toward the west opposite the houses of Morhus which were in the land of the foresaid monks, as he with the prior and cellarers of Melros had perambulated to them the same;—another portion within these bounds, 'on the west side of Grenerig descending by a rivulet to the road from Newtun to Rokisburg, and by the same road ascending to the furrow which was drawn from the monks' land of Morhus southwards to the same road, and by the same furrow ascending by the great march-stones to the said land of Morhus, with the common pasture and all the other easements of Stele (probably the Kelfsetestele of a former charter);—and a third, comprehending four acres and a half, 'from Jerbranderig ascending westward above the north bank of Lillesietburn as far as the ancient ditch of Gretrig, and at another part of the same territory that part of the moor which lies between Suthside and Arewes, and on the east is contiguous to the moor of Rutherforde.'³ The same John de Normanville during the same reign confirmed to the monks of Melros 'all the land called Morhus in the territory of Makeston,' which they had received from his father; added to the grant the land excepted by his father, 'which Hugo de Helleya held;' and doubled their allowance of common pasture named in his father's grant.⁴ The whole of the land granted to the monks 'in the territory of Maxtun' was confirmed to them by King Alexander II.⁵

The family of De Normanville, before they made over so much of their land to the monks of

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 79-81.

² Lib. de Melros, p. 219.

³ Lib. de Melros, pp. 223, 224.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, pp. 225, 226.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, pp. 220, 222, 227.

Melros, had subtenants who derived their surname from the lands. One of the charters of John de Normanville is witnessed by 'Adam de Makustun.'¹ At the time when John de Normanville was so liberally parting with his possessions in favour of the monks, John, son of Philip of Mackustun, quitclaimed to them all right of pasture and easement in his land in that territory given them by his overlord the said John de Normanville, on receiving a sufficient exchange in the territory of Newton.² In 1296 'Alisaundre de Maxton' of the county of Roxburgh swore fealty to Edward I.³

About 1250 a ploughgate of land in the territory of Maxton, named 'the ploughgate between the denes,' which formerly belonged to the lordship of the town of Maxton, with the toft and croft in that town which had belonged to Gamel the son of Walleve, was given first by John de Normanville to Walran his brother, then by Walran to his brother Guido or Wido, then by Guido to his brother Thomas in exchange for land in Angus held of the Countess Matilda, and then by Thomas to the monks of Melros, to whom it was confirmed by Guido and Walran, the reddendo in each case being a pair of gilt spurs payable annually at Roxburgh market to the immediate superior, and one tersel or three shillings on Saint James's day to the overlord.⁴ In the reign of Robert I. a portion of the lands of Maxton belonged to Adam Gurlay, and on his resignation or forfeiture was bestowed by the King on John of Lindesey.⁵ Between 1320 and 1326 the same King gave the barony of Maxton along with that of Langnewton to Walter the steward, and subsequently to Robert his son and heir.⁶ In 1373 the whole land of Maxton, on the resignation of Duncan Walays, was granted by Robert II. to him and his spouse Elianor de Bruys, Countess of Carrick, and their heirs, with remainder in succession to James Sandilands and his heirs, Alan Cathcart and his heirs, and Robert Colquhoun and his heirs.⁷ In 1469 and 1482 the lands of Maxtoun appear to have belonged to Sir Robert Coleville of Uchiltre,⁸ but in 1471 part of them was possessed by Patric Rutherford, and apparently held of Sir Edward Boncle, provost of Trinity College, Edinburgh.⁹ In 1535, and probably till 1580 or later, half of the lands of Maxton was in the possession of the Kers of Littledean (perhaps the same as the 'ploughgate between the denes'), and the other half in that of the laird of Mertoun.¹⁰

The lands of Muirhouselaw, probably, as above stated, those given by Hugh de Normanville to the monks of Melros, appear about 1478 and 1482 in the hands of the Rutherfords.¹¹ About the period of the Reformation they were possessed by the Haliburtons.¹²

The lands of Rutherford, Ruderford, or Rudelford, appear, as we have seen, in charters of the reign of William the Lion,¹³ and would seem to have been at that time, and for centuries afterwards, possessed by a family of the same name. In the reigns of William and of Alexander II., 1165-1249, we meet with the names Gregory and Nicholas of Rutherford or Rutheford;¹⁴ in the

¹ Lib. de Melros, p. 223.

² Lib. de Melros, pp. 226, 227.

³ Ragman Rolls, p. 157.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, pp. 302-306.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 5. Robertson's Index, p. 5, no. 16.

⁶ Robertson's Index, p. 21, no. 22, and p. 10, no. 13.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 102. Robertson's Index, p. 115, no. 37.

⁸ Acta Auditorum, pp. 3, 101.

⁹ Acta Auditorum, p. 23.

¹⁰ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 334, 339, &c.

¹¹ Acta Auditorum, pp. 72, 98.

¹² Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 339, 344, 355.

¹³ Lib. de Melros, pp. 79, &c.

¹⁴ Lib. de Melros, pp. 75, 76, 177, &c.

reign of Alexander III., 1249-1285, with the names Nicholas, Hugh, and Richard of Rotherford, the last being definitely styled 'Sir Richard lord of Rotherford';¹ and before 1296 with the name William of Rotherford of that Ilk.² In 1296 Nicholas of Rotherford, his daughter Margaret, and Aymer of Rotherford, swore fealty to Edward I.³ In 1338 Richard of Rotherford of that Ilk, in 1358 William of Rotherford of that Ilk, and in 1390 Richard of Ruthirfurde of that Ilk, appear as witnesses to charters.⁴ From 1425 to 1495 one or more persons of the name James of Rutherford of that Ilk appear from the public records to have been of considerable importance during that period, the laird of Rutherford having at times a seat in parliament, and taking part in the other affairs of the day.⁵

Portions however of the lands of Rutherford were so early as the reign of Robert I. possessed by families of the names Weston and Gurlay, and these portions were bestowed by that monarch on John of Lindesey.⁶ At the Reformation the lands of Ruthirfuird apparently belonged to the Kers of Littledene,⁷ and before 1605 the barony, comprehending the lands of Ruthirfurde and Wallis, was held by Sir William Stewart of Traquair.⁸

The village of Maxton, the foundations of whose former buildings are still turned up by the plough, and the shaft of whose ancient cross still marks the locality of its principal street, is now reduced to a few miserable cottages, though once a burgh of barony, and, it is said, of sufficient size to furnish 1000 fighting men.⁹

About a mile from the site of the village of Rutherford stand the ruins of Littledean tower, once a place of some strength, built in the form of a crescent, and long a residence of the Kers of Littledean.¹⁰ Of Rutherford Hospital and Chapel there are now no remains, and the churchyard was ploughed up during the present century, and the grave-stones broken and thrown into drains.¹¹

On the declivity of Lilliard's Edge, and near the great Roman road which bounds the parish on the south-west, are vestiges of an ancient camp.¹²

In the north-east corner of the parish, on a rocky cliff overhanging the Tweed, there is an ancient circular fort called Ringly Hall, 160 feet in diameter, and defended by two deep fosses and ramparts of earth.

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 295, &c. Lib. de Calcheu, pp. 143, &c. Regist. Glasg., p. 176*.

² Lib. de Calcheu, pp. 387, &c.

³ Ragman Rolls, pp. 91, 127, 152. Palg. Illust., pp. 173, 183.

⁴ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 261, 202. Regist. Glasg., p. 259. Robertson's Index, p. 127, no. 23.

⁵ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 276. Lib. de Melros, p. 576.

Acta Auditorum, pp. 12, 101, 173. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., pp. 175, 181. Acta Dom. Conc., pp. 312, 412, &c.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 5. Robertson's Index, p. 5, no. 16.

⁷ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 339, &c.

⁸ Retours.

⁹ New Stat. Acc. Retours.

¹⁰ Old and New Stat. Accounts.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc.

¹² New Stat. Acc.

ANCRUM.

Alnecumba¹—Alnecrumbe, Allnecrumbe, Alnecrumb, Alnecrum, Alnecrom²—Ankrom³—Alnercrum, Alnecrom⁴—Alnecrom, Alyncrom, Allynecrom⁵—Alyncrumbe, Alincrumbe, Alincrum, Ancrum, Ancrom⁶—Alncromb⁷—Ancrum.⁸ Deanery of Teviotdale. (Map, No. 99.)

TOWARDS the end of the seventeenth century this parish was increased by the annexation of Longnewton, which has since that period formed its north-west portion.⁹

Ancrum is divided into two parts by the winding Ale, anciently Alne or Alyn, which enters it on the north-west, and falls on the south-east into the Teviot, the boundary of the parish in that direction. The surface in the lower parts is considerably diversified, especially on the banks of the rivers, but in the upper parts it is flat and uninteresting. The most conspicuous height is the ridge named Lilliard's Edge, which, entering on the north-east, extends nearly to the Ale in a line almost at right angles to its course.

This church, in the reign of William the Lion, was one of the mensal churches of the bishop of Glasgow. We are not informed when or by whom it was granted to the bishopric, but in 1170 it was confirmed with its pertinents by Pope Alexander III. to Bishop Engelram.¹⁰ To his successor Bishop Joceline it was confirmed by the same Pope in 1174 and 1179, by Pope Lucius III. in 1181, and by Pope Urban III. in 1186.¹¹ A similar confirmation was in 1216 granted to Bishop Walter by Pope Honorius III.¹² During the reigns of William the Lion and Alexander II. Richard parson and dean of Alnecrom is a witness to several charters, and it is probably the same person who in 1226 appears as parson of Alnecrumbe, dean of Tevidale, and the bishop's official.¹³ In 1230 the parson's name was Walter or William.¹⁴ In 1233 it appears that the bishop had for some time possessed merely the advowson of the church. In that year Pope Gregory IX. gave to Bishop William, for relief of the debts of his see incurred through the carelessness of his predecessors, the parish church of his manor of Alnecrum, of which the bishop claimed the patronage, for three years after the death or removal of the rector, but so that the services and other rights of

¹ Circa A. D. 1116. Regist. Glasg., pp. 5, 7.

² A. D. 1170-1264. Regist. Glasg., pp. 23, 30, 43, 50, 55, 94, 95, 99, 100, 131, 137, 162-166. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 229, 275, 333. Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 40. Lib. de Melros, pp. 81, &c.

³ A. D. 1275. Regist. Glasg., p. lxiii.

⁴ A. D. 1296. Rot. Scotiae, vol. i., p. 29. Ragman Rolls, pp. 161, 164.

⁵ A. D. 1326-1362. Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 247, 275. Rot. Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 755, 858, 859. Regist. Glasg., p. 270.

⁶ A. D. 1401-1502. Regist. Glasg., pp. 299, 344, 347, 466, 612. Lib. de Melros, p. 530.

⁷ A. D. 1507. Regist. Glasg., p. 613.

⁸ A. D. 1567. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 566.

⁹ New and Old Stat. Acc.

¹⁰ Regist. Glasg., p. 23.

¹¹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 30, 43, 50, 55.

¹² Regist. Glasg., pp. 94, 95.

¹³ Regist. Glasg., pp. 100, 119. Lib. de Melros, pp. 81, 105, 118, 145, 147, 229.

¹⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. 131.

the church should not suffer thereby.¹ The rectory of Ancrum was one of the prebends of the chapter of Glasgow, at least as early as 1275.² In 1296 John of Coneuth, parson of the church of Alnecrom, swore fealty to Edward I.³ In 1326 the rector of the church was Gilbert de Beton.⁴ In 1352 Edward III. claimed the advowson as his by the bishop's forfeiture of his lands and tenements in the town of Alnecrom, and thereupon presented Roger de Bromleye to the church.⁵ In 1362 John Cokyne was rector of Alnecrom.⁶ In 1401 the prebends of the see of Glasgow were taxed by a statute of Bishop Matthew for the ornament and service of the Cathedral Church, on which occasion Ancrum was rated at forty shillings.⁷ This statute was confirmed by another of Bishop John's about 1432.⁸ At a visitation of the chapter in 1502 it was found that the prebendary of Ancrum was neglectful of his duty, being frequently absent from the chapter on Saturday.⁹ This clerical delinquent was doubtless Master Michael Flemyng, who from 1491 to 1507 was a canon of Glasgow, and parson or prebendary of Ancrum.¹⁰

The modern church is situated near the village of Ancrum on the south side of the Ale, and was built in 1762.¹¹ Besides the church the bishop of Glasgow had at Ancrum a chapel served by one or more chaplains.¹² There appears to have also existed at Ancrum an establishment of the Knights Templars, the remembrance of which is preserved in the name 'Ancrum-Spittell.'¹³

In Baiamund's Roll the rectory is taxed at £6, 13s. 4d.,¹⁴ in the Taxatio sec. xvi. at £5, 13s. 8½d.,¹⁵ and in the Libellus Taxationum at £66, 13s. 4d. By a statute of Bishop John about 1432 the prebendary was ordered to raise the salary of his vicar of the choir from ten to eleven marks.¹⁶ At the Reformation the minister at Ancrum had a stipend of forty marks, and the reader one of £20.¹⁷

Of the manor and barony of Ancrum the bishop of Glasgow was the earliest possessor on record. The lands are noticed as pertaining to the bishop in the Inquisition of Prince David about 1116.¹⁸ These lands, along with the church, were confirmed by several Popes to several of the bishops of Glasgow in succession between 1170 and 1216.¹⁹ The barony was long before the period of James IV. erected into a free regality, a privilege which in 1490 was confirmed by that King in favour of Bishop Robert.²⁰

The bishops had a rural palace at the manor of Ancrum, at which they often resided, and from which they dated many of their charters.²¹ Between 1208 and 1232 Radulph Burnard, son and heir of Roger Burnard, granted to Bishop Walter of Glasgow and his successors fuel for their

¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 137.

² Regist. Glasg., pp. lxxiii. lxxii., 612. Libellus Taxationum.

³ Ragman Rolls, pp. 161, 164.

⁴ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 275.

⁵ Rot. Scotiæ, vol. ii., p. 755.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. 276.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. 299.

⁸ Regist. Glasg., p. 344.

⁹ Regist. Glasg., p. 612.

¹⁰ Regist. Glasg., pp. 473, 474, 613.

¹¹ Old and New Stat. Accounts.

¹² Regist. Glasg., pp. 99, 100.

¹³ Retours. New and Old Stat. Accounts.

¹⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxiii.

¹⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxii.

¹⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. 347.

¹⁷ Register of Ministers. Books of Assignations.

¹⁸ Regist. Glasg., pp. 5, 7.

¹⁹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 23, 30, 50, 55, 94, 95.

²⁰ Regist. Glasg., p. 466.

²¹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 99, 100, 137, 162, 166, 183, 189. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 229, 275, 333. Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 40, 247, 275.

house of Alnecrumbe from his two môsses of Faringdune, a deed which he confirmed by swearing on the 'holy evangels and the relics of the bishop's chapel.'¹ In a letter from Lord Daure to Henry VIII. in October 1513, shortly after the battle of Flodden, the bishop's house is styled the 'castle' of Ancrum, and its remains form part of the present mansion-house of the Scotts of Ancrum.²

For upwards of a century and a half a family, probably subtenants and vassals of the see, or at least residents on the property, derived their surname from the lands of Ancrum. In 1252 John of Alnecrumbe appears as witness to a charter of Richard Burnard of Farningdun to the monks of Melros.³ In 1296 Richard of Alnerem of the county of Roxburgh swore fealty to Edward I.⁴ In 1361 John of Allynecrom, a Scotch merchant, received a safe conduct to England from Edward III.⁵ And in 1406 one of the monks of Kelso was named Robert of Ancrum.⁶

The barony of Ancrum, apparently comprehending or identical with that of Nether Ancrum, included the town of Ancrum with the demesne lands, the Coatlands, the land called Infield, Acreslyreland, Barnehills, and Dickson's brae, with the office of baillie of the lands and barony, and was in the seventeenth century the property, first of the Duke of Lennox and Richmond, and afterwards of the Earl of Roxburghe.⁷

The lands of Woodhead, including Straw-waird and Braidlaw, were in the lordship of Over Ancrum, north of the Ale, and in 1603 the property of Ker of Ancrum.⁸

The lands of Ancrum Spittell, of the extent of £6, 13s. 4d., were in the same century the property, first of Dundas of Arnestoun, and subsequently of Scott of Whitslaid; and the kirklands and teinds, of the extent of twenty bolls oatmeal, belonged to David Sommer, son of the portioner of Ancrum.⁹

The barony of Belshaes, which chiefly belonged to the monks of Jedburgh, and on which they seem to have had a church or chapel, comprehended the Peel quarter, Raffat, Ryknow, the town mill and common of Belshaes, Abbots-meadow, Reperlaw, the Parkquarter, the Mill Acre, the town and lands of Pinaekle, the Milbrig-quarter, the Loamingrig, the Myre-quarter, and Firth, and in the seventeenth century belonged to Ker of Cavers.¹⁰

There was at one time a village at Over Ancrum, in the immediate vicinity of Ancrum house, of which nothing now remains except one or two dilapidated houses bearing the date 1592.¹¹ There is still a village at Nether Ancrum, which is said to have once contained eighteen or twenty malt kilns.¹² The 'town' of Ancrum was burned by the English in 1513, and in 1544 they appear to have burned both villages, as well as the buildings of Ancrum Spital.¹³

The great Roman road which crosses Teviotdale cuts a small portion of the north corner of the parish.¹⁴ On the hill behind Ancrum house there are three circular rows of large boulders, in the

¹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 99, 100.

² Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 21. Reg. Glasg., p. lviii. New Stat. Acc.

³ Lib. de Melros, p. 300.

⁴ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 29.

⁵ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 858, 859.

⁶ Lib. de Melros, p. 530.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ Retours.

⁹ Retours.

¹⁰ Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 56, 57, 61, 66, 67. Book of Assumptions. Retours.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc.

¹² Old Stat. Acc.

¹³ Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 21, 37. New Stat. Acc.

¹⁴ Old Stat. Acc.

by several ridges of no great height, and by a number of richly wooded and well cultivated valleys.

This church, although its origin may possibly be correctly ascribed to an earlier period,¹ first appears in record in 1150-1163, during the reigns of David I. and Malcolm IV, when Walter appears as chaplain of Lillescliu, and some arrangement respecting the church or its revenues seems to have been made between Sir Ansethil of Ridel and Huctred the priest, and confirmed by Pope Alexander III.² Whatever was the nature of the arrangement, the church before 1170 was one of the mensal churches of Engelram bishop of Glasgow, and in that year was confirmed to him as such by the same Pope,³ who in 1174 and 1179 confirmed it to Bishop Joceline.⁴ It was subsequently confirmed to the latter in 1181 by Pope Lucius III., and in 1186 by Pope Urban III.⁵ During the same period, 1165-1214, charters are witnessed by two or more parsons, chaplains, or rectors of Lillesclieu, one of whom about 1190 had a controversy with the monks of Kelso about some lands in Roxburgh, Kelso, and Bowden, and certain tithes which he claimed as belonging to the church.⁶ In 1216 the church was again confirmed to the bishop of Glasgow by Pope Honorius III.⁷ In 1296 John de Rothesford, parson of the church of Lillesclyue, swore fealty to Edward I.⁸ Lillesleaf seems to have continued a mensal church till towards the middle of the fifteenth century, when it was given to the chapter as a common church by Bishop John (probably Cameron), and confirmed as such to the chapter by Pope Eugenius IV.⁹ In 1440, however, the Pope revoked his gift, and attached the advowson of the benefice to the Holy See.¹⁰ This was done in favour of Robert Turnbull, who seems to have been rector during the next twenty years. In 1480 he resigned the church into the hands of Pope Sixtus IV., who again bestowed it with its revenue of £24 sterling on the chapter of Glasgow as a common church, on condition that the cure should be duly served by a qualified vicar or chaplain appointed by them.¹¹ In November of the same year Master John Broune, a canon of Glasgow, as the procurator appointed by the dean and chapter, took possession of the church by entering its great gate with the key of the same, and touching the baptismal font, the chalice, the book, and the other ornaments, according to use and wont.¹² In 1489 the chapter by their procurators appeared before the civil court to prosecute Walter Ker of Cesfurde, and James Ridel of that ilk, for intromission with the teinds of the common church of Lilliseleif, and obtained a decret in their favour.¹³ The amount of teinds and fruits decerned by the Lords of Council to be paid them for the year 1488 was 7 chalders 4 bolls of meal, 13 bolls of wheat, and 5 chalders 7 bolls of bear. Lillesleaf remained a common church of Glasgow till the Reformation,¹⁴ and even so late as 1606,

¹ See New Stat. Acc. and Lay of the Last Minstrel.

² Regist. Glasg., pp. 13, 17. Dalrymple's Collections, p. 348. Lay of the Last Minstrel.

³ Regist. Glasg., p. 23.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., pp. 30, 43.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., pp. 50, 55.

⁶ Lib. de Melros, pp. 35, 81, 118. Lib. de Calchon, p. 122.

338.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. 95.

⁸ Ragman Rolls, p. 139.

⁹ Regist. Glasg., p. 361.

¹⁰ Regist. Glasg., pp. 361, 362.

¹¹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 439-442.

¹² Regist. Glasg., p. 443.

¹³ Regist. Glasg., p. 464. Acta Dom. Conc., pp. 117,

122.

¹⁴ Book of Assumptions.

when the kirklands, the church, and the advowson of the rectory and vicarage belonged to the Earl of Roxburgh, it is designated by the same title.¹

The church stands at the north end of the village of Lillisleaf, and was built in 1771 near the site of an older structure. Still farther to the northward, near the Ale, stood a chapel, the site of which still retains that name.²

The benefice does not appear in any of the ancient tax-rolls. Its first recorded valuation is that of 1440 mentioned above, £24 sterling.³ In 1561 it was stated at 120 marks or £80.⁴ In 1568 the minister of Bowden and Lilsie had 100 marks of stipend,⁵ and in 1575 the reader at the latter had but £16 and the kirklands.⁶

The bishops of Glasgow held land in this parish before the year 1116,⁷ which land along with the church was confirmed to them by various Popes in the years above stated, viz., 1170, 1174, 1179, 1181, 1186, and 1216.⁸ In 1490 James IV. confirmed to the church of Glasgow, 'of which he was a canon,' the barony of Lillisleif, 'of old held in free regality.'⁹ In the seventeenth century the barony of Lillislive, in the lordship and regality of Glasgow, was the property of Esme Duke of Lennox and Richmond.¹⁰

The abbey of Kelso had a small possession in this parish. David I., 1147-1152, in his charter of transference granted to the monks of Kelso 'thirty acres of land in the territory of Lyllesclef, between the Alne and the rivulet which separates the land of Myddilham from that of Lyllescleu, and the teind of the mill of the same town.'¹¹ In 1159 Malcolm IV. confirmed the grant.¹² In 1160 the teind of the land conferred by King David was confirmed to the monks by Herbert bishop of Glasgow, formerly their abbot,¹³ and perhaps it was a portion or the whole of that teind which in 1190 was claimed by the rector of Lyllescleff.¹⁴ The land was farther confirmed to the monks by William the Lion, 1165-1214,¹⁵ and they appear to have retained it at least during the succeeding reign.¹⁶

Contemporary with the see of Glasgow, if not preceding it, as landholders in this parish were the family of Riddell. Gervase Ridel, who appears to have been Sheriff of Roxburgh, is witness to several charters in the reigns of Alexander I. and David I.,¹⁷ and during part of the latter and at least five succeeding reigns, from about 1150 to 1338, members of the family, of the names Walter, Hagh, Jordan, William, Anshecill (Anschetill or Asketin), Gaufrid, Isabella, Nicholas, Patrick, Radulph, Robert, Richard, and Thomas, appear as holders of land, or as witnesses to the charters of the period.¹⁸ Gervase of Rydale died

¹ Retours.

² Old and New Stat. Acc. Chalmers places a chapel at Hermistoun.

³ Regist. Glasg., pp. 439-442.

⁴ Book of Assumptions.

⁵ Register of Ministers.

⁶ Books of Assignations.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., pp. 5, 7.

⁸ Regist. Glasg., pp. 23, 30, 43, 50, 55, 94, 95.

⁹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 466, 467.

¹⁰ Retours.

¹¹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 6.

¹² Lib. de Calchou, p. v. after *Tabula*.

¹³ Lib. de Calchou, p. 337.

¹⁴ Lib. de Calchou, p. 333.

¹⁵ Lib. de Calchou, p. 13.

¹⁶ Lib. de Melros, pp. 249, 250.

¹⁷ Regist. Glasg., pp. 5, 7, 10. Lib. de Melros, pp. 4, 5, 666. Lib. de Calchou, p. 297. Dalrymple's Collections, p. 348. Lay of the Last Minstrel.

¹⁸ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., pp. 83, 84, after Preface, 47*. 48*, 64*. Regist. Prior. S. Andree, pp. 185, 187, &c. Lib.

in the reign of David I. in possession of the lands of Lillesclive and others, which before 1153 were confirmed by that King to Walter of Rydale his son.¹ Walter bequeathed the lands of Lillesclive, and of the Whittunes in the parish of Hownam, to his brother Anschetil, to whom in 1155 they were confirmed by a bull of Pope Adrian IV., and in 1160 by a bull of Pope Alexander III.² Anschetil of Ridale left the property to his son Walter (or William), and to the latter it was about 1170 or 1180 confirmed by a bull of the same Pope Alexander.³ The Riddells however were not, at least in the reign of Alexander II., 1214-1249, overlords of the whole land of Lillesclive, or Westlillesclive, which appears to have been their most ancient patrimony, and was undoubtedly so named to distinguish it from the barony of the bishop of Glasgow. In that reign they held part of their lands of the family of De Vesci for at least two generations.⁴ They seem however to have ultimately acquired the whole barony of West Lillesclive, to which they imparted their own name. In 1489, as above noticed, James Ridal of that Ilk appears as defender in a law plea with the chapter of Glasgow.⁵ In the following century Walter Riddell of that Ilk, and after him Andrew Riddell of Riddell, possessed the lands of Wester Lillisle and Lintobank, with the tower, manor, and mill, of the old extent of £10.⁶ And in 1636 Sir Walter Riddell of Riddell, Baronet, was returned heir to his father, Sir John Riddell, in a four pound land in Lintobank, the mill and demesne lands of Buismill, the lands of Easter Clerklands, a piece of land at Greitlaves, a part of the lands of Wester Lillieslie or Riddell, called Murieknow, the remainder of the said lands of Wester Lillieslie, and the lands and mill of Over and Nether Qulittoun, all united into the barony of Riddell, of the old extent of £30.⁷ This barony was in possession of the lineal descendants of Anschetil Ridale till the year 1819.⁸

Between 1214 and 1249 Patrick of Ridale and his son Walter bestowed part of their land on the monks of Melros. Matilda Corbet, who seems to have been married to one of the family, quit-claimed to Patrick of Ridale in favour of the monks a part of her land of Lilliesclive, according to these bounds—'From the ford of Curlewudburne on the east side of Caldelaue along the road which goes from Selkirk towards Jedewurth as far as the Alne—and so descending by the same water which is the boundary between the land of the bishop of Glasgow and my land as far as the sike which is the boundary between me and the abbot of Kelcov—and so along the boundary between me and the same abbot as far as Curlewudburne—and so along the same burn as far as the foresaid ford of Curlewudburne—with the exception of the land of William the son of Alexander'—with 'pasture for 12 oxen, 10 cows, 5 horses, and 100 sheep, with all the other common easements of the same town.'⁹ The land thus defined Patrick of Ridale bestowed on the monks of Melros,¹⁰

de Dryburgh, pp. lxx., 261, 263. Regist. de Neubotle, pp. 9, 14. Regist. Glasg., pp. 10, 12, 17, 29, 39, 63. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 8, 16, 114, 130, &c. Lib. de Melros, pp. 13, 36, 38, 50, &c.

¹ Dalrymple's Collections, p. 348. Note to Lay of the Last Minstrel.

² Dalrymple's Collections, p. 348. Note to Lay of the Last Minstrel.

³ Dalrymple's Collections, p. 349. Note to Lay of the Last Minstrel.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, pp. 252, 253, 255, 256.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 464. Acta Dom. Conc., pp. 117, 122.

⁶ Retours.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ Lay of the Last Minstrel. New Stat. Acc.

⁹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 249, 250.

¹⁰ Lib. de Melros, pp. 250, 251.

and it was confirmed to them by Walter his son,¹ who afterwards added to the gift 'a certain portion of his land in the territory of Lilliscleive, with the tofts and crofts between the land of Roger of Neubotle, and the land which he (W. of Ridale) had given to Alexander of Askirke, viz., the whole land which Matilda Chorbeth held as dowry in Lintedikes and Benelandes and Brunerig in two places, and in Kaveres and Chengisflat, and the meadow called Stobimedue, and five acres and a rood of his demesne below Harekamb on the south side, viz., of the land which Alexander the son of Thoc held of him in ferme, with the common easements of the town.'² These grants, amounting to about two ploughgates of land, were confirmed by the superiors Margery de Vesci and William de Vesci her son, to whom the Ridales paid the usual service.³

The see of Glasgow, as well as the lords of Westlilliesclive, had tenants or subvassals on their respective baronies, some of whom derived their surname from the lands. In 1202-8 Florence, bishop elect of Glasgow, granted to his 'man' Alexander of Huntingdon, for the homage and service of his father and himself, and a yearly payment of 5 shillings, the land in the territory of Lilliselif that was called Schotteschales according to its bounds, viz., 'between the burn of Schotteschales and the road leading to the moss, and as a sike descends from that road to the foresaid burn on the east side of Schotteschales, and as another sike descends on the west side of Schotteschales between the land of Lilliselif and the land of Sintun as far as Staniford,' with the common pasture and all the common easements of the whole territory of Lilliselif.⁴ Roger of Neubotle and Alexander of Askirke mentioned above were probably among the tenants of the house of Riddell, of whom others appear at an early period to have become heritable proprietors. Between 1214 and 1249 Adam of Durham sold to the monks of Melros for twenty shillings 'all his land which he had in Thodholesid and Standestanerig, and which he held of Sir William of Ridal and his heirs in Westlilliesclive, situated between the land of the monks called Clerkisland and the land of William the son of Alexander'—and bound himself not to alienate the rest of the land which he hereditarily possessed in Westlilliesclive, that he and his heirs might thereby 'warrant' to the monks the portion which they had purchased.⁵ His charter was confirmed by Sir William of Ridall,⁶ and witnessed by William the son of Alexander of Westlilliesclive, doubtless the same William to whose land the same charter and that of Matilda Corbet expressly allude, and who seems to have been the representative of the family surnamed 'of Lilliesclive,' and mentioned in various charters of the reigns of William the Lion and Alexander II. In the former reign we have John, Walter, Walleve, Gaufrid, and Alexander of Lillesclive⁷—and in the latter Alexander, Gaufrid, William, and Ada.⁸ The principal personage of the name that appears in both reigns is Stephen of Lillesclive, who witnesses a number of charters from 1209 to 1233, and in one case appears among the arbiters in a dispute between the chapters of Glasgow

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 251, 252.

² Lib. de Melros, p. 254.

³ Lib. de Melros, pp. 252, 253, 255, 256.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. 65.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, p. 256.

⁶ Lib. de Melros, p. 257.

⁷ Lib. de Melros, pp. 105, 106, 143, &c. Lib. de Calchou, p. 344.

⁸ Lib. de Melros, pp. 188, 242, 254.

and Jedburgh.¹ In 1296 Walter of Lillesclif, parson of the church of Kirkebride, and John of Lillesclif, swore fealty to Edward I.²

The bishop's barony of Lilliesleaf comprehended the land of Hirdmanestun or Hermistoun, which along with the church and land of Lillesclif was in 1174 confirmed to the bishop of Glasgow by Pope Alexander III., in 1186 by Pope Urban III., and in 1216 by Pope Honorius III.³ This part of the barony also seems to have been occupied by kindly and perhaps hereditary tenants of the see. Before the end of William the Lion's reign charters are witnessed by Alexander and Robert of Hirdmanestou, and in the succeeding reign by the same or another Alexander of that name.⁴ In 1296 Alexander of Hirdmaneston of the county of Roxburgh swore fealty to Edward I.⁵ In the following century 'the lands called Hirdmanston in Teviotdale' were bestowed by Edward Baliol on William of Stapilton, his *collettus*, to whom they were confirmed by Edward III. in 1349.⁶ In 1510 Patrick Johnson was returned heir to his father Quintin in half the demesne lands of Hyrmanston in the barony of Lillesleyf.⁷ The demesne lands of Hermistoun were of the old extent of £5.

Among the foundations of the old chapel of Riddell were found two stone coffins, one containing an earthen pot filled with ashes and pieces of armour, the other enclosing the bones of a man said to be of gigantic size.⁸

The aisle of the old church, locally ascribed to an early period, is still standing, and encloses the burial place of the Riddells.⁹ When the church was taken down in 1771, there was found under one of the seats a coffin containing a number of human heads, supposed to be relics of the seventeenth century.¹⁰

Till last century there existed within the parish about fourteen towers or peel-houses, most of which were situated in the village, and one at the place called Chapel.¹¹

¹ Regist. de Passelet, p. 118. Regist. Prior. S. Andree, p. 316. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 197, 289, 348. Regist. Glasg., pp. 97, 101, 106.

² Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 24. Ragman Rolls, pp. 127, 156.

³ Regist. Glasg., pp. 30, 55, 94.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, pp. 81, 257. Regist. Glasg., p. 85.

⁵ Ragman Rolls, p. 156.

⁶ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 728.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ Note to Lay of the Last Mustrel.

⁹ Old and New Stat. Acc.

¹⁰ Old Stat. Acc.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc.

ASHKIRK.

Aschechyre¹—Hassechirke, Askirke²—Eschechirca³—Axekirche, Aschachirche⁴—Heshchirche⁵—Aschechirche⁶—Askyrk, Askirk⁷—Eschirche, Aschirche⁸—Ashkirk⁹—Eskirke.¹⁰ Deanery of Teviotdale. (Map, No. 101.)

ABOUT one-third of this parish is situated in the county of Selkirk, a detached portion of which lies on its east side. Its whole surface is hilly, with only a few level spots, chiefly in the narrow valley of the Ale, which traverses nearly the whole length of the parish, draining the lochs of Essenside, Sheilswood, Headshaw, and others.

This was one of the mensal churches of the bishop of Glasgow before 1170, in which year it was confirmed to Bishop Engelram by Pope Alexander III.¹¹ The same Pope in 1174 and 1179 confirmed it to Bishop Joceline,¹² who in 1181 and 1186 had confirmations of it also from Popes Lucius III. and Urban III.¹³ In 1216 it was confirmed to Bishop Walter by Pope Honorius III.¹⁴ Richard, vicar of the church of Askirke and chaplain to the bishop of Glasgow, is witness to a charter dated 1258.¹⁵ Before 1275, or about that period, the rectory of Askirk was erected into a prebend of the church of Glasgow.¹⁶ When the prebends were taxed for the service of the Cathedral church by Bishop Matthew in 1401, and again by Bishop Cameron between 1436 and 1446, Askyrke was rated at forty shillings.¹⁷ About the same period the canon of Askirk was ordained to pay his choral vicar a salary of nine marks.¹⁸ In 1448 Bishop William—understanding ‘that the fruits of the canony and prebend of Askirk were so small and insignificant that even in the time of peace they were insufficient for the proper maintenance of the canon in the church of Glasgow, and that in time of war he frequently derived from these fruits no emolument at all;’ and being well aware ‘that for many years immediately bypast the vicar of the choir, who ought to bear the burden and heat of the day within the church of Glasgow, had ceased and was then ceasing from the performance of his duty, on account of the non-payment of his salary due according to the ancient constitution of the church, and that thus divine worship remained incompletely performed, to the grievous scandal and detriment of the church’—with consent of the chapter, and of ‘Master Simon of Dalgles, then holding the canony and prebend

¹ Circa A.D. 1116. Regist. Glasg., pp. 5, 7.

² A.D. 1165-1214. Lib. de Melros, pp. 118, 254. Regist. Glasg., pp. 28, 29.

³ A.D. 1170. Regist. Glasg., p. 23.

⁴ A.D. 1174. Regist. Glasg., p. 30.

⁵ A.D. 1180-1189. Regist. Glasg., p. 46.

⁶ A.D. 1179-1189. Regist. Glasg., pp. 43, 50, 55, 65.

⁷ A.D. 1216. Regist. Glasg., pp. 94, 95.

⁸ A.D. 1214-1249. Regist. Glasg., pp. 126, 127.

⁹ A.D. 1561, 1562. Book of Assumptions. A.D. 1570, 1573, 1586. Register of Presentations to Benefices.

¹⁰ A.D. 1655. Retours.

¹¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 23.

¹² Regist. Glasg., pp. 30, 43.

¹³ Regist. Glasg., pp. 50, 55.

¹⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. 95.

¹⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 165.

¹⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. lxiii.

¹⁷ Regist. Glasg., pp. 299, 344.

¹⁸ Regist. Glasg., p. 347.

of Askirk in the church of Glasgow, and also the vicarage of Askirk in that diocese, annexed to the said canonry and prebend 'the fruits, revenues, and profits of the vicarage, viz., the lambs, wool, calves, cheese, the whole tithes and offerings, and all other emoluments whatsoever pertaining to the church of Askirk'—reserving only to the chaplain who should officiate at Askirk so much salary from these fruits as might enable him to pay the ordinary dues, and to enjoy a competent maintenance according to the use and wont of the church of Glasgow.¹ At the visitation of the chapter in 1502 the prebendary of Askirk was absent (*non est in partibus*).² From 1525, or earlier, to 1549, Richard Bothwell was a canon of Glasgow, as rector of Askirk.³ In 1539 he mortified the sum of 24s. Scots, to be raised from the house of David Wilson, situated near the market-cross of Glasgow, for the purpose of founding an anniversary, to be celebrated during his lifetime on the third week-day after the feast of All Souls (2d November), and afterwards on the day of his death.⁴ He died on the 1st of January 1549.⁵

The church appears to have stood at all periods near the centre of the parish, not far from the centre of Ale. The present structure was erected in 1791.⁶

In Baiamund's Roll the rectory is valued at £5 7 in the Taxatio sec. XVI. at £4, 5s.;⁷ and in the Libellus Taxationum at £20. At the Reformation 'the thirds of the parsonage and vicarage of Askirk' were stated at £40,⁸ and in 1576, 1578, 1579, the 'hail parsonage' extended to £120.⁹

The whole land of the parish, with the exception perhaps of North and South Sinton, belonged at an early period to the bishop of Glasgow, among whose possessions it was enumerated in the inquisition of Priuce David circa 1116.¹⁰ In the years 1170, 1174, 1179, 1181, 1186, and 1216, it was along with the church confirmed to the see by several successive Popes.¹¹ The barony had the privileges of a free regality, which were in 1490 confirmed to Bishop Blackader by King James IV.¹²

In the twelfth, the thirteenth, and perhaps also the fourteenth century, a family surnamed 'of Askirk' held lands within the barony as vassals of the bishop. Of their genealogy for two or three generations we are furnished with the following memorandum¹³—'Their first ancestor was named Acolf. This Acolf had two sons. The first born was named Huhtred. This Huhtred begot a son by name Huhtred. This second Huhtred begot Richard his true heir. The second son of Acolf was called Orm. Orm begot Adam. Adam begot William. This William begot Henry, to whom it was objected that he was illegitimate—and Alexander, his younger brother, whose legitimacy was not disputed.' Huhtred, Orm, Adam, William, and Alexander, as well as some not named in the above list, appear as witnesses in various charters of the twelfth or thirteenth century.¹⁴ Between 1165 and 1182 William the Lion granted to the church of Glasgow

¹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 368, 369.

² Regist. Glasg., p. 611.

³ Regist. Glasg., pp. 541, 551, 552, 614.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., pp. 551, 552.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 614.

⁶ New Stat. Acc.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxiii.

⁸ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxii.

⁹ Book of Assumptions, 1561-1563.

¹⁰ Books of Assignations.

¹¹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 5, 7.

¹² Regist. Glasg., pp. 23, 30, 43, 50, 55, 94.

¹³ Regist. Glasg., p. 467.

¹⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. 127.

¹⁵ Lib. de Melros, pp. 109, 118, 120, 121, 126, &c. Regist. Glasg., pp. 28, 46, 65.

and Orm of Askirke and his heirs, 'that the said Orm and his heirs, and their men of Askirke, should have their pasture towards his forest and in the forest as well and fully as King Malcolm his brother caused perambulate it to them, and as he (King W.) by Richard de Moreuille his constable and other good men of his present at the said perambulation caused it to be repeated to them, viz., from Staniford to the cross, and from the cross to the great alder-tree near the turf-ground—and thence as far as Illieslade—and thence to the small rivulet on the east side of Huntleic—and from that rivulet upwards to the rivulet of Akermere—and so upwards to the *xenelachia* of Richard Cumin—and so thereafter upwards to the sike which is next under Todholerig—and so from that sike to the sike which goes into the rivulet of Langhope—and thereafter as the boundary goes on the east side of Lepes between Askirke and Whiteslade into the Alne—with the liberty of 'plowing, sowing, and waynage within the fence that was raised around their deer-parks on the day on which this charter was framed.'¹ The dispute concerning the legitimacy of Henry of Eschirche, which occurred between 1214 and 1249, was terminated by a settlement made at Roxburgh, according to which he granted to his brother Alexander 'the half of the whole fief of Eschirche in all things for his homage and service, to be held of him and his heirs for a *reddendo* of half the service in all things belonging to half of the same fief of Eschirche.'² About 1363 Henry of Askirk, probably a descendant of the same family, received from David II. a grant of land in the town of Roxburgh.³

The land of Sintun is mentioned as marching with that of Lilliscif in a charter of the early part of the thirteenth century.⁴ In 1292 Alexander of Synton was sheriff of Selkirk—in 1296 Mary of Synton, apparently his widow, was ordered to deliver up her lands to King Edward—and in the same year Isabella, wife of Andrew of Synton, was allowed to receive back a portion of her lands to cover certain expenses.⁵ In the fifteenth century, about 1474, it appears to have been in part possessed by Wache or Veitch of Dawie.⁶ Part of it was subsequently, if not previously, the property of the Scots of Sintun.⁷ In 1508 Sintoun was held by Robert Scot, in 1524 by Walter Scot, and in 1557-8 by one of the same family, whose sons were Walter, Robert, William, and James, the first being designated 'young laird of Syntone.'⁸ Satehells mentions the Scots of Sintoun as possessors of the lands at an early period, and names the representative of the family as one of those summoned by Buccleuch to the rescue of the famous 'Kinmont Willie.'⁹ The lands were latterly distinguished into those of South Sinton, on the south of the Ale, and of North Sinton, on the north of the Ale, the former being of the old extent of £10, and in the seventeenth century still in the possession of the Scots, while the latter, of the old extent of £5, were in both the sixteenth and seventeenth century the property (probably by old hereditary right) of Veitch of Dawie.¹⁰ The barony of Sintun included the lands of Whiteslaid and Dalgles, and the lands of North Sinton were annexed to the barony of Dawie.¹¹

¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 28, 29.

² Regist. Glasg., p. 126.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 30. Robertson's Index, p. 44, no. 56, and p. 74, no. 59.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. 65.

⁵ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 13, 17, 26, 28.

⁶ Acta Auditorum, p. 35.

⁷ History of the Name of Scot.

⁸ Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. i., pp. 61*, 127*, 400*.

⁹ History of the Name of Scot.

¹⁰ Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. i., p. 204, vol. ii., p. 368, and vol. iii., p. 391. Retours. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xlix, no. 219. Taxt Roll of the Shirefdome of Selkirk.

¹¹ Retours.

Besides the Scots of Sinton Satchells enumerates among 'the Scots of the water of Ail' those of Burnfoot, Sallenside, Essinside, Sheilswood, Kirkhouse, Askirk, Headshaw, and Wall, including almost the whole property in the parish.¹

He mentions a personage called 'Wat the Ratten,' a descendant of the Buccleuch family, as the first Scot of Burnfoot, and as having settled there in the fourteenth or fifteenth century.² In the sixteenth, about 1557, the lands of Burnfoot belonged to Walter Scot, who had a son named William.³ Late in the following century they were still in possession of Scot of Burnfoot.⁴ They were of the old extent of seven marks.⁵

There is nothing in the parish that deserves the name of a village.⁶

On the farm of Castleside, and in other parts of the parish, there are remains of various ancient entrenchments.⁷

There was formerly a strong tower or keep on the lands of Salanside, and it is said that the bishop of Glasgow had a castle which stood on a field still named the 'Palace Walls,' and forming part of the present glebe-lands.⁸

In 1514, some months after the battle of Flodden, when the English laid waste the Marches, the lands of Ashkirk had their full share of the devastation. In a letter to the Council of England Lord Dacre affirms, that 'the watter of Ale, fro Askrige to Elmartour (probably Alemoor tower or town) in the said Middilmarchies, wherupon was fifty ploughes, lyes all and every of them waist now, and noo corne sawne upon none of the said grounds.'⁹

¹ History of the Name of Scot.

² History of the Name of Scot.

³ Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. i., p. 400°.

⁴ Retours.

⁵ Retours.

⁶ New Stat. Acc.

⁷ New Stat. Acc.

⁸ New Stat. Acc.

⁹ Pinkerton's Hist. Scot., vol. ii., p. 462.

HASSENDEAN.

Hadestandena¹ — Halestonesden² — Hestenesden³ — Hastanesden, Hastenesden, Hatstanesden, Hatstanceden, Hastendene⁴ — Atstanesdene⁵ — Astenesdene, Astenden⁶ — Hasthanisden⁷ — Hassingden, Hassenden⁸ — Hassynden⁹ — Hastenden, Hassinden, Hassindene¹⁰ — Hassindane.¹¹ Deanery of Teviotdale.¹² (Map, No. 102.)

THIS ancient parish, suppressed towards the end of the seventeenth century, was composed of about one third or one half of each of the present contiguous parishes of Minto and Wilton, and apparently a detached portion which forms part of the parish of Robertson.¹³

An entry in the records of the Presbytery of Jedburgh, dated 1666, bears, that 'advantage had been taken of the papillarity of the deceased Mary duchess of Buccleuch, to whom the greater part of the parish belonged, and of the confusions under the late usurpation, to procure a warrant from the usurpers for changing the seat of the kirk at Hassendean, and building a new kirk at Robertson, and that they did accordingly build the said new kirk at the west end of said parish.'¹⁴ The church at Robertson was built in 1659, but the final arrangement regarding the suppression of Hassendean did not take place before 1680 or 1690, when the parish was divided as above, and the stipend wholly annexed to the parish of Robertson.¹⁵

In the reign of William the Lion the church of Hassendean, which was dedicated to St. Kentigern the bishop,¹⁶ belonged to the bishop of Glasgow, to whom in 1170 it was confirmed by Pope Alexander III.¹⁷ The same Pope in 1174 and 1179, Pope Lucius III. in 1181, and Pope Urban III. in 1186, confirmed it with all its lands and pertinents to Bishop Joceline.¹⁸ During this period 'Richard dean of Hastanesden,' (meaning probably parson of Hassendean, and dean of Teviotdale,) is witness to various charters.¹⁹ King William claimed the patronage of the church

¹ A. D. 1124-1165. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 82 after Preface.

² A. D. 1155. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 33 after Preface.

³ Ante A. D. 1165. Registrum de Passelet, p. 249.

⁴ A. D. 1165-1214. Lib. de Melros, pp. 33, 112-118. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 233, 270. Regist. Glasg., pp. 43, 50, 55. Regist. de Passelet, pp. 5, 7, 11, 254, 255, 403.

⁵ A. D. 1174. Regist. Glasg., p. 30.

⁶ A. D. 1214-1249. Lib. de Melros, pp. 241, 242.

⁷ A. D. 1225-1227. Regist. de Passelet, p. 411.

⁸ A. D. 1306-1329. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 5. Lib. de Melros, pp. 393, 394.

⁹ Post A. D. 1330. Lib. de Calchou, p. 381. A. D. 1396. Regist. de Passelet, p. 91.

¹⁰ A. D. 1409-1493. Regist. de Passelet, pp. 72, 255. Lib. de Melros, pp. 617, 618. Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. i., pp. 16*, 16*. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 243.

¹¹ A. D. 1539. Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. i., p. 252*.

¹² Libellus Taxationum.

¹³ Old and New Stat. Acc.

¹⁴ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁵ New Stat. Acc. Old Stat. Acc.

¹⁶ Chronica de Mailros, p. 100.

¹⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. 23.

¹⁸ Regist. Glasg., pp. 30, 43, 50, 55.

¹⁹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 233, 270. Lib. de Melros, p. 33.

in opposition to Bishop Joceline, to whom however in 1186 he yielded the claim, in order that the whole profits of the church might be expended in works of charity and turned to pious uses.¹ The bishop accordingly bestowed the church with all its lands, tithes, and pertinents, on the monks of Melros, for the entertainment of the poor and of strangers visiting their monastery—reserving only the episcopal dues, and a yearly pension of twenty shillings, to be paid to the church of Glasgow, the bishop, and his successors.² The grant was confirmed by the chapter of Glasgow,³ and also by King William, who, in order to prevent any controversy about the pasture of the town of Hatstanesden that might in future arise between the monks and himself, or his heirs, or those who might hold of them the manor of Hatstanesden, provided that the monks should have in the said town pasture for two hundred ewes, sixteen oxen, and four cows.⁴ Between 1202 and 1207 Florence bishop elect of Glasgow confirmed the church to the monks, and bound himself again to confirm it with his episcopal seal after his consecration; which however never took place, Florence dying before he was consecrated.⁵ Between 1214 and 1249 the church was further confirmed to them by King Alexander II., in 1225 by Pope Honorius III., and in 1208-1232 by Walter bishop of Glasgow.⁶ In 1315 Bishop Robert Wischeart, on the ground that not only the movables of the monks of Melros had been taken away during the late protracted war, but that also their places far and near had been destroyed—especially those in which certain revenues had been by the bounty of many assigned to their monastery as aliment or pittance—with consent of the chapter of Glasgow gave them for the term of twenty years all the fruits of the vicarage of Hassenden, to be wholly converted into a pittance for the convent at the discretion and sight of the prior—so however that fitting service should be performed in the said church by a priest simply, and that it should not be defrauded of its other due services.⁷ In 1326 Bishop John Lindsay called in question the right of the monks as thus constituted, but on the Friday before the festival of Saint Laurence (10th August) at the church of Minto, in presence of Walter the Steward, James of Douglas, and others, they produced their charter, which was approved and confirmed by the bishop.⁸ In 1481 and 1482 John of Akynhed was vicar of Hassenden.⁹ In 1489 Sir Walter Douglas, vicar of Hassenden, disputed the right of the monks to the ‘erde’ or burial silver of the choir of the church, but on clear evidence of their ‘verray richt’ to the same, and of their ‘paceabill browkyng and josing of the samyne atour the memorie of men,’ bound himself never to ‘inquiet, vex, nor distrubil the said abbot and convent nor thair successouris nor thair factouris and intromettouris of the erde siluer of the said quer of Hassenden Kirk,’ in any way whatever ‘vnder the pane of mansueryng, inhability, and infame, and vnder al vtheris panys and censuris of our haly fader the Pape chawmer.¹⁰ At the Reformation the church and land of the monks at Hassenden, along with their other possessions, came

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 112, 113.² Lib. de Melros, pp. 112, 113. *Chronica de Mailros*, p. 100.³ Lib. de Melros, pp. 113, 114.⁴ Lib. de Melros, pp. 115, 116.⁵ Lib. de Melros, pp. 117, 118. *Keith's Bishops*, p. 237. *Regist. Glasg.*, p. xxv. of Preface.⁶ Lib. de Melros, pp. 239-241.⁷ Lib. de Melros, p. 393.⁸ Lib. de Melros, pp. 393, 394.⁹ *Regist. de Passelet*, pp. 391, 393.¹⁰ Lib. de Melros, pp. 617, 618.

into the hands of a lay commendator, and the patronage of the 'parochie kirk of Hassendene' is particularly specified in the resignation of the 'abbacie' in 1606 and 1608 by James the commendator into the hands of the King.¹

It is said that the monks, on receiving the gift of the church and its pertinents, founded at Hassendean a *hospice* for the entertainment of poor and of strangers.² Such an institution however is not mentioned by Spottiswood,³ the 'manor' of Hassendean was not in the hands of the monks,⁴ and the building, which early in the seventeenth century, and doubtless long before, was known as 'Hassendean-tower, *alias* Monkis-tower,' was, as its name implies, a 'tower and fortalice.'⁵

The church stood on the bank of the Teviot, near its junction with the Hassendean burn. The suppression of the parish and dismantling of the church are said to have excited the indignation of the parishioners, whose tumult on the occasion is still commemorated in a local ditty.⁶ It is said that the first man that mounted a ladder to unroof the church was struck with a stone and killed,⁷ and it was found necessary to have recourse to the aid of the sheriff, an ancestor of the family of Cavers, on whom, as tradition says, some local sibyl denounced the judgement of heaven in the shape to which allusion is thus made by Dr. Leyden⁸—

'Then circles many a legendary tale
Of Douglas race fore doomed without a male
To fade unblessed, since in the church-yard green
Its lord o'erthrew the spires of Hazeldean.'

Of the fabric of the church there remained till the eighteenth century the ruins of a fine old Norman or Romanesque arch, said to be the eastern end of the choir, an etching of which may be seen in De Cardonnel's 'Pietresque Antiquities,' published in 1788.⁹ Not many years after a high flood of the Teviot swept away most of the churchyard, which till then continued to be used as a place of sepulture, and the river has continued its encroachments till the site of the church, formerly occupying a projection of the north bank, is now from existing measurements ascertained to be marked by a sand-bank on the opposite side.¹⁰

At a place called Chapel hill, on the east side of the Ale, opposite the church of Robertson, there was a chapel, apparently dependent on the church of Hassendean, and served by one of the monks as chaplain.¹¹

In the *Libellus Taxationum* the rectory of Hassindane is valued at £13, 6s. 8d.; in the Book of Assumptions, 1561, the vicarage is stated at £20.

The lands of Hassendean were for several centuries the property of the Crown, but held by one or another of its higher vassals. The first of these on record appears to be Helias of

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 658-661.

² Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 272. New Stat. Acc.

³ Religious Houses.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, p. 116.

⁵ Retours, 1634, 1653, and 1655.

⁶ New Stat. Acc. of Robertson.

⁷ New Stat. Acc. of Robertson.

⁸ New Stat. Acc. The spelling 'Hazeldean' is a fancy of Sir Walter Scott's.

⁹ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 272. New Stat. Acc.

¹⁰ New Stat. Acc.

¹¹ New and Old Stat. Acc.

Hadestanden, who is witness to a charter of the time of David I. or Malcolm IV.¹ The latter in 1155 granted Halesstonesden to Walter, the son of Alan the Steward.² In the following reign, 1165-1214, the land of Hassendene was held by the same Walter, and subsequently by his son Alan, who succeeded him as Steward.³ Between 1306 and 1329 the whole land of Hassingden with pertinents was granted by King Robert Bruce to Sir James of Cunningham, and erected into a free barony in his favour, according to its bounds as they existed in the time of King Alexander III., for a *reddendo* of £11 sterling, the foreign service of 'half a soldier,' and a suit at the King's court at Jedeworth.⁴ Before 1356 the 'town' of Hassendeu had been bestowed by Edward Baliol on Henry de Percy, to whom it was in that year confirmed by Edward III. of England.⁵ Between 1390 and 1406 the lands of Hassenden were granted by Robert III. to William Cunninghame,⁶ probably the representative of James of Cunningham, and subsequently to 1406 Robert duke of Albany during his regency gave a charter of the same lands to Robert Cunningham.⁷ In 1493 Walter Talyour was baron of Hassindene, but about the end of the century Hassendean became the possession of a family of Scots descended of Buccleuch.⁸ Among the clansmen summoned by Buccleuch to the rescue of 'Kinmont Willie,' Scot of Satchells mentions Hassendean as 'the ancientest house of them all,' and traces their descent up to the Buccleuchs of the thirteenth century.⁹ The first Scot of Hassendean however that appears by name is Sir Alexander, son of Robert Scot of Buccleuch, who was slain with James IV. at Flodden.¹⁰ In 1530 and 1539 we read of William Scot of Hassindene,¹¹ in whose slaughter James Scot, son of Walter Scot *in* Hassindene, was art and part.¹²

There are some scattered indications of a family or families deriving their surname from the lands. The first is that of Helias of Hadestanden already mentioned.¹³ Between 1214 and 1249 Adam of Astenesdene, his son William, and his grand-daughter Christina, appear as proprietors or possessors of a portion of the territory.¹⁴ About 1330 Sir Thomas of Hassynden was warden (*custos*) of the monastery of Kelso.¹⁵ And in 1374 Thomas Hassynden was parson of the church of Mynto.¹⁶

The territory, and afterwards the barony of Hassendean, seems to have been from an early period sublet in many small portions, which gradually became distinct heritages, and which retain their names at the present day. Before the year 1165 Walter the Steward granted, and King Malcolm IV. confirmed to the monks 'of the isle near Renfrew,' afterwards of Paisley, 'that ploughgate of land which Walter the chaplain held in Hestenesden.'¹⁷ In 1172 Pope Alexander III., between 1165 and 1173 the same Walter the Steward, and between 1177 and 1199 his son Alan the Steward confirmed the grant.¹⁸ King William afterwards gave the monks a

¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 82 after Preface.

² Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 83 after Preface. Regist. de Passelet, p. 249.

³ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 5, 7, 11.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 5. Robertson's Index, p. 5, no. 13, and p. 12, no. 61.

⁵ Rot. Scotiae, vol. i., p. 793.

⁶ Robertson's Index, p. 146, no. 27.

⁷ Robertson's Index, p. 159, no. 8.

⁸ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 16*. History of the Name of Scot.

⁹ History of the Name of Scot.

¹⁰ History of the Name of Scot. Nisbet's Heraldry, vol. ii., Appendix, p. 291.

¹¹ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., pp. 147*, 252*.

¹² Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 456*.

¹³ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 82 after Preface.

¹⁴ Lib. de Melros, p. 241.

¹⁵ Lib. de Catehou, p. 381.

¹⁶ Rot. Scotiae, vol. i., p. 965.

¹⁷ Regist. de Passelet, p. 249.

¹⁸ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 5, 7, 11, 408, 409.

'ploughgate of land in Hastenesden, which Edward abbot of Melros, and Philip de Valoins, and Walter Corbet the King's sheriff, by his command delivered to them, with common pasture in the same 'town,' as far as pertained to one ploughgate—and freedom from multure at his mill.'¹ On receiving this grant the monks quitclaimed for ever 'that ploughgate of land which belonged to Richard the chaplain, which Walter the son of Alan had given them in the same manor while it was in his hands.'² The property which thus came into the possession of the monks of Paisley was that called Huntlaw. Between 1225 and 1227 Pope Honorius III. confirmed to them the ploughgate of land at Hunreberie (Huntleie) which King William of good memory had exchanged with them for the land which they had in Hasthamsden (Hasthamsden).³ In 1265 the possessions of the monks were confirmed by a bull of Pope Clement IV., and among them 'the ploughgate of land at Hunteley, with pertinents, which William King of Scots gave them in exchange for land in the town called Hastanisden.'⁴ In 1396 'Huntlaw in the land of Hassynden' formed part of the possessions of the monks granted to them by Robert III. in free regality,⁵ a privilege which was confirmed by James II. in 1451.⁶ In 1469, at the request of the abbot and convent of Paisley, Symon Dalgles, chanter and official general of the consistory court of Glasgow, ordered a copy to be made of the bull of Pope Clement confirming to the monks their possession of Huntlaw.⁷ In the seventeenth century part or the whole of Huntlaw was the property of a family named Forrest, one of whom was minister of Hassiudene.⁸

Creswell, Craswell, or Kerswell, was a small tenement in possession of the family surnamed 'of Hassendeau' in the thirteenth century. Between 1214 and 1249 Christina, daughter of William, son of Adam of Asteuesdene, granted to Hugh the brewer of Astenesden all the land which she had at Creswell in the territory of Astenden, with the small meadow which lay between Craswell and Monekesflattes, with all pertinents, for a *reddendo* of one penny.⁹ In the same century it appears to have given surname to a family, one of whom, styled 'Symond de Cresseuill,' swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296.¹⁰ Towards the middle of the seventeenth century Kerswell was the property of the Earl of Haddington, and with the land of Clerkeroff was of the extent of two shillings and threepence.¹¹

About the beginning of the fifteenth century the half of Hassyndene-bank, a part of the barony of Hassindene, belonged to Christof Conyngham, and was inherited by his son James, who resigned it into the hands of Sir William of Conyngham, his father's cousin, and overlord of half the barony.¹² In 1409 Sir William granted the same half of Hassyndene-bank to John Turnbull, son and heir of Adam Turnbull of Qubithope, and the Regent Albany confirmed the grant.¹³ In 1640 the lands of Hassindean-bank were the property of the Earl of Haddington, and of the extent of 16s. 8d.¹⁴

¹ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 254, 255.

² Regist. de Passelet, p. 255. The 'Richard' of this charter seems to be a mistake for 'Walter.'

³ Regist. de Passelet, p. 411. 'Hunreberie' and 'Hasthamsden' are Roman misspellings of the Scotch names.

⁴ Regist. de Passelet, p. 309.

⁵ Regist. de Passelet, p. 91.

⁶ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 72, 255.

⁷ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 308-314.

⁸ Retours, 1665.

⁹ Lib. de Melros, p. 241.

¹⁰ Ragman Rolls, p. 126.

¹¹ Retours, 1640.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 243.

¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 243. Robertson's Index, p. 165, no. 1.

¹⁴ Retours.

Horsliehill was in the sixteenth century the property first of the Scots of Horsliehill, and afterwards of the Elliots who were related to them.¹

Briery-yards, or Briaryards, mentioned above, and Braidleys, together of the old extent of £5, were portions of the barony of Hassendean, and were in 1637 the property of William Scott of Chalmerlane Newtown.²

The lands of Midscheillis, Appletreehall, Coatlaw, and Crowhill, together of the old extent of 50s., were also included in the barony of Hassendean.³

The tower and fortalice of Hassendean, called also Monks-tower, with barnyards, meadows, &c., were in 1634 the property of the Earl of Buccleuch, and of the old extent of 13s. 4d.⁴

Altoun and the East Mains of Hassinden, the latter of the old extent of 50s., were in 1606 the property of Scot of Altoun.⁵

At Horseliehill there was a tower or peel, which has long since disappeared; and the only remaining fragment of the tower of Hassendean now forms the gable of a cottage.⁶

MINTO.

Minto⁷—Mynetowe⁸—Minthov⁹—Myintow¹⁰—Mynto¹¹—Mentov, Mentow¹²
—Myntow.¹³ Deanery of Teviotdale.¹⁴ (Map, No. 103.)

THIS parish, including nearly one half of the ancient parish of Hassendean, is bounded on the south-east by the river Teviot, along which lies a narrow tract of level ground. The rest of the parish is high and undulating, and is traversed from east to west by a ridge of hills, of which Minto Craigs, a wooded eminence overhanging the valley of the Teviot, is 721 feet above the level of the sea, and Minto Hill (or Hills), consisting of two smooth green rounded elevations, attains the height of 877 feet.

The Church appears in Baiamund's Roll as the rectory of Minto.¹⁵ In 1296 William of Wodeburn, parson of the church of Mynetowe, swore fealty to Edward I.¹⁶ In 1326 John Lindsay, bishop of Glasgow, twice met the monks of Melros in the church of Myintow, in order to adjust their mutual differences.¹⁷ In 1374 Edward III. of England sanctioned an exchange of the churches of

¹ History of the Name of Scot. Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. i., pp. 434*, 456*.

² Retours.

³ Retours.

⁴ Retours.

⁵ Retours.

⁶ New Stat. Acc.

⁷ A. D. 1375. Baiamund's Roll.

⁸ A. D. 1296. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 26.

⁹ A. D. 1306-1329. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 6.

¹⁰ A. D. 1326. Lib. de Melros, pp. 371, 394.

¹¹ A. D. 1374-1622. Rot. Scotiae, vol. i., p. 965. Acta

Dom. Conc., pp. 48, 164. Acta Auditorum, pp. 107, 134. Regist. de Passelet, pp. 155, 262, 349, 399. Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. i., pp. 18*, 147*, 239*, 98, vol. ii., pp. 370, 445, vol. iii., pp. 396, 503, 513. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iii., pp. 195, 196. Retours.

¹² A. D. 1382. Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 156, 175.

¹³ A. D. 1390, 1391. Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 189, 190, 207. A. D. 1479. Acta Dom. Conc., p. 48.

¹⁴ Regist. Glasg., pp. lxxv, lxxii. Libellus Taxationum.

¹⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxv.

¹⁶ Rot. Scotiae, vol. i., p. 26.

¹⁷ Lib. de Melros, pp. 371, 394.

Yetham and Mynto between the parsons of the same, in the record of which Minto, probably by some mistake, is described as in the diocese of Lincoln.¹ It was generally in the advowson of the lord of the manor. The Turnbells had the lands of Minto so early as the reign of David II.;² and in 1390, in the beginning of that of Robert III., John Turnebull of Myntow disposed to his nephew Sir William Stewart of Jedworth, along with the lordship and lands, the advowson of the church of Myntow, 'which pertained to him in virtue of his lordship.'³ The grant was confirmed by King Robert in 1391;⁴ but it would seem that the advowson had been about the same time held or at least claimed by Sir George of Abirney, who had lands in Minto, and on whose quittance of his claim King Robert in the same year renewed his confirmation of the patronage to Sir William Stewart.⁵ In this family it seems to have remained at least till the beginning of the seventeenth century. They intermarried in 1397 with the Stewarts of Dalswinton,⁶ and in 1603 Alexander Stewart of Gairlies had the advowson of the church along with land in Mynto in the barony of Dalswinton.⁷ In 1488 the rector of Mynto was Patrick Mason,⁸ and in 1509 George Panter.⁹ During the troubles of that or a previous period the church of Mynto seems to have been used as a place of security for depositing treasure.¹⁰

The church stands towards the east end of the parish, on the site of an older building which had been erected chiefly since the Reformation, and was replaced by the present in 1831.¹¹

In Baiamund's Roll the rectory of Mynto is rated at £2, 13s. 4d.,¹² in the Taxatio sec. XVI., *ad rationem triginta millia librarum*, at £12, 8s., and in the Libellus Taxationum at £10.

The barony of Minto in the reign of King Robert Bruce, 1306-1329, included the lands of Kirkborthwick, separated from it by the intervening baronies of Hassendean and Wilton.¹³ Of the lands of Minto *proper* we have no notice before the reign of David II., who between 1329 and 1370 confirmed them to Walter Turnbull, of whose previous title we have no knowledge.¹⁴ They continued at least for several reigns to be held of the Crown. About 1382 King Robert II. granted to Laurence of Govane a hundred shillings sterling of the ward of the castle of Roxburgh, of which twenty shillings were drawn from the lands of Minto.¹⁵ In 1390 John Turnbull of Myntow granted to his nephew Sir William Stewart of Jedworth 'the whole lordship and lands of Myntow with pertinents,' to be held in chief of the King and his heirs in free barony.¹⁶ The grant was in 1391 confirmed by King Robert III.,¹⁷ who in the same year granted to the same Sir William Stewart *in heritage* all the lands and tenements which had belonged to Sir George of Abirney in the town and territory of Myntow, with the services of the freeholders, courts and their issues, and the third part of the mill with its sequels, all which had been quitclaimed

¹ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 965.

² Robertson's Index, p. 53, no. 48.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 189, 190. Robertson's Index, p. 127, no. 22.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 189, 190.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 207. Robertson's Index, p. 157, no. 33.

⁶ Nisbet's Heraldry, Appendix, p. 2.

⁷ Returns.

⁸ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 155, 262.

⁹ Regist. de Passelet, p. 359.

¹⁰ See reference to Pitcairn and New Stat. Acc. *post*.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc.

¹² Regist. Glasg., p. lxxv.

¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 6. Robertson's Index, p. 5, no. 21.

¹⁴ Robertson's Index, p. 33, no. 48.

¹⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 156, 175.

¹⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 189, 190. Robertson's Index, p. 127, no. 23.

¹⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 189, 190.

by Sir George to the King.¹ The index to the missing charters records a grant of the third part of the lands of Minto by the same King between 1390 and 1406 to the same Sir William Stewart.² He was descended from John Stewart of Bonkle, who fell at Falkirk in 1298, and whose youngest son, 'Johan le Seneschal de Jeddworth,' swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296, and was bailie to the abbot of Kelso in 1325.³ In 1397 Sir William's eldest son married one of the Stewarts of Dalswinton,⁴ and when in 1429 an attempt was made to seize Sir William Stewart of Dalswinton, the issue of that marriage, in the lands of Minto, the attempt was resisted by Walter Turnbull, who declared the *hereditary* sasine null and void, on the ground that he himself was legal baron of Minto.⁵ The father of Walter, John Turnbull, who had in 1390 granted the lands to Sir William of Jedworth, died in 1423, and in 1425 his son procured the verdict of a jury declaring the grant of John Turnbull legally invalid on the ground that he was a leper.⁶ By order of King James II. the sheriff of Teviotdale perambulated the bounds, and divided the property between the claimants,⁷ whose descendants appear to have retained the portions then assigned, or part of them, for several centuries. Thomas Stewart of Mynto appears in 1479, 1482, 1485, 1489, and 1490⁸—Robert Stewart in 1526⁹—Matthew Stewart in 1581¹⁰—and Sir Walter Stewart in 1614 and 1622.¹¹ From 1530 to 1616 there appear in record of the Turnbulls of Mynto William, John, Thomas, and Hector.¹² The *Dominus* Mynto, who in 1581 represented Glasgow in Parliament, was evidently one of the Stewarts of Minto.¹³ In 1603 Thomas Turnbull of Mynto had half the demesne lands, five husband-lands in the town and territory, and twenty mark lands in the barony of Mynto, together of the extent of £33, 6s. 8d.;¹⁴ and in 1614 Sir Walter Stewart of Mynto had the lands and barony, including Mairbottill, *exclusive* of which they were of the extent of £30.¹⁵

There is no village in the parish but that of Minto.¹⁶

The tower of Minto, occupying the situation of the present mansion-house, the 'town' of Minto, and the tower of Minto-crag, were among the places injured or destroyed by the Earl of Hertford in 1545.¹⁷

The tower of Minto-crag, situated on the summit of the hill of that name, and now called 'Fatlips Castle,' of which the ruins, figured in Grose's Antiquities, still remain, is said to have been a stronghold of the outlaw, Turnbull of Barnhills; and a small platform on a projecting crag immediately below still bears the name Barnhills' Bed.¹⁸

On removing the foundations of the old church, there were found under the stones about four

Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 207. Robertson's Index, p. 157, no. 33.

² Robertson's Index, p. 143, no. 14.

³ Nisbet's Heraldry, App., p. 2. Ragman Rolls, p. 128. Palg. Illust., vol. i., p. 184.

⁴ Nisbet's Heraldry, App., p. 2.

⁵ Minto Charters, quoted in New Stat. Acc.

⁶ Minto Charters, quoted in New Stat. Acc.

⁷ Minto Charters, quoted in New Stat. Acc.

⁸ Acta Dom. Conc., pp. 48, 164. Acta Dom. Aud., pp. 107, 134. Regist. de Passalet, p. 349.

⁹ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 239*.

¹⁰ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 98.

¹¹ Retours. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. iii., pp. 508, 513.

¹² Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 147^o, vol. ii., pp. 370, 445, and vol. iii., p. 396. Retours.

¹³ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iii., pp. 195, 196. See Regist. Glasg., and Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, *passim*.

¹⁴ Retours.

¹⁵ Retours.

¹⁶ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁷ New Stat. Acc. Lay of the Last Minstrel.

¹⁸ New Stat. Acc. Lay of the Last Minstrel.

hundred silver coins, chiefly pennies of Edward I., II., and III. of England, with a few of Alexander and Robert, Kings of Scotland.¹ In 1493 John Sinclair in Mynto and several other individuals 'came in the King's will' for treasonably concealing and 'stouthreif' of ten score 'pas-pennys' ('paces' or 'nobillis of passis'—English gold nobles) pertaining to the King, found in the kirk of Mynto.²

WILTON.

Ecclesia de Wilthona³—Ecclesia de Wiltona⁴—Wiltun⁵—Wilton⁶—Wiltoun⁷—Wylton⁸—Wyltoun⁹—Woultoun, Woltoun, Weltoun.¹⁰ Deanery of Teviotdale.¹¹ (Map, No. 104.)

THE parish of Wilton, comprehending a large portion of the ancient parish of Hassendeau, and formerly including part of what is now the parish of Robertson, lies on the north-west of the river Teviot, with the exception of a small piece of ground situated in the town of Hawick on the opposite side of that stream. It is bounded on the south by the Borthwick water, a tributary of the Teviot.

In the end of the twelfth and beginning of the thirteenth century the church of Wilton, previously the property of the bishop of Glasgow, was confirmed to successive bishops by several popes.¹² Between 1208 and 1211 the right of the patronage was disputed by John, younger of Wilton, who appears to have been then declared patron, and who, according to the order of the Pope's delegates appointed to cognosce in the case, granted to Bishop Walter five marks of silver in name of procuracion, to be annually levied by the bishop and his successors from the parson of the church on the market day of Saint James of Roxburgh.¹³ In 1296 Robert of Dene, parson of the church, swore fealty to the King of England.¹⁴ By the reign of David II. the patronage had passed into other hands, and was attached to one half of the barony. In 1342 Gilbert of Maxwell, lord of that half, granted it along with the advowson of the church to the monks of Melros.¹⁵ We have no farther notice of this church, except in tax rolls, till the seventeenth century, when the vice-patronage in 1611 belonged to Langlands of that ilk, and in 1634 the Earl of Buccleuch appears to have been sole patron.¹⁶ The fact that Langlands possessed the vice-patro-

¹ New Stat. Acc.

² Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 18*.

³ A. D. 1170. Reg. Glasg., p. 23.

⁴ A. D. 1174, 1179, 1181. Regist. Glasg., pp. 30, 43, 50.

⁵ A. D. 1165-1214. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 67*. Lib. de Melros, pp. 126, 129. A. D. 1186. Regist. Glasg., p. 55. A. D. 1189-1199. Lib. de Calcebon, p. 304.

⁶ A. D. 1208-1216. Regist. Glasg., pp. 85, 86, 95. A. D. 1296. Ragman Rolls, p. 161. A. D. 1306-1329, 1382. Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 5, 156, 175.

⁷ A. D. 1275. Baiamund's Roll. A. D. 1574, 1576. Books of Assignations.

⁸ A. D. 1342. Lib. de Melros, pp. 441, 442.

⁹ Sec. xvi. Regist. Glasg., p. lxxiii.

¹⁰ A. D. 1611-1661. Retours.

¹¹ Baiamund's Roll. Taxatio sec. xvi. Libellus Taxationum.

¹² Regist. Glasg., pp. 23, 30, 43, 50, 55, 95.

¹³ Regist. Glasg., pp. 85, 86.

¹⁴ Ragman Rolls, p. 161.

¹⁵ Lib. de Melros, pp. 441, 442.

¹⁶ Retours.

nage at the period above mentioned is connected with a singular anomaly existing in the case of the glebe lands of Wilton. These consist of eighty acres of arable land lying around the manse, and formerly constituting the mains of Wilton.¹ There exists no document to show how they came into the hands of the church, but they are supposed to have been given as glebe land by the laird of Langlands to his relative John Langlands, who was rector at the time above stated.² In 1827 however they were held by the court of teinds to have been the glebe lands before the Reformation.³ At the division of Wilton common in 1765 the church acquired other sixteen acres, lying in another part of the parish.⁴

Wilton church, built in 1762, stands on the bank of the Teviot opposite the town of Hawick, of which the village of Wilton is little more than a suburb.

The rectory is valued in Baiamund at £5, 6s. 8d.,⁵ in the Taxatio sec. xvi. at £4, 10s. 6d.,⁶ and in the Libellus Taxationum at £25. In the Book of Assumptions, 1561, the parsonage is stated at £120. In 1575 John Langlandis, reader at Wilton, probably afterwards the rector, had as his stipend the whole vicarage, consisting of twenty merks and the kirklands.⁷

At an early period the lands of Wilton were possessed by a family who derived their surname from the property. John of Wilton is a witness to several charters of the reign of William the Lion, 1165-1214.⁸ During the same period there appear John of Wilton, younger, already mentioned, Roger of Wilton, and Robert of Wilton.⁹ In the reign of King Robert Bruce one half of the barony of Wilton was in the hands of William de Charteris and Walter de Perthay, who probably received it as vassals of King Edward. King Robert granted their possession with its pertinents to Henry of Wardlaw, for a *reddendo* of the fifth part of the service of one soldier, and three suits yearly at the King's court at Roxburgh.¹⁰ The other half of the barony was in the succeeding reign, if not previously, the property of Gilbert of Maxwell, who in 1342 granted to the monks of Melros 'all his lands of half the barony of Wylton, with (as above mentioned) the right of advowson of the church, in fee and heritage, with all pertinents,' for payment of one silver penny at the festival of the nativity of John the Baptist at Melros.¹¹ He reserved power to himself or his heirs to redeem the land by paying to the monks £40 sterling in one day between sunrise and sunset at the monastery of Melros, engaging also that, if he or his heirs wished to sell the land, the monks should have the first offer, and that without their knowledge no tack, sale, or alienation of the land should be valid. This property seems subsequently to have been redeemed from the monks, and was afterwards forfeited to the Crown. King David II. granted to John, the son of Margaret, 'the barony of Wiltoun, which William Maxwell forfeited.'¹² About 1382 Lawrence of Govane received from King Robert II. twenty shillings from the lands of Wilton, as part of one hundred shillings sterling of the ward of the castle of Roxburgh.¹³ Between 1398 and 1405 King Robert

¹ New Stat. Acc.

² New Stat. Acc. Retours.

³ New Stat. Acc.

⁴ New Stat. Acc.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxv.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxiii.

⁷ Books of Assignations.

⁸ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 67*. Regist. Glasg., p. 72.

⁹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 85, 86. Lib. de Melros, pp. 126, 129. Lib. de Calchon, p. 304.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 5. Robertson's Index, p. 5, no. 17.

¹¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 441, 442.

¹² Robertson's Index, p. 39, no. 2.

¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 156, 175.

III. granted to William Wardlaw of Wiltoun the lauds of Uchterseatmylne, Sametoun, and Todshaw, in the barony of Wiltoun,¹ probably part of that half of the barony which had been forfeited by the Maxwells. In the beginning of the seventeenth century Langlands of that Ilk, a family which in the previous century was allied with Scot of Buccleuch,² possessed half the lands of the barony of Woulton, of the old extent of 38 marks, or £25, 6s. 8d.³

About the same period the lands of Heip or Heap, a portion of the barony, were held by Wauche of Heip.⁴ It was probably the ancestor of this family, and a tenant on the property, who under the designations 'Robert Walugh de Hep,' and 'Adam de Hep,' swore fealty to Edward of England in 1296.⁵

Towards the middle of the seventeenth century almost the whole barony, including the lands of Weltoun-green, Weltoun-burn, and Overhall, became the property of the Earl of Buccleuch.⁶

The parish contains three villages, those of Wilton, Langlands Dean, and Appletreehall.⁷

ROBERTON. (Map, No. 105.)

THE water of Borthwick, running north-east, divides this parish, which lies partly in Roxburgh and partly in Selkirk, into two nearly equal parts. The water of Ale, flowing from Alemoor loch (a circular lake about thirty fathoms deep), runs through the parish for a short distance in a course nearly parallel to that of the Borthwick. Besides Alemoor loch there are a few other lakes either partly or wholly within the bounds of the parish. The surface in general is hilly, the most elevated range being that which runs along the boundary of Dumfries on the south, and contains the hills of Craikmoor, Culm or Coom, and the Criblaw of Craik, attaining severally the height of about 1300 feet above the level of the sea. Two lower ranges run north-east from the former, and include between them the narrow valley of the Borthwick.

The parish of Robertson, as it exists at present, is entirely modern, having been erected out of the parishes of Selkirk, Wilton, Hawick, and Hassendean.⁸ An attempt was made to erect it, and the church was built about 1659; but the parish of Hassendean, which it superseded, was not suppressed, or the new parish erected, till about the end of the century, probably in 1682.⁹

The district, though apparently divided among several parishes, contained at an early period a church, from which the surrounding territory had in the time of King Robert Bruce the name of Kirkborthewyc.¹⁰ We have no farther account of this church; but its burial-ground, which is still the chief place of sepulture of the parishioners of Robertson, remains to attest its existence.¹¹

¹ Robertson's Index, p. 143, no. 98.

² Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. iii., p. 391, 393.

³ Retours.

⁴ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. ii., p. 474; vol. iii., p. 396.

⁵ Retours.

⁶ Ragman Rolls, p. 127. Palg. Illust., vol. i., p. 183.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ New Stat. Acc.

⁹ Old and New Stat. Acc. Chalmers, vol. ii., p. 1003.

¹⁰ See HASSENDEAN.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 6. Robertson's Index, p. 5, no. 20.

¹² Old and New Stat. Acc.

It was probably a dependency of the monks of Melros, who previously to the year 1415 possessed the neighbouring lands of Bellenden,¹ and at a still earlier period part of the lands of Borthwick.² The site of the church is now named Borthwickbrae.³ The parish of Robertson contains also the site of a chapel, which it is said the monks of Melros, as rectors of Hassendean, used to supply with a chaplain.⁴

Kirkborthwick stood on the left bank of the Borthwick water, near the north end of the present parish of Robertson, whose church, dated 1659, stands on the same side a little below. An inscription on the bell is supposed to intimate that it was brought from Melros.⁵

Probably the earliest mention of the lands of Borthwic or Borewich occurs in the twelfth and thirteenth century in charters of the Avenel family, in which they grant to the monks of Melros certain lands in Eskdale, partly marching with those of Borthwic.⁶ In the early part of the latter century a portion of them belonged to the Harangs (Heryngs ?) of Meinichoch (Minnigaff?). Between 1214 and 1249 Petronilla, daughter of Adam Harang of Meinichoch, granted to Saint Mary, Saint Benedict, and the 'gate' of Melros, for maintenance of the poor arriving at the same, that toft in the 'town' of Bortwic beside the house of Hugh Selechirk, and those two acres of land, and that half acre of meadow in the territory of Bortwic, which she in her widowhood had given to Robert Poydras, remitting to the said Robert and his heirs the payment of a pair of white gloves which she used yearly to receive from him.⁷ Early in the fourteenth century part of the lands of the town and tenement of Kirkborthewyc belonged to Adam of Hodholme, on whose resignation of them into the hands of King Robert Bruce that monarch bestowed them, with the whole lordship of all the freeholders which he had in the same tenement, in fee and heritage on William Barbour.⁸ The same King granted also to William Barbour two parts of the land of Kirkborthewyc, with the third part of the mill of the same, with pertinents, in the barony of Minto, for the tenth part of the foreign service of one soldier in the King's army, and a suit three times in the year at the King's court of the sheriffdom of Selkirk, transferring at the same time the land thus granted from the sheriffdom of Roxburgh to that of Selkirk, that for the future these suits and services might be rendered in the latter.⁹ By the beginning of the fifteenth century the whole lands of Borthwic came into the possession of a family of Scotts. In 1410 they were resigned to the regent Albany by Robert Scott, and were then bestowed in heritage on Sir William of Borthwic.¹⁰ The lands, we have seen, were known as those of Borewich so early as the reign of William the Lion.¹¹ Sir William of Borthwic, his son William, and several others of the family, appear in charters of the fifteenth century,¹² the first mentioned having received the lands of Catkoon from King Robert III., and having, it is said, imposed on them his own name.¹³ The family in 1458 received

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 547-549.

² Lib. de Melros, p. 237.

³ Old Stat. Acc.

⁴ See HASSENDEAN.

⁵ New Stat. Acc.

⁶ Lib. de Melros, pp. 30, 34, 176, 173.

⁷ Lib. de Melros, p. 237.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 6. Robertson's Index, p. 5, no. 20.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 6. Robertson's Index, p. 5, no. 21.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 246. Robertson's Index, p. 166, no. 7.

¹¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 30, &c.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 241, &c. Acta Parl Scot., *passim*.

Lib. de Melros, pp. 457, &c. Regist. Glasg., p. 479.

¹³ Nisbet's Heraldry, App., p. 111.

the title of 'lord' from King James II.¹ Scot of Satchells mentions Borthwick in Selkirkshire as a possession of the Scots in the reign of King James V.²

Hoscoat, or Hoisteoicittis, was a small lordship of the old extent of £2.³ It was part of the property possessed in the fourteenth century by Adam of Hodholme, and was on his resignation granted to William Barbour by King Robert Bruce.⁴ It subsequently came into the hands of the Scots, and on the resignation of Robert Scot in 1410 was bestowed by the regent Albany in fee and heritage on Sir William of Borthwic.⁵

The lands of Greenwood appear in record between 1306 and 1329. Part of the common of Grenwod and Hendentheyth was resigned by Adam of Hodholme to King Robert I., and by him granted to William Barbour.⁶ In 1532 the lands of Greenwood and Line were sold by William Turnbull, son and heir-apparent of Turnbull of Minto, to Sir Walter Scot of Branxholm, and in 1576 were confirmed to Scot of Branxholm by King James VI., with consent of the Regent Morton.⁷ Greenwood and Lyne were together of the old extent of £6.⁸

Borthwickshiels, part of the barony of Chamberlain-Newton, was about 1374 forfeited by Sir Laurence of Abernethy to King Robert II., who granted it in heritage to Sir William of Lyndesay, to be held for service dne and wont of the King and other overlords of the fief, if any.⁹ In 1502 it was in possession of Mark Ker of Dolphingstonn, and was burned and plundered by the Armstrongs of Liddesdale, who took from it goods to the amount of 100 merks.¹⁰ It appears to have been of the old extent of about £10.¹¹

The lands of Robertson, along with the 'town' of Selkirk, were between 1390 and 1406 resigned to Robert III. by Margaret Gladstones, and were by that King bestowed upon John Gladstones her son.¹² Scot of Satchells enumerates Robertson among the possessions of his clan,¹³ and in 1530 it was undoubtedly the property of John Scot.¹⁴ The lands of Robertson and Howleuch were of the old extent of £6.¹⁵

Bellenden, on the borders of Yarrow parish, was a possession of the monks of Melros in the fifteenth century. In 1415 they gave it to Robert Scot of Rankilburn in exchange for the lands of Glenkerry in Ettrick, the tithes of Bellenden being by the deed of excambion appropriated to the parish church of Rankilburn, and the monks drawing those of Glenkerry.¹⁶ The lands of Bellenden, together with those of Buccleuch, were of the old extent of £20.¹⁷

Philhope, a ten-pound land of old extent, was in the barony of Hawick, and by annexation in the sheriffdom of Selkirk.¹⁸ In 1592 James VI. confirmed the charter and infefment of this 'ten-pound' land with pertinents granted to Symon eldest son of Martin Elliot or Elliott.¹⁹

¹ Nisbet's Heraldry, App., p. 111.

² History of the Name of Scot.

³ Taxt Roll of the Shirefdome of Selkirk.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 6. Robertson's Index, p. 5, no. 20.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 246. Robertson's Index, p. 166, no. 7.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 6. Robertson's Index, p. 5, no. 20.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxiv., no. 383.

⁸ Taxt Roll of the Shirefdome of Selkirk.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 105. Robertson's Index, p. 116, no. 54.

¹⁰ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 37*.

¹¹ Retours.

¹² Robertson's Index, p. 145, no. 15.

¹³ History of the Name of Scot.

¹⁴ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 147*. Border Min-streley.

¹⁵ Taxt Roll of the Shirefdome of Selkirk.

¹⁶ Lib. de Melros, pp. 547-549.

¹⁷ Taxt Roll of the Shirefdome of Selkirk.

¹⁸ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iii., p. 650. Taxt Roll of the Shirefdome of Selkirk.

¹⁹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iii., p. 650.

The lands of Borthwickbrae and Slake (or Slack) were together of the old extent of £10—those of Alemnure, £10—and those of Craik, £13, 6s. 8d.¹

Among the possessions of the Scotts Satchells enumerates Harden, Milsington, High Chesters, Todshaw, and Howpasley.²

Harden was at an early period the property of the Scotts. Sir Walter Scott traces their descent to a younger son of Buccleuch before the year 1296.³ 'Johan de Harden,' who in that year swore fealty to Edward I.,⁴ may possibly have been of that family. Harden was early in the sixteenth century possessed by William Scott, whose son Walter appears to have been the noted freebooter known as 'Wat of Harden,'⁵ who married Mary Scott, the 'Flower of Yarrow,' daughter of Philip Scott of Dryhope.⁶ He appears to have by this marriage acquired the property of Dryhope. In 1592 King James VI. and his privy council granted full license to Walter Scott of Gouddielands and Mr. Jideon Murray to demolish the places, houses, and fortalices of Harden and Dryhope, pertaining to Walter Scott of Harden, who was art and part in the raid of Falkland.⁷ 'Wat of Harden' had six sons, two of whom became lairds of Harden and Highchesters, and are now both represented by the Scotts of the latter.⁸ The lands of Harden were of the old extent of five marks.⁹

Howpasley, or Howpastlott, originally in the barony of Hawick, was another ancient possession of the Scotts.¹⁰ Walter Scot of Howpastlay appears in various records from 1490 to 1513,¹¹ and Robert Scott from 1530 to 1557.¹² In 1510 the former was convicted of destroying the woods of Ettrick Forest.¹³ In 1615 and 1616 the lands of Howpaslot were for a short time in the possession of Douglas of Drumlanrig, but they were soon after again in the hands of the Scotts.¹⁴

Chisholm at an early period gave its name to a family of some consequence. Richard of Chesholme, in the county of Roxburgh, swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296.¹⁵ Before 1368 Sir Robert of Chesholme witnesses a charter of King David II.¹⁶ In 1511 Chesholme formed part of the barony of Hawick.¹⁷ In 1526 George Chesholme of that ilk was accused of taking part in the slaughter of the laird of Cefurd.¹⁸ And in 1612 and 1616 the laird of Chisholme had the lands of Chisholme called Mouslie, his property having, like that of Howpasley, been for a short time between these dates in the hands of Douglas of Drumlanrig.¹⁹

The parish contains but one village, that of Deauburnhaugh, recently formed.²⁰

In the last century the remains of the church at Borthwick-brae and of the chapel at Chapelbill

¹ Taxt Roll of the Shireffdom of Selkirk.

² History of the Name of Scot.

³ Notes to Lay of the Last Minstrel, canto iv.

⁴ Ragman Rolls, p. 127. Palg. Illust., vol. i., p. 133.

⁵ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 400*. Lay of the Last Minstrel. Border Minstreisy.

⁶ Border Minstreisy.

⁷ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 276.

⁸ Border Minstreisy.

⁹ Retours.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii., no. 50. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. iii., p. 381.

¹¹ Acta Dom. Conc., pp. 174, 293. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., pp. 18*, 71*, 83*.

¹² Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., pp. 147*, 173*, 230*, 400*.

¹³ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 71*.

¹⁴ Retours. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. iii., p. 381.

¹⁵ Ragman Rolls, p. 127. Palg. Illust., vol. i., p. 133.

¹⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 10.

¹⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii., no. 50.

¹⁸ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 133*.

¹⁹ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. iii., pp. 391, 396. Retours.

²⁰ New Stat. Acc.

were visible,¹ and the churchyard of the former, as above stated, is still in use, the principal names on its older tomb-stones being 'Grieve' and 'Pott.'²

There are remains of ancient encampments, supposed to lie on the line of the 'Catrail,'³ at Highchesters, Broadlee, Todshawhill, Todshawhaugh, and Borthwickshiels.⁴ One of these, of a square form, is flanked by a rivulet with steep banks, and has the Borthwick in front, and artificial ramparts towards the hilly ascent from the water side.⁵

There were towers at Howpasley, at Harden, and probably at Ale Moor.

In 1495 James Turnbull, brother to the laird of Quthope, was accused and acquitted of stealing 'iron windows, doors, and crukis,' from the tower of Howpaslot.⁶ In 1536 several Armstrongs and others were convicted of fire-raising and burning of the 'town' of Howpaslot, and of stealing the cattle of Robert Scot and his servants.⁷

Part of the old tower or mansion-house of Harden still stands on the brink of the deep ravine in which 'Wat of Harden' is said to have kept the spoil which he took in his forays, and which served for the maintenance of his retainers till the token of a pair of clean spurs in a covered dish warned them that they must seek a fresh supply.⁸ The appearance of this hardy old freebooter in the midst of a border fray is thus poetically described in the ballad styled 'Jamie Telfer of the Fair Dodhead'—

‘ But he’s ta’en aff his gude steel cap,
And thrice he’s waved it in the air ;
The Dinlay snaw was ne’er mair white
Nor the lyart locks of Harden’s hair.’⁹

A bugle horn, said to have been used by him, is still in possession of his descendants.¹⁰ An infant, taken in one of his predatory excursions, and brought up at Harden, is said to have become the author of some of the finest of the border songs and ballads.¹¹

In a letter of Lord Dacre to the council of England in 1514 mention is made of 'Elmartour' on the 'watter of Ale,'¹² by which is evidently meant the tower of Ale Moor.

¹ Old Stat. Acc.

² Old and New Stat. Acc.

³ See GALASHIELS.

⁴ Old and New Stat. Acc.

⁵ Old Stat. Acc.

⁶ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 23.

⁷ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 173*.

⁸ Lay of the Last Minstrel. Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border.

⁹ Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border.

¹⁰ Lay of the Last Minstrel.

¹¹ Lay of the Last Minstrel.

¹² Pinkerton's Hist. Scot., vol. ii., p. 462.

CAVERS.

Cauers¹—Ecclesia de Magna Cauerys, Ecclesia de Magna Cauers²—Caueris, Caveris, Cavaris, Kaveris. Cavers.³ Deanery of Teviotdale.⁴ (Map, No. 106.)

THE old parish of Cavers is separated into two very unequal parts by the intervening parish of Kirktown and part of the parish of Hawick. With the exception of two small portions on the left of the river Teviot, it lies wholly on the right of that stream, into which run the Lymy-leuch burn, the Allan water, the Slitrig, and numerous smaller streams, after traversing the parish in a north-west direction, the water of Rule bounding it on the east. The lower portion of the parish is somewhat undulating, the upper and larger division being diversified by mountains of a considerable height, of which the Wisphill, Tutop or Tudhope, Pikethowe, Cauldeleugh, and Gritmoor, on its southern boundary, attain about the average height of 1830 feet above the level of the sea.

In 1850 that part of the upper district of Cavers which lies on the left of the Dodburn and the Allan water was by a decret of the Court of Teinds, at the instance of the Duke of Buccleuch, united with the adjoining portion of the parish of Hawick into a new parish named Teviothead.

There seems to be no record relating to this church earlier than the reign of King David II., at which time the benefice was at the disposal of the Earl of Douglas. About 1358 William the first earl of that house granted to the monks of Melros 'the whole right of the advowson of the church of Great Cauerys, with its chapels, lands, rents, mansions, rights, tithes, fruits, casualties, and all other pertinents.'⁵ The grant was confirmed by the earl's brother or brother-in-law Thomas earl of Mar,⁶ who held of the Douglases a portion of the barony,⁷ and who had the additional style of Lord of the Garioch and of Cavers.⁸ In 1359 the grant was confirmed by King David II.⁹ About this time William bishop of Glasgow confirmed the church to the monks '*in proprios usus*,' at the demission or death of William of Toftys then rector—saving however to himself and successors the canonical obedience of the abbot and his successors as rector and rectors of the church, together with jurisdiction of all sorts over the church, the vicar, and the parishioners—ordaining

¹ A. D. 1306-1329. Lib. de Melros, pp. 337, 426, 429.

² A. D. 1329-1432. Lib. de Melros, pp. 429-433, 435, 461, 462, 465, 466, 478-486, 525-532.

³ A. D. 1479-1608. Acta Dom. Aud., pp. 88, 189. Acta Dom. Conc., pp. 155, 208, 241, 242. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., pp. 142*, 147*, 208*, 265, 293. vol. ii., pp. 125, 375, 442. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., pp. 414, 433, 461, 462. Retours. Lib. de Melros, pp. 658, 660, 661.

⁴ Libellus Taxationum.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, pp. 429, 430. Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 272.

⁶ Lib. de Melros, p. 431.

⁷ Lib. de Melros, p. 436.

⁸ Robertson's Index, p. 61, no. 2.

⁹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 432, 433.

also that the monks should present to the bishop within term of law a qualified vicar for the cure, otherwise they should lose the right of presentation *pro illa vice*; and that the vicar should have annually twenty-five marks paid him from the fruits of the church, half of the church land, and a suitable manse, all which the bishop deemed a canonical allowance sufficient for the vicar's maintenance, and for payment of all the ordinary burdens, for which the vicar alone should be responsible—the rector and vicar to be held bound for the extraordinary burdens according to their respective portions (of the fruits).¹ In 1363 the same bishop, in virtue of his own confirmation and the repeated requests of the Earl of Douglas, and chiefly for the reason 'that according to law it is of little use to any one to have anything adjudicated to him, unless he has bodily possession of the same,' issued his mandate to the dean of Teviotdale to induct the abbot in name of the monastery of Melros, personally or by procurator, into possession of the church.² It appears however from the records of the period, that it was many years before the monks got actual possession of the church of Great Cavers, although their right of advowson and property in it was fully admitted and confirmed by numerous charters. In 1374 the same earl who originally granted them the church signed a deed in their favour, declaring that they were the true patrons of the church, its chapels, and all things *de facto* or *de jure* pertaining to the same, and had already twice actually exercised the right of presentation—and protesting that he had not interfered with that right, although Alexander Caron, whom they had presented, had at his instance accepted a smaller living from the bishop of Saint Andrews, in order that Matthew the earl's 'clerk' might obtain that of Cavers, seeing that, as the bishop of Saint Andrews had otherwise nothing to do with the matter, had not he (the earl) acted from love of peace, the said Alexander being a relation of the bishop, and not from a desire to invalidate the monks' right of presentation, there would have been no necessity for him (the earl) to undergo two toilsome journeys from Temptalon to the town of Saint Andrews, with no small risk of sea—and protesting also, that he had neither in the cases specified presented to the church, although that was in his power, nor in any way prejudiced the person presented by the monks, and that, had he done so, it would have been scandalous on his part, as being inconsistent, not only with the right of the monks, but with his own free gift to them.³ In 1381 King Robert II. confirmed to the monks the advowson of the church as originally bestowed by the Earl of Douglas.⁴ In 1388 James earl of Douglas and Mar, and lord of the barony of Cavers, confirmed and granted anew to the monks the church of Great Cavers, with the glebe, and all rights and chapels dependent on the same, although, as his charter bears, he had on one occasion presented a rector to the church, by special license of the monks, and under their special protestation that on the demission or death of the said rector they ought and should for ever continue to be the true patrons.⁵ Apparently at a subsequent date, but before the year 1394, the monks represented to Pope Clement VII. (acknowledged as such in Scotland, and some other countries, and by his successor Benedict XIII.), that their monastery had been burned and almost destroyed in the hostile incursions of their countrymen, and that in consequence they had not

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 433, 434.

² Lib. de Melros, p. 435.

³ Lib. de Melros, pp. 478-480.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, pp. 461, 462.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, pp. 465, 466.

enough to maintain themselves and support the burdens incumbent on them; and for their relief that Pope annexed to the monastery for ten years after the death or demission of the rector, as a mensal church with all rights and pertinents, the parish church of Great Cauerys, the advowson of which was alleged to be theirs, and whose fruits did not exceed the yearly value of £100 sterling.¹ On their subsequent representation, that their monastery had been nearly destroyed by the English, and that the annexation of the church of Cavers had been rendered useless to them, the same Pope, having ordered Patrick abbot of Kelso to inquire into the truth of their allegations, again annexed to the abbey the same church with all its fruits.² The annexation however thus granted had not been carried into effect at the death of Pope Clement in 1394.³ In 1401 King Robert III., at the request of the abbot of Melros, in presence of his privy council, caused the charter granted by the Earl of Douglas in 1374 to be inspected and transcribed, and testified the inspection and transcription by a deed under his privy seal.⁴ Pope Benedict XIII., who on his elevation to the papal see in 1394 had cassed and annulled all annexations of churches, mensal or otherwise, which had not been actually carried into effect, on a representation by the monks similar to that made to his predecessor, reannexed the church of Cavers to the monastery of Melros.⁵ On the 21st of July 1404, the same Pope, in compliance with a petition of the monks, stating that they had actually got peaceable possession of the church, but that their right had been and might still be impugned, and requesting him to secure them against molestation in the matter, perpetually annexed the church as mensal to their monastery, and ordered Patrick abbot of Kelso to give the annexation full effect.⁶ On the 27th of August the Cardinal Peter of St. Angelo, at the instance of the procurator of the abbot of Melros, caused a transumpt of the bull of Pope Benedict, embodying these transactions, to be made in presence of witnesses at his house in Avignon.⁷ And on the 13th of November the abbot of Kelso, having received the transumpt, proceeded to the church of Great Cauerys, caused the document to be exhibited and read, gave corporal possession of the church to the procurator from Melros, by causing him to take hold of the 'horn' of the altar, and go through the other ceremonies usual on such occasions, and enjoined the parishioners and all others, by the authority of the Pope and on pain of excommunication, to admit the monks, their procurator, or any person deputed by them for the purpose, to the full enjoyment of the fruits of the benefice.⁸ On the 23d of September of the same year Pope Benedict had also on a petition from the monks ordered the abbot of Kelso to inquire into the genuineness of the charters granted in their favour by William earl of Douglas, Thomas earl of Mar, and Kings David II. and Robert II., and, if found 'canonical,' to confirm the same by his papal authority;⁹ but no proceedings appear to have taken place in consequence till the 29th of July 1406, on which day the abbot Patrick, in obedience to the papal mandate, caused the specified charters to be produced and inspected in the presence of many witnesses at the church of Malcarston, and having found them

¹ Lib. de Melros, p. 481.

² Lib. de Melros, pp. 481, 482.

³ Lib. de Melros, p. 482.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, pp. 478-480.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, pp. 482, 483.

⁶ Lib. de Melros, pp. 482, 483.

⁷ Lib. de Melros, p. 483.

⁸ Lib. de Melros, pp. 484-486.

⁹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 525, 526.

genuine, confirmed them by authority of the Pope, denouncing the pains of excommunication, suspension, and interdict against all who should impugn the right of the monks to the church of Cavers, or interfere with their enjoyment of the fruits of that benefice.¹ The monks were thus at length fully vested in their possession of this church, which they appear to have retained without farther interference till the Reformation. In 1432 King James I. inspected and ratified the charters of William earl of Douglas and his successor James, granting and confirming to the monks the whole right of the advowson of the church of Great Cavers.² At the Reformation the lands, teinds, and other pertinents of the 'abbacie' of Melros were annexed to the crown, and in 1569 they were disposed by King James VI. to James Douglas as commendator, who about 1608 resigned them, inclusive of the 'parochie kirk of Cavers,' into the hands of the King.³

The present church of Cavers stands near the centre of the lower division of the parish. An earlier church, still standing, adjoins the site of the old baronial castle.⁴ The original parish church is said to have stood in the upper division, at Old North House between the Allan and the Teviot, where there are still vestiges of a burying-ground.⁵ This tradition derives great probability from the mention made in authentic records of the church of 'Great Cavers,' given, as above, to the monks of Melros,⁶ on whose property Northhouse lay,⁷ and also of that of 'Little Cavers,' the parson of which, Maurice Lavel, swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296⁸—facts which indicate the original existence of the two divisions as separate parishes, their subsequent union, and the entire suppression of the church of Great Cavers. Great Cavers, while it existed separately under that name, had several chapels within its bounds.⁹ The chapel at Carlanrig, which existed before the Reformation, and had a five-pound land as glebe,¹⁰ seems to have been one of those. There appears to have been another at Chapel of Cross near the northern extremity of the upper district.¹¹

Cavers is not entered in the more ancient tax-rolls. In the *Libellus Taxationum* the rectory is rated at £50. The vicarage, as above stated, was at its first institution one of 25 marks, or £16, 6s. 8d. At the Reformation the reader at Cavers had a stipend of £16.¹²

A part of the lands or barony of Cavers appears in record in the reign of King Malcolm IV., under the title of Ringwood or Ringwoodfield, a name which appears now to be unknown. Between 1153 and 1165 Osulf the son of Uctred, with the consent of Uctred his son and heir, granted Ringwude to the monks of Melros according to these bounds—'From the place at which the Alewent falls into the Teviot, and thence upwards to Blachapol, and so to Bollinesburne, and so thence to Crumburche, and thence straight across as far as Pennango, and from Pennango straight across as far as the Alewent, and thence upwards to Brunemore upon Dod, and so as far as Blachaburne, and thence to the point where that burn falls into the Alewent,'—with the sole liberty of hunting within these bounds.¹³ The grant was confirmed by King Malcolm IV.,¹⁴—in

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 527-530.

² Lib. de Melros, p. 532.

³ Register of Presentations to Benefices. Lib. de Melros, pp. 658-661.

⁴ New Stat. Acc.

⁵ New Stat. Acc.

⁶ Lib. de Melros, pp. 423, 429, &c.

⁷ MS. 'Rentail of Melrois' at Dalnaboy.

⁸ Rot. Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 25. Ragman Rolls, p. 164.

⁹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 429, 430, 465, 466.

¹⁰ New Stat. Acc. Pitcair's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 154*. Retours.

¹¹ Map attached to Summons of Disjunction, 1849.

¹² Book of Assignations, 1575.

¹³ Lib. de Melros, pp. 9, 10.

¹⁴ Lib. de Melros, p. 10.

the following reign by Uetred the son of Osulf, with consent of his son Thomas,¹ by Philip de Valoins the King's chamberlain,² and by King William himself,³—between 1214 and 1249 by King Alexander II.⁴—and in the reign of King David II., probably before 1358, by William earl of Douglas, lord of the barony of Cavers.⁵ At what time the barony came into the possession of the Douglasses we are not informed; but it would appear to have been part of the land granted or confirmed by King Robert I. to Sir James of Douglas by the 'Emerald Charter' of 1325.⁶ His successors, who in the charters above quoted relating to the church are from 1358 to 1432 styled lords of the barony of Cavers, continued with little intermission to hold the lands till the forfeiture of the family in 1455.

The barony of Cavers comprehended several smaller baronies, and a number of smaller properties, some of which were not included in the parish.

Denholm or Denum, in the lower division, before it became the property of Douglas, appears to have been possessed by a family who derived their surname from it. Gwy of Denum in 1296 swore fealty to Edward I. In the Rolls of Edward III. John and William of Denum appear from 1333 to 1357, apparently after Denholm was in possession of the Earl of Douglas.⁷ Part of the lands of Denholm were granted by Earl William to Thomas Cranyston before or during the year 1382. About that time Robert II. confirmed to Thomas Cranyston the lands of Foulerysland in Denum, and Little Rulwood beside the town of Denum, in the barony of Cavers, granted to him by that earl.⁸

Before 1368 the lands of Yarlside (Earlside), Cavillane or Cavilling, Langside, Senglee, Seaneushope, and Penerecrys (Penchrise), were held of the Earl of Douglas by the Earl of Mar, and of him by his brother Thomas de Balliol, who in that year resigned into the hands of Douglas as his overlord all title petitory or possessory which he had in these lands.⁹

About the same period the same Earl of Douglas granted to the monks of Melros, for the weal of the souls of several persons, but especially of the soul of William Douglas de Laudonia, whose body lay buried at Melros before the altar of Saint Bride, 'all his lands of Penangushope and Lower Caldcluch, with pertinents, in his barony of Cauers, according to the mode, form, rights, uses, and customs, in all things, of their lands of Rengwodfelde in the same barony, which lay adjacent to those of Penangushope and Caldcluch'—so that the monks should by one of their number regularly celebrate divine service at the altar of Saint Bride.¹⁰ Between 1370 and 1390 the grant was confirmed by Robert II.¹¹ At the Reformation all the lands acquired by the monks in the parish of Cavers were under the general title of Ringwodfeld stated and valued as follow:—The Burghe, £4,—Stobecut, £6,—Ringwodhatt, £6,—Bowandhill, £5,—Grange, £4,—Priesthauch, £5,—Penangushoip, £5,—Westoure, £5,—Northbous, £5,—Sowdenrig, £5,—Cauldcluch, £3, 6s. 8d.,—in all, £52, 6s. 8d.¹²

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 139, 140.

² Lib. de Melros, pp. 140, 141.

³ Lib. de Melros, p. 141.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, p. 160.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, pp. 428, 429.

⁶ Godscroft, vol. 1., pp. 74, 75.

⁷ Ragman Rolls, p. 127.

⁸ Rot. Scotiæ, vol. i., pp. 223, 245, &c.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 143. Robertson's Index, p. 121, no. 83.

¹⁰ Lib. de Melros, p. 436.

¹¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 463, 464.

¹² Lib. de Melros, pp. 463, 464.

¹³ M.S. 'Rentall of Melrois' at Dalmaheoy.

In 1363, during the usurpation of Edward III., John of Tourys had the lands of Easter Faghope, Over Caldclogh, and Tillory, in the barony of Cavers.¹

Before 1370 Thomas Cranstoun received from King David II. a grant of the barony of Stobbs lying within the barony of Cavers.²

Before 1398 George earl of Angus, brother of Isabel countess of Mar, was infeft by James Sandilands in the lands of Cavers, and in that year the infeftment was confirmed by King Robert III., who at the same time bestowed on the earl the office of sheriff of Roxburgh and keeper of the castle.³ The same lands about the beginning of the following century were possessed by the countess of Mar, who granted a portion of the barony to Alexander Stewart, son of the Earl of Buchan.⁴ The same countess, apparently without the sanction of the King, disposed the lands of Cavers with the sheriffship of Roxburgh to Archibald earl of Douglas—by which means they were forfeited to the Crown.⁵ About 1405 King Robert III. granted the same lands and sheriffship to David Fleming of Biggar, who was shortly afterwards assassinated by one of the Douglases.⁶

Subsequently to the forfeiture of the Douglases in 1455 the lands of Cavers, probably the lower and smaller portion of the original barony, became the property of a branch of the family since that time known as Douglas of Cavers, and hereditary sheriffs of Roxburgh or Teviotdale. From 1473 to 1492 a ten pound land in Cavers and another in Denholm appear to have been held by Douglas of Cavers of Robert Muirhead of Wyndhills;⁷ but Archibald Douglas was before that period laird of Cavers, and at least till 1494 his son William had the lands of Cavers and the office of sheriff of Roxburgh.⁸ In 1487 the laird of Cavers had a seat in the Parliament of James III.⁹ From 1529 till 1621, and, it is said, till the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, this family retained the sheriffship of the county of Roxburgh.¹⁰

Another barony, anciently contained within that of Cavers, was the barony of Fewrule, comprehending the lands of Fewrule, Helme, Middle, and Hanginside, which, with the exception of a small portion, was in 1595 the property of Ker of Fairnyhirst, and in 1604 was wholly in the hands of John lord Hereis, in the barony of Hereis, and of the extent of £66, 13s. 4d.¹¹

The only village now in the parish is Denholm, situated near its northern extremity.¹² From the 'Rentail of Melrois,' quoted above, it would appear that the baronial burgh had at one time been situated within the monks' territory of Ringwoodfield in the upper division of the parish.

There were castles or towers at Cavers, Allan-mouth, Castleweary, and perhaps at Fasteastle.¹³

Rot. Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 378.

¹ Robertson's Index, p. 61, no. 13.

² Robertson's Index, p. 139, no. 7.

³ Robertson's Index, p. 147, no. 7. New Stat. Acc.

⁴ Robertson's Index, p. 148, no. 26. New Stat. Acc.

⁵ Robertson's Index, p. 148, no. 26. New Stat. Acc.

⁶ Acta Dom. Conc., pp. 241, 242. Acta Dom. And.,

p. 68.

⁷ Acta Dom. Conc., pp. 3, 155, 208, 241, 242. Acta Dom. And., pp. 88, 189.

⁸ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 181.

⁹ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., pp. 142*, 147*, 206*, 265, 293, vol. ii., pp. 125, 375, 442, vol. iii., pp. 396, 501. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., pp. 461, 462. New Stat. Acc.

¹⁰ Retours.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc.

¹² New Stat. Acc. and Maps.

Cavers and Denholm were burned by the English about the year 1542.¹ The 'town' of Cavers was laid waste by them in 1596.²

In 1514 Lord Dacre reported to the council of England, that he had burned and destroyed the two townys of Carlanriggs with the demaynes of the same, wherupon was forty pleughes.³ John Armstrong of Gilnockie, a noted freebooter, still famous in border song, was in 1530 executed by order of King James V. at Carlanrig, along with a number of his associates, and their bodies were interred in or near the chapel burying ground.⁴

The parish is traversed from north-west to south-east by the line of the 'Catrail,' and contains several ancient camps.⁵

In the extreme north of the parish existed an hospital, whose site, though its nature and purpose are forgotten, is commemorated by the usual abbreviation of its name, the term 'Spital.'⁶

KIRKTOWN.

Kirktown.⁷ Deanery of Teviotdale.⁸ (Map, No. 107.)

THIS parish, composed of a narrow tract which completely separates Cavers into two parts, is itself divided into three nearly equal portions by the streams of the Slitrig and the Kirktown burn, which cross it from south-east to north-west. On the right of the Slitrig, which cuts off in that direction the greater part of the parish, the surface is chiefly composed of green hills of no great height. On the left of that rivulet the ground rises from its banks to a considerable elevation, which increases south and west to the boundary of the parish.

Of this church scarcely anything is to be found in the more ancient records. From the Libellus Taxationum and Books of Assignations we ascertain that it was a parish and rectory in the diocese of Glasgow before the Reformation.

The church is situated on the burn of Kirktown, near the northern extremity of the parish. It is stated to be in bad repair. The period of its erection is unknown.⁹

In the Libellus Taxationum the rectory is taxed at £6, 13s. 4d. In 1575-6 the reader at Kirktown, who appears not to have been resident, had for his stipend the whole parsonage and vicarage, amounting to £13, 16s. 8d.¹⁰

The lands of Tofts in the north of the parish appear to have given surname to their possessors so early as the thirteenth century. In 1296 Ingram, William, and Robert of Toftes, in the county of Roxburgh, swore fealty to Edward I.¹¹ In 1363 William of Toftys was rector of the church of Great Cauerys.¹² It was probably the same land which in 1478 belonged to Alexander Lindesay

¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., pp. 414, 433.

² New Stat. Acc.

³ Pinkerton's Hist. Scot., vol. ii., p. 462.

⁴ Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. iii., pp. 152*-154*.

⁵ New Stat. Acc. See GALASHIELS.

⁶ New Stat. Acc. and Maps.

⁷ Libellus Taxationum. Books of Assignations.

⁸ Libellus Taxationum.

⁹ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁰ Books of Assignations.

¹¹ Ragman Rolls, p. 128. Palg. Illust., vol. i., pp. 183, 184.

¹² Lib. de Melros, pp. 434, 435.

of Dunrod, and was by him held of Archibald earl of Angus.¹ It seems also to correspond with the Toftis granted to Douglas of Drumlanrig by King James IV. in 1511 as part of the barony of Hawick.² In 1615 the lands of Toftis were the property of Douglas of Drumlanrig, but during the remainder of the seventeenth century they frequently changed hands.³

William of Kirktone or Kyrkton,⁴ and others of the same surname, appear in some records, but, as the name is attached to so many different localities, no certain conclusion can be drawn that it took its origin from the land in this parish.

Windington, now Winnington-rig, was a manor and barony, which at the Reformation was in possession of the canons of Jedburgh.⁵ It comprehended 'the lands and townes of Wyndingtoun, the lands of Wyndingtounhall and mill, the lands of Smynsteid, Over and Nether Kirkwodheid, Brandsyd, and Horslie,' and a few small pieces of ground in Jedburgh, together of the extent of £36. In 1610 it was the property of three sisters named Hammiltoun, heirs-parceners of their great-grandfather, Patriek Hepburn.⁶

Edderstoun (Adderstone) and Edderstounscheillis, apparently the Edgaristoun and Edgaristounschelis of the Drumlanrig charter of 1511, were with Toftes in the barony of Hawick, and in 1615 were still the property of Douglas of Drumlanrig.⁷

The lands of Middle, partly in this parish, were included in the barony of Cavers.⁸

HAWICK.

Hawic, Hawich, Hauuic, Hauuich⁹—Hawhic¹⁰—Hauwic¹¹—Haweik¹²—
Hawyk, Hauwyk¹³—Hawewyk¹⁴—Hawik, Hautyke, Hawyc, Hauyc¹⁵
—Hauwyc¹⁶—Hawyk.¹⁷ Deanery of Teviotdale.¹⁸ (Map, No. 108.)

In 1850 the upper part of Hawick, on the right of the Vails burn, was united with the adjoining portion of Cavers in order to form the new parish of Teviothead.

The old parish of Hawick, as it has till recently existed since the erection of Robertson about 1682, comprehends a considerable portion of the valley of the Teviot, stretching on the left bank of that stream from its rise at Teviot-stone to the water of Borthwick, and on the right from the Allan water to a point about two miles below the town of Hawick. The pastoral strath

¹ Acta Dom. Aud., p. 61.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii., no. 50.

³ Retours.

⁴ Acta Dom. Aud., p. 56. Acta Dom. Conc., p. 66.

⁵ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 54. Book of Assumptious.

⁶ Retours.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ Retours and Maps.

⁹ A. D. 1165-1214. Lib. de Melros, pp. 30, 34, 129. Chronica de Mailros, p. 115. Reg. Prior. S. Andree, pp. 60, 64, 69, 73, 78, 93, 100.

¹⁰ A. D. 1214-1249. Lib. de Melros, p. 232.

¹¹ A. D. 1183-1249. Reg. Prior. S. Andree, pp. 261, 262. A. D. 1235. Lib. de Calchou, p. 321.

¹² A. D. 1275. Regist. Glasg., p. lxx.

¹³ A. D. 1296. Ragman Rolls, p. 139. Palg. Illust., vol. i., p. 184. A. D. 1347-1369. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 699, 777, 838, 901, 920, 931.

¹⁴ A. D. 1390. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 29.

¹⁵ A. D. 1406-1478. Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 219-223, &c. Regist. Glasg., pp. 304, 316, 317, &c. Acta Dom. Aud., p. 83.

¹⁶ A. D. 1447. Regist. Glasg., p. 366.

¹⁷ Sec. xvi. Regist. Glasg., p. lxxiii.

¹⁸ Regist. Glasg., pp. lxx. lxxiii. Libellus Taxationum.

of the Teviot, skirted by hills covered with verdure to their summits, is intersected at Hawick by that of the Slitrig, which is more rugged and romantic.

On the 29th of May, 1214, the church of Saint Mary at Hawick was dedicated by Adam bishop of Caithness,¹ to which see he had just been preferred from the rule of the monastery of Melros. It is not however to be doubted that a church had existed here at an earlier date. 'Henry the parson' is witness to a charter of land in the territory of Hawick before 1183,² and not long after that date another charter of land in the parish is witnessed by 'William the clerk of Hauwic.'³ Subsequently to the dedication of the church in 1235 a charter is witnessed by Maurice parson of Hauwic.⁴ Between 1260 and 1268 Radulph was rector of the church.⁵ The rectory was one of those taxed in 1275.⁶ In 1296 Richard of Wytton, parson of the church of Hawyk, swore fealty to Edward I.⁷ The advowson appears to have been always in the hands of the lord of the manor, who for some centuries bore the name of Lovel. In 1355 Edward III., claiming the patronage as his on account of his wardship of the land and heir of Richard Lovel deceased, issued a presentation to the church in favour of John of Hawyk, chaplain.⁸ In 1447, on the 4th of October, the dean and chapter of Glasgow, during the vacancy of the see, with the consent of John, chaplain of the collegiate church of Bothwell, procurator for Gawin the provost, and of William earl of Douglas, and lord of the barony of Hawik, erected the parish church of Hawik in that diocese into a canonry and prebend of the college of Bothwell.⁹ On the same day the same earl issued a presentation to the prebendal church of Hauwyc in favour of his kinsman James Lindesay, enjoining the dean and chapter of Glasgow to give him corporal possession and institution, and to appoint him a stall in the choir, and a seat in the chapter of the church of Bothwell.¹⁰ In 1478 Master Alexander Murray was parson of Hawik, and appears as pursuer in a suit against David Scot of Buccleuch for the sum of 44 marks, part of the 'taxt' of the church, pertaining to him as rector.¹¹ In 1496 the celebrated Gawin Douglas, afterwards bishop of Dunkeld, was appointed rector of Hawick, and seems to have retained the office till 1509.¹² In 1537 Sir John Scott was vicar of Hawick, and in the charter of the burgh by Douglas of Drumlanrig, which he witnesses, had assigned to him within the 'town' four roods of land.¹³ After the Reformation the patronage of the church came into the hands of Francis earl of Bothwell, to whom in 1581 and 1585 it was confirmed by King James VI.¹⁴

Within the church there was an altar, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and served by a chaplain.¹⁵ The period of its foundation is unknown, but probably one of the chaplains, William and Algar, who witness a charter previously to 1183,¹⁶ and John of Hawyk, chaplain, who appears in the rolls of Edward III. and Richard II.,¹⁷ ministered at the altar of Saint Mary in the church of

¹ Chronica de Mailros, p. 115.

² Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 261.

³ Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 262.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, p. 321.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 183.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxv.

⁷ Ragman Rolls, p. 139.

⁸ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 777.

⁹ Regist. Glasg., p. 366.

¹⁰ Regist. Glasg., pp. 366, 367.

¹¹ Acta Dom. Aud., p. 83.

¹² New Stat. Acc. Wilson's Annals of Hawick, pp. 16, 309.

¹³ Charter as given in Wilson's Annals, pp. 323, 325, and in Wilson's History of Hawick, pp. 335-342.

¹⁴ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iii., pp. 257, 410.

¹⁵ Burgh Charters, quoted as above.

¹⁶ Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 261.

¹⁷ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 777, 901; vol. ii., p. 20.

Hawick. The barons of Hawick founded a lamp for burning on the altar in time of high mass and vespers on all holidays throughout the year, in honour of the Saviour, and for the souls of the barons and their successors. Part of the *reddendo* payable by James Blair, who in 1537 received the grant of half a rood of land, was the finding and maintaining of this lamp.¹

The old church of Hawick, built about 1763 on the site of an older, stands on a circular knoll in the centre of the town.² In the map appended to the summons of disjunction and erection of the new parish of Teviothead, dated 1849, a *new* church is marked on a site near the old.

In Baiamund's Roll the rectory is valued at £16,³ in the Taxatio sec. xvi. at £13, 12s.,⁴ and in the Libellus Taxationum at £51. In 1575-6 the minister at Hawik had a stipend of £153, 6s. 8d. and the kirklands.⁵

Hawick was a burgh of barony, probably from an early period. In the Drumlanrig charter of 1537 it is stated to be known 'by old rights and evident to have been from of old created a free burgh of barony.'⁶ In the reign of King William the Lion Richard Lovel was 'lord of Hauwic,'⁷ and was most probably superior both of the barony and of the burgh. In 1511 King James IV., in granting to Sir William Douglas a charter of the barony *de novo*, granted him also 'the town of Hawick with the liberties and privileges of a burgh of barony, and with all clauses necessary for the *creation* of the same.'⁸ Before 1537 however, the writs of the burgh had perished in the inroads of the English and tumults of the borders, on which account James Douglas of Drumlanrig granted a new charter, conferring on the burgesses and their successors the possessions and privileges to which by former deeds they were entitled.⁹ By this charter, which in 1545 was confirmed by the Regent Arran in name of Queen Mary, the 'burgh roods,' amounting to a hundred and twenty-eight, of which eighty lay on the south and forty-eight on the north of the high street, were divided in unequal portions among seventy or seventy-two burgesses, with power to choose bailies and other officers from their own number.¹⁰ The charter also granted power to the bailies and their successors to receive resignations and give sasine of these lands; and there exists among the burgh records one example of their exercise of this power in the shape of an instrument of sasine, dated 1558, by Adam Cessfurde one of the bailies in favour of James Scott or Bailyie, of a tenement resigned by the son and heir of Stephen Scott, who was one of the burgesses in 1537.¹¹ The burgh by its constitution has two bailies, fifteen councillors, and fourteen representatives of its seven incorporations, styled quartermasters.¹²

The land, territory, or barony of Hawic, which included that of Branxholm,¹³ appears in record in the reign of King William the Lion, and was known by that name in the two preceding reigns. Between 1175 and 1180 it occurs in a charter by Robert Anel of lands in Eskdale, which had been granted to him by King David I. before 1153, and were by him assigned to the monks of

¹ Burgh Charter quoted as above.

² New Stat. Acc. Annals of Hawick, pp. 4, 153.

³ Regist. Glasg., p. lxx.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxiii.

⁵ Books of Assignations.

⁶ History of Hawick, p. 335. Annals of Hawick, p. 322.

⁷ Regist. Prior. S. Andree, pp. 261, 262.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii., no. 50.

⁹ History of Hawick, pp. 335-342. Annals of Hawick, pp. 318-326. Municipal Corporation Reports.

¹⁰ History of Hawick, *ut supra*. Annals of Hawick, *ut supra*.

¹¹ Annals of Hawick, pp. 328, 330, 331.

¹² Municipal Corporation Reports.

¹³ Reg. Prior. S. Andree, pp. 261, 262. Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 6, 7.

Melros between 1163 and 1165.¹ It occurs again in charters of confirmation of the same lands by Gervase Avenel, the son of Robert, between 1180 and 1199,² and between 1214 and 1218,³ and also in a charter of Roger the son of Gervase between 1218 and 1221.⁴ Its earliest possessors on record were a family named Level or Lovel. In 1183 or previously Henry Lovel (Lupellus) granted to the canons of Saint Andrews two oxengang of land in Brancheulla (Branchholm), viz., half the land which Walter of Saint Michael held, with as much common pasture as belonged to it.⁵ In exchange for the two oxengang of land in Brancheshelm which Henry Lovel bestowed, his son Richard, lord of Hawwic, afterwards gave the canons 'two oxengang between the bounds of the land of Adam of Wammes and the land of Wichiop,' according to these bounds—'From Auefolt-terre as far as the land of Wichop as the rivulet descends on the north as far as Langesideburne, and ascending along Langesideburne as far as Farmop, and so ascending as far as Quikenne, and from Quikenne as far as Chestris, and so from Chestris as far as Anafote-terre where the said bounds began.'⁶ It was probably the land thus given in exchange by Richard Lovel, that under the title, 'the two oxengang in the territory of Hawnich given by Henry Lovel,' was with the rest of their possessions confirmed to the canons of Saint Andrews in 1183 by Pope Lucius III., in 1187 by Gregory VIII. and Clement III., in 1206 by Innocent III., in 1216 by Honorius III., and in 1246 and 1248 by Innocent IV.⁷ In 1264 or subsequently Hugh of Abernethy accounts to the Chamberlain of Scotland for 100 marks received as the 'relief' of Richard Lovel, and adds a memorandum to the effect that an account had still to be rendered of two parts of the barony of Hawyc for the term of Martinmas 1264, as Richard Lovel, lord of that barony, was dead before Michaelmas of that year.⁸ In 1281 Sir Robert Lovel was one of the procurators of King Alexander III. in negotiating the marriage of his daughter with Eryc King of Norway.⁹ In 1296 Maurice Lovel, parson of Little Cavers, and Agnes the widow of Henry Lovel,¹⁰ and in 1297 Richard Lovel the son of Hugh,¹¹ all swore fealty to Edward I. About the same period Hugh, William, and John Lovel appear to have been in the allegiance of the English king.¹² Their adherence to Edward seems to have cost the Lovels their ancient inheritance. King Robert Bruce granted to Sir Henry de Balliol the whole land of Brankishelme in the barony of Hawic, which had belonged to Sir Richard Lovel (apparently that Richard who swore fealty to Edward, as above), except a piece of land of the extent of £7 and 6d., which he had granted to Walter Comyn within the said land of Brankishelme, for payment of the third part of a soldier's service in the King's army.¹³ The lands of Sonderland, confirmed during the reign of King Robert by James of Douglas to Douglas of Lintonrothbrekis, if, as stated in the title of a lost charter, really within the barony of Hawic,¹⁴ were evidently not within the parish. Subsequently to 1329 King David II. granted to Maurice of Murray, earl of Strathearn, the barony of Hawick, the town of Branchholm in that barony forfeited by John Baliol, and the ward and

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 30-32.² Lib. de Melros, p. 34.⁹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 81.³ Lib. de Melros, p. 176.⁴ Lib. de Melros, p. 178.¹⁰ Ragman Rolls, pp. 164, 172.⁵ Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 261.¹¹ Palg. Illust., vol. i., pp. 192, 193.⁶ Reg. Prior. S. Andree, pp. 261, 262.¹² Palg. Illust., vol. i., pp. 213, 217, 220, &c.⁷ Reg. Prior. S. Andree, pp. 60, 64, 69, 73, 78, 93, 100.¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 6, 7. Robertson's Index, p. 5, no. 24.⁸ Compta Camerar., vol. i., p. 45*.¹⁴ Robertson's Index, p. 27, no. 7.

lands of Walter Comyn of Rowallan in the same barony,¹ which were excepted in the grant of Branxholm by King Robert to Henry Baliol. The same King, on what account, and whether previously or subsequently to the grant of the same lands to the Earl of Strathearn, does not appear, granted to Thomas Murray the barony of Hawick, along with that of Spronston.² During the reign of David II. the Lovels, who seem to have continued steadfast in the allegiance of England, and who appear in the rolls of its sovereigns from 1296 to 1486,³ attempted to recover their ancient patrimony. In 1347 Edward III. ordered the sheriff of Roxburgh to restore to Richard Lovel the barony of Hawick, if on inquest had it should appear, as alleged, that he and his ancestors had been from time immemorial seized in the said barony up to the time of the battle of Durham, after which it had been taken by that sheriff in name of the English King.⁴ By the reign of King James I. the lands of Hawick had come into the possession of Douglas of Drumlanrig. In 1412 that monarch, while resident in England, granted to Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig a special charter of confirmation, written with his own hand, of all the lands that he was 'possessit and charterit of' within the kingdom, viz., those of Drumlanrig, Hawick, and Selkirk.⁵ About a century afterwards the lands and barony belonged in heritage to his descendant Sir William Douglas, but were in 1510 recognised in the hands of King James IV. on account of the alienation of the greater part of them without the consent and confirmation of that King or of his predecessors.⁶ A year and a day after the recognition were allowed to Sir William and all who might have any interest in the property to put in their claims, but, none appearing for that purpose, they were summoned before the lords of council, who on clear proof of the said alienation declared the lands and barony to have been forfeited and to belong to the King in property and possession, and to remain at his disposal.⁷ King James therefore, for the 'good and gratuitous service' rendered him by Sir William Douglas of 'Drumlanark,' granted to him 'the lands and barony of Hawick, viz., *in property*, the town of Hawick, with the mill of the same, the lands of Est Manys, West Manys, Crumhauch, and Kirkton Manys, Flekkis and Murines, Ramscylewis and Braidle: and *in tenantry* the lands of Howpaslot, Chesholm, Qubithope, Dridane, Commonside, Vuirharwod, Emetschelis, Teneside, Carlinpule, Nethirharwod, Weyndislandis, Estir and Westir Heslihop, Langhanch, Laris, Toftis, Kirkwod, Hardwodhill, Qubitchestir, Feenyk, Edgaristoun, Edgaristonschelis, and Quhomys'—creating and uniting them into 'one mere and free barony to be called in all future times the barony of Hawik, of which barony the manor of Hawik should be the principal messuage.'⁸ King James, moreover, for himself and successors, willed and ordained 'that sasines taken by Sir William and his heirs at the said principal messuage should suffice and stand for all and each the said lands and barony held of them in ward'; and that 'sasines taken by them at the *moit* of Hawik should stand for the lands of the said barony held of the King and his heirs in *bleuch-ferme*, without any other special sasine being afterwards taken at any other part of the said barony.'⁹ The King also yielded *in toto* in favour of the said Sir William and his heirs all claim, title, or interest which he, his predecessors, or

¹ Robertson's Index, p. 33, no. 29, p. 46, no. 2, and p. 54, no. 4.

² Robertson's Index, p. 45, no. 17.

³ Rotuli Scotiae, vols. i. ii., *passim*.

⁴ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 699.

⁵ New Stat. Acc. Wilson's Annals of Hawick, p. 12.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii., no. 50.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii., no. 50.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii., no. 50.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii., no. 50.

successors, had or might have in the said lands or their pertinents, or in any part of them, by reason of forfeiture, recognition, alienation, escheat, resignation, non-entry of the heir, property, or what thing else soever, with supplement of all defects for whatsoever cause bypast—‘promising wittingly and of his own free will not to raise any action thereanent.’¹ The lands and barony with pertinents, and the town of Hawick with the liberties and privileges of a burgh of barony, and with all clauses necessary for the creation of a burgh of barony, were by the above grant to be freely held of the King and his heirs for payment of one arrow as blench-ferme, if demanded, for the town, barony, and lands of Hawick, at the said principal messuage on the festival of the Blessed Virgin Mary—and for the other lands included in the grant one suit on any land whatsoever where the head courts of the sheriffdom of Roxburgh should be held.² King James further included in his grant the liberty of infefting all the freeholders of the barony in their tenandries, and ratified all such infeftments as well as the whole grant by a deed under his great seal.³ Sir William Douglas fell with his sovereign at Flodden in 1513,⁴ and it was his son James Douglas of Drumlanrig, lord of the barony of Hawick, who granted to the burgh in 1537 the renewal of its charter as above stated.⁵ The latter, who afterwards received the honour of knighthood, continued to possess the barony of Drumlanrig and Hawick till after the Reformation.⁶

While the Lovels were lords of the barony of Hawick, and for many years afterwards, there appear in record various persons surnamed ‘of Hawick,’ who probably were either tenants of the baron, or residents and burgesses in the town. Roger, the son of John of Hawic, is witness to a charter between 1175 and 1179.⁷ Hugh of Hawic is witness to another between 1180 and 1214.⁸ Another is witnessed between 1214 and 1249 by Adam the Steward of Hawic.⁹ In 1296 Robert of Hawyk swore fealty to the King of England.¹⁰ In 1361, 1368, and 1369, William of Hawyk, merchant, and probably also burgess of Edinburgh,¹¹ received a safe conduct from Edward III. for the purpose of trading in England along with several companions.¹² In 1366 John of Hawyk, chaplain, received for himself and four companions letters of safe conduct from the same King for the purpose of visiting places of sanctity in England.¹³ And in 1380 Richard II. granted to John of Hawewyk, ‘clerk,’ and several other clerks, a safe conduct for one year in order that they might pursue their studies at the University of Oxford.¹⁴ From 1395 to 1422 John of Hawyk appears as a notary public, and as a canon, priest, and precentor of Glasgow,¹⁵ and the anniversary of his death was celebrated on the 17th of March.¹⁶ From 1405 to 1417 Andrew of Hawyk, rector of the church of Lyston, was secretary to Robert duke of Albany.¹⁷ In 1425 Robert of Hawic was depute collector of customs for the burgh of Edinburgh.¹⁸ From 1437 to

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii., no. 50.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii., no. 50.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii., no. 50.

⁴ Piteairn’s Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 77*. Annals of Hawick, p. 312.

⁵ Annals of Hawick, pp. 27, 313. History of Hawick, p. 335. Municipal Corporation Reports.

⁶ Piteairn’s Crim. Trials, vol. i., pp. 137*, 142*, &c., 442*. Annals of Hawick, p. 313.

⁷ Lib. de Melros, p. 129.

⁸ Regist. de Aberbrothoc, p. 41.

⁹ Lib. de Melros, p. 232.

¹⁰ Palg. Illust., vol. i., p. 184. Ragman Rolls, p. 128.

¹¹ Compota Camerar., vol. i., p. 504.

¹² Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., pp. 853, 920, 931.

¹³ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 901.

¹⁴ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. ii., p. 20.

¹⁵ Regist. Glasg., pp. 294, 304, 316, 317, 320, 322, 325, 326, 615. Regist. de Passelet, pp. 57, 338, 339.

¹⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. 615.

¹⁷ Compota Camerar., vol. ii., pp. 641, 643; vol. iii., pp. 5, 11, 14, 30, 38, 41, 51, 53, 61, 70, 79, 87. Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 219-223, 226-228, 230-256.

¹⁸ Compota Camerar., vol. iii., p. 130.

1450 Johu of Hawyk was a priest of Glasgow and notary public.¹ Possibly it is the same individual who in 1454 is styled John Hanyc, bachelor in decrees and vicar of Dunlop.²

The lands of Branxholm, it has been seen, were originally part of the barony of Hawick, and were in the twelfth and thirteenth century the property of the Lovels,³ and in the fourteenth the property first of the Balliols, afterwards of the Murrays of Strathearn.⁴ In the reign of King James I., 1406-1437, Sir William Scott of Murieston is said to have exchanged that property with Sir Thomas Inglis of Maner for one half of the barony of Branxholm.⁵ In 1443 Sir Walter Scott of Branxholm received the other half of the barony from King James II. for his services against the house of Douglas.⁶ In 1463 King James III., in favour of David Scott, son of Sir Walter Scott of Kirkurd, erected into a free barony the lands of Branxholm, Langtown, Limpitlaw, Elrig, Rankilburn, Eckford, and Whitechester, to be named the barony of Branxholm, for payment of one red rose as blench-ferme.⁷ In 1528 King James V. confirmed to David Scott the lands and barony of Branxholm and Eckford, disposed to him by his father Sir Walter Scott of Branxholm,⁸ who in that same year was declared by the King and Parliament to have been present at the gathering at Melros by 'his Hienes speciale command.'⁹ Scot of Satchells affirms that the ancient barons of Branxholm had about twenty-four feudal retainers, inmates of the castle, and holding lauds of their overlord for watching and warding it.¹⁰

The lands of Whitechester were originally a part of the barony of Hawick, and perhaps correspond with the 'Chesters' of the charter of Richard Lovel.¹¹ About 1382 they appear to have been in the hands of the Crown.¹² In 1399 Archibald earl of Douglas granted to Sir John of Maxwell, lord of Polloe, and Elizabeth his spouse the lands of Qwhitcheestre in the barony of Hawick, resigned by the said Elizabeth in her free widowhood.¹³ In 1463, as above stated, Whitechester formed part of the barony of Branxholm granted by King James III. to David Scott.¹⁴ In 1493, 1494, and 1495, it was held by Robert Scott of Whitecheste, probably a tenant of the barony.¹⁵ In 1511 it was included in the barony of Hawick.¹⁶ In an irroad of the English under the Earl of Northumberland in 1533 they burned the towns of Whichestre, Whichestre-helme, and Whelley, and also a town called Newbyggyns, probably all possessions of the Scotts.¹⁷ In 1615 Whitechester was included in the barony of Hawick within that of Drumlanrig,¹⁸ but in 1634 it again formed part of the barony of Branxholme.¹⁹

Harwood and Qubaminis (or Wammes) were old possessious known by these names in the twelfth and thirteenth century,²⁰ and in the sixteenth belonged to Douglas of Drumlanrig.²¹

¹ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 246, 290. Regist. Glasg. pp. 361, 363, 365, 390.

² Regist. Glasg., p. 405.

³ Regist. Prior. S. Andree, pp. 60, 64, 69, &c. Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 6, 7.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 6, 7. Robertson's Index, p. 5, no. 24, p. 33, no. 29, &c.

⁵ Blaeu's Theat. Scot., p. 45. Lay of the Last Minstrel.

⁶ Lay of the Last Minstrel.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vi., no. 75.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxii., p. 205.

⁹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 330.

¹⁰ History of the Name of Scot.

¹¹ Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 262.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 156, 175.

¹³ Original at Pollock.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vi., no. 75.

¹⁵ Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. i., pp. 19*, 21*, 23*, &c.

¹⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xviii., no. 50.

¹⁷ Lay of the Last Minstrel, quoting Cotton MS.

¹⁸ Retours.

¹⁹ Retours.

²⁰ Lib. de Melros, pp. 31, 34, &c. Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 261.

²¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii., no. 50.

In 1296 Richard of Flex swore fealty to Edward I.¹ In 1362 Alexander of Flex witnesses a charter to the monks of Coldingham.² In 1511 the lands of Flekkis were part of Douglas of Drumlanrig's barony of Hawik.³

In 1530 Fenwick was the property of Symon Scot,⁴ and in 1511 and 1615 belonged to Douglas of Drumlanrig.⁵

In 1609 Richard Kene had the lands of Altou near Hawick, of the extent of £6.⁶

The lands of Dryden, Commonsides, Emetsheils, Weyndislands, Ilislop, Langhauch, Lairs, Kirkwood, Tynesides, Slaidhills, Carlingpule, Langshaw, Falmish, Tandbanerse, Calfshaw, and others, comprehended in the two baronies of Hawick and Branxholm, most of which are mentioned in 1511, scarcely appear afterwards in record before the beginning of the seventeenth century.

One of the oldest remnants of antiquity in the neighbourhood of Hawick is the 'Moat' or Moot-hill mentioned above, a mound of earth in the shape of a truncated cone, 312 feet in circumference at the base, and 117 at the top, and containing 4060 cubic yards. It was doubtless the ancient seat of the manorial courts,⁷ and is thus noticed in the Lay of the Last Minstrel,—

'Dimly he viewed the moat-hill's mound,

Where Druid shades still fitted round.'

The parish is traversed by the Catrail or Picts-work.⁸

A bridge which crosses the Slitrig, and unites the parts of the town situated on its banks, is supposed to be of some antiquity.⁹

On the 20th of June, 1342, the old church of Hawick was the scene of a memorable tragedy. Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalwolsy, who had taken the castle of Roxburgh from the English, and had on that account been made sheriff of Roxburgh by King David II., while waiting in the church the arrival of those summoned to his court, was seized after a violent struggle by William Douglas the Knight of Liddesdale, and carried wounded and bleeding to the Castle of Hermitage, where he was cast into a loathsome dungeon, and starved to death.¹⁰

There remain in Hawick a few specimens of the strong vaulted foundations called *pendis*, with walls from four to seven feet thick, on which many of the old houses of the burgh were built.¹¹

Hawick is said to have been burned by the English in 1418.¹² It is said also to have suffered from their inroads in 1544.¹³ In 1570, on the approach of the troops of Surrey, the inhabitants set fire to the town, which was destroyed with the sole exception of the baron's tower.¹⁴ In 1609 James Auchmutie had a rent of ten marks from 'the tower' and its 'tail.'¹⁵

¹ Palg. Illust., vol. i., p. 183.

² Coldingham Charters in Raine's North Durham, no. 369.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii., no. 50.

⁴ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 147*

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii., no. 50. Retours.

⁶ Retours.

⁷ Annals of Hawick, pp. 4-6. New Stat. Acc. Lay of the Last Minstrel.

⁸ See GALASHIELS.

⁹ History of Hawick, p. 59. Annals of Hawick, p. 4. New Stat. Acc.

¹⁰ Sealachronica, App., p. 299. Fordnri Scotichronicon, lib. xiii., cc. 49, 50.

¹¹ History of Hawick, p. 57.

¹² New Stat. Acc. Annals of Hawick, p. 13.

¹³ New Stat. Acc. Annals of Hawick, p. 27.

¹⁴ New Stat. Acc. History of Hawick, p. 56. Annals of Hawick, p. 71. Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 43.

¹⁵ Retours.

This tower was afterwards the residence of Anne duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth, and now forms part of the principal inn.¹

A banner, said to have been taken from the English at or after Flodden, was wont to be carried at the riding of the commoun, but is now lost or destroyed.²

There is a square massive tower at Goldielands.³

The castle or tower of Branxholm, which continued to be the family seat as long as security was an object, is now much altered in shape and dimensions. A square tower, part of the present mansion, is all that remains of the original building, but the vestiges of its ancient foundations may still be traced.⁴

TEVIOHEAD.

In the year 1849 a summons of disjunction and erection at the instance of the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry was raised against the heritors in the parishes of Hawick and Cavers, and others, for the purpose of erecting into a new parish *quoad omnia* the upper and adjoining portions of these two parishes, the chapel at Carlanrig or Carlanrickrig to be the parish church. In 1850 the Court of Teinds, in conformity with the act 1707 'aneut the plantation of kirks and valuation of teinds,' granted the application, and erected the parish of Teviothead according to the marches set forth in the summons.

These bounds are as follow. 'NORTH-EASTERN AND EASTERN BOUNDARY, ON THE NORTH-WEST SIDE OF THE TEVIOT—a line commencing at a point where the farms of Branxholm-braes and Harwood meet on the march between the parishes of Hawick and Roberton, and running eastwards or south-eastwards along the eastern march of the said farm of Harwood till it reaches the Vails burn, and thence down that burn to its junction with the Teviot. NORTH-EASTERN AND EASTERN BOUNDARY ON THE SOUTH-EAST SIDE OF THE TEVIOT—a line running from the point where Allan water flows into the Teviot up the Allan to the point where the Dod burn flows into the Allan, and from that point up the Dod burn or march there between the lands of Priesthaugh on the one hand and the lands of Dod burn and Whitehillbrae on the other, until the burn enters the lands of Dod belonging to George Pott, Esquire, and from that point along the march between the lands of Dod and Priesthaugh on the one hand, and those of Whitehillbrae, Penchrise, Peelbraehope, and Hawkness, on the other, until it reaches the march between the parishes of Cavers and Castletown, including in the said district of Teviothead the whole of the said lands of Dod and Priesthaugh. OTHER BOUNDARIES—the boundaries of those portions of the present parishes of Hawick and Cavers lying to the west or south-west of the line of division above described, as the said boundaries are presently known and exist.'⁵

¹ New Stat. Acc.

² New Stat. Acc. History of Hawick, pp. 342-344.

Annals of Hawick, p. 326.

³ New Stat. Acc.

⁴ Lay of the Last Minstrel.

⁵ Summons of Disjunction and Erection, with Map, 1849.

BEDRULE.

Badrowll¹—Rulebethok²—Bethocrulle³—Bethokroule⁴—Bethrowll, Bedroule, Bedrowll⁵—Bedreull⁶—Bedreule⁷—Bethrewle, Bedderewll, Bedrouell, Bedderoull.⁸ Deanery of Teviotdale.⁹ (Map, No. 109.)

THE parish of Bedrule is bounded on the west by the water of Rule, from which it partly derives its name, and on the north-west by the river Teviot. It extends in breadth from one to three miles eastward from these streams, and has an undulating surface which rises gradually towards the south-east into the heights of Bedrule Hill and Dunian, of which the latter is 1031 feet above the level of the sea.

The church appears in Baiamund's Roll as the rectory of Badrowll.¹⁰ It seems to have been always a free rectory, but whether in early times in the advowson of the lord of the manor or of the Crown does not appear from any record. In 1479 James Newton was parson of Bedrule.¹¹ In 1482 James Rutherford of that ilk obtained a charter of the patronage.¹² Subsequently to the Reformation it was attached to the barony of Edyartoun, and belonged to the Earl of Traquair, who had at the same time the lands of Rutherford.¹³

The modern church was built in the beginning of the present century, and occupies the site of a former building on the right bank of the Rule.¹⁴

In Baiamund's Roll the rectory is rated at £4;¹⁵ in the Taxatio sec. xvi. at £3, 8s.;¹⁶ and in the Libellus Taxationum at £10. In 1575 and 1576 the reader at Bedrule had for his stipend £20, which was the whole amount of the parsonage and vicarage, while the minister in 1576 had the whole parsonage of Abbotrule, to which Bedrule was at the time annexed.¹⁷

The small territory and subsequent barony of Bedrule seems to have derived its name from Bethoc, the wife of Radulph, the son of Dunegal, who in conjunction with her husband possessed several manors,¹⁸ and certainly had the property of Bedrule in the reign of King David I. Radulph is witness to various charters before 1153 and subsequently,¹⁹ and a charter of King William the Lion about 1165 confirms a donation by the same Radulph and Bethoc his wife of part of the land of Bedrule to the canons of Jedburgh,²⁰ bestowed, as is very

¹ A. D. 1275. Regist. Glasg., p. lxxv.

² A. D. 1290. Regist. Glasg., p. 195.

³ A. D. 1306-1329. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 4.

⁴ A. D. 1309. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. I., p. 193.

⁵ Sec. XVI. Regist. Glasg., p. lxxiv. A. D. 1575, 1576. Books of Assignations.

⁶ Libellus Taxationum.

⁷ A. D. 1591. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 265.

⁸ A. D. 1605, *et supra*. Retours.

⁹ Baiamund's Roll. Taxatio sec. xvi. Libellus Taxationum.

¹⁰ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxv.

¹¹ Harleian MSS., quoted in Morton's Annals, p. 53.

¹² Charter in the public records, quoted in Douglas's Peerage.

¹³ Retours.

¹⁴ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxv.

¹⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxiv.

¹⁷ Books of Assignations. Book of Assumptions.

¹⁸ Lib. de Melros, pp. 20-23, 167, 170. Lib. de Calehou, pp. 11, 16.

¹⁹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 9, 12, 13, 17. Regist. de Passelet, p. 249.

²⁰ Charter copied by Morton, Mon. Annals, p. 58.

probably conjectured, in 1147, the year in which some authorities place the foundation of Jedburgh Abbey.¹ In the following century Rulebethok was in possession of the powerful family of the Cumyns (perhaps the representatives of Radulph son of Dunegal), one of whom bestowed a part of it on the see of Glasgow in 1280.² After the fall of the great house of the Cumyns, between 1306 and 1325, King Robert Bruce granted to Sir James of Douglas the whole land and barony of Bethoerule in Teviotdale, which had belonged to unquhile Sir John Comyn, and which he had forfeited.³ The land which was thus given to the 'good' Sir James, and confirmed by the 'Emerald Charter' of 1325, was inherited by his brother Hew of Douglas, who in 1342 conveyed it to his nephew William, afterwards first earl of the name.⁴ In the same year it was confirmed to William of Douglas by King David II.,⁵ and subsequently to 1357 the same William, then Earl of Douglas, granted the land of Bethrull to Thomas Roscins.⁶ In 1389 Archibald of Douglas, lord of Galloway, produced before parliament charters of the lands of Bethokroule and others in his favour, and obtained a ratification of the same.⁷ In the following century the barony of Bedrule was the property of the Turnbills, one of whom, William Turnbull, was bishop of Glasgow from 1448 till 1454, and became famous by founding the University of that city.⁸ The manor appears to have continued for several centuries in possession of the Turnbills, one of whom, Sir Andrew, styled in border rhyme 'Auld Badreule,' was present at the 'Raid of the Reidswire' in 1575 'with all his Trumbills at his back,' and 'did right weel.'⁹ In 1591 it belonged to Walter Turnbull,¹⁰ in 1616 to Thomas Turnbull,¹¹ and so late as 1668 another Thomas of the name was retoured heir to his father William in the lands and barony of Bedderroull.¹²

Rughechestre, or Ruceastle, a small territory, lay within that of Bedrule. The gift of Radulph the son of Dunegal, and Bethoc his wife, to the monks of Jedburgh, was a ploughgate of land in Rughechestre, and the common pasture of that town.¹³ In 1296 William of Ruceastle swore fealty to Edward I.¹⁴ Between 1306 and 1329 William of Ruceastle had a pension of £20 from King Robert Bruce.¹⁵ In the following century the whole lands of Rowcastell belonged to Thomas Dikesoun of Ormestoun, who resigned them into the hands of King James IV. in 1492, when that King granted them to John Rutherford of Hundolee.¹⁶ In 1513 Rowcastell was one of the towns burned and destroyed, 'with all the cornes in the same and thereabouts,' by Philip, brother to Lord Daere.¹⁷ In 1626 a person named Storie held of Lord Binning a five shilling land in Rowcastle,¹⁸ and in 1629 Andrew lord Jedburgh was retoured in the lands and forest of Rowcastle, of the extent of £7 and 10d.¹⁹

¹ Chalmers, vol. ii., p. 172. Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 4.

² Regist. Glasg., p. 195.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 4. Robertson's Index, p. 5, no. 12; p. 10, no. 23.

⁴ Robertson's Index, p. 55, no. 18. Godseroff, vol. i., pp. 74, 147. Charter in Register Office.

⁵ Robertson, Godseroff, &c., *ut supra*.

⁶ Robertson's Index, p. 46, no. 48.

⁷ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 193.

⁸ Keith's Bishops, p. 251. New Stat. Acc.

⁹ Border Minstrelsy.

¹⁰ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 265.

¹¹ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. iii., p. 396.

¹² Retours.

¹³ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 58.

¹⁴ Ragman Rolls, p. 127. Palg. Illust., vol. i., p. 183.

¹⁵ Robertson's Index, p. 26, no. 13.

¹⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xii., no. 321.

¹⁷ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 22.

¹⁸ Rent-roll of the Abbey.

¹⁹ Retours.

Rulehaugh on the north of the Teviot, erroneously identified with Hallrule in Hobkirk, was a part of the barony of Bedrule, or at least in possession of the baron. In 1280 or previously John Cumyn lord of Rulebethok, mentioned above, granted to the bishop of Glasgow 'the whole land of Rulehalch on the north side of the Teuyoth,' and in the same year King Alexander III. confirmed the grant.¹ We have no subsequent notice of this land except an incidental allusion in Fordun.²

The lands of Newton scarcely appear in record till the seventeenth century. In 1607 Sir Robert Ker of Ancrum had the lands of Newton in the parish of Bedderewl, with the mill of Newton, of the extent of £12, 9s. 4d.³

There were villages at Bedrule, Newton, Ruecastle, and Fulton.⁴ Those of Bedrule and Newton, which still exist, scarcely deserve the name.⁵

There were castles or peels at the same places. The ruins or foundations of Bedrule castle may still be traced on an eminence not far from the church, opposite the mound called Fasteacste on the west side of the Rule.⁶ The foundations of Newton peel are still visible, and at Fulton there remains a part of the walls of its old square tower.⁷ At Ruecastle there were in 1513 at least two towers, the 'roof and floors' of which were burned by Daere's soldiers,⁸ but their site can now be scarcely distinguished.⁹

Fordun relates that in 1395 a duel was fought at Reulhanch between Sir Thomas Strotheris, an Englishman, and Sir William Inglis, a Scotchman, at which Archibald earl of Douglas, and Henry Percy earl of Northumberland, the wardens of the marches, were umpires, and which ended in the death of Sir Thomas Strotheris.¹⁰

There is an oblong camp at Newton, near which there existed till lately another of a square form.¹¹ A little to the northward of the same place there is a pond, commonly called Newton-pond, chiefly supplied from a spring known as Lady's Well, and said to have been formed for a fish-pond by the monks of Jedburgh.¹²

ABBOTRULE.

Rula Herevei¹³—Ecclesia de Rule Abbatis¹⁴—Abotrowll¹⁵—Abbotroule, Abbotis Rowll, Abbots Rowle.¹⁶ Deanery of Teviotdale.¹⁷ (Map, No. 110.)

This ancient parish, which in 1777 was suppressed and equally divided between the parishes of Hobkirk and Southdean,¹⁸ appears to have extended from the Rule to the Jed, having Bedrule

¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 195.

² Scotchchronicon, lib. xv., c. 3.

³ Retours.

⁴ Old and New Stat. Acc.

⁵ New Stat. Acc.

⁶ New Stat. Acc.

⁷ New Stat. Acc.

⁸ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 22.

⁹ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁰ Scotchchronicon, lib. xv., c. 3.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc.

¹² New Stat. Acc.

¹³ Circa A. D. 1165. Charter of King William, Morton, p. 58.

¹⁴ A. D. 1220. Regist. Glasg., p. 98.

¹⁵ A. D. 1275. Baiamund's Roll.

¹⁶ A. D. 1575-1586. Books of Assignations. Booke of the Universall Kirk. Libellus Taxationum.

¹⁷ Baiamund's Roll. Libellus Taxationum.

¹⁸ New Stat. Acc. Records of Presbytery of Jedburgh.

and Jedburgh on the north, and Southdean and Jedburgh on the south. Its general aspect is hilly, with some level spots in the vicinity of the Rule, close to which in the upper part of the parish Bonchester hill rises to the height of 1260 feet above the sea.

The 'town,' and probably the church, were originally named Rule Hervey, and it would appear that both were the gift of King David I. to the monks of Jedburgh.¹ The church was certainly in their possession before the year 1220, and had by that time become, along with certain other churches, a source of contention between them and the bishop of Glasgow. At the settlement of their differences in the chapel of Nesbite in 1220 it was agreed regarding the church of Rule Abbatis, that its fruits should be entirely appropriated to the uses of the vicar, who should pay to the canons of Jedburgh out of these fruits yearly the sum of five shillings in name of recognition on the festival of Saint James.² The rectory is entered in Baiamund's Roll and in the Libellus Taxationum, and at the Reformation the advowson seems to have been permanently vested in the Crown, which was patron at the time of its suppression in 1777.³

The church stood near the town and burn of Abbotrule.⁴

In Baiamund's Roll the rectory is valued at £2, 13s. 4d.,⁵ and in the Libellus Taxationum at £6, 13s. 4d. In 1576 the reader at Abbotrule seems to have officiated also at Bedrule, and to have had for his stipend the whole parsonage and vicarage of the latter, which amounted to £20.⁶

Before 1153 the barony or manor of 'Rule Hervey, according to its right bounds, in wood and plain, meadows, pastures, and waters, and in all things justly pertaining to the same town,' was granted by King David I. to the canons of Jedburgh in exchange for a ten-pound land which they had in Hardinghestorn (supposed to be Hardingstone in Northamptonshire).⁷ About 1165 King William the Lion confirmed the grant,⁸ and the barony seems to have continued in the possession of the monks till the Reformation, at which time the barony and mill yielded yearly the sum of £40.⁹ The 'officer' of the barony was paid yearly £3, 6s. 8d.¹⁰ In 1626, when a rent-roll of the abbacy was drawn up for Lord Binning the commendator, the lands of the barony were held by the Turnbells, Kers, Scots, and Rutherfords, to the extent respectively of £26, £1, 16s., £3, 6s. 8d., and 10 shillings.¹¹ The lands thus held were those of Abbotrule, Maksyde, Fodderlie, Gatehousecote, Grange (of the old extent of 32 shillings), Hartshangh, Woolle (or Wolflee), and Overbonchester.

On Bonchester hill are the remains of a fort, with numerous encampments, some of a square and others of a round form.¹²

There appear to have been ancient entrenchments in other parts of the parish.¹³

¹ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 58.

² Regist. Glasg., p. 98.

³ New Stat. Acc.

⁴ Blau's Map.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. lxx.

⁶ Books of Assignations. Book of Assumptions.

⁷ Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 50, 58.

⁸ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 58.

⁹ Book of Assumptions.

¹⁰ Book of Assumptions.

¹¹ Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 61, 62.

¹² New Stat. Acc.

¹³ Maps.

HOBKIRK.

Hopechirke¹—Ecclesia de Roule²—Hopes Kirk³—Rectoria de Hopkirk⁴—
Hoppkirk.⁵ Deanery of Teviotdale.⁶ (Map, No. 111.)

IN 1777 the half of the old parish of Abbotrule, lying on the right of the water of Rule, was annexed to the parish of Hobkirk.⁷

Before the annexation Hobkirk lay entirely on the left of the Rule, which in the southern part of the parish is formed by the union of the Harrot-burn, the Wauchope-burn, and the Catlee-burn. Along the Rule are some level spots, but the rest of the surface is hilly. In the south the hills of Fanna and Windburgh attain the height of 1600 feet above the sea. In the north Ruberslaw, half of which only lies within the parish, is 1420 feet in height. Bonchester-hill, noticed in the description of Abbotrule, has an altitude of 1260.

In the thirteenth century this church, which seems to have been known also as the church of Rule, belonged to the canons of Jedburgh, and was one of those which were in dispute between them and the bishop of Glasgow. At the settlement of their differences in 1220 it was arranged respecting the church of Hopechirke, 'that the vicar should have in name of vicarage according to his option ten marks, or the whole altarage with its lands and all pertinents, and should pay therefrom to the canons in name of recognition half a stone of wax yearly at the festival of Saint James, and that the whole of the residue should go to the uses of the canons, saving the right of Master Ada Ouidius.'⁸ In 1296 Alan or Aleyn, parson of the church of Roule, swore fealty to Edward I.⁹ Roger, parson of Rule, is witness to a charter by William Cumin, but without date.¹⁰ The canons seem to have subsequently enjoyed undisturbed possession of the benefice till the Reformation, at which period it appears in the rent-roll of the Abbey.¹¹

The present church, built about the commencement of the last century, is situated on the left bank of the Rule near the centre of the parish.¹² The site appears to have been at some remote period in the 'town' of Rule.

The value of the vicarage, as stated above, was in 1220 fixed at ten marks, or £6, 13s. 4d.¹³ In the Libellus Taxationum the rectory is rated at £25. At the Reformation the teindsheaves of the parish, payable from the lands of Woollis, Westleies, Ballerwell, Harroull, Town of Roull, Hoppisburne, Weindis, Gledstanes, Hova, Steingleth (or Stennalage), Apotsyde, Hawthornsyde, Harwood, and Wanchope, amounted to 1 chaldre 3 bolls of bear, and 1 chaldre 6 bolls of meal.¹⁴

There appear to have been no lands or barony 'of Hobkirk.' Langraw, Swanshiels, and Kirk-

¹ A. D. 1220. Regist. Glasg., p. 98.

² A. D. 1296. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 25. Ragman Rolls, p. 156.

³ A. D. 1586. Booke of the Universall Kirk.

⁴ Libellus Taxationum.

⁵ Blaeu's Map.

⁶ Libellus Taxationum.

⁷ New Stat. Acc.

⁸ Regist. Glasg., p. 98.

⁹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 25. Ragman Rolls, p. 156.

¹⁰ Coldingham Charters in Raine's North Durham, no. 175.

¹¹ Merton's Mon. Annals, p. 54. Book of Assumptions.

¹² New Stat. Acc.

¹³ Regist. Glasg., p. 98.

¹⁴ Book of Assumptions. Merton's Mon. Annals, p. 66.

now, belonged to the canons of Jedburgh, probably at as early a period as the church, and seem to have been included in their barony of Abbotrule.¹ The lands called Viccarslandis and Viccarishall, and the wood called Clerksbankis, if not a part of the lands above named, constituted the remainder of the temporality of the monks in the parish of Hobkirk.²

Several properties in the parish were included in the barony of Fewroule or Fewerule, which in 1496 was granted by King James IV. to Janet daughter of Archibald earl of Angus,³ and which seems to have comprehended the Town of Rule, Hallrule, Hallrule mill, Deanside, Apethsyde, and Tytus (or Tithehouse), and probably a few others, besides the lands of Helme, Middle, and Hanginside, in the parishes of Kirktown and Cavers.⁴ This barony was of the extent of £66, 13s. 4d., and was at one time included in the barony of Cavers.⁵

The Town of Rule, still known by that name, gave surname to a family who appear in record for several centuries. Between 1214 and 1249 charters are witnessed by Thomas of Roule, Richard of Rule, and Alan of Rule.⁶ About 1264, the 'land of Rul,' from what cause does not appear, was in the custody of Hugh of Abernethy, sheriff of Roxburgh.⁷ In 1296 Thomas of Roule and Adam of Roule swore fealty to Edward I.⁸ It was probably the same Adam who about 1300 made a grant of some land to the monks of Kelso,⁹ and who between 1316 and 1326 is witness to a charter by John of Hornistoun in favour of the monks of Melros.¹⁰ The grant of Adam of Roule is witnessed by William and Hugh of Roule.¹¹ From 1321 till 1329 Walter of Rule or Roull appears as precentor of Glasgow and witness to various charters.¹² About 1328 we have John of Roule.¹³ Before 1369 Richard of Rule quitclaimed to the monks of Melros a rent of twenty shillings from the lands of Hondon,¹⁴ and in that year William son of unquhile John of Roule, who seems to have revived the claim, finally yielded it.¹⁵ In 1388 Walter of Roule was rector of Tarbolton.¹⁶ The name appears simply as Roule or Roull from 1429 to 1567, during which period there appear in record Thomas Roule, rector of Cambuslang, Robert, George, Richard, George (of Edmannisfield), Patrick, and James Roule.¹⁷ Two Scotch poets of this name are commemorated by Dunbar in his 'Lament for the Makaris,' 1507-8:—

' He hes tane Roull of Abirdene,
And gentill Roull of Corstorphine ;
Two bettir fallowis did no man se :

*Timor Mortis conturbat me.*¹⁸

Hallrule or Hawroull was in 1502 held by George Turnbull.¹⁹ Its 'town' was one of those

¹ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 62.

² Retours.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii., no. 234.

⁴ Retours.

⁵ Retours. Lib. de Melros, pp. 237, 244, 245, 260. Regist. Glasg.,

p. 126.

⁷ Compota Camerar., vol. i., p. 46*.

⁸ Ragman Rolls, pp. 127, 156.

⁹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 126, 453.

¹⁰ Lib. de Melros, p. 380.

¹¹ Lib. de Melros, p. 136.

¹² Regist. Glasg., pp. 228, 233, 234. Lib. de Calchou, p. 376.

¹³ Lib. de Calchou, p. 370.

¹⁴ Lib. de Melros, p. 677.

¹⁵ Lib. de Melros, p. 440.

¹⁶ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 331-334, 336, 337, 340.

¹⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. 323. Acta Dom. Conc., pp. 127, 130, 150, 164, 180, 191, 366. Acta Dom. Aud., pp. 145, 152. Lib. de Calchou, p. 519.

¹⁸ Dunbar's Poems, Laing's edition, vol. i., p. 214.

¹⁹ Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. i., p. 33*.

burned by the Marquis of Dorset in 1523, and along with a mill and town adjoining, and a town called Wyndes, by the Armstrongs of Liddesdale in 1544.¹ It seems afterwards to have frequently changed hands, but in 1632 the third part of the town and mains was possessed by Tarnbells.² The town, mains, and mill of Hallrule were of the old extent of £10.³

In 1530 Wauchope and Howay (or Hova),⁴ and in the beginning of the seventeenth century Wauchope, Bullerwell, Howa, Hoppsburne, Hairwood, and Apotesyde, were in possession of the Tarnbells.⁵ In 1610 Francis Hammliton was returned heir to his father James Hammliton of Apethsyde in the lands of Apethsyde and Tytus with the common pasture of Fewrewell in the barony of that name.⁶

The parish contains the remains of several fortifications.⁷

At Langraw there was recently exposed in digging a circular area, eighteen feet in diameter, containing human bones and ashes, and having four holes drilled in the sandstone, in which posts appeared to have been firmly wedged with stones.⁸

CASTLETOWN.

Ecclesia de Valle Lidel⁹—Lidelesdale, Lidesdal¹⁰—Casteltoun, Lidel Sancti Martini¹¹—Cassiltoun¹²—Castelltoun, Casteltown.¹³ Deanery of Teviotdale.¹⁴ (Map, No. 112.)

THE whole of this large parish is hilly, and a considerable portion is mountainous, rising into elevations from 1800 to 2000 feet above the sea. It is traversed throughout nearly its whole length from north to south by the valley of the river Liddel, from which it derived its ancient and still most frequent appellation Liddesdale. The winding and romantic strath of the Hermitage water intersects the north-west portion of the parish, and joins the valley of Liddel considerably to the south of the centre.

The southern and lower portion of Liddesdale, commencing a little below the junction of the Liddel and Hermitage, seems to have formed the ancient parish of Ettiltoun, which was united to that of Castletown apparently after the Reformation.¹⁵

¹ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 26. Haynes's State Papers.

² Retours.

³ Retours.

⁴ Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. i., p. 144.

⁵ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. ii., pp. 473, 509-512.

⁶ Retours.

⁷ New Stat. Acc.

⁸ New Stat. Acc.

⁹ Circa A. D. 1165. Charter of Jedburgh in Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 59.

¹⁰ A. D. 1179. A. D. 1181. A. D. 1186. Regist. Glasg., pp. 43, 50, 55.

¹¹ A. D. 1220. Regist. Glasg., pp. 97, 99.

¹² A. D. 1275. Regist. Glasg., p. lxxv. See. xvi. Regist. Glasg., p. lxxiv. A. D. 1375. Books of Assignation, A. D. 1592. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iii., p. 650.

¹³ See. xvii. Retours. Blaeu's Map.

¹⁴ Regist. Glasg., pp. lxx., lxxiv. Libellus Taxationum.

¹⁵ Booke of the Universall Kirk. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iii., p. 650. Retours.

The religious house (*domus religionis*) of Lidel, recorded in the great charter of Jedburgh Abbey as the gift of Turgot of Rosedale,¹ was identical with the church of Lidel mentioned both in that charter and in the chartulary of Glasgow,² and was afterwards known as the Priory of Cannobie, of which Castletown was a dependency.³ The church of Castletown, so named from a castle (probably that of Liddel) near which it stood, was originally known as the church of 'the valley of Lidel,' or Lidel of Saint Martin, to whom it was dedicated. Previously to 1165 Ranulph of Solas or Sulas gave the church of the valley of Lidel to the canons of Jedburgh.⁴ Bishop Joceline had from several Popes a confirmation of Liddesdale as a parochial district,⁵ and before 1220 the church seems to have been confirmed to the canons by the see of Glasgow. In that year, at the settlement of a long pending dispute between these parties, at which Sir Robert of Hertford, parson of Castletown, was one of the arbiters, it was ordained that the vicarage of Saint Martin of Lidel should be taxed according to the charter of the bishop.⁶ The church remained in the hands of the canons till the Reformation, when their whole property was annexed to the Crown.⁷ In 1591 Martin Elliot of Braiddie was infested for life in the teind sheaves, and other teinds, fruits, rents, emoluments, and duties, as well parsonage as vicarage, of 'the paroche kirke of Cassiltoun,' lying in the lordship and regality of 'Liddisdail'—and the infestment was in 1592 ratified by King James VI. and his parliament.⁸

The site of the church appears to have been always near the junction of the Liddel and the Hermitage, in the vicinity of the castle which gave name to the parish.⁹ The present church was built in 1808 in the same neighborhood, but not on the same site.¹⁰ Besides the parish churches of Castletown and Eddiltoun, Liddesdale contained the Wheel Church near the sources of the Liddel, the chapel of the barons at Hermitage, a chapel at Dinlabyre on the Liddel, and another at Chapelknow on the borders of Cannobie.¹¹

In Baianund's Roll the vicarage is taxed at £4,¹² and in the Taxatio see. xvi. at £3, 8s.¹³ In the Libellus Taxationum the rectory and vicarage are valued at £10 each. In 1575 the value of the living of Cassiltoun and Eddiltoun is not entered in the Books of Assignations. In the Book of Assumptions, 1600, Cassiltoun is declared, on the authority of Alexander lord Home, to whom the spirituality of Jedburgh at the time belonged, to be 'waist and payand na dewtie.' And in 1626 the teind sheaves of Casseltown, worth £1133, 16s. 8d., were set to the Earl of Buecleuch for £466. 13s. 4d.¹⁴

The earliest lords of Liddesdale on record were the family of De Sules or Soules, on whom it seems to have been bestowed by King David I.¹⁵ Ranulph de Sulis, who granted the church to the canons of Jedburgh, appears as witness to Prince Henry's confirmation of the foundation charter of

¹ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 58.

² Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 59. Regist. Glasg., p. 97.

³ Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 51, 54. Book of Assump-
tions.

⁴ Charter *apud* Morton, p. 59.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., pp. 43, 50, 55.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., pp. 97, 99.

⁷ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 54.

⁸ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iii., p. 650.

⁹ Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 51, 52.

¹⁰ Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 51, 52. New Stat. Acc.

¹¹ Old Stat. Acc.

¹² Regist. Glasg., p. lxx.

¹³ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxiv.

¹⁴ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 65.

¹⁵ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 51.

the abbey before 1152,¹ and to many other charters between 1147 and 1170, and had latterly the title of the King's Butler (*Pincerna Regis*).² He appears to have died without issue, and to have been succeeded by his nephew Rannph, who is sometimes confounded with the nucle, and whose father William and brother Richard appear with himself in at least one charter of the reign of William the Lion.³ Before the end of that reign (1214) Fulco de Sules was representative of the family, and the King's Butler.⁴ He was succeeded in his family and his office by his son Nicholas, whose name appears in numerous charters,⁵ who in 1248 was sheriff of Roxburgh,⁶ whose death is recorded by Fordun as having occurred at Rouen in 1264, and who is styled by that historian 'lord of the valley of Lyddal,' and 'the wisest and most eloquent man in the kingdom.'⁷ Nicholas de Sulis was succeeded by his son William,⁸ who is frequently mentioned in charters between 1277 and 1296, who seems to have been knighted by Alexander III. in 1270, and who latterly held the office of Justiciary of Lothian.⁹ He was one of the Scottish magnates who in 1281 were appointed procurators for arranging the marriage between Eryc of Norway and the princess Margaret, daughter of Alexander III., and who bound themselves to see the terms of the marriage contract fulfilled.¹⁰ He was also one of those who in 1284 became bound to acknowledge the maid of Norway, the issue of that marriage, and her issue, as heirs to the throne of Scotland.¹¹ Between 1291 and 1296 there swore fealty to Edward I. of the family of De Soules¹² Nicholas, probably lord of Liddesdale, who in 1291 appears as a competitor for the crown of Scotland, and who seems to have been afterwards Justiciary of Lothian under Edward I. or John Balliol¹³—John, who about 1302 and 1304 was guardian of Scotland, and took part in most important transactions of the time¹⁴—William, probably the brother of John, and the same who is mentioned above—and Thomas, of whom there seems to be no farther account. In the reign of King Robert Bruce there appear in record Ernigera de Soules,¹⁵ and Sir John¹⁶ and Sir William de Soules, of whom the latter, apparently the son of Nicholas, was styled 'Battelarius Scotiae.'¹⁷ John and William were both in the allegiance of King Robert, the former continuing faithful till his death in 1318,¹⁸ after which William, who was lord of Liddesdale, and apparently the 'Lord Soulis' of border tradition, conspired against his sovereign, and thereby forfeited his possessions.¹⁹

¹ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 56.

² Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., pp. 80, 82, 83, after Preface, 47*. Regist. de Neubotle, pp. 14, 29. Regist. Glasg., pp. 13, 15. Lib. de Calchou, p. 301.

³ Regist. de Neubotle, pp. 30, 31.

⁴ Regist. de Neubotle, pp. 30, 39, 135.

⁵ Regist. de Neubotle, pp. 17, 135, 296. Regist. Glasg., pp. 143, 151. Regist. de Passelet, p. 54. Lib. de Melros, pp. 214, 284. Lib. de Calchou, p. 127. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., pp. 73, 77, 80*, 84*.

⁶ Coldingham Charters in Raine's North Durham, App., p. 16.

⁷ Scotchchronicon, lib. x., c. 18.

⁸ Scotchchronicon, lib. x., c. 18.

⁹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 192, 196. Regist. de Passelet, pp. 65, 66. Regist. de Neubotle, p. 290. Lib. de Melros, pp. 310, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., pp. 81, 82, 85. Forduni Scotchchronicon, lib. x., c. 29.

¹⁰ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 81.

¹¹ Rymer's Foedera, vol. ii., p. 266.

¹² Ragman Rolls, pp. 5, 9, 21, 22, 45, 49, 103-105, 157.

¹³ Border Minstrelsy. Hailes' Annals, vol. i., pp. 246, 255. Rymer's Foedera, vol. ii., p. 577. Ryley's Placita, p. 341.

¹⁴ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., pp. 85, 89, 93, 95, 97, 98*, 99*. Lib. de Calchou, p. 310. Lib. de Melros, p. 679. Reg. de Passelet, p. 96. Forduni Scotchchronicon, lib. x., c. 39, lib. xi., cc. 15, 35. Dalrymple's Collections, p. 395.

¹⁵ Lib. de Melros, pp. 360-362.

¹⁶ Robertson's Index, p. 5, nn. 28, 29, p. 6, n. 33. Lib. de Melros, pp. 355, 356.

¹⁷ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 114. Regist. Glasg., pp. 366, 368, 350. Ryley's Placita, pp. 341, 373.

¹⁸ Lib. de Melros, pp. 355, 356. Border Minstrelsy.

¹⁹ Border Minstrelsy. Robertson's Index, p. 12, n. 54, p. 15, n. 2, p. 39, n. 3. Forduni Scotchchronicon, lib. xiii., cc. 1, 2.

Before 1306 'the Hermitage in the valley of Lydell with its pertinents' was granted by Edward I. to John de Wake, who died in possession of the same, and whose widow Johanna, having been by a 'brief' of that King seized for several years in the third part of it as her dower, and having been dispossessed by the sheriff of Roxburgh in 1306-7, petitioned King Edward that it might be restored to her.¹ William de Soules, the son of Nicholas, who on this occasion was summoned to appear for his interest as the heir of Nicholas, likewise presented a petition to Edward, claiming the benefit of an ordinance of a late parliament, by which it was declared that heirs in Scotland under age should not be disinherited, and that the lands of the 'Valley of Lydell,' which were the heritage of the said William, though held by the Lady de Wake, were seized in the King's hand, so that their occupation by her should not infer the disinheriting of the heir, and praying that the King would not contravene his own ordinance by disinheriting the said William.² A day was appointed for the decision of the matter, when King Edward and his council, on the ground that William de Soules was still under age, and could not therefore legally possess the lands, assigned to the said Johanna the lands and tenements with pertinents, knights' fees, and advowsons of churches, with the issues of the same from the day on which they were seized in King Edward's hands until he should please to alter his ordinance.³ William de Soules appears to have recovered his property on the accession of King Robert, and his forfeiture above mentioned took place in 1320.⁴ 'From this period the family of Soules make no figure in our annals.'⁵ The lands of Liddesdale forfeited by William de Soules were in 1322 granted by the King to his natural son Robert Bruce.⁶ They were subsequently bestowed (probably by David II.⁷) on William of Douglas, thence styled 'the Knight of Liddesdale,' who appears to have been in possession of them before 1333, and to have enjoyed them, except at certain intervals, till his death in 1353.⁸ During the usurpation of Edward Balliol, 1332-1335, and the captivity of the Knight of Liddesdale in England, which lasted for almost the same period, half of all the lands and tenements in Liddesdale which had belonged to William de Soules, and which Balliol had apparently granted to Ermygarda, his daughter and heiress, were forfeited by the latter, and by Balliol granted to William of Warren.⁹ Before the battle of Durham in 1346, at which the Knight of Liddesdale was again taken captive by the English, he had taken forcible possession of the castle of Hermitage, and 'the half' with pertinents, in which William of Warren had till then been 'peaceably seized.'¹⁰ In 1349 Edward III., on a petition by William of Warren, representing his case and his claim to the lands, ordered his chancellor and chamberlain at Berwick to restore to the petitioner the said half and pertinents, when the English King claimed as his in virtue of their former possession by William of Douglas then his prisoner.¹¹ Another part of the lands and tenements, which had belonged to Ada of Dalmaine,

¹ Ryley's Placita, pp. 341, 373.

² Ryley's Placita, pp. 373, 374.

³ Ryley's Placita, pp. 374-376.

⁴ Chalmers, vol. ii., p. 123. Border Minstrelsy.

⁵ Border Minstrelsy.

⁶ Robertson's Index, p. 12, no. 54, p. 15, no. 2

⁷ Robertson's Index, p. 39, no. 3.

⁸ Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. xiii., cc. 27, 33, 50; lib. xiv., c. 8. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 52. Godscroft, vol. i., pp. 131, 132, 139, 143, 151. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 726, 730-732.

⁹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 730.

¹⁰ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 730.

¹¹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 730, 731.

and John the son of William the Engleys, was granted by Edward Balliol to his *vassallus* William of Stapilton, to whom it was in 1348-9 confirmed by Edward III.¹ In 1350 the same King ordered part of 3000 marks to be paid out of the revenues of Liddesdale to John of Coupeland his constable of the castle of Roxburgh.² In 1352 the Knight of Liddesdale, on his release from captivity and his engagement to serve the King of England against all his enemies except the Scots, had a grant from Edward III. of the 'border territory which he had formerly possessed. called the Ermytage and Lidesdale,' which Ralph de Nevyll was ordered to deliver to him.³ On the death of the Knight of Liddesdale William of Douglas, afterwards first earl of the name, by whom he was slain, is said to have obtained his whole estate.⁴ But Elizabeth, widow of the Knight, and Hugh de Dacre, her second husband, *vassallus* to Edward III., were at least for some time its possessors. On the 8th of October, 1354, Edward formally took under his protection the said Elizabeth, who is styled 'widow of William Douglas of Liddisdale, who had sworn fealty to him,' and ordered a general restoration of all her possessions to be made.⁵ By an indenture between Edward and the same Elizabeth, dated on the same day, it was provided, that she should receive a grant of the 'castle of the Ermitage and the valley of Lydel' with pertinents for the whole term of her life—that, if she should marry an Englishman, Edward should grant the same castle and valley both to them and to their heirs, in the event of whose failure the property should return to the King—that with the consent of the said Elizabeth, William de Bohun earl of Northumberland, Henry de Perey, and Radulph de Nevill, should select some Englishman to guard her castle at her own reasonable expense against the plots of the King's Scottish enemies—that, if she married an Englishman, her husband should thenceforth be sole guardian of the castle—but, should she without Edward's license marry a Scot, she should thereby forfeit to the king her said castle and lands—that, should Edward recover the whole lordship of Scotland, he should restore to her all her possessions—and that, when she should have delivered to the lord of Nevill in name of the King the letters patent under his great seal granting to the said William of Douglas for the term of his life the said castle and valley, then he should deliver to her the counterpart of this indenture sealed with his own seal, and also the daughter and nephew of the said William of Douglas, then in his hands as hostages.⁶ On the same day Edward gave orders to the abbot of Saint Mary of York, in whose custody the hostages were, and to the prior of Whatton, to deliver them to Ralph of Nevill, who received the King's commission to deliver them to the said Elizabeth, and also to admit her 'men' to the King's 'peace.'⁷ In 1355 Edward, in terms of the above indenture, granted to the same Elizabeth and Hugh de Dacre her husband 'the castle of Hermitage and valley of Lidell with pertinents.'⁸ In 1358 Liddesdale was still in possession of Hugh de Dacre and William his brother, and from that year till 1365 Edward III. continued to claim the superiority.⁹ The vassals of Edward however had by no means quiet possession of Liddesdale. In 1358 Edward ordered investigation

¹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 726.

² Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 732.

³ Rymer's Foedera, vol. v., p. 739. Hailes' Annals, vol. ii., p. 275.

⁴ Godscroft, vol. i., pp. 143, 151.

⁵ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 771.

⁶ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 771, 772.

⁷ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 772.

⁸ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 778.

⁹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 832, 833, 896.

to be made 'whether Hermitage castle was taken by William of Douglas in time of truce or not,'¹ and during the period above mentioned had frequently to issue orders for the better protection of his subjects in those parts.² In 1371 William earl of Douglas was 'lord of the valley of Lydel.'³ Some years afterwards Liddesdale was undoubtedly in the possession of James of Douglas, son of Earl William, who in 1380-81 is styled 'lord of the valley of Lydalysdale.'⁴ Before 1398 the property had passed to the house of Angus. In that year Robert III. confirmed to George earl of Angus an infeftment in the lordship of Liddell made to him by Sir James Sandilands.⁵ For about a century afterwards it continued, except at intervals, in the possession of the same house. In 1427, 1428, 1429, and 1433, William earl of Angus had the additional style of 'lord of the valley of Ledell.'⁶ In 1444 James earl of Angus was styled 'lord of Liddisdale,' and as such had also the castle of Hermitage.⁷ In 1471 'the landis of Liddalisdale' belonged to Isabel Countess of Angus, and were at least in part held of her by William Douglas of Cluny.⁸ They were afterwards enjoyed by Archibald earl of Angus, the famous 'Bell-the-Cat,' who in 1488-9 resigned all his possessions, including 'the lordship of Liddisdale and castle of Armetage,' into the hands of King James IV., by whom they were granted to George Douglas the earl's son, with reservation of the frank tenement to the earl during his life, and the third part to Elizabeth Boyd his countess during hers.⁹ On the 29th of December 1491, Earl Archibald gave up 'the lands and lordship of Liddalisdale and the castle of the Hermitage with pertinents' to King James, who granted him in exchange his lands, lordship, and castle of 'Kilmernok,' and, understanding that the earl had been informed that the lands and castle of Kilmernok had been by James's progenitors with the authority of parliament assigned to the Prince of Scotland, or the King's eldest son, as part of his maintenance, and that he therefore feared that the said prince might claim the property or disturb him in his possession of it, granted to the earl a letter of warrandice, binding himself and successors *in verbo regis* to warrant and defend him in the same until the lands and lordship of the Hermitage should be restored to him; to keep and guard the castle as well as before the exchange; to cause the exchange to be ratified by the next parliament, and to ratify it himself when he should attain his majority; and causing and annulling all tacks of the lands of Kilmernok, except those last made by his commissioners for the space of two years.¹⁰ Liddesdale was subsequently resigned by George, the earl's son. On the 6th of March 1492 King James granted to Patrick earl of Bothwell, lord Hali, high admiral of Scotland, and apparently warden of the west and middle marches, the whole lands and lordship of Liddalisdale, with the castle and fortalice of the Hermitage, which hereditarily belonged to George, son and apparent heir of Archibald earl of Angus, and had been by him resigned to the King, to be held 'in heritage and free regality and forest.'¹¹ It would appear that the Earl of Angus had never got possession of the lands and

¹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 826.

² Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 832, 833, 896.

³ Coldingham Charters in Raine's North Durham. Appendix, p. 34.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 144, 145. Robertson's Index, p. 121, no. 91, p. 122, no. 92. Godscroft, vol. i., p. 152.

⁵ Robertson's Index, p. 139, no. 7.

⁶ Chartulary of Coldingham, Surtees edition, pp. 100, 101, 107. Coldingham Charters in Raine's North Durham, App., p. 36.

⁷ Godscroft, vol. ii., p. 10. ⁸ Acta Dom. Aud., p. 14.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xii., no. 91.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xii., nn. 323-325.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xii., no. 344.

castle of Kilmarnock, as on the 4th of July, 1492, King James granted him the barony of Bothwell, resigned by Earl Patrick,¹ a grant which seems to have been made in lieu of Kilmarnock.² Liddesdale thenceforward continued in the possession of the Earls of Bothwell³ till 1538, when King James V. compelled Patrick the third earl to resign it,⁴ and in 1540 'the landis and lordship of Liddisdale, with the castale and (of) Armitage, advocacion and donatioun of kirkis and thare pertinentis,' were by act of Parliament annexed to the Crown.⁵ In 1543 the same Patrick earl of Bothwell raised a summons of reduction of a pretended precouratory of resignation of the property in the hands of King James V., which was referred by the parliament to the Lords of Council, and he seems thus to have succeeded in his plea.⁶ About 1561 his son and successor James obtained from Queen Mary an infestment in the castle and lands, which in 1567 was ratified by that Queen and her parliament.⁷ On his subsequent forfeiture his nephew Francis Stewart, who was then made Earl of Bothwell, appears to have been also lord of Liddesdale.⁸ The 'lands and lordship of Liddisdail, with the castle of Armitage, and the free forest and regality of the same,' which afterwards fell to the family of Buecleuch, were of the old extent of £100.⁹

Persons named Lidel or Lidale appear in various records of the reigns of David II., Robert II., Robert III., and James I., but none of them seem to have had lands in Liddesdale.¹⁰

Part of the lands of this lordship were, probably from an early period, the property of the monks of Jedburgh. They were chiefly those of Baxtonlyis, Chishope (or Cleishope), Over and Nether Wheelkirk, Wheeland, Ormesleuche, Abbotsyke, and Abbotslawes.¹¹ In 1626 they were valued at 1000 marks, but let to the Earl of Buccleuch for £10.¹² They appear to have been of the old extent of ten marks, or £6, 13s. 4d.¹³

The lands of Killiellie, Brighous, and Heuchhousbrae, with the pendicles called Dunliebyre, Eisterflight, Hie-Eshies, and Baruffit, seem to have been of the same extent.¹⁴ In the seventeenth century they belonged to the Elliots of Dunlabyre.¹⁵

The Elliots and Armstrongs seem to have settled in Liddesdale at an early period, and during the sixteenth and seventeenth century they appear to have been the principal landholders under the overlord, and frequently in defiance of him and of the King.¹⁶

In ancient times there was a village named Castletown near the junction of the Liddel and the Hermitage, and in the vicinity of the castle which gave name to the parish. The present village, situated a little below that junction, was begun in 1793, and now contains about 1000 inhabitants.¹⁷

The castle of Liddel, generally supposed to have been situated on the 'Moat of Liddel' near

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xii., no. 364.

² See Godscroft, vol. ii., pp. 53, 59, 61, and Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border.

³ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 313.

⁴ Pinkerton's Hist. Scot., vol. ii., p. 353.

⁵ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., pp. 361, 405.

⁶ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 424*.

⁷ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 551.

⁸ Border Minstrelsy. ⁹ Retours.

¹⁰ Rotuli Scotiae and Robertson's Index, *passim*.

¹¹ Retours.

¹² Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 68.

¹³ Retours.

¹⁴ Retours.

¹⁵ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. iii., p. 220. Retours.

¹⁶ Border Minstrelsy, and Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, *passim*.

¹⁷ Old and New Stat. Acc.

the confluence of the Liddel and the Esk, appears rather to have been the original residence of the Souleses at Castletown. Here in 1207 Ranulph de Sules was slain by his own domestics.¹ In 1346 King David II., before the battle of Durham, took and destroyed the castle of 'Lidallis' on the marches.²

All along the river Liddel are still to be seen the remains of numerous towers, chiefly belonging in former times to the Armstrongs.³

In a wild spot on the banks of the Hermitage water stands the ancient castle of Hermitage. This celebrated border stronghold appears to have been built, probably by the De Souleses, towards the middle of the thirteenth century. In 1244 Henry III. of England alleged as one of his reasons for invading Scotland, 'that a certain castle had been erected by the Scots on the marches, viz., in the valley of Liddale, which castle was called Hermitage.'⁴ On the forfeiture of William de Sules in 1320 it reverted to the Crown. The first Scottish subject by whom it was subsequently held seems to have been the knight of Liddesdale, whose rights were frequently invaded by the vassals of Edward III., and who in 1338 defeated with great slaughter at Melros an English convoy carrying provisions to the Hermitage, plundered them, took the castle, and victualled it with the same provisions.⁵ In 1342 he seized on Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalwolsy in the church of Hawick, carried him to the castle of Hermitage, immured him in a dungeon, and starved him to death.⁶ On the death of the knight of Liddesdale in 1353 William of Douglas, as above mentioned, appears to have obtained from King David II. his possessions in Liddesdale.⁷ These however, along with the castle, were for some time held by Elizabeth, widow of the knight of Liddesdale, Hugh de Daere her husband and William de Daere his brother, all in the allegiance of Edward III.⁸ The Earl of Douglas appears to have taken the castle about the year 1358.⁹ In the following century it was the property of his descendants the earls of Angus. In 1444 Robert Fleming of Cumbernauld, who had committed certain depredations on the barony of Northberwick, signed a bond to James earl of Angus, lord of Liddesdale and Jedburgh Forest, that he should on eight days' warning enter within the iron gate of Tantallon or of Hermitage, under the pain of 2000 marks.¹⁰ On the forfeiture of the house of Douglas in 1455 the castle of Hermitage became the property of the Crown, but it was subsequently restored to the earls of Angus. In 1481 King James III. and his parliament ordered 'all the lordis of the realme baith spirituale and temporale, that hes castell ner the bordouris or on the sey coist, sic as Sauctandros, Abirdene, Tempallone, Halys, Dungalas, Hume, Edringtoun, and specially the Hermetage that is in maste dangere, and sic vther castell and strenthis as may be kept and defendit fra our enemyis of Ingland, that ilk lord stuff his avn hous and strenth with men, vittale, and artilyery, and to amend and reparaile thame

¹ Chronica de Mailros, p. 106.

² Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. xiv., c. 1. Scalachronica, p. 301. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 172. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 62.

³ Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border.

⁴ Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. ix., c. 61.

⁵ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 730, 731. Godscroft, vol. i., pp. 131, 132.

⁶ Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. xiii., c. 50. Godscroft, vol. i., p. 139. See HAWICK.

⁷ Godscroft, vol. i., pp. 143, 151.

⁸ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 771, 772, 832, 833.

⁹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 826.

¹⁰ Godscroft, vol. ii., p. 10.

quhar it mysteris, sa that that may be kept and defendit as saide is.¹ In 1482 it was ordained by parliament, that of 600 men to be maintained at the expense of the three estates for the peace of the Borders, 100 should be 'layd' in the 'Ermitage.'² In 1488-92, as has been already said, the castle of Hermitage was resigned to King James IV. by Archibald earl of Angus and his son George, and by that King bestowed upon Patrick earl of Bothwell.³ In 1534 £700 was paid to Lord Maxwell for 'keeping of the House of Armitage, and rewling of the inhabitantis of Liddisdale' for seven months. In 1540 the same lord received £100 for 'beting and mending of the Heremytage at the kingis command.' In 1542 Thomas Gibsone, carter, received one shilling as part payment of the carriage of certain 'artelzerie' to the 'Heremitage,' prior to the battle of Haddenrig—and in the same year Thomas Dalnahoy was paid twenty-two shillings 'to mak his expensis passing with the artelzerie to the Heremitage.'⁴ In 1566 Queen Mary made her noted ride from Jedburgh, where she was holding courts, to the castle of Hermitage, to visit James earl of Bothwell, who had been wounded in an attempt to seize a freebooter.⁵ The castle of Hermitage about the beginning of the seventeenth century became the property of the Earl of Buccleuch.⁶ In the summer of 1805 there was found in a recess of one of the walls an antique silver ring, embossed with hearts, the well-known cognisance of the Douglas family, placed alternately with quatre-foils around the circle.⁷

The cemeteries attached to the various churches of the district appear to be still in existence, and the Hermitage burying-ground is still in use.⁸

On a ridge in the north of the parish, called the 'Nine-stane-rig,' there formerly existed a circle of stones, *nine* of which remained for a long period, and marked the spot on which tradition affirmed that 'Lord Soulis' was 'boiled in lead.'⁹

Liddesdale, like the rest of the Borders, was from early times an unsettled district. In 1358 Edward III. ordered Henry de Percy and the other conservators of truces upon the Marches to see justice rendered to the tenants of Margaret de Daere and others in Cumberland for injuries done them by the Scots, and to see that the men dwelling in Liddesdale or resorting thither should be allowed to do so in peace.¹⁰ In the same year Edward ordered William and Hugh de Daere to receive and protect all men dwelling in or resorting to their domains in Liddesdale and elsewhere during truce, on receiving from them sufficient security;¹¹ and commanded his sheriffs and others in Scotland to protect and defend John of Thirlwall the elder, his men, tenants, chattels, and goods whatsoever, in Grenhowe and Rileigh in the valley of Liddale, according to the letters of safe conduct granted to him.¹² The Armstrongs and Elliots, as above stated, seem to have been early and turbulent inhabitants of the district.¹³ They hardly, however, appear in record before the beginning of the sixteenth century, but after that date they acted a conspicuous part in Border

¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 133.

² Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 140.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., nn. 91, &c.

⁴ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., pp. 234*, 300*, 324*.

⁵ Border Minstrelsy. Morton's Mem. Annals, p. 42.

⁶ Retours.

⁷ Border Minstrelsy.

⁸ New Stat. Acc.

⁹ Old and New Stat. Acc. Border Minstrelsy.

¹⁰ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 332.

¹¹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 332, 333.

¹² Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 336.

¹³ Border Minstrelsy.

history.¹ In 1510 the tenants and inhabitants of the lands and lordship of Liddisdale had 'a respitt sauflly and surely to cum to the Kingis Hienes to Ediuburgh, concerning gude reule to be had and kept within the saidis pairtis, &c., to endure for a moneth.'² In 1514 'the watter of Liddall, beyng twelve myles of lienth within the middle march of Scotland, where-upon was a hundreth plenghes,' was laid waste by the English under Surrey.³ In 1525 'the hedismen and elannis' of the border districts, including Liddisdale, were ordained by the parliament to deliver pledges to the Lords of Council at Edinburgh 'for gude reule.'⁴ In 1526 Patrick, prior of St. Andrews, engaged for the earl of Bothwell and the men of Liddisdale, that the 'men' should observe the same 'rewle' as their neighbours on the Border.⁵ This 'rewle,' however, seems hardly to have been kept, for in the same year King James V. undertook the 'Raid of Liddisdail,' for 'abiding' from which various persons were fined.⁶ In 1547 James earl of Bothwell found it difficult to repress the Armstrongs and Elliots,⁷ and about the same period Sir Richard Maitland of Lethington says of the inhabitants of the district—

'Of Liddisdail the common theifs
Sa pearthie stellis now and reifis,
That nane may keip
Horse, nolt, nor scheip,
Nor yet dar sleip
For their mischeifis.'⁸

And touching the victims of these 'Liddisdail theifs'—

'Bot commoun taking of blak mail,
They that had flesche, and breid, and aill.
Now are sae wrakit,
Made bair and nakit,
Fanc to be slakit
With watter caill.'⁹

In 1587 'all sic notorious thevis as wer borne in Liddisdail,' &c., were ordered by parliament 'to be removit out of the inlandis quhair thei ar plantit and presentlie duellis or hantis to the pairtis quhair thair wer borne, except ther landislordis quhair they presentlie duell will becum souirties for thame.'¹⁰ In 1598 Sir Robert Carey, English Warden of the West Marches, reduced by ambuscade the Armstrongs, who had retired into the wood of Tarras.¹¹ They made a subsequent 'raid' into England, after which Sir William Selby was appointed by King James VI. to bring them to order, when most of their strongholds were rased to the foundation, and they seem to have been finally subdued.¹²

¹ Pitcairn's *Crim. Trials and Border Minstrelsy*, *passim*.

² Pitcairn's *Crim. Trials*, vol. i., p. 111*.

³ Pinkerton's *Hist. Scot.*, vol. ii., p. 462.

⁴ *Acta Parl. Scot.*, vol. ii., p. 290.

⁵ *Acta Parl. Scot.*, vol. ii., p. 313.

⁶ Pitcairn's *Crim. Trials*, vol. i., pp. 135*, 136*.

⁷ *Border Minstrelsy*.

⁸ *Border Minstrelsy*.

⁹ *Border Minstrelsy*.

¹⁰ *Acta Parl. Scot.*, vol. iii., p. 463.

¹¹ *Border Minstrelsy*.

¹² *Border Minstrelsy*.

ETTLETOWN.

Eddiltoun.¹—Ediltoun²—Etiltoun³—Etiltoun⁴—Edingtoun, Eldingtoun, Haddiltoun.⁵ Deanery of Teviotdale.⁶ (Map, No. 113.)

THIS ancient parish appears to have been annexed to Castletown subsequently to the year 1592.⁷ In the early part of the seventeenth century it was probably a separate parish,⁸ but in 1653 it is styled a pendicle of Castletown.⁹

It included the lower part of Liddesdale—perhaps all below the junction of the Liddel and the Hermitage—a small district skirted on the west by hills of considerable height, traversed from north to south by the Liddel, and bounded on the east by that stream and the burn of Kershope.

The rectory and vicarage of Eddiltoun appear in Baiamund's Roll. The church seems to have had no connexion with the monastery of Jedburgh, whose ecclesiastical possessions lay chiefly in the district, but to have been originally a free rectory, in the advowson of the Crown or of the lords of Liddesdale.¹⁰ In 1575 it was ecclesiastically united with Castletown, and the united charge was then vacant, probably from want of adequate provision for a pastor.¹¹ About the middle of the seventeenth century the tithes of Ettletown, as well as of Castletown, to which it was before that time united *quoad civilia*, were the property of the Countess of Buccleuch.¹²

The church stood on the west of the Liddel, a little below the present village of Castletown.¹³ Its cemetery is still in use.¹⁴

In Baiamund's Roll the rectory and vicarage together are taxed at £2, 13s. 4d.¹⁵ In the Libellus Taxationum they are together rated at £16, 13s. 4d.

Mangerton on the east side of the Liddel seems to have been in an early period the seat of the chief of the clan Armstrong.¹⁶ The noted 'Johnnie Armstrong' of Gilnockie, executed by order of King James V. in 1530, was brother of the chief of that period, who was laird of Mangerton.¹⁷ 'Of the castle of Mangerton,' says Sir Walter Scott, 'there are very few vestiges. In the wall of a neighbouring mill, which has been entirely built from the ruins of the tower, there is a remarkable stone bearing the arms of the lairds of Mangerton, and a long broadsword, with the figures 1583, probably the date of building or repairing the castle. On each side of the shield are the letters S. A. and E. E.'¹⁸

¹ A. D. 1275. Regist. Glasg., p. lxx. A. D. 1575. Books of Assignations. A. D. 1661. Retours.

² Libellus Taxationum.

³ A. D. 1596. Booke of the Universall Kirk.

⁴ Blaeu's Map.

⁵ A. D. 1653, 1661. Retours.

⁶ Baiamund's Roll. Libellus Taxationum.

⁷ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iii., p. 650.

⁸ Blaeu's Map.

⁹ Retours.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xii., nn. 91, 323-325, 344.

¹¹ Books of Assignations. Book of Assumptions.

¹² Retours.

¹³ Blaeu's Map. Old and New Stat. Acc.

¹⁴ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. lxx.

¹⁶ Border Minstreley.

¹⁷ Border Minstreley. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., pp. 152*, 154*, 171*, 245*.

¹⁸ Border Minstreley.

Dinwiddie was the seat of Dinwiddie of that Ilk. In the sixteenth century the family were like their neighbours embroiled in the troubles of the period. In 1504 Thomas Dunwedy of that Ilk was slain by the Jardings at his place of Dunwedy, and in 1512 another laird of the name was slain in Edinburgh by two persons who escaped by taking sanctuary in Holyrood.¹ In the former year Robert Dunwedy, son of the laird, was convicted of 'stouthreif,' and Nicolas Dunwedy was hanged for reset of theft.²

On the farm of Whisgills there is a remarkable cairn, situated in the middle of an extensive moss, composed of an immense number of stones, mostly of a large size, and near it is a 'standing-stone' about five feet in height.³ Another large cairn occupies high ground on the march between Castletown (or Ettletown) and Cannobie.⁴

On Carbie Hill, within sight of Cumberland, there is a circular camp, about a hundred feet in diameter, surrounded by a strong stone wall, and opening to the south. In the centre is a small circular space similarly enclosed, around which are scattered eight smaller circles of the same description, all opening to the east. A plan of this relic of antiquity is engraved in the Old Statistical Account.

At Milnholm, near Ettletown churchyard, there is a sculptured cross about eight feet in height, likewise figured in the Old Statistical Account, and supposed to commemorate the death of a young chief of Mangerton, who was decoyed by 'Lord Soulis' into his castle of Hermitage, and there assassinated.⁵

SOUTHDEAN.

Soudon⁶—Sowden⁷—Sudhden⁸—Sovddun⁹—Southdoun¹⁰—Suddoun¹¹—
Suddane¹²—Soudoun¹³—Soudann¹⁴—Suden.¹⁵ Deanery of Teviotdale.¹⁶
(Map, No. 114.)

In 1777 one half of the parish of Abbotrue was annexed to that of Southdean.¹⁷

The latter, which is known also by the name of Charters, consists of the upper portion of the valley of the Jed, which, rising among the hills on the borders of Liddesdale and Northumberland, and augmented in its course by the Blackburn and Carterburn, flows almost due north to the centre of the parish, whence it winds eastward for some miles, and then, resuming its northerly course, forms part of the eastern boundary of the parish, intersecting also a detached portion of the parish of Jedburgh. The district is hilly, and was anciently part of the Forest of Jed.

In 1260-8 Galfrid appears in record as vicar of Soudon.¹⁸ The rectory seems to have been in

¹ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 40*.

² Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 41*.

³ Old and New Stat. Acc.

⁴ Old and New Stat. Acc.

⁵ Old and New Stat. Acc. Border Minstrelsy.

⁶ A. D. 1260-8. Regist. Glasg., p. 183.

⁷ A. D. 1275. Regist. Glasg., p. 1xv.

⁸ A. D. 1292. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 6.

⁹ See. xvi. Regist. Glasg., p. 1xxiv.

¹⁰ Circa A. D. 1567. Register of Ministers.

¹¹ A. D. 1375. Books of Assignations.

¹² A. D. 1586. Booke of the Universall Kirk.

¹³ Circa A. D. 1600. Book of Assumptions.

¹⁴ Circa A. D. 1650. Blaeu's Map.

¹⁵ A. D. 1690. Retours.

¹⁶ Regist. Glasg., pp. 1xv., 1xxiv. Libellus Taxationum.

¹⁷ Records of Presbytery of Jedburgh, quoted in New Stat. Acc. ¹⁸ Regist. Glasg., p. 153.

the advowson either of the Crown or of the lord of the manor. In 1292 it was in the hands of Edward I., who in that year, through William of Dumfres his chancellor, presented Adam of Osbernston to the church of Sudhden, the letters of presentation being directed to the bishop of Glasgow.¹ No farther record of the church occurs till the Reformation. About 1567 it was served by an exhorter,² and in 1575 by a reader.³

The original site of the church was on the right bank of the Jed, at the town or village of Soudann, between two streams named the Blackburn and the Inner Blackburn.⁴ The present church, built in 1690, stands on the left bank at the village of Chesters some distance below the former site.⁵ The Old Statistical Account mentions that there was once a chapel in the parish about three miles from the church. This was probably the old church of the parish.

In Baiamund's Roll the rectory is valued at £4;⁶ in the Taxatio sec. XVI. at £3, 8s.;⁷ and in the Libellus Taxationum at £16. The exhorter in 1567, and the reader in 1575, had each £13, 6s. 8d. as stipend, probably the value of the vicarage.⁸ The parsonage and vicarage, as given up in 1577-1600, were together valued in kind at 40 bolls of meal and 40 teind lambs.⁹

The lands of this parish as part of the Forest of Jedworth must have been included in the following grants of that territory, viz., by King Robert Bruce to Sir James of Douglas in 1320¹⁰—by the same King to the same Sir James of Douglas in the 'Emerald Charter,' 1325¹¹—by King Robert III. to George earl of Angus, in his charter of confirmation of the infetment by Sir James Sandilands in 1398¹²—by Isabel countess of Mar to Alexander Stewart, son of the Earl of Buchan, in the same King's reign¹³—by King James IV. to George Douglas, son of Archibald earl of Angus, on resignation by his father in 1489¹⁴—and by King James VI. in 1602 in his charter *de novo* to William earl of Angus, to his eldest son, and to their heirs male.¹⁵ In the register of Dryburgh Abbey, between 1567 and 1634, various individuals named Sudden or Sowdoun are mentioned.¹⁶

In 1513, after the battle of Flodden, Sir John Ratelif and others, despatched by Philip, the brother of Lord Daere, entered the parish by the Rugheswyre (in Castletown), and burned the town of Dyker (or Dykerawe), with its tower, the town of Sowdon and Lurchestrother (the latter 'with a toure in it'), the town of Ilyndhalglebede with its tower, and the town of West Fawsyde and Est Fawsyde (the latter 'with a pele of lyme and stane in it').¹⁷ To reduce the tower of Dykerawe 'thei layed corne and straw to the dore, and burnt it both rofe and flore, and so smoked theym owt.'

The parish still contains various ruined peels, and the sites of some ancient cairns and entrenchments.¹⁸

¹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 6.

² Register of Ministers.

³ Books of Assignations.

⁴ Blaeu's Map.

⁵ Old and New Stat. Acc. and Maps.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxv.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxiv.

⁸ Register of Ministers. Books of Assignations.

⁹ Book of Assumptions.

¹⁰ Robertson's Index, p. 10, no. 17, p. 21, no. 27.

¹¹ Robertson's Index, p. 10, no. 26. Godscroft, vol. i., p. 75.

¹² Robertson's Index, p. 139, no. 7.

¹³ Robertson's Index, p. 147, no. 7.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xii., no. 91.

¹⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xlv., no. 22.

¹⁶ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 304, 366, 367, 372, 378, 393, 400, 402.

¹⁷ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 22.

¹⁸ New Stat. Acc.

JEDBURGH.

Geddewrđ, Geddewrde¹—Geddeword, Geddeworde, Gedword²—Gedwearde³—Jeddenit⁴—Jeddeword, Jeddeworde, Jedword, Jeddword, Jedworde, Jedeword⁵—Gedewrd, Gedewrde⁶—Gedewrth, Geddewrth⁷—Jeddewrđ, Jeddewrde, Jeddwrde, Jedewrd, Jedewrde⁸—Jeddeworth, Jeddeworthe, Jedeworth⁹—Jedworth, Jedworthe¹⁰—Jeddewurthe,

¹ Circa A. D. 1129. Monumenta Hist. Brit., pp. 675, 667, quoting Simeon of Durham and Hoveden's MS. A. D. 1139. Coldingham Charters in Raine's N. Durham, nn. 19, 20. Chalmers, and after him Morton, derive the name Jedburgh, which is a manifest corruption of Jedworth, from *Jod*, the name of the river, and *Worth*, the Saxon for hamlet. Fordun's derivation is from the name of the river, and *teod*, i.e., wood. (See *post*.) Perhaps the most ancient form of the name here given may suggest some different etymology.

² Circa A. D. 1129. Sim. Dun. Hist. Dun. Eccl., lib. ii., c. 5. A. D. 1165-1172. Lib. de Calchou, p. 314. A. D. 1420-1424. Wyntownis Cronykil, book vii., c. 5. A. D. 1487. MS. of 'The Bruce' in St. John's College, Cambridge, fol. 35, p. 1.

³ Circa A. D. 1129. Sim. Dun. Hist. de S. Cathberto apud Deceim Scriptoris.

⁴ A. D. 1147. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 47*.

⁵ A. D. 1139-1152. Lib. de Calchou, p. 41. Post A. D. 1147. Lib. de Calchou, p. 28. Charter of Prince Henry, Morton, pp. 55, 56. A. D. 1164. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 53*. A. D. 1164-1174. Lib. de Melros, p. 103. A. D. 1176. Lib. de Calchou, p. 70. A. D. 1230. Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 182. A. D. 1240, 1255, 1269, 1287. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 129, 148, 162, 181. A. D. 1296-1300. Lib. de Melros, p. 684. Lib. de Calchou, p. 459. A. D. 1316-1329. Lib. de Melros, p. 350. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 369, 374. A. D. 1333. Scalachronica, p. 161. A. D. 1346, 1354. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 10, 381, 382, 384, 387, 389, 391, 393. A. D. 1367. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 911. Ante A. D. 1385. Fordun's Scotichronicon, lib. v., c. 48, lib. ix., c. 63, lib. x., cc. 18, 36. A. D. 1390. Computa Camerar., vol. ii., p. 123. A. D. 1409. Regist. Glasg., p. 316. A. D. 1471. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 98. A. D. 1473. Acta Dom. Aud., p. 27.

⁶ Circa A. D. 1150. Coldingham Charters in Raine's N. Durham, no. 105. A. D. 1161-1174. Lib. de Melros, pp. 39, 43, 58, 140, 141. A. D. 1243-1254. Lib. de Calchou, p. 351. A. D. 1249, 1258. Chronica de Mailros, pp. 177, 178, 184.

⁷ A. D. 1150. Coldingham Charters in Raine's N. Durham, nn. 449, 450. A. D. 1174. Lib. de Calchou, p. 259. A. D. 1257, 1263. Chronica de Mailros, pp. 182, 190. A. D. 1291, 1292, 1295. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 1, 9, 12, 21.

⁸ Circa A. D. 1150. Coldingham Charters in Raine's N. Durham, no. 108. A. D. 1159. Lib. de Calchou, p. v. after *Tabula*, 13, 321. A. D. 1160-1164. Reg. Prior.

S. Andree, p. 194. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 83 after Pref. A. D. 1165-1214. Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 351. A. D. 1211-1214. Coldingham Charters in Raine's N. Durham, no. 57. A. D. 1220. Regist. Glasg., p. 97. A. D. 1237. Lib. de Melros, p. 242. A. D. 1282. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 3 after Pref.

⁹ A. D. 1150-1161. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 296, 299. Circa A. D. 1165. Charter of King William the Lion, Morton, pp. 57-59. A. D. 1217. Chronica de Mailros, p. 132. A. D. 1228. Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 216. A. D. 1239. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 85. A. D. 1295, 1296. Scalachronica, p. 121. Rymer's Foedera, vol. ii., p. 717. Ragman Rolls, pp. 117, 123, 136, 159. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 23, 25, 28, 33, 36. A. D. 1305-1329. Ryley's Placita, p. 505. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 5. Lib. de Melros, p. 348. Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 275. A. D. 1333, 1334. Lib. de Melros, pp. 411, 413. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 271, 275, 276. A. D. 1356, 1364, 1373-5, 1385-8. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 788, 793, 938, 961, 965, 973; vol. ii., pp. 74, 83, 90, 93. Chartulary of Coldingham, p. xlv. A. D. 1390. Computa Camerar., vol. ii., p. 162. A. D. 1401, 1402. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., pp. 156-159, 163. A. D. 1426-8. Lib. de Melros, p. 533. Chart. of Coldingham, pp. 100, 101.

¹⁰ A. D. 1147-1152. Charter of Prince Henry, Morton, pp. 55, 56. Circa A. D. 1150. Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 184. A. D. 1244. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 73. A. D. 1263-1266. Computa Camerar., vol. i., 45*. A. D. 1304. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 54. A. D. 1306-1329. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 47. Computa Camerar., vol. i., p. 14. A. D. 1333. Lib. de Melros, p. 414. A. D. 1358. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 823. A. D. 1363. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 135. A. D. 1384. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 173. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 63. A. D. 1390-1435. Computa Camerar., vol. ii., pp. 120, 123, 146, 157, 162, 175, 187, 206, 207, 208, 241, 269, 273, 274, 276, 283, 287, 288, 293, 312, 317, 329, 341, 344*, 349*, 352*, 353*, 354*, 370*, 405, 409, 425, 433, 481, 500, 589; vol. iii., pp. 155, 206, 301. Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 248, 249. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 212. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 172. Lib. de Melros, pp. 533, 534. A. D. 1454. Lib. de Melros, pp. 563, 569. A. D. 1469-1494. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., pp. 93, 121, 140, 170. Acta Dom. Aud., pp. 13, 14, 29, 118. Acta Dom. Conc., pp. 14, 40, 44, 46, 66, 101, 144, 303, 320, 338. Lib. de Calchou, p. 425. A. D. 1487. MS. of 'The Bruce' in St. John's College, Cambridge, fol. 53, p. 1. A. D. 1493-5, 1502. Piteairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., pp. 16*, 18*, 22*, 27*, 37*. A. D. 1527. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 318.

Jeddewurth, Jedewurth¹—Gedeuht²—Iedeurth, Iedewrth³—Chede-
wurthe⁴—Jeddeburgh⁵—Jeddwort, Jedwort⁶—Geddewurthe, Gede-
wurth, Gedewurthe, Geddewurth⁷—Jeddeswrth⁸—Jeddwurd, Jedde-
uurd⁹—Jedwrte, Jeddwrt, Jeddwrt¹⁰—Jeddwurth, Jeddwurth, Jede-
wrth, Jedwrth¹¹—Jedwrdh, Jeddwrdh¹²—Geddkirch¹³—Gedwirth¹⁴—
Jeddeburch¹⁵—Geddewurd¹⁶—Goddewrthe¹⁷—Jodewrth¹⁸—Geddewod,
Jeddewod, Jedwod¹⁹—Gedewrge, (or Gedewrze)²⁰—Jedwart²¹—Gedde-
worthe, Gedeworth, Geddeworth, Gedworth, Gedworthe²²—Jedwert²³—
Gedwoth²⁴—Jedward²⁵—Jedburgh, Jedburghe, Jedburt, Jedburcht, Jed-
brugh, Jedburch, Jedbruch²⁶—Geddart²⁷—Jethart.²⁸ Deanery of Teviotdale.²⁹
(Map, No. 115.)

The old parish of Jedburgh consisted of two detached portions on the river Jed, and a third on

¹ Circa A. D. 1150. Regist. de Neubotle, p. 15. A. D. 1165-1214. Coldingham Charters in Raine's N. Durham, no. 36. Regist. Glasg., p. 63. A. D. 1214-1249. Rymer's Foedera, vol. i., p. 252. Regist. Glasg., pp. 114, 152. Lib. de Melros, p. 249.

² A. D. 1150-1159. Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 125.

³ A. D. 1150-1159. Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 125. A. D. 1159-1162. Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 131. A. D. 1164-1169. Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 133.

⁴ A. D. 1150-1160. Lib. de Melros, p. 8.

⁵ A. D. 1153-1165. Regist. de Neubotle, p. xxxvi.

⁶ A. D. 1159-1170. Regist. de Neubotle, p. 29. A. D. 1219-1222. Regist. de Passelet, p. 8. Circa A. D. 1320. Lib. de Calchou, p. 366. A. D. 1488. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 115*.

⁷ A. D. 1163-1173. Coldingham Charters in Raine's N. Durham, no. 457, 459. A. D. 1165. Chronica de Mailros, p. 80. A. D. 1192. Chronica de Mailros, p. 100. A. D. 1255. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 77.

⁸ A. D. 1164-1169. Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 144.

⁹ A. D. 1164-1174. Lib. de Melros, p. 58. A. D. 1214-1249. Lib. de Melros, p. 236. A. D. 1246-1279. Coldingham Charters in Raine's N. Durham, no. 220.

¹⁰ A. D. 1165-1173. Regist. de Passelet, pp. 6, 7. A. D. 1237. Lib. de Melros, p. 242. A. D. 1246-1279. Coldingham Charters in Raine's N. Durham, no. 220.

¹¹ A. D. 1165-1214. Coldingham Charters in Raine's N. Durham, no. 59. A. D. 1174. Chronica de Mailros, p. 86. A. D. 1178-1188. Lib. de Calchou, p. 312. A. D. 1199-1216. Lib. de Calchou, p. 358. A. D. 1238. Compota Camerara, vol. i., pp. 68*, 69*. Circa A. D. 1309. Lib. de Calchou, p. 343. A. D. 1343. Lib. de Melros, p. 424.

¹² A. D. 1165-1214. Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 227. A. D. 1171-8. Lib. de Calchou, p. 306.

¹³ Circa A. D. 1175, and A. D. 1177. Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 46-48.

¹⁴ A. D. 1177. Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 48.

¹⁵ A. D. 1179-1189. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 76 after Preface.

¹⁶ A. D. 1189-1202. Coldingham Charters in Raine's N. Durham, no. 469.

¹⁷ Circa A. D. 1200. Scalachronica, p. 241.

¹⁸ A. D. 1205. Chronica de Mailros, p. 106.

¹⁹ A. D. 1220, 1221, 1226, and circa 1338. Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 168-170, 172, 261-263. Ante A. D. 1365. Forduni Scotchchron., lib. viii., c. 24, lib. x., c. 40. Circa A. D. 1441. Scotchchronicon, lib. xv., c. 21. Circa A. D. 1510. Scotch. Abbrev.

²⁰ A. D. 1239. Chronica de Mailros, p. 150.

²¹ A. D. 1244. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 73. A. D. 1516. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 262*.

²² Circa A. D. 1275. Chartulary of Coldingham, p. ex. A. D. 1291, 1293, 1295, 1296. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 3, 17, 25. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 10 after Preface. Rymer's Foedera, vol. ii., pp. 692, 693. A. D. 1309, 1312, 1335, 1336, 1358. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 80, 111, 351, 401, 332, 333. A. D. 1393. Compota Camerara, vol. ii., p. 409. A. D. 1405. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 174. A. D. 1433. Chartulary of Coldingham, p. 107.

²³ A. D. 1478. Acta Dom. And., p. 58.

²⁴ A. D. 1487. MS. of 'The Bruce' in St. John's College, Cambridge, fol. 51, p. 1.

²⁵ A. D. 1480. Acta Dom. Conc., p. 79.

²⁶ Sec. xvi., xvii. Regist. Glasg., p. lxxi. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., pp. 84, 281, 285, 289, 321, &c.; vol. iii., pp. 3, 6, 9, 46, &c.; vol. iv., pp. 35, 36, 244, 360, 361, 500. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., pp. 184*, 256*, 289*, 295*, &c.; vol. ii., p. 370. Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 321, 399. Register of Ministers. Books of Assignations. Retours.

²⁷ A. D. 1586. Booke of the Universall Kirk.

²⁸ Moderu local pronounciation. Morton's Mon. Anals, p. 2.

²⁹ Libellus Taxationum.

the north of the Teviot—thus including the modern parish of Crailing, which seems to have been erected subsequently to the Reformation.¹

The upper or southern portion of the present parish lies almost wholly on the right bank of the Jed, which flows through the centre of the lower division into the Teviot, its northern boundary. The surface is diversified by the deep winding valley of the Jed, by numerous smaller valleys and ravines, and by several green conical hills, rising to the height of about 1100 feet above the sea. The Dunian, which lies partly in the lower division, and the Carter Fell on the borders of the upper, attain the respective elevations of 1120 and 2020 feet.

About the year 854 all the churches of the district 'between the Tweed and the southern Tine and beyond the desert towards the west,' belonged to the see of Lindisfarne, which at the same time possessed the manors or towns (mansiones) of Carnham and Culterham, and the two 'Geddeurd' in the country south of the Teviot, which Bishop Egred built.² This seems to indicate the existence of a church at Jedburgh so early as the ninth century, but the first distinct notice of this church occurs about two centuries afterwards. Some years previous to 1093, or in that year, Eadulf Rus, who was a party in the slaughter of Bishop Walcher, and who was himself slain by the hand of a woman soon afterwards, was buried 'in the church at Geddeurd,' from which about 1093 his body was removed by Turgot, prior and archdeacon of Durham.³ This church probably stood at 'Old Jedburgh,' evidently one of the 'two Geddeurd,' where the site or ruins of a church are still discernible.⁴ The next historical notice of Jedburgh church seems to be that in Wyntown, who dates the foundation of an abbey here by Prince David in 1118.

'A thowsand and a hundyre yhere
And awchtene to rekyne clere,
Gedword and Kelsowe, abbayis twa,
Or Dawy wes kyng he foundyd tha.'⁵

This is probably about the true date of the foundation of the monastery, which however was only a priory till about the year 1150. In 1139 Daniel prior of Geddeurd witnesses a charter of King David I. to the monks of Coldingham.⁶ From 1147 till 1150 Osbert was prior,⁷ but at least from 1152 till his death in 1174 he is styled abbot of Jedburgh, being, according to the 'Chronica de Mailros' and Fordun, the first who enjoyed that dignity.⁸ The monastery was undoubtedly founded by Saint David,⁹ who, it is said by the advice of John bishop of Glasgow, brought from the abbey of Saint Quentin at Beauvais canons regular of the order of

¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv., pp. 500, 638.

² Monumenta Hist. Brit., p. 675, quoting Sim. Dun. and Hoveden's MS.

³ Monumenta Hist. Brit., p. 687. Sim. Dun. Hist. de Dun. Eccl. apud Decem Scriptores. ⁴ New Stat. Acc.

⁵ Wyntownis Cronykil, Book vii., c. 5.

⁶ Coldingham Charters in Raine's N. Durham, no. 19, 20.

⁷ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 47*. Coldingham Charters in Raine's N. Durham, no. 105, 108, 449, 450. Lib. de Calchou, pp. v. after *Tabula*, 13, 268. Regist. de Neubottle, p. 15. Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 184. Dalrymple's Collections, p. 267.

⁸ Reg. Prior. S. Andree, pp. 125, 131, 133, 144, 194, 197, 198, 201, 202. Lib. de Calchou, pp. vi. after *Tabula*, 233, 259, 267, 299, 320, 321, 335. Lib. de Melros, pp. 8, 39, 43, 58, 103, 140, 141. Regist. de Neubottle, pp. xxxvi., 29. Regist. de Passelet, pp. 6, 7. Regist. Glasg., p. 14. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., pp. 83 after Preface, 53*. Coldingham Charters in Raine's N. Durham, no. 457, 459. Chronica de Mailros, p. 86. Forduni Scotiechronicon, lib. viii., c. 24. Dalrymple's Collections, p. 267.

⁹ Morton, pp. 3, 55. Dalrymple's Collections, p. 267. Forduni Scotiechronicon, lib. v., c. 48. Spotswood's Religious Houses.

Saint Augustine, and established them at Jedburgh. Sir James Dalrymple says that he had seen 'a copy of the charter of foundation by King David,' and adds, 'all that I can say of this abbacy is, that it is probable it was anciently a religious house or monastery, and sometimes in the possession of the church of Durham, and so more of the nature of a Dunelmian than Cudean monastery. It was governed at first by a prior. I think the priory has been changed to an abbacy about the end of the reign of King David.'¹ After that monarch had founded 'the monastery of Saint Mary of Jedworde,' and established the Augustinian canons there, he granted or confirmed to them 'the said monastery with all its pertinents,' part of which appears to have been previously granted by the earls Gospatrick,² and which included 'the tithes of the towns of the whole parish, viz., of the two Jeddword, Langton, Nesbyt, the sheriff Gospatrick's Creling, the tithes of the other Creling the town of Orm the son of Eylav, and of Serauesburgh.'³ The grant of Gospatrick's Creling was confirmed to the canons by his chaplain who officiated there,⁴ and the whole grant of the monastery with its possessions was confirmed to them between 1147 and 1152 by Prince Henry,⁵ about 1165 by King William the Lion, and probably between 1214 and 1249 by King Alexander II.⁶ The charter of King William, which included various extra-parochial possessions, confirmed to the canons the following grants, viz., 'Of King David's grant, the monastery of Jeddeworth with all its pertinents; the chapel also which was founded in the forest glade opposite Xernwingslawe; the tithes of the King's whole hunting in Theuitedale; Ulueston, Alneclue near Alneernub, Crumesethe, Rapeslawe, with the right boundaries pertaining to these towns; one house in the burgh of Roelburg; one house in Berewic; a third house also in the same Berewic upon Tuede with its circumjacent toft; one stream which is opposite the island called Tonsmidhop; Eadwardesle; pasture for their cattle along with those of the King; timber and wood from his forests according to their wants, except in Quikeheg; the mill of the mill from all the men of Jeddeworth *ubi castellum est*; one salt-pan near Streuelin; Rule Herenei according to its right boundaries and just pertinents, exchanged for a ten-pound land which the canons had in Hardinghestorn—Of the grant of his brother King Malcolm, the church of Barton and the church of Grendon; and in his burgh of Jeddeworth one toft and seven acres; and in their houses which they had in his burgh of Berewic such liberty that none of the King's servants should presume to exact the tuns in which wine was brought thither by merchants and which were emptied there; and one fishing in the Tuede, that, namely, which was above the bridge, which William of Lamberton resigned to the King's grandfather—By the grant of the sheriff Gospatrick, a ploughgate and a half and three acres of land with two houses in Craaling—By the grant of Berengarius Engain, one mark of silver in the mill of the same Craaling, and two oxgangs of land with one villain and one toft; and for the maintenance of the chaplain who should minister in the chapel of the same town, other two oxgangs of land with another toft; and one other toft near the church—By the grant of David Olifar the tithes of the mill of the same

¹ Dalrymple's Collections, p. 267.² Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 56-58. Robertson's Index, p. 22, no. 3.³ Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 55, 56.⁴ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 56.⁵ Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 55, 56.⁶ Robertson's Index, p. 22, no. 5.

Craaling—By the grant of Orom the son of Eilau, one ploughgate of land in the other Craaling—By the grant of Richard Inglis two oxgangs of land in Scauesburg, and two oxgangs in Langeton—By the grant of Gamel the clerk, Cauerum, given with consent of his sons Osulf and Vghtred—By the grant of Margaret the wife of Thomas de London, with consent of the same Thomas, and of Henry Louel the son of the same Margaret, Vghtredsxaghe with its right boundaries—By the grant of Christianau the wife of Geruase Ridel, the third part of the town of Xernwingeslawe—By the grant of Geoffry de Perei, the church of Oxenham with two ploughgates of land, and two oxgangs adjacent to the same church; and the common pasture and common fuel of the same Oxenham; and Niwebigginghe, and pasture and fuel in common with the other men of the same town of Oxenham, which Niwebigginghe Henry de Perei, after the death of the foresaid Geoffry his brother, confirmed to the canons in presence of King William's brother Malcolm—By the grant of Radulph the son of Duuegal and Bethoc his wife, one ploughgate of land in Rughechestre and the common pasture of the same town—By the grant of Turgot of Rossedale the religious house of Lidel with the whole land adjacent to it; the church also of Kirehander with all its pertinents—By the grant of Guy of Rossedale, with consent of Ralph his son, forty-two acres between Esch and Lidel where they meet, and the freedom of the water from the moat of Lidel to the church of Lidel—By the grant of Ranulph de Solis, the church of the valley of Lidel, and the church of Dodington near Berton, and half a ploughgate of land in Nasebith—By the grant of Geruase Ridel, who afterwards became a canon of Jeddeworth, and of Ralph his brother, the church of Alboldesle with all its pertinents and rights—By the grant of William de Vipont, one ploughgate of the land of his demesne in Caredene with the common easement of the town.¹ In the reign of King Alexander II. there occurred a dispute between the bishop of Glasgow and the canons of Jedburgh regarding various churches, which in 1220 was terminated by the decision of five arbiters in the chapel of Nesbite. The decision bore in general, 'That if at any time the bishop or his official should regularly pronounce sentence against the canons of Jeddewrde or their *conuersi*, it should be revered, observed, and obeyed, saving the privileges of either party; that those who were rebellious or disobedient should be compelled to obedience by the censure of the church—that the chaplain whose duty it was to minister in the parish church of Jeddewrde should be presented to the bishop or his official, should pay them canonical and due obedience and reverence as in duty bound, and should have free ingress to the celebration of divine service, and to oil, chrisem, the holy eucharist, and all the necessary Christian sacraments—that the abbot of Jeddewrde should according to ancient custom go in person to the festival of the dedication of the church of Glasgow, or, if prevented by any reasonable cause, should send a suitable procurator, and that he should not neglect to attend synod when summoned.'² During this century the abbey, like many other monastic foundations, appears to have been a repository of family charters. Among the parchments found in the castle of Edinburgh in 1292, and ordered by Edward I. to be delivered to King John Balliol, there was one entitled, 'A letter of William de Fentone, Andrew de Bosco, and David de Graham, acknowledging receipt from Master William Wyscard, archdeacon of Saint

¹ Original charter at Dalkeith.

² Regist. Glasg., p. 97.

Andrews, and chancellor to the King, of certain documents deposited in the abbey of Geddeworth by amquhile Johu Biset the son of Sir Johu Biset.¹ John, abbot of Jeddeworth—who in 1290 concurred in the proposal of marriage between the son of Edward I. and Margaret of Norway, and who in 1292 had a present of six stags sent him by that monarch from the Forest of Selkirk, and was present at Newcastle when King John Balliol did homage to Edward as overlord of Scotland—in 1296, along with his whole convent, swore fealty to Edward, and was restored to possession of the conventual domains.² In the same year the English King ordered the canons of Jeddeworth to receive into their monastery and support during life Thomas of Byrdeleye, clerk, who had been recently mutilated by the Scots in Northumberland, ‘*dum in eisdem partibus per homicidiorum, incendiorum, et aliorum maleficiorum insaniam ferebantur.*’³ Morton suggests that Thomas of Byrdeleye was sent as a spy upon the proceedings of the canons.⁴ In the subsequent wars, 1297-1300, the abbey was plundered and destroyed, the lead was stripped from the roof of the church, and retained by Sir Richard Hastings after its restoration had been ordered by the King, and the canons were reduced to such destitution that Edward himself gave them an asylum in different religious houses in England, until their monastery should be repaired.⁵ King Robert Bruce, between 1306 and 1329, confirmed to the canons of Jedburgh the teinds of the two Jedburghs and Langtoun, the chapel of Nisbet, and the teinds of Craling, granted them by the earls Gospatrick—the teinds of the parish of Jedwart, Langtoun, Nisbet, and Craling, with the foundation of the chapel thereof (viz., of Craling), granted by King David I.—and the charters of confirmation of Prince Henry, of King William, and of King Alexander.⁶ From the time of King Robert till the Reformation the history of the church of Jedburgh is almost a blank. Throughout that period the monastic buildings frequently sustained injury in times of war, especially at the memorable storming of Jedburgh by the Earl of Surrey in 1523, when the abbey held out against the English for a whole day, and in another attack upon the place by the Earl of Hertford in 1544, when the fabric was so much injured by fire and otherwise that it was never repaired.⁷ At the Reformation the monastery was suppressed, and its revenues annexed to the Crown, but it seems to have been held partly if not wholly *in commendam* by Andrew the last abbot from 1560 till 1593.⁸ About 1600 the spirituality of the abbey was conferred on Alexander Lord Home,⁹ and in 1606 the abbeys of Jedburgh and Coldinghame were erected into a temporal lordship in his favour.¹⁰

The parish of Jedburgh, defined, as above, at an early period, has no history distinct from that of the abbey; and the abbey church, in which the services were conducted by one of the monks as chaplain, was the church of the parish before the Reformation.¹¹ The western half of the nave, fitted up in modern style, is still used for the same purpose.¹² The abbey, placed on a bank overhanging the little river Jed, and in the midst of its beautiful valley, is still seen in its original

¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 10 after Preface.

² Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 8, 9. Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., pp. 9, 25. Ragman Rolls, p. 117.

³ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 33. ⁴ Monastic Annals, p. 9.

⁵ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 11.

⁶ Robertson's Index, p. 22, nn. 1-5.

⁷ Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 29, 36, 46. Haynes's State Papers, p. 53.

⁸ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 46. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., pp. 451*, 453*, 486*. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., pp. 84, 289, 525; vol. iv., pp. 35, 36.

⁹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv., p. 244. Book of Assumptions.

¹⁰ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv., pp. 360, 361.

¹¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 97.

¹² Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 46. New Stat. Acc.

length, and, though the intermediate parts are of later date, the two extremities—the choir, and the great western door-way—are fine specimens of Scotch Norman architecture of the period of Saint David and his grandsons.

In the *Libellus Taxationum* Jedburgh with its immediate dependencies, including the lands of Craling and Nisbet, is rated at £200. In the *Taxatio* sec. XVI. the monastery is taxed at £75.¹ In 1568, 1569, and 1572, the minister at Jedburgh had 200 merks of stipend,² and in 1575 £160 and the kirklands.³ About 1600 the vicarage is valued at £20, and the salary of the ‘pensionarie of the kirk of Jedburgh’ at £8, 6s. 8d.⁴

Besides the abbey church and the church at Old Jedburgh, there were churches or chapels dependent on the monastery at Craling, Nisbet, and Spital.⁵ There appear to have been also a church at Upper Craling, and a chapel at Scarsburgh, the latter being by some identified with ‘the chapel in the recess (or glade) of the forest opposite Xerwingslawe’ (perhaps Mervinlaw in Southdean).⁶ There was at Jedburgh an hospital called the *Maison Dieu*. In 1296 the master of the *Maison Dieu* of Jedburgh swore fealty to Edward I.⁷ The advowson of this hospital was probably one of those which Henry IV. in 1404 granted to Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland.⁸ Its advowson existed in some shape long after the Reformation, and so late as 1684 continued to be numbered among the possessions of the earldom of Roxburgh.⁹ Spital, above mentioned as the site of a church, had also an hospital as its name implies.¹⁰ In 1513 the citizens of Jedburgh founded in the town a convent of Observantines, subsequently known as ‘The Freers,’ in which it is said Adam Bell, author of a work called *Rota Temporum*, lived and died.¹¹ There appear to have been other hospitals in Jedburgh, whose name and purpose are forgotten or at least unrecorded;¹² but no vestige of the buildings of these or of the others whose names are given exists at the present day.

Of the two ‘towns’ built by Bishop Egred between 829 and 854¹³ one appears to be represented by the village or hamlet named Old Jedburgh, and the other by the present town. The latter, which probably was royal property before the time of David I. was a royal burgh at a very early period, and one of ‘the Four Burghs’ which formed the Bursal parliament of ancient Scotland.¹⁴ In 1296 John Dammesone burgess and alderman of Jedburgh—Symund of Renyngton, Hewe of Lindeseye, Robert the Mareschal, Robert Fremausone, Rauf Lespecier, Steuene the Mareschal, Thomas the Tailleur, Symund the Tailleur, Richard the clerk of Jedburgh, and Huwe of Walton, burgesses—and the whole community of Jedburgh, swore fealty to Edward of England.¹⁵ In 1320 the ‘market town’ of Jedburgh formed part of a grant by King Robert Bruce to Sir James of Douglas.¹⁶ In 1401, while the Kings of England continued to lay claim to the possession of Scotland, Henry IV. appointed

¹ *Regist. Glasg.*, p. lxxi.

² Register of Ministers.

³ Books of Assignations.

⁴ Book of Assumptions.

⁵ Charters of Prince Henry and King William, Morton, pp. 56, 58. Robertson’s Index, p. 22, nn. 1-3. *Acta Parl. Scot.*, vol. iv., pp. 500, 638. *Retours*.

⁶ Original at Dalkeith, *ut supra*. *New Stat. Acc.* Chalmers, vol. ii., p. 164.

⁷ *Ragman Rolls*, p. 25.

⁸ *Rotuli Scotiae*, vol. ii., p. 172.

⁹ *Retours*.

¹⁰ Morton’s Mon. Annals, p. 321.

¹¹ Spotswood’s Religious Houses. Morton’s Mon. Annals, p. 20. *Retours*. *New Stat. Acc.* Haynes’s State Papers, p. 53.

¹² *Rotuli Scotiae*, vol. ii., p. 172. *Acta Dom. Conc.*, p. 66. *Retours*.

¹³ *Sim. Dun. Hist. Dun. Eccl.*, lib. ii., c. 5.

¹⁴ *Acta Parl. Scot.*, vol. i.

¹⁵ *Ragman Rolls*, p. 123.

¹⁶ Robertson’s Index, p. 10, no. 17, and p. 21, no. 27.

Gerard Heron and William Asplion collectors of customs on wool, leather, and hides, in the town of Jedleworth.¹ On the 24th of March in the same year the English Sovereign appointed John of Werk, and on the 16th of June Hugh Burgh, comptroller of the same customs.² In 1402 the same King again appointed Gerod Heron his collector of customs in the town of Jedleworth.³ In 1425 the fermes and issues of the burgh, as accounted for by Archibald of Moray and John Oliuere, bailies, to Sir John Forstare of Corstorfyn the chamberlain, amounted to £2, 1s.⁴ In 1434 John Cant, one of the bailies, in his account to the chamberlain, states the fermes and issues at £4.⁵ In 1435 the chamberlain accounts for £16, 8s. of fines paid by 'fore-stallors' of the burgh.⁶ In the following century the common 'mett' of the burgh of Jedburgh was one of the local standards of dry measure.⁷ The early records of the burgh were destroyed by fire, and the oldest now extant appears to be a charter granted by Queen Mary in 1556, containing a clause of new erection, and continuing to the inhabitants the same privileges which they had formerly possessed.⁸ The 'sett' of the burgh, as reported to the convention of royal burghs in 1709, since which period there has been no alteration, consisted of a provost, four bailies, dean of guild, and treasurer, with eighteen ordinary councillors, four of the councillors being chosen from the eight incorporated trades, viz., smiths, weavers, shoemakers, masons, tailors, wrights, fleshers, and glovers, including always the convener.⁹ Besides their ordinary jurisdiction within the burgh, the magistrates claim the right of jurisdiction over a tract of ground adjoining their mills.¹⁰ They have also a right, which has subsisted from time immemorial, of exercising jurisdiction over the great fair of Saint James held close to Kelso, at which, accompanied by a full inquest of burgesses, they hold a court to take cognizance of petty irregularities.¹¹

Jedburgh at an early period had a mill, at which it appears the 'men' of the town ground their corn, and the multure of which was granted by King David I. to the canons of the priory about 1147, and confirmed to the abbey by King William soon after his accession in 1165.¹² In 1629 the town had three grain mills, called the Abbaymyln, the Toumyln, and the Eistermyln, and one fulling mill called the Waulkmill, together of the extent of £96, 6s., in which James Dundas of Arnestoun was in that year returned heir to his father Sir James Dundas.¹³ There are now at Jedburgh the abbey mill, the flour mill, and two woollen mills.¹⁴

Three of the great abbeys of Teviotdale had property in the burgh. King Malcolm IV., 1153-1165, gave the canons of Jedburgh a toft and seven acres, which was confirmed to them by King William about 1165.¹⁵ The monks of Kelso also received from King William a toft in Jedburgh, which was between 1243 and 1254 confirmed to them by Pope Innocent IV.¹⁶ About 1300 they had in the burgh an annual rent of eightpence from land in the 'Castlegat' which had been Master

¹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 156.

² Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., pp. 157-159.

³ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 163.

⁴ Computa Camerar., vol. iii., p. 155.

⁵ Computa Camerar., vol. iii., p. 266.

⁶ Computa Camerar., vol. iii., p. 301.

⁷ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 321.

⁸ Municipal Corporation Reports.

⁹ Municipal Corporation Reports.

¹⁰ Municipal Corporation Reports.

¹¹ Municipal Corporation Reports.

¹² Original at Dalkeith.

¹³ Returns.

¹⁴ Municipal Corporation Reports.

¹⁵ Original at Dalkeith.

¹⁶ Lib. de Calchon, pp. 13, 351.

Richard Fossard's.¹ In 1475 they let to John of Rutherford of Handole and Elizabeth his wife their 'two lands within the burgh of Jedworth in the Castlegait, lying contiguous to each other on the north side of that street, between the land of unquhile Robert Lorymar on the east on the one side and the land of Patriek Vauch on the west on the other side,' to be held of them and of the King in fee and heritage for payment of half a mark for each land to the monks, and of the burgh ferme to the King, on condition also that the said John and his wife and their successors should, when necessary, hospitably receive the monks in buildings to be erected on the said land.² In 1426 the monks of Melros let to John Moserop, burgess of Jedeworth, and Christian his wife, a certain tenement in Jedworth on the north side of the street called the Causagate, lying between the land of unquhile William Burell on the west on one side and the land of unquhile Guy of Denome on the east on the other side, with the annual ferme of twelvecence belonging to the said tenement, and to be raised from the said land of unquhile William Burell, with all pertinents, for payment of five shillings, the burgh ferme, and all other dues—on the farther conditions, that, failing payment of the dues for three terms, the monks should be at liberty to resume the property, and let it to whomsoever they pleased—that, when they should happen to come to Jedworth, they should have a sufficient lodging, chamber, and stable, on the said tenement, without cost or diminution of the said ferme—and that after the decease of the said John and Christian and one heir the whole property should revert to the monks.³ In 1454, in presence of Philip Pyle notary public, and bailie for the time, William Brand, Adam Walas, Thomas of Hall, and Thomas Clerk, burgesses of Jedworth, and others, John Dun, burgess of that burgh, resigned in the hands of the said Philip Pyle, by delivery of earth and stone according to custom, his large house lying in the said burgh in the street called the Causegat on the north side, between a tenement of the said John on the west on one side and a tenement of James Smyth on the east on the other side—after which resignation the said Philip Pyle, on the special mandate of the said John Dun, gave hereditary sasine and possession of the said house to the foresaid James Smyth there present, the said house with the buildings and walls constructed therein to be held by the said James, his heirs, and assignees, of the King for ever, for payment of four shillings Scots and the usual burgh ferme.⁴ In 1494 a land and tenement in the 'Calsagate' of Jedworth, between 'the land of Adam Bell on the est pairte and the tenement of Robert Moserop on the west pairte,' was held by Thomas Adamson and Catharine his wife, who, on being pursued before the Lords of Council by John Douglas and his wife for 'in-putting of certain gudis' in the said tenement, obtained a judgement in their favour, on the ground that the said Catharine produced a letter showing that the freehold of the said land was reserved to her for life.⁵

Jedburgh at an early period had a castle, a royal fortress standing on the brow of an adjacent hill, which was held a military post of great importance on the borders. '*Jeddworde ubi castellum est*' appears in the charters of Prince Henry and King William, granted to the

¹ Lib. de Calchon, p. 459.

² Lib. de Calchon, p. 425.

³ Lib. de Melros, pp. 533, 534.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, pp. 568, 569.

⁵ Acta Dom. Conc., p. 320.

canons of Jedburgh, 1147-1165.¹ In 1174 King William delivered up to Henry II. of England the castle of Jedburgh as one of the securities for his observance of their convention relative to the liberation of the King of Scots from captivity.² In 1288 the wardens of the kingdom ordered the castle of Jedewrth to be victualled. The expenses of the fortress entered in the account of the chamberlain in that year were as follow :—'Falcage of 66 acres of meadow, falcage of hay and carriage of the same for the furnishing of the castle, £2, 3s. 11d.—12 chalders of wheat at one mark per chalder, £8—7 casks of wine at £2 per cask, £14—one cask of do. at £2, 5s.—12 chalders of salt at 6s. per chalder, with carriage of said furnishing, and other petty expenses, £31, 6s. 8d.—messengers sent to various places in time of war for behoof of the kingdom, 13s.—land of Suncy occupied by carriage of timber to the castle in the summer of 1288, £1, 6s. 8d., in all £59, 15s. 3d.; or, deducting 'decrease of foggage for 1288, £5, 3s. 4d.,' in all £54, 11s. 11d.³ During the subsequent troubles of Scotland the castle fell into the hands of King Edward I., who in 1291 ordered John Comyn to cause it to be delivered to Laurence de Seymnor, whom in the same year he ordered to deliver up the custody of the castle to Briau Fitz Alan to be held during the King's pleasure.⁴ In 1295 the English King commissioned the bishop of Carlisle and the abbot of New Abbey to receive from John Balliol the castle and town of Gedeworth and others for security of Edward and his kingdom, promising to restore them at the termination of his war with France.⁵ Before the summer of 1296 Balliol had first thrown off his allegiance, and then resigned his kingdom to Edward, in whose hands Jedburgh therefore remained.⁶ In the same year the English monarch committed the keeping of it first to Thomas of Burnham, and afterwards to Hugh of Eyland.⁷ In 1304 Edward was at Jedworth in his progress through Scotland,⁸ and in 1305 he ordained that the castle should be kept by his lieutenant.⁹ In 1309 his son Edward II. ordered Henry de Beaumont to fortify the castle,¹⁰ and in 1312 commanded his constable of Gedeworth castle to fulfil and cause to be fulfilled a compact made between his men of Roxburgh and Robert de Brus and his adherents respecting payment of a certain sum of money to the said Robert, and to desist from injuring them in any way.¹¹ The castle was recovered by the Scots, probably in 1318,¹² and in 1320 formed part of a grant by King Robert Bruce to Sir James of Douglas.¹³ The attempt of Edward Balliol to seize upon the sovereignty of Scotland again brought the castle into the hands of the English. In 1334 William de Presfen was appointed by Edward III. to take seisin in his name of the castle of Jedeworth, which had been ceded by Edward Balliol.¹⁴ The same William de Presfen, *vallettus* to the king of England, was appointed constable of the castle, and in 1336, on his representation to Edward that he had lately while acting in that capacity erected certain buildings and repaired others

¹ Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 56, 57.

² Ridpath's Border History, p. 100.

³ Computa Camerar., vol. i., pp. 68*, 69*.

⁴ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 1, 3.

⁵ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 21, 22. Rymer's Foedera, vol. ii., pp. 692, 693.

⁶ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 10.

⁷ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 23, 36. Rymer's Foedera, vol. ii., p. 717.

⁸ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 54.

⁹ Ryley's Placita, p. 505. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 15 after Preface.

¹⁰ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 80.

¹¹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 111.

¹² Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 13.

¹³ Robertson's Index, p. 10, no. 17, and p. 21, no. 27.

¹⁴ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 271.

within the castle, which were necessary for its defence, and that he had thereby incurred certain expenses, William of Felton, Robert of Tughale, and Simon of Sandeford, were ordered by Edward to inquire into the matter.¹ Before 1342, probably through the valour of the Knight of Liddesdale, the castle of Jedburgh was again recovered by the Scots, who once more lost possession of it after the battle of Durham in 1346.² It was fully ceded to the English by Edward Balliol in 1356,³ and about the same time the castle and constabulary of the town of Jedburgh were granted by Edward III. to Henry de Percy and his heirs as part of an exchange for Annandale;⁴ and, although in a treaty of peace in 1363 between King David II. and Edward III. it was stipulated that the castle of Jedburgh should be delivered up by the English,⁵ it still remained in their hands, and they seem to have spent much time and labour in strengthening and fortifying it. In 1367 Edward III. appointed Henry de Percy 'the son' overseer of the castles and places of defence on the march of England and in the English parts of Scotland, including the town and castle of Jedburgh.⁶ In 1373 and 1375 certain persons engaged in fortifying Jedburgh (probably both town and castle) had letters of protection from Edward III., and in 1384-8 from Richard II.⁷ In a treaty of peace between the wardens of the Marches in 1386 it was provided that 'the castelz of Jedburgh, Rokeburgh, the town of Berwyk and the castel, thair garnisons, servants, guydes, and catel, whatsoever thay be, er contenyt in thair speciale trewes and assurancz,' and that 'thay of the castelz and town' should be allowed to 'gang and to come in til Ingland' for the purpose of traffic.⁸ In 1398 the castle, although apparently still in the hands of the English, was included in a charter of infestment granted by James Sandilands to George earl of Angus, and confirmed by King Robert III.⁹ In 1403 the whole of Teviotdale was bestowed by Henry IV. on Henry of Percy earl of Northumberland, who in the same year forfeited it by his rebellion.¹⁰ The wardenship of the castle was subsequently bestowed by the English King on Sir Robert Umfraville, who in 1404 was ordered to restore it to the earl of Northumberland.¹¹ In 1405 Henry IV., in appointing commissioners to treat with the Scots for peace, claimed as his the castle of Gedworth and the neighbouring territory.¹² This ancient fortress remained in the hands of the English till the 7th of May 1409, on which day it was stormed and taken by the men of Teviotdale.¹³ In order that it might no longer be a stronghold for the enemy it was resolved to destroy it, and for that purpose a general council held at Perth decided on levying a tax of twopence on each house.¹⁴ The regent Albany opposed the levy, saying that no tax had been or ever should be imposed during his regency, and furnished the expense from the royal customs.¹⁵ The demolition of the castle, although a work of much difficulty owing to the strength of its masonry, was thus accomplished.¹⁶ A small portion of its massive walls remained till the present

¹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 401.

² Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 16.

³ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 16.

⁴ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 793.

⁵ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 135.

⁶ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 911.

⁷ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 961, 973, vol. ii., pp. 63, 74, 83, 90, 93.

⁸ Rymer's Foedera, vol. viii., p. 327.

⁹ Robertson's Index, p. 139, no. 7.

¹⁰ Rymer's Foedera, vol. viii., p. 299.

¹¹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 172.

¹² Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 174.

¹³ Regist. Glasg., p. 316. Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. xv., c. 21.

¹⁴ Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. xv., c. 21. Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 19.

¹⁵ Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. xv., c. 21.

¹⁶ Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. xv., c. 21. 'Quia caemen-

century, but was removed previously to the year 1834.¹ The town of Jedburgh which had within it at least six towers of defence,² continued still to be a place of importance. In 1410, the year after the demolition of the castle, it was burned in an inroad of the English under Sir Robert Umfraville.³ In 1416 it was again burned by the same commander, and in 1464 by the earl of Warwick.⁴ In 1481 the 'three estates' at their own expense raised for the defence of the Borders six hundred men, of whom sixty were ordered to be laid in Jedburgh.⁵ In 1523 Jedburgh was stormed and laid in ruins by the earl of Surrey, who thus describes both its former condition and the state to which he had reduced it—'Whiche towne is soo surely brent that no garnysons ner none other shal bee lodged there unto the time it bee newe buylded. The towne was much better than I went (weened) it had been, for there was twoo tymys moo houses therein than in Berwicke, and well buylded, with many honest and fair houses therein sufficiente to have lodged a thousand horsemen in garnyson, and six good towres therein, which towne and towres be clenely destroyed, brent, and throwen down.'⁶ From this total devastation it seems to have quite recovered in the course of about twenty years, but in 1544 it was once more burned by the English under the earl of Hertford.⁷ It was occupied by the English before the battle of Ancrum in 1545, and after the battle of Pinkie in 1547, and in 1549 the Spanish soldiers which they left in it for its defence fled at the approach of Monsieur Dessé, who then took possession of it for the Scottish government.⁸

Jedburgh was for many years a favourite residence of the Scottish monarchs, as well as the gathering-place of their armies and the seat of their courts of justice. Before the year 1152 Prince Henry, son of King David I., dates a charter at Jedburgh.⁹ King Malcolm IV. died at Gedewrth in 1165;¹⁰ and his successor King William dated many charters there during his long reign from 1165 to 1214.¹¹ In 1217 King Alexander II., several of whose charters also are dated at Jedburgh,¹² disbanded there an army which he had mustered for the invasion of England, and remained in the town during the month of September.¹³ In 1258 King Alexander III., who had collected an army in the forest of Gedewrd for reducing some of his discontented nobles in league with England, met the English deputies at Gedewrd, where peace was at length concluded between the parties.¹⁴ On the 21st of January (St. Agnes' day), 1263, a son was born to King Alexander at Gedewrth, and was named Alexander.¹⁵ On Saint Calixtus' day (14th October), 1285, the marriage of King Alexander with Jolet or Jolande daughter of the

tum ipsius valde tenax et durum erat, non sine magno labore fractum fuit et comminutum.'

¹ New Stat. Acc.

² New Stat. Acc. Letter of Surrey in Border Minstrelys.

³ Ridpath's Border History, p. 360. Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 19.

⁴ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 19.

⁵ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 130.

⁶ Border Minstrelys.

⁷ Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 34, 36. Haynes's State Papers, p. 53.

⁸ Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 37, 39.

⁹ Coldingham Charters in Raine's N. Durham, no. 108.

¹⁰ Chronica de Mailros, p. 80. Scalachronica, pp. 29, 118.

¹¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 63. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 306, 312-314, 316. Lib. de Melros, p. 58. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 76 after Pref. Coldingham Charters in Raine's N. Durham, nn. 36, 57, 59. Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 227.

¹² Regist. Glasg., pp. 114, 152. Lib. de Melros, p. 236.

¹³ Chronica de Mailros, p. 132.

¹⁴ Chronica de Mailros, p. 184. Ridpath's Border History, p. 151.

¹⁵ Chronica de Mailros, p. 190. Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. x., c. 18.

Count of Dreux, styled by Fordun *dominarum speciosissima*, was celebrated with great splendour at Jedburgh, which is said to have been chosen for the occasion on account of the beauty of its site.¹ The winter of 1287 had been so stormy as to injure many of the houses in Jedburgh: in 1288 the Wardens of Scotland issued a mandate sealed with the common seal of the kingdom for repairing the walls of the houses which had sustained great damage from the storms of winter,² and Master Imbert, who had been deputed by the Wardens to inspect, consider, and estimate the damage, gave in his estimate attested by the seal of the abbot of Jedwrth, and including iron, carriage, and all other expenses, at £67, 0s. 7½d.³ About 1295, during a treaty with the Scots by Antony Beck bishop of Durham at Jeddeworth, a cousin of the bishop's was slain, in consequence of which Edward I. demanded that they should deliver to him the castles of Berwick, Roxburgh, Edinburgh, and Stirling.⁴ Between 1306 and 1329 King Robert Bruce dates a charter at Jedeworth.⁵ The 'Justice are' of Jedworth is noticed in records of 1480,⁶ and five years after an act of the Scottish parliament declares that 'na remissions' had been given for common theft except at 'the first airis as for the bordoraris,' including those of Jedworth Forest.⁶ An entry in the account of the Lord High Treasurer for 1488 bears that the sum of 10s. was paid to Spardour (one of the King's messengers-at-arms) 'to passe to Jedwort to gar provyde for the Justis costis again the ayre.'⁷ In 1493 Adam Kirktoone in Craling-mylne produced at the 'aire' at Jedworthe a remission for certain crimes which he had committed, among others the carrying off of a shoemaker in Jedworthe to the English, and causing him to be redeemed for £40.⁸ In 1494-5 the sum total 'extracted' by government at the Justice aire of Jedworthe amounted to £1583, of which, after deducting the expenses of the eirenit, there remained £1514, 13s. 4d.⁹ In 1502 Robert Rutherfurde in Todlaw produced at the aire a remission for art and part of the theft of certain 'cuscheis of silk,' sheets, linen cloths, 'fustiane,' 'scarfs,' and other 'clothes, furth of the kirk of Jedworthe.'¹⁰ In 1537 the Master of Forbes was convicted of art and part 'of the tressonable seditioune rasing among our soverane lordis last oist and army being at Jedburghe for defence of his realme aganis the army of England in tyme of weir.'¹¹ In the records of the Privy Seal for 1541 there is entered a remission to William Stewart of Todlaw for treasonably abiding from the army at Jedlureht.¹² In 1541 the sum of £6, 15s. was paid to 'Rothissay Herold for his expense passing to Jedburghe to prepair the luggings and furnessing to the lordis, and remaining thairnpoune (at the aire),³ and the sum of twenty-two shillings to 'Robert Black to pass and proclame ane Justice Courte in Jedburghe to be holdin the 22 day of November nixt to cum.'¹³ In 1558, while some were acquitted, others were denounced as rebels for 'abiding from the

¹ Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. x., c. 40. ² Ut locus festum decoraret, et festum loco conveniret, regales illae nuptiae per industriam apud Jedwrth electae sunt celebrari.³ Fordun takes this opportunity of favouring his readers with the derivation of the name of the town, illustrating his etymology by a couplet probably from some monastic writer—'Nam et locus ipse dictus est ab illa aqua, quae et Jed, et silva quod est in lingua materna Wod compositus—unde quidam,

Unda nemus duo sunt bona nata placere,
Compositum de re die singula laudis habere.'

² Computa Camerar., vol. i., pp. 68*, 69*.

³ Scalachronica, p. 121. ⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 5.

⁵ Acta Dom. Conc., p. 79.

⁶ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 170.

⁷ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 115*.

⁸ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 18*.

⁹ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 22*.

¹⁰ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 37*.

¹¹ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 184*.

¹² Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 256*.

¹³ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., pp. 309*, 318*.

Raid of Jedburgh,¹ probably the courts held there by the Regent Murray and Mary of Guise for the punishment of the unruly Borderers.² Courts were held at Jedburgh also by Queen Mary, who in 1566 made a rapid journey thence to visit Bothwell at the Hermitage.³ The perils and fatigues of her journey, which was accomplished in one day, caused a dangerous illness, which confined her for some time at Jedburgh.⁴ The house which she occupied on this occasion is said to be still in existence.⁵ In 1567 the chamberlain of Dryburgh accounted to the commendator for 5 chalders, 8 bolls, 2 firlots of oats, of which he was allowed 1 boll 3 firlots 'that war spendit to Arthure Ersking and his wife with their cumpanie cummand to Driburgh vpon the ix day of October, 1566, and remanand tua nyctis at their passing to Jedburgh to the Quenis grace, being in companie ix hors.'⁶ Mary's journey to the Hermitage took place on the 16th of October.⁷ The residence or visits of the Sovereign were insufficient to repress permanently the predatory spirit of the Borderers, which frequently displayed itself during the subsequent reign of King James VI. The severity exercised upon offenders in the year 1608 by George Home earl of Dunbar, who is said to have condemned and executed many of them *without trial*, has been supposed to have originated the well known phrase, 'Jeddart justice.'⁸

The 'town' or manor of Jedburgh dates from a very early period. Between 829 and 854 it belonged to Eegred bishop of Lindisfarne, who built two towns named Geddewrđ, Geddeword, or Gedwearde, and bestowed on the see of Lindisfarne, afterwards Durham, these two towns with their appurtenances (apendicioie).⁹ The bishop's grant included also 'Aduna as far as Tefegedmuthe, and thence to Wiltuna, and thence beyond the mountain southward,'¹⁰ a district which, though apparently extending to the conflux of the Jed and the Teviot, it is impossible now to define. Jedburgh afterwards became the property first (probably) of the Prince of Cumberland,¹¹ and afterwards (certainly) of the Kings of Scotland.¹² In 1221 Jeddewurth with its pertinents formed part of the dower settled by King Alexander II. on his queen Johanna.¹³ In a list of documents found in 1282 in the King's treasury at Edinburgh, entitled '*Nepocia tangentia Angliam*,' there occurs 'a letter of Sir Gilbert Marscall quitclaiming to the King of England the manor of Jeddewrđ.'¹⁴ In 1288 John Cumyn steward (*ballivus*) of Jedewrth accounts to the chamberlain of Scotland for the 'fermes of the said manor,' which were as follow—'Small fermes, &c., *nil*—land of the new park in which the Queen's stud used to be, £63, 6s. 8d.,—herbage, *nil*—increment of the land of Elphishop, £3,—sale of dead wood, £1, 6s. 8d.,—relief of the land of Ferlinglaw, £26,—fines of diverse persons removed from one place to another, £3,—in all, omitting sums not stated, £96, 13s. 4d.'¹⁵ Besides the expenses above stated as connected with

¹ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., pp. 421-424*.

² Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 41.

³ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 42.

⁴ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 42.

⁵ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 42. New Stat. Acc.

⁶ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 399.

⁷ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 42.

⁸ Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border. Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 43, 46.

⁹ Sim. Dun. Hist. Dun. Eccl., lib. ii., c. 5. Sim. Dun. Hist. de S. Cuthb. Monumenta Hist. Brit., p. 675.

¹⁰ Sim. Dun. Hist. de S. Cuthb. *apud* Decem Scriptores Twysdeni.

¹¹ Wytownis Cronykil, book vii., c. 5. Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 55.

¹² Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 55-58. Robertson's Index, p. 22, nn. 1-5.

¹³ Rymer's Fœdera, vol. i., p. 252.

¹⁴ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 3 after Pref.

¹⁵ Compta Camerar., vol. i., p. 68*.

the castle and town, the steward in his account places to his own credit '900 roods of hedge and ditch (*fosse et haye*) constructed around the wool and meadows of Jedewrth,' for which he had disbursed the sum of £5, 16s. 6d.¹ In 1292 Edward I. ordered John Balliol to permit John Comyn to raise and collect the fermes and rents of his bailiwick of Geddewrth, and in 1293 Edward 'pardoned' to John Comyn, lately steward of Geddewrth and other places, £1563, 14s. 6½d. of arrears due to him for said bailiwicks.² In 1296 the demesne lands or 'mains' of the manor of Jedewrth, were granted during pleasure by Edward I. to Thomas of Burnham along with the keeping of the castle.³ Between 1306 and 1320 the 'town' of Jedewrth was granted by King Robert Bruce to his natural son of the same name.⁴ From that period the manor of Jedburgh is generally included in the same grant with the castle or Forest, or both. The whole were in the possession of Edward I., who in 1296 ordered his warden of the Forest of Jeddewrth to allow James the Steward of Scotland ten stags therefrom as a gift from the King, and in the same year committed to Hugh of Eyland during pleasure the castle and Forest of Jeddewrth with pertinents, previously held by Thomas of Burnham.⁵ In 1320 the market-town, castle, Forest, and mains of Jedewrth were granted by King Robert Bruce to Sir James of Douglas,⁶ and in 1325 they were included in a grant by the same King to the same Sir James of all his former possessions with several additions.⁷ In 1328 Henry of Balliol, sheriff of Roxburgh, accounts to the chamberlain of Scotland for the sum of £169, 5s. 7½d. levied *juxta decimum denarium* from the freeholders of his bailierie and burgh of Jedewrth *pro reformatione pacis*.⁸ The town and Forest were among the possessions ceded in 1334 by Edward Balliol to Edward III. of England, who in that year appointed Robert de Maners to take seisin of the town of Jedewrth, and William de Presfen of the castle with pertinents and the Forest.⁹ In the same year John de Bourdon was appointed Chamberlain, and William de Bevercotes chancellor of the provinces in Scotland ceded to England by Edward Balliol, including the town and Forest of Jedewrth.¹⁰ In 1335 Edward III. commissioned Thomas de Heton to receive to the King's peace the Scots and their adherents within the town and Forest of Gedewrth.¹¹ These lands appear to have been now completely in the hands of the English King. They were not among the possessions resigned in 1342 by Hugh of Douglas, brother of the 'good' Sir James, in favour of William his nephew.¹² About 1356 King Edward had given the castle, constabulary, town, and Forest of Jeddewrth to Henry de Percy as part of an exchange for Annandale, and in that year he continued the grant in favour of Henry de Percy his son.¹³ William earl of Douglas however asserted his right to these possessions, and, although Edward in 1374 appointed commissioners to settle a dispute about the Forest between him and Percy,¹⁴ it seems to have been settled only by the final expulsion of the English from all Teviotdale, except the castles of Roxburgh and Jedburgh, by Douglas about

¹ Compota Camerar., vol. i., p. 68*.

² Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 12, 17.

³ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 23.

⁴ Robertson's Index, p. 12, no. 59.

⁵ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 33, 36.

⁶ Robertson's Index, p. 10, no. 17, p. 21, no. 27.

⁷ Robertson's Index, p. 10, no. 26. Godscroft, vol. i., p. 74.

⁸ Compota Camerar., vol. i., p. 14.

⁹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 271.

¹⁰ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 273, 276.

¹¹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 351.

¹² Robertson's Index, p. 55, no. 18. Godscroft, vol. i., p. 147.

¹³ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 793.

¹⁴ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 965.

the year 1384.¹ In 1398 George Douglas earl of Angus was infeft by James Sandilands in the town, castle, and Forest of Jedworth, and the infeftment was in the same year confirmed by King Robert III.² About the same period Isobel countess of Mar and the Garioch, sister to the earl of Angus, granted the Forest of Jedworth to Alexander Stewart the son of the earl of Buchan.³ In 1404 Henry IV. issued an apparently useless order to Sir Robert Umfraville his warden of the castle of Jedworth to restore to Henry de Percy earl of Northumberland the castle and Forest of Jedworth, with regalia, advowsons of abbeys, priories, churches, and hospitals, and other pertinents.⁴ In 1427, 1428, and 1433, William of Douglas earl of Angus was lord of Jedworth Forest.⁵ James, the seventh earl of Douglas, who died in 1443, and in 1444 James, the fourth earl of Angus, had the same title.⁶ In 1471, when the Douglasses had been partially restored to favour after their forfeiture in 1455, the Forest of Jedworth appears to have been in the hands of Isabel countess of Angus and her children, and to have been held of them, to the extent at least of one third, by William Douglas of Cluny.⁷ In 1489 the lordship of Jedworth Forest and other lands were resigned by Archibald earl of Angus into the hands of King James IV., with reservation for life of the freeholds to the earl, and of the third part to Elizabeth Boyd his countess—and were at the same time granted by the King to George Douglas the earl's son and apparent heir.⁸ In 1519 or 1520 a difference occurred between the earl of Angus and Ker of Fernihirst, the latter claiming the right of holding courts in Jedburgh Forest as hereditary bailiff of the abbey; and although he finally yielded the point, this dispute was the occasion of the noted skirmish between the Douglasses and Hamiltons on the streets of Edinburgh, known as 'Clean the Causeway.'⁹ In 1540 the lands and lordship of 'Jedburghforest' were by act of parliament annexed to the Crown.¹⁰ In 1547 Queen Mary with consent of the regent Arran granted to Archibald earl of Angus a charter of infeftment in the lands and lordship of 'Jedburghforest' and others—which infeftment was in 1564 confirmed by a deed under the great seal, and in 1567 by act of parliament.¹¹ In 1581 the lands and lordship, and in 1584 the 'few meillis' of the same were again annexed to the Crown.¹² In 1584 the parliament of Scotland passed an act dissolving the annexation of lands, and empowering the King to 'sett them in few ferme,'¹³ and the lands and lordship of Jedburgh Forest were again granted to the earl of Angus. In 1601 earl William claimed the 'regality' as his,¹⁴ and in 1602 he resigned his whole earldom, including the lordship and regality of Jedburgh Forest, into the hands of King James VI., who granted to him and his heirs a charter *de novo* of the whole.¹⁵ The regality of Jedburgh Forest appears to have included the parishes of Jedburgh, Crailing, Southdean, and Abbotrule, and part of Oxnam and Ancrum.¹⁶ The lordship and barony seem to have been of the old extent of £200.¹⁷

¹ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 17.

² Robertson's Index, p. 139, no. 7.

³ Robertson's Index, p. 147, no. 7.

⁴ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 172.

⁵ Register of the Priory of Coldingham, pp. 100, 101, 107.

⁶ Godscroft, vol. i., pp. 294, 295; vol. ii. p. 10.

⁷ Acta Dom. Aud., p. 14.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii., no. 91.

⁹ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 24. Godscroft, vol. ii., p. 74. Border Minstrelsy.

¹⁰ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., pp. 361, 405.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx., no. 164. Acta Parl. Scot. vol. ii., pp. 565-571.

¹² Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iii., pp. 226, 348.

¹³ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iii., p. 349.

¹⁴ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. ii., p. 370.

¹⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xlv., no. 22.

¹⁶ Retours. New Stat. Acc. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. ii., p. 370.

¹⁷ Retours.

The Stewarts of Jedworth appear in record in the thirteenth and several subsequent centuries, although it does not distinctly appear what lands they held. In 1296 'Johan le Seneschal de Jedleworth' swore fealty to Edward I.¹ It appears to have been the same John Stewart who afterwards espoused the Scotch side, and fell at the battle of Falkirk in 1298.² His son John Stewart of Jedworth was in 1325 bailiff to the abbot of Kelso.³ The latter or one of his descendants of the same name was sheriff of Teviotdale,⁴ and Sir William Stewart of Teviotdale or Jedworth, son of that sheriff, appears in various records from 1384 to 1403, frequently as holding the office of '*Clericus Probationis*,' and in 1399 had a seat in the parliament of King Robert III.⁵ In 1397 Sir William Stewart's eldest son and heir apparent married Mariot Stewart of Dalswinton,⁶ in which family the Stewarts of Jedworth seem to have subsequently merged.

Several individuals or families for about a century bore the surname 'of Jedworth.' In 1296 Robert of Jedleworth parson of the church of Kermighel in Lanark swore fealty to the King of England.⁷ About the same period Velastus of Jeddeword held lands of the monks of Melros.⁸ In 1343 Thomas of Jedworth was a monk of Melros.⁹ In 1358 Robert of Jedworth and William Taillefer, with four horsemen, received from Edward III. a safe conduct to England for one year.¹⁰ In 1390 Hugh of Jedworth was attorney or deputy (*actornatus*) of the prior of Saint Andrews.¹¹

Langton or Lanton, was in the twelfth century the property of Richard Inglis, who probably held it of the Crown, and who before 1165 granted to the canons of Jedburgh two oxgangs of land in Langetun, which were confirmed to them by King William the Lion.¹² The canons are said also to have had four oxgangs and a croft of four acres in Langton granted to them by the Earl Gospatrick, and confirmed to them by the Kings William and Alexander,¹³ but this appears to be an error of some transcriber for the grant of Richard Inglis. In the incursion of the English under Daere in 1513, after the battle of Flodden, the town of Langton 'and all the cornes therein' were burned by Sir Roger Fenwike.¹⁴ In 1629 Andrew lord Jedburgh was served heir to his father Sir Thomas Ker of Phairnibirst in the lands of Langtoun.¹⁵ They were of the old extent of five marks or £3, 6s. 8d.¹⁶

Creling or Craaling, the town of Orm the son of Eylav, called also 'the other Craaling,' appears to be represented by the territory afterwards known as Over or Upper Craaling, and now as Crailing Hall. Before 1165 Orm the son of Eylav gave the canons of Jedburgh a ploughgate of land in 'the other Craaling,' which was about that year confirmed to them by King William the Lion,¹⁷ and apparently by King Alexander II., 1214-1249.¹⁸ Uvyrcelyne in 1370-1390

¹ Ragman Rolls, p. 128.

² Nisbet's Heraldry.

³ Nisbet's Heraldry.

⁴ Nisbet's Heraldry.

⁵ Nisbet's Heraldry. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 173. Compota Camerar., vol. ii., pp. 120, 123, 146, 162, &c., *ut supra*. Robertson's Index, p. 127, no. 23, p. 143, no. 14, p. 150, no. 60, p. 154, no. 25, and p. 157, no. 33. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 212.

⁶ Nisbet's Heraldry.

⁷ Ragman Rolls, p. 159.

⁸ Lib. de Melros, p. 684.

⁹ Lib. de Melros, p. 424.

¹⁰ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 823.

¹¹ Compota Camerar., vol. ii., p. 157.

¹² Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 55-56.

¹³ Robertson's Index, p. 22, nn. 3-5.

¹⁴ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 22.

¹⁵ Retours.

¹⁶ Retours.

¹⁷ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 58.

¹⁸ Robertson's Index, p. 22, no. 5.

was a barony, and comprehended one half of the lands of Samestoun, which at that period, on the decease of John Scroupe, was granted by King Robert II. to Adam Wawayne.¹ In 1492 the seven-mark land of Sammelstoun was resigned by Walter Ker of Cesfurd into the hands of King James IV., who then granted it to John Rutherford of Hundole.² In 1473 and 1478 Uvir Craling was the property of John Hume.³ In 1544 or 1545 the burning of Over Craling is enumerated among the 'exploits don upon the Scotts.'⁴ In 1603 James Ker of Over Craling was retoured heir to his brother Thomas in the lands of Over Crailing, of the extent of £4.⁵ In 1621 the lands were included in the barony of Hownam-mains, belonging to James earl of Home, and in 1629 were again the property of the Kers in the person of Andrew lord Jedburgh.⁶

Scarsburgh or Huntbill was in the twelfth century the property of Richard Inglis, who before 1165 granted to the canons of Jedburgh two oxgangs of land in Scrauesburg, a grant which was confirmed by King William the Lion.⁷ In the following century it was the property of John Comyn of Scrauesburgh or Skreesburgh, who in 1296 swore fealty to Edward I.⁸ The laird of Huntbill, probably a Rutherford, known as 'the Cock of Hnnthill,' was one of those who 'laid on weel' at the 'Raid of the Reidswire' in 1575.⁹ In 1670 the lauds and barony of 'Scairsburgh or Huntbill,' of the extent of £20, were the property of Archibald lord Rutherford.¹⁰

The lands and barony of Ulvestoun or Ulston were granted to the canons of Jedburgh by King David I., and confirmed to them by his son Prince Henry before 1152,¹¹ by King William the Lion about 1165,¹² and probably by King Alexander II., 1214-1249, and by King Robert Bruce, 1306-1329.¹³ The barony remained in possession of the canons till the Reformation,¹⁴ about which period it yielded, 'with the Speittal mains,' 'of mails, annuals, town, mill, and waukmill,' the yearly sum of £200.¹⁵ It included the lands of Stewartfield, Chapmanside, Tolnerden, and Ulston, with its common pasture, the office of steward in the hall of the monastery of Jedburgh, the lands of Hyndhouse, Hyndhousefield, Akiebrae and the hauch of the same, Castlewodfield, Castlewodburn, Woolbetleyes, Plainespott, Hardentounheid, and Wells, in the parish of Jedburgh—Fluies and Broomhills in Oxnam—and Ruecastle in Bedrule.¹⁶ Stewartfield, which probably took its name from the above office, was in 1478 held by a family of the name of Steuart, one of whom, Thomas Steuart, as procurator for his father Sir William, in that year pursued the abbot of 'Jedwert' for 'the wrangwis withhaldin' of fifteen marks of the 'malis' of the lands of Stewartfield, which the lords auditors ordained the abbot to pay.¹⁷ In 1607 and 1611 the lands of Stewart-

¹ Robertson's Index, p. 97, no. 325, p. 131, no. 26.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xii., no. 321.

³ Acta Dom. Aud., pp. 24, 72. Acta Dom. Conc., pp. 18, 19.

⁴ Haynes's State Papers, p. 53.

⁵ Retours.

⁶ Retours.

⁷ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 58.

⁸ Ragman Rolls, pp. 89, 90, 128.

⁹ Border Minstrelsy.

¹⁰ Retours.

¹¹ Charter *apud* Morton, p. 56.

¹² Charter *apud* Morton, p. 57. Robertson's Index, p. 22, no. 4.

¹³ Robertson's Index, p. 22, no. 5.

¹⁴ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 54.

¹⁵ Book of Assumptions.

¹⁶ Retours.

¹⁷ Acta Dom. Aud., pp. 53, 59.

field were held by Adam Kirkton, and during the same century the rest of the lands of the barony of Ulstoun were distributed among various proprietors.¹

Edwardisley, or Eadwardesle, supposed to be the place now called Long Edwardly near Jedburgh, was the gift of King David I. to the canons of Jedburgh before 1152, and was about the same time confirmed to them by Prince Henry, and about 1165 by King William the Lion.²

Rhenaldtown in Upper Crailing appears to be an old possession. It probably gave name to Roger of Rainaldston of the county of Roxburgh, who swore fealty to the King of England in 1296.³ In the following century it was held by Robert Burell, on whose forfeiture King Robert III. in 1390-91 granted Raynaldistoun to William of Laundels, his wife Jonet, and their heirs.⁴

Bonjedworth, now Bonjedward, was in 1320 granted by King Robert Bruce to Sir James of Douglas.⁵ About 1356 Bondjeddworth formed part of the grant given by King Edward III. to Henry Percy and his heirs in exchange for Annandale.⁶ King David II., probably between 1358 and 1370, granted to William Pettillok, herald, the three husbandlands of the town of Bonjedward which had been forfeited by Roger Pringill.⁷ In 1398 George earl of Angus was infeft by James Sandilands in the lands of Bonjedworth, and the infeftment was confirmed by King Robert III.⁸ In 1407 Isabel countess of Mar granted to Thomas the son of John Douglas and Margaret his spouse all the lands of Bonjedworth, which were confirmed to them by the regent Albany.⁹ Godseroft affirms that the Douglasses of Bonjedward are descended from a natural son of George fifth earl of Angus, who died in 1462.¹⁰ In 1476 and 1479 George Douglas was laird of Bonjedworth.¹¹ In 1529 George Douglas of Boonjedward is witness to a bond of alliance or feud-stanching between the Scots and Kers.¹² In 1544 Sir Ralph Eure burned Bonjedworth, and in 1545 William Douglas of Bunjeduard had his 'dwelling-house,' his 'town,' and 'the two towers of Buee Jedworth,' destroyed by the English in the expedition of the Earl of Hertford.¹³ In 1575 Douglas of Beanjeddart fought at the 'Raid of the Reidswire.'¹⁴ In the seventeenth century 'Bonjedburgh' was still the property of the Douglasses, but three husbandlands of the town and territory, probably those given by King David II. to William Pettillok, were held by Adam Kirkton of Stewartfield.¹⁵

The lands of Timpendean, lying in the territory of Bonjedworth, were in 1479 granted by George Douglas, with consent of James his son and heir, to his son Andrew, from whom they descended in lineal succession to William Douglas who held them in 1718.¹⁶

Hundalee is an old possession of the Rutherfords. John Rutherford of Hundole appears in record in 1475 and 1492,¹⁷ and his grandson John Rutherford in 1494.¹⁸ In 1545 and 1547

¹ Retours.

² Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 50, 56, 57.

³ Ragman Rolls, p. 156.

⁴ Robertson's Index, p. 127, no. 22. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 180.

⁵ Robertson's Index, p. 10, no. 17, p. 21, no. 27.

⁶ Retuli Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 793.

⁷ Robertson's Index, p. 59, no. 5.

⁸ Robertson's Index, p. 139, no. 7.

⁹ Nisbet's Heraldry. ¹⁰ Godseroft, vol. ii., p. 13.

¹¹ Acta Dom. Aud., p. 56. Nisbet's Heraldry.

¹² Border Minstrelsy.

¹³ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 462. Haynes's State Papers, pp. 45, 53.

¹⁴ Border Minstrelsy.

¹⁵ Retours.

¹⁶ Nisbet's Heraldry.

¹⁷ Lib. de Melros, p. 425. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xii., p. 321. ¹⁸ Acta Dom. Aud., p. 189.

Hundalee suffered in the incursions of the English into Teviotdale.¹ In 1575 Rutherford of Hundalee fought at the 'Raid of the Reidswire.'²

Farnherst was the property of Thomas Ker in 1476.³ His son Sir Andrew, even in 1493, better known as 'Dand Ker,' was laird of Farnherst from 1499 to 1545.⁴ He was succeeded by his son Sir John Ker, whose son Sir Thomas was laird of Feruilirst at the Reformation.⁵

The barony of Broundoun was in 1436 the property of Robert of Haswel.⁶ Together with Easter and Wester Broundounlaws, known also as Eddilshed and Elflingshop, it was of the old extent of £10.⁷ In 1605 it was the property of James Stewart of Traquair.⁸ In the same year the barony of Edgerstoun or Edzarstou, of the old extent of £40, was the property first of the Rutherfords of Edzarstoun, and afterwards of the same James Stewart of Traquair.⁹ In 1615 it was again in the hands of the Rutherfords, who subsequently became proprietors of both baronies united into the one barony of Edgerstoun.¹⁰

Several small properties or 'towns' in the parish of Jedburgh, such as Bungate, Bankend, Woodend, Glenislands, Sharpetlaw, and Overhall, appear only in the lists of places destroyed by the English in the sixteenth century, or in the retours of the seventeenth.

The parish contains three villages, namely, Bonjedward, Ulston, and Lanton.¹¹

The men of Jedburgh and its Forest were from the earliest periods trained to war, and from the very necessity of their situation took part in almost all the warlike operations on the Marches.¹² The latest Border fray of consequence in which they were engaged was the 'Raid of the Reidswire,' where they contributed not a little to the success which on that occasion the Scots obtained.¹³ Their 'slogau' or war cry was 'Jeddard's here!' and their chief weapon was the Jedworth axe or staff, which was manufactured in the town.¹⁴ The latter is styled by Major 'a stout staff with a steel head four feet long,' and must have been a formidable weapon. In 1516 its use was proscribed by government, and other weapons appointed to be used in its stead. An entry in the High Treasurer's account for that year bears that the sum of 42s. was paid to certain persons, bearers of twenty-six letters addressed to the sheriffs and stewards of the realm 'for putting doune of Jedwart-stavis, and for vsing of speris, axis, halbertis, bowis, and culveringis.'¹⁵ Afterwards, however, the government lent its authority for the use of the Jedworth staff. In 1537 there were paid by the High Treasurer 'for dighting and greathing of twa dosane Jedburgh-stalfis, 24s.,—in 1538 for 'dyehting of Jedbureht-stavis and vtheris wappinis, £23, 5s.,—and in 1541 for 'ane Jedburghe-staff' and other weapons, £8, 16s.¹⁶ In 1552 the merchants of Edinburgh were ordered to have the 'Jedburgh-staff' and other weapons in

¹ Haynes's State Papers, p. 53. Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 41.

² Border Minstrelsy.

³ Acta Dom. Aud., p. 56.

⁴ Ridpath's Border History, p. 515. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., pp. 18*, 28*, 29*, 33*, 127*, 327*.

⁵ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., pp. 327*, 379*, 487*.

⁶ Elibank Charters.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ Retours.

⁹ Retours.

¹⁰ Retours.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc.

¹² See Morton's Mon. Annals, Ridpath's Border History, and Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, *passim*.

¹³ Border Minstrelsy.

¹⁴ Border Minstrelsy. Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 19. New Stat. Acc.

¹⁵ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 262*.

¹⁶ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., pp. 289*, 295*, 320*.

their 'buthis' and 'chalmeris.'¹ In 1558 'Jedburcht staffis' were used in an assault on one of the bailies of Leith.²

The towers or peels of Hundalee, Hnanthill, and Bonjedward, and the six towers which defended the town of Jedburgh, have wholly disappeared.³ There remain a tower at Lanton, and the ruins of another at Timpendean.⁴ A few miles above the town, embosomed in wood on the right bank of the Jed, stands the old tower of Ferniherst, which is said to have been built in 1490 by Sir Thomas Ker of Kershangh, also styled of Ferniherst: according to the description of the Earl of Surrey in 1523, it 'stode marvelous strongly within a grete woode.'⁵ In that year it was taken by Surrey with about 800 men, who by Surrey's own account, notwithstanding their numbers, after being severely handled by the defenders, 'with long skirmyshing and moche difficultie gat forthe the ordynance within the howse, and threwe down the same.'⁶ The noted 'Dand Ker' himself was one of their captives.⁷ The castle was rebuilt, and in 1549 was garrisoned by the English, who were on that occasion expelled by the Scots with the assistance of the French general Dessé.⁸

There was a castle at Edgerstone, the taking of which 'by pollicie' by the Scotch 'in bond' with England is recorded among the 'exploits don upon the Scotts' in 1544.⁹

Traces of ancient camps exist at Howdean, Swinnie, Ferniherst, Campton, Scarsburgh, Monk-law, and Lintalee.¹⁰ The most interesting is that at Lintalee, which, it is said, was formed or used by Sir James of Douglas about 1317, when he defeated the English under Sir Thomas de Richmond.¹¹ It is defended on two sides by a steep bank of the Jed and a deep ravine, and on another by a double rampart.¹²

The great Roman road called 'Watling Street' passes through the parish about two miles from the town, and is still in good preservation.¹³ Another ancient road or mound crosses the height between Jedburgh and Ancrum bridge.¹⁴

Coins of the reigns of several Saxon, English, and Scottish Kings have been found in different parts of the parish.¹⁵

At the foot of the Canongate in Jedburgh there is a bridge of three semicircular ribbed arches, supposed to be of great antiquity.¹⁶

¹ Piteairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 362*.

² Piteairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 403*.

³ New Stat. Acc.

⁴ New Stat. Acc.

⁵ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 1. Border Minstrelsy.

⁶ Letter of Surrey in Border Minstrelsy.

⁷ Ridpath, p. 515. Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 30.

⁸ Border Minstrelsy.

⁹ Haynes's State Papers, p. 46.

¹⁰ New Stat. Acc.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc. Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 12, 13. The Bruce, Buke Eleuenth.

¹² New Stat. Acc.

¹³ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁴ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁵ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁶ New Stat. Acc.

CRAILING. (Map, No. 115.)

THIS parish, composed of the two small territories of Crailing on the right and Nisbet on the left bank of the river Teviot, is entirely modern, having been erected subsequently to the Reformation. It includes the portion of the ancient parish of Jedburgh, in which the monastery had three churches served by chaplains, namely, those of Crailing, Nisbet, and Spital.

In the reign of King David I., probably about the year 1147, that monarch granted to the canons of Jedburgh, whom he had established in that monastery, the tithes of Nesbyt and of the sheriff Gospatrick's Creling, with the consent of Gospatrick's chaplain officiating at the same Creling.¹ The grant was confirmed by Prince Henry between 1147 and 1152,² by King William about 1165,³ and probably also by King Alexander II. between 1214 and 1249, and by King Robert Bruce between 1306 and 1329.⁴ The chapel of Nisbet appears to have been granted to the canons by the Earl Gospatrick in the reign of King David I. between 1124 and 1153.⁵ It was within that chapel that in 1220 the differences of the canons with the bishop of Glasgow about certain of their churches were finally settled.⁶ In 1228 another controversy respecting the archdeaconry was settled in the same place.⁷ An hospital and church or chapel existed at an early though unknown date at the place called Spital in Nisbet, now occupied by the modern mansion-house of Mountveiot.⁸ In 1606 the commissioners of parliament modified a stipend for the minister serving the cure of the 'kirks of Crailing, Nisbet, and Spittell,' united into one parish church, and in 1612 the kirk of Crailing was by order of parliament appointed to be the parish church.⁹

The ancient church of Crailing stood near Crailing House on the right bank of the Oxnam water.¹⁰ The modern church, built about a century ago, stands on the left of the Oxnam water, between it and the river Teviot.¹¹ The church of Nisbet stood near the Teviot on its left bank. Its outline can now be hardly traced, but the burying-ground is still used.¹² There remained till recently some traces of the ancient burying-ground of the church at Spital,¹³ which stood at the western extremity of the territory of Nisbet, near the Teviot.¹⁴

In 1575 and 1576 the reader at Nisbett and Crailing had a stipend of £20, paid out of the third of the abbey of Jedburgh.¹⁵ This appears to have been the old allowance paid by the canons to the pensionary of the 'kirks' of Nisbet (probably Nisbet and the church at Spital).¹⁶ The pensionary at Crailing had a yearly stipend of £8, 6s. 8d.¹⁷ In 1621 the minister serving the cure of Nisbet, Crailing, and Spittell, was confirmed by parliament in a stipend of four chalders victual, half bear and half oat-meal, with the whole vicarages of the said kirks, and the mause and glebe of Nisbet.¹⁸ In 1642 Lady Anna Ker, countess of Lothian, was retoured in one half, and her

¹ Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 55, 56. Robertson's Index, p. 22, no. 1.

² Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 55, 56. Robertson's Index, p. 22, no. 2.

³ Original Charter at Dalkeith. Robertson's Index, p. 22, no. 4.

⁴ Robertson's Index, p. 22, nn. 1-5.

⁵ Robertson's Index, p. 22, no. 3.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., pp. 97-99.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. 126.

⁸ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 321. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv., pp. 500, 633. Retours. New Stat. Acc.

⁹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv., p. 500.

¹⁰ New Stat. Acc. and Maps.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc. and Maps.

¹² New Stat. Acc.

¹³ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁴ Maps.

¹⁵ Books of Assignations.

¹⁶ Book of Assumptions, 1577-1600.

¹⁷ Book of Assumptions.

¹⁸ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv., p. 633.

sister Laly Jean Ker in the other half of the teind sheaves and other parsonage and vicarage tithes of the churches of Nisbet, Crailing, and Spittell, 'which were ancient churches of the abbacy of Jedburgh.'¹

In the reign of King David I. the canons of Jedburgh received from the sheriff Gospatrick a ploughgate and a half and three acres of land with two houses in Crailing, and from Berengarius Engain two oxgangs of land with one villain and one toft, and for the maintenance of the chaplain who should officiate in that town two oxgangs with another toft, and a third toft beside the church—all which were confirmed to them by King William about the year 1165,² and probably afterwards by King Alexander II. and King Robert Bruce.³ About the year 1250 a charter is witnessed by Peter of Cralyng.⁴ In 1296 William of Creling and Richard of Creling swore fealty to Edward I.⁵ Richard of Cralein appears on record again in 1304.⁶ This 'town' or part of it was subsequently known as Nether Crailing. In 1544 or 1545 it suffered from the ravages of the English.⁷ In 1605 James Stewart of Traquair was returned heir to his brother Sir William in six husband-lands of Nether Creling in the town and territory of Creling, of the old extent of £4.⁸

The mill of Crailing appears on record at an early period. Before 1165 the canons of Jedburgh received from Berengarius Engain one mark of silver payable out of the mill of Crailing, and from David Olifar the tithes of the same mill, both which were in 1165 confirmed by King William the Lion.⁹ In 1493 Adam Kirktonne was tenant of Crailing-mylne.¹⁰ In 1627 the lands of Nether Crailing with the mills, of the extent of £20, were the property of John lord Cranstonn.¹¹

In the reign of King David I. the lands and barony of Nisbet belonged either to that monarch or to the earl Gospatrick,¹² the latter of whom seems to have granted to the canons of Jedburgh a ploughgate and a half in that territory.¹³ The barony was subsequently the property of William Soullis, on whose forfeiture in 1320 King Robert Bruce granted it to Robert Stewart, the son and heir of Walter, afterwards King Robert II.¹⁴ The territory was afterwards divided into East, West, Over or Upper, and Nether Nisbet, all of which were in 1544 and 1545 laid waste by the English under Sir Ralph Eure and the Earl of Hertford.¹⁵ In 1629 James Dundas of Arnestoun was returned heir to his father Sir James in the lands of 'Nisbettis' with the 'mansions,' of the extent of £13, 6s. 8d.¹⁶

The parish contains three villages or hamlets, namely, Crailing, Nisbet, and Upper Nisbet.¹⁷

It has no antiquities worthy of notice, except the vestiges of two strong entrenchments on the top of Penielheugh, a green hill in the north-west part of the parish, which commands an extensive view of the surrounding country.¹⁸

¹ Retours.

² Charter *apud* Morton, p. 56. Original Charter at Dalkeith. Robertson's Index, p. 22, n. 4.

³ Robertson's Index, p. 22, nn. 1-5.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, p. 401.

⁵ Ragman Rolls, pp. 137, 143.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. 217.

⁷ Haynes's State Papers, p. 53.

⁸ Retours.

⁹ Original Charter at Dalkeith.

¹⁰ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 18.

¹¹ Retours.

¹² Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 55. Robertson's Index, p. 22, no. 3.

¹³ Robertson's Index, p. 22, no. 3.

¹⁴ Robertson's Index, p. 10, n. 13; p. 21, no. 22.

¹⁵ Haynes's State Papers, pp. 45, 53.

¹⁶ Retours.

¹⁷ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁸ New Stat. Acc.

OXNAM.

Oxenham¹ — Oussnam, Austnam² — Oxeham³ — Oxenham, Oxinham⁴ — Oxingham, Oxinghame, Oxenham⁵ — Oxnam.⁶ Deanery of Teviotdale. (Map, No. 116.)

This parish is bounded on the south by the Cheviots, except for about half a mile, where it is touched by the Coquet. The Kale, rising in this range, takes a north-easterly course through the parish. The western boundary, for nearly two miles, is formed by the Jed. Throughout nearly two-thirds of its length, the parish is watered by its native Oxnam, which, rising two miles within the southern boundary, wanders northward towards the Teviot. The southern portion of the parish rises into smooth, green, dome-shaped hills, diminishing in height as they recede from the Border range.

The Chapelries of Plenderleith and Middleknowes, now included in this parish, were, before the Reformation, a part of the spirituality of Jedburgh.⁷

Alan de Perci, surnamed 'le Meschin,' whose father, William de Perci, witnessed a charter in the reign of King Henry I., granted to the monks of Whitby a ploughgate of land in Oxenham, and another in Hetnue, near Roxburgh⁸ in the barony of Oxenham.⁹ About the year 1153 Geoffry de Perci, with the consent of Henri de Perci, his brother and heir, granted to the monks of Kelso, for the souls' health of King David I. and Henry his son, a ploughgate of land in Heton, containing five score and four acres, next to the land belonging to the hospital of Roxburgh.¹⁰ To the monks of Jedburgh, Geoffry de Perci granted the church of Oxenham, and two plough-gates and two bovates of land adjacent to the church, with the right of pasture and fuel in the common. Henry de Perci, who succeeded his brother Geoffry, confirmed this grant in the presence of King Malcolm the Maiden, and also gave the monks the lands of Newbigginghe in this parish, with common pasture and fuel as enjoyed by the other inhabitants of the village of Oxenham. These grants were confirmed by King William the Lion, between the years 1165 and 1174.¹¹ The church was thenceforward served by a chaplain, and at a later period by a vicar pensioner, presented by the canons of Jedburgh. In 1177 Osbert chaplain of Oxenham witnessed a charter to the monks of Paisley by Eschina of Molle, the wife of Walter Fitzallan.¹² At the settlement of disputes between Walter bishop of Glasgow and the monks of Jedburgh, in 1220, it was agreed that the taxation of the vicarage of Oxnam should remain as it had been fixed by the bishop's charter.¹³ Robert vicar of Oxenham witnessed a charter in 1223.¹⁴

¹ Circa A. D. 1135-65. *Dugdale's Monasticon*, vol. i., p. 74, no. 10. (London edition, 1655.)

² *Theatrum Scotiæ*, Map.

³ A. D. 1177. *Regist. de Passelet*, p. 74.

⁴ A. D. 1220-1329. *Regist. Glasg.*, p. 99. *Lib. de Melros*, pp. 366-368.

⁵ A. D. 1358-1390. *Regist. Glasg.*, p. 259. *Robertson's Index*, p. 50, no. 1, p. 115, no. 37, and p. 127, no. 23. *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, p. 102, no. 37.

⁶ *Retours*, 1652 and 1659.

⁷ *Harl. MSS.*, 4623, vol. ii., *apud* Morton, p. 54.

⁸ *Dugdale's Monasticon*, vol. i., p. 74, no. 10.

⁹ *Lib. de Catehon*, p. 381.

¹⁰ *Lib. de Catehon*, pp. 286, 287.

¹¹ Original Charter at *Dall.èith*.

¹² *Reg. de Passelet*, p. 74.

¹³ *Regist. Glasg.*, p. 99.

¹⁴ *Regist. Glasg.*, p. 106.

The rectory remained with the monks till the Reformation, and yielded them 4 bolls of wheat, 2 chalders 15 bolls of bear, and 3 chalders 6 bolls of meal.¹

The church was situated near the present village, on the right bank of the Oxnam water, and in the vicinity of the Crag Tower.

The manors of Oxnam and Heton passed from the family of Perei into the possession of the Colvilles. Philip de Colville witnessed a charter in the reign of Malcolm the Maiden (1153-65)² and various charters and public transactions in the reign of William the Lion,³ for whose release from captivity he was a hostage in 1174.⁴ He confirmed to the monks of Dryburgh a grant of land in Heton by Geoffry de Perei.⁵ Between the years 1203 and 1214 Thomas the son of Philip de Kolevile perambulated the marches of Elstaneshalche at a convention between the monks of Melros and Huetred of Grubhened,⁶ and witnessed various charters in that reign and in that of Alexander II.⁷ In the year 1214 King John granted to William de Hareourt a discharge for several hostages put into his hands, among whom were Thomas de Colevill and Gervase Avenel, the hostages of the King of Scotland.⁸ Thomas de Colville was possessed of certain lands in Berwick, afterwards granted by his son William to the monks of Neubotle, for the son's health of Anable his mother.⁹ After 1222 Ada de Morham, the widow of William, granted to the same monks a charter of the lands of Kynnard, which was confirmed by her son.¹⁰ Sir Reginald Chene, who died soon after 1291, married Eustachia lady of Ochiltre, grand-daughter of John de Colvill of Ochiltre, who brought him lands in Ayrshire.¹¹ In 1324 Robert de Colevill, designated, in various charters of the period, lord of Heton¹² and lord of Oxinham and of Ochiltre,¹³ besought the abbots of Dryburch and Jeddevrld to affix their seals to a charter of the patronage of Ochiltre, granted by him to the monks of Melros.¹⁴ In the same century King David II. granted to Duncan Wallace a charter of the lands of Oxingham forfeited by Sir Robert Colville, knight.¹⁵ Between 1371 and 1390 King Robert II. granted a charter of the barony of Oxingham to Duncan Wallace, knight, and Elenor de Bruys, countess of Carrick.¹⁶ In the year 1390 Robert Colvyll of Oxenham witnessed a charter at Minto.¹⁷ In 1432 Robert de Colvyll lord of Oxenham became one of the hostages for King James I. in the room of Robert Stewart, allowed to return home.¹⁸ In 1436 Thomas de Colvill was one of the train of knights and squires who attended Margaret of Scotland to France on her marriage with Louis the Dauphin.¹⁹ In 1483 the mains and mill of Oxenham were let by Sir Robert Colvile of Ochiltre to Bernard Colvill.²⁰ In 1484 Patrick of Douglas was ordained to pay to the said Bernard the sum of ten pounds for the

¹ Book of Assumptions.

² Regist. Glasg., p. 15.

³ Regist. Glasg., pp. 26, 78. Lib. de Melros, pp. 91, 93, 94.

⁴ Rymer's Foedera, vol. i., p. 40.

⁵ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 163.

⁶ Lib. de Melros, pp. 110, 111.

⁷ Lib. de Melros, pp. 64*, 76, 107, 111, 123, 125, 144, 145, 153, 226. Regist. Glasg., pp. 79, 80.

⁸ Rymer's Foedera, vol. i., p. 184.

⁹ Reg. de Neubotle, p. 153.

¹⁰ Reg. de Neubotle, pp. 169, 170.

¹¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 360-368.

¹² Lib. de Calchou, pp. 368, 373.

¹³ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 363, 367, 369, 391, 393, 394. Lib. de Melros, pp. 366-368.

¹⁴ Lib. de Melros, p. 363.

¹⁵ Robertson's Index, p. 50, no. 1.

¹⁶ Robertson's Index, p. 115, no. 37. Reg. Mag. Sicc. p. 102, no. 37.

¹⁷ Robertson's Index, p. 127, no. 23.

¹⁸ Rymer's Foedera, vol. x., p. 510.

¹⁹ Fordun's Scotichronicon, lib. xvi., c. 12.

²⁰ Acta Dom. Conc., p. 325.

yearly mail of the half of the mill of Oxnam, 'because he stoppit the said milne quhen scho sulld have gane, and als tuke up the multer that come of hir;' and the same Patrick, Richard Ainslie, and others, were ordained to pay twenty pounds for the lands which they had 'wrangously' laboured and manured.¹ About 1511 Oxnam became by marriage the property of the Kers. Andrew Ker of Fernherst, the husband of Catherine Colville, heiress of Ochiltree, distinguished himself in Border warfare.² In 1603 James Ker of Over Crailing was served heir to his brother James Ker in the lands and lordship of Oxinghame, containing the lands of Oxinhame-Craig, Hardenheid, Peirislawis, Fairnysyde, Kirkstyle, Heuchheid, and Capok—the lands of Bladylaws—the lands called the Battis and the Ebreis, also the towns and lands of Oxinghame and Oxinghame-neuk—the lands of Mylneheuch, Thorbrandisheuch, and Clarkisburne.³

In 1371-90 William Stewart of Jedworth obtained from King Robert II. the lands of Fynlaws in the barony of Oxinghame, forfeited by Thomas de Rydall.⁴

In 1390-1391, King Robert III. granted to William Landallis a charter of lands in Oxenham forfeited by John Wylie,⁵ and to William de Laundelis and Janet his spouse, a charter of the lands of Swynset (Swynside, Swynshede) forfeited by Robert Bwrell.⁶

The manor of Dolphinston is found at an early period in the possession of the Ainslies. In 1221 Thomas de Anesley witnessed an amicable arrangement concluded in the chapel of the castle of Roxburgh, between the bishop of Glasgow and the monks of Kelso.⁷ In 1228 Sir R. de Anesley witnessed at Nesebith a settlement between the archdeacon of Glasgow and the rector of Morebattle.⁸ In 1231 Sir Robert de Anesey, companion (*consors*) of Patrick, son of Patrick, earl of Dunbar, was one of three persons deputed by him to receive money due to him by the Prior of Coldingham,⁹ and in 1231-49 witnessed a charter of the same Patrick when Earl.¹⁰ In 1296 John son of Johan de Anesleye swore fealty to King Edward I.¹¹ Reynaud de Dolphinston, in the county of Roxburgh, swore fealty to the same King the same year.¹² In 1377 King Robert II. granted to William de Aynyslay a charter of the lands of Dolphinstoun, forfeited by John de Aynyslay his father.¹³ In 1499 the rents of certain portions of the lands of Dolphinston and little Barnebowgale in this parish were levied by Gabriel of Towers.¹⁴ Before April 27, 1502, Mark Ker, second son of Walter Ker of Cessford, had acquired the lauds of Dolphinston, by his marriage with Marjorie Ainslie, daughter and heiress of John Ainslie of Dolphinston, who had died in 1486, during the minority of his daughter. The Ainslies, however, were not wholly dislodged from their ancient domains, and other lands in the parish continued to be held by a branch of the family. In 1657 Andrew Ainslie of Clethauche was served heir of

¹ Acta Dom. Aud., p. 145*.

² Ridpath's Border History, p. 515.

³ Retours.

⁴ Robertson's Index, p. 133, no. 22. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 173, no. 22.

⁵ Robertson's Index, p. 143, no. 5.

⁶ Robertson's Index, p. 127, no. 22. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 189, no. 22.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., vol. i., p. 101.

⁸ Regist. Glasg., vol. i., p. 126.

⁹ Coldingham Charters in Raine's North Durham, No. 129.

¹⁰ Coldingham Charters in Raine's North Durham, No. 135.

¹¹ Ragman Rolls, p. 127.

¹² Ragman Rolls, p. 127.

¹³ Robertson's Index, p. 119, no. 37. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 134, no. 37.

¹⁴ Acta Dom. Conc., pp. 111, 112.

Sir Andrew Ainslie chaplain of Dolphington, his grandfather, 'in a piece of land of the lordship of Dolphington, called Auldhauch (Aldinhanche), on the south side of the water of Jed, within the lordship of Dolphington.'¹ In 1669, John Ainslie of Harkers was served heir to his grandfather William Ainslie of Falla, in the half of a husbandland in Oxnam called Templelands.²

In the reign of William the Lion, John de Plenderleith witnessed a charter of lands in Teviotdale;³ and in the reign of Alexander II., 'Nicholaus dominus de Prendirlath' witnessed a charter of resignation by Richard Rule.⁴ Between 1263 and 1266 Hugh of Abernethy, sheriff of Roxburgh, in his account rendered to the Chamberlain of Scotland, stated that nothing had been received from the lands of Pendirlath, on account of the nonage of Gilbert de Umfravnyll.⁵ In 1296 William de Prendrelath swore fealty to King Edward I.⁶ In 1359 Henry Ker, sheriff of Roxburgh, stated that he had not received the one florin and two shillings as the proceeds of the assize of Prendrelath, with pertinents, because that barony was in the allegiance of England.⁷

In 1537 Andrew and John Hall were denounced rebels for not underlying the law for art and part of the bringing of certain Englishmen to the place of William Douglas of Cunzeartoune, and Persy Hall and others found caution to answer for the burning of Cunzeartoune.⁸ Although in the parish of Oxnam, Cunzeartoune seems latterly to have been in the barony of Hounum. In 1605 James Stewart was served heir to his brother Sir William Stewart of Traquair, in one half of the lands and barony of Hounum, commonly called Fillogarr and Cunzearton.⁹

The residence of the barons of Oxnam appears to have been at Crag Tower, called Ousnam Craig by Pont. A little below the village, on the right bank of the Oxnam, it rose from a bold rocky eminence surrounded on three sides by water. In the interior, a deeply sunk pit is said to have communicated with the passing stream. On the land side, a strong wall inclosed a spacious outer court in which, when occasion demanded, the cattle of the vicinity were secured against the incursions of the Border freebooters. These massive remains have been nearly all removed.¹⁰ The castle of Oxnam was burned by Edward Balliol on his invasion of Scotland in 1333.¹¹

The tower of Mossburnford on the Jed remained for a long time entire, and was even inhabited till a recent period.¹² Greatly superior to it in strength, and also near the Jed, was Dolphinston Castle, the ancient stronghold of the Ainslies. Its walls, of which little more than the foundation remains, were from 8 to 10 feet in thickness.¹³ On the principal gateway, it is said, was inscribed the name 'Radolph de Ainslie.'¹⁴ An area to the south of the castle is said to mark the site of a watch-tower.¹⁵ In 1361 Edward III. commanded the sheriff of Roxburgh to assist Robert de Colvill in destroying the fortalice of Dolfyneston which, after its destruction by William

¹ Retours.² Retours.³ Retours.⁴ Lib. de Melros, p. 144.¹⁰ New Stat. Acc.⁵ Lib. de Melros, p. 677.¹¹ Hailes's Annals, vol. ii., p. 442.⁶ Chamberlain Rolls, vol. i., p. 45*.¹² New Stat. Acc.⁷ Ragnan Rolls, p. 128, *bis*.¹³ New Stat. Acc.⁸ Chamberlain Rolls, vol. i., p. 318.¹⁴ Old and New Stat. Acc.⁹ Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. i., pp. 181*, 201*.¹⁵ New Stat. Acc.

de Bohun earl of Northampton, Edward's lieutenant in Scotland, had been partially rebuilt by the Scots to the grievous injury of the whole country.¹

The deep and rugged fastnesses of Henwood, on the left bank of the Oxnam, near Crag Tower, were often, in troubled times, the refuge and mustering-place of the border chiefs and their retainers; hence, it is said, the war-cry, 'A Henwoody.' Gallala Knowe, to the west of Henwood, is said to have been the spot on which criminals were executed.²

The great Roman road, now a favourite squatting ground of the gypsies, runs along the eastern boundary of the parish for about six miles, dividing it from Hownam. It is little used as a thoroughfare, except by drovers. Near this road, on a commanding eminence called Penuymuir, the remains of a Roman encampment may be traced. There are two circles of standing stones in the parish. Several old camps of a circular form are also still to be seen, the most conspicuous being on a height to the south of Bloodylaws. On the hill of Cunzierton may still be clearly traced the outlines of a strongly fortified British station, consisting of a large rampart and double trenches, with an additional mound of defence.³ A farm house is all that remains of the ancient village of Plenderleith, which stood near the source of the Oxnam, at the foot of Hindhope, one of the border mountains. The ruins of its chapel may still be traced.⁴

HOWNAM.

Hunum⁵—Hunedune, Hunedun, Hmndun⁶—Houum⁷—Hondon⁸—Hownome⁹—Hownom¹⁰—Hounam.¹¹ Deanery of Teviotdale. (Map, No. 117.)

This parish is traversed from the south by the Kale and the Capehope, which mingle their waters before they reach the northern boundary. The proportion of arable land is small, and chiefly on the banks of the Kale. The upland or southern portion of the parish, abutting on the Cheviot Fells, consists of steep green hills intersected by frequent ravines, each watered by its own stream. Hownam Law, a cone-shaped hill, at the north-eastern extremity of the parish, attains an elevation of 1464 feet above the level of the sea.

John the son of Orm was lord of Hunum about 1164-74.¹² In 1185 he was called by William, parson of Hunum, patron of the church of Hunum.¹³ He was succeeded before

¹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 857.

² New Stat. Acc.

³ Old and New Stat. Acc.

⁴ New Stat. Acc. Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 54.

⁵ A. D. 1165-1220. Lib. de Melros, pp. 101, 106, 120, 123, 126, 127, 151*, 155. Regist. Glasg., p. 93.

⁶ Ante A. D. 1165-1249. Lib. de Calchou, p. 144. A. D. 1165-1249. Lib. de Melros, pp. 110, 113, 120,

121, 126, 128, 151*, 159, 242, 243, 244, 245, 247. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 123, 145.

⁷ A. D. 1237. Lib. de Melros, p. 242.

⁸ A. D. 1329-1371. Lib. de Melros, p. 440.

⁹ A. D. 1544. Haynes's State Papers, p. 43.

¹⁰ A. D. 1606. Lib. de Melros, p. 658.

¹¹ A. D. 1656. Retours.

¹² Lib. de Melros, p. 118. ¹³ Lib. de Melros, p. 120.

1199¹ by his son called William de Laundeles, who died in 1227.² In 1220 the church was in the possession of the monks of Jedburgh. On settling their differences with the see of Glasgow in that year, it was arranged that the corn-tithes of the parish should be given up for the use of the monks, but that the vicar should have ten pounds, or the whole altarage at his option, on his giving annually on the Feast of Saint James a stone of wax to the monastery, in token of recognition, reserving the right of Master Hugh de Potton, archdeacon of Glasgow.³ In 1237 the rights of the canons of Jedburgh were disputed by the convent of Melros, which however renounced all claim to the church of Hunnm, on the canons of Jedburgh allowing their lands of Huedune and Raschawe in the parish of Hunnm to be tith-free.⁴

At the Reformation, the church of Hownam yielded to the monastery of Jedburgh 1 chaldler 5 bolls of bear, and 1 chaldler 10 bolls of meal.⁵ In 1567 the stipend of John Davidson, reader at Honnam, was sixteen pounds with the kirklands.⁶ At the 'ratification and dissolution of Jedburgh and Cannabie in favours of the Erle of Home,' in 1621, it was enacted by Parliament 'that the minister serving the cure at the kirk of Honnam for the tyme, sall have and ressave yearly for his sustentation, three chalderis vietnell, half beir, half ait meill, gude and sufficient merchandize, with the baill viearage, manse, and gleib of the samen kirk.'⁷

The parish church, originally built it is said in the form of a cross, was situated near the junction of the Kale and the Capehope. Kirkrow, Kirkhope, and Steepleside, are said to have formed part of the church lands.⁸

In 1175-99 William de Hunnm (de Laundeles), son of John, built a chapel in honour of Saint Mary on his lands of Rasawe, and gave the lands to the monks of Melrose, in pure and perpetual alms, on condition of their finding a suitable chaplain to celebrate masses in the said chapel of Saint Mary, for the souls of himself, his wife Donancia de Clerefei, and all the faithful departed. The territory thus given by William de Hunnm extended 'from the rivulet of Cuithenop (Capehope) the whole way up to the ditch between Raweshawe and Cuithbrithis hope, and thence by the whole boundary between him and Richard de Umphravill, as far as Derestrete (the Roman road) towards the west, and from Derestrete descending all the way to the march of Chathou, and thence by the march between him and Chatthou, as far as the burn of Cuithenop.'⁹ This grant was confirmed at Seleschirche by King William the Lion between 1175 and 1199.¹⁰ William de Hunnm having afterwards repented of his gift, made a violent attempt to resume it: the monks complained to Pope Innocent, whose commissioners decided in 1208, that the said William should be allowed to enjoy the land during his life, on condition of its becoming the property of the monks in perpetuity after his death.¹¹ In 1225 he again resigned the lands to the monks, and allowed the chaplain to celebrate the masses for him and his wife in the monastery of Melrose, instead of the chapel of Rasawe, as had been originally appointed.¹² In 1226 this charter

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 122, 123.

² Chronica de Mailros, p. 141.

³ Regist. Glasg., p. 96.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, p. 242.

⁵ Book of Assumptions.

⁶ Register of Ministers, 1567.

⁷ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv., p. 638.

⁸ New Stat. Acc.

⁹ Lib. de Melros, p. 122.

¹⁰ Lib. de Melros, p. 123.

¹¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 124, 125.

¹² Lib. de Melros, p. 245.

was confirmed by King Alexander II,¹ and in 1237 the canons of Jedburgh undertook to find a chaplain to celebrate the masses in the place appointed by the bishop of Glasgow.² In 1227 the monks of Melrose compounded for the tithes of Rasawe, by a payment of twenty shillings annually to the church of Hunnum.³

Besides the chapel district of Rasawe, the monks of Melrose possessed other lands in the parish. Between 1164 and 1175 John the son of Orm had given them the land of Hunedun 'by those marches which he had perambulated between his land and the land of Wittun, and between his land and the land of Grubbeud (Grubet) and between his land and the land of Cliftun, and between his land and the land of Melle, and as the boundaries were perambulated by him and the monks themselves in presence of many good men, as far as the place where a small rivulet falls into Hunedunburne, on the east side of Hulkillis Croce, and thence upwards by this rivulet as far as its source, and thence westward to a little hill, and thence across the ridge between Brunecuol and Helle, and thence descending by the marches which he made for them into Haufurlungdene, and thence as the burn descends from Haufurlungdene into Kalne.' That grant was confirmed by King William the Lion,⁴ and in 1175-99 by William the son of John the son of Orm.⁵ In 1185 the monks compounded with William, parson of Hunnum, by a payment of forty pence yearly at Whitsunday, for the tithes and all land burdens of their Grange of Hunedun.⁶ In 1214-27 William de Laundeles (of Hunnum) gave them the whole of that land in the fief of Hunnum called Brunecolleflat, 'the lower part of which on the eastern side lies immediately adjoining the ancient division of Hundun, and thence upward to the lower 'warnalium,' and thence across westward to the upper 'warnalium,' and onward by the ridge as the water descends into Haufurlungburne.'⁷ In 1227-45 John de Laundeles, the son⁸ or the nephew⁹ of William de Landeles, confirmed to the monks these lands of Hunedune, Brunecolleflat and Rasawe, remitting to them twenty shillings which they were bound to pay for the land of Hunedune, and which by the assignation of his father they had paid for a time to Richard de Rule, by whom it was afterwards remitted to them.¹⁰ He also conceded to their men, cattle and carriages, a free road over his land between their grange of Hunedune, and their land of Rasawe.¹¹ In 1226 Alexander de Chattow renounced the claim which he had made to a certain part of the boundaries assigned to Rasawe when given to the monks by the true lord, on its becoming evident to him that he had no right thereto.¹²

In 1544 Robert Collingwood and other Englishmen 'brent the tonnes and stedes of Shapely (Sharplaw), Hownomkirk, Hownom Town, Hevesyde, Hownome Grange, &c., and brought away certain prisoners, with 280 nolt, 200 shepe, and 40 horse.'¹³ In 1606 'the parochie kirk of Hownom Grange' was included in 'the procuratorie for dismissioun of the monasterie of Melrose, by James commendator, in the King's hands, in favour of William erll of Morton.'¹⁴ In 1605

¹ Lib. de Melros, p. 246.

² Lib. de Melros, p. 242.

³ Lib. de Melros, p. 248.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, pp. 119, 120.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, pp. 121, 122.

⁶ Lib. de Melros, p. 120.

⁷ Lib. de Melros, p. 243.

⁸ Lib. de Melros, p. 244.

⁹ Lib. de Melros, p. 247.

¹⁰ Lib. de Melros, pp. 244, 677.

¹¹ Lib. de Melros, p. 247.

¹² Lib. de Melros, pp. 247, 248.

¹³ Haynes's State Papers, p. 43.

¹⁴ Lib. de Melros, p. 658.

the Stewarts of Traquair were proprietors of one half of the lands and barony of Hounum, called Fillogarr and Cunzearton.¹ In 1650 William earl of Roxburgh was retoured in the lands and barony of Rasawe; and in 1656 the barony of Scraisbury or Hunthill, including Nether Chatto, and other lands in Hounam, with the advowson of the church of Hounam, was in the possession of the Rutherfords.²

The name of Robert Beirope of Beirope appears in 1596, and in 1606 that of John Robsoun of Burvanes, both places within this parish.³

Adam de Chatthou witnessed various charters in the reign of King William the Lion (1165-1214).⁴ John the son of Adam de Chatthou appears in a charter of the same reign.⁵ About 1225 two charters were witnessed by Alexander de Chatthou,⁶ and another in the reign of Alexander III. (1249-85).⁷ In 1255 Alexander de Chattun, constable of Roxburgh, was one of the securities granted by Richard, son of Richard de Nicole, in a charter of land in Molle, given by him to the monks of Kelso.⁸ Adam de Chatthou swore fealty to Edward in 1296.⁹ In 1300 Walran de Chattoun, rector of the church of Jetham (Yetholm), witnessed a charter of lands in Molle.¹⁰ In 1322 King Robert I. confirmed by charter to John de Chattou certain lands in the county of Roxburgh forfeited by Richard and held by the said Richard from the abbot of Melros.¹¹ Richard Chatto and others signed an assedation by the convent of Melros in 1534.¹² In 1537-59 various charters of the convent of Dryburgh were witnessed by Dein Jhon Chatto.¹³ In 1615 James Ker was served heir of his father James Ker of Chatto, in the lands of Over Chatto in the barony of Hounam.¹⁴

Vestiges of encampments may still be traced on some of the rising grounds on the line of the old Roman road, commonly called 'the Street,' which separates the parishes of Hownam and Oxnam. The largest and most complete is on Hownam-Law. There is a conspicuous encampment on the summit of Wooden-law. On Hownam mains there are distinct traces of a fortification called *The Rings*. Several cairns or barrows are also to be seen in the parish. On a rising ground a little to the east of the village there is a semicircle of upright stones called *The Eleven Shearers*, from a popular story that at a remote period they were human beings, who had been turned into stones for reaping on the Lord's day.¹⁵ The vaulted remains of a massive structure, on a rising ground near the village, give the name of Chester Housc to the property on which they stand. Another ruin somewhat similar is to be seen at Heatherlands towards the north-west extremity of the parish.¹⁶

¹ Retours.

² Retours.

³ Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. ii., p. 315.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, pp. 109, 142, 143, 147, 150, 153.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, p. 149.

⁶ Lib. de Melros, pp. 245, 246.

⁷ Lib. de Melros, p. 307.

⁸ Lib. de Calchou, p. 130.

⁹ Ragman Rolls, p. 127.

¹⁰ Lib. de Calchou, p. 137.

¹¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 466.

¹² Lib. de Melros, p. 629.

¹³ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 281, 284, 286, 291, 292, 295, 297.

¹⁴ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁵ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁶ Retours.

ECKFORD.

Eckeforde¹—Heeford²—Ekeford³—Ekkeford⁴—Eckford, Eckfuird⁵—
Aikeforthe.⁶ Deanery of Teviotdale. (Map, No. 118.)

THIS parish is traversed by the Kale, which divides it into two nearly equal parts, and towards the north-western extremity, not far from the church, discharges its waters into a bend of the Teviot, which detaches the ancient barony of Ormiston from the rest of the parish. The surface is undulating, and gradually rises as it extends towards the south. With the exception of the belt of rich river scenery flung across the parish by the Kale, it presents no feature of striking interest.

The church was in the possession of the monks of Jedburgh in 1220, when it was arranged with the see of Glasgow that the taxations of the vicarage of Heeford should be allowed to remain as they had been fixed by the bishop's charter.⁷ In Baiamund's Roll the vicarage is valued at £2, 13s. 4d. In the Libellus Taxationum it is rated at £6, 13s. 4d., the rectory amounting to £50. At the Reformation the revenues were stated thus:—'In Caverton the maill of two husbandlands, £2; the teinds of the same, £2; the Haughhead and part of the land called Priest's Crown, paying of maill, 10s., teind thereof, 10s.; at the kirk ane croft, the rental thereof, 5s., and the teind of the same, 5s.'⁸ The highest rental given in of the parsonage was 10 bolls of wheat, 5 chalders of bear, and 7 chalders of meal.⁹ In 1567 'John Clerk reidare at Ecford had for his stipend the haill vicarage of Eckford newlie dispoit to him.'¹⁰ In 1621 it was enacted by Parliament that the minister serving the cure at the kirk of Eckford for the time, should receive 5 chalders victual, half bear, half oatmeal, with the haill vicarage, manse, and glebe of the said kirk.¹¹

The church, built in 1662, stands on the right bank of the Teviot near its junction with the Kale. There was a chapel at Caverton, to the chaplain of which Walter Ker of Cessford bequeathed £10 yearly from the lands of Caverton, with two *cotugia* near the orchard, being two acres of land with Crum's meadow, and four 'sowms' in Caverton, with the manse and yard. This grant was confirmed by King James IV. in 1500.¹² There are no remains of the chapel, but the cemetery was in use in 1790.¹³ Close to it there was a well called Holy Well or Priest's Well.¹⁴ On the right bank of the Kale, near its junction with the Teviot, there is a place called

¹ A. D. 1165-1214. Lib. de Melros, p. 80.

² A. D. 1220. Regist. Glasg., p. 99.

³ A. D. 1214-1249. Lib. de Melros, p. 225

⁴ A. D. 1250. Lib. de Calchou, p. 400.

⁵ A. D. 1306-1329. Lib. de Melros, p. 364. Retours.

⁶ 1523 Hall, quoted by Ridpath, Border History, p. 515.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. 99.

⁸ Book of Assumptions.

⁹ Book of Assumptions.

¹⁰ Register of Ministers.

¹¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv., p. 636.

¹² MS. Donations *apud* Chalmers.

¹³ Old and New Stat. Acc.

¹⁴ New Stat. Acc.

Spittelbanck by Pent, by others Hospital Lands, said to have been a leper's hospital connected with the chapel at Harlaw. On the farm of East Mains there is a place the name of which (Priest's Crown) seems to indicate that it was church land. At the Reformation, as we have seen, it belonged to the vicar.¹

John de Ormeston swore fealty to King Edward I. in 1296.² In 1339 King Edward III. conceded to John Copeland a pension of twenty pounds as a compensation for certain lands in Ormeston restored to William Dalmahoy by whom they had been forfeited.³ In 1347 King Edward III. granted a safe conduct to Andrew of Ormeston and others about to proceed to England with certain things needful for William of Douglas, a captive.⁴ In a safe conduct granted by the same King to Andrew of Ormeston in 1359, he is called 'familiaris David de Bruys.'⁵ In 1476 Ormeston was possessed by a family taking the name from the lands.⁶ In 1523 Lord Daere, writing from Harbottle to the Earl of Surrey, after informing him of the burning of Kelso, and the casting down of the gate house of the abbey on the previous day, adds, 'We then proceeded to a great towre called Synlawes, three miles within Kelsoo, and kist it doune; and frothens to a fayre tower called Ormeston, one myle and a halfe within the said Synlawes, and kist it down.'⁷ In 1544 Sir Ralph Eure and others took and burned 'the barnkeyn of Ormeston.'⁸ In 1564 there was a 'particularelie deidly feid and actionis betwix Walter Ker of Cessfurde, knight, and James Ormestoune of that Ilk, anent the taking of the said laird of Ormestoune of the landis of Nether Ancrome and bailleie theirof in tak, our the said laird of Cessfurde's heid, it being his kyndly rowme of befor, as he allegis, and anent the slaughter of unquihle . . . Best, servand to the said laird of Cessfurde.'⁹ In 1586 'Maister Archibald Douglas, persoun of Glasgow, was inditit and accusit that in the monethis of Januar and Febrnare, the year of God 1566, he being accompaneit with James sumtyme erle of Bothwell, James Ormestoun sumtyme of that Ilk, Robert alias Hob Ormestonne, his faderis brother, and divers others, conspirit and concludit the detestabill murthour of our soverane lordis darrest fader of gude memorie, Henry King of Scottis.'¹⁰ For his share in this murder, James of Ormiston was executed at Edinburgh in 1573. 'It is not merveill,' he said, 'that I have been wickit, for the wickit companie that ever I have been in, bot specialle within this seven yearis by past, quhilk I never saw twa guid men or ane guid deid.'¹¹ Soon after the Reformation, Ormiston belonged to the Kers of Cessford. In 1606 'Robert earl of Roxburgh was served heir of his father William Ker of Cessfurde, in the lands and barony of Ormeston.'¹² In 1626 'the Earl of Roxburgh, for the teynd sheaves of Cavertoun and Ormiston, worth 12 chalders victual, payed to the minister of Eckford 5 chalders, and to the Earl of Lothian 3 chalders 12 bolls.'¹³

Alexander of Caverton swore fealty to King Edward I. in 1296.¹⁴ In 1316 King Robert I.

¹ Book of Assumptions. ² Ragman Rolls, p. 126.

³ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 558.

⁴ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 706.

⁵ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 836.

⁶ Acta Dom. Aud., p. 56.

⁷ Cotton MSS., Calig. B. vi., 324, *apud* Morton, p. 98.

⁸ Sir Ralph Eure's Letters *apud* Haynes's State Papers, p. 46. Ridpath's Border History, p. 550.

⁹ Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. iii., p. 393.

¹⁰ Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. i., p. 145.

¹¹ Cobbett's State Trials, vol. i., p. 946. Sir Walter Scott's Notes to *The Monastery*, chap. xxv.

¹² Retours.

¹³ Harleian MSS., No. 4623, vol. i., *apud* Morton, p. 65.

¹⁴ Ragman Rolls, p. 150.

granted to Robert Stewart, son and heir of Walter Stewart, a charter of the barony of Caverton, which William de Soulis had forfeited.¹ In 1326 King Robert I. gave the monks of Melrose £2000 to repair their ruined monastery. This sum was raised chiefly from the forfeited lands of Cessford, Eckford, Nisbet, Langnewton, Maxton, and Caverton.² In 1335 King Edward III. confirmed a charter by William de Coucy to William his son of the manor of Caverton,³ and in 1358 the same King conceded to James de Loreyins, with an annual pension of twenty pounds, the barony of Caverton impoverished by war and fallen to the crown by the forfeiture of William de Coucy 'our enemy of France.'⁴ In 1359 Edward renewed this grant to James de Loreyins, stipulating, however, that if the barony should be restored to the heirs of William de Coucy, the King should not be bound to make recompense for the same. The barony, which in time of peace was worth fifty-eight pounds a year, did not at this time yield above eight pounds.⁵ In 1478 Walter Ker of Caverton appeared in a case before the Lords Auditors of Parliament.⁶ In 1492 King James IV. granted to Walter Kerr of Cessford the third part of the lands of Caverton, with pertinents formerly belonging to John Rutherford of Hundolee.⁷ In 1623 George Pringill in Schairpetlaw was retoured heir of his uncle James Pringill in two husbandlands in the barony of Caverton.⁸ In 1638 John Pott was served heir of William Pott in the three pound lands, commonly called Layngis lands, in the territory and lordship of Caverton; and in 1675 Robert earl of Roxburgh was served heir of his father William earl of Roxburgh in a husbandland in Caverton called Huntlielands.⁹

In 1316 King Robert I. gave to Edmund Marshall the whole demesne land of Cessworth belonging to Roger Mowbray,¹⁰ and to William de St. Clair of Hirdmanstoun, the lands of Cessworth with the mill, 'exceptand the lands whilk Edmund Mershell has lately gotten.'¹¹ In 1377 King Robert II. granted to Walter de St. Clair a charter of the barony of Cessworth, except the land which Edmund Marshall got on the resignation of John de St. Clair.¹² A large portion of this property seems afterwards to have been held by the Douglasses. In 1446 the earl of Douglas is said to have confirmed a charter to Andrew Ker of the barony of Cessford.¹³ In 1450 Andrew Ker, who is said to have succeeded the Oliphants in this property, first took the style and designation of Cessford, and in 1474 a charter of the barony of Cessford was granted to Walter Ker, his eldest son, apparently from James Lord Hamilton.¹⁴ In 1494 King James IV. granted to Walter Ker the barony of Cessford, with the pertinents, formerly belonging to William Cockburn of Skraling.¹⁵ In 1511 Sir Robert Ker of Cessford was slain by three Englishmen at a Border meeting.¹⁶ In 1523 the laird of Cessford was warden of the middle marches. In a letter to Henry VIII. on the 21st May of that year, the Earl of Surrey gives an account of the siege of Cess-

¹ Robertson's Index, p. 10, no. 13.

² Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 230.

³ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 352.

⁴ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 825.

⁵ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 834.

⁶ Acta Dom. Aud., p. 69.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xii., no. 329.

⁸ Retours.

⁹ Retours.

¹⁰ Robertson's Index, p. 5, no. 11.

¹¹ Robertson's Index, p. 12, no. 57.

¹² Robertson's Index, p. 119, no. 31. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 133, no. 31.

¹³ Charter quoted in Old Statistical Account.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig. Memorie of the Somervills, vol. i., p. 50. Craufurd's MSS, Advocates' Library, p. 66.

¹⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii., no. 125.

¹⁶ Ridpath's Border History, p. 481.

ford castle. 'We went,' he says, 'to Sesforde and layed our ordynance too the same about vii of the klok in the morning, which was estemed to be the strongest place of Scotland, saue Dunbar and Fas castell. I had with me one very good cortowte, one very good colveryne, one dymy colveryne, four lizards, and four fawcons. The sayd fortes was vawnewred with erth of the beste sorte that I have sen, and had a barbican, with another false barbican, within the same, to defende the gate of the dongeon, and dyvers pecis of iron gonnys within. Our battery began at the vawneure, which did litle prevayle or, in maner, did small hurte thereunto. After that I causid to shote the best pecis at the place of the dongeon that was thought moste weke, wherof none effecte ensewed; for within fewe shottis the cortowtis exile tre brake, and being of newe moundit with anothir exltre, was within three shotis soo crased in the seid exltre, that I durste noon . . . suffre her to be shot, having noo newe to bring her home withall. In the mean tyme, divers of your grace's servaunts, as the Lord Leonard, Sir Arthure Darcy, Sir William Parre, Harvy, and others, took scaling ladders, and entered the barmkyn right daungerfully, where many that entered with them were hurte, as well with caste of stonys as with shot of ordynance. They took very long ladders purposely made for that entent, and sett theme to the dongeon too have scaled the same; and the ordynance with archers shoting continually at the vawewre and lapes; but all that wold not prevaile, and thus gave to the same . . . assaults without any effecte, which perceived, remooved the two colverynes to an other syde of the dongeon, and shot at an old wyndowe, about six fote fro the ground, and the same being mewred, was opened and something enlarged, and then the gonnors for a reward of me promised, undertooke to throwe in the same four barrellis of poudre, with shovillis whiche right herdily they accomplished. The Scotts perceiving the same threwe fire into the hors where our men had thrown in the powder, bfore they had all accomplished their busynes, with the which three of our gonnors were marvelously brente, but thanked be God, not slayne, and the said powdre spent, to our knowledge, without doing hurte to the fortresse, which was nothing pleasant to us your Graces servaunts, trusting verely by means therof to have thrown a parte of the dongeon. Notwithstanding within a while after, the warden of the marches of Scotlande, owner of the same, being within a myle, fearing his men to be gotten with assualte, and so slayne, sente too me offering me the place, his men having licence to depart with bag and bagage; which, after requisicion made unto me by all the Lords openly for a color, I condissended unto, and was very glad of the said apppointement; for in manner I sawe not howe it would have been won—it was tenable for twenty four hours against three of your Graces best curtowts, the wall being no less than fourteen fote thick. I next threw down Whitton—now six o'clock at night—all day rayning and the coldest wether,—men tired—horses without mete.—returned to England—your graces subjects be the most joyful people I ever saw—more rejoiced than if Edinburgh had been taken.'¹ In August 1544 'John Carre's garrison and Robert Collingwood, the captain of the Irishmen, rode to Cessford Barkye and won the Baymerkyn.'² Ker of Cessford was slain near Melros in 1526 by Elliot of Stobs a retainer of Scot of Buccleuch, and in 1552 Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch was slain by the Kers in

¹ Cotton MSS., Calig. B. ii., fol. 147, *apud* Morton, pp. 27, 28, and Raine's *North Durham*.

² Haynes's State Papers, p. 45.

the streets of Edinburgh.¹ In March 1564 it was 'expresslie and faythfully contracted that Sir Walter Ker of Cessfurde, knight, sall on the 23d day of March instant cum to the parroche kirk of Edinbureht, now commonlie callit Sanct Gaillis kirk, and there before noon, in sycht of the pepill present for the time, reverently upon his knees, ask mercy for the slaunchter of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme.'² In 1593 William Ker of Cessfurd was warden of the middle marches.³

About 1250 Geoffrey of Ekkeford received from John the son of Hugh of Reveden a confirmation of a charter of land in the village and territory of Home.⁴ In 1296 Richard the son of Geoffrey of Eckford swore fealty to King Edward I.⁵ In 1306-1329 King Robert I. granted to Walter, Steward of Scotland, a charter of the lands of Eckford, forfeited by Roger Mowbray,⁶ who with William de Soulis, the Countess of Strathearn and others, had been implicated in a conspiracy against the King.⁷ Between 1371 and 1390 King Robert II. granted a charter of the barony of Eckford to Walter Scott of Kirkurd, for the apprehension of Gilbert Ridderfurd.⁸ In 1463 King James III. granted to David Scott, son of Sir Walter Scott of Kirkurd, a charter erecting into a free barony the lands of Branxholm, Langtown, Limpitlaw, Elrig, Rankilburn, Ekfard, and Whitchester, to be named the barony of Branxholm.⁹ This charter was confirmed by King James V. in October 1528.¹⁰ In 1521 a party of English burned the village of Eckfurd.¹¹ In 1544 Sir Ralph Eure, Sir John Wythering, Sir John Dalavale and others, burned the tower and church of Eckforth.¹²

Cessfurd Castle is now a ruin, but from what remains of it, some conception may be formed of its original strength. The main building is about 67 feet long, 60 feet broad, and 65 feet high. The walls are 13 feet in thickness. The remains of the dungeon, nearly in the centre of the building, are 20 feet in length, 10 in breadth and 13 in height. At the west end of this apartment is a vault so constructed that not a ray of light can be admitted. The fortress was anciently surrounded by an inner and an outer wall. Some remains of the latter still exist. Of the moat some traces are also to be seen. There is reason to believe that this castle ceased to be the dwelling-place of the Kers, after the death of Sir Robert Ker in 1650. It is stated by Wodrow that Henry Hall of Haughhead in this parish and other covenanters were confined here as prisoners in 1666.¹³ What was supposed to be the old key of the fortress was accidentally discovered by a boy, some years ago, and is now in the possession of the Duke of Roxburghe.¹⁴

Moss Tower was situated a little to the north-east of the village of Eckford, and within a few yards of the farm-house which now bears its name. It is reported to have been at one time the residence of Hepburn earl of Bothwell.¹⁵ In 1523 Lord Daere, on his return from the destruction of Ormiston, 'bornying all the townes and steds in his way, came to the Moss Towre, apperteyn-

¹ Ridpath's Border History, p. 275. Sir Walter Scott's

Notes to the Lay of the Last Minstrel, pp. 205-206.

² Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. iii., p. 391.

³ Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. i., p. 293.

⁴ Lib. de Calehou, p. 400.

⁵ Ragman Rolls, p. 142.

⁶ Robertson's Index, p. 21, no. 22.

⁷ Fordun's Scotichronicon, vol. ii., pp. 274, 275.

⁸ Notes to the Lay of the Last Minstrel, p. 198.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vi., no. 75.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxii., no. 205.

¹¹ Morton's Monastic Annals, p. 25.

¹² Haynes's State Papers, p. 46. Ridpath's Border History, p. 550.

¹³ Wodrow's History, vol. ii., p. 134.

¹⁴ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁵ New Stat. Acc.

ing to the Lord of Buccleughe, and kist it downe.¹ In August 1544 Sir Bryan Layton, Henry Enre, Robert Collingwood, and others, after ranging the woods of Woddon, 'went to a towre of the Lord of Buckinghe's called Mosse Houe, and wonn the Barnkyn, and gate many naggs and nolt, and smoked very sore the towre, and took thirty prisoners, and so brought away eighty horses and naggs, 180 or 200 nolt, 400 shepe, and moche insight geare.'² It was again burned by the Earl of Sussex in 1570.³ A fragment of the walls of this massive structure was visible about 1780. The work of demolition has since been completed.⁴

Hanghhead Kipp is an artificial mount, on the summit of which is a rude stone, with an inscription dated 1620, recording in rugged rhyme, a triumph achieved by Robert or Hobby Hall, over Ker of Cessford who had made a lawless attempt to seize his property.⁵ Stone coffins have been frequently found in the parish. One was discovered in 1831 in a field called the Priest's Crown. It contained a few decayed bones and a small jar with some black dust in it. A medal of the Empress Faustina was found some time ago on the farm of Moss Tower.⁶ A little to the west of the Cavertonhill cottages there are the remains of a tumulus called the *black diko*.⁷ The ancient church bell of Eckford is said to be in the belfry of the church of Carham in Northumberland. The date of its removal is unknown.⁸ There was a road from Eckford towards Melrose in the reign of King William the Lion.⁹

MOREBATTLE.

Mereboda¹⁰ — Merebotle¹¹ — Merebotde¹² — Merbotle¹³ — Merbotyl, Merbotle¹⁴ — Merebothle, Merbothle¹⁵ — Merbotil, Merbottil¹⁶ — Merbotyll, Merbotill¹⁷ — Marbottell¹⁸ — Marbottle¹⁹ — Morbottle²⁰ — Mairbottill²¹ — Moirbotle²² — Morebotle.²³ Deanery of Teviotdale. (Map, No. 119.)

The parish of Molle or Mow seems to have been annexed to Morebattle before the year 1672.²⁴

¹ Cotton MSS., Calig. B. vi., 324, *apud* Morton, p. 38.

² Lord Evre's Letters, *apud* Haynes, p. 46.

³ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 43.

⁴ New Stat. Acc.

⁵ New Stat. Acc.

⁶ New Stat. Acc.

⁷ New Stat. Acc.

⁸ New Stat. Acc.

⁹ Lib. de Melros, p. 80.

¹⁰ Circa A. D. 1116. Regist. Glasg., pp. 5, 7.

¹¹ A. D. 1164-1174. Lib. de Melros, p. 58. A. D. 1170.

Regist. Glasg., p. 23. A. D. 1175-1180. Regist. Glasg., p.

41. A. D. 1179. Regist. Glasg., p. 43. A. D. 1179-1214.

Lib. de Melros, pp. 108, 109. A. D. 1181. Regist. Glasg.,

p. 50. A. D. 1228. Regist. Glasg., pp. 125, 126.

¹² A. D. 1174. Regist. Glasg., p. 30.

¹³ A. D. 1165-1214. Lib. de Melros, pp. 125-127. A. D.

1179-1189. Lib. de Melros, pp. 110, 111. A. D. 1186.

Regist. Glasg., p. 55. A. D. 1216. Regist. Glasg., p. 95.

A. D. 1214-1249. Lib. de Melros, p. 237.

¹⁴ Circa A. D. 1170. Lib. de Calchou, p. 232.

¹⁵ A. D. 1165-1214. Lib. de Melros, p. 129. A. D.

1175-1199. Lib. de Melros, pp. 151*, 152*. A. D. 1201-

1205. Lib. de Melros, pp. 105, 107.

¹⁶ A. D. 1175-1199. Lib. de Calchou, p. 346. Lib. de

Melros, p. 155. A. D. 1275. Regist. Glasg., p. lxxiii. A. D.

1401. Regist. Glasg., p. 299. A. D. 1432. Regist. Glasg.,

p. 344.

¹⁷ Ante A. D. 1406. Lib. de Calchou, p. 416. Lib. de

Melros, pp. 561-565.

¹⁸ A. D. 1545. Haynes's State Papers, p. 53.

¹⁹ Sec. xvi. Regist. Glasg., p. lxxii. A. D. 1586. Bouke

of the Universall Kirk.

²⁰ A. D. 1575. Books of Assignations. A. D. 1606,

1644, 1672. Retours.

²¹ A. D. 1614. Retours.

²² A. D. 1647. Retours.

²³ A. D. 1681. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. viii., p. 257.

²⁴ Retours.

The parish of Morebattle is of a very irregular shape. It is chiefly composed of smooth green hills, from 500 to 2000 feet in height, and partly connected with the Cheviot range. It is watered by the streams of the Beaumont (anciently Bolbent) and the Kale (anciently Calne), flowing from south to north. The lochs of Primside and Linton are both partly within the parish.

At the inquisition of Prince David about the year 1116 it was ascertained that the church of Glasgow had in Mereboda one ploughgate and the church.¹ The church of Merebotle, which was dedicated to Saint Laurence,² was confirmed to bishop Engelram by Pope Alexander III. in 1170³—to bishop Joceline by the same Pope in 1174 and 1179,⁴ by Pope Lucius III. in 1181,⁵ and by Pope Urban III. in 1186⁶—and to bishop Walter by Pope Honorius III. in 1216.⁷ Between the years 1175 and 1189 Peter the parson of Merebotle,⁸ and between 1189 and 1199 Robert the parson of Merbotil, appear in record.⁹ Iuo or Hyuo the clerk of Merebotle witnesses some charters between 1201 and 1205.¹⁰ The church appears to have been a prebend of Glasgow before the year 1228. A controversy respecting 'the church of Merebotle, a prebend in the church of Glasgow,' and several other matters, having arisen between Hugh de Pottun archdeacon of Glasgow on the one side and bishop Walter and Thomas rector of Merebotle on the other—the bishop of Dunkeld, the prior of Coldingham, and the dean of Lothian, were in 1228 commissioned by Pope Gregory IX. to settle it.¹¹ They decided that with regard to the points in dispute the archdeacon should submit to the conscientious determination of the bishop.¹² The bishop accordingly assigned to the archdeacon and his successors perpetually a revenue of thirty marks in lieu of a fixed residence, seeing that he and his predecessors had not formerly a prebend or fixed residence in name of the archdeaconry, to the effect that the prebend or church of Merebotle and the other subjects of controversy might not on any account or by any right be demanded by the archdeacon or his successors from the bishop or his successors, or from the chapter of Glasgow, or the said Thomas, or any rector of the church of Merebotle after his time.¹³ William of Hawdene, lord of Kyrkyethame, apparently before the year 1406, in granting the patronage of that church to the monks of Kelso, bound himself and his heirs, if they should disturb the monks in their exercise of it, 'to pay £40 Scots to the fabrick of the church of Glasgow, and £20 to the archdeacon of Teviotdale for the time being for the fabrick of the church of Saint Laurence of Merbotyll.'¹⁴ A dispute having arisen in the fifteenth century between the monks of Melros and the archdeacon of Teviotdale concerning the tithes of Gateshaw and Cliftoncotes—on the third day of March, 1455, within the vestibule of the Friars Preachers of Edinburgh, in presence of Matthew of Romano, priest of the diocese of Glasgow, master of arts, notary public, and various other witnesses, Andrew abbot of Melros on the one part, and Master Patrick Hume archdeacon of Teviotdale on the other, 'in the case of and concerning certain tithes of Gatschaw and Cliftoncotes situated in the parish of Merbotill, and con-

¹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 5, 7.

² Lib. de Calchou, p. 416.

³ Regist. Glasg., p. 23.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., pp. 30, 43.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 50.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. 55.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. 95.

⁸ Regist. Glasg., p. 41. Lib. de Melros, pp. 103, 110, 111, 126, 129.

⁹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 346.

¹⁰ Lib. de Melros, pp. 105, 107, 169.

¹¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 125.

¹² Regist. Glasg., p. 125.

¹³ Regist. Glasg., pp. 125, 126.

¹⁴ Lib. de Calchou, p. 416.

cerning all controversies, questions, and suits, that were raised or expected to be raised between the said parties on account of the said tithes,' granted to 'Master Gilbert Heryng, vicar of Innerwic (who had been chosen by the archdeacon of Teviotdale to supply the place of Master John Arous archdeacon of Glasgow, who was absent), Master John of Otirburn, licentiate in decrees, vicar of the church of Meyrnys, Sir Andrew Bell, a monk of Neubotill, licentiate in theology, and Alexander of Casteltaris, rector of the church of Keth,' chosen by the parties, and consenting to be arbiters in the matter, 'full and free power, to the end that they might, either by themselves or in conjunction with any others whom they might choose to associate with them, examine the foresaid case, discuss its merits,' and give final sentence in the matter—binding the said parties to acquiesce in that sentence, whatsoever it might be.¹ These conditions the said parties bound themselves by oath to fulfil—and at their request the said Matthew of Romanox drew up a notarial instrument of the same, to which they affixed their seals.² On the 25th of March, 1455, within the monastery of Kelso, in presence of Thomas Penven, priest of the diocese of Glasgow, notary public, and other witnesses, 'brother Symon Vales, monk and alleged syndic or procurator of the abbot and convent of Melros, in their name asserted, that he for them personally appeared within the monastery of Kelso on the said day, to see and hear examined certain witnesses, to be produced, as he had understood, before ten o'clock of the said day, within the said monastery before Master Robert Pendven, rector of the parish church of Sowdon, and Master Thomas Pendven, rector of the parish church of Kerkmachquo, by Master John Arowis, archdeacon of Glasgow, Master John of Ottirburn, licentiate in decrees and perpetual vicar of the parish church of Mernis, Master Andrew Bell, prior of Neubotill, and Master Alexander of Castiltarris, rector of the parish church of Keth, commissioners in the cause raised by the said archdeacon against the said abbot and convent concerning certain tithes within the parish of Merbotill—Which hour of ten o'clock being fully past, the foresaid brother Symon protested, that no witnesses should thenceforth be admitted in the case by virtue of the said commission; protesting also as to the invalidity of their reception and the nullity of the process *quoad hoc*, if they should in any way be admitted against his protest to that effect,'—concerning all which he requested that a notarial instrument should be made by the said Thomas Pendven.³ On the 3d of April of the same year, 'at the dwelling-place of Master Nicolas of Otirburn, master of arts, licentiate in decrees, a caon of Glasgow, and vicar of the parish church of Saint Giles of Edinburgh,' in the presence of several notaries and other witnesses, the said commissioners, namely, John of Otirburn, Andrew Bell, Gilbert Heryng, and Alexander of Casteltarys, after hearing evidence, decided, 'that all and each the tithes of the towns or places of Gatschawe and Cliftonceotis, situated within the parish of the archidiaconal church of Merbotill in the diocese of Glasgow, had been continually raised and peaceably possessed by the monks of Melros from time immemorial, and that these tithes ought of right to belong to them, and had been and were for ever legitimately secured to them by prescription against the said Master Patrick Hume archdeacon of Teviotdale, and his predecessors and successors the archdeacons of

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 578-580.

² Lib. de Melros, pp. 550, 551.

³ Lib. de Melros, pp. 581, 582.

Teviotdale, and against the said church of Merbotill, namely, with the reservation for ever of half a mark of silver of the usual money of Scotland, to be annually paid in lieu of the whole tithes of the said towns or places of Gatschawe and Clyftounecotis by the said monks of Melros to the said archdeacon of Teviotdale and his successors for the time being; imposing perpetual silence on the said archdeacon of Teviotdale and his successors for the time being in the case of the above mentioned tithes of all the foresaid places or towns of Gatschawe and Cliftounecotis, with the sole exception of the foresaid pension of half a mark.¹

The present church, built in 1757, occupies the site of a former building on the left bank of the Kale in the north western extremity of the parish.² A spring below the churchyard still bears the name of 'Laurie's Well.'³ There were at one period chapels at Clifton and at Whitton, which in 1186 were along with the church of Merbotle confirmed to bishop Joceline by Pope Urban III.⁴

In Baiamund's Roll the rectory of Merbotill is rated at £10, 13s. 8d.⁵—in the Taxatio sec. xvi. at £9, 0s. 9d.⁶—and in the Libellus Taxationum at £106, 13s. 4d. When the prebends were taxed for the ornaments and service of the Cathedral church in 1401 by bishop Matthew, and again about the year 1432 by bishop John, Merbotil was rated at £5.⁷ In 1575 the stipend of the minister who served the cures of Mow, Yettame, Liutoun, Morbottle, and Hownum was 'the hail archdeanrye of Teviotdaill, quhilk is the personage and vicarage of Morbottill, extending to £221, 6s. 8d.,' of which he had to pay to the reader at Lyntoun and Morbottle the sum of £26, 13s. 4d.⁸

Clifton in this parish appears in record at an early period. Before the year 670 Oswy, King of Northumberland, granted to Saint Cuthbert 'all that land which lay on the river Bolbend,' including Clifton and other 'towns.'⁹ In the twelfth century a part of the land belonged to the monks of Melros. Between the years 1179 and 1189 Walter of Wildeshoures granted to them that portion of land which they held in the territory of Clifton according to these bounds, namely, 'From the two stones projecting from the rock above the small rush-bed on the east side of Crukehoun, close by where the land of Preuwensete and the land of Grubbeheued meet together, along that rush-bed and the stone lying below it, along a certain ridge, according to the marches and bounds which he and Ernald abbot of Melros and Symon the archdeacon perambulated and made, as far as the Bireburn—and thence across the Bireburn in a southern direction towards Molle as far as the rock next the road eastwards above the Cukoueburn—and thence as the Cukoueburn descends as far as the same great road, namely, that which leads from Rochesburc to Molle—and thence along that road as far as the Mereburn which separates the land of Clifton from the land of Molle—and thence along the Mereburn as far as the boundaries of Hunnum—and thence as the boundaries run between the land of Hunnum and the land of Clifton as far as the boundaries of Grubbeheued—and thence along the marches and boundaries which he perambulated

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 533-537.

² New Stat. Acc. and Maps.

³ New Stat. Acc.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. 55.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. lxiii.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxii.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., pp. 299, 344.

⁸ Books of Assignations.

⁹ Sim. Dun. Hist. de S. Cuthberto.

between the land of Cliftun and the land of Grubbehed—and thence above the foresaid Crukehon along the boundaries which he perambulated between the land of Cliftun and the land of Prenwensete—and thence as far as the foresaid two stones of the rock above the foresaid rush-bed.¹ The grant was confirmed by King William the Lion.² Cliftun was subsequently possessed by the Corbets. Between 1201 and 1205 Robert Corbet, the son of the daughter of Gilbert de Umframuill, granted or confirmed to the monks of Melros that part of his land in the territory of Cliftun contained within the bounds above specified, which he also had perambulated.³ The land was between the same years confirmed to them by Walter Corbet the younger, whose charter was afterwards confirmed by King William the Lion.⁴ About the same period a charter of Alan of Galloway, the constable of Scotland, is witnessed by Radulph of Cliftun one of his ‘clerks,’ and a charter of Patrick of Ridale is witnessed by William of Cliftun.⁵ In 1214 or 1215 King Alexander II. confirmed to the monks of Melros ‘the land which Walter Corbet the son of Walter Corbet gave them in the territory of Cliftun.’⁶ Before the year 1241 Roger Lardenar, ‘with the will and assent of his wife Matildis, in the full court of William the son of Patrick earl of Dunbar, gave up and quitclaimed for ever for himself and his heirs to the said William the son of the earl, and Cristiana Corbet his wife, and their heirs, all right and claim which he had or could have in the land of Cliftun with all pertinents for a certain sum of money which the said William and Cristiana Corbet paid him beforehand.’⁷ Before 1249 Geoffrey the son of Geoffrey granted to the monks of Melros ‘the half of all the land which they formerly held in the fief of Cliftun, which they recognoesced to him as his right, namely, the shady or northern half, as it fell to him in the same manor when divided by lot between William the son of Earl Patrick and him,’ as it was defined in the charter of Robert Corbet, and as perambulated by the said Geoffrey himself.⁸ About the year 1300 the monks of Kelso had at Cliftun seven acres of laud which the lord of the land gave to the church of Mole for finding holy bread.⁹ On the 2d day of June, 1306, John of Weston, clerik, came to King Edward at Westminster, praying that he would grant him ‘that portion which John of Sumervill, abiding with the Earl of Carrik, had in the town of Cliftun in the county of Rokesborgh.’¹⁰ On the seventh day of the same month at Chelechethe Master Richard Hastang by letter entreated King Edward that he would grant him ‘the lands of Master John of Somervill in Cliftun in the county of Rokesborgh.’¹¹ A final answer to both petitions was for reasons stated deferred for a time.¹² Between 1306 and 1329 King Robert Bruce granted to Roger Finlay the lands of Cliftoune which had been forfeited by a Rutherford.¹³ In 1381 King Richard II. granted to William Badby an esquire of Seotland, but from his infancy in the allegiance and service of England, and recently taken captive by the Scots, and impoverished by the exorbitant sum demanded for his

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 107, 108.

² Lib. de Melros, p. 109.

³ Lib. de Melros, p. 104.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, pp. 105-107.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, pp. 69, 153.

⁶ Lib. de Melros, p. 160.

⁷ Lib. de Melros, pp. 238, 239.

⁸ Lib. de Melros, pp. 237, 238.

⁹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 457.

¹⁰ Palg. Illust., vol. i., p. 305.

¹¹ Palg. Illust., vol. i., p. 306.

¹² Palg. Illust., vol. i., pp. 305, 306.

¹³ Robertson's Index, p. 11, no. 52.

ransom, 'ten marks yearly for his whole life, or until the king might otherwise ordain according to his condition, to be raised from the issues of the lands and tenement of Clifton in the county of Roxburgh, which lately belonged to Roger Aillemere of Clifton, and which for certain reasons were lately in the hands of Edward King of England, King Richard's grandfather, and at the time in the hands of King Richard himself, granting him the said lands and tenement with pertinents' for so much as might be agreed on between the said William and the King's chamberlain at Berwick, the said William in the first place receiving yearly the said ten marks.¹ In 1509 William Pringle of Torwoodlee had a charter of the lands of Clifton.² In the seventeenth century the lands and barony of Cliftoun were divided among families of the names of Pringill, Ker, Twedie, and Pott.³ They were of the old extent of £40.⁴

Whitton, now divided into Upper Whitton in Hownam and Nether Whitton in Morebattle, but apparently for many centuries an undivided lordship or barony, was an old possession of the family of Riddel.⁵ It is said to have been granted to Walter Riddel by King David I. before the year 1153.⁶ Asketin or Anschetil, the brother of Walter, succeeded him in the estate,⁷ and had confirmations of the lands, in 1155 from Pope Adrian IV., and in 1160 from Pope Alexander III.⁸ Between 1175 and 1199 Patrick of Ridale, probably the son of Anschetil, was lord of Whitton,⁹ and had under him various tenants and subtenants, who apparently before the year 1190 granted a considerable portion of the property to the monks of Melros. Robert de Bernaldebi, or Bernaldebi, granted them 'twenty acres of land, namely, Raunesfen according to the bounds which he and the monks of Meylros perambulated, namely, from the upper end of Harehoudene all that *leche* upwards, as far as the land which William of Ridale gave to Matildis Corbet his wife as dower—and thence upwards toward Wittun as the furrow was drawn between the foresaid land and Raunesfen as far as the pit which the monks had made—and thence across towards Harehou as far as the little thorn—and thence as the pits had been made between the land of Patrick the overlord and Raunesfen as far as Hareear—and thence as the ancient ditch descends into Harehowedene.'¹⁰ The same Robert de Bernaldebi granted them 'that portion of land in the territory of Ywitton which was contained within these bounds, namely, from the head of Harehopedene ascending westwards by the sike which was the boundary between the same land and the land called the land of the dower as far as the little thorn opposite the meadow—and thence across southwards along the furrow which was the boundary between that land and the land which William the parson of Hinnun held of him to ferme as far as a certain ditch which was the boundary between the foresaid lands on the south side—and thence downwards toward the east as the furrow was drawn between the foresaid lands as far as the foresaid head of Harehopedene.'¹¹ From Geoffrey the son of Wallace of Lilliscine the monks had three several grants—1. 'Three oxgangs of arable land in the territory of Wittun, as they lay in one tenement above Raunesfen

¹ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. ii., p. 34.

² Original Charter.

³ Retours.

⁴ Retours.

⁵ See LILLISLEAF.

⁶ Dalrymple's Collections, p. 348.

⁷ Dalrymple's Collections, p. 348. Lib. de Melros, p. 141.

⁸ Dalrymple's Collections, p. 348. Lay of the Last Minstrel.

⁹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 142-150, 152-157.

¹⁰ Lib. de Melros, pp. 141-143.

¹¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 143, 144.

next to the land of Heuside which the monks had by the grant of Patrick of Ridale his overlord—2. ‘Thirteen acres and half a rood’ in the same tenement—and 3. ‘Four oxgangs’ in the same tenement—the third grant probably comprehending the other two, and the entire donation consisting therefore of only four oxgangs.¹ Geoffrey the cook of Wittun, by the concession and good will of his heirs, granted to the Hospital of Jerusalem ‘one oxgang of land in the territory of Wittun, namely, between Horlawe and Toccecheles, and between the ditch of Harhou and the dower land of Matilda Corbet, on condition that Isabella the wife of William of Ridale, and her heirs or any assignee, should hold the said land in fee and heritage of the said house for payment of one pound of eumin yearly at the feast of Saint James.’² This land was afterwards purchased by William the parson of Hunum—given by him to his daughter Ysabel the wife of William of Ridale—and granted by her to the monks of Melros. Her grant consisted of ‘that oxgang of land in the territory of Whittun which her father William the parson of Hunum bought of Geoffrey the cook, and gave her along with the charter of the foresaid Geoffrey and the confirmation of Patrick of Ridale, namely, by these bounds, as the same oxgang lay between Hordlawe and Tockesheles, and between the ditch of Harehon and the dower of Matildis Corbeth, and as the furrow surrounded it according to the foresaid bounds.’³ All these grants, given, as above stated, before the year 1190, were confirmed by Patrick of Ridale, and the last, that of Ysabel Ridale, was confirmed also by Walter the son and heir of Patrick, and by William the son of Walter of Ridale.⁴ Patrick of Ridale also gave the monks a general grant or confirmation of ‘that portion of land which they held in the territory of Ywittun, namely, towards the grange of Hnedune, according to the boundaries named and perambulated.’ These bounds were as follow—‘As the ancient course of the water of Caalne separates the land of Ywittune and of Grubbeheud—and thence upwards by the same water as it separates the land of Ywittune and Hunum—and thence as far as the upper end of the upper haugh—and thence across from the water as far as the haugh (or howe) of Heuside—and thence descending by the same haugh as far as Harehoudene—and thence upwards by Harehoudene as far as the place where the ancient wall begins at Harehoudene—and so upwards by the wall as it runs westward towards Ywittune from the south of Harehoch as far as the place where the same wall bends northward—and thence from the wall westward as far as the head of the rivulet—and thence westward as far as Elnecloch—and thence descending by Elnecloch as far as the bounds of Merbothle—and thence descending by the rivulet which separates the land of Merbothle and of Ywittune as far as Elstanesbalech—and so downwards between Elstanesbalech and the land of Merbothle as far as where the same rivulet falls into the Caalne.’⁵ Walter of Ridale, the son and heir of Patrick of Ridale, confirmed to the monks ‘all the grants which his father gave them in the territory of Wittun,’ and ‘all the confirmations of his father, and all the lands which they had of Robert of Bernolfebi and of Geoffrey the cook.’⁶ Before the year 1190 Robert de Brus confirmed to them ‘the territory of Wyttun,’ as defined above in the charter of Patrick of Ridale, and before 1199 that whole terri-

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 145-148.

² Lib. de Melros, pp. 148, 149.

³ Lib. de Melros, p. 150.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, pp. 142-144, 146, 147, 149, 151, 152, 151*.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, pp. 151*, 152*.

⁶ Lib. de Melros, p. 153.

tory was confirmed to them also by King William the Lion.¹ Between 1213 and 1218 Eustace de Vesci, who seems at the time to have been overlord of Whittun, confirmed to the monks 'all the alms and lands which they had and held on his estate in the year after that in which Alexander the son of William King of Scots did homage to John King of England on the fourth of May'—including 'all the land which they had in the territory of Wittun by the grant of Patrick of Ridale, and by the grant of Robert de Bernaldebi, and by the grant of Geoffrey the son of Walleue of Lillesclif, as their charters contained and their evidents testified.'² In 1214 or 1215 King Alexander II. confirmed to them 'all the land which they had of Patrick of Ridale in the territory of Whittun,' as defined in his charter.³ Between 1214 and 1232 Patrick of Ridale (whether the same Patrick or a successor does not appear) granted or confirmed to them 'the twenty acres of land called Rauenesfen,' defined as in the charter of Robert de Bernaldebi.⁴ In 1454 King James II. confirmed the charter of Patrick of Ridale concerning 'land in the territory of Ywittun' granted to the monks of Melros.⁵ In 1479 James of Callirwood was by an assise of inquest served heir to umqmbile Patric of Moffet in the lands of Qubittonne—and, James of Ryddale of that ilk having appealed to the lords of council against the service, they, on the ground that the assise 'fand the said James Callirwood lauchfull are to the said vmqmhile Patric Moffet of the saidis landis, he nocht beand lauchfully descendit of the kyn and blude that the landis movit of nouthor of fader side nor moderis,' declared the inquest, the service, the seisin, and all that followed thereon, 'to be of na vale, force, nor effect.'⁶ Over Qubitton and Nether Qubitton, into which the property seems to have been subsequently divided, were in 1592 inherited by Andrew Riddell from his father Walter Riddell of that ilk,⁷ and appear to have continued in the same family till the present century.⁸ Over and Nether Whittun, together with the mill, were of the old extent of £20.⁹

Between the years 1165 and 1306 several families or individuals appear to have derived their surname from the land of Whittun. In the reign of King William the Lion Patrick of Wichithun held lands in Spot, Anselm of Wichetune was laird of Molle, and charters are during the same period witnessed by the same Patrick, and by Auxel, Arkil, Adam, Thomas the clerk, and William¹⁰—in the reign of King Alexander II. by Adam, Thomas, Robert, and Gilbert¹¹—in the reign of King Alexander III. by Adam¹²—in the year 1285 by Robert or Richard¹³—and between 1285 and 1306 by Michael¹⁴—all of the surname 'of Whittun.' In 1296 Michel of Witton and Adam of Witton of the county of Selkirk, and Richard of Wytton, parson of the church of Hawyk, swore fealty to Edward I.¹⁵ On the 22d of May, 1306, at Westminster, King Edward I. granted to Michel of Wytton the lands which he had given him in the first Scottish

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 155-157.

² Lib. de Melros, p. 154.

³ Lib. de Melros, p. 160.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, pp. 263, 264.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, pp. 587-589.

⁶ Acta Dom. Conc., p. 42.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ Dalrymple's Collections, p. 348. Lay of the Last Minstrel.

⁹ Retours.

¹⁰ Lib. de Melros, pp. 47, 91-94, 109, 125-129, 132, 140, 142, 146-149, 153.

¹¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 198, 232, 233, 247, 248, 254, 258, 264.

¹² Lib. de Melros, p. 307.

¹³ Regist. de Neubotle, p. 49.

¹⁴ Lib. de Melros, p. 319.

¹⁵ Ragman Rolls, pp. 123, 139.

war, and which belonged to his enemies who had then come to the King's peace, and had afterwards turned against him.¹ On the 3d of August of the same year, at Derlington, Michael of Wyton obtained from King Edward the lands of Peter of Cokeborn, who was at the peace of 'the Earl of Carrik,' and who had formerly given him a charter of the said lands.²

Prinside, anciently Prenwenssete, was before the year 1152 granted by Prince Henry, the son of King David I., to one of the family of Riddell. About the year 1180 Geoffrey Ridel granted to the monks of Kelso, for the weal of 'the soul of Earl Henry who gave the town to his (Geoffrey Ridel's) father, two oxgangs of land with toft and croft free from multure, and pasture sufficient for one thousand sheep, in two or three flocks if they chose, in his town of Pranwrsete, the common easements of the said town as well in fuel as in other things, and a certain portion of meadow on the east of the said town,—with the liberty 'of using everywhere the pasture of the said town on both sides of it, whensoever they pleased on the one side, and whensoever they pleased on the other, as well in Croucho as elsewhere, and everywhere without the meadowland and cornland, except on one ploughgate of demesne land undivided and reserved for the pasture of his own cattle—and he thus assigned the land, namely, a certain portion in Cruchoh next the boundaries of Cliftun, and in the said town a toft and croft, on the north side of which he gave them the remainder of the two oxgangs in the nearest place.'³ About the same period the same Geoffrey Ridel granted to the monks of Kelso 'a whole haugh of the territory of Pronewessete, as it lay near the water of Bolbent next the boundary of Cliftun, on the west side of the road which goes from Cliftun to Pronewessete, namely, along the road which goes from the water of Cliftun as far as the nearest *costeria* (terrace?) towards Molle which encloses the whole haugh between it and the water.'⁴ A controversy having about the beginning of the thirteenth century arisen between the monks of Melros and the monks of Kelso concerning the bounds between the land of Melros and the land of Bolden, of which the latter belonged to Kelso, it was at first referred to the cardinal John de St. Stephanus, at that time the legate of Pope Innocent III. in Scotland.⁵ By mutual consent of the parties, the legate also assenting, the matter was referred to King William, who on the solemn injunction of the Pope and the earnest entreaty of his legate undertook to bring it to an issue.⁶ For this purpose the King on the 13th of January (the festival of St. Kentigern), 1203, came to Melros, and there in the presence of many clergy and laity bound the abbots of Melros and Kelso by oath to abide by his decision.⁷ After inquisition had the King summoned the parties to Selkirk, where on the first Sunday after Easter in the year 1204 he in full court pronounced his decision, to the effect that the disputed territory should belong to the monks of Kelso, who should in lieu of it cede to the monks of Melros 'two oxgangs of land, and two acres of meadow, and pasture for four hundred sheep, which they had in Prenwenssete.'⁸ Between 1204 and 1208 the decision of King William was ascertained and confirmed by the bishops of Dunkeld, Brechin, and Dunblane, delegated by the Pope's legate for that purpose, and afterwards confirmed by the legate

¹ Palg. Illust., vol. i., p. 302.

² Palg. Illust., vol. i., p. 308.

³ Lib. de Calchou, p. 294.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 294, 295.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, pp. 134, 135, 137. Lib. de Calchou, p. 21.

⁶ Lib. de Melros, pp. 135, 137. Lib. de Calchou, p. 21.

⁷ Lib. de Melros, p. 137. Lib. de Calchou, p. 21.

⁸ Lib. de Melros, pp. 137, 138. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 21, 22.

himself.¹ In 1208, in accordance with the King's decision, the monks of Kelso gave the monks of Melros a charter of the land in question, reserving to themselves two acres out of the two oxgangs.² The grant was confirmed by Geoffrey Ridel their overlord, and also by the King.³ And finally, at the instance of King William and others, that the agreement thus made between the two houses might be perpetual and irrefragable, the decision was formally approved by the monks of Melros, and sealed with the seals of their chapter and of the chapter of Rievaulx their mother church—and the whole transaction was committed to writing and sealed with the seals of the abbots of Jedburgh, Dryburgh, Neuhotle, and Cupar.⁴ Between 1213 and 1218 Eustace de Vesci, in his confirmation to the monks of Melros of 'all the alms and lands which they held on his estate in the year after that in which Alexander the son of William King of Scots did homage to John King of England (1212?),' included 'all the land which they had in the territory of Prenwenseth by the composition made by the King of Scotland between the house of Melros and the house of Kelchou, as testified by the King's confirmation regarding the same land.'⁵ In 1214 or 1215 King Alexander II. confirmed to them 'the two oxgangs of land and two acres, with pasture for four hundred sheep, which the monks of Kelso gave them in name of the peace made between them.'⁶ About the year 1300 the monks of Kelso had at Promset seven acres of land, and common for three hundred dinmouts (bidentes), which used to yield at ferme half a mark.⁷

Grubbeheued, now Grubet, mentioned in various charters above quoted, was in the twelfth and the thirteenth century held by a family who took their surname from the estate. In 1181 Huetred or Vetred of Grubbeheued, and Symon his son and heir granted to the monks of Melros 'that portion of land in Elstaneshalehe which lay on the west side of the old [course of the] water towards the land of the monks which they had on the estate of Wittun, on the east side of their land, for their fraternity, their prayers, and a participation in all the privileges of their church.'⁸ Between 1181 and 1189 an agreement was made between the monks and the same Huetred of Grubbeheued and his heirs, in presence of Joceline bishop of Glasgow and Simon archdeacon of Glasgow, to the effect, 'that Huetred and his heirs granted and quitclaimed for ever to the monks the haughs beside the water of Kalne, according to their right marches and divisions, namely, as the ancient course of the same water existed, and as the marches between the parties were placed and perambulated on Easter Thursday in the year 1181—which marches and boundaries were perambulated by the foresaid Simon the archdeacon, Peter the parson of Merbotle, Robert de Boseuile, Thomas the son of Philip de Kolouile, Alexander the Steward, Ralph de Ridale, Robert de Bernolfbi, and several other faithful and good men, and also by the same foresaid Huetred and his sons Simon and Adam.'⁹ At the same time, in presence of the bishop of Glasgow, of Ernald abbot of Melros, and of Simon the archdeacon, Huetred and his heirs swore by the holy church of Saint Mary of Melros, 'that they should never presume to deviate from the above agreement, or to claim anything in future beyond the abovescribed and perambulated marches and bounds on the part of the said monks, but should according to their strength and power everywhere maintain and defend

¹ Lib. de Melros, p. 135.² Lib. de Melros, p. 137.⁶ Lib. de Melros, p. 160.³ Lib. de Melros, pp. 135, 138, 139.⁷ Lib. de Melros, pp. 110, 111.⁴ Lib. de Melros, pp. 134-136.⁸ Lib. de Melros, p. 110.⁵ Lib. de Melros, p. 154.⁹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 459.

the house of Melros and all that belonged to it'—granting moreover with their goodwill and assent, 'that the monks should have a road across their land of Grubeshened as far as their own land, by which their carriages might sufficiently pass to and from their grange of Hnedun without disturbance or contradiction.'¹ The whole agreement was attested by Huctred and his heirs in presence of Bishop Joceline by the hand of Simon the archdeacon, and the bishop moreover granted a confirmation of it, to which the names of 'Huctred of Grubeshened and his sons and heirs Simon and Adam' were appended as witnesses.² Huctred and Simon of Grubshened are witnesses to various other charters between the years 1164 and 1220,³ and John of Grubshened witnesses several in 1250 and 1255.⁴ In 1629 Andrew Lord Jedburgh was served heir to Andrew Master of Jedburgh in the lands of Grubet and Wydehoip (now Wideopen), with the mill of Grubet.⁵

The land of Merbotle (the ancient Mereboda or Merebotde), in which, as before mentioned, the church of Glasgow had a ploughgate in the year 1116,⁶ appears again in record in the reign of King William the Lion. About the year 1170 charters are witnessed by Hugh and Roger of Merbotyl,⁷ and the land of Merbotle occurs several times in the bounding charter of Wittun granted by Patrick of Ridale to the monks of Melros between 1175 and 1190.⁸ Between 1214 and 1249 a charter is witnessed by William of Merbotle.⁹ Between 1306 and 1329 King Robert Bruce granted to Archibald Douglas, probably the brother of the good Sir James, the lands of Marbotill, which were Robert Corbet's.¹⁰ In 1614 the lands of Mairbotill were included in the barony of Mynto, and were the property of Sir Walter Stewart of Mynto, who in that year was served heir to John Stewart his grandfather.¹¹

Gateshaw and Cliftoncotes, about the tithes of which the monks of Melros in 1455 had the controversy with the archdeacon of Teviotdale,¹² remained in their hands till the Reformation. In 1498 Andrew Ker of Gatschaw, in presence of various witnesses within the court (prolocutorio) of Melros, 'satisfied Bernard the abbot concerning all his fermes previously due by him up to the day on which the deed was executed,' promising that 'for the future he should not intronit with the herezelds of his tenants, but that the abbot should have them while they happened to be vacant without prejudice, deceit, or guile of any kind'—and the said Andrew, having touched the holy evangels, gave his bodily oath that he should observe the premises.¹³ At the Reformation the lands of Gatschaw and Cliftoncoitt yielded respectively to the monks the sum of £6, 13s. 4d.,¹⁴ and in 1606 were retoured at the same value to Robert Lord Roxburghe, heir of William Ker of Cessfurde his father.¹⁵

Crukehou or Croncho of the above charters is probably represented by the modern Crooked-shaws. Heuside, which appears above in deeds of the twelfth century, and from which William

¹ Lib. de Melros, p. 110.

² Lib. de Melros, pp. 110, 111.

³ Lib. de Melros, pp. 105, 107, 109, 118, 119, 122, 129, 131, 142, 153. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 138, 295.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 118, 130.

⁵ Retours.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., pp. 5, 7.

⁷ Lib. de Melros, p. 58.

⁸ Lib. de Melros, p. 152^a.

⁹ Lib. de Melros, p. 237.

¹⁰ Robertson's Index, p. 11, no. 50.

¹¹ Retours.

¹² Lib. de Melros, *ut supra*.

¹³ Lib. de Melros, p. 625.

¹⁴ MS. 'Rentaill of Melrois' at Dalmahoy.

¹⁵ Retours.

of Heuicide, who witnesses a charter in 1255,¹ seems to have derived his surname, retains its designation at the present time.

Tofts and Cowbog, two small properties in the north-west of the parish, were together of the old extent of £11, 6s. 8d.²

Morebattle, containing a population of about 300, is now the only village in the parish.³

Among the hills there are several circular rows of stones, locally styled 'Trysting stones,' and several traces of ancient encampments, two of which, one of an oval, the other of a circular form, occupy the summits of Morebattle hill.⁴

Of ancient border forts there remain only two, Whitton and Corbthouse, of which the former is a mere ruin.⁵

MOW.

Molle (Molla)⁶—Mol⁷—Moll⁸—Mow.⁹ Deanery of Teviotdale.¹⁰
(Map, No. 120.)

THE ancient parish of Mow forms the upper half of the present parish of Morebattle, to which it was annexed apparently before the year 1672. It is a hilly district, skirted by the Cheviot mountains on the south-east, and watered by several small streams which form the sources of the Beaumont.

Before the year 1152 Vctred the son of Liulf granted to the monks of Kelso 'the church of Molle with the adjacent land as perambulated by him and Aldred the dean, namely, from Hulaeshou to its river, and from the river along Hulaeshou as far as the ford of the Bolbent opposite the church, and from that ford upwards as far as Hulaeshou, and thence along the common as far as Hunedune, and thence as far as the head of the river of Hulaeshou'—and 'the common pasture of his town of Molle with casements.'¹¹ Between the years 1147 and 1164 Herbert bishop of Glasgow confirmed to the monks 'the grant of the church of Molle which Vctred the son of Liulf gave them, with the lands, and parishes, and all rights belonging to that church.'¹² In 1159 King Malcolm IV. confirmed to them 'by the grant of Vctred of Molle the church of Molle with the land adjacent.'¹³ Between 1165 and 1186 the grant of Vctred was confirmed by King William

¹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 130.

² Retours.

³ New Stat. Acc.

⁴ New Stat. Acc.

⁵ New Stat. Acc.

⁶ A. D. 1124-1469. Lib. de Melros, pp. 104-108, 121, 126-134, 142, 143, 154, 160, 161, 237, 238, 257-263, 307-310, 391, 683-685. Lib. de Calchou, pp. vi. after *Tabula*, 7, 14, 17, 113-149, 229, 275, 279, 295, 314, 316, 318-320, 351, 352, 457, 458, 470. Regist. de Passelet, pp. 72, 74-77, 91, 308-314, 411.

⁷ Circa A. D. 1190. Lib. de Calchou, p. 136. A. D. 1236. Lib. de Melros, p. 262. A. D. 1249-1279. Lib. de Melros, p. 307. Circa A. D. 1300. Lib. de Calchou, p. 458. A. D. 1302. Lib. de Melros, p. 321.

⁸ Libellus Taxationum. A. D. 1536. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 176*.

⁹ A. D. 1490. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xii., no. 192. A. D. 1541. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., pp. 230*, 256*. A. D. 1545. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 462. A. D. 1567. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 494, 511. A. D. 1569. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. iii., p. 396. A. D. 1575. Books of Assignations. A. D. 1586. Booke of the Universall Kirk. A. D. 1605-1672. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. ii., pp. 476, 515. Retours.

¹⁰ Libellus Taxationum.

¹¹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 144.

¹² Lib. de Calchou, p. 320.

¹³ Lib. de Calchou, pp. vi. after *Tabula*, 7.

the Lion¹—and about 1180 by Bishop Joceline.² Before 1177 charters are witnessed by Walter the clerk and Gamel the vicar of Molle, and the latter was still vicar about 1198.³ In 1186, while Symon was chaplain of Molle, Eschina de Londoniis, otherwise styled the Lady Eschina of Molle, confirmed to the monks 'the church of Molle with the lands and all other liberties as they held them on the day on which the charter was given'—and granted them also for the weal of the soul of her lord Walter the son of Alan, of her daughter (apparently Eschina) who was buried at Kelso, and of others, 'that they, and the chaplain, and their other men dwelling in the town of Molle upon the church land, should have common pasture with reasonable stock and other easements in common with her men of Molle.'⁴ About the year 1198 the Lady Eschina again confirmed to the monks 'the church of Molle as far as it belonged to her, with all its just pertinents in lauds, pastures, and common easements of the same town, as the cyrograph made between them and her testified.'⁵ About the same time Henry of Molle, her husband after the death of the Steward, confirmed to them 'the church of Molle with the tofts and crofts belonging to that church, as well on the west side of Meredene as the haugh towards Cliftun, and with all other just pertinents—granting also that they and their chaplain and their men dwelling in the town of Molle should have common easements in the town along with his men of Molle.'⁶ A controversy, which arose about this period between the monks on the one part and Henry of Molle and his wife Eschina on the other, was amicably settled as follows—'That the monks should have for ever in the territory of Molle the pasture for 700 sheep and 120 cattle which they claimed by right of the church and in name of the parson, with all the easements which the parson ought to have, and moreover that the vicar and the men of the convent dwelling on the church land should have common pasture and easements in all things with the men of the land of Henry of Molle himself.'⁷ The monks had a controversy also with Anselm of Molle, which about the year 1190 was settled by compromise in the following manner. The monks yielded to Anselm their claim of pasture on his land which they demanded by right of the church of Molle, and quit-claimed to him also the title of his mill—and Anselm in return granted them pasture sufficient for 700 sheep and 100 cattle on his land of Molle, with liberty of pasture over the whole of that land except on corn and meadow, and for the whole year except from fifteen days before the feast of Saint John the Baptist (24th June) to the feast of Saint Peter *ad vincula* (1st August), during which time they should use the pasture of Berhope only for their cattle—with liberty also to take from his wood material for making sheepcots, to leave both sheep and cattle at large if they pleased, and to have the sheep and cattle of their men included in the above number—allowing his own men to accommodate the monks with room for their folds, and the monks to have at all times free passage to and from their pasture through his land of Molle—and, as the monks had quit-claimed to him the title of his mill, he quit-claimed to them their multure, permitting them, if they chose, to grind at his mill immediately after the corn which might happen to be on the hopper, unless it were the corn of his own demesne.⁸ The grant of Anselm was soon after

¹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 14, 314.

² Lib. de Calchou, p. 319.

³ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 74, 75. Lib. de Calchou, p. 136.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 113, 114.

⁵ Lib. de Calchou, p. 114.

⁶ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 145, 146.

⁷ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 135, 136.

⁸ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 121, 122, 124, 125.

confirmed by Richard of Lincoln and his wife Matildis, the daughter and heiress of Anselm, and in 1250 by Richard of Lincoln, apparently their son and heir.¹ Between 1195 and 1199 King William again confirmed to the monks the church of Molle with its pertinents.² Similar confirmations were granted in 1232 by Bishop Walter,³ and between 1243 and 1254 by Pope Innocent IV.⁴ About the year 1249 charters are witnessed by John and William, chaplains of Molle,⁵ and at the same time as well as in the year 1260 by Walter the vicar of Molle.⁶ In 1270 William, or Sir William, probably the former chaplain, appears as vicar of Molle.⁷ He seems to be the William of Sprowyston, chaplain, to whom part of the laud of Molle was granted by John de Vesey between 1249 and 1279, and who between 1279 and 1285 is styled late vicar of Molle.⁸ About 1269 a controversy arose between the monks of Melros and Kelso 'concerning the greater and smaller titles and other rights belonging to the parish church of Molle,' which were due by the monks of Melros for their lands of Uggings lying partly or wholly within that parish.⁹ The abbot of Paisley, and the precentor and treasurer of Glasgow, delegated by the Pope as principal judges in the case, having committed it to the subdean of Glasgow, the parties appeared before him by their procurators, and the monks of Kelso produced a libel to the following effect—That, although the monks of Kelso held the church of Molle for their own uses, the monks of Melros had after a general council¹⁰ acquired possessions within the parish, and, before these possessions came into their hands, had unjustly withheld and were still withholding the tithes and other parochial rights of the church of Molle to the prejudice of the monks of Kelso—that therefore they demanded that the monks of Melros should be compelled to make restitution of the tithes and other rights withheld, which they estimated at £300 sterling, and to pay them wholly in future—and that they demanded also the expenses incurred in the suit, and protested for those that might be incurred.¹¹ Parties having been heard, and witnesses examined, the procurator from Melros proposed certain 'peremptory objections,' demanding a day to prove them by documentary evidence, which having been granted, and the accused party failing in their proof, the subdean pronounced accordingly, and, sisting the case, fixed a day for the parties to hear his final judgement.¹² On that day, the Thursday before the feast of Saint Thomas the Apostle (21st December), in the cathedral church of Glasgow, the subdean pronounced sentence as follows:—That the monks of Melros had unlawfully withheld the tithes and other rights belonging to the parish church of Molle, as fully contained in the libel—that they should pay these tithes and rights to the monks of Kelso, as rectors of the church, as they had been accustomed to receive them from

¹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 117, 118, 127, 128.

² Lib. de Calchou, p. 315.

³ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 229, 332.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, p. 251.

⁵ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 116, 120, 127.

⁶ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 116, 142.

⁷ Lib. de Calchou, p. 142.

⁸ Lib. de Melros, pp. 307-309, 683, 684.

⁹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 146. Lib. de Melros, p. 391.

¹⁰ Between 1154 and 1159 Pope Adrian IV. granted to the Cisterians, Templars, and Hospitalers, exemption from the payment of 'the tithes of their own labours.' (Harduini Acta Conciliorum, vol. vi., part. ii.) In 1215, in accord-

ance with a resolution of a general chapter of the abbots of the Cisterian order, the fourth council of Latran decreed that the Cisterians should pay tithes to those churches to which they were formerly paid, whether from lands held of other men, or from lands thenceforth to be acquired by them, although they should cultivate these with their own hands or at their own expense, unless they should choose to compound with these churches. (Hard. Acta Conc., vol. vii.) This appears to be the council to which the libel by the monks of Kelso refers.

¹¹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 146, 147.

¹² Lib. de Calchou, p. 147.

other parishioners dwelling on these lands—and that, as it had been proved in court that the monks of Kelso had by the withholding of their rights sustained loss to the extent of 260 marks of silver, the monks of Melros should before the Sunday of *Quasimodo geniti* [the first Sunday after Easter] pay them 260 marks as damages, and £20 in name of expenses.¹ In 1273, at the mediation of Master William Wyscard, archdeacon of Saint Andrews and chancellor of Scotland, in presence of the sublean of Glasgow and others, within the monastery of Kelso, it was arranged between the parties—That, saving the state of the vicarage and of the vicar without permanent diminution, the monks of Melros should for ever pay yearly to the monks of Kelso thirteen chalders of good oatmeal both for the tithe of the lands in Molle which they themselves cultivated, and for the teind-sheaves of their men within the parish.² On the 18th of December 1273, within the church of Boulden, in presence of many persons both clerical and lay, it was farther arranged—that, as the monks of Melros were bound in honour to convey the thirteen chalders of meal yearly to the monastery of Kelso, they should in lieu of them pay to the monks of Kelso within their monastery 15 marks 8 shillings sterling yearly before the octaves of Saint Martin (18th November), each mark to be in value 13 shillings and 4 pence—and that, if they should refuse or delay payment, so that the monks of Kelso should incur expense or loss, the latter should have the liberty to take the pounds of the monks of Melros, and retain them till they obtained full satisfaction.³ In 1302, after the payment of the above composition of £10, 8s. had for some time ceased on account of war, the monks of Kelso, considering the devastation of the country and the great deterioration of the monastery of Melros, for the sake of peace and for the common benefit, remitted to the monks of Melros nine marks and eight shillings of the above sum yearly for a term of six full years from Whitsunday 1302, the remaining six marks to be paid yearly, half at Martinmas, and half at Whitsunday, and the first term of payment to begin at Martinmas of that year, saving the rights of both parties.⁴ At the end of the six years the original composition was to remain in force, and it was to be understood that the shepherds and servants of the monks of Melros who held their demesne land within the parish should pay the small tithes to the mother church of Mol.⁵ A farther difference having arisen with regard to the arrears of tithe, at length on the Monday immediately preceding the feast of Saint Luke the Evangelist (18th October) 1309, in the church of Saint James of Roxburgh, in presence of several arbiters, it was settled as follows—That in lieu of the annual payment of £10, 8s., and of all the tithe of the followers of the cattle of William called Le Engleys, tenant of the monks of Melros on their tenement of Ugginges, and of his men dwelling within the bounds of Ugginges, and also in lieu of the arrears of the said annual payment, with the exception of the tithes of those who dwelt at Altonbarne and in the town of Molle, the monks of Melros should for two full years from Martinmas 1309 pay to the monks of Kelso within their monastery £20 yearly, the first term of payment to begin at Whitsunday 1310, and the said composition as to the £10, 8s. to remain in force at the end of the two years wholly and for ever as before.⁶ As security for their payment of the £20 the

¹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 148.

² Lib. de Calchou, p. 140.

³ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 140, 141.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, p. 321.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, p. 321.

⁶ Lib. de Melros, pp. 391, 392.

monks of Melros pledged all the goods and cattle belonging to themselves and their monastery, so that, if they should fail in payment, the monks of Kelso should have power to distrain their goods until full satisfaction should be made both for the principal debt and for all contingent expenses, notwithstanding any letters or other privileges in their favour and tending to injure the monks of Kelso.¹ To this agreement the parties present appended their seals, and it was farther arranged between them, that, if the cattle of William le Engleys should be destroyed upon the ground by common war, part of the said sum of money should at the sight of good men chosen by the parties be discounted to the monks of Melros in consideration of the tithe of the cattle thus destroyed.²

The church of Molle stood at the lower end of the parish, on the right bank of the Beaumont water.³

About the year 1300 the church or rectory of Molle was valued by the monks of Kelso at £26, 6s. 8d.⁴ In 1567 the parsonage tithes in corn and meal were stated at 5 chalders 15 bolls, and the vicarage was valued at £13, 6s. 8d. besides the lambs.⁵ In the Libellus Taxationum the rectory and the vicarage are together rated at £6, 13s. 4d. In 1575 the reader at Mow had for his stipend £16 and the kirklands.⁶

The territory of Molle, which seems to have corresponded with the parish, was at an early period possessed by one or more families who thence derived their surname. Linlf of Molle appears to have lived in the reigns of King Alexander I. and King David I., and his son Uctred had the town of Molle and the patronage of the church before the year 1152.⁷ Eschina de Londoniis, otherwise styled the Lady Eschina of Molle, who seems to have inherited the possessions of Uctred, appears as proprietrix of the town and a large portion of the territory from before 1177 till about the year 1200.⁸ She was married first to Walter the Steward of Scotland,⁹ who died in 1177,¹⁰ and afterwards to Henry of Molle.¹¹ She had four daughters, Margaret,¹² Eschina, Avicia, and Cecilia,¹³ the last and apparently the youngest of whom inherited her property under the title the Lady Cecilia of Molle,¹⁴ at whose death about the year 1250 the family appears to have become extinct. The Lady Cecilia was married to Simon Maleverer,¹⁵ and was succeeded in her estate of Molle by Sir Gilbert Avenel, who even during her lifetime was styled her heir.¹⁶ Sir Gilbert Avenel appears to have been succeeded by Sir Henry of Halyburton,¹⁷ who between 1270 and 1300 was succeeded by his daughter Johanna, first the wife of Ranulf Wysehard, and afterwards the wife of Adam of Roule.¹⁸

¹ Lib. de Melros, p. 392.

² Lib. de Melros, p. 392.

³ Blaeu and modern maps.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, p. 470.

⁵ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 494, 511.

⁶ Books of Assignations.

⁷ Lib. de Calchou, pp. vi. after *Tabula*, 14, 144, 320.

⁸ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 74-76. Lib. de Melros, pp. 130, 131, 257, 259, 260. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 17, 113, 114, 135, 144, 146.

⁹ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 74, 76. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 113, 114.

¹⁰ Chronica de Mailros, p. 86.

¹¹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 114, 135, 146.

¹² Regist. de Passelet, p. 74.

¹³ Lib. de Calchou, p. 114.

¹⁴ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 115, 116, 118-120, 126, 127, 139, 143.

¹⁵ Lib. de Calchou, p. 120. Lib. de Melros, p. 131.

¹⁶ Lib. de Melros, p. 131. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 133, 139. Chalmers (vol. i., p. 514) affirms that the lady Cecilia was first married to Robert Avenel, a younger son of Gervase, and that Sir Gilbert was the issue of that marriage. Morton (p. 120) styles Cecilia 'the mother of Gilbert Avenel.'

¹⁷ Lib. de Calchou, p. 143.

¹⁸ Lib. de Calchou, p. 136. Lib. de Melros, pp. 209, 684.

Another portion of the territory was for some time in possession of a family, the first of whom on record appears to be Anselm of Wittun, called also Anselm of Molle, who held the property between the years 1165 and 1190.¹ Anselm was succeeded by his daughter Matildis, who married Richard of Lincoln, and who was in her widowhood in 1260, having a son William, of whom we have no farther account.² Anselm of Molle had another daughter, named Isolde, who married Alexander the son of William the son of Edgar,³ and was succeeded in her portion of the estate of Molle by her daughter Cristiana the wife of Ailmer the Scot of Molle.⁴ Richard the son of Anselm, called the Scot, and Richard of Nichole [or Liucolu] of Molle, likewise held part of the territory in the twelfth and thirteenth century.⁵ During the same period there appear in record Gillem, Robert the marshal, Nicholas, Edulf, Herman, Adam, Ralph, Alexander, and John—all surnamed of Molle.⁶ It does not appear how any of these were connected with each other or with the property, with the exception of the last two. In the end of the thirteenth century Alexander of Molle held land in that territory within the domains of Adam of Roule and Johanna Wysehard his wife, apparently the successors of the heirs of the Lady Eschina.⁷ About the year 1300 John of Molle, the son and heir of Alexander, held the same land.⁸ Before that period a great part of the lands in the parish was in the hands of the church,⁹ but the 'town' or 'demesne lands' of Molle or Mow seem to have remained in the hands of laymen of the same name. In the fifteenth century they belonged hereditarily to Robert Mow, who in 1490 resigned them into the hands of King James IV.¹⁰ In the same year that King granted them to John Mow, the brother of Robert, to be held of him in heritage as by the said Robert for payment of the dues and services incident to them.¹¹ In 1536 John Moll of that Ilk and others were accused of being 'art and part of the oppression and hamesuckin done to Mr. Alexander Duubar dean of Murray and his servants.'¹² In 1541 John Mow of that Ilk became caution for John Johnstone of that Ilk, that he should keep in ward within the town of Dumbarton.¹³ In the same year John Mowe of that Ilk received a respite of three years 'for art and part of the slanchter of William Burne, son to Robert Burne in Prymsydoche, committit at the kirk of Mow.'¹⁴ In 1545 John Mow of that Ilk and other barons bound themselves to resist to the utmost of their power their 'auld enemyis of Inghland,' and all 'thevis and tratouris' and other disturbers of the peace upon the Borders and throughout the kingdom.¹⁵ In 1569 John Mow of that Ilk joined in a similar bond.¹⁶ In 1575 the laird of Mow was slain at the battle of the Reidswire.¹⁷ In the seventeenth century the lands were still in possession of Mow of that Ilk.¹⁸ They were of the old extent of £20, and included Mowmains, of the old extent of £4, and Mowtoure, of the old extent of £3, 6s. 8d.¹⁹ The

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 126-129, 161. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 17, 123-128, 131, 132, 137, 145, 154.

² Lib. de Calchou, pp. 17, 127, 142, 145.

³ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 125, 131.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 137, 138.

⁵ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 129-132, 135, 136.

⁶ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 114, 121, 122, 123, 125, 126, 128, 131, 132, 135, 136, 138, 146, 275, 279. Regist. de Passelet, p. 74. Lib. de Melros, pp. 310, 635.

⁷ Lib. de Calchou, p. 136.

⁸ Lib. de Calchou, p. 136.

⁹ Lib. de Calchou. Lib. de Melros. Regist. de Passelet.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xii., no. 192.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xii., no. 192.

¹² Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 176*.

¹³ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 230*.

¹⁴ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 256*.

¹⁵ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 462.

¹⁶ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. iii., p. 396.

¹⁷ Border Minstrelsy.

¹⁸ Retours. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. ii., pp. 476,

¹⁹ Retours.

ancient name 'Molle' has been restored by the representative of the family in the present century.¹

During most of the thirteenth century the De Vescis were overlords of the whole or the greater part of Molle. Between 1213 and 1218 the overlord of Molle was Eustace de Vesei—between 1236 and 1251 William de Vesei his son—and before 1279, and thenceforward till at least 1285, John de Vesey.²

Four monasteries, Kelso, Melros, Paisley, and Jedburgh, held land within the territory of Molle. Before the year 1189 King William the Lion confirmed to the monks of Kelso 'all the lands, possessions, pastures, liberties, and rights, which they held as well in name of the church of Molle as in other things which they had in the territory of Molle both within and without the town.'³ About 1190 Henry of Molle confirmed to them a grant made by Eschina his wife of 'two oxgangs of land with toft and eroft, and pasture sufficient for four hundred sheep, sixteen cattle, two work horses, and twelve swine, in the territory of Molle.'⁴ This appears to have been the land called Hethou, of which we are furnished with the following boundaries, without date, but apparently attested by the seal of the Lady Eschina herself—'As the water descends from the fountain along Bradestrother between Hethou and Favesyde, and as far as the rivulet which descends from Westerhethou—'and so along that rivulet as far as the passage of the upper ford of the same rivulet next to Crag—and so across Hethouidene eastwards as the crosses have been placed, and the ditches have been made, and the furrow has been drawn, and the stones have been set, as far as the rivulet of Esterhathou—and from the ford of the same rivulet ascending as the wood and arable land meet above Halrebergh—and so eastwards as far as Grenelle near the white stone as far as the foresaid head of the fountain of Bradestrother—and moreover a certain portion of land beyond the rivulet of Hethou westwards as far as Blydewell, as the meadow and arable land meet, descending as far as the foresaid rivulet of Hethou.'⁵ About the same year Anselm of Molle granted to the monks of Kelso 'all the land and meadow and wood in the territory of Molle which was on the east side of Ernbrandesdene, namely, from the bounds of the land of the monks of Mailros by the direct path as far as Eruebrandesdene—and so by Ernbrandesdene as far as the ford of the Bolbent, namely, all the land wholly and the wood and meadow which extended from these bounds to the eastward as far as the bounds of the church land of Molle, and upwards toward Hunedun as far as the bounds of the land of the monks of Mailros—and all Hulecheshou in wood and plain and pasture, except one acre of land which he gave to Walter the mason.'⁶ The grant of Anselm was confirmed by his daughter and heiress Matildis, and by her husband Richard of Lincoln,⁷ and afterwards by King William along with the above grant of the Lady Eschina.⁸ About the year 1190 also the monks of Kelso received from Richard the Scot, the son of Anselm of Molle, and Aliz his wife, 'a certain part of their land in the territory of Molle, namely, the tilth (cultura) at Ladh-

¹ Border Minstrelsy.

² Lib. de Melros, pp. 132, 134, 154, 261, 307-309, 683,

684. Lib. de Calchou, p. 139.

³ Lib. de Calchou, p. 314.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, p. 146.

⁵ Lib. de Calchou, p. 144.

⁶ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 12, 123.

⁷ Lib. de Calchou, p. 145.

⁸ Lib. de Calchou, p. 17.

ladde, containing eight acres of land and one rood.¹ Richard of Liucoln [or Nichole] confirmed the grant,² and about the same time the monks received from him 'one acre of land in the territory of Molle at Theules between his meadow and the land which Richard the Scot gave them.'³ The latter seems to be the same which was afterwards granted or confirmed to them by Richard of Nichole the son of the former, under the name of 'Templeacre,' and 'which lay within the land of the monks under the west part of Hyllokishou, extending southward as far as Bolbec, opposite the hall of Gilbert Avenel.'⁴ About the year 1198 the Lady Eschina de Landoniis granted to the monks of Kelso, along with the church and churchlands, 'pasture for twenty cows and their calves till the latter were grown up, and for one bull—and a certain portion of meadow between Eddridesete and the rivulet of Ruhope, as held by their men before her time as far as the water of Blakepol—and that portion of land which lay above the bank of the Bolbent opposite Blakepol—and the croft which lay on the north of the house of William the Forestar under the hill (subtus hogham)—and quitclaimed to the monks for ever all right which seemed to belong to her from the mill.'⁵ About 1200 Isolde the daughter of Anselm of Molle, and her husband Alexander the son of William the son of Edgar, granted to the monks of Kelso 'one oxgang of land in the territory of Molle of the land which they held of Richard of Nichole, namely, that oxgang of land on the east side near the land which Henry the Fat held of Richard the Scot, with all pertinents, as far as belonged to so much land'—engaging that, 'after the death of Agnes unquihile wife of Anselm of Molle (the mother of Isolde), when Richard of Nichole should have assigned to them one ploughgate of land in Mollhopas as had been agreed between them, they in exchange for the foresaid oxgang of land should bestow on the monks one oxgang of land in Mollhopas in a better and more useful place where the monks might choose with the foresaid easements.'⁶ This grant was confirmed to them about 1220 by Ailmer the Scot of Molle and Cristiana his wife the daughter of Isolde.⁷ Between 1234 and 1249 Cecilia of Molle, the daughter of Eschina of Molle, with consent of her husband Symon Mauleverer, granted to the monks of Kelso 'the toft and croft which belonged to William of Mollhope on the moors near the outlet towards Wytelawe—and twenty-six acres of arable land in her demesue of Molle, namely, in Hauacres from the land of Gilbert Avenel eastward nine acres, with half an acre which lay near the rivulet called Aldtuneburne, which acres lay in one place in detached portions, and two acres in Persouthside, and one acre next to the outlet which led towards Persouth, and one acre which lay on the west side of Benelawe, and nine acres and one rood in Dederig, which lay in detached portions between Aldtuneburne and the two crosses on the ascent southwards, and below a little hill three acres next the land of the monks, and one rood and all her share of the hill, and half an acre in Kydelauuescrofth—and in Haustrother eight acres of meadow, namely, four acres which lay between the arable land of Hauacre and the furrow which separated the foresaid meadow from the meadow of Gilbert Avenel, and four acres of meadow below Persouthswire which lay between the furrows—also, thirteen acres of arable land in her demesnes, viz., her whole part of

¹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 132, 136.

² Lib. de Calchou, p. 131.

³ Lib. de Calchou, p. 135.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, p. 129.

⁵ Lib. de Calchou, p. 130.

⁶ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 125, 131, 132.

⁷ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 137, 138.

Mollestelle in which were contained four acres and a half, and her part of that land which lay next the rivulet descending from Brademedue as far as the Bollenth, and half an acre called Crokecroft next the road that led to Persouth, and two acres and a half below her sheepfold next the outlet towards Persouth as you ascend, and three acres of land on that tilth which lay next to Persouth, excepting the tilth of Gilbert Auenel, and all her part of Brademedue—and pasture sufficient for 300 sheep and ten cattle and four horses everywhere on the pasture of her demesnes, and her sheepfold near Aldetuneburne, and free passage between their lands everywhere and the pastures—and the monks were to have for ever from Persouth the material necessary for their ploughs and for making fences (walluras).¹ The grant was confirmed by a charter of Symon Manleener,² and about 1249 by another of Cecilia of Molle, being then ‘in her widowhood and her proper and free power as lady of her own right and true heir of this grant.’³ In 1251 Sir Gilbert Auenel, heir of Cecilia of Molle, confirmed to the monks ‘all the lands, meadows, pastures, and other possessions, with all their pertinents and liberties, without reservation, which the said Cecilia in her widowhood and liege poustie gave them in the territory of Molle.’⁴ Afterwards William de Vesci, son and heir of umqhile Eustace de Vesci, at the instance and petition of the same Sir Gilbert Auenel, ‘his knight,’ confirmed to the monks the same possessions.⁵ Between 1243 and 1254 Pope Innocent IV. confirmed to them ‘two oxgangs of land in Molle, with meadow and common pastures and easements,’ the gift of the Lady Eschina, and ‘the lands and pastures and other things which they had in the town of Molle.’⁶ In 1255 Richard the son of Richard, called of Nichole [or Lincoln], granted them ‘twenty acres of arable land and meadow in the territory of Molle in the place which was called Mollehope, namely, those twenty acres which the canons of Jeddeword held of him at ferme, and pasture sufficient for sixty sheep and four cows wheresoever they pleased in all his land of Molle, except his demesne comland and meadow, for the term of ten full years beginning at Whitsunday 1255.’⁷ For this the monks paid him beforehand ten marks, and it was agreed that, ‘if the monks should by the power of the King or the overlords of the estate or by any other chance be hindered from enjoying the said land and pasture, they should hold them without any contradiction after the expiry of the said term till at sight of good men they should have obtained full restitution of their loss—and it was to be understood that they were to hold the said land and pasture till Martinmas next after the end of the foresaid term.’⁸ In 1260 Matildis, formerly the wife of Richard of Lincoln laird of Molle, in her free widowhood ‘forgave to the monks all causes and complaints which she had or could have against them, their men, and their servants, up to the 24th August then instant—granted them what belonged to her by reason of dower or terce of the land which they held to ferme from her late husband in the town of Molle—and willed that they should possess the said land without claim or hindrance from her or from others in her name, and to the end of their complete term under all conditions contained in the deed between them and her husband, saving multure,

¹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 118-120, 141.

² Lib. de Calchou, p. 120.

³ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 115, 116, 126, 127.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 133, 134.

⁵ Lib. de Calchou, p. 139.

⁶ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 351, 352.

⁷ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 129, 130.

⁸ Lib. de Calchou, p. 130.

and on this condition, that they should find her son William in victuals along with the better and more worthy scholars who refreshed in their poor's house, as long as they retained the said land in their hands.¹ In 1270 Henry called of Halyburton, apparently the successor of Sir Gilbert Auenel, confirmed to the monks of Kelso all the possessions given them by the Lady Cecilia, daughter of the Lady Eschina, as confirmed to them by Sir Gilbert Auenel her heir.² About the year 1300 Adam of Roule, and Johanna Wyschard his wife, the daughter and heiress of Sir Henry of Halyburton then deceased, granted them 'four acres of land in the tenement of Molle, which lay in the upper part of Stalpelawe towards the west, of those thirteen acres lying in Stalpelawe within the land of John of Molle, son and heir of umquhile Alexander of Molle, and on both sides of that land'—to be held so that the monks might claim no commony within their (Adam and Johanna's) demesne on account of these four acres—for which grant the monks received the granters into their brotherhood and participation in their prayers, and engaged to celebrate one mass weekly for their souls.³ About the same period the whole property of the monks of Kelso within the parish of Molle, as entered in their rent-roll, was as follows:—'At Altonburn fifty acres of arable land and meadow, with pasture for 300 dinmonts (bidentes), with free ish and entry, and for ten oxen and four work horses (afros—haivers), and in the wood at The Scrogges stae and slac for securing (firmandi) their sheep, and rods for repairing their ploughs;' and 'near the land of Thomas Palmer four acres which their shepherd used to hold, with pasture for his beasts (aueris), with liberty of having there one malt-kiln—In the town of Mol fourteen *cotajia*, each of which was wont to yield annually two shillings and six days' work, the common easements of the town, liberty to pasture their cattle wheresoever the laird's men pastured theirs, and one malt-kiln which yielded annually half a mark—At Senegedside seven acres of land for an abode to their shepherd, and pasture in Berehope for 700 muttons, to be removed thence every year for fifteen days before and fifteen after the nativity of Saint John the Baptist, the lord of the tenement being bound during that time to find them pasture for their cattle—At the Stapelaw the four acres of land which Adam of Roule and Johanna his wife gave them—At Lathelade four acres on which to place their folds and pen their sheep when excluded from Berehope'—And 'one grange called Heshow, where they might till with two ploughs, and pasture twenty oxen, twenty cows, 250 ewes, and 200 wedders.'⁴

Between 1165 and 1185 Anselm of Wittune granted to the monks of Melros 'his whole petary which was between Molope and Berope and Herdstrete, which separated the land of Molle from the land of Hunum,' and 'in his wood of Molope as much brushwood as one horse could carry to their grange of Hunedun every year between Easter and the Nativity of Saint Mary.'⁵ About the same time he granted them also 'the land with the meadows which he and Glai the nephew of Robert Auenel with the cellarer and brethren of Melros perambulated, namely, as the furrow on the north side goes from the road which leads from Hunedune towards Molle, and goes as far as the rock, and from the rock as far as the fountain, and as the same furrow goes from the fountain, and thence as far as the burn.'⁶ Between 1175 and 1189 Anselm of Molle (the same as Anselm

¹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 142.

² Lib. de Calchou, p. 143.

³ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 136, 137.

Lib. de Calchou, p. 458.

Lib. de Melros, pp. 126, 127.

Lib. de Melros, p. 126.

of Wittune) granted to them 'that portion of land in the territory of Molle which was next their land on the south of the hill of Hunedune (apparently Hownam Law), and on the east was bounded by that road which led from Hunedune towards Molle, which road lay between the foresaid land and the land of the church of Molle, as far as the source of a certain fountain which was next the west side of the same road—and from the foresaid source along the bounds and marches made along the side of Kippemoder down by all the sources of the fountains of the same side, namely, of Kippemoder, with the exception of only one source towards the west, as far as certain large stones of the old building which stood upon a small ridge, which ridge was upon the south side of the land called Cruche—and afterwards the boundary descended along the same ridge as far as a certain large stone—and thence to another—and so as far as the rivulet which ran near the foresaid land of Cruch, namely, to the south side of the same Cruch, and so descended westwards as far as that rivulet which was the boundary between the land of the town of Hunnu and Molle'¹—all which was given as half a ploughgate of land, and was marched and perambulated by the said Anselm in presence of witnesses.² The grant was confirmed by King William the Lion before the year 1189.³ About 1198 Richard of Lincoln confirmed to the monks 'that portion of land in the territory of Molle which Ansel of Wittune gave them,' and the moss and liberty of brushwood granted by the same.⁴ Between 1213 and 1218 Eustace de Vesci confirmed to them 'all the alms which they had in the territory of Molle from the grant of Anselm of Wichetun.'⁵ In 1214 or 1215 King Alexander II. confirmed to them 'that half ploughgate of land and meadow which Anselm of Wichetun gave them of his fief of Molle.'⁶ In the beginning of the thirteenth century Walter the Steward of Scotland, the son of Alan, granted to the monks of Kelso 'in the town of Molle one acre of land, namely, that which was in dispute between him and the church of the same town.'⁷ In 1236, in presence of William de Lindesei dean of Glasgow, the monks of Kelso quitclaimed to Walter the son of Alan and his heirs 'whatever right they had in the lands and pastures of Molle within the portion of the said Walter, and also the commouty which they had in the moor of Inuerwic, for a certain part of the same moor given them in exchange by the said Walter.'⁸ Their resignation was testified by a charter of William de Bondington, bishop of Glasgow and chancellor of Scotland.⁹ About the same year Walter the son of Alan granted to the monks of Melros 'all the land of Molle which he held in the fief of Sir William de Vesci, and all rights and actions which were or might be competent to him on account of the same or in the same,' in exchange for a certain land called Freretun formerly belonging to the nuns of Southberwick, receiving along with the land 200 marks on account of the exchange, and binding 'himself and his heirs never in future to claim any right in the said land or the things contained within its bounds'¹⁰—and the grant was confirmed by William de Vesci his overlord.¹¹ In the same year King Alexander II. granted to the monks of Melros, 'that they should for ever

¹ Lib. de Melros, p. 128.

² Lib. de Melros, p. 129.

³ Lib. de Melros, pp. 129, 130.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, p. 127.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, p. 154.

⁶ Lib. de Melros, pp. 160, 161.

⁷ Lib. de Calchou, p. 138.

⁸ Lib. de Melros, pp. 134, 261, 262.

⁹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 262, 263.

¹⁰ Lib. de Melros, pp. 132, 134.

¹¹ Lib. de Melros, p. 261.

have their lands of Molle in free forest.'¹ About the beginning of the same century Isabel the wife of Robert of Polloc, of her own will, with the consent of her husband, and by the advice of her father Robert Croc, granted to Simon of Lindesey in perpetual ferme her marriage which she had in the territory of Molle, namely, Hungerig with all its pertinents, liberties, and easements, as it was given to her father by the Lady China of Molle, for payment of ten shillings yearly to herself, and of 'an aerie of young hawks' to the Lady China for her and her heirs—binding herself and her heirs, in case of their contravening of the written agreement, to pay 100 shillings in name of penalty to the said Simon or his deputies.² The same land was afterwards granted by Symon of Lyndesie to Helen his daughter, to be held of Robert of Pollock and his heirs and of the Lady Eschyna and her heirs on the same terms on which he held it—and, if the said Helen should die without issue, he willed that her sister Eschyna his daughter and her heirs should succeed her in the land.³ Symon Manleuerer and Gilbert Auenel, probably before the year 1227, confirmed to Helen the daughter of Symon of Lindesie the land of Hungerigge in the territory of Molle, as granted to her by her father.⁴ Between 1227 and 1238 Adam of Heltune and Helen his wife (evidently the daughter of Simon of Lindesie) sold to the monks of Melros for £10 sterling their land of Hungerig and the meadow called Holemed, and all right which they had or might have in the same, for payment yearly of ten shillings to Ysabel the daughter of Robert Croc or her heirs—binding themselves, if they should be unable to warrant the lands to the monks, to repay them in full the money they had received, and promising to keep them free of all exactions till they should be fully seized in the lands.⁵ The same Adam and Helen his wife, in presence of Master Hugh de Potton archdeacon of Glasgow, Master Walter dean of Teviotdale, Sir Adam of Bagath, and others, swore upon the gospels, that they should never raise any complaint against the house of Melros concerning those lands, or consent to its being done by any other.⁶ Richard of Heton, the son of the same Adam and Helen, probably after 1238, as hereditary proprietor of the lands in right of his late mother, confirmed to the monks the sale of Hungerig and Holemed, renouncing expressly all claim on the lands for himself and his heirs, and subjecting them to a sentence of excommunication and the payment of 40 shillings sterling in name of penalty as often as they should attempt to set aside his confirmation.⁷ The same Simon of Lindesie who granted Hungerig to Helen his daughter about the same time granted to his man Patrick in his land of Molle which he had by the gift of his mother six acres of land and one acre of meadow—an acre and a half in toft and croft, and one acre of meadow next to that land beside Erdeburesburne and below Chestres—and above Selestede Ade two acres and a half—to be held in fee and heritage for payment to him and his heirs of one pound of cumin or three pence at the festival of Saint James for all services except the forensic service belonging to the land.⁸ Although the transference is not recorded, this land seems to have been afterwards granted to the monks of Melros.⁹ Between 1249 and 1279 John de Vesey granted to William of Sprveston,

¹ Lib. de Melros, p. 263.

² Lib. de Melros, pp. 260, 261.

³ Lib. de Melros, p. 130.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, p. 131.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, pp. 257, 258.

⁶ Lib. de Melros, p. 258.

⁷ Lib. de Melros, pp. 259, 260.

⁸ Lib. de Melros, pp. 131, 132.

⁹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 131, 132.

chaplain, 'all the land which belonged to Amicia de Capella in the town of Mol, with the chief messuage there, namely, with the neyfs or born thralls (nativi), their followers, and their cattle, with pertinent and services of freemen—to be held by him and his heirs or assignees, excepting religious men, for payment of one suit thrice in the year at the head courts of John de Vesey's land of Sproveston, with forensic service, and on condition that after the decease of the said William his heirs or assignees should for ever pay for the said tenement, and for that which belonged to Henry of Molle, one full suit at the court of Sproveston with forensic service.'¹ In 1279 the same John de Vesey granted to the same William of Sproveston and his heirs in free forest all the land which they held of him in the town of Molle.² Between 1279 and 1285 William of Sprowyston, then ex-vicar of Molle, with consent of John de Vesey and at his court of Sproveston, disseised himself of the said lands, and gave seisin of them to the monks of Melros as his assignees, together with the half of a mill in the said tenement, and the following services—'the whole service of the land of Thomas Palmer, and of the land of unqnhile Henry of Molle which he held by his grant; and half the service of the land which was Henry's of Molle in Swynsidene, in which the monks of Melros infested his (William's) nephew Vedast of Jeddeword; and half the service of the land of Symon of Blacdene; and half the service of the land of Thomas the son of Amicia; all which persons and their heirs should pay to the monks the due services and fermes as wont to be paid to him (William of Sprowyston), and as due to John de Vesey his overlord'—asking nothing but their prayers, saving the freeholders' right of common pasture, and with the understanding that, if Vedast of Jeddeword or his heirs should die without issue, the land in which he had been infested should freely revert to the monks.³ The grant of William of Sproweston was confirmed by his overlord John de Vesey, who added to the grant the remaining half service payable to him by Ranulf Wyssard (or Wyschard) and Johanna his wife and their heirs.⁴ The land which William of Sproveston gave to the monks of Melros was Altonburne,⁵ and it continued in their hands till the Reformation.⁶ In 1672 Sir Alexander Don of Newton served heir to his cousin Patrick Don, writer to the signet, in the lands of Altonburne, and the pendicle called the Cove, with the titles, at that time within the barony of Belfoord.⁷ Altonburn with its pendicle was of the old extent of £10.⁸ The lands of Uggings, about the tithes of which the monks of Melros had a long controversy with those of Kelso,⁹ and which probably included most of the above grants, likewise remained in their possession till the Reformation.¹⁰ In 1606 they were inherited by Robert lord Roxburghe from William Ker of Cesfurde his father.¹¹ They included Falsett, of the old extent of £5; Trone, £5; Coklaw, £7, 10s.; Elleschaw or Ewyunischaw, £7, 10s.; Brisnes or Brischennies, £5; Sourope or Sourhoip, £5; Faschaw, £10; and Copitrig or Keppilrodik, £5; the whole being together of the old extent of £50.¹²

¹ Lib. de Melros, p. 307.

² Lib. de Melros, p. 308.

³ Lib. de Melros, pp. 308, 309, 683, 684.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, pp. 308, 309.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, p. 307.

⁶ 'Rentail of Melrois' at Dalmahoy.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ 'Rentail of Melrois' at Dalmahoy. Retours.

⁹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 140, 141, 146-148. Lib. de Melros, pp. 321, 391, 392.

¹⁰ 'Rentail of Melrois' at Dalmahoy.

¹¹ Retours.

¹² 'Rentail of Melrois' at Dalmahoy. Retours.

Between the years 1165 and 1177 Eshina lady of Molle, the wife of Walter the son of Alan Steward of Scotland, for the weal of several souls, including the soul of her daughter Margaret, who was buried in the chapter-house at Paisley, granted to the monks there 'one ploughgate of land in the west part of Blachelane in her territory of Molle,' according to the bounds perambulated and measured to them at her command by Edulf *prepositus* of the town, and others, namely, 'as the Stelnaburn falls into the Blakburne, and along the Blakburne upwards as far as two stones lying near the bank of the Blakburne opposite the house of Ulf the steward on the western side—and so upwards as far as a certain ditch, and as far as two stones standing in that ditch—and from these stones as far as another ditch heaped with stones—and from that ditch as far as another ditch also heaped with stones—and from that ditch as far as Heseleusahe, and along a certain path below Heseleusahe which goes as far as the ford of the torrent of Alernbarhe—and from that ford onwards as far as the ford of the Stelenburne, and as the Stelenburne descends into the Blakburne;' and 'in the town of Molle on the east side four acres and three roods, and common pasture with other easements of the town belonging to one ploughgate; also pasture for 500 sheep.'¹ The grant was confirmed by King William before 1177,² by Pope Honorius III. between 1225 and 1227,³ and by Pope Clement IV. in 1265.⁴ Between 1227 and 1238 the monks of Paisley granted their ploughgate of land in Molle to Robert Maleverer, for payment yearly on Whitsunday of half a mark of silver at Paisley.⁵ In 1278 John Maleverer, son and heir of nunquile Sir Henry Maleverer, quitclaimed to the monks all right which he had in the same land.⁶ In 1396 King Robert III. granted to the monks as part of the barony or regality of Paisley 'the five-mark lands of their land of Molle,'⁷ and in 1452 King James II. confirmed the grant.⁸

The only land which the canons of Jedburgh ever held within the parish of Molle seem to have been those twenty acres which Richard the son of Richard of Nichole gave to the monks of Kelso in 1255, at which period the connexion of the canons with the parish appears to have ceased.⁹

Blackdean and Swinedean,¹⁰ mentioned in some of the earlier charters, from the former of which Henry and Simon of Blackdean¹¹ seem to have been named, still retain their ancient names. Houlcheshou, Helayeshoug, Heshow, or Ylysheuch,¹² seems to be the modern Elliesbough, and Moloep or Mollhope¹³ the modern Mowhaugh. Colrust or Cullruist, which appears in the Kelso rent-roll of 1567,¹⁴ was in 1700 the property of Elizabeth Scott, lineal heiress of her brother Francis Scott of Mangerton, and was included in the barony of Heartrig.¹⁵

There was formerly a tower or fortalice at Coklaw. In 1481 it was garrisoned by twenty men out of 600 raised by the three estates of the realm for the defence of the Borders.¹⁶

There appears to have been also a peel at Mow.¹⁷

¹ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 74, 75.

² Regist. de Passelet, p. 76.

³ Regist. de Passelet, p. 411.

⁴ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 308-314.

⁵ Regist. de Passelet, p. 76.

⁶ Regist. de Passelet, p. 77.

⁷ Regist. de Passelet, p. 91.

⁸ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 72, 255.

⁹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 129, 130.

¹⁰ Regist. de Passelet, *ut supra*. Lib. de Melros, p. 309. Lib. de Calchou, p. 511.

¹¹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 116, 120, 127, 129.

¹² Lib. de Calchou, pp. 17, 123, 144, 145, 458, 511.

¹³ Lib. de Melros, p. 126. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 117, 121, 125, 127-131.

¹⁴ Lib. de Calchou, p. 511.

¹⁵ Retours.

¹⁶ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 140.

¹⁷ Retours.

YETHOLM.

Yetham, Yhetam, Zethame, Jetam, Jetham, Yatheam¹ — Zedon² — Kirkyethame³ — Yettam⁴ — Townyettam, Townyettim, Kirkyettim.⁵
Deanery of Teviotdale. (Map, No. 121.)

THIS parish is traversed from the south to the north-east by the vale of the Bowmont water, about the middle of which, near the villages of Town Yetholm and Kirk Yetholm, another valley branches off to the west, towards Primside or Yetholm Loch, on the eastern boundary of Morebattle. The vale of Bowmont is closed in by hills on all sides, except on the north-east, where it opens into England. The higher hills, forming part of the Cheviot range, are clothed to their summits with a rich greensward. The lower range is under cultivation.

The church was in existence in 1233, when Nicholas of Gleywnim was rector of the church of Jetham.⁶ In 1295 the rector of the church of Yetham was commissioner for the abbot of Dunfermline, who had been constituted umpire in a dispute between William called Folcard and the monks of Kelso.⁷ In the following year 'Mestre Waran,' parson of the church of Yetham, swore fealty to King Edward I.⁸ and was among the abbots, priors, and other ecclesiastical persons, whose lands that King ordered to be restored to them.⁹ In 1368 King Edward III. charged the sheriff of Roxburgh to take care that no clergyman should be admitted to the church of Yetham but John of Alnewyk, whom he had presented to it, and whom the bishop of Glasgow had refused to induct.¹⁰ John Walays was presented to the church of Yetham by King Edward III. in 1374, but having exchanged it the same year for Mynto, Thomas Hassyndon was presented to it by the King.¹¹ In 1379 King Richard II. presented Richard Clifford to the church of Yetham.¹² About 1406 William of Hawdene, lord of Kirkyethame, granted to the monks of Kelso the right of advowson to the church of Kirkyethame, imprecating the curse of Almighty God on any of his successors who might interfere with the monks in the exercise of this right.¹³

In Baiamond's Roll the rectory is valued at 53s. 4d., and in the Libellus Taxationum at £6, 13s. 4d. Soon after the Reformation James Williamson rector at Yetham received annually £20.¹⁴

¹ A. D. 1165-1326. Lib. de Melros, pp. 130, 131, 239. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 138, 163, 194, 238, 307, 457. Palgrave's Documents and Records, vol. i., p. 184. Ragman Rolls, p. 123. Rymer's Foedera, vol. i., P. III., p. 163, vol. ii., P. I., p. 139. Regist. Glasg., p. 223. Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 275. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 25, 54, 921, 963, 973, vol. ii., p. 19.

² A. D. 1338. Froissart's Chronicles, vol. iv., p. 3. Edition by Thomas Johnes.

³ A. D. 1406-1421. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 415, 416. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xii., no. 263.

⁴ A. D. 1545. Haynes's State Papers.

⁵ 1585-1624. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iii., p. 469. Retours.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. 111.

⁷ Lib. de Calchou, p. 169.

⁸ Rymer's Foedera, vol. i., P. III., p. 163. Ragman Rolls, p. 161.

⁹ Rot. Scotiae, vol. i., p. 25.

¹⁰ Rot. Scotiae, vol. i., p. 91.

¹¹ Rot. Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 963, 965.

¹² Rot. Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 19.

¹³ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 415, 416.

¹⁴ Register of Ministers, p. 41.

The parish church is situated in the village of Kirk Yetholm. The east end is said to be old.¹

Adam of Yetham witnessed charters of land in Molle, in the reign of William the Lion, and in the following reign a quitclaim of lands in Clifton by Roger Lardenarius.² A charter was witnessed about 1220 by Adam the son of Reginald of Yetham,³ who in a charter of the year 1241 was called by William the son of Patrick earl of Dunbar 'his knight.'⁴ In 1235 King Alexander II. confirmed to the monks of Kelso a gift by Ralph Nanus or le Nain of three acres of land in the territory of Yhetam, opposite the land of the same monks called Colpenhope, near the rivulet which divides Scotland from England, as the father of the said Ralph had perambulated them before him and his brothers and many others, and as they were surrounded by a ditch; with right of building houses for themselves, their men, and their animals in the foresaid land, or for any other convenient purpose, and free ingress and egress for themselves, their men, and their animals from their lands of Colpenhope to the foresaid land of Yhetam, on condition, however, that neither the said Ralph nor his heirs should build any houses within the road which lay between the said land and the foresaid rivulet, dividing England from Scotland, nor suffer houses to be built by others to the injury or annoyance of the said monks.⁵ They had also the common pasture of Yhetam, which was occupied by the miller of Colpenhope, and a receptacle for their goods of Colpenhope, when they apprehended danger from any quarter.⁶ William of Yetham swore fealty to King Edward I. in 1296.⁷ In 1320 King Edward II. granted a safe conduct to Sir William de Soules, Sir Robert de Keth, William of Yetham, and others.⁸ From 1321 to 1326 William of Yetham was archdeacon of the church of Glasgow and of Teviotdale.⁹ King Edward III. in 1375 gave Parkefield with other lands in Yetham to Thomas Areher, for good service done on the Scottish border, stipulating a payment of £4 annually.¹⁰ In the same year King Robert II. granted to Fergus M'Dougall the baronies of Yetham and Criftoon which Margaret Fraser his mother had resigned in his favour.¹¹ Between 1390 and 1406 King Robert III. granted to Archibald M'Dougall the lands of M'Carstonne, Yhethame and Elystoun.¹² In 1407 Robert Duke of Albany granted to John de Hawdene the lands of Hawdene and Yetham, on the resignation of William de Hawdene his father.¹³ King James IV. in 1491 granted to Sir Robert Ker, son and heir apparent of Walter Ker of Cessford, the knoll or mote commonly called Lowslaw, and three acres arable of the demesne lands of Haldain, next and immediately around the said Lowslaw, together with the advowson of the parish church of Yethame, and the superiority of the tenantry of the lands of Kirkyethame, with pertinents lying in the barony of Haldane, hereditarily belonging to William Haldane of that ilk, and by him resigned, all united into the free barony of Lowslaw.¹⁴ In 1523 George Rutherford, son and heir

¹ New Stat. Acc.

² Lib. de Melros, pp. 130, 131, 239.

³ Lib. de Calchou, p. 138.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, p. 194.

⁵ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 307, 308.

⁶ Rotulus Redditum. Lib. de Calchou, p. 457.

⁷ Palgrave's Documents and Records, vol. i., p. 184.

Ragman Rolls, p. 128.

⁸ Rymer's Foedera, vol. ii., P. I., p. 189.

⁹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 228, 233. Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 275.

¹⁰ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 973.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 161, no. 33. Robertson's Index, p. 115, no. 33.

¹² Robertson's Index, p. 148, no. 27.

¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 236, no. 39. Robertson's Index, p. 164, no. 39. Morton's Monastic Annals, p. 115.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xii., no. 263.

apparent of John Rutherford of Hundolee had a charter of the ten pound lands of Kirkyetham and Hayhope.¹ In 1629 Andrew lord Jedburgh was served heir to his son Andrew, master of Jedburgh, one of the senators of the College of Justice, in the lands and mill of Kirkyettam.² and in 1647 William Bennet was served heir to his father William Bennet, rector of Ancrum, in the lands of Kirkyettam with the mill, in the barony of Grubet by annexation.³ These lands, lying to the south-east of the Bowmont water, became subsequently the property of the family of Tweeddale.⁴ In 1495 Patrick earl of Bothwell had a charter of the barony of Yetham (apparently Town Yetham), with the advowson of the church.⁵ In 1523 George Rutherford, son and heir apparent of John Rutherford of Hundolee, had a charter of the ten pound lands of Town Yetham and Cherrytrees.⁶ Gilbert Ker, formerly of Prinsideloeh, Elizabeth Edmondston his wife, and Walter Ker their third son, had in 1584 a charter of the demesne lands of the barony of Town Yettam.⁷ In the following year King James VI. confirmed a charter to Francis earl of Bothwell of 'all and hail the landis and barronie of Tonnyettame.'⁸ In 1608 John Ker of Hirsell, son and heir of Walter Ker of Littlelane, had a charter of the baronies of Maxtoun, Linton, and Town Yettam.⁹ In 1611 the lands of Town Yettame were in the possession of Gilbert Ker of Lochtour,¹⁰ whose name appears on an assize in 1622.¹¹ In 1624 John Ker of Lochtour was served heir to Robert Ker his brother, in the lands of Town Yettim and Cherriertrees, with the pendicles called Bennitisbank, the lands of Hayhope, half of the husband-land called Cloiss and Bartiesbray, which is a pendicle of the lands of Hayhope within the bounds of Kirkyettim, in the valley of land called Littill Rouchanche, in the northern part of the water of Bowben (Bowmont), extending to six pound lands of old extent in the barony of Grubet by annexation united to the tenantry of Town Yettim.¹² In 1634 Francis earl of Buccleugh was served heir to his father, Walter earl of Buccleugh, in the lands and barony of Town Yettame, with the advowson of the church of the same.¹³ John Wauchope of Niddrie Marshall obtained in 1643 a charter of the tenantry of Townyettam,¹⁴ and in 1683 James Wauchope heir male by the second marriage of his father Sir John Wauchope of Niddrie, claimed Lochtour in this parish in right of his mother the widow of Sir John Ker.¹⁵ Cherrytrees, which, as we have seen, belonged to the Rutherfords in 1523 and to the Kers in 1624, seems to have been, about the year 1605, the property of a family of the name of Tait. James Tait in Kelso was in that year found 'innocent and acquit of murdering at the grene of Chirritries, James Tait son of William Tait of Chirrytries.'¹⁶ About 1665 William Ker of Cherrytrees received a charter of the barony of Cherrytrees,¹⁷ and in 1675 part of the same barony was granted to John Wauchope of Niddrie.¹⁸ In 1684 there was a false report that Ker of Cherriertrees, the lairds of Brodie and Grant, Crawford of Arduillan, Elliot of Stobs and

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig.² Retours.³ Retours.⁴ New Stat. Acc.⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig.⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig.⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig.⁸ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iii., p. 409.⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig.¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig.¹¹ Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. iii., p. 538.¹² Retours.¹³ Retours.¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig.¹⁵ Burke's Commoners, vol. ii., p. 1539.¹⁶ Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. ii., p. 475.¹⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig.¹⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig.

others, were implicated in a conspiracy for preventing the succession of the Duke of York, when such of them as could be got were apprehended and imprisoned.¹ In 1614 William Tait of Dowknow was served heir to William Tait of Dowknow in two husbandlands in Tonnyettim, and in the lands of Easter Rysyd and Wester Rysyd in the barony of Yettam.² The estate of Thirlestane in this parish was in 1661 the property of James Scott, brother of William Scott of Harden.³

King Edward I. was at Yetham from the 23d to the 25th of August 1304, on his return to England from his northern expedition.⁴ In 1388 the Scottish army, under James earl of Douglas, mustered at Yetholm before marching to the battle of Otterburn.⁵ On his march into Scotland in 1523, before the destruction of Lynton and Cessford, the Earl of Surrey 'lodged near unto a fortress called the Lough Toure, whiche in the morning before sonne rising was clerly thrown down and rased, with the devises accenstomed.'⁶ The remains of this fortress may still be seen, consisting of a single ruinous tower built on an island in Yetholm Loch, and connected with the land by a causeway.⁷ In 1545 'Haihope, Kirke Yettam, Towne Yettam, and Cherytres, on the ryver of Bowbent,' were destroyed by command of the Earl of Hertford.⁸

On the farm of Mindrum in Northumberland, on the very borders of this parish, there was ploughed up at a recent period a vase or bottle of brass, containing five hundred Roman silver coins.⁹ On Yetholm Law there are the remains of a very extensive fortification of an irregular square shape.¹⁰ There are two British forts in this parish, one on the top of Castlelaw, a hill on the farm of Vencheon, the other on the summit of a higher hill, called the Camp Hill, on the farm of Halterburn.¹¹

In the old house of Thirlestane there was an apartment popularly known as 'the Warlock's room.' It is said to have been that used, probably as a laboratory, by Scott of Thirlestane, who was physician to King Charles II.¹² A remarkable stirrup-cup or *poculum potatorium* was long preserved in this family.¹³

The Faas seem to have been the first gipsy family which settled in this parish, probably about the beginning of the last century, but the exact period has not been ascertained.¹⁴

¹ Fountainhall's Historical Notices, p. 556.

² Retours.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig.

⁴ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i. p. 54.

⁵ Froissart's Chronicles, vol. iv., p. 3. Edition by Jones.

⁶ Cotton MSS. Calig., B. ii., fol. 147. *Apud* Morton, p. 27.

⁷ Note to the *Monastery*, chap. xxiii.

⁸ Haynes's State Papers, p. 53.

⁹ New Stat. Acc. of Yetholm.

¹⁰ New Stat. Acc.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc.

¹² New Stat. Acc.

¹³ Note to *Waverley*, chap. xi.

¹⁴ New Stat. Acc.

LINTON.

Lintun, Lintune¹—Lyntoun, Lyntou²—Lintoune, Lyntoune³—Leyntoun⁴
—Linton.⁵ Deanery of Teviotdale. (Map, No. 122.)

BETWEEN the range of hills extending along the northern boundary of this parish and the hills of Linton and Graden, skirting the southern extremity, a considerable tract of low ground intervenes. From the valley of the Kale, on the south-western extremity, the land rises, by a gently undulating ascent, till it attains its highest elevation on Linton hill. The Loeh of Linton, now partially drained, occupies a natural basin partly surrounded by hills, and towards the west discharges its waters into the Kale. Hoselaw Loch is a smaller sheet of water near the eastern boundary of the parish.

The church appears to be of great antiquity. Blahan, presbyter of Lintun (probably Lintun in Roxburghshire), was present at a meeting of clergy of England and Scotland, held in 1127, for the consecration of Robert bishop of St. Andrews, and witnessed a public notification by that prelate of the exemption of the Benedictine Abbey of Coldingham from everything except a general obedience to his see.⁶ About 1160-1162 Edward parson of the church of Lintun gave his consent to a grant of that date by William of Somerville of three acres of land in Lintun to the church of Glasgow, and the tithes of those acres, independently of the church of Lintun.⁷ Edward parson of Lintune witnessed a charter of Anselm of Molle in the reign of King William the Lion (1165-1214),⁸ and a charter was witnessed by Oliver of Lintun and Patriek parson of Lintun, in the reign of King Alexander II. (1214-1249).⁹ About 1304 Richard called of Foghou, rector of the church of Lyntonn, witnessed a charter regarding the chapel of Foghou.¹⁰ In 1358 King Edward III. presented Richard of Skypton,¹¹ and in 1360 Richard Prodhum to the church of Lynton.¹²

The church is built on a hill of sand,¹³ overlooking a narrow pass near Linton Loeh.¹⁴ Although frequently repaired it retains parts of undoubted antiquity.¹⁵ A piece of rude sculpture still visible on one of its walls, above the principal door, represents a horseman in complete armour, with a falcon on his arm, in the act of driving his lance down the throat of a nondescript fierce animal. An inscription is affirmed to have run thus—

‘The wode Laird of Lariston
Slew the worm of Wormes glen,
And wan all Lintonn parochine’—

¹ A. D. 1160-1249. Regist. Glasg., p. 17. Lib. de Melros, pp. 129, 232.

² A. D. 1275-1296. Regist. Glasg., p. lxx. Ragman Rolls, p. 139.

³ A. D. 1405-1464. Memorie of the Somervills, pp. 150, 167, 168.

⁴ A. D. 1522. Morton's Monastic Annals, p. 25.

⁵ A. D. 1572. Register of Ministers, p. 41.

⁶ Stevenson's Illustrations of Scottish History (Maitland Club), p. 12.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. 17.

⁸ Lib. de Melros, p. 29.

⁹ Lib. de Melros, p. 265.

¹⁰ Lib. de Calchou, p. 247.

¹¹ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 320.

¹² Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 352.

¹³ *Mustrels of the Scottish Border*, vol. i., pp. 193, 194.

¹⁴ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁵ New Stat. Acc.

in allusion to a traditionary exploit of Somerville of Linton, the founder of the Scottish branch of that family, in 1174.¹ Rodger Somerville of Whichenour in Staffordshire having engaged in the rebellion against King John, retired to Scotland and died in 1214 at the age of 94, 'at his sones house in Lintoune toune, and was laid in the quier of Lintoune church,'² which continued to be the burying-place of the family for nearly two hundred years.³ A few days before the death of John of Somerville in 1405, 'his sones and sones-in-law enquired at him if they should bury him with his predecessors in Lintoune church,' he answered, 'No, but in Cambusnethan quier besyde his wife,' which was accordingly done.⁴ In 1426 his son Thomas, lord Somerville, 'caused repair the quier of Lintoune with the ancient monument of his first predecessor in Scotland, and the tower of Lintoune, all which by length of tyme and the perpetuall excursions and burnings of the English in former ages were much decayed.'⁵ At Hoselaw, in the north-eastern part of the parish, there was formerly a chapel, the remains of which and of a small burying-ground attached to it were visible till lately.⁶ 'Prior Raw' and the 'Priory Meadow,' in the southern part of the parish, near the church, were perhaps ecclesiastical property.⁷

In Baiamond's Roll the rectory of Lyntoun is valued at £4.⁸ In the Taxatio it is stated at £3, 8s.,⁹ and in the Libellus at £10. In 1567 'the fourlandis of Lyntonne' are valued at £4, and 'the plenlandis of Hoslaw' at 40s.¹⁰ In 1572 Thomas Moffet 'reidar' at Linton received 20 marks.¹¹

William of Somerville witnessed various charters in the reigns of King David I., King Malcolm IV., and King William the Lion (1124-1214).¹² In 1239 William baron of Linton was one of the nobles and barons who attended King Alexander II. at Roxburgh Castle, on his marriage to Mary de Couci of Picardy.¹³ Before 1280 he granted to William Somerville, one of his younger sons, a ten-mark land in the barony of Linton.¹⁴ In 1289 Thomas of Somerville was one of the commissioners appointed to consult the King of England regarding a marriage between his eldest son and the heiress of the crown of Scotland.¹⁵ In 1296 John of Linton, in the county of Roxburgh, swore fealty to King Edward I.¹⁶ In 1296 John of Somerville was a captive in England.¹⁷ In 1297 Walter Somerville of Linton and Newbigging, with his son David Somerville, who was knighted by King Robert the Bruce, fought under 'that miracle of valour, William Wallace,' at the battle of Biggar, where they had the honour to command 'the third bragad of horse.'¹⁸ Walter of Somerville

¹ Memorie of the Somervills, p. 45.

² Memorie of the Somervills, p. 34.

³ Memorie of the Somervills, p. 72.

⁴ Memorie of the Somervills, p. 150.

⁵ Memorie of the Somervills, pp. 167, 168.

⁶ New Stat. Acc.

⁷ New Stat. Acc.

⁸ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxv.

⁹ Regist. Glasg., p. 73.

¹⁰ 'Rentall of the Abbacie of Kelso.' Lib. de Calchou, p. 491.

¹¹ Register of Ministers, p. 41.

¹² Lib. de Melros, pp. 4, 9, 13, 109, 666. Morton's Monastic Annals, p. 160. Regist. Glasg., pp. 10, 13, 14, 45, 46. Regist. de Neubottle, p. 14. Regist. de Passelet, p. 74. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 144, 145, 206, 300, 304, 400.

¹³ Memorie of the Somervills, p. 69. Hailes's Annals, vol. I., p. 163.

¹⁴ Memorie of the Somervills, p. 72.

¹⁵ Rymer's Foedera, vol. I., P. III., p. 66.

¹⁶ Ragman Rolls, p. 139.

¹⁷ Wallace Papers, p. 17.

¹⁸ Memorie of the Somervills, pp. 7, 79.

adhered to the interests of King Robert Bruce, under whom he fought at the battle of Methven, where his son Sir David Somerville was taken prisoner.¹ In 1348 King Edward III. charged the sheriff of Roxburgh to restore the lands forfeited by William of Somerville in Lynton and Carnwath, to Richard of Kirkebride, to whose father, Walter, Edward Balliol had given them.² In 1365 and 1369 King David Bruce granted two charters to Somerville of Linton, confirming all former charters granted by himself and his father, of the baronies of Linton and Carnwath.³ John Somerville was served heir to his father in the barony of Linton in 1381,⁴ and in 1396 he sat as one of the barons of Scotland in the Parliament of Perth, called by King Robert III.⁵ Before his death in 1405 he settled the ten merk land of Littletonne, in the barony of Linton, on Walter his second son.⁶ In 1423 Thomas Somerville of Carnwath was one of the commissioners appointed to proceed to England to treat regarding the ransom of King James I.,⁷ who in 1434 confirmed to him his baronies of Linton, Carnwath, and Cambusnethan, with the superiority of the town and territory of Gilmerton.⁸ In 1450 William lord Somerville witnessed a confirmation by King James II. of charters by King David I. and King Robert III. to the canons of Holyrood;⁹ and in 1451 he received from King Henry VI. a safe conduct as one of the commissioners of the King of Scotland, appointed to treat with the commissioners of the King of England regarding the violation of a truce.¹⁰ In 1476 William lord Somerville was infeft in the baronies of Carnwath and Linton, and in the following year received under the great seal a confirmation of these lands from King James III.¹¹ About 1486 the Somervilles, 'whose predecessors had reaped but small benefite from that barony of Lintounne in time of war betwixt the two kingdoms, and become careless of their concernes in that part of the country,' are said to have sold the property to the Kers,¹² yet in 1538 we find a charter under the great seal to Hugh lord Somerville and his heirs of the barony and advowson of Linton, formerly belonging to John lord Somerville, by reason of the non-entry of the true heir to the same;¹³ and in the same year George Ker of Linton witnessed a charter by James abbot of Dryburgh, to Hew lord Somerville and Janet Maitland his spouse, of the land of Inglisberrygrange in Pettynaue.¹⁴ In 1594 William Ker of Lytilden had a grant of the barony of Lynton, with the advowson of the church of Lynton.¹⁵ In 1595 Andrew Ker of Lynton had a charter of the Forest-steed of Fairnylie.¹⁶ In 1608 John Ker of Hirsell, son and heir of Walter Ker of Littledean, had a charter of the baronies of Maxtonn, Linton, and Toun-Yettam,¹⁷ and in 1619 the baronies of Maxtonn and Lynton were granted to John Ker, son of Sir John Ker of Jedburgh.¹⁸ In 1628 William Ker of Linton was served heir to his grandfather, George Ker of Linton, in

¹ *Memorie of the Somervills*, p. 86. *The Bruce*, Buke Secund, l. 216.

² *Rotuli Scotiae*, vol. i., p. 723.

³ *Memorie of the Somervills*, p. 115.

⁴ *Memorie of the Somervills*, p. 126.

⁵ *Memorie of the Somervills*, p. 146.

⁶ *Memorie of the Somervills*, p. 150.

⁷ *Rotuli Scotiae*, vol. ii., p. 239.

⁸ *Memorie of the Somervills*, p. 173.

⁹ *Munimenta Sancte Crucis*, p. 140.

¹⁰ *Rotuli Scotiae*, vol. ii., p. 345.

¹¹ *Memorie of the Somervills*, pp. 270, 271.

¹² *Memorie of the Somervills*, p. 163.

¹³ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, lib. xxvi., no. 179.

¹⁴ Original in the Carmichael Charter Chest. *Lib. de Dryburgh*, p. xxii.

¹⁵ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, lib. xl., no. 90.

¹⁶ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, lib. xli., no. 35.

¹⁷ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, lib. xlv., no. 158.

¹⁸ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, lib. xlix., no. 101.

eleven husbandlands and six cottage lands in Linton and its barony, extending to £11, 12s. of old extent.¹ In 1630 'Ker of Linton for his part of the teynds of Linden, worth two chalders eight bolls, payes to the minister four bolls.'² In 1638 Andrew Ker of Lintoun sat as elder for the presbytery of Kelso, in the Glasgow General Assembly.³ In 1655 Mark Ker, portioner of Cliftoun, was served heir to his immediate younger brother William Ker, son of William Ker of Lintoun, 'in ane anuel rent of 100 merks furth of the lands of Throgleane, Dennerles, Blacklawis, Burnefute, Lyntoun Park, and Hyndlawis, within the barony of Linton.'⁴ In 1670 Elizabeth and Anna Scott were served heirs-parceners to their father George Scott, brother of Walter Scott of Whitislaid, in the lands and barony of Lintoun, with the advowson of the parish church of Lintoun.⁵ In 1686 Janet Pringle was served heir to her father Robert Pringle of Cliftoun in parts of the barony of Lintoun, namely, the lands of Park, Hindlaw, Burnefute Easter and Wester, *alias* Houdan, Glendellhaugh, Ladywellbrae, Swinescloss, part of the lands of Lintoun, now called Southquarter and Yait on the southern side of the town of Lintoun, which is the southern division of the lands of Lintoun, which extend to twenty-two pound lands with the miltures and common privilege in Sheills-Croce Muir, Woolstruther-Boig, and Wormden in the parish and barony of Lintoun, and parts of the lands of Priorraw, lying 'lie rinrig' with the privilege of pasture in the parish of Lintoun.⁶ In 1515 Graden was the property of the Kers.⁷ 'Dand Ker lard of Gradon,' famous for his predatory exploits on the English border, was taken prisoner at the siege of Fernihirst Castle by Lord Dacre in 1523.⁸ In 1551 Walter Ker of Cessford confirmed to Andrew Ker of Gradane the five pound lands of old extent of Gradane with the tower, fortalice, and pertinents as they had been enjoyed beyond the memory of man by the said Andrew and his ancestors, and held of the said Walter and his ancestors; this confirmation being renewed in consequence of the destruction of their muniments by their old enemies of England.⁹ 'Watte Carre,' laird of Gradon, was among the 'gentlemen taken at the battayle of Blackberye' in 1557.¹⁰ Robert Ker was laird of Gradane in 1564.¹¹ In 1639 Robert Ker of Gradane had a grant of the lands of Overtoun in Roxburghshire.¹² In 1699 Henry Ker was served heir to his grandfather Henry Ker of Gradane in the lands of Wester Hoselaw, *alias* Place-Gradane, and in the lands of Falsyde in the parish of Lyntoun.¹³ Between 1306 and 1329 King Robert I. granted to William de Fauside the lands of Greenlees in this parish, forfeited by Sir James Torthorald.¹⁴ In 1647 William Bennet was served heir to his father William Bennet, rector of Ancrum, in a portion of land called Greenlaw (Greenlees) in the barony of Linton.¹⁵ In 1372 'Johne de Fawsyd and Johne de Lynton' witnessed a notarial transumpt of a confirmation by Pope Gregory XI. of royal donations to the canons of Holyrood.¹⁶ In 1609 Richard Kene was served heir to his

¹ Retours.² Merton's Monastic Annals, p. 176.³ Peterkin's Records of the Kirk of Scotland, vol. i., p. 109.⁴ Retours.⁵ Retours.⁶ Retours.⁷ Cotton MSS. Caligula, B. ii., fol. 216, *apud* Morton.⁸ Morton's Monastic Annals, p. 30.⁹ M'Farlane's Collections.¹⁰ Talbot Papers, vol. D., p. 278, *apud* Illustrations of the Reign of Queen Mary.¹¹ Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. iii., p. 391.¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. lvi., no. 82.¹³ Retours.¹⁴ Robertson's Index, p. 6, no. 30. Craufurd's MSS.,

p. 6.

¹⁵ Retours.¹⁶ Munimenta Sancte Crucis, p. 98.

father in four husbandlands in Lynton, and in the Plewlandis of Hoislaw.¹ In 1675 Robert earl of Roxburgh was served heir of tailie to his father William earl of Roxburgh in the lands called Plewlands of Hoislaw (commonly called Lochinshies), and in the lands of Linton called Priorraw.² In 1476 there was an action raised before the Lords Auditors of parliament by John lord Somerville against Andrew Ormiston of that ilk, John Ainslie of Dolphinston, and others, 'aenent the wrangwis determination and deliverance of the said persons in the serving of a brefe purchased by the said William at the decease of unquhile Thomas Somervale his fadir of the lands of Blaklaw lyand within the barony of Lynton.'³

The ancient tower of Linton, said to have been built by the first of the family of Somerville, stood on an eminence now covered with trees near the church which overlooks it.⁴ It was repaired by Thomas lord Somerville in 1426.⁵ In 1522 the English warden, at the head of two thousand men, made an inroad into Teviotdale, 'and went to Leynton tour, and set upon it with spere and shield, and in conclusion, or it past none, wann it and brant it clene down to the bare stane walles. Notwithstanding all the men that were within, which was xvi., were saved by reason of a gable of the house that was of stone, and the wind that was their friend, for betwix the said gable and the batialing, they lay unto the huse rofe was fallen,' where their enemies 'left them all except one Robyn Carre whiche cam down in a rope when the huse was first fired.'⁶ In 1523 the fortress of Lynton was rased by the Earl of Surrey.⁷ Linton, Sharpridge, and Frogdean were among the 287 'fortresses, abbeys, frere-houses, market townes, villages, towres, and places brent, raeed, and cast downe by the commandment of Therll of Hertforde, the King's Majesties Lieutenant Generall in the north partes, in the invasion into the realm of Scotland' in 1545.⁸ Of the ancient fortalice of Linton scarcely any vestiges remain.⁹ About the year 1814 a large iron door was dug out of the cavity which still marks the site of the dungeon.¹⁰ The eminence on which the fortress stood appears to have been snrrounded by a fosse, supplied with water from a neighbouring rivulet.¹¹

Graden Place, the ancient fortress of the Kers of Graden, may still be traced in its remains surrounded by a moat.¹²

A few years ago a spear made of brass, supposed to be Roman, was found in this parish, in some mossy soil near the mouth of a well.¹³ On the summits of several of the smaller hills remains of circular encampments may be traced.¹⁴ Throughout the parish there are numerous small tumuli which when opened are found to contain human bones inclosed in circular urus.¹⁵ During the repairs of the church in 1784, a large grave was discovered, in which were fifty skulls all equally decayed, and many of them bearing marks of violence.¹⁶

¹ Retours.

² Retours.

³ Acta Dom. And., p. 56.

⁴ New Stat. Acc.

⁵ Memorie of the Somervills, pp. 167, 168.

⁶ Morton's Monastic Annals, pp. 25, 26.

⁷ Morton's Monastic Annals, p. 27.

⁸ Haynes's State Papers, pp. 52-54.

⁹ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁰ New Stat. Acc.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc.

¹² New Stat. Acc.

¹³ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁴ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁵ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁶ New Stat. Acc.

On the farm of Frogdean there is a circle of five or six upright stones bearing the name of *The Tryst*, from its having been the gathering-place of predatory parties projecting incursions into Northumberland. According to tradition, when those who came first could not wait for the arrival of their companions, they cut with their swords upon the turf the initials of their names, with the heads of the letters pointing to the place to which they were going, that their friends might follow them.¹

SPROUSTON.

Sproston²—Sprouisdene³—Sprouston, Sproueston, Spruiston, Sprowestun, Sproweston, Sproustun⁴—Sproustoun, Sprouston, Sprouliston, Sproweston⁵—Spraweston, Sproustone.⁶ Deanery of Teviotdale. (Map, No. 123.)

This parish lies on the right bank of the Tweed, which is its northern boundary. Between the river and Hadden-rig, which runs in a north-easterly direction through the middle of the parish, there is a considerable extent of rich arable land. A marshy vale extends along the southern side of the ridge. Redden-haugh, famous for their extent and fertility, are in the north-east part of the parish.

Between 1128 and 1147 King David I. gave the monks of Kelso the church of Sproston, John bishop of Glasgow confirming the grant.⁷ In 1180 the church of Sprowestun was confirmed to the monks by Jocelin bishop of Glasgow,⁸ and between 1195 and 1199 it was among the churches confirmed to them by King William the Lion.⁹ In 1232 the monks received a confirmation of the church from Walter bishop of Glasgow,¹⁰ and between 1243 and 1254 it was included in a charter of privileges by Pope Innocent IV.¹¹ A charter was witnessed by Roger vicar of Sproneston in 1285.¹² Between 1335 and 1367 John of Sprouliston, clerk, witnessed a confirmation by William bishop of Glasgow,¹³ and in 1398 a charter was witnessed by John, chaplain of Sproustoun.¹⁴

About the year 1300 the rectory of Spronston was valued at £40.¹⁵ In 1567 the vicarage was let for £24.¹⁶ In the Libellus Taxationum the rectory is valued at £25.¹⁷ The following valua-

¹ Old Stat. Acc.

² A. D. 1119-1159. Lib. de Calchou, pp. iv., 5.

³ A. D. 1165-1214. Lib. de Melros, p. 136.

⁴ A. D. 1165-1254. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 17, 19, 172, 173, 174, 175, 177, 229, 298, 299, 316, 332, 350, 351.

⁵ A. D. 1263-1398. Compota Camerar., vol. i., pp. 45*, 46*. Lib. de Melros, p. 307. Lib. de Calchou, p. 470. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 45, 46. Regist. de Passelet, p. 239.

⁶ A. D. 1402-1567. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 163. Lib. de Calchou, p. 491.

⁷ Lib. de Calchou, p. 5.

⁸ Lib. de Calchou, p. 319.

⁹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 316.

¹⁰ Lib. de Calchou, p. 332.

¹¹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 297, 350.

¹² Lib. de Calchou, p. 180.

¹³ Regist. de Passelet, p. 239.

¹⁴ Lib. de Calchou, p. 412.

¹⁵ Lib. de Calchou, p. 456.

¹⁶ Book of Assumptions.

¹⁷ Libellus Taxationum, p. 20.

tions for 1567 are given in 'The Rentall of the Abbacie of Kelso':—'The maillis of Sproustone, £18; *item*, Reddene, £34; *item*, the pleulandis of Haddene, £4; *item*, the pleulandis of Redden, 40s.;¹ Haddene Toune, by the Lardis Mauis, in quheit 9 bolls, in beir 1 chalder, in meill 2 chalders 4 bolls; the Lairdis Manis, in quheit 4 bolls, in beir 5 bolls, in meill 8 bolls; Redden and the Pleulandis, in quheit 1 chalder, in beir 2 chalders 8 bolls, in meill 3 chalders; the west end of Sproustone with Meltondene, in quheit 12 bolls, in beir 2 chalders, in meill 2 chalders 4 bolls; Charterhouslandis, in quheit 5 bolls; in beir 11 bolls, in meill 1 chalder; Ester Softlaw, in quheit 3 bolls, in beir 6 bolls, in meill 8 bolls: Summa framenti 6 ch. 2 bo. 3 f.; summa ordeii 14 ch. 13 bo.; summa ferine 19 ch. 4 bo.'² In 1576 Robert Young reader at Sproustone had a stipeud of £16 with the kirkland.³ In 1630 'the Earle of Roxburgh for his pairt of the teyndis of the kirk of Sproustone, besyde the halfe of the Midtoun and Mayns, worth free 9 chalders and 1000 merks, payes to the minister 1 chalder 4 bolls.'⁴

The church appears to have stood in the village of Sproustone near the Tweed, and to have been dedicated to Saint Michael.⁵

Between 1119 and 1124 King David I., then Prince of Cumberland, gave the monks whom he had planted at Selkirk a ploughgate of land in Sproston, and ten acres and 'a measure' (*maisoram*) pertaining to a ploughgate.⁶ Between 1128 and 1147, after he had removed the monks to Kelso, he added three acres of meadow, John bishop of Glasgow confirming the grant.⁷ He also gave them the pastures of Sproston and moor for making turfs common to the men of Sproston and Reveden.⁸ In 1159 King Malcolm IV. granted to the monks two bovates of land near Prestrebridge in the territory of Sproston, in exchange for two bovates of the land of the church of St. Lawrence of Berwick, which they had conveyed to him to his great advantage.⁹ Serlo the clerk of King Malcolm gave them in 1165 a half ploughgate of land in the village of Sproustone, which the King his lord had given him to hold by the service of presenting certain gilded spurs annually, and put them in possession of the charter which the King had given him.¹⁰ Between 1189 and 1199 a bovat of land in the same village, given to the monks of Kelso by Ralph de Vair next to that which he gave to his man Umfrid, was confirmed to them by King William the Lion.¹¹ In 1207 Eustace de Vesey and Margaret his wife, confirmed to them all their lands, possessions, rights, and liberties, as well in churches as in other things in this parish, and at the same time compounded for the tithes of the mill of Sproustone by a yearly payment of twenty shillings for lights to the church of Kelso, at the two terms of Whitsunday and Martinmas, the monks receiving him and his wife and heirs into the fellowship of the church, and absolving the souls of his father and mother, and making them partakers of all the spiritual privileges of the monastery of Kelso for ever.¹² In the same year Eustace de Vesey confirmed to the monks all their lands in Sproustone, and Margaret de

¹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 491.

² Lib. de Calchou, pp. 510, 511.

³ Buik of Assignationis of the Ministeris Stipendis, p. 86.

⁴ Morton's Monastic Annals, p. 176.

⁵ Lib. de Calchou, p. 174.

⁶ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 4, 5.

⁷ Lib. de Calchou, p. 5.

⁸ Lib. de Calchou, p. 8.

⁹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. iv., 298.

¹⁰ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 24, 178.

¹¹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 17, 24, 304.

¹² Lib. de Calchou, pp. 172, 173.

Vesey confirmed to them the annuity of twenty shillings for the mill of Sprouston.¹ The monks at the same time granted to Eustace de Vesey and his wife that they might have a chapel in their 'court' of Sprouston where they might hear divine service, provided that the priest officiating there should do fealty to the abbot and convent of Kelso, and that the mother church of Sprouston should be in no respect injured by the chapel to the value of fourpence a year, and that the chaplain of the mother church should receive all the offerings of the said Eustace and of the parishioners of that district, whether their master should be there or not, and also of all the guests there, so long as the master and mistress were present, except those who had their residence in the parish of Sprouston.² It was also provided that if Eustace de Vesey should see fit to place a chaplain there, he should give the same assurance that the mother church should be in no respect injured.³ Between 1243 and 1254 Pope Innocent IV. included in a charter of privileges a confirmation of a ploughgate of land in Sproweston, and 'measures' (*maisuras*) pertaining to the same, with orchard and croft, and all easements for them, and for the men of Reveden and Sproweston in pastures and turbary, and three bovates and ten acres of land with three acres of meadow.⁴ About 1300 the monks had two ploughgates of land in the lordship of Sprouston with all the pasture of the said town for twelve oxen, four work horses, and three hundred young sheep.⁵ They had also there a bovat of land which Hugh Cay held, which was wont to yield ten shillings annually, and six cottages, one of which near the vicar's house had a brewhouse and six acres of land pertaining to it, yielding six shillings annually, and other five cottages lying at the other extremity of the town called Latham, having each an acre and a half of land, and let severally for three shillings and six days' work.⁶ In 1567 the following lands in 'the towne of Sprouston' were included in the 'Rentall of the Abbacie' of Kelso:—'Dave Glenstanis 8 merk land, James Pot 6 merk land, Maister James Qulyt 2 merk land and ane halfe, Adam Qulyt 2 merk land, James Davidstone 2 merk land, Bessie Davidstone 2 merk land, William Pot 1 merk land, David Hebburne 2 merk land, William Gledstanis ane merk land, Pet Apot halfe ane merk land.'⁷

In 1140 King David I. gave the monks of Kelso the domain of Revedene or Redden, with right of water, pastures, and petary, except a ploughgate of land which he gave to the hospital of Roxburgh, Henry the King's son and Robert de Brus being among the witnesses to the charter.⁸ He added the land of Osulf the son of Wietburg, which was to fall to the abbey after the death of the said Osulf.⁹ The grant of Redden was confirmed by King William the Lion.¹⁰ About 1210 Bernard of Hauden gave the monks of Kelso the mill of Redden and the pond of the said mill, with that part of the meadow which lies on the northern side of the half ploughgate of the same monks, extending towards the rivulet which formed the ancient boundary between Hadden and Redden.¹¹ In 1258 John the son of Hugh of Redden gave them a certain portion of land in the territory of Redden called Floris,¹² and in 1285 Hugh the son and heir of John of

¹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 173, 174.

² Lib. de Calchou, p. 172.

³ Lib. de Calchou, p. 172.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 297, 350.

⁵ Lib. de Calchou, p. 456.

⁶ Lib. de Calchou, p. 457.

⁷ Lib. de Calchou, p. 522.

⁸ Lib. de Calchou, p. 297.

⁹ Morton's Monastic Annals, p. 113.

¹⁰ Lib. de Calchou, p. 12.

¹¹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 176.

¹² Lib. de Calchou, p. 179.

Redden resigned to them in the castle of Roxburgh the whole of the lands held by him and his ancestors in the town of Redden and Home, in consideration of a certain sum of money which they had paid to him in his great necessity, saving however his charter of warrandice of half a ploughgate of land in Home.¹ Between 1243 and 1254 Pope Innocent IV., in his charter of privileges to the monks, included Redden with right of pasture and turbary and all easements for them and for the men of Redden and Sprouston in the land, with the orchard and croft which they had in Sprouston.² About the year 1300 the monks had the grange of Redden with the town, where they had a domain in which they cultivated five ploughgates, and might have had a flock of fourteen score of ewes and pasture for their oxen. They had also eight husbandlands and a ploughgate, for which certain services were to be rendered by the respective tenants, namely, every week in summer a journey with a horse and cart to Berwick, carrying three bolls of corn, and returning either with two bolls of salt or with one boll and half a firlof of coals; and in winter to make the same journey to Berwick, carrying only two bolls of corn, and returning either with one and a half bolls of salt, or with one boll and a firlof of coals. After every such journey throughout the year one day's work was required of whatever kind might be enjoined, and when not required to go to Berwick they were to give two days' work in summer and three in autumn. To stock his farm each husbandman received two oxen and a horse, three chalders of oats, six bolls of barley, and three bolls of wheat. The Abbot Richard afterwards commuted these services for money, when they gave back their stock, and each paid eighteen shillings a year for his land. They had also at Redden half a ploughgate of land which had belonged to Hugh of Redden, and which Richard del Holm held in farm. They had also there nineteen cottages, eighteen of which were let for twelvenpence a year and six days' work in autumn, during which each labourer was found in food, as he also was when assisting in washing and shearing the sheep. The occupant of the nineteenth cottage paid eighteenpence a year and gave nine days' work. The monks had also two brewhouses at Redden, yielding two merks a year, and a mill which paid annually nine merks.³ Between 1329 and 1371 King David II. erected Kelso, Bolden and Reveden into a regality in favour of the monks of Kelso.⁴ In 1567 the 'Rental of the Abbacie' of Kelso included the following lands in the 'towne of Reddene,' namely, those of 'Robene Davidsons tua merk land, David Davidsons 5 merk land, Hene Kennatie 4 merk land and ane half, Thome Bukum 20s. land, Johne Davidsons 21s. land, Eister Thome Kennatie 20s. land, William Glessin-vryet 2 merk land, David Hermistoun 20s. land, James Tomsoun 2 merk land, Johne Ker 5 merk land, Alexander Edmiston fve merk land, John Grey 12s. land, Thome Cheyne 1 merk land, Robert Ker of Ancrume 11 merk land, Thomas Pot 2 merk land and ane halfe, John Gibsons ane merk land, Thome Kennatie vester tua merk land.'⁵

The monks were in possession of a ploughgate of land in Hauden or Hadden previously to the grant of that manor by King William the Lion to Bernard the son of Brien,⁶ who between 1165 and 1171 confirmed the land to them, and added a toft adjacent with easements, and

¹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 179, 180.

² Lib. de Calchou, pp. 350, 351.

³ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 453, 456.

⁴ Robertson's Index, p. 63, No. 2. Haig's History of Kelso, p. 162.

⁵ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 521, 522.

⁶ Morton's Monastic Annals, p. 114.

exempted the occupier from customs and services.¹ The ploughgate and toft were confirmed to them by King William the Lion, who also confirmed to them 'their man' who should settle on the said toft free from all service and custom, as the charter of Bernard bore.² In 1170 the same Bernard gave the monks ten acres on the west side of the town of Hauden,³ which between 1171 and 1178 were confirmed to them by King William the Lion.⁴ In 1170 Bernard also gave them in another part of the town of Hauden the land on either side of the way leading to Carham, contiguous to the land near Blindewell, and another well near the acre called Croc.⁵ Between 1202 and 1211 it was agreed between the monks of Kelso and Bernard of Hauden, sheriff of Roxburgh and nephew of the above Bernard, that the said monks should permit him and his heirs to have a chapel and service in his 'court,' saving the right of the mother church, and that he and his heirs and family and guests should be permitted to hear service the whole year in that church, except on Christmas day, Easter day, and the feast of Saint Michael, when they were bound to go to the mother church of Sprouston, the said Bernard and his heirs finding a chaplain who was to do fealty to the abbot of Kelso and the mother church, and swear to bring all offerings to the mother church.⁶ In consideration of their having given him this privilege, Bernard of Hauden, between 1202 and 1214, gave the monks eight acres of land and a rood in the territory of Hauden, contiguous to the land which they had on the east side of the same town, according to the boundaries which he had marked out for them in presence of Geoffrey the cellarer of Kelso and others. In addition to this he confirmed to them their land in Hauden, and permitted them to possess his ploughgate of land in Hauden, and free way for pasture over the said land. He gave them also the tithes of the mill in perpetuity, but they upgave to him and his heirs the common pasture of Hauden.⁷ In 1300 the only property the monks had in Hauden was a ploughgate of land which they kept in their own hands.⁸

The priory of Charterhouse, in the parish of Mackerston, which is said to have been the abode of a small society of Carthusians, possessed half of the Midtown and Mains of Sprouston.⁹

The superiority of the manor of Sprouston, which seems to have belonged to the Crown in the reign of King David I. was granted about 1193 by King William the Lion to Sir Eustace de Vesey, who had married Margaret the daughter of that King.¹⁰ Sir Eustace was slain by an arrow in 1216, when he was reconnoitring Barnard Castle the seat of the Balliol family, in company with King Alexander II.¹¹ About the year 1264 Hugh of Abernethy, sheriff of Roxburgh, in his account rendered to the chamberlain of Scotland, states among his expenses the carriage of sixty chalders of corn from Sprouston, and twenty chalders of barley from Maeswell, with the thrashing and winnowing, amounting to £3, 6s. 2d. He adds in a memorandum that these sixty chalders were received at Sprouston from the Lady de Vesey.¹² In 1297 King Edward I. issued a command that the lands and tenements in the manor of Sprouston held in dowry by

¹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 176, 177.

² Lib. de Calchou, p. 16, 17.

³ Lib. de Calchou, p. 178.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 305, 306.

⁵ Lib. de Calchou, p. 178.

⁶ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 174, 175.

⁷ Lib. de Calchou, p. 175.

⁸ Lib. de Calchou, p. 456.

⁹ Morton's Monastic Annals, pp. 173, 321.

¹⁰ Morton's Monastic Annals, p. 115.

¹¹ Lord Hailes's Annals, vol. i., p. 172.

¹² Compota Camerar., vol. i., pp. 45*, 46*.

Isabella, the widow of John de Vesey, and all the lands and tenements in the said manor, assigned to Clemence the wife of John the son of William de Vesey by the said William who held these lands of the King, should be restored to the said Isabella and Clemence de Vesey, who had been seized in these lands on the day of the said William de Vesey's death.¹ Between 1306 and 1329 King Robert I. granted to Robert Bruce his son the barony of Sprouston,² and to William Francis the twenty pound lands of Sprouston, which were in the King's hands by the forfeiture of William Riet, Henry Drawer, Thomas Alkoats, John, Thomas, and William the sons of Alan, Hugh Limpetlaw, &c.³ King Robert I. also gave to Aymer of Hauden 'ane bounding infetment of eleven husbandlands of Sproustoun, extending to twenty merkis lands, whilk Robert Sproustoun and sundry others forfeited.⁴ In 1329 John of Sprouston witnessed a quitclaim of a tenement in Roxburgh.⁵ Between 1329 and 1371 King David II. gave to Thomas Murray the barony of Hawick and Spronston.⁶ The same King gave the barony of Sprouston to Maurice Murray.⁷ In 1402 King Henry IV. made a grant to Henry Percy earl of Northumberland of the barony of Spraweston, with the military fiefs, advowsons, franchises, and liberties pertaining to the said barony, apparently part of the demesne lands of the Earl of Douglas and Johanna, the lady of Bothwell, his mother.⁸ In 1451 the baronies of Sprouston, Hawick, Bedrule, and Smallhame were given in free regality to William earl of Douglas.⁹ In 1587 James Ker of Whitmure received a grant of the church lands of Sproustoun.¹⁰ In 1591 the lands of Sproustoun were given to Sir Robert Ker, *feudatarius* of Cessford.¹¹ In 1603 Ralph Ker of Whitmure was served heir to his father James Ker of Whitmure in the church lands, glebe, and manse of Sprouston within the lands of the lordship of Cranstoun.¹² In 1627 John lord Cranstoun was served heir to his father William lord Cranstoun in the lands of Sprouston and the office of bailie of the whole regality.¹³ In 1609 Richard Kene was served heir to his father John Kene in the twenty pound lands of Sprouston.¹⁴ In 1634 Mary Ker, Lady Carnegie, was served heir to her brother William master of Roxburgh, in the third part of the twenty pound lands of Sprouston.¹⁵ Henry lord Ker and his wife received in 1644 a grant of the demesne lands of Sprouston;¹⁶ and in 1675 Robert earl of Roxburgh was served heir to his father William earl of Roxburgh, in the town and demesne lands of Sprouston, both those which had belonged to the abbey of Kelso and those which had belonged to the priory of Charterhouse.¹⁷

Bernard of Hauden witnessed various charters in the reigns of King William the Lion¹⁸ and King Alexander II.¹⁹ In the latter of these reigns he granted to the house of Soltre four bolls of wheat yearly out of Hauden, at the feast of Saint Nicholas.²⁰ In 1170 Margaret

¹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 45, 46.

² Robertson's Index, p. 12, no. 62.

³ Robertson's Index, p. 12, no. 56. The names of the forfeited persons are exceedingly ill spelled in the Index.

⁴ Robertson's Index, p. 12, no. 58.

⁵ Lib. de Calchou, p. 372.

⁶ Robertson's Index, p. 45, no. 17.

⁷ Robertson's Index, p. 54, no. 3.

⁸ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 163.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. iv., no. 142.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxvii. no. 204.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxviii., no. 317.

¹² Retours.

¹³ Retours.

¹⁴ Retours.

¹⁵ Retours.

¹⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig.

¹⁷ Retours.

¹⁸ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 9, 42, 128, 145, 173, 174, 211, 264. Lib. de Melros, pp. 76, 105, 106, 151. Regist. Glasg. p. 79.

¹⁹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 233, 245, 289, 309. Lib. de Melros, pp. 177, 195, 220, 226, 227, 229, 232, 238, 239, 246-249, 251-253, 255.

²⁰ Chart. St. Trinit. de Soltre, MS. in Advocates' Library, no. 28.

the wife of Bernard the son of Brian witnessed a charter of lands in Hauden.¹ In the reign of King Alexander II. and King Alexander III. various charters were witnessed by Ralph of Hauden,² by Peter of Hauden,³ by Sir Aylmer of Hauden,⁴ and by William of Hauden, constable of Roxburgh.⁵ In 1289 William of Sulis, sheriff of Roxburgh, paid £18, 3s. 8d. to Sir Ralph of Hauden for himself and his men, for losses brought on him by the King of England at the boundaries of his land near the march of Revedenburn.⁶ In 1292 King Edward I. commanded that Ralph of Hauden should be paid the eighteen pounds which he had been accustomed to receive from Alexander last King of Scots, for certain losses sustained on the marches. The order was given to John of Twynham, farmer [of the customs] of Dumfries.⁷ Charters were witnessed in 1354 by Bernard of Hauden,⁸ 'lord' of Haudene.⁹ In 1357 King Edward III. gave Peter Tempest the manor of Haweden, with its appurtenances forfeited by Bernard of Haweden, because the said Bernard had adhered to the King's enemies.¹⁰ The same King in 1377 gave to Adam of Hilton lands in Hawden worth ten pounds yearly, as a compensation for the inheritance in Scotland which he had lost on account of his adherence to the King; the lands to revert to the King after the said Adam's death.¹¹ In 1407 John of Hawdene received a grant of the lands of Hawdene, Yethame, and Brochtown.¹² The name of William of Hauden appears on record in 1483.¹³ In 1523 William Haldane of Haldane and Janet Hume his wife, had a grant of the twenty pound lands of his barony of Haldane.¹⁴ In 1624 John Halden of Halden was served heir to his father George Halden of Halden in the twenty pound lands of new extent of the lands and barony of Halden.¹⁵

In 1609 Richard Kene was served heir to his father John Kene in the lands of Plewlands of Hadden.¹⁶ In 1634 Mary Ker, Lady Carnegie, was served heir to her brother William master of Roxburgh in the third part of these lands,¹⁷ and in 1675 they were in the possession of Robert earl of Roxburghe.¹⁸

Between 1160 and 1180 a charter was witnessed by Henry of Reveden and Walter his son,¹⁹ Theodorie of Reveden witnessed charters between 1219 and 1276.²⁰ The lands of Redden seem to have passed from the monks to a family of the name of Kene, in whose possession they are found after the Reformation. In 1609 Richard Kene was served heir to his father John Kene in the lands of Redden.²¹ In 1634 Mary Ker, Lady Carnegie, was served heir to her brother William master of Roxburgh in the third part of the lands of Redden, and in 1675 Robert earl of Roxburghe was served heir to his father William earl of Roxburghe in the lands of Redden.²² In 1676 William Ker was served heir to his brother Andrew Ker of Greenheid in eight merk lands in Redden, comprehending the lands of Thankless.²³

In 1514 Thomas Ramsay and his heirs received the half of the lands of Easter Softlaw in this

¹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 178.

² Lib. de Melros, p. 260.

³ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 197, 348, 401.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, p. 179.

⁵ Lib. de Calchou, p. 306.

⁶ Computa Camerar., vol. i., pp. 71*, 72*.

⁷ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 13.

⁸ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 382, 387, 391, 394.

⁹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 337.

¹⁰ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 817.

¹¹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 980.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 233, no. 39.

¹³ Acta Dom. Aud., pp. 117*, 118*.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxi., no. 151.

¹⁵ Retours.

¹⁶ Retours.

¹⁷ Retours.

¹⁸ Lib. de Calchou, p. 84.

¹⁹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 197, 348.

²⁰ Retours.

²¹ Retours.

²² Retours.

²³ Retours.

parish with their appurtenances, and the office of serjeant of the county of Roxburgh, on the resignation of Elizabeth Fawlay.¹

Hadden-stank and Redden-burn are frequently spoken of in Border history as the spots on which the English and Scotch commissioners were wont to meet for fixing boundaries and settling territorial disputes.² In 1410 Sir Robert Ogle, Sir Thomas Grey de Horton, and John Fox, deputies of King Henry IV., were appointed to treat, at Hadden-stank, with the commissioners of the Duke of Albany.³ In 1542 Hadden-rig was the scene of a battle between the Scots under the command of George Gordon earl of Huntly, and three thousand English cavalry commanded by Sir Robert Bowes, Captain of Norham Castle and Warden of the East Marches. The timely arrival of Lord Home, at the head of four hundred lances, determined the fate of the day. The English were put to the rout, and their leaders with six hundred men taken prisoners.⁴ In 1542 one shilling was paid 'to Thomas Gybsoune, karter, in parte of payment of the carriage of certane artelzerie to the Heremitage' (prior to the battle of Hadden-rig).⁵ The villages of Sprouston, Redden and Hauden, were destroyed the same year by the English army under the Duke of Norfolk.⁶ The village of Sprouston about two hundred yards from the Tweed, and near which there was a tower-house in the time of Pont, is said to have been formerly of greater extent than it now is. Hearths, foundations of houses, and kitchen utensils, are said to have been ploughed up above the Scurry rock.⁷

LEMPITLAW.

Lempedlawe, Lempedlav⁸ — Limpitlaw⁹ — Limpedlave¹⁰ — Lympatlaw,
Lympetlaw¹¹ — Lempetlaw¹² — Lempitlaw.¹³ Deanery of Teviotdale.
(Map, No. 124.)

THE barony of Lempitlaw, constituting of old a separate parish and an independent rectory, embraces chiefly a ridge of gradual ascent, bounding 'on the south-east' the old parish of Sprouston, of which it now forms a part.¹⁴

Between 1221 and 1239 Richard Gernun, who witnessed various charters in the reigns of King William the Lion and King Alexander II.,¹⁵ granted to the house of the Holy Trinity of Soltre, for the maintenance of the said house, and for the entertainment of the poor and of strangers resorting thither, the church of Limpitlaw with all the lands, tithes, possessions, casualties, and other things pertaining to the church.¹⁶ When the property of the hospital of

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xix., no. 62.

² Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., pp. 146, 148, 150, 173, 206, 209, 282. New Stat. Acc.

³ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 194.

⁴ Ridpath's Border History, p. 539.

⁵ Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. i., P. I., p. 324*.

⁶ New Stat. Acc. Ridpath's Border History, p. 540.

⁷ New Stat. Acc.

⁸ A. D. 1150. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 128, 145.

⁹ A. D. 1221-1239. Chart. St. Trinit. de Soltre, no. 4.

¹⁰ A. D. 1250. Lib. de Calchou, p. 243.

¹¹ A. D. 1245-1400. Chart. St. Trinit. de Soltre, no. 53 and no. 60.

¹² A. D. 1576. Register of Ministers and Readers, p. 465.

¹³ A. D. 1624-1653. Retours.

¹⁴ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁵ Lib. de Melros, pp. 127, 154, 254, 256.

¹⁶ Chart. St. Trinit. de Soltre, no. 4.

Soltre was transferred to the Church of the Holy Trinity of Edinburgh, founded by Queen Mary Guelders in 1462, 'the church of Lempetlaw, with all the fruits thereunto appertaining,' formed part of the endowment of the Provost, who became liable to pay to the Bishop and Archdeacon 'the several profits they formerly received from the said church.'¹

In Baiamond's Roll the rectory of Lempitlaw was valued at £4 ;² in the Taxatio Sec. xvi. at £3, 8s. ;³ and in the Libellus Taxationum at £13, 6s. 8d.⁴ About 1561 it was valued at forty merks.⁵ About 1576 the reader at Lempitlaw received for his stipend sixteen pounds, with the kirkland 'to be pait out of the thrid of the Trinitie Colledge be the taxmen or parochineris of Lempetlaw.'⁶

The ruins of the church in the village of Lempetlaw were to be seen till a recent period.⁷

In the reign of King Alexander III., and probably early in that reign, Richard Gernyn or Gernun lord of Lympatlaw granted and quitclaimed to the house of the Holy Trinity of Soltre, Alan the son of Tock, with his homage and his whole following, and the whole land with toft and croft which Symon the son of Gilbert held of him in the territory of Lympatlaw by the same bounds by which the said Symon held them, with the common easements and liberties of the town.⁸ Apparently towards the close of the same reign Floria, the relict of Sir Adam Quintiu, granted to the house of Soltre all that arable land in the tenement of Lempetlaw called Welleflat, with toft and croft belonging to it, which land with toft and croft had been assigned and delivered to her by Sir Richard Gernun, in name of forty merks to be held with all pertinents, according to the tenor of the conveyance granted to her and her heirs by the said Sir Richard Gernun ; it being provided that if she or her heirs should be unable to warrant the said land with pertinents, an equal piece of land out of her heritage in the said town or elsewhere should be given to the said house for the use of the brethren, and that in case of failure the pecuniary penalty in lieu of which the said land was assigned to her and her heirs—namely, forty merks—should be paid to the said brethren for the maintenance of divine worship in the foresaid house.⁹ On the 5th February 1500, in presence of Sir John of Aberdene, David of Maxwel, John of St. Clair, and many others, William of Cranyston, clerk of the diocese of St. Andrews, notary public, received from Thomas of Aldton, Master of the house of Soltre, the charters of that house including the foregoing, and made copies of the same.¹⁰

In the year 1190 Geoffrey of Lempedlawe, clerk and chamberlain to King William the Lion, witnessed charters of lands and pasture in Mollie.¹¹ About 1250 a confirmation of lands in Wedir-laye was witnessed by Geoffrey of Lempedlawe.¹² The barony of Lempitlaw is supposed, but on insufficient grounds, to have been forfeited with Sprouston in the Succession Wars, and to have been given by King Robert I. to William Franceis.¹³ In 1624 Andrew Young was served heir to his father Richard Young of Woodsyde in the five merk lands of old extent of Lempitlaw, called Cowanishill.¹⁴

¹ Maitland's History of Edinburgh, p. 207.

² Regist. Glasg., p. 65.

³ Regist. Glasg., p. 73.

⁴ Libellus Taxationum, p. 20.

⁵ Book of Assumptions.

⁶ Register of Ministers and Readers, p. 86.

⁷ Old and New Stat. Acc.

⁸ Chart. St. Trinit. de Soltre, no. 53.

⁹ Chart. St. Trinit. de Soltre, no. 44.

¹⁰ Chart. St. Trinit. de Soltre, no. 60.

¹¹ Lib. de Calcou, pp. 128, 145.

¹² Lib. de Calcou, p. 243.

¹³ Robertson's Index, p. 12, no. 56.

¹⁴ Retours.

In 1634 Francis earl of Buccleugh was served heir to his father Walter earl of Buccleugh, in the lands and barony of Branxholm, compreubending the lands and baronies of Branxholm, Eckfuir, Buccleugh, Langtoun, Quitchester, Lempitlaw, Rankilburne, Eilrig, and Kirkurde,¹ and in 1653 Dame Mary Scott, Countess of Buccleugh, was served heir of taillie and provision to her father Francis earl of Buccleugh in the same lands and baronies.²

There was a tower at Lurdenlaw in the time of Pont.³

The cemetery of the old church of Lempitlaw continues to be used as a burying-ground for that part of the parish.⁴

MAXWELL.

Macchuswel, Macheswel, Macuswell, Maccuswell, Mackuswel, Makeswelle, Makeswele⁵ — Maxwell⁶ — Maxvell, Maxveill⁷ — Maxuel, Maxwell.⁸
Deanery of Teviotdale. (Map, No. 125.)

THE ancient parish of Maxwell, now united to Kelso, lay on the right bank of the Tweed, near its junction with the Teviot which formed its western boundary.

The church of Macchuswel was given to the monks of Kelso by Herbert of Macchuswel, sheriff of Roxburgsbire, who lived in the reigns of King Malcolm IV. and King William the Lion,⁹ and was confirmed to the monks by King Malcolm IV. in 1159,¹⁰ by Jocelin bishop of Glasgow in 1180,¹¹ by King William the Lion between 1195 and 1199,¹² and by Walter bishop of Glasgow in 1232.¹³

In 1300 the monks held the rectory of the church of Makeswelle when it was wont to yield yearly £11, 16s. 8d.¹⁴ In the Libellus Taxationum it is valued at £6, 13s. 4d.¹⁵ About 1567 the rental of the abbacy of Kelso gives the following subjects in Maxwell parish:—‘the towne of Maxveill with the manis’ yielding ‘in quheit 6 bolls, in beir 1 chaldre, in meill 1 chaldre 4 holls; Pendiell Hill, in quheit 1 boll, in beir 4 bolls, in meill 4 bolls; Ester Voddene, in quheit 3 bolls, in beir 8 bolls, in meill 8 bolls; Vester Vodden, in beir 2 bolls, in meill 8 bolls; Vester Softla, in quheit 3 bolls, in beir 6 bolls, in meill 8 bolls.’¹⁶ In 1567 ‘Johne Pamer for the ferrie cowbill at Maxveill’ was rated at ten pounds.¹⁷ In 1574 and 1576 the stipend of the reader at Maxwell amounted to £16 with the kirkland, ‘to be paid out of the third of Kelso be the taxmen or parochiners of Maxwell.’¹⁸

The church, deriving its name from the early settlement of Maccus, to be mentioned below, was

¹ Retours.

² Retours.

¹⁰ Lib. de Calchou, p. vi.

³ Blaeu's Atlas.

⁴ New Stat. Acc.

¹¹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 319.

⁵ A. D. 1159-1300. Lib. de Calchou, pp. vi, 176, 316.

¹² Lib. de Calchou, p. 316.

⁷⁰ Chronica de Mailros, pp. 154, 319. Lib. de Melros, p. 65. Ragman Rolls, pp. 87, 96. Regist. Glasg., pp. 102, 103.

¹³ Lib. de Calchou, p. 229.

¹⁴ Lib. de Calchou, p. 470.

¹⁵ Libellus Taxationum, p. 20.

¹⁶ Lib. de Calchou, p. 509.

⁶ A. D. 1354. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 382-385.

¹⁷ Lib. de Calchou, p. 531.

⁷ A. D. 1567. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 490, 531.

⁸ Circa 1550-1619. Retours.

¹⁸ Wodrow Miscellany, vol. i, p. 375. Buik of Assignationis, vol. i, p. 86.

⁹ Lib. de Calchou, p. vi.

dedicated to Saint Michael,¹ and was situated in the haugh of the Tweed near the confluence of the Teviot, where vestiges of it are said to be visible in the field called Bridge-end Park.² A few monumental stones, with inscriptions tolerably legible, mark the site of its churchyard.³

Shortly before 1180, a certain oratory lately erected in honour of Saint Thomas the Martyr at Harlaw, near the head of Woodburn, in the territory of Maccuswell, was given, with a toft, to the church of Maccuswell by the abovenamed Herbert.⁴ This grant was confirmed in 1180 by Jocelin bishop of Glasgow,⁵ between 1195 and 1199 by King William the Lion,⁶ in 1232 at Alnecrom by Walter bishop of Glasgow,⁷ and between 1243 and 1254 by Pope Innocent IV.,⁸ it being agreed between the monks of Kelso and the lepers of the foresaid place, that the monks should hold it in connexion with their church of Maccuswell.⁹ In 1361 King Edward III. presented Sampson Hauberger,¹⁰ and in 1362 Thomas of Midelton, to the chapel of Saint Thomas of Maxwell.¹¹

Maccus, the son of Undwain or Unwain, who appears in record in the reign of King David I.,¹² is said to have obtained from that King a grant of the barony which from him acquired the name of Maccusville or Maxwell.¹³ Edmund de Macheswel, said to be the son of Maccus, witnessed a charter in 1152.¹⁴ Charters were witnessed by Liulphus the son of Maccus,¹⁵ and by Robert the son of Maccus,¹⁶ in the reign of King William the Lion, who gave to the latter that part of Lassuden in Roxburghshire comprised in the barony of Maccusville, which had belonged to Herbert of Maccusville, sheriff of Roxburghshire.¹⁷ Herbert of Macchuswel is named in public transactions of the years 1159 and 1180, and witnessed several charters during part of the reign of King William the Lion (1175-1202). His son John of Macheswel, who is said to have acquired the barony of Caerlaverock, was sheriff of Roxburghshire¹⁸ or Teviotdale,¹⁹ and chamberlain to King Alexander II.,²⁰ during whose reign and that of his immediate predecessor, King William the Lion, he witnessed several public transactions,²¹ and was buried at Melros in 1241.²² Eymcr or Aylmer of Makuswell was sheriff of Dumfries,²³ justiciar of Galloway,²⁴ and chamberlain to King Alexander III. about the years 1258-1266.²⁵ Eymcr of Makuswell witnessed a charter in the reign of King William the Lion,²⁶ and several charters in the succeeding reigns of King Alexander II.,²⁷ and King Alexander III.²⁸ In the reign of King Alexander III., and probably about the year 1264, Eymcr of Maccuswell, sheriff of Dumfries, rendered

¹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 325.

² Morton's Monastic Annals, pp. 16, 159.

³ New Stat. Ace.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, p. 325. Morton's Monastic Annals, p. 16.

⁵ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 319, 325.

⁶ Lib. de Calchou, p. 316.

⁷ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 229, 332.

⁸ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 350, 351.

⁹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 229, 316, 319, 325, 332.

¹⁰ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 857.

¹¹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 855.

¹² Lib. de Melros, pp. 4, 666.

¹³ Morton's Monastic Annals, p. 16. Chalmers's Caldonia, vol. ii., p. 183.

¹⁴ Lib. de Calchou, p. 145.

¹⁵ Lib. de Melros, pp. 56, 57, 141.

¹⁶ Lib. de Melros, pp. 56, 57.

¹⁷ Charter at Pollock, quoted in Burke's Peerage, p. 668.

¹⁸ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 109, 173, 174.

¹⁹ Lib. de Melros, p. 47.

²⁰ Lib. de Calchou, p. 309. Regist. de Neubotle, p. 107.

²¹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 101-103, 113, 115, 116. Lib. de Melros, pp. 47, 75, 93, 153, 161-163, 167, 168, 177, 179, 187, 195, 220, 222, 226, 228, 233, 239, 246, 251, 252, 254. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 9, 109, 173, 174, 176, 309.

²² Chronica de Mailros, p. 154.

²³ Compota Camerar., vol. i., p. 27*.

²⁴ Lib. de Melros, pp. 274, 300.

²⁵ Compota Camerar., vol. i., p. 3. Crawford's Officers of State, vol. i., p. 263.

²⁶ Lib. de Melros, p. 75.

²⁷ Lib. de Melros, pp. 186, 222.

²⁸ Lib. de Melros, pp. 274, 300.

an account for twenty merks, being the price of twenty chalders of barley taken at Maccuswell for the castle of Roxburgh.¹ In the same reign William of Saint Clair, sheriff of Haddington, included among his expenses certain remissions to Eymur of Macenswell by letter of his lord the King, besides the tithes of the abbey of Holyrood, amounting to £3, 3s. 10d.² Eymur of Maccuswell acquired lands in Renfrewshire and Dumfriesshire.³ In 1290 Herbert of Maccuswell was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with King Edward I. on the subject of a marriage between his eldest son and the heiress of the crown of Scotland,⁴ and in 1292 he was one of those named by John Balliol in the parish church of Norham, to discuss the question regarding the succession to the crown.⁵ In 1296 Herbert of Makeswell swore fealty to King Edward I. at Montrose.⁶ John of Makeswell his son also swore fealty to King Edward I. in 1296.⁷ Between 1306 and 1329 King Robert I. gave to Hugh de le Vikers certain lands in Maxwell which had belonged to Adam of Mindrome and William Dalton.⁸ In 'the black Parliament' of Scone held in 1320, Eastace of Maxwell, the gallant defender of Caerlaverock against the English, was accused of being implicated in the conspiracy against King Robert Bruce, but the charge was not brought home to him.⁹ In 1336 he was appointed a conservator of the truce between England and Scotland,¹⁰ and in 1339 he was admitted to the peace of the King of England.¹¹ In 1346 his brother John of Maxwell was taken prisoner by Adam of Kendale at the battle of Neville's Cross, and ordered by King Edward III. to be committed to the Tower of London.¹² In 1347 King Edward III. gave Herbert of Makeswell a safe conduct to London, to which he was about to proceed to treat of matters of importance to the King.¹³ In 1357 John of Maxwell was one of those appointed to treat regarding the liberation of King David Bruce.¹⁴ In 1364 Robert of Maxwell received from King Edward III. a safe conduct to visit the tomb of Saint Thomas of Canterbury.¹⁵ In 1382 a safe conduct was granted to Robert of Maxwell by King Richard II.,¹⁶ and in 1414 by King Henry V.¹⁷ In 1430 Herbert of Maxwell was one of the conservators of the truce on the part of King James I.¹⁸ In 1457 Robert of Maxwell was a conservator of the truce between the kings of England and Scotland.¹⁹ In 1477 John son and heir of Robert lord Maxwell received a grant of the baronies of Maxwell and Caerlaverock and of the lands of Mearns.²⁰ John lord Maxwell, keeper of the western marches, was one of the Scottish Commissioners appointed in 1484 to meet at Loughnaben, with Lord Dacre and the other 'grete commissioners for the west merches of Inglande' for the better settlement of the truce.²¹ In 1488 he received a safe conduct from King Henry VII.²² In 1491 John lord Maxwell and Agnes Stewart

¹ Compota Camerar., vol. i., pp. 27*, 45*, 46*.

² Compota Camerar., vol. i., p. 50*.

³ Burke's Peerage, p. 668.

⁴ Rymer's Foedera, vol. i., P. iii., p. 66.

⁵ Rymer's Foedera, vol. i., P. iii., p. 98.

⁶ Ragman Rolls, p. 87. Palgrave's Documents and Records, p. 169.

⁷ Ragman Rolls, p. 96.

⁸ Robertson's Index, p. 5, no. 14.

⁹ Forduni Scotichronicon, vol. ii., pp. 274, 275.

¹⁰ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 397.

¹¹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 571.

¹² Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 678. Lib. de Dryburgh, 272.

¹³ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 704.

¹⁴ Rymer's Foedera, vol. iii., P. i., p. 149.

¹⁵ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 363.

¹⁶ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 42.

¹⁷ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., pp. 210, 211.

¹⁸ Rymer's Foedera, vol. iv., P. iv., p. 171.

¹⁹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 383.

²⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. viii., no. 74.

²¹ Rymer's Foedera, vol. v., P. iii., p. 155.

²² Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 1468.

his spouse, held in conjunct fee the lands of Wooden extending yearly to £10 of old extent, and the five merk land called Saint Thomas's Chapel lands in the barony of Maxwell.¹ In 1534 Robert lord Maxwell had a charter of the baronies of Maxwell and Caerlaverock.² On the 15th of March 1543, shortly before his death, Robert lord Maxwell proposed a resolution which was adopted by Parliament that 'it salbe lefull to all our soviraue ladyis lieges to haif the haly write baith the New Testament and the Auld in the vulgar toung in Inglis or Scottis of ane gude and trew translation and that thair sall incur na crimes for the beifing or reding of the samin ;' 'ane maist Reverend fader in God Gawyne archiebischope of Glasgow, chanceler, for himself and in name of all the prelati of this realme disassenting thereto *simpliciter* unto the tyme that ane provinciale counsaile mycht be had of all the clarge of this realme to arise and conclude thereupon gif the samin be necessar to be had in vulgar toung to be usit among the Quenis lieges or not.'³ In 1550 Robert lord Maxwell was served heir to his father Robert lord Maxwell in the barony of Caerlaverock, comprehending among others the forty pound laud of old extent in the barony of Maxwell united to the barony of Caerlaverock.⁴ In 1581, shortly after the execution of the Regent Morton, John lord Maxwell obtained a grant of the Earldom of Morton, as in right of his mother Lady Beatrix Douglas, the Regent's second daughter. The title and estates he held for about four years, when the attainder of the Regent being rescinded by Act of Parliament, they were declared to revert to his lawful heir.⁵ In 1581 Parliament admitted the right of John earl of Morton, Lord Maxwell, to hold free of certain claims the lands of Pendicle Hill, Wester Woddon, Saint Thomas's Chapel, the half of the haugh and half mill of Maxwell, with their pertinents lying within the barony and lordship of Maxwell heritably pertaining to the said Earl.⁶ The Maxwells were in possession of the barony in 1619, but the greater part of the lands appear to have become, at a subsequent period, the property of the Kers.⁷

The lands of Softlaw appear in record at an early period. In 1296 Adam of Softlawe in the county of Roxburgh and Aylmer of Softlawe, parson of the church of Douglas, swore fealty to King Edward I.⁸ About 1354 Robert called Sadler, lord of Westirsoftlaw, son and heir of the deceased John called Sadler, lord of the same, gave to Roger of Auldton his land and tenement of Westirsoftlaw by the same boundaries by which they had been held in the time of Herbert of Maxwell formerly lord of Westirsoftlaw, with the privilege of grinding corn 'roumfre' at the mill of Maxwell, on condition of his giving annually at the feast of Saint John the Baptist at Maxwell the head mansion of the lord of the fee a pair of gold spurs or twelve peuce sterling.⁹ About the same time John of Maxwell confirmed this grant and relaxed the abovenamed condition.¹⁰ It was also confirmed about 1354 by King David II,¹¹ About the same year Roger of Auldton granted the whole land and tenement of Westirsoftlaw to the church of Saint James of Roxburgh, for the support of a chantry and its officiating minister in the said church, the grant being confirmed in 1354 and 1360, by King David II,¹² in 1354 by King Edward III,¹³ and in

¹ MSS. Harl. 4134, quoted by Morton, p. 16. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xii., no. 336.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv., no. 145.

³ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 415.

⁴ Retours.

⁵ Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. iii., pp. 26, 29.

⁶ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iii., p. 282.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ Ragman Rolls, p. 159.

⁹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 302.

¹⁰ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 333, 334.

¹¹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 335.

¹² Lib. de Calchou, pp. 337-339, 399.

¹³ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 391-394.

1358 at his 'manor of the Loch,' near Glasgow, by William bishop of that see.¹ The lands of Westirsoftlaw, set apart for the above purpose in the church of Saint James's, were worth ten pounds.² In 1374 King Robert II. granted at Ayr to John of Maxwell the lands of Softlaw in the barony of Maxwell, forfeited by William Stewart by abiding under the peace and allegiance of the King of England.³ In 1389 Richard Horsle and his heirs received the towns of Maxwell and Softlaw from King Richard II.⁴ In 1534 Elizabeth Fallaw one of the heirs of Softlaw, with consent of John Bridin, burgess of Selkirk, her husband, sold to Andrew Ker of Prymsydoch, for a sum of money paid her before hand in her urgent necessity, her half of the lands of Softlaw with their pertinents—and in 1535 the sale was confirmed by King James V.⁵ In the following century these lands were in the possession of the family of Kene and of the Kers.⁶

Among the places destroyed by the Earl of Hertford in 1545, were 'the Brig End, Saint Thomas's Chapell, Maxwell Hughe, East Wodden, West Wodden, and Howden.'⁷ The village of Maxwell-hough stands on an eminence on the south of the Tweed, directly opposite the eastern part of the town of Kelso.⁸ The house of the Earl of Morton at Maxwell-hough in Teviotdale is mentioned in a list of the houses of the nobility of Scotland, apparently drawn up between 1581 and 1585 for the information of some English statesman in the reign of Elizabeth.⁹ There was a tower at Brigend in the time of Pont.¹⁰

In the small hamlet of Maison-Dieu placed by Pont in Maxwell parish opposite the castle of Roxburgh, there was from an early period, an hospital for pilgrims and for the diseased and poor.¹¹ Garden flowers run wild are said still to mark the spot which was once its garden.¹²

¹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 395, 396.

² Lib. de Calchou, p. 504.

³ Robertson's Index, p. 115, no. 42. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 103, no. 42.

⁴ Chalmers's Caledonia, vol. ii., p. 188.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv., no. 235.

⁶ Retours.

⁷ Haynes's State Papers, p. 53.

⁸ New Stat. Acc.

⁹ MSS. Harl. 269, fol. 179, quoted by Morton, p. 16.

¹⁰ Blaeu's Atlas.

¹¹ See ROXBURGH, pp. 462, 463.

¹² Morton's Monastic Annals, pp. 320, 321.

ROXBURGH.

Rokesburg¹ — Rochesbure, Rokesbure² — Rochesburg³ — Rochesburch,
 Rokesburch⁴ — Rokisburg, Rokisburgh, Rokysburg, Rokysburgh⁵ —
 Rokesbourgh⁶—Roxburg⁷—Rokeburg, Rokeburgh, Rokburg, Rokburgh⁸

¹ A. D. 1119-1124. Lib. de Calchou, p. 4. Ante A. D. 1147. Regist. Glasg., pp. 9, 10. Circa A. D. 1150. Regist. Glasg., p. 10. A. D. 1159. Lib. de Calchou, pp. iv, vii, after *Tabula*. Circa A. D. 1160. Lib. de Calchou, p. 329. A. D. 1160-1164. Lib. de Calchou, p. 300. A. D. 1165-1214. Regist. Glasg., pp. 41, 55, 66, 86. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 11, 12, 15, 18, 19, 136, 171, 186, 193, 208, 211, 301-305, 318. Lib. de Melros, p. 108. Palg. Illust., vol. i., pp. 77, 83. Regist. de Aberbrothoc, p. 22. Regist. de Dunfermelyn, pp. 28, 53. Coldingham Charters in Raine's North Durham, nn. 87, 42, 43, 51. Ralph de Diceto apud Decem Scriptores Twysdeni. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 63*. A. D. 1214-1249. Regist. Glasg., pp. 95, 146, 148, 151. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 9, 20, 21, 151, 189, 194, 309. Lib. de Melros, pp. 219, 228, 231, 237, 250, 260. Chronica de Mailros, p. 122. Regist. de Dunfermelyn, p. 175. A. D. 1243-1254. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 350, 351, 355, 356. A. D. 1251-1285. Regist. Glasg., p. 162. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 135, 156, 180. Lib. de Melros, p. 310. Rymer's Foedera, Ed. 1816, vol. i., p. 329. Regist. de Dunfermelyn, pp. 46, 53. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., pp. 77, 78, 79, *84. A. D. 1291-1296. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 5 after Preface. Palg. Illust., vol. i., p. 140. Rymer's Foedera, Ed. 1816, vol. i., p. 801. Lib. de Calchou, p. 169. Ragman Rolls, p. 146. Circa A. D. 1300. Lib. de Calchou, p. 470. A. D. 1306. Palg. Illust., vol. i., p. 344. A. D. 1309. Lib. de Melros, p. 291. A. D. 1329. Regist. Glasg., p. 245. A. D. 1332-1339. Reg. Prior. de Coldingham, pp. ix, xiii. A. D. 1436. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 295.

² A. D. 1124-1153. Coldingham Charters in Raine's North Durham, no. 14. A. D. 1125. Chronica de Mailros, p. 68. A. D. 1139. Chronica de Mailros, p. 70. Ante A. D. 1147. Regist. Glasg., p. 11. Circa A. D. 1150. Lib. de Calchou, p. 298. Regist. de Dunfermelyn, p. 5. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 48*. A. D. 1153-1165. Regist. Glasg., p. 14. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 51*. Chronica de Mailros, p. 76. Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 204. Regist. de Dunfermelyn, p. 19. A. D. 1164-1174. Regist. Glasg., p. 22. A. D. 1165-1214. Regist. Glasg., pp. 23, 30, 43, 50, 79, 84, 93. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 42, 125, 317, 338. Lib. de Melros, pp. 75, 81, 104, 106, 146, 147. Regist. de Aberbrothoc, p. 67. Chronica de Mailros, p. 109. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 67*. A. D. 1214-1249. Lib. de Melros, p. 188. Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 78. Chronica de Mailros, pp. 141, 148. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 194, 229, 235, 321, 332. A. D. 1262. Lib. de Melros, p. 294.

³ A. D. 1124-1153. Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 182.

Circa A. D. 1140. Lib. de Calchou, p. 297. A. D. 1153-1165. Regist. Glasg., p. 16. A. D. 1165-1174. Lib. de Calchou, p. 306. A. D. 1177. Lib. de Calchou, p. 343. A. D. 1183. Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 60. Circa A. D. 1200. Lib. de Melros, pp. 105, 106.

⁴ A. D. 1134. Chronica de Mailros, p. 69. Circa A. D. 1130. Lib. de Calchou, p. 270. A. D. 1187. Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 64. A. D. 1188. Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 69. A. D. 1190. Chronica de Mailros, p. 98. A. D. 1193. Chronica de Mailros, p. 100. A. D. 1197. Chronica de Mailros, pp. 102, 103. Ante A. D. 1204. Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 246. A. D. 1206. Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 73. A. D. 1207. Chronica de Mailros, p. 106. A. D. 1235. Chronica de Mailros, p. 146. A. D. 1241. Chronica de Mailros, p. 154. A. D. 1246. Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 93. A. D. 1248. Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 100. A. D. 1285. Lib. de Calchou, p. 180.

⁵ A. D. 1138. Palg. Illust., vol. i., p. 72. A. D. 1178-1180. Regist. de Aberbrothoc, p. 63. Ante A. D. 1185. Lib. de Melros, p. 120. A. D. 1211-1214. Regist. de Aberbrothoc, p. 47. A. D. 1214-1249. Lib. de Melros, pp. 224, 234, 245, 260. A. D. 1214-1285. Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 46. A. D. 1242-1285. Lib. de Melros, pp. 677, 681, 685. A. D. 1249. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 83*. A. D. 1260. Lib. de Melros, p. 283. A. D. 1262-1270. Lib. de Melros, p. 299. A. D. 1264. Compota Camerar., vol. i., p. 16*. A. D. 1291. Lib. de Melros, p. 317. A. D. 1296. Lib. de Melros, p. 311. A. D. 1307. Ryley's Placita, p. 273. A. D. 1326. Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 254. A. D. 1329-1374. Register of the Priory of Coldingham, pp. vi, xi, xlvii, l, lvii, lix, lxxvii, lxxx, lxxxii.

⁶ A. D. 1138. Palg. Illust., vol. i., p. 102.
⁷ A. D. 1147-1152. Lib. de Calchou, p. 5. Circa A. D. 1200. Lib. de Calchou, p. 102. Circa A. D. 1230. Lib. de Calchou, p. 223. Circa A. D. 1232. Lib. de Melros, pp. 228, 229. A. D. 1250. Lib. de Melros, p. 306. A. D. 1523. Lib. de Calchou, p. 350. A. D. 1330. Lib. de Calchou, p. 371. A. D. 1342. Compota Camerar., vol. i., pp. 267, 272, 276, 277, 279. A. D. 1358. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 257.

⁸ Post A. D. 1147. Lib. de Calchou, p. 29. A. D. 1163-1178. Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 179. Circa A. D. 1200. Lib. de Melros, p. 130. A. D. 1236. Lib. de Melros, p. 246. Post A. D. 1249. Lib. de Melros, p. 687. A. D. 1250. Lib. de Melros, pp. 304, 306. A. D. 1254. Regist. Glasg., p. 161. A. D. 1266. Regist. Glasg., p. 174. A. D. 1328. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 120.

—Rochburg¹—Rogesburgh, Rogesburg, Rogesbrughe, Rogysburgh²—
Rocheburc, Rokeburc³—Rochisburc, Rokisburc⁴—Vetus Rokesburc, Ald
Roxburgh, Old Roxburgh (variously spelled)⁵—Rocasburc⁶—Rockesburg⁷
—Rokesburgh⁸—Rocheburh, Rokeburh⁹—Rokeborc¹⁰—Roxburgh¹¹—

¹ Circa A. D. 1150. Lib. de Calchou, p. 301.

² A. D. 1150-1165. Lib. Dryburgh, pp. lxx, 69, 102-105, 112, 179. A. D. 1165-1214. Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 102, 161-163, 180, 195, 197. A. D. 1220-1230. Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 121, 129, 169, 181, 199, 200. A. D. 1252. Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 150. Circa A. D. 1270. Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 167, 168. Circa A. D. 1290. Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 105. Circa A. D. 1295. Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 106. A. D. 1329. Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 255. A. D. 1360. Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 230.

³ A. D. 1153-1165. Regist. Glasg., p. 14. A. D. 1214-1249. Regist. Glasg., p. 126.

⁴ A. D. 1153-1165. Lib. de Melros, p. 9. A. D. 1246. Lib. de Melros, pp. 215, 216.

⁵ A. D. 1153-1160. Regist. Glasg., p. 14. A. D. 1170-1190. Regist. Glasg., pp. 23, 30, 43, 50, 55. Lib. de Calchou, p. 136. A. D. 1213. Regist. Glasg., p. 93. A. D. 1215. Lib. de Melros, p. 228. A. D. 1216. Regist. Glasg., p. 95. Circa A. D. 1232. Lib. de Melros, pp. 228, 229. A. D. 1250. Lib. de Melros, p. 306. A. D. 1266. Regist. Glasg., p. 174. A. D. 1275. Regist. Glasg., p. lxi. A. D. 1306. Palg. Illust., vol. i., p. 314. A. D. 1329. Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 256. A. D. 1337. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 516. A. D. 1342. Computa Camerar., vol. i., p. 276. A. D. 1347, 1348. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 677, 698, 709. A. D. 1352. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 749. Circa A. D. 1357. Lib. de Melros, p. 429. A. D. 1360, 1361. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 852, 857, 858. A. D. 1369. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 935. A. D. 1379. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 15. A. D. 1401. Regist. Glasg., p. 299. A. D. 1403. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 163. Circa A. D. 1432. Regist. Glasg., pp. 344, 347. A. D. 1434. Computa Camerar., vol. iii., p. 289. A. D. 1451. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. iv., no. 111. A. D. 1481. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. ix., no. 62. Sec. xvi. Regist. Glasg., p. lxxii. A. D. 1502. Regist. Glasg., p. 612. A. D. 1509. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xv., no. 82. A. D. 1542. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii., no. 428. A. D. 1545. State Papers, vol. v., p. 516. A. D. 1553. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi., no. 238. A. D. 1574. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxiv., no. 67. A. D. 1575. Books of Assignations. A. D. 1586. Booke of the Universall Kirk. A. D. 1601-1696. Retours. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii., no. 214. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii., p. 208.

⁶ Circa A. D. 1165. Lib. de Calchou, p. 178. Circa A. D. 1190. Lib. de Calchou, p. 286. Circa 1200. Lib. de Calchou, p. 138.

⁷ A. D. 1174. Rymer's Foedera, vol. i., p. 39.

⁸ A. D. 1175. Palg. Illust., vol. i., pp. 64, 67. A. D. 1189. Chronicon Johannis Bromton apud Decem Scriptores Twysden. A. D. 1232. Regist. de Neothote, pp. 153, 155. A. D. 1264. Computa Camerar., vol. i., p. 34*. Circa A. D. 1265. Computa Camerar., vol. i., pp. 42*, 45*,

46*. A. D. 1266. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. **, 84. A. D. 1290-1307. Palg. Illust., vol. i., pp. 26, 152, 153, 184, 299, 359. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., pp. 6, 7, 15, after Preface. Rymer's Foedera, Ed. 1816, vol. i., pp. 829, 837-841, 938, 995. Ragman Rolls, pp. 122, 146. Ryley's Placita, pp. 341, 505. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 2, 12, 13, 16, 21, 23, 25, 30, 50, 52, 53. A. D. 1309-1319. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 63, 64, 97, 101-105, 111, 114, 202. A. D. 1326. Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 255. A. D. 1329. Regist. Glasg., pp. 214-246. Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 256. A. D. 1331. Regist. Glasg., pp. 246, 247. A. D. 1332-1335. Rymer's Foedera, Ed. 1816, vol. ii., pp. 848, 853, 888, 890, 899. A. D. 1334-1376. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 274, 275, 297, 301, 302, 398, 400, 488, 497, 504, 516, 534, 547, 559, 561, 576, 591, 660, 690, 693, 697-699, 703, 708, 709, 730-732, 740, 747-749, 756, 777, 780, 789, 789, 821, 842, 843, 845, 849, 852, 857, 861, 890, 920-922, 935, 937, 978. A. D. 1338. Rymer's Foedera, Ed. 1816, vol. ii., p. 1029. A. D. 1366, 1367. Rymer's Foedera, Ed. 1816, vol. iii., pp. 784, 818. A. D. 1390. Register of the Priory of Coldingham, p. lxi. A. D. 1379-1448. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., pp. 15, 16, 34, 41, 45, 77, 79, 80, 90, 93, 97, 110, 115, 131, 132, 138, 155-159, 161, 163, 174, 189, 197, 211, 218, 224, 225, 228, 229, 254, 258-260, 290, 295, 332, 333. A. D. 1405. Lib. de Melros, p. 473.

⁹ A. D. 1186. Regist. Glasg., p. 55.

¹⁰ A. D. 1189. Rymer's Foedera, vol. i., p. 64.

¹¹ Circa A. D. 1200. Lib. de Calchou, p. 400. A. D. 1214-1235. Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 46. Circa A. D. 1250. Lib. de Calchou, p. 401. Circa A. D. 1264. Computa Camerar., vol. i., p. 27*. A. D. 1275. Regist. Glasg., p. lxi. A. D. 1291. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 1, 4. A. D. 1292. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 14. A. D. 1295. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 360. A. D. 1296. Palg. Illust., vol. i., p. 160. A. D. 1306-1329. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 5. A. D. 1326. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 123. A. D. 1328-1331. Computa Camerar., vol. i., pp. 14, 21, 41, 58, 60, 87-91, 93, 95, 133, 135, 137, 222, 224. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 368, 369, 371-377, 381. A. D. 1338. Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 260-264. A. D. 1345, 1346. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 379, 380. A. D. 1347. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 635. A. D. 1354-1358. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 386-396. Regist. Glasg., pp. 257-259. A. D. 1359-1391. Computa Camerar., vol. i., pp. 308, 309, 373, 437, 455, 468, 492, 517, 530, 532; vol. ii., pp. 22, 60, 239. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 358; vol. ii., p. 6. Rymer's Foedera, Ed. 1816, vol. iii., p. 715; Old Ed., vol. vi., p. 569. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., pp. 135, 143, 149, 173, 183, 197. Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 67, 71, 156, 175, 184. Lib. de Melros, pp. 432, 436, 440, 461, 463, 466. A. D. 1401. Regist. Glasg., p. 299. A. D. 1403. Regist. Glasg., p. 435. A. D. 1405. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 339. A. D. 1425, 1426. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 417, 418. Lib. de Mel-

Rokisburk¹—Roxeburgh²—Rokeburch³—Roxkysburgh⁴—Rocheburgh⁵
—Roukesburgh⁶—Rokesborough, Rokisborough⁷—Rokesborgh⁸—Rox-
borech⁹—Roxburck¹⁰—Ruxburgh¹¹—Roxbouch¹²—Roxburgeh¹³—Rox-
burch¹⁴—Roxburghe¹⁵—Roxburcht¹⁶—Roxburt.¹⁷ Deanery of Teviotdale.
(Map, No. 126.)

THIS parish, of irregular form, has an undulating surface, with only one hill of considerable height, named Dunselaw or Dounlaw, 500 feet above the level of the sea. It is bounded on the north by the river Tweed, and intersected from south to north by the Teviot, which before joining the former turns eastward and forms a small peninsula, about thirty acres of which, commonly called the Kelso lands, are said to belong to the parish of Kelso.¹⁸

From an early period the parish of Roxburgh comprehended three independent *parochiae* (parochial districts), namely, those attached respectively to the church of Old Roxburgh, the churches of the burgh of Roxburgh (including the church of Saint James), and the church or chapel of Saint John in the King's castle.

I. CHURCH OF OLD ROXBURGH. This, the church of the manor or original parish church, in the advowson of the King, was with all its pertinents held by Aseelin the archdeacon of Glasgow probably from about the year 1115 till about the year 1150.¹⁹ Between 1153 and 1160 King Malcolm IV. granted 'to the church of Saint Kentigern of Glasgow and to bishop Her-

ros, p. 536. A. D. 1430-1432. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 19. Lib. de Melros, p. 532. Regist. Glasg., pp. 344, 347. A. D. 1451. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. iv., no. 111. Regist. de Dunfermelyn, p. 321. A. D. 1466. Acta Dom. Aud., p. 5. A. D. 1467. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 90. A. D. 1479-1499. Acta Dom. Aud., pp. 88, 114*. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 203. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. ix., no. 62; lib. xii., no. 16. Lib. de Melros, pp. 620, 622. Sec. XVI. Regist. Glasg., p. lxxii. A. D. 1500. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii., no. 415. A. D. 1502. Regist. Glasg., p. 612. A. D. 1504, 1505. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., pp. 256, 264, 265. A. D. 1509. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xv., no. 82. A. D. 1541. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 360*. A. D. 1542, 1543. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii., no. 428; lib. xxix., no. 301. A. D. 1553. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi., no. 238. A. D. 1555. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 379*. A. D. 1559-1594. Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 296. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxii., no. 13. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iii., p. 70; vol. iv., pp. 41, 95. Lib. de Melros, p. 650. Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 303, 315. Retours. A. D. 1601-1696. Retours. Lib. de Melros, p. 651. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv., pp. 466, 468; vol. vii., p. 208. Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 322.

¹ A. D. 1231. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., pp. 77*, 78*.

² A. D. 1241. Regist. de Neubottle, p. 90. A. D. 1344. Register of the Priory of Coldingham, p. cvii.

³ A. D. 1255. Chronica de Mailros, p. 181. A. D. 1258. Chronica de Mailros, p. 183.

⁴ A. D. 1265. Lib. de Calcobou, p. 276.

⁵ A. D. 1289. Compota Camerar., vol. i., p. 71*.

⁶ A. D. 1292. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 11 after Preface.

⁷ A. D. 1295. Rymer's Foedera, vol. ii., p. 707. A. D. 1300. Palg. Illust., vol. i., p. 249. A. D. 1367. Rymer's Foedera, vol. vi., p. 571.

⁸ Circa A. D. 1300. Palg. Illust., vol. i., pp. 292, 300. A. D. 1306. Palg. Illust., vol. i., pp. 304-306, 312, 314, 355. Rymer's Foedera, Ed. 1816, vol. i., p. 995.

⁹ A. D. 1345. Regist. Glasg., p. 255.

¹⁰ A. D. 1345. Regist. Glasg., p. 256.

¹¹ A. D. 1347. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 685.

¹² Circa A. D. 1357. Lib. de Melros, p. 429.

¹³ A. D. 1363. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 30. A. D. 1368, 1369. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., pp. 149, 172. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 62.

¹⁴ A. D. 1434. Compota Camerar., vol. iii., pp. 289, 290. A. D. 1615. Retours.

¹⁵ A. D. 1455. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 44. A. D. 1457. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 47. A. D. 1555. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 378*. A. D. 1611, 1650, 1671. Retours.

¹⁶ A. D. 1541. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 317*.

¹⁷ A. D. 1574. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxiv., no. 67. A. D. 1606-1608. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv., pp. 280, 367. Lib. de Melros, pp. 658, 660. A. D. 1621. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv., p. 646.

¹⁸ New Stat. Acc. One of the most recent and correct of the local maps includes the whole peninsula in the parish of Roxburgh. ¹⁹ Regist. Glasg., p. 14.

bert and his successors the church of Old Rokesbure, with all its appurtenances in chapels and parishes, in lands and waters, in meadows and pastures, as Ascelin the archdeacon held it in the time of King David his grandfather, and of Earl Henry his father, and in the time of Bishop John, and in his own time.¹ The grant was witnessed and confirmed by William the King's brother, afterwards King William the Lion.² It was confirmed to Bishop Eogelram by Pope Alexander III. in 1170³—to Bishop Joceline by the same Pope in 1174 and 1179, by Pope Lucius III. in 1181, and by Pope Urban III. in 1184⁴—and to Bishop Walter by Pope Honorius III. in 1216.⁵ About the year 1190 John was parson of Rokesbure.⁶ About the same time Helias appears as parson of Old Rokesburg.⁷ In 1213 an agreement between the nuns of Redesdale and Helias the parson of Old Rokesbure bore, 'that the nuns should give yearly to that church during the life of the said parson the sum of three shillings in lieu of all the tithes belonging to their house situated in the territory of Hetun, excepting corn—that the servants of their house should make their offerings and receive spiritual privileges in the said church—and that no interment should be made but at the said church.'⁸ Helias was still parson about the year 1232.⁹ In 1266 Adam was rector of the church of Old Rokeburg.¹⁰ In 1275,¹¹ and thenceforward till the Reformation,¹² Old Roxburgh was one of the prebends of the see of Glasgow. In 1337 King Edward III. granted to Andrew of Ormeston the prebend of Old Rokesburgh, ordering the sheriff of Rokesburgh to cause him to have corporal possession of the same, and the dean and chapter of Glasgow to assign him a stall in the choir and a seat in the chapter.¹³ It was subsequently held by Hugh Douglas.¹⁴ In 1348 the same King granted the prebend to Richard of Swynhop, and ordered William of Kelleseye his chancellor and chamberlain of Berwick-on-Tweed 'to remove the King's hand wholly from the said prebend, and to cause to be paid to the said Richard the fruits of that prebend from the time at which it was given him, and to cause him to have peaceful possession of the same.'¹⁵ In 1352 King Edward granted the church to William of Emeldon, ordering the bishop of Glasgow to admit him in the usual form.¹⁶ About the year 1357 'Thomas called Todde' was 'a canon of Glasgow and rector of the church of Old Roxburch.'¹⁷ King Edward III. granted the church in 1360 to Roger of Bromleye, in 1361 to John of Baumburgh, and in 1369 to Richard of Middleton.¹⁸ In 1379 it was granted by King Richard II. to William of Shrovesbury.¹⁹ In 1401 and about 1432 respectively the prebend of Old Roxburgh was taxed at £3 for upholding the ornaments and service of the Cathedral of Glasgow.²⁰ About 1432 also the prebendary was ordered to raise the salary of his choral vicar from ten to eleven marks.²¹ At

¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 14.

² Regist. Glasg., p. 14.

³ Regist. Glasg., p. 23.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., pp. 30, 43, 50, 55.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 95.

⁶ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 121, 123, 125.

⁷ Lib. de Calchou, p. 136.

⁸ Regist. Glasg., p. 93.

⁹ Lib. de Melros, p. 229.

¹⁰ Regist. Glasg., p. 174.

¹¹ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxii.

¹² Regist. Glasg., p. lxxii.

¹³ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 516.

¹⁴ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 709, 749.

¹⁵ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 709.

¹⁶ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 749.

¹⁷ Lib. de Melros, p. 429.

¹⁸ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 852, 857, 935.

¹⁹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 15.

²⁰ Regist. Glasg., pp. 299, 344.

²¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 347.

a visitation of the chapter in 1502 the prebendary of Aldroxburgh was found to be non-resident.¹ From about that time till the Reformation there appears to be no farther notice of this church, with the exception in 1510 of the mention of a rector named George or Robert Ker.² In the year 1575 Auld Roxburgh was served by a reader.³ In 1615 Jonet Ker was served heir to William Ker of Auld Roxburgh her father in four husband-lands of the church of Aldroxburgh with the tithes, of the extent of £4, and forty shillings in augmentation.⁴ In 1656 Andrew Ker of Fernington was served heir to his father Andrew Ker in a portion of the lands of the rectory of Roxburgh, of the extent of £1, 6s. 8d., and two shillings in augmentation.⁵

II. CHURCHES OF THE BURGH. These with their churchlands and *parochia* were held before the year 1147 by Ascelin the archdeacon, at whose death or demission they fell to the crown.⁶ Between 1147 and 1152 King David I. granted them with all their pertinents to the monks of Kelso.⁷ In 1159 King Malcolm IV. confirmed to the monks 'the churches of the burgh with their land as Aeclin the archdeacon had them.'⁸ In an arrangement between that King and bishop Herbert concerning the churches of the burgh the bishop retained in his hands (apparently as part of his parish of Old Roxburgh) a portion of land formerly attached to the *parochia* of the monks. About the year 1160 he 'restored to the churches of the burgh of Rokesburg that part of the parish which he retained in his hands in the composition between him and King Malcolm concerning these churches, namely, the *parish* (cure and dues) of that land which was without the moat of the burgh of Rokesburg between the Tweed and the Teueth towards the abbey, as fully as Ascelin the archdeacon had these churches in the time of King David and Bishop John,' and granted and confirmed to the monks of Kelso 'these churches *cum sua integritate*.'⁹ This portion of land appears to correspond with that now known as 'the Kelso lands.'¹⁰ It was probably at the same time that Bishop Herbert granted to the monks 'the churches of the burgh free of all custom, namely, of all dues of synod, and of all aids, entertainments, and corrodies.'¹¹ Between 1165 and 1180 King William the Lion confirmed to the monks 'the churches of the burgh with their land as Aeclin the archdeacon had them.'¹² About the year 1180 Bishop Joceline confirmed the grant of Bishop Herbert, and added 'the said churches with all their casualties, with lands and tithes and all their just pertinents and rights, and the parsonage of the same churches, for the proper uses and maintenance of the monks.'¹³ Between 1195 and 1199 King William confirmed to the monks the churches of the burgh 'as granted them by the charter of Bishop Joceline, and as was testified by the charters of the patrons of these churches.'¹⁴ In 1201, in presence of the cardinal John de St. Stephanus the Pope's legate, at Perth, an arrangement was made between the bishops of Saint Andrews and Glasgow and the monks of Kelso regarding the churches of the monks in these dioceses, from which 'the churches of Rokesburg' were excepted as being 'free of all synodals, aids, entertainments, and corrodies.'

¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 612.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xv., no. 196.

³ Books of Assignations.

⁴ Retours.

⁵ Retours.

⁶ Lib. de Calchou, pp. iv after *Tabula*, 5, 12, 320, 350.

⁷ Lib. de Calchou, p. 5.

⁸ Lib. de Calchou, p. iv after *Tabula*.

⁹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 320.

¹⁰ See above, p. 452.

¹¹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 229, 316, 318, 319, 350.

¹² Lib. de Calchou, p. 12.

¹³ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 318, 319.

¹⁴ Lib. de Calchou, p. 316.

only it was provided that in these churches as in the others there should be perpetual vicars who should in order to their induction be presented to the bishop.¹ In 1232 Bishop Walter confirmed to the monks 'all the churches and other alms which they had in the diocese of Glasgow,' including those of 'Rokesbure the King's burgh, as confirmed to them by Bishops Herbert and Joceline, saving in all things the bishop's right.'² Between 1243 and 1254 Pope Innocent IV. confirmed to them 'the churches of Rokesburg free of all synodal revenue and corrodies as granted by Bishop Herbert, with the parish as it was in the time of King David and Bishop John.'³ The same Pope confirmed the arrangement made in 1201 between the monks and the bishops of Saint Andrews and Glasgow.⁴

The 'churches of the burgh' appear to have been the church of the Holy Sepulchre and the church of Saint James of Roxburgh.

1. *Church of the Holy Sepulchre.* There seems to be no notice of this church except a bare allusion to its existence as situated within the burgh of Roxburgh.⁵ The knights of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem held lands in the territory of Heton in the parish of Roxburgh,⁶ and also within the burgh itself,⁷ and the church of the Holy Sepulchre was undoubtedly at first a foundation and possession of theirs.⁸

2. *Church of Saint James.* This church was dedicated on the 17th day of April 1134, the day on which 'the church of Saint Paul of London' was burned.⁹ It was granted as one of the burgh churches by King David I. to the monks of Kelso, who as rectors of the church, and according to the agreement between them and the bishops of Saint Andrews and Glasgow, appointed a perpetual vicar to the cure.¹⁰ The vicar was assisted by a chaplain or priest.¹¹ This church was the scene of various transactions of more or less importance. In 1226 a dispute between the canons of Dryburgh and the rector of Lanark was settled by arbitration in the church of Saint James in presence of Andrew Maunsell the vicar.¹² In 1251 a charter of Sir Gilbert Avenel to the monks of Kelso given in the church of Saint James is witnessed by 'Sir William the vicar of Rokesburg.'¹³ In 1265 a controversy between the monks of Kelso and Sir Adam of Kirkepatric was settled in the same church.¹⁴ In 1291 an agreement was made there between the monks of Melros and the rector of Dunbar.¹⁵ In 1295 the church of Saint James was the place chosen for settling a dispute between the monks of Kelso and William Folcard of Folcardston.¹⁶ In 1309 the long pending controversy between the monks of Melros and Kelso about the tithes of Uggings in the parish of Molle was brought to a termination within the same church.¹⁷ In 1388 King Richard II.—claiming by mere right the presentation of a vicar to the

¹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 355, 356.

² Lib. de Calchou, pp. 229, 232, 233.

³ Lib. de Calchou, p. 350.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 355, 356.

⁵ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 255.

⁶ Lib. de Calchou, p. 331.

⁷ Spotswood's Religious Houses, quoting a charter of King Malcolm IV.

⁸ Morton (p. 111) identifies this church with the church of Old Roxburgh, which he says was one of the three churches of the burgh.

⁹ Chronica de Mailros, p. 69.

¹⁰ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 5, 353, 356, 377. Regist. Glasg., p. 246.

¹¹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 246. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 377, 378.

¹² Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 169.

¹³ Lib. de Calchou, p. 135.

¹⁴ Lib. de Calchou, p. 376.

¹⁵ Lib. de Melros, pp. 316, 317.

¹⁶ Lib. de Calchou, p. 169.

¹⁷ Lib. de Melros, p. 331.

vicarage of the church of Saint James of Rokesburgh, and because the diocesan, spurning the path of the Catholic faith, was a schismatic and the King's enemy and a rebel, and had nefariously adhered, and was at the time with obstinacy adhering to his adversary of Scotland, and to that child of perdition the antipope Clement—and desiring that his beloved Bertin Harre, chaplain, should be promoted to the said vicarage—granted to the said Bertin all the fruits of the vicarage, and commanded his captain of the castle of Rokesburgh to allow him the enjoyment of the same, provided that he should serve the church duly and honestly, and sustain all the other burdens of the vicarage.¹ In 1425 or 1426 the church of Saint James was rendered unfit for use and nearly destroyed in the Border wars, and it seems to have remained in that state at least till the year 1434.² After the Reformation its tithes along with those of the other churches of the abbey of Kelso came into the possession of the Earl of Roxburghe.³

Chantry in the Church of Saint James. In 1328 John called Valays quitclaimed to Roger of Auldton 'an annual revenue of twopence in which he was bound to him yearly for two oxgangs of land which Gilbert the father of the said Roger had of Henry his (John Valays's) father in the town and territory of Auldton,' and granted him also the liberty of converting the land to pious uses.⁴ About the same time Robert of Collevyll lord of Oxenham quitclaimed to the same Roger 'an annual revenue of five shillings in which he was bound to him for two oxgangs of land which he held of him in the town and territory of Heton,' granting also to the said Roger 'the liberty of converting the said two oxgangs to pious uses or perpetual alms.'⁵ In 1329 Alice the daughter and heiress of umquhile Hugh of Auldeburgh, in her virginity and full and lawful power, quitclaimed to Roger of Auldton and Margaret his wife 'all hereditary right which she had in a tenement in the town of Roxburg called Blakhalle, lying in the street called Kyngestreet on the north side near the tenement of Hutred called the baker on the east side.'⁶ In 1329 Roger of Auldton founded 'a chantry of one priest who should for ever perform divine service in the church of Saint James of Roxburg at the high altar of the same.'⁷ For the maintenance of the chantry and officiating priest he granted all his lands, revenues, and possessions which he had in the town and territory of Auldton, together with the whole demesne which he had in the same territory—two oxgangs of land in the town of Heton, whose toft lay on the south side of the same town, between the land of Robert of Collenyll lord of Heton on the east side, and the land of Thomas called Walker on the west side—and his three burgages in the town of Roxburg in the street called Kyngestrete, one of which lay on the south side of the street between the land of Vitred the baker on the west side and the land of Robert Sellar on the east side, another on the north side of the street between the lands of the said Vitred on either side, and the third on the north side of the same street between the land of umquhile Henry of Heton on the west side and the land of the chapel of Saint John on the east side.⁸ He willed also that, on the death of his (Roger of Auldton's) presentee, the abbot of Kelso, patron of the church of Saint James, should on the peril of his soul appoint a fit priest to the chantry within a

¹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 93.

² Lib. de Calchou, pp. 417, 418.

³ Retours.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, p. 370.

⁵ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 369, 370.

⁶ Lib. de Calchou, p. 372.

⁷ Lib. de Calchou, p. 368. Regist. Glasg., p. 244.

⁸ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 368, 369. Regist. Glasg., p. 244.

mouth thereafter, and that, if he should neglect to do so, it should be lawful for the community of Roxburgh to appoint one within fifteen days after the end of the said month.¹ The grant of Roger of Auldton was confirmed by John bishop of Glasgow and by King Robert Bruce.² About the year 1330 Margaret the wife of Roger of Auldton, on the narrative that her husband had founded the said chantry, and among other gifts had endowed it with a burgage called the Blakhall in the town of Roxburgh, lying on the north side of Kyngstret between the lands of Vthred the baker on either side, in which burgage twelve shillings of yearly revenue fell to her by hereditary right, desiring to be a partner in the gift, granted those twelve shillings to the monks and the said chantry, under a penalty of £40 of silver to be paid to the fabrick of the Cathedral Church of Glasgow, if she or her heirs should ever contravene the deed.³ About the same period Sirildis Saddeler, the widow of unquhile Michael Saddeler burgess of Roxburgh, in return for the aid and counsel in many ways given her by Roger of Auldton, granted in augmentation of the chantry which he had founded 'all her land which she had in the town and territory of Heton in the barony of Oxenham falling to her by hereditary right, which land was held of the Hospital of Saint John,' for payment yearly to that hospital of service due and wont.⁴ In 1329 or 1330 William of Dalgernok abbot of Kelso and the monks, considering that Roger of Auldton had founded the said chantry—that he had endowed it with lands and possessions—that he had chosen for himself and his wife Margaret a burying-place within the choir of the church of Saint James, which he could not have there without license from them as rectors of the church—that he had humbly and earnestly entreated the abbot that he might obtain it—and that his devotion in Christ was praiseworthy and perfect, and could in no way injure the said church, but was rather beneficial to it in all the premises—granted his request; so however that the chaplain holding the chantry should not offer any hindrance to the vicar of the church or his priest in performing divine service at the hours chosen by themselves, but should give his bodily oath of fidelity and reverence to the said vicar.⁵ On the 26th day of March 1330 an agreement was made between the monks and Roger of Auldton to the following effect—The said Roger granted to the monks after his decease, that they should on the peril of their souls appoint a fit priest to the chantry of Saint James within one month (after the death of the former incumbent)—wherefore, in order the better to secure the fulfilment of his intentions, he ordained that the priest appointed to the chantry should swear in presence of the monks that he would celebrate divine service in the following form and not otherwise, namely, 'that he should perform service in the said church in honour of God and of the Blessed Virgin Mary and of all the saints, and for the souls of the said Roger and of Margaret his wife and of all their ancestors and successors, and for the souls of all to whom they were under obligations, and for the souls of all the faithful departed; that he should continually celebrate the mass *De mortuis* and the *Requiem*, &c., except on the following festivals, on which he should celebrate the service of the day with the collect *De mortuis*, namely, the Nativity of Our Lord, Easter, Whitsunday, the Holy Trinity, the five festivals of the Blessed

¹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 369. Regist. Glasg., p. 245.

² Lib. de Calchou, pp. 373-377.

³ Lib. de Calchou, p. 371.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, p. 381.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., pp. 245, 246. Lib. de Calchou, p. 377.

Virgin, every Lord's day throughout the year, and the feasts of All Saints, of Saint Andrew the Apostle, of Saint Catharine, and of Saint Mary Magdalene; that on all these feast days the priest should address himself as diligently and as devoutly to the service and to the directing of his earnest regard in behalf of souls as when he was celebrating the *Requiem* for the dead; and that he should celebrate the *Trentale* on the appointed days and seasons with the collects appointed for the purpose,—and the said Roger bound the monks on their consciences to provide that the above form should for ever be inviolably observed in the chantry.¹ In 1331 the monks of Kelso and the community of the town of Roxburgh, on the ground that the celebration of masses is the most important of religious duties, and cannot be perfectly performed by a priest alone without a minister, and in order that the ordination and foundation of the above chantry might be complete, at the special request of Roger of Auldton and by common consent granted for the promotion of divine worship, ‘that the parish clerk of their church of Saint James, should minister to the priest of the chantry in the celebration of masses, and be held bound to assist him, ordaining and deputing the said clerk by these presents to do the same, and granting moreover that the priest serving the chantry should be allowed daily to celebrate mass with their chalice, books, and vestments of the church of Saint James, provided that he offered no hindrance to the vicar and parish chaplain in performing divine service at the hours chosen by them.’² In 1345 Margaret of Auldton ‘wife and spouse’ of Roger of Auldton, and heiress of William Pellipar (Skinner?) umquhile burgess of Roxburgh, with consent of her husband, granted to the chantry which he had founded ‘her three tenements falling to her by hereditary right by the death of the said William Pellipar, namely, one tenement lying in Market Street between the tenement of William Bosvill on the north side and the tenement of the abbot of Melros on the south side, and one tenement lying behind the booths (*bothas*) between the tenement of Richard of Killor (or Kalko) on the south side and the tenement of John Knoice on the north side, and also one tenement in Kynkistret lying on the south side of the street between the tenement of the chaplain of Roger of Auldton on the east side and the tenement of Roger the son of Huthred the baker on the west side,’ for payment of the usual services to the overlords of the same—binding herself and her heirs, in case they should contravene the grant by litigation, to pay on every day of the litigation so caused 100 shillings sterling to the fabrick of the church of Glasgow, 100 to that of Kelso, 100 to the fabrick of the church of Saint James of Roxburgh, and 100 towards the expenses of the priest of the chantry and of those aiding and advising him and defending the said cause, before they should be heard by any judge spiritual or secular in any case adversely touching this her charter.³ In 1346 William bishop of Glasgow issued a mandate to the official of the archdeacon of Teviotdale, and to all and each the deans, rectors, vicars, and parish chaplains throughout the archdeaconry, to the effect, ‘that, when required, they should lawfully warn all and every one unjustly occupying or withholding the lands in the burgh of Roxburgh granted by Roger of Auldton for the maintenance of the chantry in the church of Saint James, or in any way infringing the liberties belonging to them, wholly to desist from such occupation or detention within fifteen

¹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 374, 375.

² Regist. Glasg., p. 246. Lib. de Calchou, p. 378.

³ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 379, 380.

days of the warnings thus given—allowing five days for the first warning, five for the second, and five for the third—under pain of excommunication to be publicly denounced against them in all the churches of the archdeaconry.¹ In 1354 Roger of Auldton granted for maintenance of the same chantry ‘his whole land and tenement of Westirsoftlau, with all the said lands, marches, bounds, and other pertinents according to which they were held by the husbandmen in the time of Sir Herbert of Maxwell unquhile lord of Westirsoftlau,’ with all easements except on meadow and corn, free of multure for the corn grown on these lands, and with liberty to grind *runfre* at the mill of Maxwell after the corn of the lord of Maxwell, and after the corn which should be on the hopper.² At the same time he granted the patronage of the chantry after the death of his own presentee, first, to the monks of Kelso patrons of the church, to be exercised within two months—secondly, to the archdeacon of Teviotdale for six weeks after the expiration of these two months—and thirdly, to the aldriman and community of the burgh of Roxburgh, for the period of one month following the expiration of the six weeks—so however, that none of these parties should appropriate or alienate these lands or their fruits, which should during the vacancy (*melio tempore*) be wholly preserved for the maintenance of the chantry and its priest.³ This grant was given in part for the weal of the soul of King David II., by whom in the same year (1354) it was confirmed⁴—and within a month afterwards Roger of Auldton renewed his grant partly for the weal of the soul of King Edward III. of England who as ‘his lord’ confirmed it.⁵ At the same time King Edward confirmed to the chantry and its chaplain ‘all the lands, revenues, and possessions of Auldton, the four oxgangs of land in the town of Heton, the six burgages in the town of Roxburgh, and all the land of Westersoftlaw with pertinents,’ given by Roger of Auldton, strictly forbidding all his servants to intronit with the same.⁶ In 1358 Roger of Auldton again renewed his grant of the land of Westersoftlaw, and his arrangement concerning the patronage of the chantry.⁷ In the same year William bishop of Glasgow confirmed to the chantry all the grants made by Roger of Auldton, and also his arrangement of the patronage with this modification, that the monks and contingent patrons should present the priest of their choice to receive institution from the bishop, and that, failing presentation by any of them within the terms appointed, the patronage should then *pleno jure* devolve upon the bishop.⁸ In 1358 also Henry of Smalham archdeacon of Teviotdale issued a mandate to the deans, rectors, vicars, parish chaplains, and others throughout the archdeaconry, respecting the property of the chantry in Roxburgh, similar to that issued by Bishop William in 1346.⁹ In 1360 King David II. confirmed to the chantry all the possessions granted by Roger of Auldton, in terms similar to the confirmation of King Edward in 1354.¹⁰

The several arrangements respecting the chantry of Saint James are briefly summed up by the conventual scribe in the following three memoranda—1. ‘Of the form of the chantry. This is

¹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 390.

² Lib. de Calchou, pp. 385, 386.

³ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 396, 387.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 385, 387-389.

⁵ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 389-393.

⁶ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 393, 394.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., pp. 257, 258.

⁸ Regist. Glasg., pp. 259-261. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 395, 396.

⁹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 398.

¹⁰ Lib. de Calchou, p. 399.

the form in which Roger of Auldton founded the chantry of his chaplain officiating at Roxburgh in the church of Saint James, this also the form in which he ordained all the alms and pious deeds which he has done or in future may do—first, namely, for the love of God and of the Blessed Virgin Mary the mother of the same and of all the saints—and also for the weal of his own soul and of the souls of Margaret and Felix his successive wives, and for the souls of all to whom he is beholden or indebted, and for the souls of all those against whom he has offended and whose goods he has unjustly had or possessed, and for the souls of all the faithful departed, that the Lord may pardon them and bring them to eternal life. Amen.’¹—2. ‘Of the charters relating to the chantry. Memorandum, that the underwritten are the charters of Roger of Auldton relating to his chantry in the church of Saint James of Roxburgh, namely, by the grant of Robert King of Scotland one charter—by the grant of David King of Scotland three charters—by the grant of the King of England two charters—by the grant of John bishop of Glasgow one charter—by the grant of William bishop of Glasgow one charter—by the grant of the abbot of Kelso two charters—by the grant of John of Maxwell two charters—by the grant of Robert of Coluile two charters—from Robert Sadeller two charters. Of all these both named and unnamed [the originals, or copies] are and shall for ever remain in the custody of the monks of Kelso under lock and key.’²—3. ‘Of the possessions from which the chantry is founded. Memorandum, that these are the possessions and lands from which is founded the chantry in the church of Saint James of Roxburgh by Roger of Alton, namely, the lands of Alton, which are worth £5—the lands of Heton, which are worth 40 shillings—the lands of Westersoftlaw, which are worth £10—six burgages in the town of Roxburgh, each of which is worth 10 shillings—Sum of the lands and possessions, £20 sterling.’³

About 1425 or 1426 William abbot of Kelso—having represented to Pope Martin V. that, although according to the canonical foundation of the chantry of Saint James divine service ought to be continually celebrated at certain seasons by the perpetual chaplain of that chantry, and had for a long period been so celebrated, yet latterly by occasion of the ruin of the parish church of Saint James, which lay on the borders of two different realms, namely, the kingdoms of Scotland and England, and also on account of the seizure of the goods and rights of the said chaplaincy and other untoward raids (*incursus*) of the wars frequently raging in those parts, the said service was omitted; that it was not even expected that for the future it could be resumed in the same church; and that, if order should be taken for celebrating that service in any fit place of the monastery (of Kelso), it should be provided that it be performed and also continued by the abbot—and claiming as wholly his by appointment of the founder the election and disposition of a perpetual chaplain at the said church, to be made however within one month—humbly petitioned the Pope that he would be pleased of his apostolic benignity to make fit provision as in the premises.⁴ In consequence of this petition Pope Martin, on the 29th of May, 1426, issued a mandate to Thomas abbot of Dryburgh, to the effect that he (the Pope), intensely desiring that the said service should in his time be rather increased than diminished, and induced

¹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 397.

² Lib. de Calchou, p. 397.

³ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 397, 398.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 417, 418.

by the said petition, committed the matter to the abbot's discretion—that, if the consent of the rector of the church and of the founder's heirs should be obtained, concerning which he enjoined the abbot of Dryburgh on his conscience to provide, he should on the Pope's authority grant to the abbot of Kelso license for the celebration of the said service in any convenient chapel of the abbey by a fit priest either secular or regular, until the church should be restored to its proper state and the chaplaincy to its usual revenues, for which revenues the chaplain should be answerable—the statutes and customs of the abbey of Kelso and its order, and the said foundation and appointment, and other opposites, notwithstanding.¹ On the 23d of September, 1434, the abbot of Dryburgh, having received the Pope's mandate, at the special request of the monks of Kelso, and as sole executor of the mandate, having regard also to the salvation of the founder and his friends, and having obtained by letters patent the consent of the rector of the church and of the founder's heirs, granted license to the abbot of Kelso as required.²

Altarage in the Church of Saint James. It is said that between 1329 and 1371 John Spottiswood of Spottiswood founded an altarage in this church, which, although there is no allusion to it in the chartulary of Kelso, can hardly, from the very nature of the authorities referred to, have been confounded with the chantry of Roger of Auldton.³

III. CHURCH OR CHAPEL OF THE CASTLE. This church, which was dedicated to Saint John the Evangelist, was served by two perpetual chaplains,⁴ one of whom appears to have had the status of rector.⁵ In 1127 Robert bishop of Saint Andrews, in presence of King David I. and others, 'before the door of the church of Saint John the Evangelist in Rokesburg,' declared the Priory of Coldingham free from all episcopal dues.⁶ Before the year 1147 and subsequently to the year 1153 the benefice of the castle chapel was held by Adam styled 'the chaplain of the castle of Rochebure.'⁷ Before 1147 King David granted 'to the church of Saint John of the castle of Rokesburg one ploughgate of land of his demesne of Rokesburg, and one full toft with all pertinents, and ground for a dwelling within the castle, and the whole offering of those who usually or occasionally resided in the castle—one of his chaplains to have the fourth part of the King's offering while he or his family were resident there—and the whole tithe of his brushwood (*virgulti*), and the whole tithe of the tallow of his killing made in Teuithesdal.'⁸ About the year 1150 Prince Henry confirmed his father's grant.⁹ Between the years 1153 and 1160 King Malcolm IV. granted to Herbert bishop of Glasgow 'the chapel of his castle in Rochesbure, and one ploughgate belonging to the same, with the *parochia* and tithes and offerings and other ecclesiastical rights and dignities, as held by Adam the chaplain' in the time of Bishop John, King David, Earl Henry, and King Malcolm himself.¹⁰ William the King's brother witnessed and confirmed the grant.¹¹ It was confirmed to Bishop Ingelram between 1164 and 1174 by Pope Alexander III.¹²—to Bishop Joceline in 1179 by the

¹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 418.

² Lib. de Calchou, pp. 418, 419.

³ Douglas's Baronage, p. 446, quoting a MS. history compiled from the family writs.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., pp. 9, 10, 146.

⁵ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. I., p. 25. Ragman Rolls, p. 146. Compta Camerar., vol. I., p. 93.

⁶ Stevenson's Illustrations of Scottish History, pp. 11, 12 (Maitland Club). Coldingham Charters in Raine's North Durham, no. 446. ⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. 14.

⁸ Regist. Glasg., pp. 9, 10.

⁹ Regist. Glasg., p. 10.

¹⁰ Regist. Glasg., p. 14.

¹¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 14.

¹² Regist. Glasg., p. 22.

same Pope, in 1181 by Pope Lucius III., and in 1186 by Pope Urban III.—and to Bishop Walter in 1216 by Pope Honorius III.² Between 1189 and 1192 King William the Lion confirmed ‘to the church of Saint John of the castle of Rokesburg’ the ploughgate of land and other gifts of King David I.³ Those styled ‘the King’s clerks’ during this reign appear to have been chaplains of the castle. Between 1178 and 1180 charters are witnessed by Hugh of Rokisburg one of King William’s clerks,⁴ and about 1190 a charter is witnessed by Geoffrey the King’s clerk of Rokesburg.⁵ In 1221 a controversy of the bishop of Glasgow with the monks of Kelso was settled within the chapel of the castle of Rokesburg.⁶ In 1241 King Alexander II. granted ‘for the maintenance of two chaplains to serve perpetually in the church of his castle of Rokesburg, which he had caused to be dedicated, £10 to be yearly raised from the ferme of his burgh of Rokesburg by the hands of those who should for the time be his *prepositi* of Rokesburg’—and commanded them ‘to cause the same to be paid to the chaplains until he should assign them the same income elsewhere.’⁷ In 1296 Adam of Selkirke, parson of the church or chapel of the castle of Rokesburgh, swore fealty to Edward I.⁸ In 1329 Sir Robert of Pebles, chamberlain, stated as part of his expenses £13, 6s. 8d. paid to Sir John Jurdan, rector of the chapel of the castle of Roxburgh, as part payment of £40 allowed him by the King for building the chapel, of which therefore 40 marks remained unpaid.⁹ In the same year John of Roxburgh, clerk to the late Sir Robert Pebles chamberlain, stated in his account that £6, 13s. 4d. additional had been paid to Sir John Jurdan for the fabrick of the King’s chapel, making with the former payment £20.¹⁰ In 1347 King Edward III. granted to Richard of Hoghton, chaplain, and in 1349 to Peter of Kelleseye, ‘his free chapel within the castle of Rokesburgh.’¹¹

THE MAISON DIEU. The foundation known as the Hospital or Maison Dieu of Roxburgh stood on the right bank of the Teviot within the modern parish of Kelso, but probably within the ancient parish of Roxburgh. About the year 1140 King David I. granted to the Hospital of Rochesburg a ploughgate of land in his demesne of Rauenden.¹² About 1152 the Hospital had lands in its immediate neighbourhood, within or immediately adjoining the territory of Heton.¹³ In 1296 Nicol the chaplain, guardian of the Meson Dieu of Rokesburgh, swore fealty to King Edward I.¹⁴ In 1319 King Edward II. bestowed the wardenship of this hospital on John of Oxford.¹⁵ In 1390 King Robert II. granted to Robert Archibald, chaplain, the Hospital of Roxburgh with its pertinents for the whole term of his life.¹⁶ In 1391 King Robert III. confirmed the grant.¹⁷ In 1488 King James IV. granted to Walter Ker of Cessford his esquire the right of patronage of the Hospital and Masondew of Roxburgh, along with the castle and messuage of Roxburgh, to which by the same deed he for ever annexed the patronage.¹⁸ In 1500 King James confirmed his grant.¹⁹ In 1509 the patronage

¹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 43, 50, 55. ² Regist. Glasg., p. 95.

³ Regist. Glasg., p. 66. ⁴ Regist. de Aberb., pp. 63, 67.

⁵ Lib. de Calchou, p. 208.

⁶ Lib. de Calchou, p. 189. ⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. 146.

⁸ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 25. Ragman Rolls, p. 146.

⁹ Compota Camerar., vol. i., p. 95.

¹⁰ Compota Camerar., vol. i., p. 137.

¹¹ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., pp. 698, 730.

¹² Lib. de Calchou, p. 279.

¹³ Lib. de Calchou, p. 286. ¹⁴ Ragman Rolls, p. 159.

¹⁵ Morton’s Mon. Annals, p. 320.

¹⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 184. Robertson’s Index, p. 126, no. 12.

¹⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 184. Robertson’s Index, p. 126, no. 12.

¹⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xii., no. 16.

¹⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii., no. 415.

appears to have been resigned into the King's hands by Andrew Ker of Cesfurde, to whom the grant was then renewed.¹ In 1542 King James V. granted the patronage of the Masoundew along with the barony of Auldroxburgh to Walter Ker of Cesfurd for his services against the English, and for a certain sum of money paid to the King's treasurer.² In 1543 the patronage appears to have been granted by Queen Mary with consent of the Regent Arran to Walter Ker of Cesfurde and Isobel Ker his wife.³ In 1553 the same Queen, on the resignation of the patronage by Walter Ker, granted it to Andrew Ker his son and apparent heir.⁴ In 1574 King James VI., with consent of the Regent Morton, granted the advowson of the Hospital of Masindew to Robert Ker, son and apparent heir of William Ker younger of Cesfurd.⁵ It must also have been included among the pertinents of the barony of Auldroxburgh which the same King in 1614 granted of new to Robert Lord Roxburghe, afterwards first earl of the name.⁶ In 1623 Andrew Ker of Qubytmurehall was served heir to William Ker of Massindew his brother 'in the lands belonging to the preceptory or hospital of Massindew called of Roxburgh in the diocese of Glasgow, with the tithes,' of the extent of upwards of £4.7 In the same century the patronage was attached to the earldom of Roxburghe, created in 1616.⁸

NUNS OF REDESDALE. In the year 1213 the nuns of Redesdale in Northumberland had a house in the territory of Hetun, which paid tithes to the church of Old Roxburgh, and the servants of which received religious privileges in that church.⁹

CHURCH OF SAINT PETER OF THE MINORITE FRIARS. The Franciscan, Minorite, or Gray Friars, who came into Scotland in 1231,¹⁰ had a convent of their order at Roxburgh in 1235. On the 4th of May in that year Herbert abbot of Kelso and brother Martin warden of the Minorites in Scotland, appeared before William bishop of Glasgow at Rokesburc in reference to the dedication of a cemetery at the church of Saint Peter—and, as it was made evident to the bishop that the Minorite Friars were privileged to have a burying-ground for brethren of their order wheresoever they had fixed residences, he for the permanent peace and security of both parties ordained that the cemetery should be dedicated in the specified place, so however that the right of the monks of Kelso in their churches should not in any way be infringed—and the cemetery was accordingly dedicated by the bishop on the same day.¹¹ On the 5th of April, 1295, the warden of the Minorite Friars of Rokesbourgh (whose name is said to have been Adam Blant¹²) and his companion (*socius suus*) presented to Edward I. at Berwick a letter of John Balliol renouncing his allegiance to that King.¹³ On the 14th of May, 1296, King Edward lodged at the convent of the Minorites at Roxburgh.¹⁴ In 1297 he ordered that the sum of money drawn by the Friars from the fermes of the burgh should be paid to them as in the time of King Alexander

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xv., no. 82.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii., no. 428.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxix., no. 301.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi., no. 238.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxiv., no. 67.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xlvii., no. 214.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ Retours. Douglas's Peerage, vol. ii., p. 447. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii., p. 208.

⁹ Regist. Glasg., p. 93. See under CHURCH OF OLD ROXBURGH.

¹⁰ Chronica de Mailros, p. 142.

¹¹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 321.

¹² Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 319. Spotswood's Religious Houses.

¹³ Rymer's Foedera, vol. ii., p. 707.

¹⁴ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 320, quoting Cottou MSS.

and John Balliol.¹ At this period the Friars of Roxburgh had a pension from the town and fishings in the river Tweed.² In 1367 a treaty with England regarding the wardenship of the marches was held for several days in the 'House of the Minorite Friars at Roxburgh.'³ Among the places burned by the English in 1545 was 'the Freers near Kelso.'⁴ In the year 1564 Henry Cant warden of the place of the Minorite Friars of the burgh of Roxburgh, with consent of his brethren there, and of John Fergusson provincial of the order of the Minorite Friars in Scotland, and warden of the order in the burgh of Dundee, of Charles Hume warden of the order in Dumfries, of John Cant warden in Kirkcudbright, and of Mark Flatar warden in Inverkeithing—for an augmentation of rental greater than they had ever received before, and for money paid to the said brother Henry in his urgent necessity *hoc tempore turbulento*—granted to Sir Walter Ker of Cessford in heritage 'all and each his roods, bonds (*bondas*), and burgh fermes of the burgh of Roxburgh, together with the fishings, waters, and passages of waters, and the old ferries of the burgh, granted to his predecessors by the predecessors of the Queen, and his place and dwelling in the said burgh, the houses, buildings, and gardens of the same, with all pertinents, at that time extending in his rental in all profits yearly to the sum of £10 Scots'—for payment yearly to the Minorites of 20 marks Scots for the roods and other pertinents of the burgh, and of 4 marks Scots, and 2 shillings in augmentation of his rental, for the said place and its pertinents, extending in all yearly to the sum of 24 marks 2 shillings Scots.⁵ In 1569 the grant was confirmed by King James VI.⁶ In 1606 Robert lord Roxburghe was served heir to his father William Ker of Cessfurde in the same possessions, 'and especially the mansion and manor newly erected' on the premises.⁷ In 1614 King James VI. granted to Robert lord Roxburghe, and Jean Drummond sister of John earl of Perth 'his future spouse,' a charter *de novo* of the property, including 'the manor now called Le Freiris, the house, buildings, and doves-cots erected on the said lands, the gardens, orchards, and all pertinents.'⁸ They afterwards formed part of the earldom of Roxburghe, and in 1684 were valued at the extent fixed in 1564 by the charter of Henry Cant.⁹ A small farm house now occupies the site of the Friars' Place.¹⁰

CHAPEL OR HOSPITAL OF FAIRNINGTON. This chapel stood in the territory of Fairnington in the south-west part of the parish. In the year 1186 Pope Urban III. confirmed to Joceline bishop of Glasgow 'the chapel of Farnindun' with pertinents.¹¹ About the year 1200 a charter of Roger Burnard lord of the territory is witnessed by Alan the chaplain of Faringdun,¹² and between 1208 and 1232 Paulinus the chaplain of Faringdun witnesses a charter of Ralph Burnard his son and heir.¹³ In 1476 Duncan of Dundas, curate to William Matelande of Lethintonne, sued James Sprot 'for the wrangwis occupation and manuring of the chapell landis of Farningtonne pertaining to the said Duncan as curate to the said William.'¹⁴ In 1493 the arbiters

¹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 36.

² Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 320.

³ Rymer's Foedera, vol. vi., pp. 569-571.

⁴ Haynes's State Papers, p. 53.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxii., no. 13.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxii., no. 13.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xlvii., no. 214.

⁹ Retours.

¹⁰ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 320.

¹¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 55.

¹² Lib. de Melros, p. 75.

¹³ Regist. Glasg., p. 100.

¹⁴ Acta Dom. Aud., p. 44.

in a dispute between Dougall McDowell of Makkerston and Nichole Ormiston were appointed by the Lords of Council to meet at the chapel of Farnyngtoun.¹ In 1581 and 1585 an infeftment of Francis earl of Bothwell in the 'Hospital of Ferningtoun' was ratified by the parliament of King James VI.² In 1634 Francis earl of Buccleuch was served heir to earl Walter his father in the 'Hospital' of Ferningtoun.³ In 1656 Andrew Ker in Ferningtoun was served heir to Andrew Ker his father 'in the lands pertaining to the Hospitall of Farningtoun in the toun and territory of Farningtoun, with common pasturage and libertie of peits,' of the extent of 13 shillings and 4 pence, and three shillings and fourpence in augmentation of feu duty.⁴

For about two centuries there appears in record a number of clerical persons connected with Roxburgh, whose exact position there is no means of ascertaining. From the year 1150 till the year 1338 the following names are recorded as those of witnesses to charters or otherwise: between 1150 and 1184 John the chaplain, or John the priest, who held land in Roxburgh⁵—about 1153 Adam the chaplain of Roxburgh (possibly the same as the King's chaplain already mentioned⁶)—about 1165, in 1176-7, and about 1180 and 1190, Robert the chaplain of Roxburgh⁷—in 1183 William the clerk, who made a grant of land to the canons of Saint Andrews⁸—about 1190 Ingolf, Absolon, and Adam, chaplains of Roxburgh⁹—between 1190 and 1214 John the dean of Roxburgh, probably the rural dean of the district¹⁰—in 1228 William the priest¹¹—in 1296 Walter the clerk, who swore fealty to Edward I.¹²—and in 1329 and 1338 John the clerk, burgess of Roxburgh.¹³

SCHOOLS OF ROXBURGH. Between 1147 and 1152 King David I. granted to the monks of Kelso, along with the churches, 'the schools of Roxburg with all their pertinents.'¹⁴ The grant was confirmed to them between 1152 and 1164 by Bishop Herbert,¹⁵ about 1180 by Bishop Joceline,¹⁶ between 1195 and 1199 by King William the Lion,¹⁷ in 1232 by Bishop Walter,¹⁸ and between 1243 and 1254 by Pope Innocent IV.¹⁹ In 1241 a charter is witnessed by Master Thomas, rector of the schools of Rokesbure.²⁰

SITES OF CHURCHES. The church of Old Roxburgh appears to have originally stood on the peninsula between the Tweed and Teviot in the vicinity of the town and castle, and not, as has been supposed, within the burgh, from which it is evidently excluded by the documents quoted above.²¹ We have no account of its removal to the existing site. The present church stands in the village of Roxburgh, about two miles south-west from the peninsula. It was built in 1752 on the site of a former church which was almost wholly underground, and whose aisle, which

¹ Acta Dom. Conc., p. 312.

² Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iii., pp. 257, 259, 409.

³ Retours. ⁴ Retours.

⁵ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. lxx., 104, 105, 176, 180, 195.

⁶ Lib. de Melros, p. 8.

⁷ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 178, 270, 286. Regist. Glasg., p. 41.

⁸ Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 60.

⁹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 216.

¹⁰ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 136, 171. Lib. de Melros, pp. 105, 123, 144, 147. Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 162, 163.

¹¹ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 197.

¹² Palg. Illust., vol. i., p. 184. Ragman Rolls, p. 128.

¹³ Lib. de Calchou, p. 372. Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 261, 263.

¹⁴ Lib. de Calchou, p. 5.

¹⁵ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 229, 350.

¹⁶ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 316, 318, 229.

¹⁷ Lib. de Calchou, p. 316.

¹⁸ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 229, 332.

¹⁹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 350.

²⁰ Lib. de Calchou, p. 194.

²¹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 5, &c. Regist. Glasg., pp. 14, &c. There exists no positive evidence to show that the church at first stood in this vicinity. That it was however the church of the manor, and therefore most probably in the situation indicated, there is no reasonable ground to doubt.

remained in the year 1797, was then used as the burial place of the family of Sunlaws.¹ The church of Saint James stood in the burgh, but, it is said, without the walls.² The church of the Holy Sepulchre also was situated within the burgh, apparently on the south side of 'the street called King's Street.'³ The church of Saint Peter, or convent of the Minorite Friars, a portion of which remained till the end of the last century, appears to have stood immediately under the walls of the burgh.⁴

VALUATIONS. In Baiamund's Roll the rectory of Auld Roxburgh is rated at £12;⁵ in the *Taxatio Sec. XVI.* it is rated at £10, 4s.;⁶ and in the *Libellus Taxationum* at £100. In 1575 the reader at Auld Roxburgh had for his stipend 'the hail vicarage,'⁷ probably the tithes of Saint James's church. About the year 1300 the monks of Kelso had 'in the church of Rokisburg a yearly pension of £13, 6s. 8d.'⁸

THE BURGH. Roxburgh, of which not a vestige now remains, was a burgh of the royal demesne in the time of King Alexander I. (before the year 1124).⁹ In the reign of King David I. (1124-1153) it was a flourishing, populous, and increasing town, divided apparently into the old burgh and the new, a distinction recognised also in the two succeeding reigns,¹⁰ in which it appears as a royal burgh.¹¹ Coins were struck at Roxburgh in the reigns of King David I., King William the Lion, King Alexander II., King Alexander III., King Robert II., and King James II.—their obverse generally bearing the name of the reigning sovereign, and their reverse the name of the mint, or of the moneyer, or of both, as *IVGO ON ROCH, RAVL DE ROCEBURG, VILLA ROXBURGH.*¹² Roxburgh was one of the four burghs constituting the burghal parliament of Scotland.¹³ It was governed by an alderman or provost (*prepositus, aldirmannus*), sometimes by two provosts, and by two bailies, and apparently a council composed of the most influential burgesses.¹⁴ In 1235 a charter of William bishop of Glasgow is witnessed by Adam of Baggat, Peter of the Halch, and Gervas Maunsel, burgesses of Rokesburc.¹⁵ In 1237 Master Adam of Baggat appears as sheriff of the county, and Sir Peter de Hалу (Peter of the Halch) as provost of Rokesburc.¹⁶ In 1262 Andrew Maunsel and Stephen de Cellar appear as burgesses.¹⁷ In 1291 William of Grantessoun (or Grandison), warden of the castle of Rokesburgh, was appointed by Edward I. to receive for him the oath of allegiance from the burgesses of the town.¹⁸ In 1292 King Edward commanded the burgesses of Rokesburgh to pay to Robert Heyrun, parson of the church of Forde, as part of his wages (*de radiis suis*) during the time he officiated as chamberlain of Scotland, £13, 10s. of the arrears of their ferme due to the King.¹⁹ In

¹ Old and New Stat. Acc.

² Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 111.

³ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 255.

⁴ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 219.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxiii.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxii.

⁷ Books of Assignations.

⁸ Lib. de Calchou, p. 470.

⁹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 4.

¹⁰ Lib. de Calchou, pp. iv after *Tabula*, 5, 12.

¹¹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 15, 19, 305, 318, 229, 332. Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 102, 181.

¹² Cardonnel's Numismata Scotiae, pl. i., nn. 6, 7.

Lindsay's Coinage of Scotland, pp. 6, 9, 10, 13, 14, 22, 30, 70, 72-75, 78, 84, 94.

¹³ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., pp. 149, 339, 360. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 660.

¹⁴ Regist. Glasg., pp. 146, 258, 260. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 20, 21, 295, 371, 373, 380. Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 102, 230, 255, 261-263. Ragman Rolls, p. 122. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 16.

¹⁵ Lib. de Calchou, p. 321.

¹⁶ Lib. de Calchou, p. 235.

¹⁷ Lib. de Melros, p. 294.

¹⁸ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 2.

¹⁹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 14.

1293 the same King ordered the burgesses to pay out of £20, 1s. 8d. of the arrears of their burgh ferme £13, 10s. to Robert Hayrun, and £6, 11s. 8d. to Brian Fitzalan, as part payment of their wages (*cedia*).¹ In 1296 the whole community of the burgh of Rokesburgh swore fealty to the same King of England.² The names recorded are Walter the goldsmith of Roxburgh, burgess and alderman, Richard le Furblur or Furbar, Richard Vigrus, Michel le Sealcer, William of Bosewell, Adam of Mindrom, Adam Knout, Geffry of Berewyk, Adam of Enrewyk, Adam Corband, Austin le Mercer, and John Knout of Rokesburgh—who probably formed the town council of the day.³ In 1309 King Edward II.—at the instance of certain men asserting that they were burgesses of Rokesburgh, and that their lands and tenements in that town had been unjustly withheld from them contrary to the form of the ordinance of peace granted by King Edward I. to John Comyn and those who along with him had come to the King's peace, of which ordinance, as they asserted, they ought to enjoy the benefit—ordered John de Segrave warden of Scotland, William de Bevercot chancellor, John de Weston chamberlain of Scotland, and Robert de Malo Lacu constable of the castle of Rokesburgh, to examine a certain inquisition made concerning the premises at the command of King Edward I. by John de Sandale late chamberlain of Scotland, the said chancellor, and Adam de Gurdon, and alleged to be in the chancellor's possession, and, respect being had to the security of the King's castle of Rokesburgh, to do full justice in the matter according to the tenour of the ordinance.⁴ The King however, being afterwards certainly informed that similar suggestions had been made to his father (Edward I.), who had not settled the matter both because great danger might arise to the castle from the desired restitution, and also because those who asked it ought not for certain reasons to enjoy the benefit of the said form of peace, and wishing to avoid the said danger, ordered John de Segrave wholly to supersede the execution of the brief directed to him for the purpose, and in no way to intromit with any restitution of the said lands and tenements until the King should come to these parts and otherwise take order in the matter.⁵ In the same year nevertheless the same King granted to his burgesses of Rokesburgh liberty to raise a yearly murage from saleable commodities brought into the town, in order to enclose it for the greater security of the same and of the parts adjacent.⁶ In 1329 Sir Robert of Pebles, chamberlain of Scotland, accounts for £3, 8s. 1d. *de decimo denario* of the burgh of Roxburgh.⁷ In 1331 Reginald More, chamberlain, accounts for £3, 10s. 4d. of the ferme of the burgh received by him.⁸ About the year 1329 the community of the town of Rokesburgh, to whom Roger of Auldton granted the final *ius devolutum* of the patronage of the chantry in the church of Saint James,⁹ and whose common seal was appended to several charters granting property or other privileges connected with that foundation,¹⁰ were represented and ruled by Huetrod called the baker, aldirman—Alan of Mindrom and John of Linton, bailies—and Robert of Keth, Andrew Homyl, John of Spronston, and John the clerk, burgesses.¹¹

¹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 16.

² Palg. Illust., vol. i., p. 160. Ragman Rolls, p. 122.

³ Ragman Rolls, p. 122.

⁴ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 64.

⁵ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 64.

⁶ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 64.

⁷ Compota Camerar., vol. i., p. 87.

⁸ Compota Camerar., vol. i., p. 222.

⁹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 245, 258, 260. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 369, 366, 367.

¹⁰ Regist. Glasg., p. 247. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 371, 372. Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 261.

¹¹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 369, 372. Regist. Glasg., p. 245.

About 1330 the corporation of the burgh was composed of Uthred the baker, aldirman—Alan of Mindroune and Robert of Keth, bailies—and Richard of Kellor, John Sawsiluer, Andrew Homyl, and John of Sprouston, burgesses.¹ About 1338 it included Alan of Mindrum, alderman—Bridinus called Candelaue and Thomas Vigurus, bailies—and William Macone, William of Bosevile, Roger the son of umquhile Huthred the baker, Waldene Darling, Thomas of Rydel, Henry the hangman, Thomas Smale, Adam the son of Hugh, and John the clerk, burgesses.² Another document about the same year gives William Bosvile alderman, Andrew Homyl bailie, and Alan of Mindrom burgess.³ In the same year King Edward III.—understanding that a certain seal called ‘coket,’ appointed for the exportation of wool to foreign parts, had been newly cast at the town of Rokesburgh without his appointment, advice, or mandate, and that in contempt of him and to his no small loss and grievance Scotch and other merchants had exported and were daily exporting from that town large quantities of English wool ‘coketed’ with the said seal—ordered William of Felton his constable of the castle of Rokesburgh to enclose the said seal, if found, in a bag under his own seal, and to send it without delay by a trusty hand to the King’s chancery of England, to be there delivered to his chancellor, and by no means to permit any wool to be exported from the said town to foreign parts.⁴ In 1345 Thomas Vigrous was alderman of Roxburgh—Hugh of the Bishoprick and Robert Couke were bailies—and William of Bossewyll and Alan of Mindrum were burgesses and probably members of council.⁵ In 1363 King David II. granted to Henry of Ashkirk ‘the custody of all the measures of the burgh’ with pertinents.⁶ In 1368 King Edward III., on petition from the burgesses and community of the town, ordered his chamberlain of Berwick on Tweed and his sheriffs of Berwick and Rokesburgh to protect them in the exercise of the liberties and privileges granted them by the Kings of Scotland, confirmed to them and others of the demesne of Rokesburgh by himself at the time when the castle came into his hands by conquest of war, and which had been violated by some of their neighbours to their loss and injury.⁷ In 1369, in consequence of merchants of England, Berwick, and Roxburgh, in the allegiance of the English King, buying and exporting merchandise without paying custom to the King of Scotland, the liberty of the burgh of Haddington and port of Belhaven was granted by the latter to George earl of March.⁸ In the same year it was ordained by three of the burghs met in parliament at Perth—that, as long as the towns of Berwick and Roxburgh, which were and ought to be two of the four burghs which had of old to hold a chamberlain court once a year at Haddington, were occupied by their enemies of England, the burghs of Lanark and Linlithgow should be received in place of them, and were warned meantime to appear and serve for that purpose, with provision that a court holden as premised should be as valid as to matters of common justice as if there was no obstacle arising from the occupation of the said two towns by the enemy, and that, when these two burghs should have come into the King’s possession, they should immediately be restored without

¹ Lib. de Calcheou, pp. 371, 372.

² Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 261, 263.

³ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 262, 263.

⁴ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 547.

⁵ Lib. de Calcheou, p. 380.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 30. Robertson’s Index, p. 74, no. 59.

⁷ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 922.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 71.

hindrance to their ancient privileges.¹ In 1370 King Edward III. ordered John of Bolton, chamberlain of Berwick on Tweed, to pay to the burgesses of the town of Rokesburgh 40 marks from the issues of the chamberlain's office for the repair of the bridge over (*ultra*) the water of Twede near the said town of Rokesburgh.² In 1379 King Richard II. took under his protection the aldermen, bailies, and the whole community of his town of Rokesburgh, their men, chattels, revenues, and all their possessions, commanding that all his servants should protect them, and that none of their vidual should be taken for any one's use without due payment.³ In 1401 King Henry IV. appointed Gerard Heron and William Asplion collectors of customs on wool, leather, and hides, for the town of Rokesburgh.⁴ In the same year he appointed John of Werk comptroller of customs for the town, and afterwards Hugh Burgh comptroller of customs on wool, leather, and hides, and of taxes on wine.⁵ After the unfortunate death of King James II. at the siege of its castle in 1460 Roxburgh seems to have gradually lost its importance, but it continued to be ranked among the burghs till at least the end of the seventeenth century.⁶

Roxburgh had from an early period its markets, its trades, its mills, and its fishings.

MARKETS. Roxburgh had a yearly fair which existed in the time of King David I.⁷ It had also its weekly market in the reign of King William the Lion. Between 1165 and 1171 that King granted to the monks of Kelso, that their men dwelling in Kelso should have the liberty of buying in their town fuel and timber and provisions on every day of the week except the statute day of his market of Rokesburgh—that dealers passing through the town should have the liberty of selling the same to them—that their men should have liberty to expose for sale in their windows bread and beer and flesh—that, if they should import fish in their own wains or with their own horses, they might sell it in their windows, but that other wains passing through the town should not unload or sell there, but come to the King's market—and that on the day of the King's statute market of Rokesburgh they should not be at liberty to buy any thing in their town, but should come to his market, and there purchase what they pleased along with his burgesses according to their customs.⁸ The yearly fair was held on the 25th of July, the festival of Saint James the Apostle, the patron saint of Roxburgh, and was long an established yearly term for the payment of various kinds of dues.⁹ The octaves of Saint James, or the feast of Saint Peter *ad vincula* (1st August), seems to have been sometimes given as an extension of the term, and in both cases the town of Roxburgh seems to have been the place at which payment was made. Between 1202 and 1207 the monks of Kilwinin granted to Florence bishop elect of Glasgow and his successors 'three stones of wax to be paid them yearly at Rochesburgh on the octaves of Saint James the Apostle.'¹⁰ About the year 1370 Roxburgh fair was the scene of the massacre of a number of Englishmen by George Dunbar earl of March and Warden of the East Marches. An esquire named Dunbar, chamber valet (*cabicularius*) to the

¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 149.

² Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 937.

³ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 16.

⁴ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 156.

⁵ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., pp. 157-159.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxii., no. 13. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iii., p. 70; vol. iv., pp. 41, 95, 646. Retours.

⁷ Lib. de Calchou, p. 29.

⁸ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 15, 305.

⁹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 29, 102. Regist. Glasg., p. 36. Lib. de Melros, pp. 130, 231, 234, 304, 311. Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 121, 129, 150, 167, 168.

¹⁰ Regist. Glasg., p. 84.

earl, having been slain by the English at the fair of Roxburgh, and the earl having in vain demanded the delivering up of the murderers, he dissembled his resentment till the next festival of Saint Laurence, when the English came in great numbers to the fair, and then, having secretly collected an army, he early in the morning surrounded the town, attacked the Englishmen, and slew them all.¹ The great fair of Saint James is now held on the 5th of August, which corresponds to Saint James's day Old Style, and is attended by the magistrates of Jedburgh and an inquest of burgesses, who take cognizance of all petty offences.²

TRADES. These, though few, and only incidentally mentioned, appear to have been of considerable importance. Before the year 1147 Walter the mason held land within the burgh.³ About the same period Roger the janitor also held land there.⁴ Between 1200 and 1202 lived Robert the dyer of Rokesburg,⁵ and before 1204 Hugh the goldsmith.⁶ In 1285 and 1296 appears Walter the goldsmith, first a burgess, and latterly alderman of Rokesburg.⁷ Before 1290 Edolph the miller held land in Rogesburgh.⁸ In 1291 Richard le Furbar, burgess and merchant of Rokesburgh, received from King Edward I. a safe conduct for himself and men to trade in England,⁹ and in 1296 along with other burgesses he swore fealty to that King.¹⁰ In 1296 also, as above mentioned, there swore fealty to King Edward of the tradesmen of Rokesburgh Michael le Sealcer, Austin the mercer, and Thomas the baker (*le Pestour*).¹¹ Between 1329 and 1338 there appear Huthred the baker, who was alderman of Roxburgh, and Henry the hangman, one of the burgesses.¹²

MILLS. Between the years 1119 and 1124 Prince David granted to the monks of Selechirehe 'the seventh part of the mill' of Rokesburg.¹³ Between 1147 and 1152, when King of Scots, he granted to the monks of Kelso, transferred from Selkirk, 'twenty chalders, half meal, half wheat, in the mills' of Roxburg.¹⁴ In 1159 the grant of King David was confirmed by King Malcolm IV.,¹⁵ and between 1165 and 1174 by King William the Lion.¹⁶ Between 1174 and 1178 King William, in exchange for 'forty shillings of the ferme of the burgh of Rokesburg yearly, twenty chalders of meal and wheat yearly from the mills of that burgh, and twelve chalders of malt yearly from the mill of Hedenham,' granted to the monks of Kelso by King David his grandfather, gave them 'the mill of Edinham with the privilege of the district (*cum integritate parochie sue*), so that it should be lawful for none but them to erect another mill in the territory of Edinham, but that they might transfer the mill to any part of the territory, or erect another where they pleased, and that the men of the town who were wont or ought by right to build a new mill or repair the old, and turn water to the mill, and bring home the mill-

¹ Fordun's Scotchichronicon, lib. xiv., c. 37. The fair held on the festival of Saint Laurence, sixteen days after the yearly fair, seems to have been, according to a custom prevalent in several parts of Scotland, supplemental to the former.

² See JEDBURGH and Municipal Corporation Reports.

³ Lib. de Calchou, pp. iv after *Tabula*, 5, 12.

⁴ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. lxx, 68, 102-105, 179-181, 195, 199.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, p. 81.

⁶ Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 246.

⁷ Lib. de Calchou, p. 180. Ragman Rolls, p. 122.

⁸ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 105.

⁹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 2.

¹⁰ Ragman Rolls, p. 122.

¹¹ Ragman Rolls, pp. 122, 146.

¹² Lib. de Calchou, pp. 368, 369, 371, 372, 379. Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 255, 260, 263.

¹³ Lib. de Calchou, p. 4.

¹⁴ Lib. de Calchou, p. 5.

¹⁵ Lib. de Calchou, p. iv after *Tabula*.

¹⁶ Lib. de Calchou, p. 12.

stones, should serve the monks as they would serve the King, and that his servants should compel them to do so—and ‘he gave them moreover in the foresaid town that ploughgate of land which Hereward and Randulf his nephew held on the day on which he (King William) made the present grant, with their homages and services; and that land which Roger the clerk and David the son of Thrust held on the same day within and without the town with their homages and services; and that half ploughgate of land which Edward the son of Avt held in the foresaid town with his homage and service; and four oxgangs of land which Elzi and Alfred held to ferme in the same town’—‘until he should restore to them in full the foresaid revennes in the burgh and mills of Rokesburg’—and then they were to ‘restore to him the mill of Edenham and the foresaid lands and his men as he formerly had them, with the exception of the twelve chalders of malt which they previously had from the mill of Edenham.’¹ Between 1189 and 1198, after the mill and lands of Edenham had been restored to King William, he granted to the monks—in exchange for the same ‘twenty chalders of wheat and meal according to the measure which was used in the time of King David which they used to have in his mill of Rokesburg,’ and the three marks of burgh ferme, and the twelve chalders of malt in his mill of Edenham—‘three plough-gates of land in Edenham, and the fishing in the Tweed which belonged to it,’ with liberty to grind free of milltute for three or four days at his mill of Edenham or elsewhere as they pleased the corn grown on their land in Edenham, when their mill of Kelso should be stopped by floods or frost.² In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the mill or mills of Roxburgh were included among the possessions or appurtenances of the barony.³

FISHINGS. Between 1119 and 1124 Prince David granted to the monks of Selkirk the seventh part of the fishing of Roxburgh.⁴ Between 1147 and 1152, when King, he renewed the grant to them as monks of Kelso.⁵ It was confirmed by King Malcolm in 1159,⁶ and by King William after 1165.⁷ The ‘whole fishing of Old Rokesburg in the Tweed as far as Brockestrem’ was granted to the monks of Melros by King David before 1153, and was confirmed to them by King William before 1214, and by King Alexander II. in 1215.⁸ In 1296-7, as above stated, the Minorite Friars are said to have had part of the fishings of Roxburgh.⁹ They certainly had such a grant from some of the sovereigns of Scotland before the time of Queen Mary.¹⁰ In 1430 the parliament of King James I. ordained ‘that the act of fishing of salmonde maid be the King that now is ande the thre estates be fermely kept ay furth quhil it be renokit be the King and the thre estatis of parliament, outetakande the watteris of Sulway and Tweyde, quilkis sal be al Scottis mennis al tymis of the yer als lang as Berwyk ande Roxburgh-ar in Inglismennis hands.’¹¹ In 1564, as already stated, the fishings held by the Minorite Friars were by them granted to Sir Walter Ker of Cessford, to whom in 1569 they were confirmed by King James VI.¹² In 1606

¹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 301, 302.

² Lib. de Calchou, pp. 18, 19, 303, 304.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xv., no. 82; lib. xxviii., no. 428; lib. xxxi., no. 238; lib. xxxiv., no. 67; lib. xlvii., no. 214. Retours.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, p. 4.

⁵ Lib. de Calchou, p. 5.

⁶ Lib. de Calchou, p. iv after *Tubula*.

⁷ Lib. de Calchou, p. 12.

⁸ Lib. de Melros, p. 228.

⁹ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 320.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxii., no. 13.

¹¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 19.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxii., no. 13.

they were the property of Robert lord Roxburgh.¹ In 1614 the fishings of Roxburgh were included in a charter *de novo* of the barony granted to him by King James VI.,² and they seem to have remained with the family.³

BURGH PROPERTY. Most of the property in the burgh of Roxburgh of which there is any record belonged to one or another of the great religious houses.

Between 1119 and 1124 David Prince of Cumberland granted to the monks of Selkirk 'in the burgh of Rokesburg ground for a house and 40 shillings of the ferme.'⁴ As King of Scotland he gave the monks of Kelso in the same burgh '40 shillings of the ferme yearly, and one toft beside the church of Saint James, and another in the new burgh, and the land which belonged to Walter the mason.'⁵ In 1159 King Malcolm confirmed the grant, and added to it 'the half toft which was Aculphi's.'⁶ Between 1165 and 1214 the grant of King Malcolm was confirmed by King William.⁷ In the year 1177, in settling a controversy with a person named Lambert, the monks of Kelso granted to him 'that land in Rochesburg which Gilbert of the Haugh gave them, and twenty shillings to build houses.'⁸ It was farther arranged, that a woman who occupied the land, and who could not immediately be removed, should pay to Lambert yearly the sum of two shillings formerly paid to the abbot, who, until he could deliver the land to Lambert, should give him yearly half a mark from his exchequer (*camera*), and that on receiving the land Lambert was to pay for it twelve shillings yearly, and defend it in all things 'against the King.'⁹ Lambert swore fealty and did homage to the monks for the land.¹⁰ About the year 1190 the rector of Lyllisclelf, according to a decision of the papal delegates, the bishop of Dunkeld, the abbot of Neubotle, and the archdeacon of Glasgow, quitclaimed for ever to the monks of Kelso certain lands in Roxburgh which he claimed as his by hereditary right.¹¹ About 1200 Walter the son of Alan the Steward granted to the monks 'the land which he had in the burgh of Rocasburc.'¹² Between 1214 and 1249 King Alexander II. granted them '100 shillings to be raised yearly from the ferme of his burgh of Rokesburg, in exchange for the cows and pigs and hides which they used to levy in Nythsdale—the hides and tallow of Karric—the hides and tallow of animals killed for the King's use south of the Scottish Sea—and for all the alms and liberties and the skins of rams and sheep and other animals falling to the monks in the royal household or kitchen—ordering his *prepositi* of the burgh to pay them the same every Whitsunday.'¹³ Between 1243 and 1254 Pope Innocent IV. confirmed to the monks all the dwellings, lands, tofts, and revenues which they had in Rokesburgh.¹⁴ About the year 1300 they had 'of the King's fermes in the town of Rokesburg a yearly revenue of 100 shillings,' and 'of yearly revenue in the town in various tenements £8, 2s. 9³d.'¹⁵ They subsequently acquired from Roger of Auldton and Margaret his wife six burgages in the town for the support of the chantry of Saint James.¹⁶

¹ Retours.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii., no. 214.

³ Retours. ⁴ Lib. de Calchou, p. 4.

⁵ Lib. de Calchou, p. 5.

⁶ Lib. de Calchou, p. iv after *Tabula*.

⁷ Lib. de Calchou, p. 12.

⁸ Lib. de Calchou, p. 343.

⁹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 343.

¹⁰ Lib. de Calchou, p. 343.

¹¹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 333.

¹² Lib. de Calchou, p. 153.

¹³ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 20, 21.

¹⁴ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 350, 351.

¹⁵ Lib. de Calchou, p. 470. ¹⁶ See above, pp. 456-458.

Before the year 1150 Hugh de Moreville, then or afterwards Constable of Scotland, and Beatrix de Belchaump his wife, held lands of King David in the burgh of Roxburgh.¹ About the same period Earl Henry the King's son confirmed to Beatrix de Belchaump 'her lands and tenures of Rogesburgh which she held of his father.'² Between 1150 and 1153 Beatrix de Belchaump granted to the canons of Dryburgh 'all that land of Rogesburgh which she bought of Roger the janitor.'³ Her grant was about 1153 confirmed by Richard de Moreville her son.⁴ About the year 1151 Earl Henry granted to the canons 'that toft which belonged to John the chaplain in the burgage without the wall of Rogesburgh.'⁵ Between 1150 and 1153 King David I. confirmed to them 'all the grants and alms which Hugh de Moreville and Beatrix de Belchaump his wife gave them for their maintenance,' particularly the land which was bought of Roger the janitor, and also the grant of his son Earl Henry.⁶ King David also confirmed to them 'that land which was within the wall of the west gate of Rogesburgh, which Adam his chaplain granted them, and with the same liberty which he had granted to the said Adam, namely, that no one should under pain of the King's full forfeiture presume to exact from that land ferme or any other burgh custom.'⁷ About the year 1160 King Malcolm IV. confirmed all these grants.⁸ Between 1165 and 1184 they were all confirmed by King William the Lion,⁹ and in 1184 by Pope Lucius III.¹⁰ Between 1165 and 1196 King William the Lion granted to the canons 'twenty shillings to be raised yearly from the ferme of his burgh of Rogesburgh,' commanding his provosts to pay the same.¹¹ The grant was in 1196 confirmed by Pope Celestine III.¹² The several grants of land given by King David, Earl Henry, and Beatrix de Belchaump, and the revenue of twenty shillings in Roxburgh, were confirmed to the canons in 1228 by Pope Gregory VIII.,¹³ and in 1230 by King Alexander II.¹⁴ About the year 1290 Robert of Boneire burgess of Rogesburgh granted to the canons 'the half of that land which belonged to Edolph the miller in the Senedegate' for payment yearly of five pence to the nuns of Redesdale.¹⁵ About 1295 King John Balliol confirmed to them 'the alms (20 shillings) which they used to receive from the revenues of the burgh of Rogesburgh by the grant of the Kings of Scots his predecessors.'¹⁶ In 1326 King Robert Bruce ordered his chamberlain of Scotland to cause payment to be made to the monks of Dryburgh of the same 20 shillings, which by a charter of King William were wont to be paid for lighting their church.¹⁷ In the same year Alexander Fraser the chamberlain ordered 'the alderman and other bailies of the burgh' to pay the same.¹⁸ In the year 1329, 'on the Friday immediately after the feast of Saint Barnabas the Apostle (11th June), in the full circuit held at Rogesburgh' by Robert of Peblis chamberlain of Scotland, 'there compeared before him the canons of Dryburgh suitors, and Huetred the baker burgess of Rogesburgh defendant, respecting a yearly revenue of 6 shillings and 6 pence issuing from that burgage with its pertinents in

¹ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 173.² Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 103.³ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 102.⁴ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 68.⁵ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 104.⁶ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. lxx, 104, 105, 178.⁷ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. lxx, 104, 105.⁸ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 103, 112, 178, 179.⁹ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 180.¹⁰ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 195.¹¹ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 102.¹² Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 197.¹³ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 199.¹⁴ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 181.¹⁵ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 105.¹⁶ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 106.¹⁷ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 254, 255.¹⁸ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 255.

the street called Kingis Streyt on the north side of the same opposite the church of the Holy Sepulchre, which formerly belonged to John Alman, lying between the land which was called Blachall on the east side and the land of Peter of Old Rokesburgh on the west side.¹ At length the parties committed their case to an assize 'sworn by the great oath,' who gave for their verdict 'that an annual rent was due to the canons for the said burgage.'² About the year 1338 Thomas called Vigurus burgess of Roxburgh, son and heir of umquhile Agnes called Maunsell, granted to Sir William of Feltoun sheriff of Roxburgh 'one burgage in the town of Roxburgh on the north side of Kingis Strete between the land which Hugh called Chepman held in fee on the east side and the land which Roger the son of Huthred the baker formerly held in fee on the west side, and ten shillings yearly from the said land of the said Roger, for a certain sum of money which the said Sir William fully paid him beforehand in his necessity.'³ In the same year Roger the son and heir of umquhile Huthred the baker, burgess of Roxburgh, quitclaimed to Sir William of Feltoun 'all right which he had in a burgage lying in the town of Roxburgh on the north side of Kingistrete between the burgage of umquhile John Flechyr on the east side and the burgage of Emma Kennilis wife on the west side, which burgage the foresaid Huthred his father formerly held to ferme for himself and heirs from Agnes called Maunsell and her heirs.'⁴ These two burgages, purchased by Sir William of Feltoun from Thomas called Vigurus, he afterwards granted to the canons of Dryburgh.⁵ About 1360 King Edward III. ordered John de Sandall chamberlain of Scotland 'to cause to be paid to the canons of Dryburgh all the alms which it should lawfully appear to him by charters or letters patent or sealed of the former Kings of Scotland, or by the accounts of the former chamberlains of Scotland, or by any other evidents, that they peaceably raised from the fermes of his burghs or from his other demesnes of Scotland by the grant of the former Kings of that land till the beginning of the Scottissh war, and from which they had been hindered by reason of that war and not otherwise.'⁶ The chamberlain, having received the King's mandate, having inspected 'the charters and rolls of Alexander formerly King of Scots,' and having thus ascertained 'that the canons of Dryburgh ought to receive yearly for lighting their church twenty shillings of the issues of the town of Rogesburgh' by the grant of the King's predecessors, ordered the provost and bailies of the burgh to pay the same at the usual terms.⁷

About the year 1150 King David I. granted to the church of the Holy Trinity of Dunfermelin 'ground for a dwelling in Rokesburc.'⁸ The grant was confirmed in 1154 by King Malcolm IV.,⁹ in 1163 by Pope Alexander III.,¹⁰ between 1165 and 1171 by King William the Lion,¹¹ in 1184 by Pope Lucius III.,¹² in 1227 by King Alexander II.,¹³ in 1234 by Pope Gregory IX.,¹⁴ in 1277 by King Alexander III.,¹⁵ and in 1451 by King James II.¹⁶

¹ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 255, 256.

² Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 256.

³ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 260, 261.

⁴ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 263.

⁵ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 262, 264.

⁶ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 229. This order, dated *circa* 1360 in the *Tabula* of the Register of Dryburgh, and thus attributed to King Edward III., in whose reign John de Sandale was chamberlain. (*Rotuli Scotiæ*, vol. I., p. 64.) See above, p. 467.

⁷ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 230.

⁸ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. I., p. 49*. *Regist. de Dunfermelyn*, p. 5.

⁹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. I., p. 51*. *Regist. de Dunfermelyn*, p. 19.

¹⁰ *Regist. de Dunfermelyn*, p. 152.

¹¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. I., p. 63*. *Regist. de Dunfermelyn*, p. 28.

¹² *Regist. de Dunfermelyn*, p. 157.

¹³ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. I., p. 76*. *Regist. de Dunfermelyn*, p. 40.

¹⁴ *Regist. de Dunfermelyn*, p. 175.

¹⁵ *Regist. de Dunfermelyn*, p. 46.

¹⁶ *Regist. de Dunfermelyn*, p. 321.

Before the year 1153 King David I. granted to the nuns of Halistan in Northumberland certain 'places' in the town of Roxburgh, in lieu of which he afterwards gave them eight marks from the fermes of the town of Berwick.¹

In the year 1183 Pope Lucius III. confirmed to the canons of Saint Andrews a certain land beside the road in Rochesburg, which they had by grant of William the clerk.² In 1187 Pope Gregory VIII. confirmed to them 'all the land which they had in Rochesburgh by the grant of kings and others of the faithful.'³ The same land was confirmed to them in 1188 by Pope Clement III., in 1206 by Pope Innocent III., in 1216 by Pope Honorius III., and in 1246 and 1248 by Pope Innocent IV.⁴

In 1246 King Alexander II. confirmed 'the sale which John the son of Aylbrith of Rokisburc made to Geoffrey the porter of Melros, for the relief of the poor arriving at the gate' of the monastery, of certain property including the burgages in the town of Rokisburc in the street called Kingestreet which Alan the son of Riehemund and John the son of Peter once held to ferme of the said John the son of Aylbrith.⁵

Between 1306 and 1329 King Robert Bruce granted to Hugh de la Viekeres all the lands and burgages within the burghs and towns of Roxburgh, Kerton, and Maxwell, and without, which formerly belonged to Adam of Mindrome and William of Dalton, for payment to the King and other lords of the fiefs of the ferme and other services due and wont in the time of King Alexander III.⁶ In 1363 King David II. granted to Henry of Askirk all the land which formerly belonged to Adam of Glenton within the burgh of Roxburgh, and which belonged to the King by reason of the forfeiture of the said Adam.⁷

Before the year 1564 a part of the 'burgh roods' belonged to the Minorite Friars of Roxburgh, and in that year it was granted by them to Sir Walter Ker of Cefurd, ancestor to the Earls of Roxburge, with whose descendants it remained during the rest of the sixteenth and the whole of the seventeenth century.⁸

In 1576 Nicholas Bog was served heir to his father John Bog in a tenement in Roxburgh, of the extent of six marks.⁹

In 1621, at the dissolution of the Priory of Haddington in favour of the Master of Lauderdale, the temporal lordship then erected included sundry burgh tenements and rents in the burgh and town of Roxburgh, formerly belonging to that priory.¹⁰

SURNAME 'OF ROXBURGH.' Individuals of this surname appear in record for more than two centuries. Between 1163 and 1185 Walter of Rokesburg witnesses several charters of Richard bishop of Saint Andrews.¹¹ It is probably the same individual who about the year 1190 witnesses a charter as 'Walter the son of Andrew of Rokesburg.'¹² Between 1175 and 1199 various charters are witnessed by Master John of Roxburgh,¹³ who appears to have died treasurer of

¹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 388.

² Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 60.

³ Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 64.

⁴ Reg. Prior. S. Andree, pp. 69, 73, 78, 93, 100.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, p. 215.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 5.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 20. Robertson's Index, p. 74, no. 59.

⁸ See CHURCH OF SAINT PETER above.

⁹ Retours.

¹⁰ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv., p. 646.

¹¹ Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 179. Regist. de Dunfermlyn, p. 58.

¹² Lib. de Calchou, p. 208.

¹³ Lib. de Melros, pp. 35, 119, 120.

Glasgow in 1197.¹ Between 1208 and 1211 a charter is witnessed by David of Rokesburg.² Between 1214 and 1285 there appear in record Robert of Rokesburg and Henry his son.³ About 1230 a charter is witnessed by Master Adam of Roxburg.⁴ In 1295 brother John of Rokesburg was procurator for the monks of Kelso in a dispute with William Folcard.⁵ About 1329 John of Roxburgh was clerk to Sir Robert Pebles, chamberlain of Scotland,⁶ and in 1337 he was clerk to Sir Reginald More, also chamberlain.⁷ In 1342 Sir William Bullok, chamberlain, states among his expenses as paid to John of Roxburg £17—as paid to Peter Machiner, a Flemish merchant, £240 which he had lent to the King, of which loan John of Roxburg had received £26, for which his heirs were answerable—and £5, 8s. lent by Roger of Alde Roxburg to the King when abroad, of which loan John of Roxburg acknowledges receipt, and for which he is answerable.⁸ In the same year John of Roxburg, otherwise Sir John, appears as *prepositus* of Saint Andrews,⁹ and it was apparently the same individual who in 1345 was chamberlain to King David II.¹⁰ In 1332 William of Rokesburgh was Master of the Maison Dieu of Berwick.¹¹ In 1369 Richard of Roxburgh and Euiota his daughter held lands in Edinburgh and Stirling.¹² In 1403 Robert called of Roxburgh was one of two priests in the diocese of Durham who were suspected of heresy and ordered to be cited before the bishop.¹³

TOWN AND CASTLE. Roxburgh and its castle, originally royal demense, formed from an early period an important military post, and were the scene of various historical events of interest. They are said to have been known of old by the name Marchemond or Marchidun.¹⁴ The town, which was defended by a wall and moat,¹⁵ stood on a rising ground at the west end of the peninsula formed by the convergence of the Tweed and the Teviot.¹⁶ The castle stood on a large oblong knoll to the west of the town, from which it was separated by the narrow isthmus formed by the proximity of the rivers.¹⁷ Its southern walls overlooked the Teviot, a portion of whose waters was directed by a dam thrown across it into a deep fosse which defended the fortress on the west and north.¹⁸ Roxburgh appears in record in the reign of King Alexander I.¹⁹ It was the frequent residence of his successors. In 1125 the cardinal John of Crima, the Pope's legate, came to King David I. at Rokesburg, to determine, it is said, the disputed claim of the see of York over the Scottish church.²⁰ In 1134 Malcolm the son of Macbeth was taken prisoner, and placed in strict custody in the tower of Rokesburgh.²¹ In 1136 Northumberland and Cumberland were yielded by King Stephen to King David I, who subsequently

REIGN OF
ALEXANDER I.

REIGN OF
DAVID I.

¹ Chronica de Mailros, p. 102.

² Regist. Glasg., p. 86.

³ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 46. Lib. de Melros, p. 138.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, p. 293.

⁵ Lib. de Calchou, p. 169.

⁶ Compota Camerar., vol. i., pp. 41, 93, 133, 137.

⁷ Compota Camerar., vol. i., p. 252.

⁸ Compota Camerar., vol. i., pp. 275, 276.

⁹ Compota Camerar., vol. i., pp. 267, 277.

¹⁰ Regist. Glasg., pp. 255, 256.

¹¹ Regist. de Neubotle, pp. 153, 155.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 67. Robertson's Index, p. 87, no. 227.

¹³ Lib. de Calchou, p. 435.

¹⁴ Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. v., c. 42; lib. viii., c. 2; lib. xvi., c. 26. Camden's Britannia. Chalmers's Caledonia.

¹⁵ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. lxx, 104, 105, 112, 179-181, 195. Lib. de Calchou, p. 320.

¹⁶ Old Stat. Acc.

¹⁷ Old Stat. Acc.

¹⁸ Old Stat. Acc. Pennant's Tour.

¹⁹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 4.

²⁰ Chronica de Mailros, p. 68. Grose's Antiquities of Scotland, vol. i., p. 116.

²¹ Chronica de Mailros, p. 69. Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. viii., c. 2.

restored Northumberland to the English King,¹ King David afterwards threatened to lay waste Northumberland, but was induced to abandon his intention by Thurstin archbishop of York, who came to him at Rokesburg for the purpose.² In 1138 or 1139, at the termination of the peace with England, King David fulfilled his threat to lay waste Northumberland, and on retiring was followed by King Stephen with a large army as far as Rochesbure.³ Between 1124 and 1153 numerous charters of King David I. are dated at Roxburgh.⁴ Prince Henry dates a charter there about 1150.⁵

Between 1153 and 1165 King Malcolm IV. frequently resided at Roxburgh,⁶ and dated many of his charters there.⁷ In 1156 Dovenald the son of Malcolm was taken at Witerne, and imprisoned with his father in the tower of Rokesbure.⁸

King William the Lion, on liberation from his captivity in England in 1174 or 1175, delivered to Henry II. the castle of Rokesburg as part security for his fulfilment of their treaty.⁹ In 1189 King Richard I. restored the castle to King William.¹⁰ Among the documents taken from the King's treasury at Edinburgh in 1291, and deposited at Berwick by order of Edward King of England, there was one entitled 'A letter of Richard King of England concerning the surrender of the castles of Rokesburg and Berwyk.'¹¹ In 1193 the marriage of Enstace de Vesci to Margaret the daughter of King William was celebrated at Rokesburgh.¹² In the same year King William sent from Rokesburgh 2000 marks of silver towards the redemption of King Richard from his Austrian captivity.¹³ In 1197 King William went into Moray and other more remote parts of his kingdom, where he took prisoner the Earl Harald, whom he caused to be confined in the castle of Rokesburgh till his son Thorfu should yield himself as a hostage for his father.¹⁴ In 1203 or 1204 Peter of Asseby resigned some land to the canons of Dryburgh 'in synod at Rogesburgh.'¹⁵ The Earl Harald appears to have died in prison at Roxburgh in the year 1206.¹⁶ In 1207 a great part of the town of Rokesburgh was accidentally burned.¹⁷ In the year 1209 the bishop of Rochester came to Scotland, and remained some time at Rokesbure, and along with the bishop of Salisbury, who staid at Kelso, received from King William 80 chalders of wheat, 66 of malt, and 80 of oats.¹⁸ Many charters

REIGN OF MALCOLM IV.

REIGN OF WILLIAM THE LION

¹ Chronica de Mailros, p. 70. Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. v., c. 42.

² Chronica de Mailros, p. 70. Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. v., c. 42.

³ Palg. Illust., vol. i., pp. 72, 102. Chronica de Mailros, p. 70. Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. v., c. 42. Richard of Hexham, col. 317. The Chronicles of Mailros and Fordun say that King Stephen came to Roxburgh, and immediately returned with disgrace. Richard of Hexham and the documents in Palgrave say that it was King David who retired to Roxburgh.

⁴ Lib. de Calchon, pp. 297, 298. Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 182. Coldingham Charters in Raine's North Durham, nos. 14, 19, 20.

⁵ Lib. de Calchon, p. 301.

⁶ Ridpath's Border History, p. 92.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. 16. Lib. de Calchon, pp. vii after *Tabula*, 300. Lib. de Melros, p. 9. Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 204.

⁸ Chronica de Mailros, p. 76.

⁹ Rymer's Foedera, vol. i., p. 39. Palg. Illust., vol. i., pp. 64, 67, 77, 83. Ralph de Diceto apud Decem Scriptores.

¹⁰ Rymer's Foedera, vol. i., p. 64. Chronicon Johannis Bromton apud Decem Scriptores. Robertson's Index, p. 104, no. 13.

¹¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 5 after Preface. The Chronica de Mailros (p. 96) says that in 1190 King William gave Richard of England 10,000 marks of gold and silver for the privileges and honours which he had before the war, and for Berwic and Rochesburgh which King Henry had for sixteen years violently detained.

¹² Chronica de Mailros, p. 100.

¹³ Chronica de Mailros, p. 100.

¹⁴ Chronica de Mailros, p. 103.

¹⁵ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 160-162.

¹⁶ Chronica de Mailros, p. 106.

¹⁷ Chronica de Mailros, p. 106.

¹⁸ Chronica de Mailros, p. 109.

of King William are dated at Roxburgh, chiefly after his liberation from captivity.¹ About 1200 a charter of his brother David the Earl of Huntingdon and the Garioch is dated at Rokesburg.²

REIGN OF
ALEXANDER II.

On the 16th of January 1216 Rokesburg with many villages and suburbs was burned to prevent King John of England from taking advantage of the post.³ On the 30th of May 1227 King Alexander II. made a number of knights in the castle of Rokesburg, and among them his cousin John the Scot earl of Huntingdon, the son of the Earl David.⁴ In 1231 King Alexander held courts at Rokisburk.⁵ About 1232 the constable of the castle was Ralph de Campana,⁶ and about 1238 Robert of Cokeburne.⁷ On the 15th of May 1239 the marriage of King Alexander II. to Mary the daughter of Ingelram de Couci took place at Roxburgh.⁸ On the 4th of September 1241, being the 44th year of King Alexander's age, and the 27th of his reign, his son, the future Alexander III., was born at Roxburgh.⁹ In the same year, and apparently during the remainder of the King's reign, Sir Alexander of Struelin was constable of the castle.¹⁰ In 1244 the town of Roxburgh was burned *usque ad cineres*.¹¹ Between 1222 and 1246 charters of King Alexander II. are dated at Rokesburg.¹²

REIGN OF
ALEXANDER III.

In the year 1250 Sir William of Hauden was constable of the castle of Rokeburg.¹³ In 1255 Patrick earl of Dunbar and others, assisted by Richard de Clare earl of Gloucester, seized King Alexander III. in Edinburgh Castle, and brought him by force to the castle of Roxburgh, which they garrisoned with some of their party, and then proceeded to Werche to meet the King of England, carrying with them Alexander and his queen.¹⁴ King Alexander was immediately allowed to return to Scotland, but his queen remained with her mother at the English court.¹⁵ On the 15th of August the King of England by King Alexander's invitation came to Roxburgh, where he was met by the King of Scots, conducted to Kelso, and royally entertained.¹⁶ In 1258 King Alexander assembled an army at Roxburgh to subdue his rebellious and excommunicated subjects.¹⁷ In 1262 Sir William of Ferindrith was constable of Rokesburg.¹⁸ In 1264 E[lymer] of Maccuswell farmer of Glendonchor in his account to the chamberlain claims the deduction of 20 marks for 20 chalders of barley received at Maccuswell for furnishing the castle of Roxburgh.¹⁹ In the same year in the account of Hugh of Abernethy sheriff of Roxburgh there is a memorandum to the effect, that the account of grain and of furnishing wheat, barley, and oats for the castle of Rokesburgh and a certain land remained to be audited.²⁰ About 1265 the same Hugh of Abernethy states that on the day of his account there were in the castle of Rokesburgh altogether 20 chalders of wheat in

¹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 66, 67, 79. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 304, 306, 317. Regist. de Aberbrothoc, p. 22. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 67*. Coldingham Charters in Raine's North Durham, nos. 37, 42, 43, 51.

² Lib. de Calchou, p. 186.

³ Chronica de Mailros, p. 122.

⁴ Chronica de Mailros, p. 141.

⁵ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., pp. 77*, 78*.

⁶ Lib. de Melros, pp. 227, 230.

⁷ Lib. de Melros, p. 260.

⁸ Chronica de Mailros, p. 149.

⁹ Chronica de Mailros, p. 154.

¹⁰ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 194, 401.

¹¹ Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. ix., c. 61.

¹² Regist. Glasg., pp. 148, 151. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 9, 151, 309. Lib. de Melros, p. 246. Regist. de Neubotte, p. 90.

¹³ Lib. de Melros, p. 306.

¹⁴ Chronica de Mailros, p. 181.

¹⁵ Chronica de Mailros, p. 181.

¹⁶ Chronica de Mailros, p. 181.

¹⁷ Chronica de Mailros, p. 183.

¹⁸ Lib. de Melros, p. 294.

¹⁹ Computa Camerar., vol. i., p. 27*.

²⁰ Computa Camerar., vol. i., p. 34*.

sheaf, 20 chalders of thrashed barley, and 20 chalders of thrashed oats.¹ In 1266 'at Rokesburg in the castle' Robert Franc of Lambiniston resigned some lands to the monks of Kelso in presence of King Alexander III. and the magnates of the kingdom.² In 1281 the final agreement relating to the marriage contract between Eric of Norway and Margaret the daughter of King Alexander III. was made at Rokesburg on the feast of Saint James.³ On the 9th of April 1283 the marriage of Alexander Prince of Scotland to a daughter of the Earl of Flanders was celebrated at Roxburgh.⁴ In 1285 in the castle of Rokisburg Hugh of Reneden resigned his lands to the monks of Kelso in presence of Hugh de Perisby sheriff of the county, and Alexander of Maxton constable of the castle.⁵ Charters of King Alexander III. are dated at Rokesburg in the years 1251, 1254, 1255, 1266, 1279, and 1281.⁶ There is a charter of King Henry III. dated at Rokesburg in 1255.⁷

In the year 1291, after Roxburgh had come into the hands of the English, King Edward I. A.D. 1285-1306. ordered William de Soules to cause the castle to be delivered to William de Grandison, whom he soon after commanded to deliver it with the armour, victual, and all other goods, to Brian Fitzalan during the King's pleasure.⁸ In the same year King Edward ordered the bishop of Caithness, chancellor of Scotland, to cause Alexander de Balliol the chamberlain to pay to Brian Fitzalan constable of the castle forty marks for forty days' custody of the same subsequently to the 28th of July.⁹ Among the documents taken from the treasury at Edinburgh and deposited at Berwick in 1291 there was one entitled 'A certain inquisition made at Rokesburgh by good men of the kingdom of Scotland respecting the bounds of the march, and also respecting the *discordiac* of the waves of the sea between Berwyk and Twedmoth.'¹⁰ There was another entitled 'A schedule relating to the ward of the castle of Rokesburgh.'¹¹ Among a number of chamberlain rolls and other documents brought from Edinburgh castle to the castle of Rokesburgh by order of King Edward I. in 1292, and delivered to Alexander de Balliol the chamberlain, there were 'seven hanepar' which Master Thomas de Karnoto umquhile chancellor of Scotland sent to Rokesburgh by the command of the bishops of Bath and Wells, of Durham, and of Ely, auditing accounts there.¹² In 1292 the English court of King's Bench is said to have sat for some time at Roxburgh.¹³ In the same year King Edward I. ordered Brian Fitzalan to deliver and give sasine of the castle of Rokesburgh to John de Balliol or his deputies.¹⁴ In 1293 or 1294 John Balliol requested Edward I. to allow him have a copy of the accounts rendered at Berwyk and Rokesburg.¹⁵ In 1295 he delivered up to the King of England for security of that kingdom and other lands under his dominion the town and castle of Rokesburgh, which King Edward commissioned the bishop of Carlisle to receive, and promised to restore at the conclusion

¹ Compota Camerar., vol. i., pp. 45*, 46*.

² Lib. de Calchou, p. 156.

³ Rymer's Foedera, ed. 1816, vol. i., p. 595.

⁴ Grose's Antiquities of Scotland, vol. i., p. 117.

⁵ Lib. de Calchou, p. 180.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., pp. 161, 162. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., pp. 77-79, *84. Regist. de Dunfermelyn, p. 53.

⁷ Rymer's Foedera, ed. 1816, vol. i., p. 329.

⁸ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 1-3.

⁹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 4.

¹⁰ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 5 after Preface.

¹¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 6 after Preface.

¹² Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., pp. 7 and 11 after Preface.

¹³ Chalmers, vol. ii., p. 109.

¹⁴ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 12.

¹⁵ Palg. Illustr., vol. i., p. 140. Rymer's Foedera, ed. 1816, vol. i., p. 801.

of the French war.¹ It would appear that the castle was subsequently restored to Balliol or his adherents. In 1296 James the Steward of Scotland and John his brother swore fealty to King Edward,² to whom in the same year the Steward yielded the castle.³ In the same year King Edward, who on the 13th of May kept the feast of Pentecost at Rokesburgh, committed to Walter Tonk the castle, town, and county of Rokesburgh, to be kept by him during the King's pleasure—but soon after ordered him to deliver them up along with the armour, victual, and other goods in the castle to Robert Hastang the younger.⁴ In 1297 King Edward commanded John Comyn of Badenagh in every possible way to assist Brian Fitzalan in the custody of the kingdom of Scotland, and especially in fortifying (or defending) the town and castle of Rokesburgh.⁵ In that year the castle was besieged by the Scots under Sir William Wallace, who retired on the approach of an English army.⁶ The siege is supposed to have been undertaken for the relief of Robert Wishart bishop of Glasgow, who had been one of the securities for the younger Bruce in a treaty with the English, and on a breach of the treaty by Bruce had surrendered himself to King Edward, and was imprisoned in the castle.⁷ Documents of King Edward are dated at Rokesburgh in the years 1292, 1296, 1302, and 1303, and among the archives of England there are various rolls containing information respecting the numbers, and other particulars of the garrison of Rokesburgh castle, and the rendezvous of King Edward's army at the place.⁸ In the year 1303 that King was at Rokesburgh from the 7th till the 18th of February, and from the 16th till the 30th of May.⁹ In 1305 he ordained that his lieutenant of Scotland, apparently John de Bretayne, should have charge of the castle of Rokesburgh.¹⁰ In 1306 he commanded that Mary 'the sister of Robert Bruce late earl of Carrik' should be sent to Rokesburgh, and there be kept in the castle in a cage (*en un cage*).¹¹ In the same year he committed the wife of William Wysmau to the sheriff of Rokesburgh to be imprisoned in the same castle.¹² Among a number of charges preferred in the same year before Pope Clement V. against Robert Wishart bishop of Glasgow one was that he had put himself as a hostage into the castle of Rokesburgh for the purpose of covertly betraying the garrison.¹³

REIGN OF
ROBERT I.

In 1309 King Edward II. ordered his sheriff of Cambridge and Huntingdon to provide from the issues of his bailiwick wheat, malt, beans, and pease, for furnishing the castle and town of Rokesburgh—and his butler Henry de Say to send to the castle 20 casks from the issues of the new customs on wine in York, Lincoln, Norfolk, and Suffolk.¹⁴ In the same year the same King ordered John de

¹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 21, 22. Rymer's Foedera, ed. 1816, vol. i., p. 829.

² Pryme, vol. iii., p. 649. Palg. Illust., vol. i., pp. 152, 153.

³ Chalmers, vol. ii., p. 109. Hailes' Annals, vol. i., p. 292. Hemingford, vol. i., p. 97. Stevenson's Illust. of Scottish History, p. 49.

⁴ Stevenson's Illustrations of Scottish History, p. 49. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 23, 30. Rymer's Foedera, ed. 1816, vol. i., p. 839.

⁵ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 50.

⁶ Ridpath's Border History, p. 209. Haig's History of Kelseo, p. 226.

⁷ Haig's History of Kelseo, p. 224. Rymer's Foedera, ed. 1816, vol. i., p. 868.

⁸ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 23, 52. Rymer's Foedera, ed. 1816, vol. i., pp. 837, 938. Original Unprinted Documents respecting Scotland, pp. 33, 34, 40, 58, 60, 61, 63, 73-75, 77, 82.

⁹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 53.

¹⁰ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 15 after Preface. Ryley's Placita, p. 505. Palg. Illust., vol. i., p. 292.

¹¹ Palg. Illust., vol. i., p. 359. Rymer's Foedera, ed. 1816, vol. i., p. 995.

¹² Palg. Illust., vol. i., p. 355. Rymer's Foedera, ed. 1816, vol. i., p. 995.

¹³ Palg. Illust., vol. i., p. 344.

¹⁴ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 63.

Weston chamberlain of Scotland to cause to be paid to Mary de Brus, then the King's prisoner in the castle of Rokesburgh, the arrears of her maintenance money [*calia*], and also her *calia* for the future.¹ In 1311, in which year he dates several documents at Rokesburgh,² the same King, in ordering a levy in England and Scotland for the Scottish war, appoints part of the troops to assemble at Rokesburgh within three weeks after the feast of Saint John the Baptist (24th June), and part of them by the feast of Saint Peter ad vincula (1st August) at farthest.³ In 1312 he commanded his chancellor for Scotland to delay consideration of the demands made by his sheriffs of Berwick, Rokesburgh, and Edinburgh, for the wards of the castles by briefs under his privy seal, until they should receive farther orders.⁴ An agreement having been made for a certain time between some traders of the county of Rokesburgh in the allegiance of King Edward on the one side and King Robert Bruce and those adhering to him on the other, according to which the former were bound to collect and pay to King Robert a certain sum of money—these traders in 1312 complained to King Edward that the sheriff of Rokesburgh and the constable of the castle both refused to contribute of their foreign goods towards the liquidation of the debt, and protected those of their men who wished to act in the same manner; that they seized and detained without payment the goods of King Robert's men brought into the county for sale, so that by such acts there was danger of invalidating the said agreement; and that moreover they detained in the same manner the goods and cattle of King Edward's men, and contrary to all law imprisoned some of the men themselves—and King Edward, commiserating the injustice done to his men, ordered the sheriff and constable in every respect to fulfil their agreement with King Robert, and to cease from oppressing his own men, so that no complaint should again be made to him on the subject.⁵ In 1313, his men having suffered from the hostile incursions of the Scots, King Edward ordered his sheriff and constable of Rokesburgh to provide in every way for their peace and safety.⁶ In the same year the castle was taken by Sir James of Douglas, assisted by the skill of Simon of Ledchouse.⁷ It was probably after that year that King Robert Bruce, who sometimes held courts at Roxburgh,⁸ granted the ward of the castle to Nicoll Foulter, and a certain duty for keeping it to Bernard Hauden.⁹ In 1319 King Edward II. was for a space at Rokesburgh.¹⁰ In 1323 Adam Ruff was constable of Roxburgh.¹¹ In 1329 several circuits were held at Roxburgh by Sir Robert Pebles chamberlain, who on one occasion accounts for £20 received as ward of the castle of the county of Roxburgh.¹²

In 1332 Edward Balliol swore fealty to King Edward III. at Rokesburgh, and promised to make his next parliament ratify the deed.¹³ In 1334 he delivered to King Edward, as part of REIGN OF
DAVID II. £2000 worth of land and rents on the borders, 'the town, castle, and county of Rokesburgh,'¹⁴

¹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 64.

² Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 103.

³ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 97, 101-105.

⁴ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 110.

⁵ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 111.

⁶ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 114.

⁷ The Bruce, Book x. of Pinkerton's ed. Fordun Scot., lib. xii., c. 19. Godscroft, vol. i., pp. 57, 58. Hailes' Annals, vol. ii., p. 46. Ridpath's Border History, p. 241.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 5.

⁹ Robertson's Index, p. 11, no. 51; p. 12, no. 60.

¹⁰ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 202.

¹¹ Lib. de Catehou, p. 350.

¹² Compota Camerar., vol. i., pp. 90, 91, 135.

¹³ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 179.

¹⁴ Kymer's Foedera, ed. 1816, vol. ii., p. 68B. Ridpath's Border History, p. 312.

of which Geoffrey de Moubray was appointed to take seisin, and was made warden during the King's pleasure.¹ In the same year King Edward appointed John de Bourdon chamberlain for the town and county of Rokesburgh.² In that year also King Edward ordered the troops levied in England to be brought to him at Rokesburgh before the feast of the circumcision (1st January).³ In the years 1332-1335 various documents of that King are dated at Rokesburgh.⁴ In 1336 he appointed Antony de Lucy, his justiciary of Lothian, overseer of the castle of Rokesburgh, of the men-at-arms stationed there for its defence, and of the workmen, provisions, and other things there pertaining to the King.⁵ In the same year he ordered Robert de Tonge his receiver of provisions at Berwick on Tweed to deliver of the King's provisions in his hands to William of Felton constable of the castle of Rokesburgh, according to an indenture made between them, to the value of 100 marks, as part payment of his wages and of the wages of the other men in garrison in that castle due them by the King.⁶ In the same year King Edward commanded William of Felton the constable to deliver to Robert Darrayes sheriff of Northumberland Henry of Douglas, a Scotchman, an enemy, and a rebel, lately taken in war and imprisoned at Rokesburgh, commanding also the said sheriff to receive him and bring him to Pomfret castle, and Robert of Bosevile constable of that castle to receive him and keep him in safe custody.⁷ In 1337 William of Felton was still King Edward's keeper of the castle and captain of the garrison of Rokesburgh.⁸ In 1338 King Edward III., for the purpose of 'repelling and restraining the obstinate wickedness of his enemies the Scots,' appointed Richard earl of Arundel captain and general of the army in Scotland, and empowered him to treat with the warden of the town and castle of Rokesburgh as to his abiding in that part, commanding the warden to obey and assist him.⁹ In the same year King Edward ordered that the castle should be victualled with 100 quarters of wheat, 150 quarters of malt, 200 quarters of oats, four casks of wine, and six quarters of coarse salt.¹⁰ In 1339, on petition from William of Felton constable of Rokesburgh, King Edward ordered Edmund de la Beeche late keeper of his wardrobe to grant to the said William bills under his (Edmund de la Beeche's) seal for certain sums of money expended by him as the wages of the men-at-arms, hobelers, and archers, forming the garrison of the castle, and of certain workmen employed in various works within it.¹¹ In the same year King Edward ordered William of Felton to retain for defence of the castle forty men-at-arms instead of forty hobelers at sixpence a day—and Richard de Feriby late keeper of his wardrobe to proceed to a final settlement with William of Felton with respect to the provisions lately delivered to him for the furnishing of the said castle.¹² In 1339 also he ordered Robert of Tughale his chamberlain of Berwick on Tweed to cause all the issues of the county of Berwick to be delivered to William of Felton as the wages of himself and of the men in his suite abiding in defence of the castle.¹³ In 1340 King Edward ordered the bishop of Durham, Henry de Percy

¹ Rymer's Foedera, ed. 1816, vol. ii., p. 889.

² Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 275. Rymer's Foedera, ed. 1816, vol. ii., p. 890.

³ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 301, 302.

⁴ Rymer's Foedera, ed. 1816, vol. ii., pp. 845, 853, 899-901.

⁵ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 274, 297.

⁶ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 398.

⁷ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 400.

⁸ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 400.

⁹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 493, 497, 504.

¹⁰ Rymer's Foedera, ed. 1816, vol. ii., pp. 1029, 1030.

¹¹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 534.

¹² Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 559.

¹³ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 561.

¹⁴ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 576.

and Ralph de Nevill, to fulfil the above compact with William of Felton by paying or assigning to him the said sums of money.¹ In the same year he appointed Henry de Percy and Ralph de Nevill overseers for furnishing, defending, and repairing the castle of Rokesburgh, and for regulating the number of the garrison and the wages of the men, and enjoined the constable to yield them obedience.² In 1341 or 1342, about the time of King David's return from France, Alexander Ramsay of Dalwolsy, 'instigated,' says Fordun, 'by a Scot named Hodo Ednam,' with a few followers scaled the wall of Roxburgh castle, put the garrison to the sword, and took the fortress, for which the King made him warden of the castle and sheriff of Teviotdale.³ In the same year Sir William Bullok chamberlain of Scotland paid to Alexander Ramesey, for fortifying the castle of Roxburg as commanded by the King, £26, 13s 4d., the fortification being at the time incomplete.⁴ On the 10th of June of that year Alexander Ramsay was attacked in the church of Hawick, dragged thence, and immured in the castle of Hermitage, by William of Douglas the knight of Liddesdale, who appears to have then become warden of Roxburgh castle.⁵ After the battle of Neville's cross and the capture of David, on the 30th of October 1346 a covenant was made at Roxburgh between Sir Gilbert of Umfreyvill earl of Angus and the Lords Percy and Nevil on the part of the English King, and the Abbots of Melres, Jedburgh, and Dryburgh, Sir John of Edynham, Eustace of Lorrenz, Walter Turnbull, Roger of Auldton, John Armstrong, Patrick and William of Gledstane, Nicholas Fitzperys, Patrick son of William of Tweedale, Alan of Trabroune of Lauderdale, and the people and communities of the shires of Rokesburgh, Selkirk and the Forest of Selkirk, Tweedale, Weedale, and Lauderdale, who had come to the allegiance of the King of England.⁶ Life, property, goods, and complete immunity and freedom were granted to all within those bounds, and all Scots, even those taken in the battle, who should come to the peace of the King, who were to be governed according to the laws and customs used in the time of King Alexander.⁷ The King of England was to appoint good governors for the said bounds, and his commissioners undertook to induce him to put such sheriffs as would treat the people in easy manner according to their laws (*en cysie maner selun lour leyys*)—order was specially made for the safety and protection of the goods and castles of Mr. William Douglas—and the Scots on the other hand agreed to deliver the castle of Rokesburgh in fifteen days.⁸ In 1347 King Edward ordered Philip de Barton his chamberlain of Berwick-on-Tweed to fulfil the conditions between his lieges and the Scots concerning the surrender of the castle of Roxburgh, as should be intimated to him by Henry de Percy and Ralph de Nevill.⁹ In the same year John of Coupeland (the Scotch King's captor), now constable of the castle and sheriff of the county of Roxburgh, was commanded by King Edward to deliver to William of Kareswell the husband of Isabella countess of

¹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 576.

² Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 591.

³ Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. xiii., c. 49. Hailes' Annals, vol. ii., p. 252. Ridpath's Border History, p. 332.

⁴ Compota Camerar., vol. i., p. 279.

⁵ See HAWICK and CASTLETOWN, pp. 345, 360. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 685.

⁶ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., notice of the MSS. prefixed, p. vi.

⁷ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., notice of the MSS. prefixed, p. vi.

⁸ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., notice of the MSS. prefixed, p. vi.

⁹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 686.

Mar the custody of the castle and (the sheriffship of the) county, which were part of her heritage, to be held as by her ancestors—and the £100 formerly paid her by the King for the said custody and sheriffship were thenceforth to cease.¹ By an indenture made in 1347 between King Edward III. and William of Careswell it was arranged that the latter should have for defence of the castle forty men-at-arms and sixty archers in the King's pay—that all the works necessary within the castle should be done at the King's expense under the direction of the chamberlain of Berwick—that the constable should have his assignments for the wages of his men from the issues of his bailiwick, and by indenture made from time to time between him and the said chamberlain—that the constable should answer to the King for the provisions, armour, and all other things which should be found within the castle belonging to the King—and that he should guard the castle surely and safely from all danger.² On the death of the countess Isabella in 1348 William of Careswell was appointed by King Edward guardian of all her property, including the castle and sheriffship of Roxburgh.³ In 1349 and various subsequent years of King Edward's reign persons living in Rokesburgh, or engaged in the defence or fortification of the place, and abiding in the suite of the constable, received letters of protection from that King for themselves or their possessions.⁴ In the year 1350 King Edward ordered William of Kelleseye his chamberlain of Berwick on Tweed, on rendering his account of the issues of Rokesburgh and other counties, to pay to John of Coupland his constable of the castle of Rokesburgh 3000 marks for three years' custody of the same.⁵ In 1352 John of Coupland was still constable, and by an indenture between him and King Edward he undertook the custody of the castle from Martinmas of that year to the end of the year following for £500.⁶ Similar arrangements were made between the same parties in 1353 and 1355.⁷ In the latter year King Edward committed the castle and sheriffship to Henry de Percy, and ordered John of Coupland to deliver them to him together with the charters, writs, indentures, evidents, vessels of lead and wood, and other things in the castle belonging to the King—ordering also that all the wheat, malt, hay, oats, and other provisions, and the vessels of lead and wood, bought and provided by John of Coupland for the defence of the castle, and found therein, should remain in the same; that Henry de Percy should satisfy John of Coupland concerning the price and value of the wheat, malt, oats, and other victual, as sold at the nearest markets, or otherwise, as might be agreed on between them; and that John of Coupland should receive satisfaction from the King's treasury for the vessels of lead and wood bought by him and for which he had not been paid.⁸ In 1356 Edward Balliol, who frequently resided at Rokesburgh, resigned there into the hands of King Edward III. his own estates and the whole kingdom of Scotland.⁹ In 1359 King Edward, when about to prosecute the war with France, commanded Richard Tempest, constable of the castle and sheriff of the county of Rokesburgh, to keep the castle safe from hostile invasion, and to cause its defects, to be repaired without delay, at sight of some notable person to be deputed by Ralph de Nevill.

¹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 693, 699.

² Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 703.

³ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 703.

⁴ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 731, 740, 756, 789, 821, 845, 853, 860, 879

⁵ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 732.

⁶ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 747-749.

⁷ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 756, 777.

⁸ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 781.

⁹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 768, 789.

out of the issues of the castle and county, or out of his own, if these were not sufficient—and, because the imminent dangers of the times required that the castle should be defended by a larger number of men-at-arms, augmented his salary from £200 to £300.¹ In 1360 King Edward after his return from France, understanding that several defects existed in the castle of Rokesburgh, as in the houses, walls, turrets, and other buildings, and in the bridges and ditches, commanded John of Coupland and Robert of Tughale to make inquisition concerning these defects—by whom and when they were made—how and for how much they could be repaired—who were bound to repair them—what operations had been formerly made and might in future be necessary in the castle for its safe keeping—and concerning all other things touching its safety and defence.² Richard Tempest the constable was ordered to repair the said defects from the issues of the castle and county.³ In 1362 John of Coupland was again warden of the castle, and received an order to repair its defects.⁴ In a treaty of peace between King Edward III. and King David II. in the year 1363 it was agreed that the former should deliver up the town and castle of Roxburgh and the surrounding territory.⁵ It does not appear that this arrangement was ever carried into effect. In 1364 King Edward appointed Alan del Strother his *raettus* warden of the castle and county of Rokesburgh in room of John of Coupland deceased.⁶ The same Alan appears as constable in 1366 and 1367.⁷ In 1368 King Edward commanded Alan of Strother, his warden of the town and castle of Rokesburgh, to repair the castle where necessary, and to rebuild its gates and bridges—and also to arrest and detain any persons bringing into Scotland the coin of England, armour, or grain, together with these and other goods and cattle found in their possession.⁸ In the same year, in an inquiry before the Scotch parliament at Perth, it was found that John Burnard, the cousin of Sir William Disseyngton, had been mortally wounded by the English at the town or fortalice of Lydall when King David II. was there—that he was afterwards received into the castle of Roxburgh while it was in the King's hands—and that, after Eustace of Loren surrendered the castle to the English, the same John Burnard lying therein, and being from his wound unfit to work, after languishing a long time thus at length died of his wound.⁹

In the year 1376 King Edward III. appointed Thomas de Percy warden of Rokesburgh castle and sheriff of Rokesburgh in room of Alan del Strother.¹⁰ In 1378 his successor King Richard II. appointed commissioners for overseeing and repairing the castle.¹¹ In 1379 the same King ordered Henry de Percy earl of Northumberland to repair the defects of his castle of Rokesburgh in iron, lead, and timber, and to carry out to the land the dunghills and other refuse within the same—all other small costs not contained in a certain indenture between the King and John Lowyn, and necessary for sufficient carriage and for payment of the workmen in those parts both within and without the liberties of the castle, except upon church property, to be paid by the King in ready money.¹² In the same and subsequent years of King Richard's reign persons en-

REIGN OF
ROBERT II.

¹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 842, 843.

² Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 849.

³ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 849.

⁴ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 861.

⁵ Rymer's Foedera, ed. 1816, vol. iii., p. 715. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 135.

⁶ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 860.

⁷ Rymer's Foedera, ed. 1816, vol. iii., pp. 784, 818.

⁸ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 920, 921.

⁹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 172. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 62.

¹⁰ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 978.

¹¹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 6.

¹² Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 16.

gaged in the defence or fortification of Rokesburgh had letters of protection from that monarch.¹ In 1381 the same King committed to Matthew of Redemane, warden of his castle of Rokesburgh, for one year the herbage and profits of Makeswell, together with the revenues thereto belonging, namely, the castleward and town and toll of Rokesburgh, for a certain sum of money, which he allowed to remain in the hands of the said Matthew as part payment of his wages for the wardenship of the castle.² In the same year and in 1382 King Richard gave the custody of the castle to Thomas Blenkansop.³ About 1383 King Robert II. granted to Laurence of Govane one hundred shillings sterling of the castleward of Roxburgh, due from the lands of Whitechester, Edryston, Wilton, Chambrelayn-neuton, and Mentov—a perquisite which does not appear to have been at any time in the hands of the English King.⁴ In 1385 King Richard II. appointed commissioners to purchase with ready money in York, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, provisions for furnishing the castle of Rokesburgh.⁵ In 1386 he appointed Henry de Percy earl of Northumberland and others commissioners for purchasing in the same counties all kinds of provisions, stones, lime, and timber, for fortifying, repairing, and maintaining the castle, and workmen for the same.⁶ In the same year he appointed Thomas of Swynburn warden of the castle for one year, and commanded his 'warden and captain of the town of Roxburgh' (probably the same person) to attend in the suite of Ralph de Nevill and other wardens of the Marches both in England and Scotland with an armed force as often as he should by the King's authority require him so to do, leaving however in the town a sufficient force of men-at-arms and bowmen for its safeguard in his absence.⁷ In 1387 Thomas of Swynburn was appointed by King Richard warden of the castle for three years.⁸ In 1389 the same King committed the wardenship of the castle for one year to Thomas earl Mareschal.⁹

REGN OF
ROBERT III.

In the year 1391 King Richard II. committed the custody of Rokesburgh castle for five years to Henry earl of Northumberland.¹⁰ In 1392 he appointed Sir Gerard Heron and John of Mitford overseers of the state of the walls, bridges, and gates of the castle, for the purpose of inquiring when necessary into their defects, by whom and for what cause they were made, how and at what expense they could be repaired, and all matters touching the same.¹¹ In 1396 the same King appointed Gerard Heron and others to inquire into and report upon all wastes, breaches, dilapidations, and other defects made within the castle from the time of his coronation to the date of the order.¹² In the same year he appointed Sir John Stanley warden of the castle for ten years, allowing him to appoint a lieutenant when the King required his services for another purpose, and commanding both him and his lieutenant to seize and take both within the liberties of the castle and without, except on church property, as many carriages as might suffice to convey provisions and other things necessary for furnishing the castle.¹³ In 1397 or 1398 King Robert III. confirmed an

¹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., pp. 16, 37, 43, &c.

² Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 34.

³ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., pp. 41, 45.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 156, 175. Rotertson's Index, p. 128, no. 11, p. 133, no. 30.

⁵ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 77.

⁶ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 79.

⁷ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 80.

⁸ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 90.

⁹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 97.

¹⁰ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 110.

¹¹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 115.

¹² Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., pp. 131, 132.

¹³ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., pp. 132, 133.

infetuent (which must have been nominal) granted by James Sandilands to George earl of Angus, brother to Isabel countess of Mar and Garioch, in the keeping of the castle of Roxburgh and the sheriffship of the county.¹ In 1398 the town of Roxburgh was plundered and burned, and the bridge over the Tweed broken down by a son of the Earl of Douglas, Sir William Stewart, and others, on which occasion hay and fuel were destroyed to the amount of £2000 sterling.² In 1400 King Henry IV. commanded Richard Gray and Stephen le Scrop to provide victual for the castle of Roxburgh.³ In 1402 the custody of the castle was granted by King Henry for ten years to Ralph de Nevill earl of Westmoreland, whom together with his lieutenant he ordered to seize and take all the carriages necessary for conveying provisions and other things to the castle.⁴ Among the possessions of the Earl of Douglas and his mother granted by the same King to Henry de Percy earl of Northumberland in 1403 were included the castle and town of Rokesburgh.⁵ In 1405 the same King appointed commissioners to treat for peace with Scotland, and instructed them among other things to ascertain what should be the bounds of the lands and possessions assigned by the treaty to his castle of Rokesburgh on the Marches.⁶ In the same year, in granting a letter of protection to the monks of Melros, he provided 'that, notwithstanding that protection, if his soldiers of the castle of Rokesburgh should require any of the abbot's corns for furnishing it, they might from time to time lawfully take and have the same for ready money and a reasonable price.'⁷

In 1408 King Henry IV. granted to Sir John Nevill, the son of the late Ralph de Nevill earl REIGN OF JAMES I. of Westmoreland, the keeping of his castle of Rokesburgh for the remainder of the ten years granted to his father, and for other four years, and commanded him and his lieutenant to take for ready money as many carriages as were necessary for conveying provisions to the castle.⁸ In 1410 the same King granted letters of protection to many persons engaged in its defence or fortification.⁹ In 1411 he committed the keeping of the castle to Sir Robert Umfravill for six years.¹⁰ In that year the bridge over the Tweed at Roxburgh was broken down and the town burned by Gavin a son of the Earl of March and William Douglas of Drumlanrig.¹¹ In 1414 King Henry V. commanded William Joppington and William Stevenson to purchase at a reasonable cost, to be paid by Robert Umfravill captain of the castle of Rokesburgh, wheat, malt, and other provisions for victualling the castle, and to furnish in the same way sufficient conveyance for the same in ships, wagons, and horses, with sailors and others to guide them, and masons, carpenters, and other workmen for the repair of the castle.¹² In 1416 the same King commanded Sir John Eton and Sir John Bartram to provide and convey provisions for the furnishing and defence of his castle of Rokesburgh.¹³ In 1419 he appointed Robert Fekenham his mason for competently repairing and when necessary rebuilding the castle of Rokesburgh with all celerity 'in those things that per-

¹ Robertson's Index, p. 139, no. 7.

² Haig's History of Kelson, p. 263. Kymer's Foedera, vol. viii., p. 58.

³ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 155.

⁴ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 161.

⁵ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 163.

⁶ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 174.

⁷ Lib. de Melros, p. 473.

⁸ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 169.

⁹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., pp. 194, 196, &c.

¹⁰ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 197.

¹¹ Forduni Scoticronicon, lib. xv., c. 23. Haig's History of Kelson, p. 264.

¹² Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 211.

¹³ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 218.

tained to his mystery¹—appointing him also to employ for the purpose as many masons and other workmen as he required, and to provide and cause to be conveyed to the castle the stones, lime, and all other things necessary for the said repair or building.¹ In 1420 the same King appointed Sir John Bertram warden of the castle from the 8th of February till the 29th of September, with power to him and his lieutenant to grant safe conducts to Scotchmen within the bounds of Teviotdale as often as might be necessary for the victualling, aid, or relief of the castle, and of the King's lieges abiding there.² In 1421 he granted the keeping of the castle with the same power to John the baron of Greystock for four years, and commanded him to victual it.³ In 1422 Roxburgh was besieged by the Earl of Douglas.⁴ In 1425 Edgar Heton, an esquire abiding in the keeping of Rokesburgh castle, had letters of protection from King Henry VI.⁵ In 1426 that King appointed John Skipton overseer and clerk of his works at Rokesburgh, to provide stonemasons, masons, carpenters, plumbers, tilers, and all kinds of workmen necessary for the works, who should abide thereat in the King's pay, and to furnish and convey stones, timber, tiles, shingles, glass, iron, lead, and other things necessary for the said works.⁶ In 1427 he ordered John Walle and William Rotherford to provide victuals for the castle and workmen for repairing it, the expenses to be defrayed by Robert Ogle the captain.⁷ In that year and in 1430, 1431, 1432, and 1434, many persons engaged in fortifying or defending the castle (among whom in 1427 are enumerated 'cordwener, chapman, gentleman') had letters of safe conduct from King Henry.⁸ In 1434 the same King appointed Alexander Lermouth clerk of the works at the castle of Rokesburgh.⁹ In 1436, being certainly informed that the King of Scots (James I.) had laid siege to the castle of Rokesburgh, and was attempting to take by force of arms it and other castles and lordships of his (King Henry's) and others on the Marches, he commanded Henry earl of Northumberland, Ralph earl of Westmoreland, Sir Thomas of Clyfford, Sir Thomas de Daere, Sir John of Graystock, George of Latymer, and Sir William Fitzbugh, to assemble all and each the knights, esquires, valets, and other fencible men of the counties of York, Nottingham, Derby, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, and of the county of Lancaster and bishoprick of Durham, to be ready with their best gear according to their rank to march for the relief of the castle.¹⁰ This was probably the siege of Roxburgh castle which Fordun places in 1435, and which commenced about the feast of Saint Peter ad vincula (August 1), and was abandoned by King James at the end of fifteen days.¹¹ Among a number of persons in the suite of the wardens of Berewick and Rokesburg, who in 1436 received letters of protection from King Henry VI., there were a brazier, a cook, Benedict Barneys a merchant of Florence, an esquire, a merchant of Derteford, a merchant of York, a chaplain, a shipman of Middleton (Milton) in the county of Keut, a shipman of Scardeburgh in the county of York, and a knight.¹²

¹ *Rotuli Scotiae*, vol. ii., p. 224.

² *Rotuli Scotiae*, vol. ii., p. 225.

³ *Rotuli Scotiae*, vol. ii., pp. 228, 229.

⁴ Haig's *History of Kelso*, p. 263.

⁵ *Rotuli Scotiae*, vol. ii., p. 254.

⁶ *Rotuli Scotiae*, vol. ii., pp. 258, 259.

⁷ *Rotuli Scotiae*, vol. ii., p. 260.

⁸ *Rotuli Scotiae*, vol. ii., pp. 270, 274, 279, 289.

⁹ *Rotuli Scotiae*, vol. ii., p. 290.

¹⁰ *Rotuli Scotiae*, vol. ii., p. 295.

¹¹ *Forduni Scotichronicon*, lib. xvi., c. 26.

¹² *Rotuli Scotiae*, vol. ii., p. 295.

Between the years 1441 and 1457 inclusive a great many persons engaged in the defence or fortification of Roxburgh received letters of protection from the King of England. Among these were a gentleman lately of London, alias yoman—fishmonger alias iremonger—a merchant of Berwyk—yoman alias skyunner—an esquire lately of London—roper alias wohmonger—stok-fishmonger, alias merchant—esquire alias gentelman—taylor—citizen or peliparius of London—maryner alias yoman—bouchier—yoman alias armerer—husbondman—corneman—draper—the prior of Newark—draper and hosyer alias yoman—yeman alias corneser—clerk alias the parson of a church—chapman or mercer—haberdasher—piscenar—salter—baker alias brewer—brewer alias viteller—grocer—kerseyman alias yoman—bower—merchant of the gate—fre mason—baxter alias baker—talough ehaundler—hakenayman of Suthwerk—haberdasher alias batter.¹ In 1448 King Henry VI. appointed John Lematon clerk of the works at Rokesburgh castle, Berwick-on-Tweed, and Carlisle, assigning him for the same yearly till they should be completed the sum of £400, namely, £200 from the customs of the port of Kyngeston-of-Hull, £100 from the port of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and £100 from the port of London.² In 1455 the parliament of Scotland passed the following act in reference to the beacons by which the approach of the English by the Border and by the Firth of Forth was indicated—'It is sene spedfull that thar be cost maide at the est passage betwix Roxburghe and Berwik, and that it be waukyt at certane furdis, the quhilkis, gif myster be, sall mak takynnis be balys birnyng and fyre. In the first a baill to be made be the wankaris of the furdis quhar it may be sene at Hyne, and als at the samyn waukaris may cum to Hyne in propir persoun. Ande thar the balys to be maide on this maner—A baile is warnyng of thar cummyng quhat power that euer thai be of—Twa balis togidder at anis, thai ar cummyng in deide—Four balis ilkane besyde vther, and all at anys as four candillis, salbe suthfast knalege that thai ar of gret power and menys—als far as Hadingtune, Dumbar, Dalkeithe, or tharby. Thir sammyn takynnis to be wachyt and maide at Eggerhop castell fra thai se the fyr of Hyne, that thai fyr rycht sa. And in lik maner at Soltray Ege fra thai see the fyr of Eggerhop castell, ande mak takyn in lik maner. And than may all Lothiane be warnyt, and in speciall the castell of Edinburge. And thar four fyris to be maide in lyke maner, that thai in Fyf, and fra Strivilling est, ande the est part of Louthiane, and to Dumbar, all may se thame and cum to the defence of the lande. And thai will nocht be sleuthfull thaim self for to be warnyt of thir fyris; thai sal wit thar cummyng our Tweide; and than, considering thar fer passage, we sall, God willing, be als sone redy as thai; and all pepill drawe that ar on the west half of Edinburge tharto, and all fra Edinburge est to Hadingtune; and all merehandis of burowys to persew the hoist quhar it passis. And at Dumpender Lawe ande Northberwyk Lawe balys to be brynt for warnyng of the cost syde of the see in forme befor wrytn.'³ In 1460 King James II. took the town of Roxburgh, and with a numerous army laid siege to the castle, which since the battle of Durham had remained in the hands of the English.⁴ While he was observing the effects of his artillery, one of the rudely contrived cannons of the age, consisting of staves of iron girded with

¹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., pp. 318, 326, 330, 333, 358, 370, 374, 385.

² Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 44.

³ Ridpath's Border History, p. 422. Pinkerton's Hist. Scot., vol. i., p. 243.

⁴ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., pp. 332, 333.

hoops of the same metal (of which Mons Meg affords an extant specimen), suddenly burst, and a fragment striking the King's thigh almost instantly caused his death.¹ His followers, urged, it is said, by the earnest entreaties of the Queen, continued the siege, took the castle, and rased it to the ground.² A yew-tree in the park of the Duke of Roxburgh is said to mark the spot where King James fell.³

The castle appears to have been rebuilt (at least in part) before the year 1547, usually assigned as the date of its renovation. In 1483 Beatrix Carnichelle, the spouse of umquhile James of Dunbar, out of the 20 mark lands of West Fentoun set to her by umquhile John lord Dirltoun had to pay one mark yearly to Roxburgh ward.⁴ In 1488 King James IV. granted to Walter Ker of Cesfurd 'the castle and the place of the castle called le castelsted' of Roxburgh, with the pertinens then belonging to the King.⁵ In 1500 he confirmed the grant,⁶ and in 1509 granted the castlestead to Andrew Ker of Cesfurd and Agnes Crechtoun his wife, on the resignation of it into his hands by the said Andrew.⁷ In 1541 several individuals were accused before the High Court of Justiciary of treasonably supplying the English in Roxburgh and other castles.⁸ In 1542 King James V. granted the castle and castlestead to Walter Ker of Cesfurd.⁹ On the 9th of September 1545 the Earl of Hertford, then at Kelso partly with the view of fortifying that town, received the following instructions from the Privy Council of England—'Before the doing whereof his Majeste prayeth your Lordship to cause the castell of Rockesbrough, which is not far from Kelso, to be also well viewed, and to consider withall whethar it or Kelso may with less charge and to better purpose be fortifyed, if your Lordship have any such oportunitie and shall judge it faysyble.¹⁰ On the 11th the Earl writes as follows from his camp at Kelso—'Fynally, being most desierous that your Majeste shulde have a fortesse here in thies parties for the considerations before expressed, I have this after none viewed the castell of Old Rockesburghe, being within a quarter of a myle of Kelso, which is altogether ruyned and fallen downe, assuring your Majestie yt ys one of the strongest seates of a fortesse that I have seen. And, forasmoche as yt hath ben in your Highnes progenytors handes heretofore, I wold the rather wishe that your Majeste should make a forte there, which is farr the stronger seate and moche more propice place than Kelso.'¹¹ On the 13th he writes thus—'Your Majestie shall well perceyve that with the grace of God there shall lacke no goode will to do that may be done to Hume castell. But Rockesburghe ys surely the veraye seate and place which shall and maye scourge and kepe in obedience both the Mershe and Tyvydale.'¹² In 1547 the castle was rebuilt and fortified by the Protector Somerset, who in the same year committed the keeping of it to Sir Ralph Bulmer.¹³ In 1550 one of the articles in a treaty with France bound the King of Eng-

¹ *Auetarium Scoticronici*. Pinkerton, vol. i., p. 244. *Ridpath's Border History*, p. 422. *Grose's Antiquities*, vol. i., p. 119.

² Pinkerton, vol. i., p. 244. *Ridpath*, p. 422.

³ *New Stat. Acc.*

⁴ *Acta Dom. Aud.*, p. 114*.

⁵ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, lib. xii., no. 16.

⁶ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, lib. xiii., no. 415.

⁷ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, lib. xv., no. 82.

⁸ *Piteairn's Crim. Trials*, vol. i., p. 360*.

⁹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, lib. xxviii., no. 428.

¹⁰ *State Papers*, vol. v., p. 512.

¹¹ *State Papers*, vol. v., p. 516.

¹² *State Papers*, vol. v., p. 517.

¹³ *Piteairn's Crim. Trials*, vol. i., p. 378*. *Ridpath's Border History*, pp. 562, 563. *Grose's Antiquities*, vol. i., pp. 119, 120.

land to give up to the Scots the forts of Douglas and Lawder which he had built, or, if these were not in his possession, to raise the towns and castles of Roxburgh and Eyemouth.¹ In 1553 Queen Mary, with consent of the Regent Arran, granted the castle and castlestead to Andrew Ker, son and apparent heir of Sir Walter Ker of Cesfurde, the latter, to whom they hereditarily belonged, having resigned them in favour of his son.² In 1555 George Wauchope, burgess of Lander, had a remission for taking assurance for himself and the other inhabitants of the town of Lauder in October 1547, during the time of the building of the fortalice of Roxburghe, with the English Protector and Lord Gray his lieutenant-general, and for treasonably delivering to Ralph Brnier (Bulmer), captain of the fortalice of Roxburgh, and other Englishmen being therein, a hundred daggers with all kinds of grain that he could procure, and assisting and taking part with them in the keeping and protection thereof.³ In 1574 King James VI., with consent of the Regent Morton, granted the castle and castlestead to Robert Ker the son and apparent heir of William Ker younger of Cesfurd.⁴ In the year 1607, among the Scotch laws proposed to be abrogated by an act ancient the union of Scotland and England there was one to the effect 'that na Scottisshmen supplie Berwick or Roxburgh under the pane of treassoun.'⁵ In 1614 the castle of Roxburgh formed part of a grant by King James VI. to Robert lord Roxburgh and Jean Drmmmond sister of John earl of Perth, through whom it became part of the future earldom of Roxburghe.⁶ The town of Roxburgh has long entirely disappeared, and of the castle there remains only so much shattered wall as to show its former strength and extent.⁷

MANOR OF OLD ROXBURGH. The manor or barony of Old Roxburgh was originally royal demesne,⁸ but for many centuries after the time of King David I. it was partly or wholly held by subjects. About the year 1232 Robert de Ver earl of Oxford granted to the monks of Melros 'four acres of arable land in the territory of Old Roxburg upon the Twedeflat as they lay in one tenement along the stones placed as bounds and perambulated by him and other good men—and this grant he made in presence of the monks and many of his own and other men, and made the oblation by placing a rod on the great altar of the monastery.'⁹ In 1250 Walter the son of Hugh appears as steward of Old Roxburg.¹⁰ In 1264 Stephen the Fleming, formerly justiciar of Lothian, accounts to the chamberlain of Scotland for £45 including monies acquired in the bailierie of Rokisburgh.¹¹ In the same year there is a memorandum in the account of Thomas Caner sheriff of Rokesburgh to the effect, that Sir Robert Coekburne was debtor for fifteen marks as the maritage of his daughter, which were not entered in the account because he had no goods within the bailierie of Rokesburgh out of which payment might be compelled.¹² In 1265 Hugh de Berkeley, justiciar of Lothian, accounts to the chamberlain for monies acquired in the bailiery of Rokesburgh in the diocese of Glasgow to the amount of £40, 6s. 8d.¹³ In 1296 King Edward

¹ Rymer's *Foedera*, vol. xv., pp. 214, 215. Ridpath's *Border History*, p. 570.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi., no. 328.

³ Pitcairn's *Crim. Trials*, vol. i., pp. 378*, 379*.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxiv., no. 67.

⁵ *Acta Parl. Scot.*, vol. iv., p. 367.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xviii., no. 214. *Retours*.

⁷ *Old and New Stat. Acc.*

⁸ *Regist. Glasg.*, pp. 9, 10.

⁹ *Lib. de Melros*, p. 228.

¹⁰ *Lib. de Melros*, p. 306.

¹¹ *Computa Camerar.*, vol. i., p. 16*.

¹² *Computa Camerar.*, vol. i., p. 34*.

¹³ *Computa Camerar.*, vol. i., p. 42*.

I. ordered John of Warren earl of Surrey, his Warden of Scotland, to deliver to James the Steward of Scotland the lands and tenements in Old Rokesburgh which Nicholas de Soules (probably the justiciar of Lothian¹) held of the King in chief.² In 1306 Richard Lovel requested of King Edward the manor of Old Rokesburgh which had belonged to John de Soules (probably him who died in 1318),³ as the King had given him all the other lands of the said John.⁴ In the year 1337 King Edward III. granted to Richard Lovel and Muriel his wife the manors of Brehull and Silveston, to be held by them till the King should cause provide them with other lands and tenements of equal yearly value, in exchange for the manor of Old Rokesburgh, which was part of the heritage of the said Muriel, and which the King with consent of herself and her husband retained in his own hands for the defence of the castle of Rokesburgh.⁵ Afterwards the said Richard, and James Lovel the son of Richard and Muriel, and heir to his mother, entered to the manor of Old Rokesburgh, and held it for a long time together with the manors of Brehull and Silveston, levying all the profits proceeding from them—and the King, unwilling that prejudice and injury should thus be done to him, caused a conference to be held with Richard Lovel touching this matter, when he, considering the King's right, gave up to him the manors of Brehull and Silveston, and afterwards on farther deliberation wholly and for ever quitclaimed them to John de Molyns to whom they had been granted by the King—and the King therefore by letters patent quitclaimed to Richard and James Lovel the manor of Old Rokesburgh.⁶ In the year 1347 the same Richard Lovel and his son James, having represented to King Edward that they had peaceably possessed the manor of Old Rokesburgh till taken from them by the sheriff on pretence of a certain ordinance of the King concerning the taking into his hands of all lands granted by him in Scotland, he ordered the sheriff to restore the same, if actually found to be in the King's hands.⁷ In 1361 King Edward III., for the good service of James of Lorein of Scotland, granted him fifty marks payable from the issues of the town of Kyngeston-on-Hull, until he should be restored to his heritage in Scotland, or otherwise provide for.⁸ In lieu of these fifty marks he subsequently granted him the custody of all the lands and tenements in the barony of Old Roxburgh which belonged to Nicholas of Saint Maur deceased, who held of the King in chief, to be held during the minority of Nicholas's heir, after which he should again receive the fifty marks as before.⁹ In 1403 King Henry IV. granted 'Olde Rokesburgh with its pertinents' to Henry de Percy earl of Northumberland, as part of the former possessions of the Earl of Douglas and his mother.¹⁰ In 1434 Thomas of Cranstoune, receiver-general of customs south of the Forth, does not account for the fermes of the barony of Aldroxburch, because the King (James I.) had granted them to his sister the Duchess of Turon according to an agreement made with her.¹¹ In 1451 King James II. granted to Andrew Kerre of Altonburne 'all and each his lands of the barony of Alderobxburgh with pertinents,' for payment of one silver penny at Whitsunday in

¹ See CASTLETOWN, p. 255.

² Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 36.

³ See CASTLETOWN, p. 353.

⁴ Paig. Illust., vol. i., p. 314.

⁵ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 697.

⁶ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 697.

⁷ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 697, 698.

⁸ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 850.

⁹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 858.

¹⁰ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 163.

¹¹ Computa Camerar., vol. ii., p. 260.

name of *bleuch ferme*, if demanded.¹ In 1474, during the minority of King James III., Andrew Ker of Cessfurde resigned to him the barony of Cessfurde, including 'the lands of the barony of Auldroxburgh'—on which the King granted it to Walter Ker his son, reserving however to Margaret Twedy his wife her terce for life.² In 1481, after King James had attained his majority, the same lands were resigned to him by Walter Ker of Cessfurde, to whom he again granted them, with remainder in succession to his brothers Thomas, William, and Ralph, and the true and lawful heirs whomsoever of the said Andrew Ker.³ In 1488 King James IV. granted to Walter Ker of Cessfurde his squire 'the place and messuage of Roxburgh, with pertinents then belonging to the King,' together with the castle and the patronage of the *Maison Dieu*, for payment of a red rose at the castle on the feast of Saint John the Baptist, in name of *bleuch ferme*.⁴ In 1500 he confirmed the grant.⁵ In 1509 'the lands of the town of Auld Roxburgh, and the demesne lands of Auld Roxburgh, with the mill, mount, and castlestead,' were resigned by Andrew Ker of Cessfurde into the hands of King James IV., who granted them anew to him and Agnes Crechtoun his wife for services due and wont.⁶ In 1542 King James V. granted to Walter Ker of Cessfurde, for his services against the English, and for a certain sum of money paid to the King's treasurer, 'the lands and barony of Auldroxburgh,' with the castle and other pertinents.⁷ In 1543 Queen Mary, or the Regent Arran in her name, granted to Walter Ker and his wife Isobel 'the lands of Est Manys of Roxburgh with the tower and fortalice of the same,' as part of the barony of Cessfurde.⁸ In 1553 Queen Mary, with consent of the Regent, granted to Andrew Ker, son and apparent heir of Sir Walter Ker of Cessfurde, 'the lands and barony of Auld Roxburgh,' with their pertinents, which belonged by heritage to the said Sir Walter, and were by him resigned to the Queen.⁹ In 1574 King James VI., with consent of the Regent Morton, granted the same lands and barony to Robert Ker, son and heir-apparent of William Ker younger of Cessfurde, with remainder in succession to the heirs of Robert Ker—to the heirs-male of William Ker—to the heirs of Sir Walter Ker of Cessfurde—to Master Mark Ker, commendator of Neubottell, Cessfurde's brother, and his heirs—to Andrew Ker of Fawdinsyde and his heirs—to Walter Ker of Hirsell and his heirs—to Walter Ker of Primsydoch and his heirs—to Thomas Ker of Mersington and his heirs—to George Ker of Lintoun and his heirs—to Ker of Gaitschaw and his heirs—and to the heirs whomsoever of the said William, bearing the surname of Ker and the Cessfurde arms—reserving the freehold and literent to Sir Walter, and the terce to Isobel his wife, and after their death the same to William Ker and his wife Jonet Dowglass.¹⁰ In 1614 King James VI. granted to Robert lord Roxburgh, and Jean Drummond sister to John earl of Perth, who was betrothed to him, a charter *de novo* of 'the lands and barony of Auldroxburgh, with the castle, manor, towers, fortalices, mills, fishings, greens, tofts, crofts, outsets, parts, annexments, tenants, tenandries, services of freeholders, and all pertinents,' for payment yearly of one penny Scots.¹¹ The barony

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. iv., no. 111.² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii., no. 286, lib. ix., no. 62.³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. ix., no. 62.⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xii., no. 16.⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii., no. 415.⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xv., no. 82.⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii., no. 423.⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxix., no. 301.⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi., no. 238.¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxiv., no. 67.¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xlvii., no. 214.

became part of the earldom of Roxburgh in 1616, and was confirmed to successive earls in the course of the same century.¹

Two individuals surnamed 'of Old Roxburgh' appear in record—Peter of Old Rokesburgh in 1329,² and Roger of Alde Roxburg in 1342.³

HIGHTOWN. Hietown was an old possession, partly or wholly within the barony of Old Roxburgh.⁴ In the reign of King William the Lion Geoffrey de Percy or Henry his father granted to the canons of Dryburgh 'two oxgangs of land in Heton, with all the pasture and easements of the same town belonging to so much land.'⁵ The grant was confirmed by King William the Lion between 1165 and 1214,⁶ by Pope Lucius III. in 1184,⁷ by Philip of Colevill about 1200,⁸ by Pope Gregory VIII. in 1228,⁹ and by King Alexander II. in 1230.¹⁰ About 1190, in 1214, and about 1232, charters are witnessed by Richard of Hietun,¹¹ and in 1238 by Adam, John, and Richard of Hietun.¹² In 1296 John of Hieton swore fealty to King Edward I.¹³ In 1329 and 1330, when Robert of Colville was lord of Heton, Roger of Auldton and Sirildis Saddler granted some land in that territory to the monks of Kelso for the support of the chantry in the church of Saint James of Roxburgh.¹⁴ In 1388 Thomas of Hieton was a hostage for the security of Berwick-on-Tweed.¹⁵ In 1366 Alan of Hieton was warden of that town under King Edward III.¹⁶ In 1374 King Robert II. granted to Duncan Wallace, knight, and Elenor de Bruges countess of Carrick, his wife, the barony of Hietoun.¹⁷ In 1456 John of Hietone was commissioner for the burgh of Haddingtoun in the parliament of Scotland.¹⁸ In 1509 one half of the lands of Heytoun was confirmed under the great seal to Andrew Ker of Farnyherst, and the other to Ralph Ker of Primsideloch.¹⁹ In the seventeenth century the lands of Hietoun, including those called the Prior's Land, and the common called Hietown Boddensis, were chiefly held by several families of the surname of Ker.²⁰

BARONY OF FAIRNINGTON. About the year 1200 Richard Burnard, being then in his free power and full possession of his lands of Faringdun, granted to the monks of Melros 'thirteen acres and a rood of his land in the territory of Faringdun, those namely which lay nearest the land of Simon of Farburne on the east side below the King's road leading to Rokesburc.'²¹ At the same time he granted them 'a certain part of his peatary in the territory of Faringdun, which he along with many other good men perambulated, by the same marches and bounds, namely, by the great stones which then in perambulating he placed around—and he granted also that they might make a ditch without these bounds in a circuit of six feet diameter, and (gave them) as much of his land and moor adjacent as was sufficient for drying their peats, and free passage in

¹ Douglas's Peerage, vol. ii., p. 447. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii., p. 206. Retours.

² Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 256.

³ Compota Camerar., vol. i., p. 276.

⁴ Retours.

⁵ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 163, 164.

⁶ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 180.

⁷ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 195.

⁸ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 163, 164.

⁹ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 199.

¹⁰ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 181.

¹¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 153, 154, 229.

¹² Lib. de Melros, pp. 227, 227-259.

¹³ Palg. Illust., vol. i., p. 184. Ragman Rolls, p. 128.

¹⁴ See above, pp. 456-458.

¹⁵ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 522.

¹⁶ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 903. Register of the Priory of Coldingham, p. xlix.

¹⁷ Robertson's Index, p. 115, no. 37.

¹⁸ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 46.

¹⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xv., nn. 31, 32.

²⁰ Retours.

²¹ Lib. de Melros, p. 75.

going and returning without disturbance in order to carry away their peats.¹ Between 1208 and 1232 Ralph Burnard, the son and heir of Roger Burnard, granted to Walter bishop of Glasgow 'fuel from his peataries of Faringlune for his house of Alnecrumb, so that the bishop's servants might choose for themselves a more convenient place for digging in whatever place of his two peataries they please immediately beside the place which he should retain for his own need—and he swore on the holy evangels and the relics of the bishop's chapel that he should for ever pay the same.'² Between 1214 and 1249 King Alexander II. confirmed to the monks of Melros the thirteen acres and a rood of land and the portion of moss in the territory of Farningdun granted them by Roger Burnarde.³ In 1250 a charter is witnessed by Sir Richard Burnard of Faringdun, and by Symon of Farl, the steward of Faringdun.⁴ In 1252 Richard Burnard lord of Farningdun sold to the monks of Melros 'his meadow of Farningdun, which was called Estmedou, consisting of eight acres fully measured, and contained within the ditch which the monks caused to be made around the same, for thirty-five marks which they fully paid him beforehand'—granting them also 'free fish and entry through his land, that they might use the said meadow in every way most useful to them,' and 'so that, if through his fault the meadow should be injured, they should have full restitution at the sight of good men from his best and nearest meadow.'⁵ In the same year the sale was confirmed by King Alexander III.⁶ In 1296 William of Farningdun swore fealty to King Edward I.⁷ William of Farryngtoun, probably the same individual, appears in record in 1323.⁸ About 1338, and in the years 1354 and 1358, charters are witnessed by John Burnard lord of Farryngdon.⁹ About the year 1372 King Robert II. granted to Adam Wawayne a ploughgate of land forfeited by John Scampe, half of which lay in the barony of Farnydozne.¹⁰ In 1380, in a treaty with Scotland, King Richard II. claimed as his 'the barony of Farnyndon wholly.'¹¹ In the years 1581 and 1585 King James VI. ratified an infestment of Francis earl of Bothwell in the lauds of Farningtoun, with tenants, tenandries, and services of freeholders.¹² In the seventeenth century the lands of Farryngtoun were the property, first of the Earl of Mortoun, and afterwards of the Earl of Bucklench.¹³ They were of the old extent of ten marks or £6, 13s. 4d.¹⁴ The Monklands of Farnington, in the lordship and barony of Melros, were in the same century held first by the Earl of Morton, and afterwards by the Earl of Haddington.¹⁵ They were then of the extent of forty shillings.¹⁶

SUNLAWS. In the year 1588 William Ker of Cefurd held the lands of Synlaws, which at that time were included in the barony of Roxburgh.¹⁷

VILLAGES. The parish contains two villages, namely, Roxburgh on the left bank of the Teviot, about two miles west from the castle, divided by a small rivulet into the Upper and Nether Town

¹ Lib. de Melros, p. 76.

² Regist. Glasg., pp. 99, 100.

³ Lib. de Melros, p. 216.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, p. 306.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, p. 299.

⁶ Lib. de Melros, p. 300.

⁷ Palg. Illust., vol. i., p. 183. Ragman Rolls, p. 127.

⁸ Lib. de Calchou, p. 350.

⁹ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 261, 262. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 387, 389, 391, 393, 394. Regist. Glasg., p. 259.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 92, 124.

¹¹ Rymer's Foedera, vol. vii., p. 271.

¹² Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iii., pp. 257, 259.

¹³ Retours.

¹⁴ Retours.

¹⁵ Retours.

¹⁶ Retours.

¹⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxvii., no. 123.

—and Hightown on the estate of that name on the right bank of the same river.¹ Together they contain a population of about 400.²

ANTIQUITIES. Near the village of Roxburgh, on the top of a bank sloping towards the Teviot, are the remains of a strong building known by the various names, Roxburgh Tower, Wallace Tower, Sunlaws Tower, and Merlin's Cave.³

There are many vestiges of ancient camps or entrenchments throughout the parish, which is bounded on the north-west by the great Roman road called Watling Street, described in deeds of the thirteenth century as 'the street (*strata*) which is the boundary between Mackustun and Farningdun.'⁴

¹ Old and New Stat. Acc.

² New Stat. Acc.

³ Old and New Stat. Acc.

⁴ Old and New Stat. Acc. Lib. de Melros, pp. 80, 225.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX

CONTAINING ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

GLASGOW.

PAGES 2, 3. In 1499 Sir Thomas Browne chaplain, heir of the deceased Mr. Robert Forester, endowed a chaplaincy at the altar of Saint Kentigern *in inferiori ecclesia Glasguensi*, of which he declared the Blaeaters of Tulialan patrons, to be supported out of his tenements in the great street leading from the cathedral to the cross, between the tenements of the University or Pedagogy on the north and the place of the Friars Preachers on the south, the common highway on the west and the cemetery of the said Friars on the east.¹ Sir Archibald Calderwood, vicar of Cadder, who died in 1510, out of 'his place anent the Patigoge of Glasgwe,' bequeathed two marks yearly 'tyll wmqhill Maister Robert Fostar's chaplanne to praye for hyme and me,' and one mark yearly 'to be giffin to the menyng of the said place and Maister Robert Fostar's place, quhen thai myster menyng.'²

P. 3. Note 7. See *Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg.*, pp. 20-24.

P. 3. Sir Archibald Calderwood's 'place anent the Patigoge' paid four shillings yearly to Saint Machan's altar in the High Kirk.³

P. 4. In 1481 Master John Prestoune, bachelor in decrees and perpetual vicar of Dunlop, founded and erected anew 'a perpetual chaplaincy in the aisle of Saint Michael the Archangel within the church of Glasgow, and behind the great south gate of the same, and towards the west, and at the altar of that aisle,' giving for its support certain 'rents, lands, tenements, and gardens,' in the parish and town of Glasgow.⁴ In 1530 another chaplaincy was founded in the same place by Master Thomas Leiss, subdean of Dumblane and perpetual vicar of Dreghorn, who appointed the rector and the dean of faculty of the College of Glasgow patrons of the same.⁵

P. 5. In 1449 Sir James of Hamiltoun, patron of the chapel of Saint Thomas the Martyr, then vacant by the death of Master David of Hamiltoun, gave the chaplaincy to Master David Cadyhow precentor of Glasgow.⁶

P. 6. Before the year 1510 Sir Archibald Calderwood vicar of Cadder, out of his 'place lyand

¹ Cardross Charters.

² *Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg.*, pp. 44, 45.

³ *Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg.*, p. 44.

⁴ *Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg.*, pp. 28-32.

⁵ *Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg.*, pp. 49-52.

⁶ *Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg.*, p. 15.

one the Freyre wall of Glasgwe,' bequeathed eightpence yearly 'to Sanct Mongowis bell to pas throwe the towne one Salmes daye eftyre nonne and one the morne forrowe noyne to gar praye for mye faderis saule, mye moderis saule, my awin saule, and all Christyne saulis.'¹

P. 6. The convent of the Black Friars before 1510 had twelve shillings yearly out of Sir Archibald Calderwood's 'place lyand on the Freyre wall of Glasgwe,' and in 1509 he bequeathed to the Friars eight shillings yearly out of his 'place anent the Patigoge,' that they might 'syng derige one Salmes day after nowne and mes on the morne.'²

P. 7. Saint Nicholas' Hospital, besides its endowments within the city of Glasgow, had a small piece of ground in the burgh of Renfrew.³ In 1501 the Archbishop of Glasgow by license of the Pope presented Master Cuthbert Symson to the chaplaincy of Saint Nicholas' Hospital, vacant by the removal of Sir Thomas Bertholomei, 'so that the said Master Cuthbert should make personal and daily residence in the Pedagogy of Glasgow for the purpose of instructing the youth there in grammar and daily lecturing on that subject.'⁴ About the same period 'the Maister of the Almous Houes' had from Sir Archibald Calderwood's 'place anent the Patigoge' thirty pence yearly 'to Sanct Nicolas altar of the sammyne.'⁵

P. 7. In 1567 Queen Mary granted to the provost, bailies, council, and community of Glasgow, the lands, tenements, houses, buildings, churches, chapels, gardens, orchards, crofts, annual rents, fruits, duties, profits, emoluments, fermes, alms, lie dail silner, obits, and anniversaries whatsoever, belonging to all chaplaincies, altarages, and prebends, in every church, chapel, or college within the city of Glasgow, to be applied for the building of hospitals and similar purposes, and to be termed *Fundatio nostra Ministerii et Hospitalitatis de Glasgwe*.⁶

Pp. 7, 8. Note 1. See also Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg., pp. 37, 39.

P. 8. Note 2. See also Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg., pp. 3-5. Note 3. See also Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg., p. 6, and in text for 'James III.' read 'James II.'

Pp. 8, 9. Note 1. See also Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg., pp. 7-9.

P. 9. Grant by James lord Hammliton. See also Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg., pp. 9-13.

P. 9. In 1467 Sir Thomas of Arthurle chaplain gave to Master William of Arthurle, master of arts and regent of the faculty of arts in the University of Glasgow, in name of the faculty, seisin of a tenement belonging to the said Thomas, 'lying in the city of Glasgow in the great street of the same descending from the cathedral church to the market cross on the east side of the same, between the college of the said faculty of arts on the south side and the land of John Carnys artizan on the north side, extending with head and tail as far as the Malyudenor burn'—reserving to himself the freehold for life—and ordaining that thereafter the said William should have the sole disposal of the said tenement for his life, on condition of performing personally or by substitute the priestly service contained and ordained in the said Thomas's foundation, and that at the death of the said William it should remain at the disposal of the regents and otherwise as provided.⁷ In 1480 the Lords of Council interdicted the Bishop of Glasgow from intrmitting

¹ Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg., p. 45.

² Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg., pp. 43-45.

³ Dr. Porteous' MS. Extracts from Records of Presty-tory of Glasgow, p. 6.

⁴ Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg., pp. 39, 40.

⁵ Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg., p. 44.

⁶ Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg., pp. 71-74.

⁷ Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg., pp. 13, 13.

with the tenants of the laird of Halkhede and Thomas Stewart of Myntow, who occupied the lands of Arthurlie, from which the faculty of arts claimed an annuity, until the matter should be decided in the civil court, to whose jurisdiction it belonged.¹ In 1564 Robert Lindsay of Dunrold gave to Master John Davidstone, principal of the university, seisin of the tenement called 'Arthurlieis Hois with a small garden adjacent to it, lying in the High Street between the lands of the chaplaincy of Saint Michael on the north and the University on the south.'²

P. 10. Note 3. See also *Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg.*, p. 16.

P. 10. Note 4. See also *Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg.*, pp. 17, 18, and in text read '1463' for '1462.'

P. 10. Note 5. See also *Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg.*, pp. 26, 27.

P. 10. In 1506 Robert archbishop of Glasgow annexed to the University of Glasgow the vicarages of Cadder, Stobo, Lintoun, and Kilbirnie, and the rectory of Garvald.³

P. 10. Note 6. See *Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg.*, p. 47.

P. 10. Note 7. See *Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg.*, pp. 47-49, 59-62, and for '1558' and '1567,' read '1556' and '1557.'

P. 10. Vicarage of Colmonel. See also *Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg.*, pp. 62-64; and for '1557' read '1558.'

Pp. 10, 11. Note 1. See also *Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg.*, pp. 67-69.

P. 11. Note 3. See *Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg.*, pp. 82-90, and in text for '1572' read '1573.'

P. 11. In the year 1648 Zachary Boyd, minister of the Barony church, reported to the presbytery that 'the barony was a 250 mark land, and the burgh only a £16 land.'⁴

P. 13. On the 6th of September 1659 Mary duchess of Lennox and Richmond, being then at Paris, as tutrix to her son Esme duke of Lennox and Richmond, granted a commission to Sir George Maxwell of Nether Pollock to attend at the castle of Glasgow on the day of the election of the provost, and there in name of the said duke to make nomination of the said provost.⁵

P. 15, line 8 from foot, for 'the Quadrevium or carfoix in the High Street' read 'the Quadri-
vium in the High Street.'

GOVAN AND GORBALS.

P. 19. The tower of the Gorbals, erected after the Reformation, has in the text on the authority of the New Statistical Account been confounded with the chapel of the Hospital of Saint Ninian.

KILPATRICK.

P. 20. The Scottish Breviary asserts that Saint Patrick was conceived in the castle of Dunbertane, and born at Kilpatrick beside the same castle.⁶ On this much-vexed question reference may be made to Dr. Lanigan's *Eccles. Hist. of Ireland*, chap. iii., and to S. Patricii *Synodi et Opuscula*, pp. 215-217, ed. J. L. Villanneva, Dublin, 1835.

¹ *Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg.*, pp. 27, 28.

² *Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg.*, pp. 70, 71.

³ *Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg.*, pp. 42, 43.

⁴ Porteous' Extracts from Presb. Rec., p. 14.

⁵ Original at Pollock.

⁶ *Brev. Aberd. Prop. SS. pro temp. hyem., f. lxxii.*

DUMBARTON.

Pp. 24, 25. In 1590 the prebend of the Virgin Mary in the college of Dumbarton was in the patronage of the magistrates and council of the burgh.¹

CARDROSS.

P. 26. The church of Cardross was removed to its present site in the year 1600.²

ROSNEATH AND ROW.

P. 28. The church of Rosneath was dedicated, not to Saint Nicholas, as stated in the text, but to Saint Modan, abbot and confessor, who withdrew from the monastery at Falkirk, where he had converted the surrounding tribes, 'to the western coasts of Scotland, not far from Dumbertane and Loch Garloch, in a lonely spot sequestered from men by waves and mountains; there is the parish church of Rosneath dedicated in honour of him, and there do his relics rest in honour in a chapel of the cemetery of that church.'³

P. 29. About the year 1264 the land of Neuyd, which belonged to Alexander Dunon, was in the King's hand until the proprietor should pay 600 cows, and in the meantime was subjected to a payment of 22 marks, 8 shillings, and 10 pence.⁴

P. 29. Note 6. The lands of Rosneath were in 1360 granted by John of Drommond to Alexander of Mentoth.⁵

LUSS AND ARROCHAR.

P. 30. Note 6. Brev. Aberd. Prop. SS. pro temp. hyem., f. lxvii.

P. 31. 'Wmfray of Colquhowne lord of that Ilk' is witness to an indenture made at Dumbarton on the 18th of December 1400.⁶ 'Wmfray of Colquhowne lord of Luss' is witness to an indenture made at Balloch on the 18th of October 1405.⁷

BUCHANAN.

P. 33. By an indenture made at 'the Balacht' in 1405, between Sir Duncan earl of the Levennax on the one side, and Sir William of Conynghame lord of Kilmaurs, and Sir Robert of Maxwell lord of Calderwood, with consent of Margaret and Elisabeth their wives, the daughters of the deceased Sir Robert of Danielston, on the other side, it was agreed that the Earl should grant charter to the knights, their wives, and their heirs, of the lands of Achynloch with their appurtenances, which sometime belonged to John of Achynloch—that the knights should lease to the earl for his lifetime all their lands of Errachymore, of Incheallach, of Achwald, and of Ische-

¹ Porteous' Extracts from Rec. of Presb. of Glasgow, p. 33.

² Porteous' Extracts from Rec. of Presb. of Glasgow, p. 76.

³ Brev. Aberd. Prop. SS. pro temp. hyem., f. lii.

⁴ Compota Camerar., vol. 1., p. 47*.

⁵ Macgregor Stirling, Inchmahome, Ap. III*.

⁶ Original at Pollock.

⁷ Original at Pollock.

fad, with their appurtenances and all other profits belonging to the said lands and isles, with all the other isles belonging to the knights and their spouses lying within Lochlmond, for the yearly payment of twelve pennies of silver, if asked, at the kirk of Inchealloch, together with 'the giving and the patronage of the said kirk of Inchealloch as oft as it happened to be vacant, during the Earl's lifetime, and to be given at his liking,'—'that the Earl should not sell or away give the wood of the foresaid isles without the consent of the knights to whom it belonged, but that he might take of it for his own use in a reasonable manner—and that the knights should in like manner have their own woods for their own use at their own liking.'¹ The knights moreover remitted to the Earl and his heirs 'all wards, marriages, and reliefs, for which the deceased Walter Awlason the Earl's father was obliged and beholden to Sir Robert of Danyelston and his heirs by letters and seals as well paid as unpaid.'²

KILMARONOK.

P. 33. Kilmaronon in Leuinax.³

P. 34. The church of Kilmaronok was dedicated to Saint Conan the bishop.⁴

P. 34. About the year 1450 the lands of Ballagan were granted to the Black Friars of Glasgow by Isabel duchess of Albany.⁵

P. 35. The indenture above cited between Sir Duncan earl of the Lennox and others is dated at 'the Balacht.'⁶

DRYMEN.

P. 38. The parish church of Drymen is supposed to have been dedicated to Saint Columba.⁷

P. 43. In 1460 Master Robert of Hammyltoun was rector of the parish church of Monyabrok.⁸

CAMPSIE.

P. 44. Note 6. Brev. Aberd. Prop. SS. pro temp. aestiv., ff. cxvi, cxvii.

P. 44. The choir and vestry of Campsie church are mentioned as ruinous in 1710.⁹

P. 45. A part of Campsie annexed to Baldernock in 1649 is otherwise described as 'between Carlestoun and the kirk of Badernok and the nether side of the muir.'¹⁰

P. 45. In 1588 the parsonage and vicarage of Campsie were reported by the minister at the same value as in 1561.¹¹

¹ Original at Pollock.

² Original at Pollock.

³ Brev. Aberd. Prop. SS. pro temp. hyem., f. liiii.

⁴ Brev. Aberd. Prop. SS. pro temp. hyem., f. liiii.

⁵ MSS. Univ. Glasg.

⁶ Original at Pollock.

⁷ Local tradition.

Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg., p. 12.

⁹ Porteous' Extracts from Rec. of Presb. of Glasgow, p. 216.

¹⁰ Porteous' Extracts from Rec. of Presb. of Glasgow, pp. 152, 153.

¹¹ Porteous' Extracts from Rec. of Presb. of Glasgow, p. 15.

P. 45. On the 20th May 1319 King Robert I. granted to Duncan son of Murytbach two quarters (quadratas) of Ratheon, and two of Altrenmonyth in Leuenaux, to the value of seven marks of land.¹

BALDERNOCK.

P. 47. In 1506 Master Robert Hammyltoune was rector of Bauthernok and dean of the faculty of arts in Glasgow College.²

Pp. 47, 48. One of the witnesses to an indenture made at Dunbarton in 1400 is 'Sir Johne of Hammyltoun knight, lord of Bothernoek.'³

KIRKINTILLOCH AND CUMBERNAULD.

P. 49. In 1313-14 John of Kyrkintollauch possessed the lands of Qwytyfield in Peebles.⁴ In the charter-chest at Pollock there is a decree, dated 8th February 1563-4, 'by Johne Miller and Johne Cunninbure, bailies of the burght of Kirkintullocht.'

CADDER.

P. 50. Obituary of Sir Archibald Calderwood. See *Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg.*, p. 45.

P. 50. In 1506 the archbishop of Glasgow annexed the vicarage of Cadder to the University of Glasgow.⁵ In 1590 the minister of Cadder was prohibited by the Synod of Glasgow from building office houses within the churchyard, but, in respect he had no manse built, he was allowed 'to have his study house, or house of convention to him and his elders, within the steeple of the kirk, and so he may dwell at his kirk.'⁶

P. 50. In 1588 the stipend of the minister at Cadder was £63, 6s. 8d., a chaldar of bear, and two chalders of meal, out of the sub-deanery of Glasgow.⁷ In 1638 the parsonage teinds of Cadder are stated in the rent-roll of the University at 14 chalders 5 bolls 3 firlots meal, and 4 chalders 4 bolls bear.⁸

MONKLAND.

P. 52. In 1638 the parsonage teinds of Monkland were stated in the rent-roll of the University at 30 ch. 2 b. 2 fir. meal, and 2 ch. 13 b. 2 fir. bear.⁹

BOTHWELL AND SHOTTS.

P. 54. In 1455 Sir Gavin Hamilton was provost of Bothwell.¹⁰

¹ Orig. charter pasted in a volume in the collection of Northern Institution, Inverness.

² *Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg.*, p. 43.

³ Original at Pollock.

⁴ *Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun*, p. 11.

⁵ *Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg.*, p. 42.

⁶ Porteous' Extracts from Rec. of Presb. of Glasgow, pp. 42, 43.

⁷ Porteous' Extracts, pp. 20, 46.

⁸ *Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg.*, pp. 271, 272.

⁹ *Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg.*, pp. 272-274.

¹⁰ *Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg.*, p. 14.

P. 54. In 1591 the Synod of Glasgow complained that the provost of Bothwell had not built the choir of the kirk of Schottis.¹

DALZIEL.

P. 58. The barony of Dalziel was represented in an inquest held at Dumbretan in 1259.²

P. 59. Robert of Dalziel of that Ilk is witness to a deed dated at the manor of Calderwood on the 27th of June 1446.³

CAMBUSLANG.

P. 61. In 1613 James marquis of Hamilton bequeathed to the Hospital in Hamilton the lands of the chaplainry of the Lady Chapel of Cambuslang called the Chapel of Kirkburn, and the lands of the Vicar-Pensionary of Cambuslang.⁴

RUTHIERGLEN.

Pp. 63, 64. A charter by James Stewart lord of Kilbryde to Robert the son of Sir John of Maxwell of Nether Pollock is dated at Rutherglen in 1394.⁵ In 1595 letters were written by the Presbytery of Glasgow to the laird of Ferme, the laird of Lekpreviok, and the baillie of Raglen, to stop the profane plays introduced in Raglen on the Lord's Day.⁶

CATHICART.

P. 65. In 1157-8 King Malcolm IV. confirmed to Walter the son of Alan his steward the lands of Kerkert and le Drep granted to him by King David I.⁷ By an indenture made at Dunbarton in 1400 between Sir John of Maxwell knight, lord of Nether Pollock, and his son Robert, on the one side, and Sir John of Maxwell knight, the son and heir of the said Sir John, on the other, it was agreed that the said Robert should have the two Aikenheidis in the shire of Lanark—the Drippis, Jactonn and Allerton, Newland, Calderwood, and Greenhill, with the over-lordship of a quarter of Thornton, in the barony of Kilbryde—and Hankschawland, Fynglen, and Carterhope, in Twede Muir.⁸ William of Maxwell of Akynbede is witness to a charter by Alan Stewart lord of Dornie dated at Crukistoun in 1429.⁹

EASTWOOD AND POLLOCK.

P. 66. John Gray of Estwood is witness to a charter by Robert the Steward of Scotland and Earl of Strathern, granted about the year 1370.¹⁰

¹ Porteous' Extracts, p. 42.

² Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 89 after Preface.

³ Original at Pollock.

⁴ Bursaries of Glasgow College, p. 10.

⁵ Original at Pollock.

⁶ Porteous' Extracts from Rec. of Presb. of Glasgow, p. 60.

⁷ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 82 after Preface.

⁸ Original at Pollock.

⁹ Original at Pollock.

¹⁰ Copy at Pollock.

P. 66. King David's grant of Polloc to Walter the Steward was confirmed by King Malcolm IV. in 1157-1158.¹

P. 67. The lands of Pollock were at an early period divided into Upper and Nether Pollock. About the year 1280 John of Maxwell lord of Nether Pollock is witness to a grant by Sir Herbert of Maxwell to the church of Mearns.² A charter of the lands of the Dryppys in Kilbryde-shire, granted in 1371-1372 by Robert of Maxwell lord of Mernes to Sir John of Maxwell knight, lord of Nether Pollock, is witnessed by Robert of Upper Pollock.³ A charter by John of Maxwell lord of Pollok to his son Robert of the lands of Jackstoun in Kilbryde is dated 'at Pollok,' 5th May 1390, in presence of Sir William of Cunyngham the son, Sir Alan of Catkerth, and Sir John of Maxwell the son, knights, and William of Maxwell.⁴

P. 67. Aldhous was a five mark land of old extent.⁵

PAISLEY.

P. 68. Paisley was originally dedicated to Saint Mirinus.⁶

P. 70. In 1157-1158 King Malcolm confirmed 'Passeleth' to Walter the Steward, as it had been given him by King David I.⁷

P. 72. A deed by Catharine of Setoun lady of Dernle, the wife of Alan Stewart lord of Dernle, is dated in 1430 'apud castrum de Crukystoun.'⁸

P. 72. A charter by Alan Stewart lord of Dernle, dated in 1429 at Cruxton, is witnessed by Alexander Stewart of Rase.⁹

RENFREW.

P. 74. 'The land of Saint Thomas the Martyr' is named as a boundary in the parish of Renfrew,¹⁰ perhaps indicating one of those tofts in the King's burghs given to the Abbey of Arbroath soon after its foundation.

In 1557 mention is made of the chaplainry of Saint Christopher in the Lord Ross's aisle (*culgariter* 'the Lord's Isle') on the south side of the church of Renfrew.¹¹

The chapel and chaplainry of SS. Andrew, Conval, and Ninian, were founded by James Finlaid (or Moderveil) vicar of Estwod *sub solio crucifixi in boreali parte ecclesie parochialis de Renfrew*.¹²

In a 'rental of the personage and vicarage of Ranfrew according to the present informatione gevine to the Colledge' about the year 1650, the parsonage teinds of Renfrew are stated at 15 ch. 14 bo. 2 f. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ p. meal, and 2 ch. 14 b. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. bear—and the vicarage teinds at 5 bo. 2 f. meal, and £10, 6s. 8d. in money.¹³

¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 82 after Preface.

² Original at Pollock.

³ Original at Pollock.

⁴ Original at Pollock.

⁵ Glasgow Univ. Bursaries, p. 148.

⁶ Brev. Aberd. Prop. SS. pro temp. aestiv., ff. cvi, cvii.

⁷ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 82 after Preface.

⁸ Original at Pollock.

⁹ Original at Pollock.

¹⁰ Papers in charter-chest of John Hall Maxwell, Esq.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg., pp. 302-304.

P. 76. In 'a not of some informationes concerning the valour of a certane of the personage teyndis of Ranfrew,' dated March 1651, it is stated that 'the toune of Ranfrew, comprehending the borrow aikeris, with the Knok, Sandiefurd, and Bogside, is a ten pund land.'¹

P. 76. Grant of Renfrew by King David, and confirmation by King Malcolm. See Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 82 after Preface.

INCHINNAN.

P. 78. The Breviary of Aberdeen commemorates Saint Convall as the patron of Inchenen-ern, and relates that a stone on which he miraculously voyaged from the Irish shore to the Clyde was to be seen on the bank of that stream, where it was known as the 'currus Sancti Convalli,' and wrought miraculous cures on men and beasts.²

INNERKIP AND GREENOCK.

P. 87. In 1591 the erection of the parish of Greenock was sanctioned by the ecclesiastical courts.³ In 1592 license to bury within the churchyard was granted by the Synod of Glasgow.⁴ In 1600 it was ordered by the presbytery of Glasgow that 'Over and Nether Greinock should meet in one congregation.'⁵

LARGS AND CUMBRAY.

P. 89. Note 3. This Kilbryde was in Carrick, and formed part of the present parish of Maybole.⁶ Largs in Carrick and Largs in Cunningham are confounded in the Preface to the Liber de Melros.

KILBIRNIE.

P. 92. In 1506 the archbishop of Glasgow annexed the vicarage of Kilbirny to the University of Glasgow.⁷

LOCHWINNOCH.

P. 94. Note 2. See Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 82 after Preface, where Lochwinnoch is spelled as in the note 'Lochinauche.'

¹ Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg., p. 305.

² Brev. Aberd. Prop. SS. pro temp. aestiv., f. cxvii.

³ Porteous' Extracts from Rec. of Presb. of Glasgow, p. 43.

⁴ Porteous' Extracts from Rec. of Presb. of Glasgow, p. 45.

⁵ Porteous' Extracts from Rec. of Presb. of Glasgow, p. 76.

⁶ Cf. Cart. de Northberwic, pp. 4, 30, 31. Chalmers's Caled., vol. iii., pp. 530-532.

⁷ Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg., p. 42.

NEILSTOWN.

P. 97. In 1451 King James II. granted to Walter Stewart of Arthorle the lands of Perthwic in the barony and shire of Renfrew, in lease for his lifetime.¹

P. 97. Thomas Sprewle lord of Colden witnesses a charter by John Stewart lord of Dornle in 1453-1454.²

MEARNS.

P. 98. In 1371-1372 Robert of Maxwell lord of Mernes was overlord of the lands of the Dryppys in Kilbrydeschire in the county of Lanark.³

P. 98. In 1440 a royal license was granted for building the castle of Mearns, and in 1449-1450 another license was granted for building and fortifying it.⁴

EAGLESHAM.

P. 99. King David I. granted Eglisham to Walter the Steward, the son of Alan, to whom it was in 1157-1158 confirmed by King Malcolm IV.⁵

EAST KILBRIDE.

P. 99. In 1652 the lands of Busbie were disjoined from Kilbride and annexed to Carmunnock by the Lords Commissioners of Teinds.⁶

P. 100. In 1654 the parsonage teinds of Kilbryd amounted to 24 ch. 4 bo. 2 f. $\frac{1}{3}$ p., and the vicarage teind and tack duties to £1224, 1s. 8d.⁷

TORRENS.

P. 100. Annexation of Torrens to Kilbride.⁸

Pp. 101, 102. The barony of Kelbride was represented at an inquest made at Dumbretane in the year 1259.⁹ In 1371-1372 Robert of Maxwell lord of Mernes granted to his kinsman Sir John of Maxwell knight, lord of Nether Pollok, and the lady Isabel his wife, the whole lands of Dryppis in the barony of Kilbrydeschire in the sheriffdom of Lanark, reserving to himself and his heirs the moothill (*mons*) nearest to the town of Dryppis, on the top of which a stone was erected, for holding his courts there so often as he should happen to hold pleas on the people of the said lands for wrong done to himself or his heirs only.¹⁰

¹ Original at Pollock.

² Original at Pollock.

⁷ Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg., pp. 297-301.

³ Original at Pollock.

⁴ Copies at Pollock.

⁸ Porteous' Extracts, p. 28.

⁵ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 82 after Preface.

⁹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 89 after Preface.

⁶ Porteous' Extracts from Rec. of Presb. of Glasgow, p. 182.

¹⁰ Original at Pollock.

In 1388 John of Maxwell lord of Nether Pollok granted to Sir Bernard of Hauden knight the lands of Barderole (or Bardre) in the earldom of Stratherne, in exchange for the lands of Jacton in the shire of Lanark.¹ In 1390 John of Maxwell lord of Pollok, with consent of James Stewart the overlord, granted to his son Robert of Maxwell the whole land of Jackston in the barony of Kylbryde.² In 1394 the grant was confirmed by James Stewart lord of Kylbride.³

In 1400 James Stewart lord of Kylbryd confirmed the grant which Sir John of Maxwell lord of Nether Pollok made to his son Robert of Maxwell of the lands of Calderwode in the barony of Kilbryde within the sheriffdom of Clydesdale.⁴ By an indenture made at Dumbarton in 1400 between Sir John Maxwell of Nether Pollok and his son Robert on the one side and Sir John of Maxwell his son and heir on the other, it was agreed that Sir John the son should have the ten mark land of Murray and the Heidhouse in the barony of Kilbryde in the shire of Lanark—the land of Castlebar, Mathewbar and Dykbar, in the barony of Renfrew, which was acquired from Alexander Tayte—and the land of Pollock and Carnvodrig; and that Robert of Maxwell his brother should have the lands of the Drippis, Jactoun and Allertoun, Newland, Calderwood and Greenhill, with the overlordship of a quarter of Thornton, in the barony of Kilbryde—the two Aikenheidis in the shire of Lanark—and Haukschawland, Fynglen, and Carterhope, in Twede Muir.⁵ By an indenture made at Lanark in 1416 between James Stewart lord of Kilbrid on the one part and Sir Robert of Maxwell lord of Calderwood on the other, it was agreed that George Stewart the son of the lord of Kilbrid should marry Marion the daughter of the knight of Calderwood by his first wife—that the lord of Kilbrid should seise them and their heirs in his barony of Kilbryd by charter and seisin—that the knight of Calderwood should pay to the lord of Kilbryd for all the days of his life the sum of £10 yearly ‘for Philpysbil, for his part of Boysfeld and Ovircalderwood, and all the rent of all the lands falling in ward in the said barony (of Kilbryd) during the time of ward, and all the reliefs and half of the escheats of courts in the said barony happening to be paid to the said lord of Kilbryd during his lifetime—and the one half of the said rent and reliefs as well of wards as of properties the said Robert should pay to Ezebel the wife of the said James (Stewart, lord of Kilbryd) for all the term of her life after the decease of the said James.’⁶ By the same indenture the knight of Calderwood was bound to use all means for recovery of the lordship of Elamton with the appurtenances—and, if it should be recovered, the franktenement was to be given to the lord of Kilbryd and his wife Isabel for life, and after their decease to George Stewart and Marion Maxwell in fee—but the lands were to be let on lease to the knight of Calderwood for seven years after their recovery at the old rent, on condition of its being paid within forty days of the term on which it became due.⁷ A deed dated at the manor of Calderwod in 1446 is witnessed by Sir John of Maxwell lord of Calderwod and John his eldest son.⁸ In 1466 the right of succession to the lands of Schawtonne, lying in the barony of Kilbride and

¹ Original at Pollock.

² Original at Pollock.

³ Original at Pollock.

⁴ Original at Pollock.

⁵ Original at Pollock.

⁶ Original at Pollock.

⁷ Original at Pollock. For a notice of Sir Robert of Maxwell in 1405 see Appendix to BUCHANAN.

⁸ Original at Pollock.

county of Lanark, was a matter of dispute between Henry of Douglas of Langnewtowne and Hector Stewart.¹

GLASSFORD.

P. 103. About the year 1280 Sir Alan of Glasfurd is witness to a charter by Sir Herbert of Maxwell to the church of Mearns.² About 1371 a charter granted to John of Maxwell by Robert the Stewart of Scotland and Earl of Strathern is witnessed by William of Glasfryth.³

AVONDALE.

P. 104. In 1429 Alan Stewart lord of Dernel granted to his kinsman Robert of Dalzelle of Lebraearig the lands of Brownsyde with the appurtenances in the barony of Strathavane in the shire of Lanark, for the service of three suits of court at his three head courts to be held at Elam-toun yearly.⁴ In 1430 the grant was confirmed by Catharine of Setoun lady of Dernel, the wife of Alan Stewart lord of Dernel.⁵ In 1434 Alan Stewart and his wife granted to Robert of Dalzelle a bond bearing, that, if he were disturbed in his possession of the lands of the Brownsyde, and the lands of Rylandside in the barony of Strathavane, he should have as much and as good land of the lord of Dernel's lands of the Galston.⁶ The lands were subsequently assigned by John of Dalzell of the Braearig to Huchone Campbell brother of Sir George Campbell of Loudon and sheriff of Ayr, and to Katryn the Blayr his wife—and in 1453 the grant was confirmed by John Stewart lord of Dernel by charters which describe them as lying in the lordship of Elam-toun in the barony of Strathaven.⁷

P. 104. Sir James Dalrymple says that he had seen a charter 'Roberti filii Waldevi de Biger Ricardo de Bard de magna et parva Kyp' of the reign of King Alexander III.⁸

HAMILTON.

P. 106. Hospital of Hamilton. See Appendix to Cambuslang, p. 61.

STONEHOUSE.

P. 109. Between the years 1214 and 1249 Sir William the Fleming of Stanhus appears as a witness to a charter by William Purveys of Mospennoc, along with Sir Archibald of Douglas and A. of Douglas.⁹ The barony of Stannus was represented at an inquest made at Dumbretan in the year 1259.¹⁰ A deed dated at Caldorwod in 1446 is witnessed by David Monet of Stanhus.¹¹

¹ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, p. 215.

² Copy at Pollock.

³ Original at Pollock.

⁴ Original at Pollock.

⁵ Original at Pollock.

⁷ Original at Pollock.

⁸ Dalrymple's Collections, p. 397.

⁹ Lib. de Melros, p. 215.

¹⁰ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 89 after Preface.

¹¹ Original at Pollock.

⁶ Original at Pollock.

LESMAHAGO.

Pp. 111, 112. By an inquest made at Dumbretan in 1259 in presence of Andrew depute clerk of the Justiciary by royal appointment, Robert of Colcehon, and others, by the barouies of Lesmahagu, Robertiston, Wystem, Thankardiston, Kernikel, Stanus, Kelbride, and Dalziel, and by Michael the son of Edoff, it was found that Patrick the father of Robert of Corrok granted to Elen the spouse of the said Robert, and with cousent of the said Robert then under age, one ploughgate of land called Polnegulan then held by Richard the clerk of Kelmenros, to be held by the said Elen for life if she should have no issue, or if the said Robert when of age should not consent to the marriage—that at length, issue having proceeded from their marriage, the said ploughgate was given to Sibilla the mother of the said Robert as her dowry with consent of the said Robert and Elen—and finally that the said Robert, being in necessity, had with consent of his mother and of his wife Elen sold the said ploughgate to Richard the clerk who then held it.¹

LANARK.

P. 119. By a charter dated at Cruxtown in 1433-1434 Alan Stewart lord of Derule becomes bound to Robert of Dalzel of the Braecanryig in a penalty of £200 to be paid 'in Sanct Nichalais Chapale of Lanark upon the altar of that ilk.'²

CARSTAIRS.

P. 124. Thomas the son of Adam of Castrotharis and William Rufus of Ranestrother were on an inquest held at Lanark in the reign of Alexander III.³

WALSTON.

P. 132. In 1390 Jonet of Gram was lady of Walchtone, and dated a charter there.⁴

BIGGAR.

P. 134. In 1322 William the son and heir of the deceased Haldwin of Edmudeston resigned to his lord Gilbert Flemmayng of Biger the whole land of Edmideston with pertinents in the tenement of Biger, in order that William the son and heir of the deceased Sir James of Douglas de Laudonia might be infeft in the same.⁵ In 1382 King Robert II. granted or confirmed to Sir James of Douglas lord of Dalketh and James his son the lands of Edmudston in the barony of Biger.⁶ In 1543 James earl of Mortoun and lord of Dalkeith granted to his daughter Elizabeth

¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 89 after Preface.

² Charter at Pollock.

³ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 89 after Preface.

⁴ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, p. 166.

⁵ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, p. 21.

⁶ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, p. 148.

Douglas, and to her husband James of Douglas nephew to the Earl of Angus, among other lands the lands and barony of Edmeston with its manor, &c., and with the advowson and gift of its churches and chapels, &c., in the barony of Biggar in the county of Lanerk.¹

PETTINAIN.

P. 139. By an inquest held at Lanark between 1249 and 1285 by William Wafrar formerly *serrens* of the King, Ralph Ferur, William the son of Mutho, Gamel of Hindeford, Richard the Steward of Karemigel, John Scurri of Padevinan, Thomas the son of Adam of Castrotharis, and William Rufus of Ranestrother, it was found that Adam of the Livery (de Liberatione), who held the lands of Padevinan of the King, and his heirs were bound to render to the King the service of two bowmen, and of one sufficient *serrens* on horseback for making livery of all kinds that ought to be made, in entertainment, gillies (*garcionibus*), and dogs, in which service the following persons were engaged, Robert Collan, Robert Scevel, Laurence Lovel, Adam of Forfare, Edward of the Livery (de Liberatione), and John Pret, who received nothing of the King save victuals—and that besides, if ward or relief or marriage should happen, it ought to belong to the King.² The whole extent of the land was given at thirteen marks.

COVINGTON.

P. 141. On the 22d of September 1321 King Robert Bruce—in a cause litigated between Johanna daughter of the deceased Adam of Mora, plaintiff, and John Cissor and Sibilla of Quaranteley his wife, defenders, the latter having in the King's presence at Forfar proved the falsehood of a decision given against them and in favour of the said Johanna by Henry sergeant (*serrens*) of Colybaynestoun in the Justiciary court at Lanerk concerning the land of Medowflat in the tenement of Colebaynestoun—ordered Walter Fitzgilbert and Robert of Ward his Justiciaries to summon the said Henry to appear before the King and his council at Edinburgh to defend his decision, to warn the said parties to appear there on the same day, and at sight of these presents to cause the said John and Sibilla to be resealed in the said land.³

In 1324 King Robert Bruce granted to Sir Robert of Kethe the land of Calbanestoun, which he had resigned to the King, to be held by him and by Robert the son of the deceased Sir John of Keithe the son of the foresaid Sir Robert, and the heirs-male of the said Robert bearing the surname and arms of Keithe—with remainder in succession to the heirs-male of Sir Robert, to Sir Edward of Keithe his brother, and his heirs, and to the heirs-male of the said Sir Robert bearing the Keithe surname and arms.⁴

¹ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, p. 277.

² Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 88 after Preface.

³ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 119.

⁴ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 122.

THANKERTON.

P. 143. The barony of Thankardiston was represented at an inquest held at Dumbretan in 1259.¹

WISTON.

P. 147. In 1460 Duncan Bunche, master of arts, was vicar of Wystone and regent of the faculty of arts in the College of Glasgow.²

P. 147. In 1259 the barony of Wiston was represented at an inquest held at Dumbretan.³

ROBERTON.

P. 149. In 1259 the barony of Robertiston was represented at an inquest held at Dumbretan.⁴ In 1346 James Logane resigned into the hands of King David II. the barony of Robertston with its pertinents.⁵ In the same year Mary of Striuelyne lady of Robertstoune granted to Sir William of Douglas lord of the valley of Lydale the barony of Robertstoune in the valley of Clude and other lands, provided he should procure the King's charter for the same, binding herself and her heirs to resign them into the King's hands in eight days after their recovery by the said Sir William.⁶ The condition on which Mary of Striuelyne granted the barony to the Lord of Liddesdale was grounded on her own allegiance to the English King, for in 1347 she was received into King David's 'peace,' and reinstated in her lands, including the barony of Robertyston, which she immediately resigned into his hands.⁷ The King (David II.) accordingly granted to Sir William of Douglas a charter of the barony of Robertouns, apparently in the same year.⁸ In 1367 William of Ramsay for the sum of ninety marks sterling resigned to William of Cresuyle all claim which he or his heirs had or might have in the lands of Robertstoune.⁹ By an indenture made at Edinburgh in 1370 between Sir James of Douglas lord of Dalketh and William of Cressuyle it was agreed that the right to the barony of Robertston, which each claimed, should be submitted to an assize—that, if thereby it should fall to Sir James, he should allow the ferme of the land of Robertston to remain with the said William until he should have given him for life a twenty mark land in a convenient and tenable place, or, if the said William should prefer that a marriage should take place between Thomas the brother of Sir James and Margaret his own daughter and heiress, Sir James should infest them and their heirs perpetually in the barony of Robertston—that, if there was no issue from the marriage, the barony should revert to Sir James and his heirs—that the said William on receiving the twenty mark land, or on the accomplishment of the said marriage, should resign to Sir James all claim to the barony of Robertston—and that the said William

¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 89 after Preface.

² Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg., p. 13.

³ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 89 after Preface.

⁴ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 89 after Preface.

⁵ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, p. 49.

⁶ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, pp. 50, 51.

⁷ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, p. 52.

⁸ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, pp. 52, 53.

⁹ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, p. 65.

immediately on the marriage taking place should make his daughter Margaret heiress of all his lands with sufficient security.¹ On the 20th of February 1372 William of Cresuyle lord of Kenlak resigned to Sir James of Douglas all claim to the barony of Robertston, and on the 10th of July of that year received from him a grant of a twenty mark land in the barony of Robertston, namely, all the lands which Sir James had in the town of Robertston with its mill, and the remainder of the twenty mark land in the town of Herthornehill in the said barony.² In 1388 King Robert II. erected the lands of Robertson and others into a free regality in favour of Sir James of Douglas of Dalketh.³ In 1543 James earl of Mortoun granted the lands and barony of Robertson and others in regality to his daughter Elizabeth Douglas and her husband James Douglas nephew to the Earl of Angus.⁴

CARMICHAEL.

P. 151. In 1259 the barony of Kermikel was represented at an inquest held at Dumbretan, and about the same period there appear in record Gamel of Hindeford and Richard the steward of Karemigel.⁵

KILBUCHO.

P. 178. About the year 1342 the advowson of the church of Kylbechoch was granted by John of Graham lord of Dalketh, and confirmed by King David II., to William of Douglas lord of Kyncauyll.⁶ In 1351 William of Douglas lord of the valley of Lydel granted (in the event of his dying without issue) to James of Douglas his nephew, the son of unquhile Sir John of Douglas his brother, the advowson of the church of Kylbonghok, with remainder in succession to James's brothers William, John, Henry, and Thomas, and their heirs, and his own nearest heirs.⁷ On the new erection of the collegiate church of Dalkeith by Pope Sixtus IV. in 1475 the church of Kilbouchow was annexed to it.⁸

P. 178. About the year 1342 John of Graham lord of Dalketh granted all the lands of the barony of Kylbechoch and Newlandis to William of Douglas lord of Kyncauyll, to whom they were confirmed by King David II.⁹ In 1351 William of Douglas, the knight of Liddesdale, granted if he should die without issue the whole barony of Kylbonghok and Newlandis with pertinents to James of Douglas his nephew, with remainder in succession as in the case of the advowson of the church.¹⁰ In 1375 King Robert II. granted to Sir James and to James of Douglas his son the whole barony of Kylbonghok and Newlandis, with remainder in succession to the heirs of the latter, to Sir James, to his brothers William, Henry, and Thomas, and their heirs, and to the heirs whomsoever of Sir James.¹¹ In 1379 King Robert II. erected the lands of Kylbochok and

¹ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, pp. 83, 84.

² Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, pp. 96, 97, 99.

³ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, p. 160.

⁴ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, pp. 276, 277.

⁵ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. I., pp. 83, 89 after Preface.

⁶ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, pp. 41, 42.

⁷ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, pp. 53-55.

⁸ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, pp. 226-235.

⁹ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, pp. 41-43.

¹⁰ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, pp. 53-55.

¹¹ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, p. 109-111.

Newlandys, which were then held by Sir James of Douglas of Dalketh, into a free barony and regality in his favour, reserving to himself the *three* pleas of the crown, murder, rape, and arson.¹ In 1387 he renewed the grant.² In 1543 James earl of Mortoun granted the lands and barony of Kilbocho to his daughter Elizabeth and her husband James Douglas the nephew of the Earl of Angus.³

P. 179. In 1374 Sir James of Douglas lord of Kilbochoke granted to Thomas of Forest and Alice of Threplaude his wife, daughter and heiress of Henry of Threpland, the fermes of the lands of Threplande with pertinents in the barony of Kilbochok, which they had resigned to him, for which resignation he became bound to pay them on the following Martumas a hundred shillings sterling, and, if the said Alice should have an heir or heiress, he became bound to infest that heir or heiress in the lands as formerly possessed by Alice herself, on repayment of the hundred shillings.⁴ In 1377 James of Douglas lord of Dalketh granted the whole land of Threpland in the barony of Kilbouchok to Andrew the son of John, saving the rights of Alice of Threpland for the whole term of her life.⁵

P. 179. In the year 1390 Jonet of Gram lady of Walehtone appointed James of Twedy her attorney, for the purpose of resigning to Sir James of Douglas lord of Dalketh all her lands of Hertre with their pertinents in the barony of Kilbouchok.⁶

KIRKURD.

P. 187. In 1331 King David II. granted to William of Douglas de Laudonia the whole land of Lochurde in the county of Peblis, which Michael Mareseal had resigned to the King in presence of his nobles at Berwyce on Twede.⁷ About 1383 King Robert II. erected into a regality the lands belonging to Sir James of Douglas lord of Dalketh, and James his son and heir, which included part of the barony of Kirkurd and of the lands of Lochurd.⁸ In 1384 Sir James granted for the maintenance of a chaplain in the castle of Dalketh all his lands of Louchurde and forty shillings sterling in name of pension from his lands of Kyrcurde.⁹ In 1450 Sir Walter Scot of Bukelch and Kirkvrde, with consent of David Scot his eldest son and heir-apparent, resigned to Sir John of Balkasky, chaplain in the collegiate church of Saint Nicholas of Dalketh, all claim to the superiority of all the lands of Louchvrde together with the lands of Kirkurde annexed to the prebend of Louchvrde, and lying in the barony of Kirkvrde, which had been annexed to the said church and prebend by the deceased James of Douglas lord of Dalketh.¹⁰ In 1543 part of the lands of Kirkurde and Lochurde was granted by James earl of Mortoun to his daughter Elizabeth and her husband James Douglas nephew of the Earl of Angus.¹¹

¹ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, p. 133.

² Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, pp. 154-157, 160.

³ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, pp. 276, 277.

⁴ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, p. 120.

⁵ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, pp. 123, 124.

⁶ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, p. 166.

⁷ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, pp. 29, 30.

⁸ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, pp. 143, 160.

⁹ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, pp. 151-154.

¹⁰ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, pp. 211-213.

¹¹ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, pp. 276, 277.

WEST LINTON.

P. 189. Ralph the chaplain of Lynton appears in record after the year 1210.¹ In 1506 the archbishop of Glasgow annexed the vicarage of Lintoun to the College of Glasgow.²

Pp. 190, 191. Before the year 1210 William Cumyne of Kylbride granted to William Gonrlay eight marks sterling yearly, namely, four marks and a half from his mill of Lyntonrothrik, and three and a half from his lands of the same town, which lands Stephen of Glames and William Long then held of him, for payment of one penny yearly at Martinmas.³ Subsequently to the year 1210, William Cumyn earl of Buchane granted to Adam the son of Gilbert in free maritage with his sister Ydonia 'Blith and Ingolneston and the Haleh, namely, by these boundaries, as the Polntarfe falls into the Lyne from the bounds of the canons of Holyrood as the Lyne descends as far as the boundaries of the Newland downward, and thence as the road goes from the Lyne to the Tarfe, and along the Tarfe upwards to its source, and from the source of the Tarfe as far as the Maydvane, and from the Maydvane as far as Qwhitilaw, and from Qwhitilaw to the source of the Garvalde, and from the Garvalde southward as far as Myndicht as the boundaries of the canons descend beyond Myndicht as far as the source of the Alirburn, and from the Alirburn downward as far as Blacfurde,' for payment of the forinsic service belonging to four ploughgates, granting also that the stud of the said Adam should have common pasture with his own, and that Adam's men of Blith and of the Haleh should have common pasture between Lynton and Blith with his men of Lynton.⁴ In 1314 King Robert Bruce confirmed an agreement between John of Kyrkintollaeh and William of Douglas the son and heir of unquhile Sir James of Douglas de Laudonia concerning the impignoration of his land of Qwytfeld in the sheriffdom of Peblyis for a term of nine years.⁵ In 1316 the same King granted to John called Logan eighteen oxgangs of land with a maltkiln and four cottar-lands (*cotariis*) in the town of Lyntonrothryk, to the extent of a ten pound land, as formerly possessed by Sir William and Sir Edmund Conyon knights.⁶ In the same King's reign John called Logan granted to William of Douglas lord of Kincaule all his lands of Lintonrothirrikis, for payment of one silver penny at the parish church of Lintonrothirrikis yearly on the feast of the Nativity, and three snits at the three head courts of the King in the sheriffdom of Peblys.⁷ In 1323 John of Kirkentolaw granted to William of Douglas, son and heir of the deceased Sir James of Douglas de Laudonia, all his land of Qwytfeld which he had by the grant of Robert King of Scots in the barony of Lynton for the space of nine years, for a sum of money paid to him beforehand, under provision that in the event of the said William's death or departure from the realm within the nine years the land should revert to the said John.⁸ In 1329 he confirmed to him the same land.⁹ In 1340 King David II. confirmed

¹ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, p. 5.

² Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg., p. 42.

³ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, pp. 3, 4.

⁴ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, pp. 4, 5.

⁵ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, p. 11.

⁶ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, p. 13.

⁷ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, p. 14.

⁸ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, p. 23.

⁹ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, pp. 32, 33.

to William of Douglas the grant of John of Logain.¹ About the year 1370 Sir James of Douglas lord of Lyntounerotheryk granted to Sir David of Grahame all his land that was called Lynton Schelis in the Carnmore on the estate of Lyntounerotheryk by these boundaries—‘As the Flahope descends into the water of Lyne, and so ascending the water of Lyne as far as the mouth of the Hollharschawburne; and so ascending from the Hollharschawburne as far as the high road of the Carnes; and so ascending along that road on the north side to the Cauldestane on the east as far as the Kippithill of Estir Carne; and so by the *bra* on the south as far as the White Cragg as the water descends to the upper Cragg of the Blak Loch—with the common between Lynes heudes (the sources of the Lyne); and so from the common between Lynes henedes as far as the est heuyd of Dryhope-minich; and so from Dryhop heuyd on the south along the boundary of the water descending to Minitinallach; and so descending as far as the Albecluch-heuyd; descending on the west as far as the Westireluch-heuyd; and so from the Westireluch-heuyd as far as the Stanelaw above the high road; and so from the Stanelaw as far as the Flahope on the west,—which land was resigned by the said Sir David in Sir James’s court of Lyntonrothryk by reason of purpersion.² In 1375 King Robert II. granted to Sir James of Douglas of Dalketh and his son James the whole barony of Lyntounrotheryk, with remainder in succession to his brothers as in the case of Kilbucho.³ In 1378 the same Sir James of Douglas granted to Thomas Pacok all that third part of the land of Qwhitfeilde in the barony of Lyntounrothrike which his father Adam Pacok formerly held, but had resigned to Sir James in his full court at Lyntonrothrike.⁴ In 1383 King Robert II. erected the barony of Lynton and others into a free regality in favour of Sir James of Douglas, and in 1387 he confirmed the erection.⁵ In 1543 James earl of Mortoun granted the barony of Lintoun to his daughter Elizabeth and her husband James Douglas.⁶

P. 191. Note 5. See also Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, pp. 130, 131.

P. 191. About the year 1600 the whole rental of the barony of Lintoun, including the lands of Ingzerstoun, Garrelfute, Maidenheid, Spittelhaugh, Lochvrde, Kirkvrde, Blyth, Walkfield, Baldonisgill, Harlawmure, and Lintoun, amounted to 3027 marks, or £2018.⁷ At the same time the teinds of the parish of Lintoun, ‘quhairof my Lord of Mortoun is kyndlie takisman,’ amounted to three chalders of victual yearly, ‘by and attour the ministeris stipend.’⁸

NEWLANDS.

P. 192. About the year 1342 John of Graham of Dalkeith granted to William of Douglas of Kyneaucyll the patronage of the church of Newlandis, which was confirmed to him by King David II.⁹ In 1351 it was granted by William of Douglas the knight of Liddesdale, in the event of his dying without issue, to James of Douglas his nephew.¹⁰ By his will, dated 30th Sep-

¹ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, p. 36.

² Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, pp. 86-88.

³ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, pp. 109-111.

⁴ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, p. 129.

⁵ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, pp. 148, 154-157, 160.

⁶ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, pp. 276, 277.

⁷ MS. ‘Rental of the barouie of Lintoun’ at Dalnahuoy.

⁸ MS. ‘Rental’ at Dalnahuoy.

⁹ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, pp. 41, 42.

¹⁰ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, p. 53.

tember, 1390, Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith bequeathed to the parochial church of Newlands a vestment with a 'feterlok' which John Gibson had bought in Flanders, and also the sum of £10 for the upholding and roofing of the church.¹

P. 194. See appendix to KILBUCHO.

P. 195. In 1513 Jonet Romannos of that Ilk, with consent of William Murray her husband, sold to John Murray of Blakbarony and Isobel Hoppare his wife the fourth part of the lands of Culrop, which in the same year was confirmed to them by King James IV.² In 1532 Jannet Romano of that Ilk, with the consent of William Murray her husband, granted to William Murray her son the lands of Romano and the fourth part of the lands of Culrop, and King James V. confirmed the grant.³

P. 195. In 1536 King James V. granted to Oliver Sinclair, brother of Sir William Sinclair of Rosling, 'the nonentres of all and haile the half of the landis of the Denys with the pertinentis liand within the shrefdome of Peblis, and of the office of crovnrarschip of and within our said shrefdome of Peblis, which belonged to the deceased William.'⁴

P. 195. About the year 1600 the whole rental of the barony of Newlands, including Quhytsyde, Mekillope, Over Drochhol, Nether Drochhol, Cowthroppill, Boirland, the Kirklands, and Fingland, amounted to 4050 marks, or £2700.⁵ At the same date the teind sheaves of the parish of Newlands, 'quhair of my lord of Mortoun is patrone and hes takis for 3 lyfrentis and 3 nyn-teine zeiris,' amounted to 14 chalders, 6 bolls, and 3 firlots, drawn from the lands of Over Drochhollis, Nether Drochhollis, Scottistoun, Cowthroppill, Boirland, Boigend, Plewland, Catnot, Grainge, Easter Deinschous, Wester Deinschous, Halmyre Deinis, Boighous, Rolmanno, Commounhanch, Fingland, Quhytsyde, Flemingtoun, Stevinstoun, and the Kirkland.⁶

STOBO.

P. 198. In 1506 the archbishop of Glasgow annexed the vicarage of Stobo to the College of Glasgow.⁷

P. 206, note on the genealogy of Fraser. Robert Fraser is witness to a charter by Eustace Fitz-John to the priory of Old Malton in Yorkshire between the years 1147 and 1153.⁸

EDDLESTON.

P. 213. In 1507 King James IV. granted the barony of Haltoun, *alias* Blakbaronny, and the mills, to John Murray and Isobel Hoppare his wife.⁹ In 1511 King James IV. confirmed by a charter under his great seal a decret of the lords of council dated 1507, declaring 'that Johne of Murray of Blakbaronny, and all vtheris havand or traistande to have interes in or to the landis and baronny of Haltoun, vthirwais callit Blakbaronny, within the schirefdome of Peblis, has

¹ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, p. 174.

² Elibank Charters.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiv., no. 274.

⁴ Elibank Charters.

⁵ MS. 'Rental' of the barony at Dalmahoy.

⁶ MS. 'Rental' at Dalmahoy.

⁷ Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg., p. 42.

⁸ Monasticon Anglicanum, vol. vi., part ii., p. 970.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv., no. 383.

tynt thair propriete and possessionn thair of,' and decerning 'the samyn to pertene to oure Sovereane Lord as his propir laundis, and to be disponit at his pleasure in tyme to cum, because the maist part of the said laundis and baronny is analyt without license, consent, or confirmacioun of oure Sovereane Lord or his predecessouris, thair beandis haldin of his hienes immediatlie be service of ward and relief—for the quhilk cause the said laundis and baronny war recognist in our Soverane Lordis haundis and nocht lattin to borch the space of ane zere and ane day eftir the said recognicioun being bipast.¹ There were present at the said recognition the said John of Murray principal tenant of the Blackbarony, William Vaitch of Kingside, Patrick Colquhone, and William Dudingstoun of Suithhons.

INNERLEITHIAN.

P. 217. In 1559 the lands of Schelynlaw, Troucquair, and Innerlethane belonged to John Stewart of Traquair, who in that year was served heir to his brother Robert Stewart, and in 1594 was succeeded in the property by Sir William Stewart his son.²

TRAQUAIR.

P. 222. Lands of Traquair. See INNERLEITHAN.

P. 222. In 1422 Murdo duke of Albany, earl of Fife and Menteith, and regent of Scotland, granted the lands of Griestoun to Patrick Auchinleck.³ A charter by Robert of Haswel lord of Brundoun of some lands near Peebles to his sons and their heirs, dated in 1436, is witnessed by William Walters of Grewystoun and Thomas of Awqwhyneleke.⁴ In 1463 James Crichton of Cairns granted the lands of Greistoun and Geishaugh to his cousin Robert Scot of Ilayning, to whom they were in the same year confirmed by King James III.⁵ In 1476 they were granted by Robert Scot to his kinsman Thomas Middlemast, to whom they were confirmed by the same King.⁶ In 1481 they were granted by Patrick Auchinleck to his son John, and by him to Thomas Middlemast.⁷ In 1489 King James IV. by a charter under his great seal granted the lands of Griestoun 'fallen in the King's hands' to John Murray the son of Patrick Murray of Falabill, as last heir to David Boswell son and heir of Marion Watson 'quha deit in the fee of the lands,' and in respect there was no other heir.⁸ In 1490 John Auchinleck, as nearest heir to Marion Watson, was seised in the same lands, which he immediately granted to Thomas Middlemast.⁹ In 1499 George Middlemast was served heir to his father Thomas in the same lands, which were still held of the Auchinlecks.¹⁰ In 1504 they were granted by John Auchinleck to George Middlemast, to whom they were in 1505 confirmed by King James IV., and who in 1508 received seisin of the same.¹¹ Thomas Middlemast, the heir of George, was seised in the lands of

¹ Ellbank Charters.

² Traquair Charters.

³ Traquair Charters.

⁴ Ellbank Charters.

⁵ Traquair Charters.

⁶ Traquair Charters.

⁷ Traquair Charters.

⁸ Traquair Charters.

⁹ Traquair Charters.

¹⁰ Traquair Charters.

¹¹ Traquair Charters.

Greistoun in 1517, and in 1566 conveyed them to Thomas his son and heir, who in the same year took seisin of the lands as Middlemast of Middlemast and Greistoun, and received from Queen Mary a confirmation of the same under her great seal.¹ Greistoun appears to have been sold by Thomas Middlemast to the Earl of Traquair about the year 1624.²

P. 222. In 1499 the lands of the Glen were inherited by George Middlemast the son and heir of Thomas Middlemast.³ In 1559 part of them belonged to John Stewart of Traquair, heir to his brother Robert.⁴

P. 222. In the year 1328 King Robert Bruce granted to Colban of the Glen and Anabilla his spouse the whole land of Quilt with pertinents for payment of twenty shillings and eight pence of silver yearly, half the service of a bowman in the King's army, and one suit yearly at his principal court of the sheriffdom of Peblis.⁵ After the death of Bruce, Symon of Peblis, with consent of Andrew of Moray then warden of the kingdom, granted to Henry of Douglas all his land of Qwyll which he had as heir to his sister Anabilla, who had been infest therein by King Robert.⁶ In 1368 the grant of Symon of Peblis was confirmed by King David II.⁷ The land of Qwyll appears to have been about the same period held by Sir William of Douglas, to whose nephew Sir James of Douglas it was in 1369 granted by King David, with remainder to Sir James's brother Henry.⁸ In 1377 Sir James of Douglas lord of Dalkeith granted for the support of a chaplaincy which he founded in the chapel of Dalkeith the two mark lands of Qwyll and Fethane, until he should infest the chaplaincy in lands of equal or greater value.⁹ In 1378 King Robert II. confirmed the grant.¹⁰ In 1383 the same King erected the lands of Qwyll and Fethane and others into a free regality in favour of the same Sir James of Douglas and of James his son, and in 1387 confirmed the grant.¹¹ The same lands in 1543 formed part of a grant by James earl of Mortoun to his daughter Elizabeth and her husband James Douglas.¹²

KAILZIE.

P. 225. In 1329 Wester Hopkailze was granted by King Robert Bruce to Roger the son of Finlaw for payment of nine marks.¹³ In 1473 half the lands of Hopkailze were resigned by James Tweedie of Drumelzier, and Walter Tweedie was then seised in the same.¹⁴ In 1476 Easter and Wester Hopkailze were divided between the laird of Drumelzier and John Govan.¹⁵

P. 225. Note 12. See also *Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun*, pp. 68, 69. In 1543 the same lands formed part of a grant by James earl of Mortoun to his daughter Elizabeth and James Douglas her husband.¹⁶

¹ Traquair Charters.

² Traquair Charters.

³ Traquair Charters.

⁴ Traquair Charters.

⁵ *Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun*, pp. 27, 28.

⁶ *Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun*, p. 28.

⁷ *Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun*, pp. 66, 67.

⁸ *Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun*, p. 74.

⁹ *Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun*, pp. 124-126.

¹⁰ *Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun*, p. 126.

¹¹ *Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun*, pp. 148, 154, 160.

¹² *Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun*, pp. 276, 277.

¹³ Traquair Charters.

¹⁴ Traquair Charters.

¹⁵ Traquair Charters.

¹⁶ *Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun*, pp. 276, 277.

PEEBLES.

P. 234. In 1436 Robert of Haswel lord of Bronndoun granted thirty acres of his lands of Kingslandis with their pertinents lying within the sheriffdom of Peebles, namely, twenty-six acres lying west of the water of Peebles, and four acres lying on the east of the town of Peebles *prope montem albe petre* (Whitstanchill?), to his son Patrick Haswele or his heirs-male, with remainder in succession to Patrick's brother John Haswel and his heirs-male, to his brother William Haswel and his heirs-male, and to the nearest heirs whomsoever of Robert of Haswel himself—to be held of him and of his heirs in perpetual fee and heritage, for payment of one pound of annin in lieu of all services—saving to Mariot his wife her terce during life.¹ This charter is witnessed by William Walters of Grewystown, Sir Thomas Wychtman vicar of Malkarstoun, Thomas of Awqwwhyneke, John David, Peter Andrews, John Richards, Thomas of Ormystoun, William Bullo, Richard Bullo, and many others. In 1512 Margaret Weire, with consent of her husband William Inglis burges of Kirkeudbright, sold to Master John Murray of Blakbarony and Isobel Hoppare his wife, for a sum of money paid to her beforehand in her necessity, her half of the lands of Kingslandis in the sheriffdom of Pebliis, with remainder to the nearest heirs of the said John.² In the same year King James IV. confirmed the grant.³ In 1513 Beatrix Were, lady of half the lands of Kingslandis, sold her half to the same John Murray and Isobel Hoppare, and the grant was confirmed by King James IV. about two months before Flodden.⁴

In 1478 King James III. granted to James earl of Mortoun a discharge for £100 Scots paid to him by the Earl as a composition 'for his purpussione made upone oure mure and common of Pebliis,' acknowledging receipt of 'ane elene of gold with ane crucifix of gold hyngand at the same' in lieu of £50 of the money, which he promises to deliver to the Earl immediately on payment of the £50.⁵

P. 236. In 1513 King James IV. granted to William Lauder, eldest son of Sir George Lauder of Haltoun, and to Agnes Henderson his wife, Over and Nether Kidston, Eister and Wester Wormeston, and the hill called the Green Meldom.⁶

P. 236. In 1329 King Robert Bruce granted to William of Douglas son of the deceased Sir James of Douglas the whole land of Eschelis in the sheriffdom of Pebliis, for payment yearly of ten marks sterling.⁷ In 1368 King David II. granted to Sir James of Douglas the crown rents of Eschelis.⁸ In 1369 he granted to him the lands of Eschelis on his resignation, with remainder to Henry of Douglas his brother.⁹ In 1383 the same lands were erected by King Robert II. into a free regality in favour of Sir James of Douglas and James his son, and in 1387

¹ Elibank Charters.² Elibank Charters.³ Elibank Charters.⁴ Elibank Charters.⁵ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, pp. 243, 244.⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xix., no. 44.⁷ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, p. 29.⁸ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, p. 68. See KALZIE.⁹ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, p. 74.

the same King confirmed the grant.¹ In 1543 the lands of Eschelis formed part of a grant by James earl of Mortoun to Elizabeth his daughter and James of Douglas her husband,²

MANER.

P. 240. In 1535 King James V. confirmed a grant of half the barony of Maner by David Hoppringle of Smailholm to James his son.³

YARROW.

P. 249. About the year 1484 Alexander brother of Patrick Murray of Falahill was 'rector of The Forest.'⁴

P. 253. Stanchushope appears to be the modern Stenhopefoot on the Ettrick about four miles west from Singlee.

In 1486 Singlee and Earnshengh were held by Walter Turnbull of Gargunnok.⁵

P. 254. In 1486 Lewinshope was held by Patrick Murray of Falahill and John his son, and in 1488 it was held first by George Douglas heir-apparent of the Earl of Angus, and afterwards by the same Patrick and John Murray.⁶

P. 255. In 1512 Douglas Craig and Eltrive were granted by King James IV. to Andrew commendator of Kelso for the yearly payment of £50, and in 1595 by King James VI. to Sir William Stewart of Traquair.⁷

In 1484 Eldinhope was held by David Scott of Bransholm, and in 1485 and 1486 by Archibald Scott.⁸

In 1486 Auldshope (now Annelshope) in the ward of Ettrick was in the hands of Walter Scott and Joanna Douglas his mother, for the office of magistrate of that ward.⁹

In 1486 the two Deloraines were in the possession of David Scott of Buccleuch.¹⁰

In 1486 Eliburn (Elibank) was held by Walter Ker.¹¹

P. 256. In 1544 Jonet Liddale relict of Ninian Liddale of Halkerstoun, in contemplation of a marriage contracted between her son William Liddale and Alison Wauchope, daughter of Gilbert Wauchope of Nudrymerschell, granted to the said Gilbert and his wife Alison Hammiltoun the half of her lands of Alibank, not to be in any way intromitted with or disposed of by them, except in the event of the non-fulfilment of the said marriage contract by the decease or dissent of one or both of the parties.¹² In 1553 Queen Mary, with consent of the Regent Arran, granted to William Liddell of Halkerstoun and Catherine (Alison?) Wauchope his affianced spouse the lands of

¹ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, pp. 148, 154, 160.

² Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, pp. 276, 277.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv., no. 184.

⁴ Elibank Charters. Acta Dom. Conc., p. 88^r.

⁵ Exchequer Rolls, MS.

⁶ Exchequer Rolls.

⁷ Exchequer Rolls.

⁸ Exchequer Rolls.

⁹ Exchequer Rolls.

¹⁰ Exchequer Rolls.

¹¹ Exchequer Rolls.

¹² Elibank Charters.

Aliebank, which in the same year had been granted by the Queen to Jonet Liddell lady of Halkerstoun, relict of the deceased Ninian Liddell of Halkerstoun, and by her resigned to the Regent.¹ In 1587 King James VI.—understanding that the deceased Jonet Liddell of Halkerstoun had of old received from his ancestors the disposition of the whole lands of Alieburne or Aliebank; that she had accordingly alienated and disposed to the deceased Alexander Murray in Orchard and his deceased wife Margaret Neisbit the half of these lands, which for the time were occupied by James Buckie, Jonet Leyis, Robert Watson, and Thomas Bruntoun, together with the houses in which the said James Buckie for the time dwelt; and that Robert Murray then of Orchardfield had been infeft in these lands and houses as heir of the said deceased Alexander—on his resignation of the same to the King at Halierrudehous confirmed and granted anew to the said Robert the said lands and houses for the yearly payment of £15 Scots.²

P. 256. In 1488 the lands of Peel and Hatherne were held by Patrick Home of Fastcastle.³

In 1484 and 1486 the lands of Tinnis were held by John Murray of Touchadam as ranger of the Ward of Yarrow.⁴ In 1517 King James V. granted the forest-stead of Tinnies to John Liddel of Halkerstoun for yearly payment of £50.⁵ In 1540 James Hoppingill and Sybilla his wife had a grant of the lands of Tinnis from King James V.⁶ In 1584 Tinnis was in the possession of James Stewart the kinsman of the Earl of Traquair.⁷ The Pringles of Tinnis were not, as suggested in the text, the ancestors of the Pringles of Haining.⁸

P. 257. In 1486 Wester Plora was held by Thomas Middilimast.⁹ In 1595 it belonged to Sir William Stewart of Traquair.¹⁰ Easter Plora was held in 1486 by Thomas Lewis, and in 1488 by John Shaw of Knockhill.¹¹

Kershope was held in 1485 by John Murray and Ninian his brother, in 1486 by Ninian Murray, and in 1488 by Thomas Murray and his mother Elizabeth Sinclair.¹²

In 1484 and 1485 Wester Fauldishope was held by John Turnbull, the son of Thomas Turnbull.¹³ Easter Fauldishope, which lies in the parish of Selkirk, belonged about that period to the same family.¹⁴

Blackhouse, Gardlawelunch, Berriebush, and Fauldishope, were in 1595 the property of Sir William Stewart of Traquair.¹⁵

P. 258. Glensax appears to be partly or wholly within the parish of Peebles. The maps place it in Yarrow.

In 1507 King James IV. granted to Walter Scott of Howpaslet his forest-stead and lands of Lawdhope, of the old extent of £7, 2s., and of the new extent of £17, for yearly payment of £24 Scots.¹⁶

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxi., no. 232.

² Eliebank Charters.

³ Exchequer Rolls.

⁴ Exchequer Rolls.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xx., no. 54.

⁶ Original Charter.

⁷ Traquair Charters.

⁸ This is stated on the authority of A. Pringle, Esq. of Whythank.

⁹ Exchequer Rolls.

¹⁰ Traquair Charters.

¹¹ Exchequer Rolls.

¹² Exchequer Rolls.

¹³ Exchequer Rolls.

¹⁴ See SELKIRK.

¹⁵ Traquair Charters.

¹⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv., no. 423.

In 1433 the lands of Sundhop belonged to Thomas Murray of Sundhop.¹ In 1490 and 1494 they were held by Roger Murray burgess of Edinburgh, and William Murray his brother.² In 1510 King James IV. appears to have granted his forest-stead of Sundhope, first to Gavin Murray and his heirs, and afterwards to James Murray the son of the deceased Roger Murray.³

In 1485 Huntlie was in the possession of John Turnbull, the son and heir of Thomas Turubull of Fauldishope.⁴

In 1486 Ashiestiel was held by Andrew, the son of the deceased Thomas Ker.⁵

Shaws, Helinburn, and Bailieles are supposed to have formed the three forest-steads of Gildhouse. In 1484 the east stead of Gildhouse was held by Ralph Ker, with consent of his brother Walter Ker of Cesford.⁶ In 1486 the west stead was in the possession of David Scott the son of Walter Scott of Headshaw.⁷

In 1486 Langhope was held by John Scott of Todshawhaugh.⁸

Pp. 258, 259. There is an old peel at Kirkhope on the Ettrick, and Ashiestiel house consists partly of the remains of an old tower.

ETTRICK.

P. 263. Shorthope and Crosslee are the names of two properties, the one near Yair in Selkirk, the other in the parish of Stow. The Retours of the seventeenth century, quoted in the text, seem to refer to the places of the same name in the parish of Ettrick.

It appears that, contrary to the supposition in the text, the office of ranger of the ward of Ettrick was never held by a Scott of Thirlstane.

In 1507 King James IV. granted to Adam Scott his forest-stead and lands of Truschelaw, of the old extent of £7, 2s., and new extent of £17, for yearly payment of £24 Scots.⁹

SELKIRK.

P. 271. In 1536 King James V. confirmed his charter of 1535, and granted to the citizens of Selkirk liberty 'to ryfe out, breke, and teill yeirlie ane thousand aeris of thair commoun landis of oure said burgh in quhat pairt thair of thair pleis for polecy, strenthning, and bigging of the samyn, with powar to thame to occupy the saidis landis with thare awne gudis or to set thame to tenentis'—also 'ane fair day begynnand at the feist of the conception of oure Lady nixt to cum after the date hereof, and be the octavis of the samyn perpetually in tyme cuming.'¹⁰ In 1538 the same King confirmed his charter of 1536.¹¹ In 1540 he granted to the burghers full power of

¹ Traquair Charters.

² Acta Dom. Aud., p. 189.

³ Traquair Charters.

⁴ Exchequer Rolls.

⁵ Exchequer Rolls.

⁶ Exchequer Rolls.

⁷ Exchequer Rolls.

⁷ Exchequer Rolls.

⁸ Exchequer Rolls.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv., no. 422.

¹⁰ Burgh Charters.

¹¹ Burgh Charters.

electing annually a provost and bailies, who should have the power of a sheriff and of holding sheriff courts within the burgh, and be exempt from the jurisdiction of the principal sheriff of Selkirk, and have the liberty of repledging from any court temporal or spiritual.¹

P. 273. In 1507 the sheriffship of Striveling was bestowed by King James IV. on Robert Erskin, son and heir-apparent of Alexander lord Erskin, both for his service done to the King, and for resigning into his hands the sheriffship of Selkirk, which hereditarily belonged to him.² In 1633 the burgh maills and small customs of Selkirk were sold to the town for 4000 merks by Sir John Murray and his son James.³ The superiority of Peelhill still belongs to the Murrays of Philiphaugh.⁴

P. 275. In 1507 King James IV. granted to John Scott the forest-stead of the Hayning with its loch.⁵

P. 275. Redhead or Whytbank, which lies in the parish of Stowe, has been by mistake placed in that of Selkirk.

P. 275. In 1502 King James IV. sold for £8 to John, son and apparent heir of John Murray of Fallahill, the lands of Battis, Hadderle, and Kingscroft, and the lands lying within Selkirk, which formerly belonged to Richard Kene of Hadderle.⁶ In 1505 the same King granted to William Kerr of Yair the lauds of Battis, Hadderslie, Kingscroft, and Skinnerscroft, 18 acres of land lying on the east side of the burn called Millburn, with Mauldisheugh, Sergeantsland, and Couperlands, and all other crofts and acres lying about Selkirk, which belonged to Richard of Keyton, with the office of crounership and sergeandrie of Selkirk, all resigned to the King by John Murray of Fallohill.⁷

P. 276. In 1510 King James IV. granted to Patrick Murray the son of John Murray of Fawlawhill, and his heirs-male, with remainder to his eldest female heir, the lauds of Braidmeadows for yearly payment of £20.⁸

P. 276. In 1535 King James V. granted the lands of Blackbaugh in Eltrick Forest to James Rutherford of Hhunthill for yearly payment of £32.⁹

GALASHIELS.

P. 278. In 1849 or 1850 the ancient 'jougs' attached to the old church of Galashiels were presented by Adam Paterson, Esq. of Buckholmside to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, in whose Museum in Edinburgh they may be seen by the curious.

In 1529 the lands called the forest-stead of Farnlie were granted by Thomas Ker of Sunderland Hall to George Kerr of Linton, to whom they were confirmed by King James V.¹⁰

¹ Burgh Charters.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv., no. 322.

³ MS. Inventory in bands of Sheriff-Clerk.

⁴ Philiphaugh Charters.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv., no. 421.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii., no. 557.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv., no. 162.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xviii., no. 5.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv., no. 186.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiii., no. 118.

MELROSE.

P. 280. Chapel of Old Melros a resort of pilgrims. In the thirteenth century this sanctuary was the dwelling of a monk named Adam, reputed of great sanctity, who for twenty years never entered a bed, but slept sitting or lying before the altar of the Virgin in that chapel, at the door of which he sat during the daytime reading his psalter, supplying the wants of the poor who visited the sanctuary from a basket of provisions which he kept beside him, and bestowing his blessing upon all visitors, among whom were King Alexander II. and many of his nobles.¹

LONGNEWTON.

P. 296. About the year 1377 Sir Alan Stewart of Ughtiltre, with consent of John Stewart his son and heir, granted to Henry of Douglas the land of Langneuton in the county of Roxburgh, and that five-pound land with the tofts and crofts which lay between the walls of unquhile Hugh Gaunyl on the east and the Buly Rod on the west, resigned by John Bane.² In the same year the same Sir Alan and his son John guaranteed the yearly payment of £200 sterling in case of eviction of the said lands.³ In 1392 Mary of Dalryhell, the wife of William of Dalryhell, and widow of William of Cochran, resigned to Henry of Douglas of Langneuton her third of the lands which belonged to her former husband in the town of Langneuton, for money paid to her by her son Robert of Cochran.⁴

ANCRUM.

P. 304. In 1501 Master Richard Gibson was vicar of Ancrum.⁵

HASSENDEAN.

P. 319. Note a mistatement regarding a grant to the Percies. Before 1356 Anandale and the castle of Lochmaben had been granted by Edward Balliol to Henry de Percy, who in exchange for them received from King Edward III. the town of Hassendean and other lands and privileges, which in 1356 the same King on the decease of Percy continued to Henry de Percy his son.⁶

P. 321. In 1511 King James IV. granted to Master John Murray of Blakbarony the lands of Breriyardis in the barony of Hassindane, which formerly belonged to Cuthbert earl of Glenearldin, and were forfeited by him by reason of having alienated the greater part of them.⁷

¹ Chronica de Mailros, pp. 186, 189.

² Papers at Dalmahoj.

³ Papers at Dalmahoj.

⁴ Papers at Dalmahoj.

⁵ Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg., p. 40.

⁶ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 793.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv., no. 61.

MINTO.

P. 323. In 1529 King James V. granted to Robert Stewart and Janet Murray his wife the lands and barony of Minto.¹

ROBERTON.

P. 328. In 1493 King James IV. granted to Alexander lord Home, great chamberlain of Scotland, the lands of Grenewod in the county of Roxburgh, formerly belonging to Thomas Turnbull, for the same services that were paid by him.²

CAVERS.

P. 335. In 1380 Henry Gourlaw granted to his son John the land of Reullwood, to be by him held of the baron of Cavers.³ In 1387 John Gourlaw was served heir to his father Archibald in the same lands, to be held of Lord Terreiglis.⁴ In 1390 the grant of Henry Gourlaw was confirmed by Malcolm of Drummond, lord of Mar and Garrioch, and baron of Cavers.⁵ In 1509 William lord Herreis of Terreigleis granted to John Gourlaw the land of Reullwood, and in 1525 John Gourlaw, apparently the son and heir of the former, was served heir in the same.⁶ The lands remained in the same family till sold by them after the Reformation.⁷

HAWICK.

P. 339. Master Alexander Murray was parson of Hawick and director of the Chancery in 1477.⁸

P. 344. In 1530 John Hawick was a priest of Glasgow and notary public.⁹

CASTLETOWN.

P. 356. In 1342, in presence of King David II. and his council assembled at Aberdeen in the church of the Friars Preachers, there compared Sir Robert the Steward of Scotland asking seisin and possession of the 'Valley of Lydale' by reason of the King's grant made to him at the time when he conferred on him the order of knighthood.¹⁰ The Steward's claim was opposed by Sir William of Douglas, who asserted that the said lands of Liddesdale belonged to him by reason of the ward of the son and heir of Sir Archibald of Douglas, and prodneed Sir Archibald's charter of infetment.¹¹ This objection was overruled chiefly on the ground that at the alleged time

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiii., no. 114.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii., no. 101.

³ Traquair Charters.

⁴ Traquair Charters.

⁵ Traquair Charters.

⁶ Traquair Charters.

⁷ Traquair Charters.

⁷ Traquair Charters.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. viii., no. 6.

⁹ Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg., pp. 51, 53.

¹⁰ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, pp. 46, 47.

¹¹ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, pp. 46, 47.

of the grant Sir Archibald was warden of the kingdom, and could not therefore alienate the King's lands, especially in favour of himself.¹ The King therefore in presence of his council forthwith gave the Steward seisin of the lands of Liddesdale.² Two days afterwards he granted to Sir William of Douglas all the lands of the Valley of Lydale which belonged to Sir William de Soulys, as held by him before his forfeiture of the same to the King's father.³ One of the witnesses to the deed was Robert the Steward of Scotland.⁴ Sir William of Douglas is styled 'Dominus Vallis de Lydel' in 1346, 1347, and 1351.⁵

SOUTHDEAN.

P. 365. In 1404 Master Thomas de Foresta, licentiate in decrees, was rector of the parish of Soudon.⁶ In 1455 the rector of Sowdon was Robert Pendven.⁷ In 1559 master Hugh Dowglas was rector of Sowdoun, and chamberlain of the Abbey of Melros.⁸

JEDBURGH.

P. 372. The convent of the Observantines at Jedburgh suffered in the wars which preceded the Reformation. In 1541 the sum of £20 was paid from the public treasury 'to the Gray Freris in Jedburecht to the help of the reparatioune of thair place.'⁹

MOREBATTLE.

P. 412. In 1529 King James V. granted to Robert Stewart and Janet Murray his wife the lands of Morebattell and Middlechy.¹⁰

MOW.

P. 417. Between 1153 and 1165 King Malcolm IV. granted to Walter Fitzalan his steward 'Molle by its right bounds and with all its just pertinents.'¹¹

P. 425. The monks of Melros appear to have held only a part of the lauds of Altonburn. In 1451 the barony of Alderoxburgh was granted by King James II. to Andrew Kerre of Altonburne.¹² In 1474 the lauds of Altonburne as part of the barony of Cessfurde were resigned to King James III. by Andrew Ker of Cessfurde, and granted by that King to Walter Ker his son, who on resigning them in 1481 received them again from the King in heritage, with remainder in

¹ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, pp. 46, 47.

² Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, pp. 46, 47.

³ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, pp. 47, 48.

⁴ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, p. 48.

⁵ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, pp. 50-56.

⁶ Lib. de Melros, p. 486.

⁷ Lib. de Melros, p. 562.

⁸ Lib. de Melros, p. 649.

⁹ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 310*.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiii., no. 114.

¹¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 83 after Preface.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. iv., no. 111.

succession to his brothers Thomas, William, and Ralph, and the heirs of Andrew Ker.¹ In 1542 the lands of Altonburn were granted by King James V. to Walter Ker of Cesfurd for his services against the English and for a sum of money paid to the King's treasurer.² In 1574 King James VI., with consent of the Regent Morton, granted the same lands to Robert Ker son and apparent heir of William Ker younger of Cesfurd, along with the lands and barony of Auldroxburgh, and with remainder in succession as in the case of that barony.³

ROXBURGH.

P. 484. In 1355 Sir Robert of Hastange, constable of the castle of Rokesburghe, and abiding there with twenty caparisoned horses, received 120 marks payable in equal portions on the octaves of Saint Martin, Saint Hilary, and Easter.⁴ At that time and place the wages of a hundred foot, including thirty crossbowmen (*balistarii*), one artilleryman (*atillator*), one smith (*faber*), one sentinel (*vigil*), and one carpenter, amounted daily to twenty shillings and sevenpence, and weekly to £7, 4s. 8d.⁵

P. 494. For '1388' read '1338.'

P. 496. For 'north-west' read 'south-west.'

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii., no. 296, lib. ix., no. 62.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii., no. 423.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxiv., no. 67. See ROXBURGH.

⁴ Stevenson's *Illust. of Scot. Hist.*, p. 61.

⁵ Stevenson's *Illust. of Scot. Hist.*, p. 61.

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