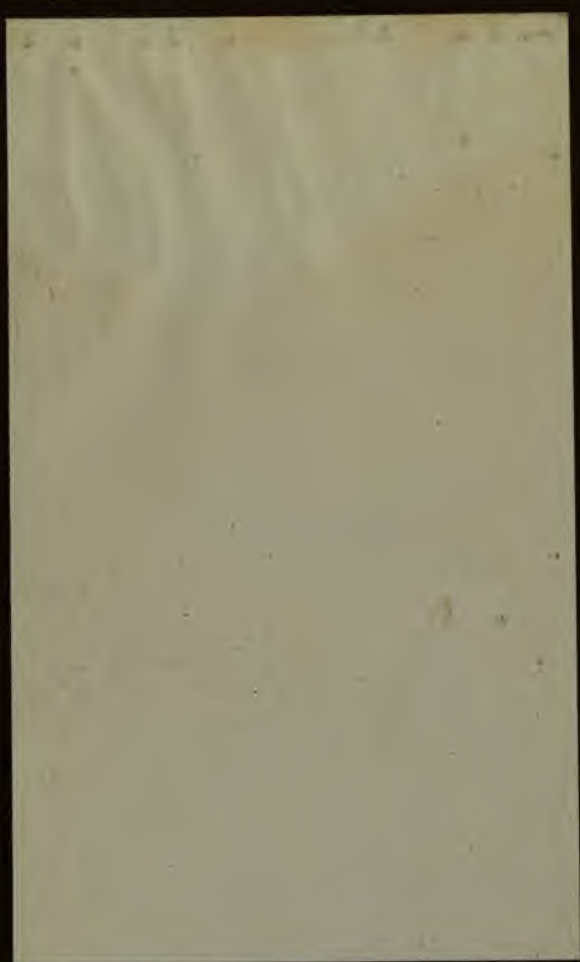




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**PEEBLES:**  
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PEEBLES: .  
BURGH AND PARISH  
IN EARLY HISTORY.

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BY  
ROBERT RENWICK.

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PEEBLES: A. REDPATH, 6 HIGH STREET.

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# CONTENTS.

	PAGE
I.—Introductory—Roman Period—Cumbrians or Britons —Picts and Scots—Saxon Settlers—Spread of Christianity—Scandinavians—Early Inhabitants of Tweeddale—Strathclyde Kingdom merged in Scotia, . . . . .	1
II.—Early Owners and Occupiers of Soil—Land Cultiva- tion—Forts—Towns—Origin of Peebles—Its Early Church and Tutelar Saint, . . . .	7
III.—Rule of David as Prince and King—Inquisition as to Church Possessions—Castle, Royal Burgh and Shire—David I. and Prince Henry in Peebles— Early Sheriffs and their Accounts, . . . .	12
IV.—Early Buildings in New Town—Dwellings and Booths of Burgesses—Market Cross and Streets— Market Place for Shire—King's Customs— Admission of Burgesses—Application of Dues for Public Works, etc.—Elections of Bailies and Councillors—Municipal Government—Officials and Officers—Procedure in Chamberlain's Ayre, . .	20
V.—Royal Progresses—Peebles visited by successive Sovereigns—Founding of Cross Kirk in 1261— Inquisitions regarding Lands of Hopkailzie and Waltamshope—Guardians of Realm—Their Meeting at Peebles—English Garrison during Edward's Occupation—Rents paid to English King—Bruce's Reign—Ransom of King David— St. Mary's Chapel—Tofts in Peebles belonging to Kelso and Aberbrothoc—Fines in Justiciary and Sheriff Courts—Exchequer Rolls—Crown Revenues from Peebles—Allowances to Cross Kirk and St. Leonard's Hospital, . . . .	28
VI.—Grant by Steward of Scotland of Hostilage in Peebles —Royal Grants from Revenues of Burgh and Mills—Town and Mill Burnt during Warfare— Masters of St. Leonard's Hospital (George of Lawedre, David Rait, James Chaumer, William Roger, Sir John Quhite, Thomas Hay)—Its	

Review, Dec. 18/13. 2/9

	PAGE
Landed Endowments — Reward for Capturing Rebels — Allowance to Vache of Dawyk for supply of live herons—Royal Donations to Cross Kirk and Furnishings to the Cross, . . . .	38
VII.—Royal Charters to Burgh—Common Lands—Other Lands in the Parish—Trespassers in Ettrick Forest — Claims on Cademuir and Common Struther — Regulations for Occupation of Cademuir Hills—Alienation of Common Struther —King's Mure—Declaration by a Condemned Man—Compensation paid by Earl of Morton for Encroachments on King's Mure and other Common Lands, . . . . .	44
VIII.—Chaplains in Parish Church—Schoolmaster—Friars —Cross Kirk—"Thrie Priestis of Peblis"—New Chaplainries Founded—Two Altars in St. Mary's Chapel, . . . . .	52
IX.—Charter of James V.—Rood Mill on side of Castlehill —Walk Mill and Walkershaugh—Tweed Green or Common Haugh between the Waters—Bridges over Tweed and Peblis Water—Steeple, New Wark, Barmkin and Other Fortifications—Ports and Town Wall, . . . . .	58
X.—Letters of Protection—Battle of Flodden—Visits of James V.—His Household Expenses—Hunting Expeditions — Troubles on the Border — The King's Last Visit to Peblis; . . . . .	62

## APPENDIX.

A.—(1) Acolmeifeild, Acolmfeld, Aikerfield, Burelfeild, Cockieland; (2) Hundleshope, Wodgrevington and Wynkston, . . . . .	71
B.—Bonnington, Bonytoun, Bondington, . . . . .	74
C.—Briglands and Franklands, . . . . .	76
D.—Chapelhill, . . . . .	77
E.—Closslands and adjacent Crofts, . . . . .	78
F.—Corseuningfeild, Cattorsan or Catcoorsan, Smithfield, Swynehope, and Flatt, . . . . .	80
G.—Cruxtoun, Crookston, . . . . .	82
H.—Edrington, Edrykston, Edderston, . . . . .	83

CONTENTS.

vii

	PAGE
I.—Eschelis, Eshiels, - - - - -	84
J.—Farnyhalghe, Fairniehaugh, - - - - -	86
K.—Foulage and Mailingsland, - - - - -	87
L.—(1) Glensax and Scheilnes; (2) Henderstoun and Newby; (3) Kingsmuire; (4) Glensax, Hender- stoun, Newby, Scheilnes, Whitehaugh, and part of Smithfield, - - - - -	88
M.—Huchonfield, Hughonfeld, - - - - -	91
N.—Hundleshope, Hundwallehope, - - - - -	92
O.—Jedworthfield, Neidpath, and Edston; with the office of Sheriff, - - - - -	93
P.—Kidston and Meldon, - - - - -	94
Q.—Kingsland, - - - - -	96
R.—(1) Kingsmeadows; (2) Kingsmeadows and Tenandry of the Holy Cross, - - - - -	97
S.—Kirklands, - - - - -	99
T.—Langside, - - - - -	99
U.—Lands and Property of St. Leonard's Hospital, - - -	100
V.—Ormiston, Little Ormiston, Hethpule, and Quhitfield, -	100
W.—Tenements in Peebles, - - - - -	102
X.—Scheilgrene and Quhytfauldhill, - - - - -	103
Y.—Common Struther and annualrents from Smithfield, etc.,	104
Z.—Winkston, - - - - -	104
GLOSSARY, - - - - -	109
INDEX OF PERSONS AND PLACES, - - - - -	110
MAP OF PARISH and surrounding district, - - - - -	At End

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By R. RENWICK.

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  - 4.—Aisle and Monastery: St. Mary of Geddes Aisle in the Parish Church; and The Church and Monastery of the Holy Cross. Glasgow: Carson & Nicol, 1897.
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- Act. Dom. Con. Acts of the Lords of Council in Civil Causes, 1478-95.
- Act. Parl. Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland.
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# PEEBLES:

## BURGH AND PARISH IN EARLY HISTORY.

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### I.

NEARLY one hundred years elapsed between the partial conquest achieved by Julius Cæsar and the formation, in the forty-third year of the Christian era, of a Roman province on British soil, while other thirty-six years had run their course before the invaders crossed the Solway. It was within the period over which these movements extended that the earliest notices of Britain, based on actual observation, were penned; and, in the dearth of fuller information, the meagre accounts of the country and its people contained in the pages of the classic authors are of special historic interest. Cæsar described the district which he traversed as very populous, the people as pastoral, but using iron and brass, and the inhabitants of the interior, presumed to be indigenious, as less civilised than those on the coasts who were supposed to have migrated from Gaul. The natives, as distinguished from the incomers, are represented as clothed in skins, depending for subsistence rather in hunting than cultivation of the soil. Both classes were accustomed to stain their bodies with woad. They used chariots in war, and when attacked by disciplined troops they bravely defended their woods and rude fortresses. Other writers supply

a few particulars regarding the subsequent period from which it is gathered that the aboriginal Britons were taller than the Gauls, had hair less yellow, and were slighter in their persons; the neglect of agriculture is again alluded to, though in some places there was a practice of storing ears of corn underground, the people dwelt in huts, chariots were used in warfare, and the towns are described as enclosures made in the forests with ramparts of hewn trees. Before the period of the second conquest and the formation of a province, the more civilised race appears to have encroached on the earlier and ruder inhabitants, gradually pressing them towards the north and west; but within a few years all classes within certain geographical limits were subjected to the Roman authority, and were to some extent allowed to share in the empire's privileges. About the year 80, Agricola, who had been appointed governor of Britain, passed through Clydesdale and got as far north as Stirlingshire, where a chain of forts between the Forth and Clyde marked the northern limit of Roman territory. From this time, therefore, and for a period of more than three hundred years, though there were occasional insurrections as well as prolonged incursions by unsubdued barbarian tribes, the inhabitants of Tweeddale came to a certain extent under civilising influences, which must have had a lasting effect on their mode of living. The Roman camp at Lyne, in which coins of the emperors Titus (A.D. 79), and Trojan (A.D. 104-10), have recently been found, was doubtless connected by a road passing westward to join Watling Street in Lanarkshire; and it is probable that another road passing through what is now the town of Peebles

would extend down the valley of the Tweed till it joined the main eastern thoroughfare from south to north near Melrose. Ptolmey, a second century geographer, assigns the coast district embracing the modern Berwickshire to a tribe called the Otadeni, and further west were the Gadeni, a tribe which Peebleans may regard as their ancestors.

The Roman dominion in Britain came to an end in 410, and for a long time thereafter knowledge of the country's history is often involved in obscurity. Saxon or Angle invaders who had begun to harass the country before the Romans departed soon got possession of large portions of the eastern seaboard, and the old British provincials sought refuge in the mountains of Wales and in Cumbria, a district extending from the river Derwent in the south to the Firth of Clyde in the north.

Previous to the arrival of these Saxon settlers the area of what is now known as Scotland was mainly possessed by the indigenous races of Cumbrians or Britons south of the Forth and Clyde and the Picts north of these estuaries. Both classes were branches of the Celtic stock, though each had its own dialectic and other peculiarities. By the sixth century new elements had been introduced into the population. For some time the native Britons successfully resisted encroachment in the north, especially in the series of Arthurian victories which culminated at Mount Badon in 516, but at last the Angles of Northumbria (c. 547) extended their territory to the Forth. On the west coast a body of Scots from Ireland (c. 503) colonised Dalriada, a district embracing the main parts of the modern Argyleshire. From this time till the eighth century the country was composed of

four distinct kingdoms: (1) the Picts north of the Forth; (2) the Cumbrian Britons; (3) Scots of Dalriada; and (4) Angles of Bernicia, embracing Northumbria and the Lothians. Practically the whole territory south of the Forth and Clyde was in the occupation of Angles and Britons. The Bernicia of the former embraced Berwickshire and the Lothians, while all to the west belonged to the kingdom of Cumbria. It is generally supposed that the ancient earthwork called the Catrail, extending to a distance of forty-five miles from Peelfell at the eastern extremity of Liddesdale to the place where Galashiels is now situated, marks the defensive boundaries between the respective territories.

The Britons of the north were not at first united under one ruler, as many as four kings being noticed in 567. Shortly after that time dissensions broke out among them. One section which occupied the central district was known as the Christian party, and the other, spread over the west and south, and in alliance with the neighbouring Picts, had either apostatised from the Christianity introduced by St. Ninian (c. 397-432), and relapsed into Paganism, or like Merlin, their bard and seer, they adhered to the old forms of nature worship and rejected the newer faith. A decisive battle, fought at Ardderyd, near Carlisle, in 573, established Rhydderch, leader of the Christian party, as sovereign of the Cumbrian kingdom, and this triumph had further important results. Kentigern, that apostle of Christianity, who in later times is better known as St. Mungo, had been forced, on account of persecution, to leave Glasgow and seek refuge in Wales, but he was now recalled, and after his return evangelisation proceeded

with renewed vigour. Before this time many primitive churches must have been planted, though some had probably fallen into neglect, but the work of restoration and the settlement of new places of worship was prosecuted with such energy that St. Mungo has been popularly regarded as the founder of the Cumbrian bishopric.

Rydderch died in 603, and about that time a dispute seems to have arisen with the Bernician kingdom which was attacked by a combined force of Scots and Britons. At Desgastan or Dawstane, in Liddesdale, the allies were so effectually defeated, that according to Bede, who wrote in 731, none of the kings of the Scots had till this time ventured again to come in battle against the nation of the Angles. After a series of petty wars, during which the Britons and Scots were alternately friends and foes, the Angles of Bernicia succeeded in attaining supremacy, and for a period of thirty years (654-85) they held the other three nations in subjection. A change occurred in 685 when the Picts gained a decisive victory over the Angles at Nechtan's Mere or Dunnichen, in Forfarshire. "From that time," says Bede, "the hopes and strength of the Anglie kingdom began to fluctuate and to retrograde, for the Picts recovered the territory belonging to them which the Angles had held, and the Scots who were in Britain and a certain part of the Britons regained their liberty, which they have now enjoyed for about forty-six years." It is supposed that the territory of the Britons retained by the Angles consisted of Galloway and districts south of the Solway. Elsewhere the people regained their liberty, but as Dr. W. F. Skene remarks, "the neighbouring Anglie population, attracted by her fertile plains and valleys, appear

at a later period to have made their way into the upper valley of the Tweed and Teviot, and along the banks of the great watercourse of the Clyde, and to the plains of Renfrew and Ayr, where they have left evidence of their settlements in the numerous Saxon place-names ending with the generic terms of *ton* and *hame*."<sup>1</sup> Other races have likewise left the enduring record of place nomenclature in their track. Scandinavians from their first appearance in the end of the eighth century had frequently attacked the coasts, and some of them acquired settlements in various parts of England as well as Scotland. In 870 the Norwegians destroyed the British capital of Alclyde or Dumbarton, and five years later the Danes after taking possession of Northumberland ravaged the district of Strathclyde. Besides these hostile incursions it is believed that Norsemen in considerable numbers from time to time settled in the district.

During the remainder of its existence as a separate kingdom, Strathclyde had many conflicts with its more powerful neighbours. In 844 the Picts and Scots amalgamated, and a hundred years later (945), Edmund, King of England, according to the Saxon chronicle, "ravaged all Cumberland, and granted it all to Malcolm, King of the Scots, on the condition that he should be his fellow-worker as well by sea as by land." Whatever may be the precise meaning of the terms here used, there seems little doubt that the transaction meant the annexation of Strathclyde to the northern kingdom, though perhaps only as a dependency, because it is known that its own race of kings continued in possession of their territory for several generations.

<sup>1</sup> Celtic Scotland, III., p. 25. The history here outlined is mainly based on the contents of this work. Those who wish to pursue the subject further, especially in its application to Tweeddale, cannot do better than study Professor Veitch's "History and Poetry of the Scottish Border."

In 1018, as the result of a battle fought at Carham on the Tweed, Lothian, being the northern part of the Bernician territory, was ceded to the Scots; and thereupon King Malcolm the Second, ruling four kingdoms combined in one, was styled King of Scotia. Malcolm was in 1034 succeeded by his grandson Duncan, who was slain in 1040. Macbeth got possession of the kingdom north of the Forth, and ruled it till 1057, when it was restored to Malcolm, son of Duncan, and the lawful heir to the throne. It is supposed that Cumbria and Lothian had all along remained faithful to the Celtic dynasty, and one of the chronicles referring to Malcolm in 1054 styles him King of Cumbria. During Malcolm's long reign (1057-93), and that of his successors till 1107, little is known regarding the government of Cumbria, though it occasionally comes into notice in connection with the wars of these times. In 1070 it was ravaged by Gospatric, earl of Northumbria, and in 1092 the English king obtained possession of the district south of the Solway. During the reign of Alexander I. (1107-24), his brother, Prince David, ruled as earl over the district north of the Solway, and from the year 1124 that territory has been regarded as an integral part of the Scottish kingdom.

## II.

OWNERSHIP in land was originally acquired by the simple process of taking possession, and in the case of the Strathclyde Britons such appropriation seems to have been made by tribal communities. In course of time what had belonged to the tribe in common came to be viewed as the property of the king, whose officers apportioned it, either temporarily or permanently, among the

people. Portions known as inheritance land were secured by individual owners in the way explained by Dr. Skene, who observes that "when a family succeeded in retaining possession of the same land for a certain period they were recognised as proprietors of it and entered the class of territorial lords."<sup>1</sup> From each class of occupier rents in money or kind, as well as certain casual dues, were exacted by the king's *maer*, a British official whose functions in that respect subsequently devolved on the *gerefa* or sheriff of Anglo-Saxon origin. Dedications for support of the clergy and their dependents accounted for the farther distribution of the soil, large tracts were held in commonty, and there were likewise waste lands assigned for the accommodation of settlers not belonging to the native tribes. A system of land laws, more or less complete, appears to have been in operation before the twelfth century, though, in consequence of the absence of written titles, satisfactory evidence on the subject is not procurable.

Cultivation of the soil and the raising of crops doubtless received increasing attention as civilisation advanced, but on account of the difficulty of protecting growing grain from the ravages of hostile neighbours, flocks and herds for a long time formed the main support of the inhabitants. Under the influence of Saxon immigration more settled habits eventually prevailed, and the people becoming less nomadic, occupied those numerous homesteads, some of which have borne the names of the original possessors till the present day. Any buildings which may at first have been erected were not designed for durability. Such fragile dwellings as were sufficient for protection from inclemency of weather and the

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<sup>1</sup> Celtic Scotland, III., p. 199.



unwelcome intrusions of wild animals were easily destroyed in time of war, and could with equal facility be restored when the danger was over. In preparation for the incursions of enemies, as is evidenced by the crumbled earthworks still visible on many a hillside, forts were erected on defensible positions, and there in an emergency refuge could be sought and resistance made effectual against small bands. On the approach of a superior force greater security would sometimes be found in flight, and if live stock could likewise be kept out of the way there was a chance of the invaders being repulsed by the dread of starvation.

Besides their homesteads and forts the ancient Britons had aggregations of dwellings falling under the description of cities or towns. Ptolmey, in his topographical description, names several of these as existing in his day, and it may be assumed that they would increase both in numbers and importance as the years passed by. The planting of a church would be favourable to the formation and growth of a small community, and if with the church were combined the headquarters of tribal administration for the surrounding district, there would be gathered together the materials fitted for development into the royal burgh of the future. In some such way, it may be conjectured, the town of Peebles originated.

Following the downward course of the valley for a distance of four miles from the Roman camp, and proceeding on what was probably a line of road forming a connection between the two great highways of the east and west, a spot is reached where a northern tributary of the Tweed is abruptly turned aside from its direct course by the spur of a hill, with the curious

result that at a short distance from each other the two streams are running in opposite directions. Within the acute angle formed at the point of confluence the ground rises abruptly, supplying a site which was destined to be utilised for the erection of a royal castle. Gradually broadening, the elevated space between the main river and its erratic tributary was well adapted for a walled town, a purpose to which it was eventually applied. The earliest settlers, however, had peaceful objects in view, and they erected a church and a cluster of dwellings on the undulating ground rising from the other side of the smaller stream which curved round its base. When in later times, but before the days of mural fortification, Saxon invaders were apt to approach from the east, the site chosen had its own advantages for strategic purposes. During floods, and before bridges were erected, escape from the peninsular ground might have been difficult, while dwellers around the church had always an open country to the west with the prospect of aid from their kinsmen, or at the least, the opportunity of effecting a safe retreat.

It has been conjectured that the name of Peebles is derived from *Pebyll*, which in the language of the Britons signified dwellings or shiels.<sup>1</sup> At first there was nothing distinctive in the name, as all similar dwellings were *pebyll*; but when those on this particular spot became conspicuously in excess of any to be found in the surrounding district, the term was gradually monopolised for the town, the name of which is first noticed in records under the transitional form of Pobles or Peblis.

There is no reliable basis for fixing even

<sup>1</sup> Chalmers' Caledonia II. (1810 edition), p. 891.

approximately the date when the church and town came into existence. John of Fordun, when relating the circumstances attending the foundation in 1262 of the church of the Holy Cross, recounts the prevalent belief that the "stately and venerable cross" then found at Peebles had been hidden by some of the faithful about the year 296. Though the opinions thus entertained by churchmen of the fourteenth century are not supported by any independent evidence now available, it is possible that the facts disclosed at the time justified the conclusion arrived at, and therefore the safe course is to treat the story as one which can neither be substantiated nor confuted.

Little is known regarding either the church or the community of Peebles previous to the twelfth century. From what is then brought to light, and from what can be ascertained regarding religious movement in general, it may be inferred that the church shared in St. Mungo's evangelism, though its dedication to St. Andrew indicates that at a later period Northumbrian influences had supervened. The first dedication to St. Andrew, in the northern parts of Britain, was that of the monastery of Hexham in the Tyne valley (669-78). Relics of the apostle were subsequently procured by Bishop Acca of York, the diocese in which Hexham was situated; but on account of ecclesiastical troubles the bishop was expelled from the See in 732. Taking the relics with him, Acca journeyed to the land of the Picts, and settling for a time in Kilrymont (a place which subsequently developed into the city of St. Andrews), a church was there erected and dedicated to the saint. On his way north, Acca sojourned for a time in various places, where his visits are commemorated by the existence

of churches dedicated to St. Andrew, and it is not improbable that Peebles formed one of the group. A peculiarity of the churches modelled on that of Hexham was their combination with chapels dedicated to St. Michael and the Virgin Mary, and this characteristic is observable in the case of Peebles church, two of its earliest altars being so designated.<sup>1</sup> Another indication of the early adoption of the apostle as the tutelary saint of Peebles was the establishment of a fair on his anniversary. This fair seems to have been antecedent to any of those granted by royal charter, and in the town council records of 1652 it is referred to as having existed "thes mony aiges bygaine." But notwithstanding this apparent infusion of Northumbrian practices, the earlier association of Peebles with the diocese of St. Mungo was fully recognised in the reorganisation which was accomplished during Prince David's rule in Cumbria.

### III.

DAVID, the youngest son of King Malcolm and Queen Margaret, was in his twenty-seventh year when, on the accession of his brother Alexander to the Scottish Throne (1107), he was entrusted with the rule of Cumbria north of the Solway and of Lothian south of the Lammermoors. Having spent his youth at the court of his brother-in-law, King Henry I. of England, and having, about 1113-4, married the daughter and heiress of the Earl of Northumbria, in whose right he held the Earldom of Northampton and the honour of Huntingdon, Prince David was intimately acquainted with the ruling classes beyond the border, and was partial

<sup>1</sup> See farther on this subject "Aisle and Monastery," pp. 6, 7, and authorities cited.

to their forms of government. For more than half-a-century a process of transformation had been going on in Scotland, the Norman conquest had peopled the country with Saxon refugees, southern methods were introduced both in Church and State, and before the end of David's reign over united Scotland (1124-53), the old Celtic and British customs had to a large extent been superseded. In ecclesiastical matters the foundation of monasteries and the creation of new bishoprics produced notable changes. In the Tweed and Teviotdale district a monastery planted at Selkirk in 1113 was transferred to Kelso in 1128; Melrose Abbey, replacing the old monastery over which St. Cuthbert had presided, was founded in 1136, and Dryburgh Abbey came into existence in 1150. The reorganisation of the bishopric of Glasgow, about the year 1115, was accompanied by an inquiry concerning the early possessions of the church, and the result of that investigation has fortunately been recorded and preserved in the document known as "The Inquest of David."<sup>1</sup> Beginning with a narrative of the early prosperity of St. Kentigern's church in "Cumbria, a certain territory lying between England and Scotia," the subsequent troubles, including the invasions of hostile tribes and the decay of religion, are referred to, and then coming to "the time of Henry, King of England, while Alexander, King of the Scots, was reigning in Scotia, God sent them David, brother german of the foresaid King of Scotia, to be their prince and leader," and he "burning with zeal for holy living," chose Bishop John who, "being readily accepted by the people and welcomed by the prince and nobles of the kingdom, spread abroad the Gospel throughout the

<sup>1</sup> Reg. Glasg. No. 1; Scots Lore, p. 36. A handy edition containing facsimile, text, translation and notes, by Mr. J. T. T. Brown, was published in 1901.

Cumbrian diocese, the Holy Ghost abundantly assisting him." With regard to temporal affairs, Prince David "caused inquiry concerning the lands pertaining to the church of Glasgow in each of the provinces of Cumbria which were under his dominion and rule." By the "help and counsel of the old and wise men of all Cumbria," attested by "Uchtred son of Waldef, Gill son of Boed, Leysing and Oggo, judges in Cumbria, and Halden, son of Eadulf," a list of the church's possessions was compiled. This list includes Stoboc (Stobo), Pentejacob (Eddleston), a ploughgate of land and a church in Pobles, and another ploughgate of land and a church in Treveqyrd (Traquair). Part of the ploughgate of "Pobles," the minister's glebe, withstanding the vicissitudes of eight centuries, has remained a "possession" till the present day, but as the church was renovated or rebuilt before the twelfth century closed, it is not certain that any part of the original structure is now visible.

Of the twenty-four witnesses whose names are appended to the "Inquest," it has been remarked that the Norman outnumber the Anglic, and that there is not one representative of the native Cumbrians. The Saxon immigration, begun in necessity, was continued by choice, and latterly the Normans swelled the incoming ranks. Grants of land were conferred on these new settlers, and they likewise were preferred to the principal offices of state. What effect the introduction of new overlords had on the people in general is not definitely known, but there is reason to believe that such displacement as was necessary did not materially disturb the bulk of the population.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Referring to the theory of displacement, Mr. E. W. Robertson observes that "the demesne lands of the crown were wide enough to admit of many an acre being granted away without dispossessing a single well-affected subject. Wide baronies were made over to the great Norman feudatories, in which, as in Renfrew,

The rise of burghs and the division of the country into shires, though already past their initiatory stages, come so conspicuously into notice during King David's reign, that it is his name that is principally associated with the development of these movements. The Saxon word *burh* signifies a fortress, and all the earlier burghs were originally places of defence. Protection was the primary object, and when this was secured, artisans and merchants were encouraged to plant their dwellings and pursue their callings in the immediate vicinity. In this way towns rose or developed, and gradually extending both in limits and resources the primitive castles were in some cases superseded by encircling head dykes or town walls, the original idea of defence being still maintained, and the burgesses holding their property by the military tenure of watching and warding. At first a clear distinction was observed between the men of the town and those of the castle; and the old burgh laws make special provision for the settlement of questions arising between the two classes. The burgesses chose their own magistrates, while the governor of the castle was appointed by the King; and while the castle was the centre of the military organisation of the shire, all the merchandise throughout that district had to be brought to the burgh market and there pay the King's customs. The period of service on castle guard was forty days yearly, and it was provided that an outland man (*i.e.*, one dwelling outside the burgh) could not be arrested if his lord was in the castle performing his forty-days' service. Another law provided that if any man of the castle wronged a burgess, the

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the *probi homines* remained undisturbed; and the true result of the measures of David and his successors was to feudalise the settled portion of the kingdom, not to convert it into a desert by the extermination or displacement of the original proprietary." (Scotland under her early Kings, ii., p. 499).

latter had to claim redress at the castle outside the gates, and if the castellan was the aggrieved party he had to go to the burgh court. No burgess was bound to supply goods to the bailies of the castle beyond the value of forty pence within the space of forty days. A curious stipulation was made regarding supplies to the castle at Yule, Easter, and Whitsunday. At these seasons if burgesses declined to sell swine, young pigs, geese, or hens, the men of the castle were not allowed to take them from the houses, but if found on the street the animals could be seized and slain, the owners being entitled to compensation.<sup>1</sup> The distinction between the two classes is again recognised by an Act of Parliament passed in 1469, which provided that no captain or constable of the King's castles should bear office as alderman, bailie, dean of guild, or treasurer of the town in which they dwelt. In Peebles the royal castle had disappeared long before the latter act was passed, but the earlier laws which have been quoted were no doubt in operation in the burgh so long as the Castlehill was occupied by the county garrison.

In the earliest document referring to the presence in Peebles of King David and members of his court the castle is not specifically mentioned. The King granted certain lands to the monks of Durham, by a charter dated at "Pebles" in the year of the Incarnation, 1126, and third year of the King's reign, and the witnesses were Henry, his son (who also consented), John the Bishop, Robert de Brus, Herbert chancellor, Ascelinus archdeacon, Pagan de Braiosa, Hugh "Brito", Berengari ingania, Gospatric "vicecomes," Aimarua.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Ancient Laws (L.B. cc. 83, 46, 55, 102), pp. 17, 22, 23, 26, 49, 50.

<sup>2</sup> Raine's N. Durham, App. p. 4; R.M.S. I., p. 203, No. 22.



Gospatrik was probably the son of that Earl of Northumberland who, taking refuge in Scotland after the Norman conquest, obtained the manor of Dunbar and other lands on the east coast. Where his sherifffdom was situated has not been ascertained. It is specially interesting to find Ascelinus, Archdeacon of Glasgow, among the witnesses. Peebles became the archdeacon's prebend, and it is possible that the connection was formed at this early date. Ascelinus owned the lands of Partick, near Glasgow, previous to their being combined with Govan in forming a new prebend of the cathedral;<sup>1</sup> and Peebles may thus have been given to the archdeacon in exchange for Partick. On another occasion when the King was in "Pebles," he granted lands to the church of St. Mary of Hadingtune, and "Thorald, archdeacon," probably of St. Andrews, was then present.<sup>2</sup>

Modern stone and lime structures have little in common with the royal castles of the twelfth century. *Castel* had then a signification similar to *burh*, a fortification, and did not necessarily include a tower. Peebles castle was probably a palisaded enclosure, bounded on the south, west, and north by the converging streams, and extending on the east for some distance along the line of the present High Street. At present there is a depression at the west-end of High Street, formed for the convenience of traffic between the bridges, but when the castle existed the ground must have been of an almost uniform height. Within the palisades ample space would be afforded for buildings suitable for the requirements of royalty

<sup>1</sup> Reg. Glasg. No. 3. At this time there was only one archdeacon. At a later period Glasgow diocese was divided into two archdeaconries, and Peebles was placed in that of Teviotdale, but notwithstanding this new arrangement, the archdeacon of Glasgow proper retained his former prebend.

<sup>2</sup> Reg. Prioratus Sancte Andree, pp. 181, 191.

and the needs of the garrison, and there was likewise a chapel for religious services. This chapel, along with its endowment of a ploughgate of land, King David bestowed on the abbey of Kelso, a grant which King William the Lion and Bishop Joceline of Glasgow subsequently confirmed.<sup>1</sup>

The shire, of which the new Burgh of Peebles was the administrative centre, formed not improbably one of those Cumbrian provinces referred to in the "Inquest." Lothian, in the old Northumbrian kingdom, fixed the north and north-east limit, and on the south and south-east were Annandale and the forest of Ettrick. On the west the boundary went in one direction to the watershed of the River Clyde and its tributaries, and in another to the lands conferred by King David on Baldwin of Biggar, who was subsequently sheriff of Lanark. Within the bounds of the shire the sheriff was the officer entrusted with the execution of the King's writs and the holding of courts, civil and criminal, and he likewise supervised the collection of various crown revenues. So far as has been ascertained, the earliest notice of a Peebles sheriff occurs in the year 1184, when "Symon, the son of Malbeth," appears as sheriff of "Travequeyr."<sup>2</sup> This was during the reign of King William, who frequently resided at Traquair, and on this, as well as on various other occasions, the sheriff appears to have taken his designation not from the county town but from the place which was most frequented by royalty. George Chalmers, and other historians who followed him, have supposed that Traquair and Peebles were separate sheriffdoms.<sup>3</sup> but the fuller materials now available show that there was never more than

<sup>1</sup> Liber de Calchou, p. 14, No. 13; p. 346, No. 454. Translations of the charters are given in Historical Notes, pp. 182-4.

<sup>2</sup> Reg. de Neubottle, p. 15, No. 29.

<sup>3</sup> Caledonia II., p. 920.

one sheriff and that the two designations were used promiscuously. John, sheriff of "Peblis," is referred to in 1227.<sup>1</sup> In 1233 a plea regarding the lands of Stobo (situated near the west side of the shire, while Traquair occupies the extreme east) was brought before Sir Gilbert Fraser, "sheriff of Traquair."<sup>2</sup> Again during the reign of Alexander II. (1214-49), in letters by the King relating to the pasturage of Leithenhope, Sir Gilbert Fraser is designated "G. Fraser, sheriff of Travequer."<sup>3</sup> On 8th July, 1259, the jurors in an inquisition regarding the lands of Hopkelchok, adjoining Traquair, upheld the decision in a previous inquiry which had been conducted by "Sir G. Fraser, sheriff of Peebles."<sup>4</sup> On 13th April, 1268, King Alexander commissioned "Symon Fraser, sheriff of Travequair," to inquire regarding land at Gala water belonging to the monks of Melrose.<sup>5</sup> This Symon Fraser was a son of Sir Gilbert, and is designated sheriff of "Peblys" in a charter granted in 1266,<sup>6</sup> and also in another document granted between the years 1260 and 1268,<sup>7</sup> in which latter he is named Sir Symon. Further information is obtained from the accounts of the sheriffs. No original exchequer rolls are in existence of an earlier date than 1326, but fragmentary transcripts of accounts for the years 1262-6 and 1288-90, made about the beginning of the seventeenth century by the first Earl of Haddington, have been preserved. These transcripts include extracts from the account rendered by Symon Fraser, sheriff of Trevequer, in the year 1265. The sheriff accounts for 12½ chalders of oatmeal, excepting that of the mills of Trevequer and Peblis. Small farms of the "bailiary of

<sup>1</sup> Reg. Glasg. No. 143.    <sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, No. 130-1.    <sup>3</sup> Reg. de Neubotle, p. 90, No. 121.

<sup>4</sup> Acts of Parl. I., p. 88; Bain's Cal. I., No. 2162.    <sup>5</sup> Bain's Cal. I., No. 267.

<sup>6</sup> Liber de Calchou, No. 190.    <sup>7</sup> Reg. Glasg., No. 216.

Trevequer" are mentioned, though the amount is not stated, and then the transcriber, instead of giving the details which would now have been so valuable for historical purposes, unluckily summarises: "makand mention of the mailles of many severall lands in the shirefdome of Peblis." A sum of 43 s. 4 d. is credited as the ward of the land of "Rumanoch," a property situated towards the north-west side of the shire.<sup>1</sup> William Perel, "sheriff of Trequer," rendered accounts in 1288 and 1289,<sup>2</sup> but the extracts from these are unimportant. From about the beginning of the fourteenth century the "Traquair" designation seems to have been altogether dropped and that of Peebles came into constant use.

#### IV.

It is not improbable that the New Town was to some extent occupied by buildings before the twelfth century. The market cross was erected at the point where the highway from the Lothians joined the thoroughfare running east and west, but there may already have been dwellings in the vicinity on account of the place being a centre of such traffic as then existed. The Old Town never embraced more than a single street<sup>3</sup> and a few detached dwellings, and this may be accounted for on the assumption that accommodation for any extension was found on the other side of Peblis water. But whether that site had already been partially occupied or not, there need be no doubt that so soon as the royal burgh was founded, and the

<sup>1</sup> Exch. Rolls I., pp. 32, 33.    <sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, pp. 35, 46.

<sup>3</sup> In this view the street name which has recently been objected to as inapplicable to existing circumstances is still correct. Modern buildings erected on Kirklands, Cloislands, Kingaland, and Damdale, cannot, strictly speaking, be regarded as belonging to the Old Town.

market for the whole shire was established at the cross, booths of merchants and craftsmen as well as their dwellings would spread over the vacant ground. According to one of the oldest burgh laws no one could be admitted as a burges unless he possessed a rood of land, paying therefor fivepence of maill to the King.<sup>1</sup> This rood was defined as containing 20 feet of frontage,<sup>2</sup> and therefore a street 1000 feet in length, if occupied on both sides, would supply building sites for no more than one hundred burgesses, but as tenements would not at first be crowded together, the actual residents within the space indicated may not have exceeded half that number. Four streets branched from the Cross, viz., Crossgait to the east, High Street to the west, Northgait in the direction indicated by its name, and Briggait, situated between the two latter streets, led to the Old Town. A house at the other side of the bridge was called Brighthouse, and the rising ground behind it Brighthouseknowe, a name which has been perpetuated in the existing Biggiesknowe. In the absence of contemporary authority, the evolution of Peebles streets can only be determined from a consideration of the facts disclosed by the burgh records when they begin in 1456, and from that source a few entries relating to the division of the town into quarters give fairly satisfactory evidence. On 2 February, 1465-6, the town was "quarterit in fowr quarteris," viz., Highgait, Crossgait, Northgait, and Briggait, being the four principal streets, and quartermasters were appointed for each division. Two quartermasters were likewise

<sup>1</sup> Ancient Laws (L.B. cc. 1, 49), pp. 4, 24. On 30 January, 1466-7, the bailies of Peebles took possession of a property in the Northgait for non-payment of the "Kingis burrowmallis" and other mails. In Peebles, as elsewhere, the King's mails and customs were farmed to the burgh for payment of a fixed rent.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.* (F.C. c. 54), p. 186.

appointed for the district "beyond the watter," which included the Old Town.<sup>1</sup> The tolbooth, where the town council and community passed their municipal statutes, was situated in Briggait, and thus the phrase "beyond the watter" indicated the fifth division with sufficient clearness. On 8 April, 1555, in connection with a weaponshawing, two persons were appointed for making certain arrangements in each quarter, and other two "for the Auld Toun."<sup>2</sup> In June, 1572, when an attack from Border thieves was anticipated the town was divided into three "quarteris," and regulations were made as to the keeping of the ports and fortifications.<sup>3</sup> The Old Town, where there were no ports, is not referred to on this occasion.

A law passed by King William provided for all wool, skins, hides, or "sic like merchandise," in any shire, being brought to the market cross and sold to the merchants of the burgh, "and the custome tharof salbe payit to the King";<sup>4</sup> and by a somewhat similar enactment of early but uncertain date, all dwellers in any shire were ordained to come to the King's market alone with their moveable wares for sale.<sup>5</sup> The "custome" referred to in the first of these statutory provisions consisted of the dues levied in royal burghs on goods bought and sold. These dues were originally payable to the King's officers direct, but from an early period it was usual to entrust the collection to the bailies, for behoof of the burgh, on payment to the King of a fixed annual sum, any surplus going to the burgh's funds. The actual collection of customs was usually made by tacksmen to whom the bailies sublet the customs for such rents as could from time to time be obtained. Peebles

<sup>1</sup> Printed Rec., p. 154.    <sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, pp. 207-8.    <sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, pp. 344-5.

<sup>4</sup> Ancient Laws (W. c. 40), p. 61.    <sup>5</sup> *Ib.* (F.C., c. 46), p. 183.

records specify these sublets from 1457 onwards. In the year just mentioned, "the custwm was set to Thom Davison and Dobi Spendluf for xiiij merk and a half." Next year the rent was 15 merks, and in 1461 it was 14½ merks.<sup>1</sup> Landward proprietors who required to bring their produce to the burgh market compounded for the customs by contributions proportionate to the extent of their lands. This interesting fact is ascertained from letters by King James VI., dated 6 March, 1575-6, narrating that the bailies and community had the small customs of the burgh and paid therefor to the King's comptroller £9 6s. 8d. yearly, "as the chekker rollis beris; and quhair they ar in apprevit use and consuetude of ane firloft of aittis, to be payit of everie pleuch tilth of land within the bounds of our scheref dome of Peblis, to thame for thair hail customes of thair cornes, hydys, skynnis, and woll, and utheris guidis brocht to the mercat of our said burgh, ane pairt of lairdis of landwart and thair tennentis now mak impediment and refuissis to pay the said custome aittis, in defrauding ws of our custome aucht to ws of the saidis guidis and in grit skaith to the bailyeis and communitie of our burgh that man pay for the samyn to our chekker yeirlye as said is, and aganes justice gif sa be." The King therefore charged his sheriff of Peebles and his deputes to compel those who were liable for the "custome aittis" to make regular payment in future.<sup>2</sup> The compounding system had apparently been in operation from early times, but owing to the dues being collected by the tacksman, and not by the town treasurer direct, the details do not appear in the accounts.

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<sup>1</sup> Printed Rec., pp. 119, 125, 131, 139.      <sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, pp. 362-3.

Burgesses on their admission required to take the oath of fealty to the King and to the bailies and community.<sup>1</sup> In Peebles admission was sometimes obtained by payment of money and sometimes by the rendering of services. The money payment varied, the heirs of burgesses being entered at reduced rates. A sum of from ten to forty shillings Scots was usually paid by strangers. The revenue thus derived was applied to various public purposes, such as upkeep of bridges, causeway, tolbooth, and butts for the practice of archery.<sup>2</sup> On one occasion (1509) the money was laid out in the purchase of oil and cords to the "knok," and at other times the amusements of the people were attended to, as in 1472 when the "Abbot of Unrest," and in 1555 when "my lord Robene Hude," obtained donations. Among the occasional names of women who were admitted burgesses there occurs on 29 October, 1459, that of "Meg Wodhal," who was required "to mak for her fredom a rud of caussa." In March, 1462-3, John Scot and Rechart Geddes each "payit for his fredom a bow and a schefe (of arrows) to the town"; in 1475 Wat Fylder had to supply "viii scores of ladis of stanis to the bryg wark"; and in 1470, three burgesses on admission, agreed to "mak the dyk of the Venlaw," and to furnish "treis to the yettis of the Venlaw."<sup>3</sup>

Bailies of royal burghs were, in conformity with the old laws, chosen by the good men of the town, a term understood to include the qualified burgesses.<sup>4</sup> The statutes of the Guild, enacted at

<sup>1</sup>Ancient Laws (L.B., c. 2), p. 4.

<sup>2</sup>In 1480, butts were formed at Tweed Green, "betwex the wateris in the Common Hauch"; in 1484, a burgess was required to "mak a but at the north end of the toun at the Lang Aiker"; and in 1486 another burgess had to "big a gud sufficiand but at the north end of the toun on the Venlaw syde." Printed Rec., pp. 185, 192-3.

<sup>3</sup>Printed Rec. On admission burgesses found security for "scottying, lottying, wakyng and wardyng," i.e., for payment of stents or taxes, and for watching and guarding the town.

<sup>4</sup>Ancient Laws (L.B. c. 70), p. 34.



Berwick about the year 1249 and adopted by other burghs, provided that the mayor and bailies should be chosen by the whole community.<sup>1</sup> Again by the older burgh laws it was appointed that twelve of the most sufficient and discreet burgesses should be chosen by the "superior," meaning apparently the provost or bailies, and sworn to observe all the laws and customs of the burgh. Such was the origin of the town council, sometimes, on account of the prescribed number, called the "doussan" or dozen, irrespective of its actual number. The first entry in the printed records happens to specify the election of three bailies,<sup>2</sup> but two was the usual number. To aid the bailies in their deliberations in the burgh court, several of the burgesses, of no fixed number, but usually varying from fifteen to about a score, and termed the "quest" or "inquest," were chosen on special occasions and for special purposes, such as judging the propinquity of heirs. The duties of the inquest seem to have resembled those of an assize or jury, though in some instances they gave orders and passed statutes much in the style of the town council or "doussane." The latter body, likewise variable in numbers, seems, at first to have been chosen at irregular periods and sometimes for temporary purposes. Frequently the same individuals were members of both council and inquest. So far as can be gathered from the records the special functions of the bailies, the inquest and the council were not clearly defined, as each gave orders and passed resolutions promiscuously.<sup>4</sup> When there arose any question of

<sup>1</sup> Ancient Laws (S.G. c.38), p. 81. Berwick was to be governed by a mayor, four bailies, and twenty-four good men of the town.

<sup>2</sup> *Id.* (L.B. c. 112), p. 54.

<sup>3</sup> Printed Rec., p. 111 (4 October, 1456).

<sup>4</sup> In illustration of this view a few entries in the records may be noticed. On 17 October, 1457, the "gud meu of the qwest," with consent of the court, granted

unusual importance the inhabitants were accustomed to assemble personally in the tolbooth and give the necessary assent or instructions. The three head courts held at Easter, Michaelmas, and Yule, yearly, were stated periods for such assemblies.

An act of parliament passed in 1469 refers to "gret trubel and contensione yeirly" in the choosing of aldermen, bailies, and others, "throw multitud and clamor of commonis sympil personis," and for the remedy of such evils it was ordained that in future the old council should choose the new, and that the new and old councils together should choose the bailies, dean of guild and other officers. Notwithstanding this regulation Peebles bailies were elected by the community as formerly down to at least 1578. A blank here occurs in the records containing election proceedings, and when these are resumed, in 1623, the statutory regulation of 1469 is found to be in operation.

By one of the old laws the "alderman," with consent of the council and community, was enjoined to choose "lyneris, at the last four wise and discrete men," for settling the marches of properties within burgh.<sup>1</sup> In compliance with this law, liners were from time to time appointed in Peebles. In 1457 the number was thirteen, and sixteen were named in 1461. Sergeants, ale tasters and

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part of the common lands for support of a chaplain (Printed Rec. p. 122). On 24 April, 1458, an ordinance as to the qualification of chaplains was passed by "the balyeis and the hale communite" (*Ib.*, p. 126). On 2 October, 1458, "it was ordanit be the quest that ony browster that brak prys, the first faut a galon of al, the nixt falt thwa, the thred falt thre, the ferd falt viij. a." (*Ib.*, p. 128). On 21 January, 1459, the bailies "with the doussan, and with thaim of the eldest of the town," gave orders "for the reformatioun of certain thyngis langande bath the town and haly kirk" (*Ib.*, p. 134). On 11 October, 1462, the bailies, "with the nychtburis present in the tolbutth," passed statutes for keeping order in the town (*Ib.*, p. 146). On 25 October, the "rud men of the quest" passed several acts as to prices, markets, and keeping order, and they likewise directed that no common land should be disposed of except by "the dousan" (*Ib.*, p. 147). On 26 February, 1463-4, "was chossyng the dowssane for the reformatioun of the town" (*Ib.*, p. 150). Twenty persons were so chosen, presumably, though not expressly stated, by the burghesses present in the court. On 24 May, 1468, the bailies "wyth the dussan," set the petty customs to a tackaman (*Ib.*, p. 157). On 8 October, 1468, six men were "ordanyt to gelf the balyeis consell" (*Ib.*, p. 158).

<sup>1</sup> Ancient Laws (L.B., c. 106), p. 51.

flesh "prissaris," the first for service of judicial writs and carrying the orders of court into execution, and the two latter for fixing the prices of the commodities referred to, were likewise regularly appointed in conformity with the ancient statutes.

One of the duties of the King's great chamberlain was the exercise of supervision over burgh affairs, and for that purpose he went on circuit, inquired into the administration of the law, and heard and disposed of such complaints as were brought before him. A minute account of the subjects falling within the scope of inspection will be found among the old laws.<sup>1</sup> As an illustration of the procedure a Peebles case may be noticed. On 28 March, 1457, an agreement was entered into between a widow and her son whereby the latter sold to his mother for 40s. the heirship goods coming to him from his deceased father, who had "mayd his wyf lachful towtor tyl his ar, the qwylk is wretyng in his testment wyth the paryst prestis hand."<sup>2</sup> The son died, and a claim for delivery of the heirship goods was thereupon made on the mother by her son-in-law and two others. On the case being brought up at the chamberlain's ayre, held at Peebles on 7 November, 1458, "the chamerlan deputtis send efter the gud wyf, and than the gud wyf deniit scho held nan fra tham, becawis scho had coft fra hir son in his *leg poste*, qwyl he was levand, and than of this scho clamyt witnes to the common buk, and than the chamerlan gert the clark fetch the common buk and than that recordit as the gud wyf sayd, for scho said scho gayf til hir son xl s. to pas in Yngland; and than" the

<sup>1</sup> Ancient Laws (It. Cam.), pp. 132-54.

<sup>2</sup> Printed Rec., p. 118.

claimants "said thai xl s. suld be tharis; and than the gud wyf sayd scho had pait hym tha xl s. and a gra gon and a red bonet, the qwilk scho coft at John Smayl. And than the chamerlain chargit that gud wyf gan ham and manwr that arschap qwyl scho lefys, and geyf it stand her of ned scho may sel part of that til her lefyng."<sup>1</sup>

## V.

THOUGH the office of Justiciar was instituted before the twelfth century, both King David and many of his successors were in the habit of personally administering the law, and for that purpose they went periodically from shire to shire accompanied by their officers of state and courtly retinues. On such occasions the royal demesnes supplied to a large extent the means of subsistence, and the opportunity was likewise taken of hunting in the neighbourhood. Royal visits to Peebles are usually traced by the dating of charters, but as comparatively few of those which were granted before Bruce's time have been preserved, any list of the visits of the earlier kings must be very incomplete. As already noticed there are charters by King David and his son Earl Henry, which were granted at Peebles.<sup>2</sup> Three undated charters were granted by King Malcolm "apud Pebbles." The first is supposed to have been issued between 1153 and 1160, and the witnesses are Herbert bishop of Glasgow, William bishop of Moray, Richard of Morevill, Walter son of Alan, William of Sumervill, David Olifard, and Randolph of Soulis.<sup>3</sup> The second charter is assigned to 1160-5, and is witnessed by Herbert bishop of Glasgow, Alfred abbot of

<sup>1</sup> Printed Rec., pp. 129-30.

<sup>2</sup> Antea, pp. 16, 17.

<sup>3</sup> Liber de Calchou, No. 379.

Strivelyn, Engleram archdeacon, and Nicholas chamberlain.<sup>1</sup> The third charter is assigned to 1160-4, and is witnessed by Countess Ada, the King's mother, Engelram chancellor, John abbot of Kelso, Robert prior of Oxenford, Walter son of Alan the steward, Richard of Morvill constable, and William of Lyndeshie.<sup>2</sup> Traquair rather than Peebles seems to have been favoured for King William's visits, but there is at least one charter granted by him "apud Peebles." The approximate date is put at 1165-71, and the witnesses are Engleram bishop of Glasgow, Nicholas chancellor, William of Hay, and Robert of Chartres.<sup>3</sup> A charter dated "apud Pebles," 6 November, 1228, was granted by King Alexander II. in presence of master Mathew chancellor, Walter Olifard justiciar of Lothian, Patrick son of the earl (of Dunbar), Roger of Mubray, Thomas of Hay, Thomas of Normanvill, and Walter of Wudeford.<sup>4</sup> No Peebles dated charter has been traced to Alexander III., but it can scarcely be supposed that he was a stranger to the place where he founded the church of the Holy Cross. The finding of the cross leading to the erection of the church occurred in 1261.<sup>5</sup> In 1259 an inquisition regarding the lands of Hopkailzie, presumably authorised by the King's writ, took place at Peebles in presence of Sir Thomas de Normanvill and Sir Stephen Fleming, justiciars of Lothian. The twelve jurors included Sir Nes Fraser, William of Maleville, Robert Cruoc, William of Meldun, Erchebald of Hundewulchopp, and Roger of Kydeston. In the course of the proceedings reference was made to a former inquisition conducted by Sir G. Fraser, sheriff of Peebles.<sup>6</sup> Three years

<sup>1</sup>Liber de Calchou, No. 377.    <sup>2</sup>*Ib.*, No. 400.    <sup>3</sup>*Ib.*, No. 387.

<sup>4</sup>Reg. de Passelet, pp. 402-3.

<sup>5</sup>For particulars regarding this church and the monastery with which it was connected, reference may be made to "Aisle and Monastery."

<sup>6</sup>Bain's Cal. I., No. 2162.

afterwards (7 October, 1262), the King directed his sheriff, Eymmer of Mackiswell, and his bailies of Pebblys to cause inquisition to be made by faithful men of the country, whether Robert Cruik had deprived the burgesses of Pebblys of the peat moss of Waltamshope (Waddenshope) which Alexander II. had granted to them, and whether the pasture land of the burgesses had been tilled or otherwise unjustly occupied. Under this inquisition it was found that Cruik had encroached in the way indicated and had built his hall where the King's men had their common. Among the names of the jurors were Archebald of Hopkelioe, Alexander of Wynkistun, Clement of Hopkelioe, Roger of Kedistun, Michael of Kedistun, Archebald of Hundwaluchishope, Adam of Stobhou, Thomas Smith, Richard son of Godard, Robert Gladhoc, and Cokin Smith.<sup>1</sup>

During the English occupation, King Edward visited Peebles on at least two occasions. On 28 August, 1296, the names of "William de la Chaumbre, bailiff and burges of Pebbles, John vicar of the church of Pebbles," and others, "burgesses, and the community," are inscribed on the Ragman Roll. Farther on among what are called the King's tenants in the shire are "Patrik de Maleville, William Perel, William de Maleville, William de Creleuge, Wautier Lillok, Thomas Lillok, Rauf del pount de Pebbles," and "Friar Thomas, master of the house of the Holy Rood of Pebbles."<sup>2</sup> In the English archives is a roll titled "Custodia Castri etc. de Pebles" containing information respecting the castle of Peebles in 1297-8.<sup>3</sup> On 20 August, 1299, Sir Robert Hastings, then the

<sup>1</sup> Printed Rec., pp. 4-6.    <sup>2</sup> Bain's Cal. II., pp. 197-8, 202, 212.

<sup>3</sup> Notices of Original Unprinted Documents (Maitland Club, 1842), p. 86.

English sheriff of Roxburgh, reported to King Edward an inroad by the Scots on Selkirk forest, in Sir Simon Fraser's custody, the meeting there of the bishop of St. Andrews, the earl of Carrick and others, the dissensions among them regarding the division of Sir William Wallace's lands and goods, "as he was then going abroad without leave," and the final agreement under which the bishop of St. Andrews, the earl of Carrick, and Sir John Comyn were to be guardians of the realm, the bishop having custody of the castles. It is then related that all the parties "left Peebles" going to their respective territories, and the bishop remaining "at Stubbowe."<sup>1</sup> One of Edward's visits occurred in August, 1301, when he stayed for some days in the town on his way from Berwick to the west with an army of 6800 men. A portable chapel accompanied the royal warrior in his campaigns, and this explains an entry in the accounts specifying the payment on 4 August, of 7 s. "in his chapel at Peebles."<sup>2</sup> An Englishman named William de Dureme was apparently left in charge of the castle. In August, 1302, he had with him ten men-at-arms; and from a list of officers and garrisons in Scottish castles it is ascertained that on 20 September, 1302, "Sir William of Durham, sheriff of Peebles, has for its keeping four men-at-arms."<sup>3</sup> In August, 1304, on his return from an expedition in the north, Edward was again in Peebles.<sup>4</sup>

About this time the national revenues were in some districts collected by Edward's officers, and in the dearth of Scottish records at that period the English accounts supply some welcome

<sup>1</sup> Bain's Cal., II., No. 1978.    <sup>2</sup> Bain's Cal. IV., p 448.

<sup>3</sup> Bain's Cal. II., No. 1317, 1324 (6). See also Historical Notes, pp. 189-90.

<sup>4</sup> Historical Notes, p. 53.

information regarding rents of lands payable to the crown. In 1302-4 the sum of 40 s. was collected "of the farm of the town of Peebles," and 46 s. 8 d. were allowed to the farmers to repair the mill. Wester Kailzie, which William of Hopkeliou held of the king, yielded 30 s.; and the following sums were received for lands described as "the King's demesne":—Edrikestone, 13 s. 4 d.; Bondington, 10 s.; Esterhopkeliou, 26 s. 8 d.; Esterchelis, 6 s. 8 d.; Farnyhalghe, 10 s.; Westerscheles, 13 s. 4 d.; "and 20 s. from the farm of the vicar of Peebles' land, a rebel." In the accounts for 1303-4, the following occur:—"town of Peebles," 60 s.; Westerhopekeliou, 15 s.; "Cusconigfelde, which Walter Lillay holds of the King," 20 s.; Edrikestone, 13 s. 4 d.; Bondington, 15 s.; Esterhopekeliou, 20 s.; Farinhalghe, 10 s.; Westerschelis, 13 s. 4 d.<sup>1</sup> On 4 October, 1306, Edward granted to Aymar de Valence the castle of Selkirk, the manors and demesne lands of Selkirk and Traquair, the burgh and mills of Peebles and the forest of Selkirk, and also appointed him and his heirs heritable sheriffs of the counties of Peebles and Selkirk.<sup>2</sup> But in the spring of this year Bruce had been crowned King of Scotland, the war of independence was in progress, and the English sheriff's tenure of office can scarcely have been of long duration.

Bruce's visit to Peebles in 1199, already alluded to, may not have been the only one, though no other has been noticed on record. During his reign he gave to the burgh a charter relating to fairs, but the full terms of the grant have not been preserved.<sup>3</sup> In the town's accounts given

<sup>1</sup> Bain's Cal. II., pp. 424-5, 428. From Westerhopekeliou the sum of 4 s. was payable yearly to the hospital of Peebles, and the tenant had to provide a man to keep the road through Minchmoor free from robbers for 8 days during the St. James' fair of Roxburgh (*ib.*, No. 1675: Historical Notes, pp. 571-2).

<sup>2</sup> Bain's Cal. II., No. 1839.

<sup>3</sup> Robertson's Index, p. 15, No. 4.



in to exchequer in 1327 the sum of 4s. is allowed for the privilege of a mill lade through the land of James Spotis, and 40s. are given to John, son of Adam Spotis, "for his sustentation at the schools by will of the King."<sup>1</sup> Possibly these items indicate King Robert's personal interest in some of the burgh's affairs.

Edward Balliol's rule in the south of Scotland was chiefly notable on account of his assignment (12 June, 1334) to Edward III. of England of large territories including "the town and county of Peebles."<sup>2</sup> King David II., after an absence of seven years, returned to Scotland in 1341, but his personal reign had only lasted five years when he was taken prisoner at Neville's Cross, near Durham, in 1346. In this interval there seems to have been some court intercourse with Peebles, as in 1343 the sum of 30s. from the burgh funds is given to the Queen's tailor.<sup>3</sup> Peebles joined with other fourteen burghs in an obligation for the King's ransom in 1357;<sup>4</sup> and after his return from captivity, the burgh's loyalty was recognised by the manifestation of some interest in its spiritual concerns. By royal letters dated 8 March, 1362-3, the King assigned a space at the west end of the High Street, apparently within the precinct of the ancient castle, for the erection of a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary;<sup>5</sup> and on 20 September, 1367, he endowed the chapel with the mill of Innerleithen and its multures.<sup>6</sup>

When the first King David gave to Kelso Abbey the chapel of his castle of Peebles along

<sup>1</sup> Exchequer Rolls I., p 71.      <sup>2</sup> Bain's Cal. III., No. 1127.

<sup>3</sup> Exchequer Rolls I., pp. 387, 517. See also grant to Thomas Nisbet of the lands of Edderston (Appendix H.)

<sup>4</sup> Ancient Laws, pp. 194-9.

<sup>5</sup> Printed Rec., p. 8.

<sup>6</sup> Gleanings XVII.

with its landed endowment, he also assigned the sum of ten shillings yearly from the burgh fern of Peebles, all for the purpose of the monks celebrating divine service in the chapel for the soul of his son, earl Henry. The chapel grant was confirmed by King Malcolm, who likewise gave to Kelso Abbey a toft in the burgh of Peebles, and in his turn King William confirmed the whole of these grants.<sup>1</sup> It was apparently in consequence of the gift by the latter king of a toft in each of his burghs that the monks of Aberbrothock held in Peebles a property which was feued out in 1317 for the purpose of maintaining a hostilage in which accommodation was to be provided for the abbot, monks, and others when travelling on the business of the monastery.<sup>2</sup> From the description it seems probable that the hostilage was situated on the east side of Northgait.

During King William's reign (1165-1214) there was a justiciar for Scotland proper and another for the district south of the Forth; and by a statute, of uncertain date, the King ordained that the two head courts of the justiciar (presumably south of the Forth) should be held yearly at Edinburgh or Peblis, all tenants of land held of the King being required to attend the courts and assist in the judicial procedure. The fines and escheats levied in these courts, as well as those exacted in the subsidiary sheriff courts, accrued to the crown, but in many cases a share went to the clergy. Under a grant by King David, the church of St. Kentigern of Glasgow was entitled to the eighth penny of all pleas of

<sup>1</sup> Liber de Calchou, No. 12, 13. A toft consisted of a piece of land with a house or other buildings thereon.

<sup>2</sup> Printed Rec., pp. 6-8. The monks of Melrose had properties both in the Old Town and the New Town; but for particulars as to these and also the other properties belonging to outside monasteries, reference must be made to Historical Notes, pp. 181-94.

court throughout Cumbria.<sup>1</sup> There is preserved the account of Stephen Fleming, justiciar of Lothian, for the year 1264. The issues of his court held in the bailiary (*ballia*) or shire of Peblis, including the eighth falling to the bishop, amounted to 33s. 4d. In the following year, Hugh de Berkeley, as Justiciar, accounted for £10 and 1 merk received in the bailiary of Peblis.<sup>2</sup> In the earl of Haddington's extracts from the sheriff of Traquair's account of 1265 the justiciary fines, except the eighth to the bishop, are referred to, but the figures are not given; and the sheriff's fines, excepting the bishop's eighth, are similarly entered blank.<sup>3</sup>

In the account rendered by Adam Lokard, sheriff of "Peblys," for the half-year preceding Whitsunday, 1358, the following crown dues are credited for land in the parish:—Wodgrenyston, 4s.; Wynkiston, 3s. 4d.; Corseconygisfeld, 20s.; Est Scheylys (Eshiels), 13s. 4d.; Hughfelde, 7s. 6d. Nothing was got from Newby, Todysland (which owed 20d.), or the chapel acre (owing 6d.), because the lands were waste; and nothing was got from the King's meadow because the earl of Douglas intromitted therewith. Neither did the issues of the sheriff or justiciary courts yield anything, and about this inquiry was to be made.<sup>4</sup> Lawrence of Govan, sheriff for the following year, accounted for crown dues, including Wynkystoun, 6s. 8d.; Cosconyngysfeld, 40s.; Estscheylis, £6 13s. 4d.; Hughonfeld, 15s. Nothing was got of £4 payable for Newby, or of 2s. for Toddysland, because the lands were waste; and nothing was got from the King's meadow because the earl of Douglas had, for some unknown reason, intromitted therewith, and about this the King was to be consulted.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Reg. Episc., No. 10.

<sup>2</sup> Exch. Rolls, i. pp. 9, 27.

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, p. 33.

<sup>4</sup> *Ib.*, pp. 568-9.

<sup>5</sup> *Ib.*, p. 568-7.

In all royal burghs the King's officers originally collected yearly rents for the tofts or tenements possessed by the burgesses. Other revenues consisted of the fines awarded in the burgh courts and the tolls or customs exacted from goods brought or sold within the burgh. In course of time it was found more convenient for the great chamberlain to allow the burgesses to appropriate these revenues to their own purposes in consideration of a fixed cumulo rent paid into the national exchequer; and under this arrangement the burgh officers, at first called *prepositi* and latterly *ballivi* or bailies, periodically accounted for their intromissions. The earliest preserved account of the *prepositi* or bailies of Peebles was rendered at Dumbarton on 8 February, 1327-8. The rents, court issues and customs had been leased to the burgesses at the yearly rent of £23 6s. 8d.<sup>1</sup> In 1327-8, the accounts of twenty-six burghs are preserved, and from these it is ascertained that the aggregate rental amounted to £1131 3s. 4d., making an average of £44 for each burgh. Berwick led off with £266 13s. 4d., Edinburgh paid £34 18s. 6d., and the lowest payment was £6 3s. 4d. Nine burghs paid higher and sixteen paid lower rents than Peebles.

Another contribution by the burgh of Peebles, included in the account, is of considerable interest. At a parliament held at Cambuskenneth in 1326, the first occasion on which royal burghs are known to have been represented in a national assembly, it was resolved that in consideration of the diminished value of the royal lands and revenues, the tenth penny of all fermes and rents should be granted to the King. This contribution was to be computed according to the old extent or

<sup>1</sup> Exch. Rolls I., p. 71.

valuation of the time of Alexander III., unless in cases of very exceptional devastation, when new valuations were to be procured. The amount contributed by Peebles was at the rate of £1 4s. 6d. yearly, thus showing that before the war of Independence began the fermes of the burgh were valued at £12 5s. In the interval, the yearly value had been nearly doubled, and this may be taken as an indication of increasing prosperity.

Bailies of burghs, in common with other intromitters with royal revenues, likewise acted as paymasters in their respective localities. Throughout the year the King issued precepts specifying the disbursements to be made, and in this way the bailies had sometimes parted with the bulk of the revenues before the period of accounting arrived. During the period embraced in the accounts of 1327, the bailies had paid to the keeper of the Holy Cross his annual fee of £7; to the master of the hospital of Peebles the sum of 30s.; for the mill lade through the lands which formerly belonged to Thomas Lillay and then to James Spotis, 4s.; to John, son of Adam Spotis, for his sustentation at the schools, by will of the King, 40s.; for sundry wardrobe charges, 3s. 7d.; and the balance was delivered to the chamberlain and other royal officials. In the next account rendered at Scone on 23 August, 1329, these items are repeated, and in addition there is an allowance to Peter "machiner" of 46s. 8d. for his toll. Peter was a Flemish trader in Berwick, who was frequently employed in making purchases for the royal wardrobe, and on various occasions he obtained remission of petty customs in other burghs. The mill on "Peblis" water,

being the only mill at that time, was undergoing reconstruction, and for this purpose 54 s. 4 d. were allowed in 1329, and £4 17 s. 7 d. in 1330 on completion of the work.<sup>1</sup>

It will be observed that by this time King David's chapel grant of 10 s. yearly had ceased to be payable, and it is not improbable that the annual payment to the Cross Kirk had come in its place. By what King the allowance to St. Leonard's hospital was originally granted is unknown; and the hospital itself, one of a numerous class in mediæval times, seems to have been founded at too remote a period to be traced in records. It was situated on the south side of the highway about two miles east of the burgh.

## VI.

SUCH taxation as was necessary to meet the instalments of ransom money was sufficiently burdensome, but the country's sense of oppression was intensified when it was found that the sums collected were mainly absorbed by King David's private expenses. An insurrection, in which the Steward of Scotland (afterwards Robert II.) took part is attributed to this cause. The rising was promptly quelled by the royal forces in or before May, 1363, but in the course of the military movements the Steward appears to have been quartered for a time in Peebles. On 20 May, 1363, he granted to Laurence Govan of Cardrono "a hostilage, house and inn (*hostilagium, domum et hospitium*) in the town of Peblis, where the said Robert resided in the time of hosting or muster."<sup>2</sup> It is known that Laurence of Govan

<sup>1</sup> Exch. Rolls, I., pp. 71, 169, 274.    <sup>2</sup> R.M.S. VI., No. 1199; Historical Notes, p. 577.

was sheriff of Peebles in 1358-9,<sup>1</sup> and it is not improbable that he still held office in 1363. In 1437 William of Govan made up a title to the hostilage,<sup>2</sup> and in each of the accounts of David Hay, sheriff of Peebles in 1455 and 1456, he is credited with a pound of cummin (sold for 8 d.) as the rent of the "hostilage at the east end of the burgh of Peblis."<sup>3</sup> On 23 June, 1601, King James VI. confirmed the hostilage to John Govane of Cardrono.

In the second last year of his reign, King David bestowed on John Gray, clerk of the rolls, during his lifetime, all the issues of the burgh of Pebles.<sup>4</sup> In consequence of this grant the surplus revenues of the burgh instead of reaching the royal treasury were drawn by Gray till Martinmas, 1402.<sup>5</sup> On 24 February, 1394-5, King Robert III. had granted to Alexander of Schelis and Egidia, his spouse, the mills of Peblis and the thirled multures, but reserving the liferent already enjoyed by Gray.<sup>6</sup> About the year 1402, Schelis and his spouse entered into possession and drew the income till 1425, when the mills were again leased to the community for payment of £6 13s. 4d. yearly.<sup>7</sup> At this time the other burgh revenues were let for £2 13s. 4d., making the annual contribution to exchequer £9 6s. 8d., subject to deduction of (1) £1 6s. 8d., being the yearly pension to the master of St. Leonard's Hospital, and (2) any other advances which the bailies might periodically make on the King's authority. In 1458 the community obtained possession of a property which in the exchequer rolls is described as the land of the late William Doby, lying in

<sup>1</sup> Exchequer Rolls, I., p. 566.    <sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, IX., p. 657.    <sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, VI., pp. 96, 173.

<sup>4</sup> 31 May, 1370, R.M.S., I., p. 62, No. 198.    <sup>5</sup> Exchequer Rolls,

<sup>6</sup> *Ib.*, IV., p. 23.    <sup>7</sup> *Ib.*, p. 421.

the burgh of Peblis, and belonging to the King on account of the forfeiture of James earl of Douglas.<sup>1</sup> Half a merk yearly was charged for this land, and for a long time thereafter the crown revenues of Peebles amounted to £9 10s. yearly.

On account of occasional disasters the bailies were sometimes relieved of the annual payments. Thus between 1388 and 1392 nothing was charged because, in the course of border warfare, the greater part of the town, including the mill, had been burnt.<sup>2</sup> That "Syr Robert Umphrville brent Peblis on their market daye," is narrated by John Hardyng, the English chronicler,<sup>3</sup> and this incident seems to be alluded to in the account for the period from 19 June, 1403, to 17 March, 1405, when the sum of £7 3s. 9d. was allowed to the bailies on account of the burning of the town by the English in time of war.<sup>4</sup>

In the account just referred to it is stated that the pension to the master of St. Leonard's Hospital was not allowed because there was no fund (*quia non fuit unde*). In 1424-5 Sir Robert of Laudre, knight, father of the master of the hospital, acknowledged on behalf of his son payment of £1 6s. 8d. as the annual pension.<sup>5</sup> On 25 July, 1427, King James I. granted to his confessor David Rait, of the Order of Preaching Friars, the mastership of the hospital, the office being then vacant by promotion of George of Lawedre to the bishopric of Argyle.<sup>6</sup> In 1460 the name of James Chawmer occurs as master of the hospital,<sup>7</sup> and in the accounts for 1467-9 the

<sup>1</sup> Exch. Rolls, VI., p. 505.      <sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, III., p. 337.

<sup>3</sup> Hardyng's Chronicle (1812 edition), p. 306. Quoted in Dr. Chambers' Preface to Printed Rec., p. lx.

<sup>4</sup> Exch. Rolls III., p. 686.

<sup>5</sup> Exch. Roll IV., p. 392.

<sup>6</sup> R.M.S. II., No. 94.

<sup>7</sup> Exch. Rolls VII., p. 41.



pension was paid to William, son of Roger (*Willelmo Rogeri*).<sup>1</sup> The account of the custumars of Haddington for 1467-8 notes a payment by authority of the King to "Willelmo Rogeri," clerk in the Chapel Royal, of £10 for the first term and nothing for the second term because he had got possession of the hospital of St. Leonard, near Peblis.<sup>2</sup> In 1469 the King granted to William Rogers the lands of Traquair which had fallen to the crown on the forfeiture of Lord Boyd, but the grant having been made during the King's minority was annulled by his general revocation, and Traquair was conveyed to the earl of Buchan in 1478-9.<sup>3</sup> The recipient of some or all of these grants is understood to have been the famous musician, one of those unfortunate favourites of the King who were hanged over Lauder Bridge in 1482.<sup>4</sup> Though the payments to the master of the hospital are regularly entered in the accounts his name is not usually given, and therefore it cannot be ascertained from that source how long Roger held the office. Sir John Quhite, writer of chancery, was master between 1517 and 1520, and in the latter year he was succeeded by Thomas Hay, brother of John lord Hay of Yester.<sup>5</sup> About the year 1525 Thomas Hay feued the hospital's lands to his kinsman, Mr. John Hay of Smithfield, but the pecuniary terms of the transaction have not been fully ascertained.<sup>6</sup>

Shortly after the Lauder Bridge episode, and not improbably connected with the opposition then manifested towards the King and his associates, certain rebels named James, Laurence, Simon and John Elwald, Robert Turnbull, and Robert Dalgleish,

<sup>1</sup> Exch. Rolls, VII., 598, 606.      <sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, p. 583.

<sup>3</sup> Dr. Chambers' Hist. of Peeblesshire, pp. 85, 86. Historical Notes, pp. 548-50.

<sup>4</sup> Dr. Rogers' Hist. of Chapel Royal (Grampian Club), pp. xiii., xix. Perhaps the "clerk" and the "musician" were not identical. See Exch. Rolls, IX., p. xlvf.

<sup>5</sup> Exchequer Rolls XIV., pp. 337, 446; XV., p. 70.

<sup>6</sup> See Appendix U.; also P.Q.M., pp. 66-9.

apparently belonging to the border, were captured by Patrick Dikesoun, bailie of Peebles; and as showing the importance attached to this act of loyalty the bailie was rewarded by a grant of £8 6s. 8d. yearly, for nineteen years, payable from the burgh revenues.<sup>1</sup> This allowance was regularly paid till Martinmas, 1501, when the nineteen years having expired the letter of the late King containing the grant was produced in exchequer and cancelled.<sup>2</sup> The next beneficiary on the burgh revenues was Alexander Vache of Dawik, who in 1505-6 obtained a grant of £8 yearly during the King's pleasure.<sup>3</sup> The payment was continued to Alexander Vache till 1509, and to William Vache of Dawik till 1513, after which the periodic payment stops. In the accounts for 1515-7 the sum of £8 is allowed to William Vache of Dawyk "of arrears, by consideration of the auditors, granted to him for his service rendered to the King and the Governor."<sup>4</sup> From several entries in the Lord High Treasurer's accounts it appears that the King was accustomed to get live herons, obviously for hawking purposes, from the laird of Dawick, and it is probable that the pension was given in return for these supplies. The catastrophe of Flodden terminated the demand for "quarry" at the time, and accordingly the pension ceased.

The last recorded contribution from the burgh fermes to the Cross Church occurs in the account rendered to exchequer in 1343.<sup>5</sup> Donations, however, were received from royalty in other forms. About the year 1389-90, King Robert II. bestowed the lands of Kingsmeadows.<sup>6</sup> In 1461 the pious Mary

<sup>1</sup> 28 February, 1482-3. Exch. Rolls IX., p. 295.      <sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, XI., p. 311.

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, XII., p. 475.      <sup>4</sup> *Ib.* XIV., p. 271.      <sup>5</sup> *Ib.* I. p. 517.

<sup>6</sup> Of this and other endowments particulars will be found in "Aisle and Monastery."

of Gueldres, widow of James II., gave an offering of 20 s. to the Holy Cross, and distributed 10 s. among the poor.<sup>1</sup> On 23 November, 1488, five months after the tragic death of his father, King James IV. gave an offering of 18 s. "in the Cors Kyrk of Pablys,"<sup>2</sup> and there are many similar donations. On 6 May, 1503, the sum of 14 s. was paid as "the Kingis offerand to the Holy Croce of Peblis," and such entries frequently occur. On 18 September, 1504, in addition to the usual offering a sum of £4 was given "to preistis."<sup>3</sup> Decorations for the relic were likewise supplied by the King. On 27 May, 1505, £25 15 s. 3 d. were paid "for iiij unce gold, ane unicorn wecht, to the cors of Peblis, offerit be the King."<sup>4</sup> On 30 April, 1507, Matho Auchleck, a goldsmith, was paid £10 7 s. "to mak furth the cors of Peblis";<sup>5</sup> and in February, 1507-8, there were "payit to Matho Auchleck, for making of the cors of Peblis, weyand 7½ unce, £3 10 s."; and "for ane fut of silver to the said cors of Peblis, weyand 4¼ unce, 55 s. 3 d."<sup>6</sup> On 14 March, 1504-5, the sum of 28 s. was paid "in Peblis to the preist that prechit thare, be the Kingis command"; and three days afterwards 42 s. were paid to the "maister cuke, that he laid down in Peblis to the belcheir of the Kingis innys thare."<sup>7</sup> In March, 1506-7, payments are made "to the four Italien menstrales" that accompanied the King from Lochmalen to Peebles and thence to Edinburgh, and also "to the gude wif of the Kingis lugeing in Peblis."<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Exch. Rolls VII., p. 79. The Queen appears to have been in Peebles about three weeks before her death, as she there granted a precept of sasine to her son, Alexander duke of Albany, on 10 November, 1463 (Hist. MSS. Commission Report, XV., App. 8, p. 46, No. 87).

<sup>2</sup> Lord High Treasurer's Account, I., p. 98.      <sup>3</sup> *Ib.* II., pp. 251, 264.

<sup>4</sup> *Ib.* III., p. 60.      <sup>5</sup> *Ib.*, p. 290.      <sup>6</sup> *Ib.* IV., p. 88.      <sup>7</sup> *Ib.* III., p. 131.

<sup>8</sup> *Ib.*, p. 376.

## VII.

IN the charter whereby James II. confirmed the burgh's possessions and privileges the loss of its older titles is attributed to the "hazards of war and fire." Among the few documents which have escaped these dangers are two charters by David II. referring to St. Mary's Chapel, and one by James I. confirming the endowments of the Geddes Aisle in St. Andrew's Church;<sup>1</sup> but all the earlier grants to the burgh, including Bruce's charter of the fairs, have long ago disappeared. King James' confirmatory charter was granted on 5 February, 1451-2, and among the witnesses are Bishop Turnbull, who took a leading part in the founding of Glasgow University, and archdeacon John Arous, parson of Peebles. The common lands specified in the charter (viz., King's Muir, Cadmure, Homyl-doune, Venlaw, and Glentress), were spread over the parish and embraced a considerable portion of its area. South of Tweed were King's Muir and Cademuir, lands which adjoined each other and extended west to Manor Water. Though Peebles and Manor were at first one parish in the sense of being under the charge of one parson, the two districts were relegated to separate vicars, and it is more convenient to regard Manor as practically an independent parish. In other directions Kingsmuir and Cademure, with their pendicles, marched with Edderston, Briglands, Kingsmeadows, Henderston, Bonnington, and Crux-toun. To the south of these Walthamshope, the inquest regarding which has already been noticed, and Glensax, forming part of Ettrick forest, extended

<sup>1</sup> David's charters are mentioned *antea* pp. 33; that of James is printed in "Aisle and Monastery," pp. 66-9. James I. is said to have given Peebles something more interesting than a charter; but on the subject of "Peblis to the Play," reference need only here be made to the remarks in Historical Notes, pp. 578-81, and authorities there cited.

to the limits of the parish. On the north side of Tweed "Homyltoune," or Hamilton Hill as it is now called, was an ancient possession of the burgh. On its south side lay lands called Burrelfield, Cockieland and Jedworthfield. On the west was Edstone extending to the parish boundary at Meldon Burn; on the north were Upper Kidston and the White Meldon, each exhausting the parish in its own direction, and on the east Nether Kidston and Chapelhill, the latter belonging to Kelso Abbey as the endowment of the chapel attached to the King's castle. The foregoing lie on the west, and those which follow on the east side of "Peblis" or Eddlestone water. Venlaw, though not so extensive as the other burgh pasturages, was specially valuable on account of its close proximity to the town. Swynehope, Little Ormiston, and Eshiels, with the lands attached to St. Leonard's Hospital were the properties lying to the east. North of Venlaw were Smithfield, Mailingsland, Shiellgreen, Fowlage, Heathpool and Winkston. The remaining lands in the north and east of the parish were included in Glentress Common, an extensive district extending from "Peblis" Water on the west to Gatehopeburne in Innerleithen parish on the east. Over this Common the burgesses of Peebles were authorised to graze their cattle from the rising to the setting of the sun. The feu-duty prescribed in the charter as payable by the community, consisted of 12 merks to the crown and £1 6s. 8d. to the master of St. Leonard's Hospital, making together £9 6s. 8d. the sum yearly accounted for in exchequer.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Printed Rec., pp. 16-19. Farther particulars regarding lands in the parish (including those above enumerated), and their successive owners, will be found in the Appendix.

Neidpath Castle, the earliest portion of which is, on competent authority, supposed to date from the fourteenth century,<sup>1</sup> was erected on the lands of Jedworthfield, between which and the town lay the Kirklands, that "carucate" of land which belonged to the church when King David made inquisition regarding the possessions of the See of Cumbria. Arnots Haugh lay between Kirklands and the River Tweed.

Some of the inhabitants of Peebles had occasionally got into trouble by destroying green wood and taking deer in the royal forest of Ettrick, presumably that part which included Glensax, and which was situated about four miles distant from the burgh. The King's rangers had been in the habit of arresting and calling these trespassers before the "bound courts" of the forest, but this was considered to be an infringement of the liberties pertaining to free burgesses, and in order to provide redress King James III., by two letters dated 28 October, 1473, and 5 August, 1480, discharged his forest officers from calling the burgesses before the "bound courts" in future, and directed that complaints against them should be disposed of "in our Justice Are of Peebles."

Two adjoining proprietors, John Gledstanes of that Ilk, and Thomas Lewis of Mennar, having claimed a portion of Cademuir along with the lands called Common Strudder or Struther, lying at the foot and on the east side of the hill, the question of ownership was submitted to an inquest of fifteen persons presided over by "Wilyame lord Borthwic, depute to noble and mighty lordis,

<sup>1</sup> See description and elaborate drawings in "Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland," by Messrs. Macgibbon and Ross (1887), I., pp. 183-8.

<sup>2</sup> Printed Rec., pp. 19-20, 25-7. The "forest" portion of Glensax, formerly in Selkirkshire, was transferred to the County of Peebles by order of the Boundaries Commissioners on 15 May, 1891.

Andrew lord Avandale and Robert lord Lile, justices til oure Soverane Lord the King on the southe parte the Water of Forth." The deliverance of the Inquest pronounced on 18 February, 1484-5, was in these terms:—"We find at the communitie of the burgh of Peblis is in possessioun in propirte of the occupacioun and sawing of the commoun of Cadismwre and Commoun Strouthir, debatable betuix thame and John of Gledstanes of that Ilk and Thomas of Lowis of Mennar."<sup>1</sup> On 17 January, 1505-6, the lords of council ordained Gledstanes and his tenants not to disturb the community in possession of Cademure; and this decree was ratified by King James IV. on 5 February, 1505-6.<sup>2</sup> It was anticipated that Gledstanes would cause no farther trouble, but taking advantage of political complications, he made farther attempts to get possession of Cademuir. In letters granted by King James V. on 8 June, 1518, it is stated that by virtue of the decree of 1505-6, the community "have broukit thar saidis landis peceably ay sen syne, quhil now laitly, our derrest causing the Governour being absent, the said Johne, traisting trubill in the cuntre, beginnis of new to maligne aganis thame, and this last Sondag he send his houshald men and servandis, and cruelly dang and hurt thair hirdis and servandis that were kepannd thair corne and gudis within thair said propir landis, and left twa of thame liand on the feild for deid, and houndit thair cattale furth af thar aune ground, and quhen thai come, efter none, to seike thair hurt servandis that wer left for deid, the said Johne, perserverand in his evill mynd," sent forth his nephew and son, with their accomplices to the number

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<sup>1</sup> Printed Rec., p. 31.    <sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, p. 33.

of twenty-six men, "bodin in feir of weir, with women and childer, in gret multitude, and cruelly invadit thame within thair aune grund, upone forthocht felony for thair slauchter, and chasit thame out of thair aune grund." The accused were cited to appear in the next "justice air" at Peebles and find security against farther transgression of the law.<sup>1</sup>

From the year 1458 onwards there are various regulations in the records with regard to the occupation of Cademuir. Divided into "soums," each consisting of pasturage for one cow or five sheep, the hills were sometimes allocated among the burgesses in certain proportions, and at other times set on lease to so many persons with authority to sublet to others. In 1472 it was arranged that the easter hill should be stocked with cows and horses, and the wester hill with sheep. No animals were allowed on the hills excepting such as belonged to burgesses or widows dwelling in the town. Twenty-four persons were appointed to lay out the soums, of which no one was to have more than four unless he should lease soums from a poorer neighbour who had not the means wherewith to stock his portion. The yearly rent payable for a soum thus leased was 12d. To secure that the regulations were carried out and that no unfreeman got the privilege of the pastures, six keepers were appointed with an allowance of a penny for each soum.<sup>2</sup> A different system was in operation in 1535-6, but whether for the first time or not is uncertain. On 10 February of that year the bailies "with consent and assent of the hail communitie, counsalie gaderit, for the utilite and

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<sup>1</sup> Printed Rec., pp. 46-9.      <sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, pp. 168-9.



commone proffit of the said burgh," set on lease to John Hay and twelve others "and thair subtenentis, ane or ma, inhabitaris within the said burgh, all and haill our landis of that quarter of Caidmuir callit the Westerhill with the pertinentis." The lease was for five years and the rent was six merks yearly. Similar leases were given of (1) the quarter called the Innerhill to twenty-one persons, of whom four were women, at a rent of eight merks, and (2) the quarter called the Borowleis to fourteen persons, of whom two were women, at a rent of eight merks.<sup>1</sup>

Common Struther is not specifically mentioned in the charter of 1451-2, and it was probably regarded as a pendicle of Cademuir which it adjoins. The name occurs in the records a few years afterwards. In the burgh court on 17 October, 1457, it was agreed that Sir Adam Fosstar, chaplain of the Rood altar in the High Kirk, "sal haf the Common Strwder<sup>2</sup> for a yer til es the Rud servis with." On 31 July, 1469, by which time the ten years lease to the chaplain had expired, the bailies and community let to Sanderis Lokart "the Common Stroudyr, fra the gat don" for the period of nineteen years at a rent of 35 s. yearly, "to thair common purs."<sup>3</sup> The tack was superseded in the following year by another granted to five burgesses of whom Lokart was one. The second tack was for nineteen years from 1470, and the rent was 30 s. yearly.<sup>4</sup> On 3 February, 1476-7, the rents of Common Struder along with those of Dawletho, adjoining Venlaw,

<sup>1</sup> MS. Reg., 1534-41, f. 31-3.

<sup>2</sup> Printed Rec., p. 122. The name is perhaps derived from "ystrad," the Welsh word for a valley, as Common Strwder embraced the low lying grounds east of Cademuir.

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, p. 160. Five years' rents, payable in advance, were to be applied to the "bryg warc of Twed."

<sup>4</sup> *Ib.*, p. 163.

were dedicated for support of the service at the altar of St. James' in the High Kirk, the chaplain being required "to pray for the balyeis and the comonite and for the weilfar of the burgh of Peblis for evirmar."<sup>1</sup> After the expiry of this tack part of the lands was conveyed to John Dikeson of Smithfield for payment of an annual rent of 40 s., one-half of which was secured on Smithfield.<sup>2</sup> For the portion possessed by the church the sum of "ij d. of blanch ferme", was "to be paat at Sanct Androis dai, at the he mes, to the balyais."<sup>3</sup>

King's Muir was included in the charter to the burgh of 1451-2, but in consequence of George Elphinstone of Henderstoun getting a crown charter of the lands in 1528 there were subsequent disputes between him and the community regarding the ownership. Cademure and Foulmyre were two of the specified boundaries in Elphinstone's charter, and the latter place is supposed to have been that part of the King's Mure used for secluding those who suffered from the plague. It may also have been the Gallowknowe or place of execution; and if so, the scene of a sorrowful incident thus

<sup>1</sup> Printed Rec., p. 180.

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix Y.

<sup>3</sup> Printed Rec., p. 198. In the burgh accounts for the year 1554, there is reference to an instrument taken in St. Andrews Kirk that none delivered "ane paney for the Commown Strowder" (*Ib.*, p. 410). It seems that by some arrangement, the particulars of which are not disclosed, the heirs of those in possession of portions of the lands were liable in payment of a silver penny for keeping up the lights in the church. This is more explicitly shown by an instrument dated 30 November, 1558, setting forth that one of the bailies, conform to the ancient custom of the parish, asked a silver penny from the heirs of the lands of Common Struthyr for supply of the lights of the collegiate church. The heirs did not offer the silver penny in the usual manner, and therefore the bailie protested that their titles granted by the bailies and community were null and void. These proceedings took place in the choir of the collegiate church, at the time of high mass, in presence of Mr. John Colquhoun, dean of christianity of Peblis, Sirs John Tuedy, John Ker, Robert Hoip, Thomas Purves, and John Bullo, chaplains (MS. Reg. 1549-65, f. 189). On 30 November, 1561, one of the bailies, on behalf of the community, asked the blench farm of the lands of Common Struther from the heirs of Thomas Hay of Smeithfeld, and of Marion Wylie, and nobody appearing to offer payment the bailie protested that the rights of the heirs should in future be null and void. This was done in the church of the Holy Cro-s (then used as the parish church) in the time of divine service about 11 a.m. (*Ib.* f. 210). Apparently the heirs required to bring the money to the church on St. Andrew's day. Denys Elphinstoun of Henderstoun was, on 27 July, 1569, in possession of a third part of the lands of Common Struther to which John Hay had put forward a claim (Printed Rec., p. 308).

formally narrated: "19 June, 1551. Thomas Melros, condemned, at the time of his death, in a loud voice, declared, as he should answer before the Supreme Judge (*qualiter respondere voluerit coram Summo Judice*) that all and sundry goods, moveable and immoveable, at that time being in Over Kidston, and in possessioun of Andrew Melros, his son, also the growing corns in Over Kidstoun, were the proper and peculiar goods of the said Andrew, and were assigned to him at the feast of Martinmas, or thereabout, in the year 1549. Upon which Alexander Lauder, in Cringlie, asked instruments. Done on the King's Mure, near the burgh of Peblis, the said Thomas then going up the ladder to suffer death for his crime. Present: Duthac Robesone, Thomas Lowys in Haltoun, laics, and Sirs John Thomsone, William Tunno and John Allane, notaries public, with sundry other witnesses."<sup>1</sup>

In 1478 the earl of Morton had encroached on lands which appear to have been either the King's Mure south of Tweed, or the common adjoining the earl's lands of Eshiels. By an acquittance dated 18 July, 1478, King James III. "graunt ws to be content and payit be our lovite cousing, James erle of Mortoun, of the soume of £100, for a compositioun made in our name with our said cousing for his purprusioune made upone oure mure and commoun of Peblis." One-half was paid in cash and for the balance the earl gave in pledge "ane chene of gold, with ane crucifix of gold hyngand at the same."<sup>2</sup>

Previous to the middle of the sixteenth century the community of Peebles do not seem to have been troubled by encroachments on their other

<sup>1</sup> MS. Reg., 1549-65. f. 19, 20.

<sup>2</sup> Reg. Honoris de Mortoun (Bannatyne Club), II., No. 234.

lands, but the insidious process of appropriation, though mild in its earlier manifestations, soon developed into that systematic dilapidation of territory which forms so unpleasant a chapter in the burgh's history.

### VIII.

RULES for the qualification and appointment of chaplains to altars in the parish church and parish, under the patronage of the bailies and community, were passed on 24 April, 1458, and it was added "the qwhilk chapellane sal be a burges son of the town gif sic ane may be gottyn abil thairfor."<sup>1</sup> This preference given to the sons of burgesses was some inducement to the Peebles youths to acquire education, and, as the records show, a school and schoolmaster were provided for the children from an early date. On 1 October, 1464, the bailies and neighbours authorised "Schyr Wilyam Blaklok to haf the scule, and to be sculmaster and tyll teche the chylder."<sup>2</sup> Two years later "master John Doby" got charge of the school "barnys," excepting the children who were learning to sing.<sup>3</sup> In 1468 Lowrans Johnson was chosen schoolmaster for a year.<sup>4</sup> Johnson still held office in 1475, by which time he was a priest, being styled "Schyr Lowrans," and he was then promised the first chaplainry which should become vacant.<sup>5</sup> At first there does not appear to have been any special school building, and accommodation was sometimes got in the tolbooth.

Though there was perhaps no similar preference with regard to appointments in the church and

<sup>1</sup> Printed Rec., p. 126.    <sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, p. 152.    <sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, p. 155.

<sup>4</sup> *Ib.*, p. 157.    <sup>5</sup> *Ib.*, pp. 172-3.

monastery of the Holy Cross, natives of Peebles occasionally became friars. Gilbert Brown who held the office of minister of the Trinity Friars for some years previous to the Reformation was a brother of John Brown in Edstoun and of Robert Brown in Culter.<sup>1</sup> On 31 May, 1494, John Mador, burgess of Peebles, resigned in favour of his son Friar William Mador, a "land, tenement and biggin" on the south side of High Street. Thereafter the friar "with consent of frer Thomas Lowis, minister of the said Crois Kirk of Peblis, and ourman of the said frer William," resigned the property in favour of Thomas Ewmond and spouse. The friar apparently could not dispose of his property without the approval of his chief.<sup>2</sup> On 26 January, 1509-10, "Frer James Patriksoune, religious in the Crois Kirk of Peblis," resigned an annualrent of 10s. in favour of "frer Johnne of Woid, broder of the abbai of the Trinite callit the Crois Kirk in Peblis, in name and behalf of the minister and convent, and to thair successouris, ministeris and convent, *imperpetuum* . . . for tua anniversaris yerlie to be done in the said abbai and Crois Kirk be the minister and convent thairof beand for the time, wyth *placebo* and *derige*, wyth not at eving and messis soung and said on the morne; ane of the said anniversaris to be done for Patrik Patriksone, the vijj day of the moneth of Februar, the fader of the said frer James . . . and ane other anniversar to be doune for Jonet Patersoune, spous umquhill of the said Patrik Patersoune and moder of the said freir James . . . the sevin dai of the moneth of Junii . . . and thai causand the hand bell to pais thurch the toun, makand the hers and findand

<sup>1</sup> MS. Reg., 1549-65, f. 32, 34.<sup>2</sup> MS. Reg., 1483-1500, f. 72.

wax."<sup>1</sup> Though not expressly stated it may be inferred that the father and mother of Friar Patriksoune belonged to Peebles.

From an early period the curate and chaplains in the parish church were accustomed to act in concert, and as shown by an entry in the printed records, dated 16 November, 1481, they along with the chaplain of St. Mary's Chapel had then a common residence adjoining that of the archdeacon in the Old Town. Three years later (4 June, 1484), the curate and chaplains received a property in the Bridgegate as an endowment. As the entry in the register specifies the names of the chaplains and their respective altars it may be quoted:— William Michelson resigned his "land and byggin on the south side of Briggat," and Gilbert Williamson, bailie, gave sasine to "Sir John of Lough, curat of Peblis in that tym,<sup>2</sup> master Archibald Dikeson, chaplane of Sanct Michaelis altar within the parich kirk of Peblis, Sir Lawrence Johnson, chaplane of the Rud altar, Sir William of Stanhows, chaplane of Sanct Lawrence altar, Sir Gilbert Jameson, chaplane of our Lady altar, Sir Thomas Gibsone, chaplane of Sanct Johnis altar, Sir Thomas of Crawford, chaplane of Sanct James altar, Sir Andro Folcart, chaplane of Geddes Yl, and Sir William of Phillop, chaplane of our Lady Chapell at the west end of Peblis, and gaif to tham and to thair successouris, curatis and chaplanis of the saidis altaris within the parich kirk of Peblis, the quhilkis salbe for the tym doand dyvyne service at the saidis altaris for evir, stait, possessioun, corporal and heretabil sesin of all and hayl the said land and byggin"; but reserving the liferent to Marion Fylder.<sup>3</sup> On 14 June an

<sup>1</sup> MS. Reg., 1500-30, f. 90.

<sup>2</sup> Perhaps also chaplain of high or St. Andrew's altar.

<sup>3</sup> MS. Reg., 1483-1500, f. 1.

annualrent of 20 d. (in addition to 5 s. previously) payable from a property on the east side of the Northgait, was given by John Forfar, burghess, to Sir Thomas Gibson, chaplain of St. John's altar, "to be distribut and gevyn to the chaplanys of the parich kirk of Sanct Androis of Peblis, yerly, to the agumentation of ane anniversar for evir to be done at the said altar of Sanct John be the saidis chaplanys, as the day of the deces of the said John sall happen, for his saul and for all cristyn saulis."<sup>1</sup> The town council and community were patrons of all the altars, either originally or by reversion, and this unity of supervision is reflected in the bestowal of endowments. In addition to those already referred to it may be noted that in 1512 an annualrent of 6 s. 8 d. for "ane anniversar" was given to "Schir James Grym, curat of Peblis, in name and behalf of the chaplanis foundit and feft within the parisch kirk of Peblis and of the chapell";<sup>2</sup> and in 1515 "the chaplanys of the said parisch kirk and chapell" were secured in an annualrent of 6 s.<sup>3</sup> Other entries are to the like effect, and when the collegiate church was erected in 1543 the same rule was followed and the chaplain of St. Mary's Chapel became one of the prebendaries.<sup>4</sup>

The names of Peebles priests in the end of the fifteenth century ought to be scanned with special interest in the hope of discovering the identity of the famous trio who acted as interlocutors in the "Tales of the Thrie Priests of Peblis." It may be that the names in the Tales are fictitious, though, seeing that the scene is placed in an actual locality, it is not improbable that the

<sup>1</sup> MS. Reg., 1483-1500, f. 1.

<sup>2</sup> MS. Reg., 1500-30, f. 110.

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, f. 122.

<sup>4</sup> This solves the difficulty about the three altars of St. Mary referred to in the third footnote on p. 10 of "Aisle and Monastery."

author introduced real characters also. As the MS. must have circulated among a few friends only, objection to actual names on the ground of publicity was obviated, while zest was thereby added to the narrative. Of the "thrie priests" two—maister Johne and maister Archibald—were masters of art and "travellit clerks," while the third "to name hecht Schir Williame," had neither passed through foreign countries nor attained a degree in learning. Only one of the chaplains in the list of 1484 was a master of arts—maister Archibald Dikesone, who may have been the "maister Archebald" of the Tales. "Sir William" occurs twice in the list. The only other master of arts discovered among the Peebles priests near this time was master John of Houstoun who, on 16 October, 1500, is referred to as "chaplain of the altar of St. Martyn foundit within the parish kirk of Peblis."<sup>1</sup> At what time Houston became the chaplain of St. Martin's altar is not known, but from what has been said it appears that about the supposed date of the composition there were in Peebles chaplains whose designations correspond with those of the three priests, relaters of the Tales. This fact, here stated for what it is worth, may possibly assist in the farther elucidation of an interesting literary problem.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> MS. Reg., 1483-1500, f. 142. St. Martin's altar seems to have been founded shortly before this as it is not mentioned along with the others in 1481 or 1484. On the occasion referred to in the text, Sir Henry Cade, chaplain, resigned a land and bigging to the altar, and on giving possession the "ymagis of Sanct Martyn was brocht in procession to the said land and bygyn, with the chaplanis of the said kirk and a gret pepill of folkis," and it was provided that the chaplain of St. Martin's altar should pray, in their masses and other divine service, for the said "Henry Cade, his fader and his moderis saullis and al cristyn saullis at the said altar for evir." From a property in the Briggait there was contributed to St. Martin's altar yearly, "ane galloun of all, or the pryce thereof, as is oommonlie sauld." 18 May, 1558, MS. Reg., 1543-67, f. 138. It may be noted that at the conclusion of two of the Tales alluded to in the text, the favour of St. Martin was invoked for the listeners:—

"And than spak all that fellowship but fail:  
God and Sanct Martyne quyte yow of your tail."

<sup>2</sup> The subject of the date and authorship of the poem is fully discussed in Dr. Gunn's modernised version (1894), but no definite conclusion on either point is arrived at.



It may be added that "Mr. Archibald" had vacated St. Michael's altar before 31 May, 1502, as Sir James Dekisoun was then in possession. In 1512 and subsequent years "Mr. John of Houston" was chaplain of that altar:

Other two altars were founded in the parish church previous to its being made collegiate in 1543. On 29 April, 1517, William Allan, burgess, appointed the town council and community patrons of an altar instituted by him in honour of St. Christopher, endowed it with £200 which was to be laid out in the purchase of lands and annual-rents, and appointed Sir Robert Brewhous as the first chaplain.<sup>1</sup> Three years later Sir Patrick Stanhows, chaplain of St. Mary's Chapel, undertook to endow the altar of St. Peter and St. Paul with lands and annualrents, and stipulated that the patronage was to remain with Sir Patrick during his lifetime and thereafter to be exercised by the bailies and community.<sup>2</sup>

Though there was only one chaplain in St. Mary's Chapel there were two altars as is shown by an entry in the register which has other points of interest. On 11 May, 1556, William Harvy, burgess, resigned in favour of John Lythquow, burgess, an annualrent of 16s. payable yearly from the resigner's "land and biggyng, lying in the burgh of Peblis, on the northt syde of the samin in the Dene Wynd, on the west

<sup>1</sup> Printed Rec., p. 43. On 1 March, 1520-1, there were acquired for the altar (1) an annualrent of 5s. furth of a "hous and hous steid at the north end of Tweid brig and on the east syd the samyn," and (2) "hous and hous steid at the south end of Peblis brig, at the east end of the Castlehill, and at the north east nuk of the samyn" (MS. Reg., 1500-30, f. 167).

<sup>2</sup> Printed Rec., p. 50. Indenture dated 20 January, 1520-1. On 17 October, previously annualrents of 44d. and 6s. had been given "in the name and behalf of the chaplanis fundit and fet within the parisch kirk of Peblis, wyth the chaplane of the chapell situat in the west end of the burch of Peblis; and the chaplane of the altar of Sanctis Petir and Paul to be collectour thairto . . . the said collector causand to be doun yeirlie heirfor, be the said chaplanis, ane *derige* [and other services] for the saull of umquhill Sir James of Stanhous, chaplane, and all cristyn saulis the day of his discets yeirlie." Sir James is designated vicar of Mennar and dean of the christianity of Peblis (MS. Reg., 1500-30, f. 153).

syde thairof, betuix the land of Mr. Johne Colquhoun, dene of Peblis, on the south part, pertenant to Sanct Petir and Paule,<sup>1</sup> the land of Marioun Houstoun on the north part, the land of Rowe Scot on the west part, and the common vennell on the est part.” Harvy was entitled to redeem the annualrent on laying down £9 0s. 4d. Scots “on Sanct Sythis altare situat and left within the chapell of our Lady at the west end of the burgh of Peblis.” Syth<sup>2</sup> is supposed to be an abbreviated form of Osyth, Virgin and Martyr, who in 673 founded the priory of St. Osyth in England. It would be interesting to know under what circumstances this altar was placed in the chapel, but in the meantime the information is not procurable.

## IX.

By a charter dated 24 July, 1506, King James V. confirmed the burgh's possessions, “and specially the mill now constructed and built upon the side of our castle hill of Peebles, with the places or aqueducts of the mills, and the buildings now constructed upon the side of the said castlehill”; and it is stated that these buildings and the mill had been resigned in the general inquisition in the justice ayre held at Peebles in the preceding

<sup>1</sup> Dean's Wynd is the vennell on the north side of High Street opposite Chambers' Institution. The “Dean's House” being the “land” referred to in the text as belonging to the altarage of St. Peter and St. Paul, of which Colquhoun was chaplain, is described in Gleanings, No. XXII.

<sup>2</sup> MS. Reg., 1548-67, f. 119.

<sup>3</sup> Another form, perhaps for the sake of rhyme, occurs in “Tayis Bank,” a song which has been attributed to the reign of James IV. :—

“Scho wes the lustiest on lyve,  
Allone lent on a land,  
And farest figour, be Sanct Syve,  
That evir in firth I fand.”

(Laing's Early Poetry, 1895, I, p. 172).

Dr. Brewer says that St. Osyth was the guardian of housewives, “especially to prevent their losing the keys and to help them in finding these tiny tormentors.”

May.<sup>1</sup> These words indicate that the community had formerly been in possession of what had recently been resigned and was now confirmed; and this is borne out by the contents of the records which narrate several grants of building sites on and around the Castlehill. After the King's confirmation was obtained the purchasers of sites procured from the magistrates and council ratifications of their rights.<sup>2</sup> The mill erected on the south side of the hill is first heard of in 1461. In that year the bailies and community leased to Andro Mylner "our commoun myl stanand upon the water of Peblis<sup>3</sup> and our myl and myllingis stanand under the Castlehill, under the suth syd of the said hill." The new mill seems to have been then in course of completion, as it is provided "the said Andro, at the will of God, sal byg the myl and mylling" with the help of the communitie, "that is that thai sal lay the greit tymmer of aik in place, with the stuf that is stanand in place, with myl stanis and other bygin stanis; and ilk nychtbur tyl help him half a day to the redin of the myl dam; and the laf the said Andro to mak sufficiand, that may be tyl him mensk and onour, to the toun profit." The miller was required to uphold the mills during his lifetime and to pay for each of the first three years twenty-six merks Scots, and thereafter £26 Scots of yearly rent. He had also to pay yearly two merks to uphold the service of the Rood altar in St. Andrew's Kirk,<sup>4</sup> from which circumstance the new structure was usually designated the Rood Mill. The next

<sup>1</sup> Printed Rec., pp. 35-40. In the Lord High Treasurer's accounts (III., pp. 21, 32, 225), the sum of £133 6 s. 8 d., being 200 merks, is credited "for new infettment made to the community of Peblis."

<sup>2</sup> See P. Q. M., pp. 22-4.

<sup>3</sup> For a sketch of the history of "the auld mln on Peblis water" see Historical Notes, pp. 147-56.

<sup>4</sup> Printed Rec., pp. 139-41.

tenant of the mill was Robert Myller, who in 1476 got a seven years' lease at a rent of forty-five merks, and under a promise to serve the town with money so far as he was able if an emergency should occur. He also undertook to build a "wauk" or fulling mill within three years, and for his trouble he was to receive any profit arising from it within that period. After the expiry of three years the mill was to become the property of the community and to be at their disposal.<sup>1</sup> The walk mill thus erected was placed at the east end of Tweed green, and is commemorated by the name Walkershaugh. The mill lade was usually called the gott (*i.e.* ditch), and this name corrupted into *gytes* was long well known in Peebles, though it is now perhaps falling into disuse. The space between the gott and the river, now known as Tweed Green, was called the Common Haugh between the waters. In 1482 the bailies and community set the "Walk Myln standand at the est end of Twed Grene" to Sir Gilbert Jamson, chaplain, and John Jamson, his brother, for their lifetimes, for three merks yearly "to be payit to the service of Sant Jhonis alter in the parochie kyrke of Sant Andro; . . . and gif it happynnis that the said myln be owr set with fludis or spattis that the dam brek owt, or to be owr cassin with sand," then the bailies and community would cause the neighbours to repair the damage.<sup>2</sup> In 1488 John Jameson, in excambion for an annualrent of two merks payable from a property at the foot of Bridgegate acquired the walk mill and the sites for two adjoining houses, all on the north side of the dam, "with full leyf and power frely to set and plant treis on the

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<sup>1</sup> Printed Rec., p. 176.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, p. 191.

south syd of the myln dame, up and doune, to the profit and uphald of the said walk myln, the treis being the said Jonnys and his airis, the ground and gars commoun to the toun; and als with fre ish and entrie of the water to cum fra the corne mylne frely doune to the said walk mylne."<sup>1</sup> The walk mill must soon have reverted to the town as "thair walk mylne, togidder wyth the lande betuix the watteris" appear in the rental of 1506, as transcribed in 1550-1.<sup>2</sup> At a subsequent time it was ordered that on a scarcity of water the corn mills should have the preference and be supplied though the Walk Mill should be temporarily stopped.<sup>3</sup>

A bridge over Tweed was doubtless erected at the earliest possible period. Timber was probably the material used for the first structure, but a stone bridge was either in course of being erected or undergoing improvement in 1465. The "bridge of Peblis" is mentioned in a document dated 26 November, 1463, and the "bryge of Twede" is referred to in the burgh records on 26 March, 1464.<sup>4</sup> In 1465 and onwards, for several years, numerous entries refer to the work at Tweed bridge. "Bryg masteris" are appointed, the neighbours are enjoined to work at the bridge when required, dues of admission of burgesses, and unlaws or fines for offences are "geifin to the bryg," and supplies of stones are procured from various quarters. In 1495, a burghess, on admission, was required to furnish a chalder of lime to the "mendyn of Peblis brig." It therefore appears that before the end of the fifteenth century both Tweed and "Peblis water" were spanned by stone and lime bridges.

<sup>1</sup> MS. Reg., 1483-1500, f. 16.

<sup>2</sup> Printed Rec., p. 203.

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, p. 231; 11 June, 1556.

<sup>4</sup> Historical Notes, pp. 65, 67.

Between the two bridges, and adjoining St. Mary's Chapel, at the west end of the High Street, was a fortified building and watch tower called the Steeple. Its erection was being proceeded with between 1488 and 1496. In 1494, doors, windows, locks, and iron work were supplied, and two years later the glazing of a window indicates that the work had reached completion.<sup>1</sup> The West Port was situated a short distance east of the steeple. The East Port at the opposite entry to the town was guarded by another fortified building, erected about the same time as the steeple, and called at first the New Wark and subsequently the East Wark.<sup>2</sup> At the Briggat port, the north-west entrance to the New Town, there was a fortification called in the records a "bairmkyn" or "werk."<sup>3</sup> The North Port, the remaining entrance to the town, may also have been fortified though the extant records do not contain information to that effect. By a system under which the individual burgesses maintained their own "head dykes" the ports were meant to afford the only available accesses to the burgh, but this object was more effectively attained when at a later period the New Town was encircled by a continuous wall in which the ports were utilised as points of contact.

## X.

FROM James IV. and each of the two succeeding sovereigns Peebles obtained letters, under the privy seal, taking under the royal protection all the merchants and inhabitants of the burgh, and commanding the lieges not to molest or trouble

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<sup>1</sup> See Gleanings, No. XVI.    <sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, No. XVIII.    <sup>3</sup> P.Q.M., p. 19.

them in the enjoyment of their possessions and privileges. The first of these letters was granted on 16 February, 1509-10, and though, as shown by the lord high treasurer's accounts and other records, various communications passed between the King and the magistrates of Peebles between that date and 1513, the burgh does not seem to have received any subsequent grant from James IV. Among the nobility who shared the King's fate at Flodden was John second lord Hay of Yester, the sheriff of Peebles. Another victim was Patrick Gillis, the burgh treasurer, who is referred to on 28 October, 1513, as having "deceissit in the Kingis host in the harwist of befor."<sup>1</sup>

During the period covered by the reign of James V. the only local records which have been preserved are the property registers and some reports on the burgh treasurer's accounts. Besides the ordinary transfers of properties recorded in the registers there are occasional endowments for anniversary services at one or other of the altars, such bequests usually consisting of small sums payable yearly from properties in the burgh and termed annualrents. Endowments on a larger scale were bestowed when, as already mentioned, the chaplainry of St. Christopher was founded in 1517, and that of St. Peter and St. Paul in 1520. That the burgh about this time was not free from trouble may be gathered from the incidental allusion to Gledstane of Coklaw's encroachment on the common lands during the Governor's absence from the country,<sup>2</sup> and also from an entry in the Exchequer Rolls showing that between 1521-3 the burgh was fined £10 for not rendering its accounts, but which fine

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<sup>1</sup> MS. Accounts, 1498-1561.

<sup>2</sup> Antea, p. 47.

had been remitted because the bailies, when they ought to have been at audit, were pursuing thieves for recovery of stolen goods.<sup>1</sup>

In 1524, James, then in his thirteenth year, was installed as King, and about two years afterwards (14 June, 1526) parliament declared that he should thenceforth be entitled to exercise the royal authority at his own hands. Accompanied by his lords of council the King was in Peebles in August, 1525, and from the published household books, particulars are procured concerning the articles purchased for the royal table and other personal expenses. On 17 August, 361 loaves of bread were purchased for £3 10s. 2d. Of these 157 were used, 50 were sent to the hunters at Catslak, and 174 [154] were left over. Of ale 104 gallons 2 quarts 1 pint were purchased at the price of £10 7s. 8d.; 46 gallons 1 quart were used and 78 [58] gallons 1 quart 1 pint left over. For the kitchen there were purchased 1 grass mart or beeve, 32s.; 17 sheep, £4 7s. 10d.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  calf, 4s. 6d.; 1 lamb, 2 ox tongues, 4s. 4d.; 72 poultry, 9 capons, 8 plovers, 1 stone of butter, and various quantities of barley, eggs, pears, apples, pot herbs, and mustard, price 58s. 2d. Total expense, £23 11s. 4d. On the following day the King proceeded to Selkirk and either there or in Peebles farther purchases were made, including 800 herrings, 300 white fish, 2 fresh salmon, 5 pikes, eels, trout, &c.<sup>2</sup> Another visit to Peebles is noticed on 17-19 July, 1526, a few days previous to the encounter at Melrose when Walter Scott of Branksholme tried to rescue the King from his irksome state of veiled captivity. During

<sup>1</sup> Exch. Rolls, XV., p. 709.

<sup>2</sup> Excerpta e Libris Domicilii (Bannatyne Club), pp. 3. 4. The King returned to Edinburgh by way of Peebles on 21 August.



this time the King, much against his will, was kept in the custody of the earl of Angus and other members of the Douglas family, but he escaped from their control in the beginning of July, 1528. The forfeiture of the Douglasses followed shortly afterwards and they were banished from the country during the remainder of James' reign. Lord Yester, at that time sheriff of Peebles, was married to a sister of Angus, but this relationship to the discredited earl does not seem to have deprived either Lord Yester or those with whom he was officially connected of the royal favour. The household accounts show that the King was at Peebles on 20 April and 22 and 25 June, 1529, and after a hunting expedition at Crammald and Meggatland he rode from Peebles to Edinburgh on 1 July. Returning to the burgh on 14 September, and being at Crammald on 15, he passed the following two days in Peebles. The July visit is commemorated by letters "gevin under our privie sele at Peblis," on the 1st of that month, whereby James ratified to the minister and brethren of the Cross Kirk "quhair ane part of the verray croce that our Salvatour was crucifyit on is honorit and keptit," a house of religion in Dunbar with its revenues.<sup>1</sup> A repetition of royal visits occurred in the following year. On 2 July, 1530, the King rode from Linlithgow towards the burgh of Peebles, and was there on the following day. Along with the lords of council he rode from Peblis to "Douglas Watter" on 4 July; on 13 he was again in Peebles, on 15 at Crammald, and on 18 at Peebles, from whence on 20 July he returned to Linlithgow.<sup>2</sup> About this time much of the state business was transacted at

<sup>1</sup> Aisle and Monastery, pp. 80-2.

<sup>2</sup> Excerpta e Libris Domicilii.

Linlithgow on account of Edinburgh being visited by the pestilence. In September, the lords of council, sitting at Peebles, ordered a session of their own "to be haldin in Edinburgh geif it be clene of the pest, and failyeing thair of to be haldin in Linlithgow."<sup>1</sup>

Some of the journeys above enumerated consisted of expeditions to the border for the purpose of restoring peace in the unruly districts, and in most of them the pleasures of the chase were combined with the administration of state affairs. It was in the beginning of July, 1530, that dire fate, as chronicled in both prose and verse, overtook Johnie Armstrong of Gilnockie and his followers, and on that occasion the royal forces seem to have started from Peebles.<sup>2</sup>

In England parliament had abolished the authority of the "Bishop of Rome," and dissolved the monasteries, and James was frequently admonished by his uncle, King Henry, to follow a similar course in his own kingdom. But these persuasions had no effect on the Scottish King, who remained a staunch adherent of the old faith.<sup>3</sup> In Peebles his interest was manifested not only in the Cross Kirk and its friars but also in connection with the appointment of chaplains, and when, one year after his death, the collegiate church was founded, "James the Fifth, our dearest father, of good memory," was one of those who were to be specially remembered in the services.

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<sup>1</sup> Exch. Rolls, XVI., p. xxxviii.

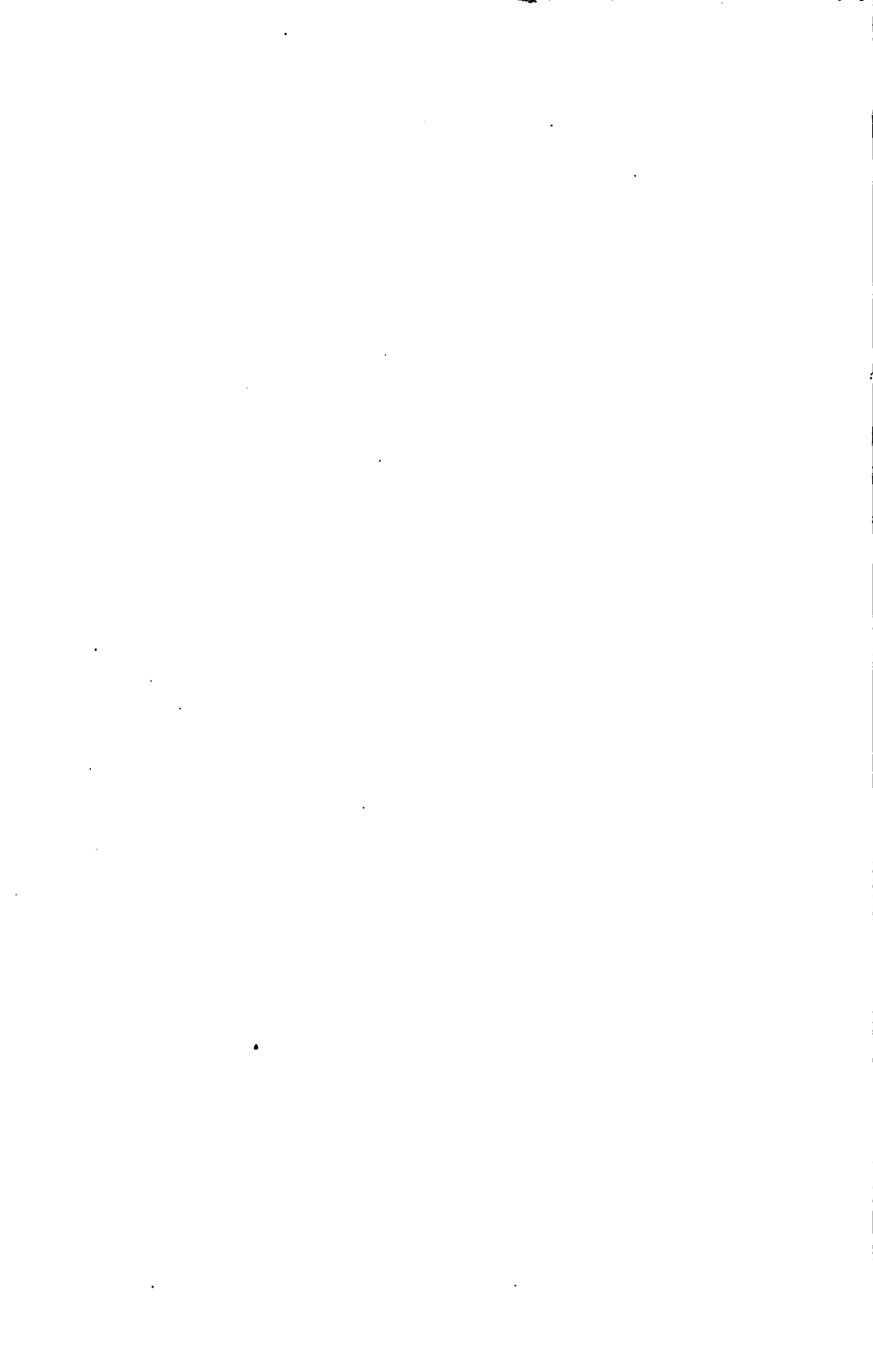
<sup>2</sup> Veitch's Border History, II., pp. 21-3. In Exchequer Rolls (XVI., p. xxxix.) Armstrong's execution is assigned to the year 1531.

<sup>3</sup> In a letter to King Henry "gevin under our signet at Peblis" on 18 May, 1535, King James promised to restore forfeited lands to the late sheriff of Linlithgow, provided he "wer reconsalt to the bosum of Haly kirk, quhillk is ay oppin to thame that ar penitent, and hevand perdoun of the Papis halynes, for his grete offence done agane God" (Hamilton Papers, I., p. 14).

Following the precedent set by his father, King James on 27 November, 1539, renewed the royal protection to the community of Peebles, and two years later (12 October, 1541) letters were issued under his privy seal for upholding the market privileges of the burgh. This proved to be a final mark of the King's favour so far as royal grants were concerned, but his visits to Peebles were not yet concluded. There are crown charters dated "apud Peblis 10 July, 1542," and towards the end of November, three weeks before the melancholy close of his brief career, King James was again among his loyal burgesses, passing with them the last night he was to spend in the royal burgh.



## APPENDIX.



## APPENDIX.

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A.—(1) ACOLFEILD, ACOLMFELD, AIKERFIELD, BURELFELD, COCKIELAND.<sup>1</sup>

(2) HUNDLESHOPE, WODGREVINGTON<sup>2</sup> AND WYNKSTON.

1. Charter by King David II. to William of Gledstanes, son and heir of the late William of Gledstanes, knight, of the lands of Wodgrenynton, Wynkiston and Acolmfelde, with the pertinents, lying within the shire of Peblys, formerly belonging to Patrick Mallewill, and which he resigned. 18 December, 1365. R.M.S. I., p. 41, No. 112-3.

2. Charter by King Robert III. to David Mowat of the barony of Brochtoun, Winkistoun, and Burelfeld in the shire of Peebles. Robertson's Index, p. 148, No. 14.

3. Charter by King James III. confirming a charter dated at Peblis, 29 June, 1486, whereby George Grenlaw, of Yorkstoune, sold to Thomas Geddes, burgess of Peblis, his lands of Acolfeld, with the pertinents, viz., the third part lying nearest the town of Peblis. To be held of the King for payment of 1d. in blench farm. Witnesses to confirmed charter: Richard Lawsons, Mr. Alexander Borthuic, John Twedy, John Barcar, William Clark, James Liddele, William Haw, Robert Logane, John Androsone, Eduard Spens, John Stewart, and Henry Strathachin, notary. 6 July, 1486. R.M.S. II., No. 1658.

4. Sasine to Adam Peblis of the lands of Estir Acofeild. 1492. Exchequer Rolls, X., p. 764.

5. Sasine to George Farnle of the lands of Acolfeild. 1496. Exchequer Rolls, X., p. 772.

6. Charter by King James V. confirming a charter dated at Peblis, 27 May, 1528, whereby William Peblis of Crukstoun, sold to William Guven, (son and heir apparent of John Guven, of Cardrono), and Margaret Horsbruk, his spouse, the lands of Acofeild and 2 acres of land pertaining thereto. To be held of

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<sup>1</sup> The precise boundaries of the lands classed under (1) are not known, but they are supposed to be now merged in Rosetta, Standalane, and perhaps Eliot's Park, though the latter is at least partly composed of the Vicar's Glebe.

<sup>2</sup> Wodgrevington is understood to be now included in Bonnington (See Dr. Chambers' Hist., p. 340).

the King for payment of 1d. in blench farm. The witnesses to the confirmed charter are Mr. John Hay of Smeithfeild, Robert Douglas, Mathew Rannyk, Alexander Hay. 5 September, 1528. R.M.S. III., No. 659.

7. Charter by King James V. ordaining the transumpt of a charter, dated 5 June, 1357, whereby King David II. granted to John Trumbull (predecessor of James Gledstanes of Coklaw) the lands of Hundwellishoppe, with free ish and entry in the common pasturage of Cadmure. 25 June, 1534. R.M.S. III., No. 1392.

8. Charter by King James V. confirming a charter dated 24 October, 1536, whereby James Hammiltoun, son and heir of the late Margaret Mowate of Stanhous, with consent of her curators, sold to Gilbert Dikesoun of Malvinnisland the lands of Burrofield. 28 October, 1536. R.M.S. III., No. 1626.

9. James Govane of Acomfeild-Cardrono, gave to William Dikesoun of Winkestoun, sasine of 3 merks annualrent, payable furth of his lands of Acomfeild-Cardrono. 10 September, 1552. MS. Reg. 1549-65, f. 36.

10. William Cheisholme, with reference to warning, given to him by Thomas Lowis in Glak, to remove from five roods of land lying amidst his lands of Acomfeild, in which he had been in possession under a charter for 27 years, protested for remeid of law. 12 April, 1556. *Ib.* f. 94.

11. Protest by Andrew Cheisholme, son and heir of William Cheisholm, that the warning given by Thomas Lowis in Glak for removal from 5 roods of Acomfield should not prejudice him or his heirs till the matter was heard before a competent judge. 17 April, 1558. *Ib.* f. 125.

12. William Cheisholme, burgess of Peblis, and Cristina Hope, spouses, gave to each of Margaret and Ysabella, their daughters, one-third of the north side of their lands of Acomfeild. William Cheisholme, also, gave to the convent of the church of the Holy Rood, an annualrent of 6s. 8d. payable furth of the south side of his lands of Acomfeild for an anniversary to be celebrated for his soul and for the souls of his mother and wife. 31 March, 1559. *Ib.* f. 142-3.

13. Thomas Dicsone and Stephen Mak, tenants in Bonytoun, renounced in favour of John Gledstanes of Cokelaw all right which they had of the "kindenes" in the rental and "steding" of Wodgrevingtoun, with the pertinents, lying in the barony of Hundellishope; and John Gledstanes bound himself and his



heirs to set the "steding" to Thomas Dicsone and Stephen Mak, their heirs and assignees, and to no other, if he or his heirs should not occupy the "steding" with his or their own goods. Done in the "lonyng heid" at Kingis Mure, near "Briglandis." 15 March, 1562-3. MS. Reg. 1549-65, f. 244.

14. William lord Hay of Yester gave premonition to James Govane of Burrowfeld to receive at the high altar in the parish church of St. Andrew, 240 merks for redemption of the lands of Burrofeld. 29 March, 1563. On 29 May, Jonet Wyle claimed one half of the 260 merks; and on 19 June, James Govane of Burrelfeild acknowledged that he had received from Thomas Tuedy, tutor of William Hay lord of Yester, 260 merks Scots for redemption of the lands of Burrelfeild. *Ib.* f. 246, 250, 252.

15. Gilbert Cheisholme, heir of Andrew Cheisholme, burgess of Peebles, his father, in the east third part of the lands of Akerfeild, otherwise called Acolfeild. 16 December, 1602. Retours No. 20.

16. John Govane, heir of Patrick Govane in Hartrie, son of John Govane of Cardrona, his father, in the lands of Burrofeild, and the lands of Cockielands, and a fourth part of the lands of Eister Acolfeild. 22 January, 1607. Retours No. 34.

17. Marion Govane, heir of Patrick Govane, burgess of Peblis, her father, in the lands of Akerfeild-Cardrono. 23 April, 1607. Retours No. 36.

18. Charter by King James VI. to James Gledstanes (son and apparent heir of James Gledstanes of Coklaw), and Beatrice Ker, his spouse, of the lands of Hundilishoipe, Acolmfeild, Wodegrevingtoun, and 4 acres 3 roods of land at the east end of the burgh of Peblis; which lands James Gledstanes, elder, resigned, and the King of new gave to James Gledstanes, younger, and spouse; with commonty and common pasturage on the hill and lands of Kaidmure. 24 February, 1614. R.M.S. VII., No. 1011.

19. Charter by King James VI. to John Scott, portioner of Hundilshoip, of the lands of Hundilshoip, Acolmfeild, Wodgrevingtoun, with commonty and common pasturage on the hills of Kaidmure, 4 acres 3 roods of land at the east end of the burgh of Peblis, with the pendicles of Hundilshoip called Mylnetoun, Mylnetoun mylne, Halyairdis, and Merchdyke, all contiguous to the said lands of Hundilshoip, with fortalices, fishings, and pastures. Which lands and others belonged to Walter Gledstanes of Coklaw, son and heir of James Gledstanes,

apparent of Coklaw (son of the late James Gledstanes of Coklaw); and with certain other lands and tacks of lands were appraised for 7825 merks owing to the said John Scott, and for 390 merks for the fee of Henry Forrester, messenger. Redeemable within 7 years. 14 December, 1618 (*Ib.* No. 1944).

20. John Scott of Hundillishope, heir of John Scott of Hundillishope, his father, in the lands of Alcolmefeld, and Wodgrevington, with common pasturage in the hills of Kaidmure, and said 4 acres 3 roods of land. 11 August, 1625. Retours No. 69.

21. Charter by King Charles I. to James Williamson, provost of the burgh of Peblis, and Cristina Hay, his spouse, of the east third part of the lands of Aikerfeild, *alias* Acolfeild (sometime belonging to the late William Geddes); 3½ acres of Aikerfeild, and the partice called Medowspott at the west end thereof, all near the burgh of Peblis. Which lands belonged to Gilbert Chisholme, portioner of Aikerfeild, and were on 8 August, 1628, appraised for 2110 merks and for £70 6s. 8d., being fee to William Veatche, messenger. Redeemable within 7 years. 12 March, 1629. R.M.S. VIII., No. 1386.

22. Charter by King Charles I. to John Scott of Hundilshope, and the heirs of him and Helen Geddes, his spouse, of the lands of Hundilshope, comprehending the lands of Nether Glenrath, Welschehoussis, Wrae, and Merchdyk, the lands of Alcolmefeld and Wodgrevingtoun, with commonty on the hills of Kaidmure, and 4 acres 3 roods of land at the east end of burgh of Peblis; also to the said John and Helen, in conjunct infetment, the parts of Hundilshope called Halyairdis and Mynetoun. All which the said John resigned. 13 September, 1636. R.M.S. IX., No. 593.

23. Alexander Horsburgh, son of Alexander Horsburgh, dean of guild of the burgh of Peebles, heir of James Williamsone, eldest son of the late James Williamsone, provost of the burgh, his grand-uncle, in the east half of the east third part of the lands of Aikerfeild, otherwise called Acolfeild. 27 August, 1678. Retours No. 175.

24. Elizabeth Thomsone, daughter of George Thomsone, burgh treasurer, heir of John Williamsone, eldest son of James Williamsone, provost of the burgh, her paternal grandfather in the north half of the east third part of the lands of Aikerfeild, called Acofeild. 28 April, 1682. Retours No. 185.

#### B.—BONNINGTON, BONYTOUN, BONDINGTON.

25. The account of escheats south of the Forth, rendered by the officers of King Edward I. of England, for 1302-4,

includes "10 s. of the farm of the vill of Bondington, the King's demesne"; and the similar account for 1304 includes "15 s. of the farm of the vill of Bondington which William de Bondington holds." Bain's Cal. II., pp. 424, 428.

26. Charter by King David II. to Thomas son of Michael, of the lands of Bondingtoun. Robertson's Index, p. 32, No. 23.

27. Charter by King James II. to William Bullok, burgess of Peblis, of the third part of the lands of Bonyngtoun, which James Haliday resigned. 8 February, 1439-40. R.M.S. II., No. 215.

28. Charter by King James II. to Thomas Wyly (son of Thomas Wyly of Bonyngtoun), of the two parts of the lands of Bonyngtoun, which the father resigned. Reserving the father's liferent and a reasonable third to Eline, his spouse. 28 April, 1442. R.M.S. II., No. 269.

29. John Bullo, heir of William Bullo, his father, in the third part of the lands of Bullo, with the pertinents, commonly called Bonnytoun-Bullo. 14 January, 1549-50. Retours No. 3.

30. Simon Scott, heir of Adam Scott of Bonytoun, his father, in the two parts of the lands of Bonytoun called Bonytoun-Wylie. 23 April, 1607. Retours No. 37.

31. Charter by King James VI. to William Scott, apparent of Harden, of the lands of Bonytoun which belonged to Simon Scott of Bonytoun, and with other lands were appraised for £4985 6s. 8d., but redeemable within seven years. 17 April, 1617. R.M.S. VII., No. 1629.

32. Charter by King James VI. to Andrew Scott, chirurgion, burgess of Edinburgh, of the lands of Bonyntoun, which belonged to John Scott, brother and heir male of the late Simon Scott of Bonyntoun, and William Burnet, grandson and heir of line of the said Simon, and which, with other lands, were on 20 March, 1622, appraised for £1021, but redeemable within seven years. 27 January, 1624. R.M.S. VIII., No. 568.

33. John Bullo, burgess of Peibles, heir of Patrick Bullo, portioner of Bonyntoun and burgess of Peiblis, his father, in the third part of the lands of Bonyngtoun, commonly called Bonyntoun-Bullo, and the half of the lands of Closlandes near the burgh of Peibles. 11 May, 1637. Retours No. 105.

34. Charter by King Charles I. to John Burnet, eldest son and heir apparent of William Burnet of Barnes, in liferent, and Mr. William Burnet, clerk to the treasury, his eldest son,

of the two part of the lands of Bonyngtoun called Bonyngtoun-Wyllie. 28 November, 1642. R.M.S. IX., No. 1256.

35. Charter by King Charles I. to William Law in Edistoun, of the third part of the lands of Bonyngtoun called Bonyngtoun-Bullo, which lands belonged to John Bullo of Bonyngtoun, but had fallen to the king in consequence of a portion being alienated without his consent. 8 May, 1646, R.M.S. IX., No. 1661.

36. William Law, one of the clerks of the King's Exchequer, heir of William Law, portioner of Bonyngtoun, his father, in the third part of the lands of Bonytoun, commonly called Bonyngtoun-Bullo. 22 March, 1649. Retours No. 124.

37. William Burnet of Wester Kailyea, heir of John Burnet in Stanipath, his father, in two parts of the lands of Bonningtounne, called Bonningtounne-Wyllie. 14 February, 1682. Retours No. 182.

#### C.—BRIGLANDS AND FRANKLANDS.

38. Charter by King James IV. to Thomas Lewis of Mennare, of the lands of Brigland, which belonged to the said Thomas in property, and fell into the King's hands on account of the alienation of the greater part without his consent. 12 March, 1507-8. R.M.S. II., No. 3209.

39. Charter by King James V. to George Henrysone, son of the late Mr. James Henrysone of Fordall, of the 6 merks 10s. 4d. lands of Briglandis, which belonged to John Lewis, son and heir of the late Thomas Lewis of Mennar, and were appraised for debt. Redeemable within 7 years. 28 May, 1527. R.M.S. III., No. 459.

*Note.*—In Charter R.M.S. III., No. 615 (Appendix L., No. 122), the lands of Kingsmuir are stated to be bounded by Brigland.

40. Charter by King James VI. to Adam Bothwell, bishop of Orkney and commendator of Holyrood, of the lands of Briglandis, with the superiority thereof; which lands Thomas Lewis of Maner, with consent of his curators, resigned. 21 December, 1570. R.M.S. IV., No. 1950.

41. Charter by King James VI. to Bernard Bellenden, of 6 roods of land called Nether Frankland, between the lands of Nicholas Ewmond on the east, Over Frankland on the south, the "loning-dyke" on the west, and the lands of lord Yester and Brigland, at the east end of Dalkisheuche, on the north; which lands John Wichtman, burges of Peiblis, resigned. 13 August, 1596. R.M.S. VI., No. 469.

42. Charter by King James VI. confirming a charter dated 29 March, 1596, whereby John Bothwell (son of Adam Bothwell), commendator of Holyrood, sold to Mr. Archibald Dowglas, archdeacon of Glasgow, and Margaret Tuedy, spouses, the lands of Briglandis, with the superiority thereof; paying to the King 1 d. of blench farm. 9 February, 1605. R.M.S. VI., 1558.

43. Charter by King James VI. to Gilbert Williamson, merchant, Edinburgh, of the lands of Briglandis, with the pertinents on each side of the water of Tweed and fishings therein; which lands Mr. John Dowglas of Kilbocho resigned. 12 February, 1618. R.M.S. VII., No. 1775.

44. Mr. Archibald Williamsoun, heir of Gilbert Williamsoun, merchant, burges of Edinburgh, his father, in the lands of Briglandis, with fishing in the water of Tweed. 22 November, 1638. Retours No. 109.

45. "Gilbert Hay, sone to William Hay, chyrurgeon, burges of Peibles, heir of Mr. Archibald Williamsone of Briglands, his guidames brother sone on the father syde, in the lands of Briglands and fishing in the water of Tued, upon both sydes of the water of Tued, neare the burghe of Peibles." 25 March, 1657. Retours No. 143.

#### D.—CHAPELHILL.

46. Charter by King William the Lion, confirming a grant by King David I. to the abbey of Kelso of the chapel of the Castle of Pebles, with a ploughgate of land belonging thereto (viz., lands of Chapelhill), 1165-99. Liber de Calchou, p. 14, No. 13. Historical Notes, pp. 181-2. Confirmation by Jocelin, Bishop of Glasgow, 1174-99. Liber de Calchou, p. 346, No. 454.

47. Charter by King James VI. confirming charter dated 28 September, 1569, whereby the commendator of Kelso and others, in consideration of £4000 paid for repair of the monastery, burned by the English, granted in feu-farm to James, earl of Moray, *inter alia*, the lands of Chapelhill. 10 December, 1569. R.M.S. IV., No. 1905.

*Note.*—Other transmissions are referred to in Historical Notes, pp. 181-6. The earl of Roxburgh and his successors held the superiority, and feuars were in possession of the lands.

48. Mr. Richard Kene, heir of Mr. John Kene, writer to the signet, his father, in the lands of Chapillhill. 11 October, 1609. Retours No. 42.

49. Robert Pringill of Chapelhill, heir of Alexander Pringill

of Tringlingknow, his father, in the 12 merk land old extent of Chapelhill. 10 December, 1629. Retours No. 86.

50. (1) Lady Mary Ker lady Carnegy, heir portioner of William, master of Roxburgh, her brother; (2) lady Isobella Ker lady Dudhope, heir portioner of William, master of Roxburgh, her brother; and (3) James lord Drummond, eldest son of lady Jean countess of Perth, heir portioner of William, master of Roxburgh, his maternal uncle; each in one third part of the lands of Chappelhill. 17 April, 1634. Retours Nos. 98, 99, 100.

#### E.—CLOSSLANDS<sup>1</sup> AND ADJACENT CROFTS.

51. Sasine given by Thomas Dekyson, bailie, to "Thomas Bechat, lard of the Chapelhill" of "the lands of the Chapellhill lyand awest half Peblis water on the north sid, betuix the landis of the clossis of baith the sidis . . . with the pertinentis, that is to say, tua akeris of croft land." Bechat thereupon resigned the two acres "lyand at the west syd, upthrow, fra the forgat to the north end of the said croft," in favour of Thom Johnston and Jonet, his wife, for the yearly payment of 2 merks Scots of annualrent. 21 April, 1465. MS. Reg., 1456-83.

52. Resignation by "Thomas the Hay, sheref deput of Peblis, and Cristiane Dudingston, his spouse," in favour of "frer John Mador, minister of the Crois Kirk of Peblis," and his successors, ministers and convent, of a land and bygin lyand in to the Ald Toun of Peblis, on the north syd the samyn, betuix the land of Richard Patrikson, on the est parte, and the land of Thomas Bychat on the west part"; and that "to the augmentation and uphald of devyn service daly to be done within the said Crois Kirk, at the Blak Rud altar, for the said Thomas and Cristiane saulis, and for all cristyn saulis for ever." Reserving the granters' liferents. 31 December, 1484. MS. Reg., 1483—1500, f. 3; Aisle and Monastery, pp. 32, 74.

53. Charter by King James IV. to Alexander Stratoun of Lowranstoun, of the lands and barony of Stratoun and tenandry of Southous, in the shire of Edinburgh, and other lands, including "le Clois de Peblis." 28 November, 1509. R.M.S. II., No. 3386.

54. Grant by "Sir Patrik Stanhous, chapellane of our Lady Chapell, situat wythin the west end of the burgh of Peblis" to "frere James Patersone, minister of the Croice Kirk besyd Peblis, and his successouris, ministeris and convent thairof," of "ane ruid of land pertenyng to the chapelle forsaid, lyand within the burgh,

<sup>1</sup> Buildings on this field, lying between the Old Town and the "gait between the Kirks," have recently been erected, but instead of the old name being retained for the new streets that of Crossland has been substituted.

on the west syd of the Croice Kirk, betnix the land of the Croice Kirk on the est pairt, umquhile Thomas Robysones land on the west pairt, the Kingis land on the north pairt, and the hee gait passand fra the Hee Kirk to the said Croice Kirk on the sowitht pairt." The minister and convent to pay yearly to the chaplain 40 d. Scots, "at Beltane, callit the Invention of the Holy Croice," in feu-ferm and annualrent, being an augmentation of 10 d. to the chapel rental. 28 February, 1535-5. MS. Reg., 1534-41, f. 31.

55. Obligation by Sir Adam Lowis, vicar pensioner of Clerkington, for relief and indemnity concerning the rents of the lands of Clois till the heirs of the late Thomas Dudingston of Southous should produce a sufficient title, and get possession of the lands. 9 December, 1556. MS. Reg., 1549-65, f. 103.

56. Protest by John Bullo of Bonytoun that the warning to remove given by Andrew Dudingstoun of Southous should not prejudice his right to the lands of Clois, of which he had been in possession for a long time in virtue of a charter. This protest was made in the choir of the collegiate church of St. Andrew, in the time of high mass, on 2 April, 1559. MS. Reg., 1549-65, f. 143. Similar protest made by John Bullo, designated "portioner of Bonnington," on 13 April, 1561, because he and his predecessors had been in peaceful possession of the lands, by state and sasine, beyond the memory of man. *Ib.* f. 193.

57. Charter by King James VI. confirming a charter dated 25 October, 1583, whereby Alexander Stratoun of that ilk sold to Alexander Stratoun, junior, and his heirs, the lands of Stratoun, Southous, and others, including the "Clois of Peblis." 21 June, 1585. R.M.S. V., No. 837. Lands confirmed to John Stratoun, eldest son and heir of Sir Alexander Stratoun of that ilk, knight. 22 June, 1609. *Ib.* VII., No. 87.

58. Charter by King Charles I. ratifying a charter by John Stratoun of that ilk, to James Stratoun, writer to the King's signet, of the lands of Clois or "Cloislandis" of Peblis, in the shire of Peblis, sometime in the barony of Stratoun, then in the barony of Laurenstoun by annexation. 27 September, 1628. R.M.S. VIII., No. 1314.

59. Alexander Stratoun, fiar of that ilk, heir of John Stratoun of that ilk, his father, in the towns and lands of Stratoun and Southous, with the close called Cloaslan of Peibles, within the shires of Edinburgh and Peibles, respectively. 18 October, 1631. Retours No. 90.

*Note.*—In 1684 "the lands callit the Cloislands" were described as belonging to Patrick Bullo, portioner of Bonnington (Gleanings, p. 257). Perhaps Stratoun owned the superiority and Bullo the property.

60. Alexander Stratoun of that Ilk, heir of Alexander Stratoun of that Ilk, his father, in the towns and lands of Stratoun and Southhouse, with the close called Cloaslandis of Peibles, united, with other lands in the shires of Kincardine and Edinburgh, into the barony of Lawrenstoun. 6 November, 1666. Retours No. 154.

F.—CORSCUNYNGFEILD, CATTORSAN (OR CATCORSAN),  
SMITHFIELD, SWYNEHOPE, AND FLATT.

61. Among the rents at Easter, 1304, accounted for to King Edward I. of England, are "20s. of the farm of the lands of Cusconigfelde, which Walter Lillay holds of the King." Bain's Calendar, II., p. 428.

*Note.*—In 1327 the lands through which the mill lade passed belonged to James Spot, but had formerly belonged to Thomas Lillay. Historical Notes, p. 151.

62. Charter by King David II. to John Lilly, of an annualrent of 30s., payable furth of the lands of Smeithfield. Robertson's Index, p. 54, No. 6.

63. Charter by King Robert II. to Henry of Douglas, knight, of the following annualrents, viz: 40s. sterling furth of the lands of Corscunyngefelde; 15s. furth of Huchounfelde; and 6s. 8d. furth of part of Maleville of Wynkystoun. 3 January, 1383-4. R.M.S. I., p. 167, No. 34.

64. Charter by King James IV. confirming charter dated 15 June, 1462, whereby John Lillay of Corscunyfeild granted to his kinsman, Thomas Dykisoun, the lands of Smeithfield, which John Dykisoun, brother german of the said Thomas, resigned. 2 April, 1500. R.M.S. II., No. 2532.

65. Charter by King James IV. confirming charter dated 26 January, 1505-6, whereby William Cranstoun of Swynhop sold to Jonet Myddilmaist, spouse of Gilbert Williamsoun, burgess of Peblis, the Mains of Swynhop, sometime set to Robert Dikesoun. 3 February, 1505-6. R.M.S. II., No. 2921.

66. Charter by Queen Mary confirming charter, dated 15 February, 1542-3, whereby Mr. John Hay of Smeythfeild granted to James Hay, his son and apparent heir, his two parts of the lands of Smeythfeild, with tower, fortalice, manor, yards, orchard, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Corscunynfeild and Cattorso; also to the said James and Jonet Govane, his spouse, his lands of Swynhope, with mill, kiln, and lands of Flatt; and 2 acres lying near the burgh of Peblis: Reserving liferent of Smythfeild, etc. 26 February, 1542-3. R.M.S. III., No. 2871.



67. Thomas Hay, heir of James Hay, his brother german in the mains of Swynhope, with mill, kiln, etc., two parts of the lands of Smythfeild, with tower, fortalice, manor, and orchard thereof; 4 parts of the 6 parts of the lands of Corscunisfeild and Cathorso; and the  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the lands of Posso and superiority of Glenrath. 20 April, 1549. Retours No. 1.

68. Retour of the service of John Hay of Smithfield as heir of Thomas Hay, his father, in "the landis and myln of Sunhope, the thrid part of the landis of Smeithfeild, with the tour, fortalice and maner place therof, and of thrie sex pairtis of the landis of Corscunyeild and Catcorso." 16 December, 1574. Decreet of Improbation, 1624.

69. Charter by King James VI. confirming a charter, dated 2 February, 1582, whereby Adam Dikesoun of Melvingland, eldest son and apparent heir of Jonet Wylie, with consent of Isabella Elphingstoun, his spouse, sold to John Hay of Smeithfeild and Elizabeth Broun, his spouse, his  $\frac{1}{2}$  of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the lands of Corscunyeild and Cattorsane, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Smeithfeild, excepting the liferent of the said Jonet. 19 May, 1587. R.M.S. V., No. 1252.

70. Charter by King James VI. to Alexander Hay (eldest son and apparent heir of John Hay of Smeithfeild), and Jean Lawder, his future spouse, eldest daughter of Alexander Lawder of Haltoun, of the mill of Swyndhoip, with its lands and kiln occupied by Patrick Stoddart. Also to the said Alexander the lands of Smeithfeild, with fortalice and manor; the lands of Corsewnyeild and Cattarson; the lands of Swyndhoip, Flatt, and 2 acres near the burgh. All which the said John resigned, and which the King granted of new, with the lands of Horsburghauche and Duikhauche, which were pendicles of Corsewnyeild and Cattarson: and with liberty to pasture animals upon the commons of Swynehoip, Escheillis, Vainlaw, and Glentries, adjacent to the said lands of Smeithfeild, Swynehoip, and Flatt, to pull heather and take peat and turf: Reserving John's liferent under exceptions. 14 April, 1608. R.M.S. VI., No. 2066.

71. John Hay, heir male of Alexander Hay, fiar of Smeithfeild, his brother german, in the lands of Smeithfeild, Corscuningfeild, and Catcorsan, with the meadow called Struther; the lands of Horsburghauche and Duikhauche, parts of the said lands of Corscunyeild and Catcorsan; the lands of Swynhope, with the mill of Swynhope; the lands of Flatt; 2 acres of land near the burgh of Peblis, with pasturage upon the commonty of Swynhope, Escheilles, Vainlaw, and Glentries. 17 July, 1624. Retours No. 63.

72. Charter by King James VI. to James Hay and his heirs bearing the name and insignia of Hay, the lands of Smeithfeild, with the tower and manor place; the lands of Crocecunningfeild and Catcoursan, with the meadow and pendicle called Struther; the lands of Horsburghhauch and Duikhauch, being parts of Crocecunningfeild and Catcoursan; the lands of Swynehoipe, with mill and mill lands thereof; the lands of Flatt; 2 acres near the burgh of Peblis, with liberty to pasture animals upon the commonties of Swynehoipe, Escheillis, Vainlaw, and Glentres (next adjacent to Smeithfeild, Swynehoipe, and Flatt), to pull heather, take peats, etc. 27 July, 1624. R.M.S. VIII., No. 672.

73. Charter by King Charles I., whereby he granted *de novo* to John lord Hay of Yester the lands and barony of Smeithfeild, including  $\frac{1}{4}$  which sometime belonged to John Elphingstoun of Henderstoun, with tower and manor place; the lands of Crocecuneingfeild and Gatcarsane, with the meadow and pendicle called Struther; (the remainder similar to preceding charter and including "Spittalhope" after Flatt). Which lands Sir James Hay of Smeithfeild, knight, resigned in favour of the said lord, and which the King incorporated into a free barony of Smeithfeild, ordaining the manor place of Smeithfeild to be the principal messuage. 30 July, 1647. R.M.S. IX., No. 1817.

#### G.—CRUXTOUN, CROOKSTON.

74. Charter by King David II. to Robert Dalzell of the lands of Croykstoune in the shire of Peebles. Robertson's Index, p. 32, No. 17.

75. Sasine to Adam Peblis of the lands of Cruxtoun, 1496. Exchequer Rolls, X., p. 772.

76. Charter by King Robert III. of the lands of Cruxtoun, dated 30 May, 1402; also sasine of the lands given by Sir John Dikesone, priest and notary, to William Peblis. 21 May, 1520. MS. Reg. 1549-65, f. 138.

77. Charter by King James VI. confirming charter dated 3 September, 1572, whereby William Peblis of Cruikstoun sold to Adam Bell, burges of Peblis, the lands of Cruikstoun, with property, superiority, etc.; and the lands of Langsyde, in the parish of Peblis. 16 December, 1575. R.M.S. IV., No. 2480.

78. Charter by King James VI. confirming charter, dated 28 August, 1590, whereby Adam Bell of Cruikstoun, with consent of Eufamia Lauder, daughter of the late Alexander Lauder, burges of Edinburgh, sold to Robert Scott of Thirlestane

the £5 land old extent of Cruikstoun; paying to John Peblis, burges of Peblis, an annualrent of £12 till the redemption thereof. 10 December, 1590. R.M.S. V., No. 1798.

79. Charter by King James VI. to Thomas Lindsay, merchant, burges of Edinburgh, of the lands of Cruikstoun and Wrae in the shire of Peblis, which belonged to Sir Robert Scott of Thirlestane, knight, and were with other lands appraised for debt. Redeemable within 7 years. 25 August, 1624. R.M.S. VIII., No. 693.

80. Charter by King James VI. confirming a charter, dated 12 February, 1623, whereby Sir Robert Scott of Thirlestane, knight, sold to Hugh Peblis, writer, Edinburgh, and Elizabeth Broun, his spouse, an annualrent of 200 merks furth of the lands of Cruixstoun, extending to a £5 land old extent. 22 September, 1624. R.M.S. VIII., No. 695.

81. Charter by King Charles I. to Patrick Scott of Thirlestane of the lands of Cruikestoun and Wrae, Carskuningfeild and Cateorsane; which lands belonged to John Scott, son and heir of the late Sir Robert Scott of Thirlestane, knight, and with other lands were appraised for debt, and were redeemable. 7 August, 1643. R.M.S. IX., No. 1437.

#### H.—EDRINGTON, EDRYKSTON, EDDERSTON.

82. Among the rents for 1302-4, and at Easter, 1304, accounted for to King Edward I. of England are 13s. 4d. of the farm of the vill of Edrikestone. Bain's Calendar, II., pp. 424, 428.

83. Charter by King Robert I. to Thomas Nisbet of an annualrent of 12 merks furth of the lands of Edrington. Robertson's Index, p. 24, No. 1.

84. Charter by King David II. to Thomas Nisbet,<sup>1</sup> of the lands of Edrington, in shire of Peebles. Blench, with thirle to Pebles milne. Lands resigned by Andrew Clarky. Robertson's Index, p. 40, No. 17; p. 62, No. 20.

85. Charter by King James I. confirming assedation and feu-farm dimission which was made by Gothfrid of Nesbyt of Edrykstoun to John Tourris of Inverleith, of the lands of Edrykstoun, in the shire of Peblis. 8 June, 1429. R.M.S. II., No. 125.

86. Order dated 10th June, 1494, whereby the lords of council assigned 14 June to Robert Dikesone, to "preif sufficiently

<sup>1</sup> Thomas Nisbet was the Queen's tailor. In 1343 he got 30s. from the burgh terms of Peebles. Exchequer Rolls, I., pp. 367, 616.

that he was maisterfully put out of the tak of a quarter of the landis of Edristoun, and quham by, and the maner thairof." On 14 June "the lordis of consale decrettis and deliveris that Wilyam Dikkesone, the sone and are of umquhile Johne Dikesone of Smethfeld, sall content and pay to Robert Dikesone" 100 merks Scots "for costis, scathis, and expensis, and for the owrgevin of the landis of Melwelisland, with the pertinentis, to the said umquhile John and his airis, becaus the said Robert is put fra the tak of a quarter of the landis of Edrigstoun, and the said William, as air foresaid, has failyeit to put him in and to the saidis landis of Melwellisland, or in als mekle uther gud maling, he being requirit thairto as wes previt . . . be ane attentik instrument, and efter the forme and tenour of the said umquhile John Dikesonis obligatioun, under his sele of the date 17 December, 1488, schewin and productit before the lordis." *Acta Dom. Con.*, pp. 322, 324.

#### I.—ESCHELIS, ESHIELS.

87. In account rendered to Edward I., King of England, for 1302-4, the following items occur: "And 6s. 8d. of the farm of the vill of Esterscheles, the King's demesne. And 13s. 4d. from the vill of Westerscheles, King's demesne." The rents at Easter, 1304, include "13s. 4d. from the farm of the vill of Westersheles." *Bain's Calendar*, II., pp. 424-5, 428.

88. Charter by King Robert I. to William of Douglas, son of the late James of Douglas, knight, of the land of Eschelis, with the pertinents. To be held of the King for payment of 10 merks of sterlings yearly. At Cardross, 10 May, 1329. *Reg. Morton*, II., p. 29, No. 37.

89. Charter by King David II. to James of Douglas, son of the late John of Douglas, knight, of annualrents payable furth of Esschlis, Horsbruk, Estirhopkeliouch, and Newby. 17 September, 1364. *R.M.S. I.*, p. 33, No. 85. A similar charter granted by King David II. to James of Douglas, knight, on 2 December, 1368. *Reg. Morton*, II., p. 68, No. 88.

90. Charter by King David II. to James of Douglas, knight, of the lands of Eschelis and others. 23 October, 1369. *Reg. Morton*, II., p. 74, No. 96.

91. The rental of the baronies of the lordship of Dalkeith, 1376, includes the following:—"Westertoun of Eschelis set to John Cady, Patrick son of Michael, John of Warde, Christian of Wyne, and Gilbert son of Adam, for one year at £12. Eistirtoun of Esschelis set to William of Burne, and Thomas son of Andrew, for one year at £8." *Reg. Morton I.*, p. xlix.

92. Charter by King Robert II. to James of Douglas of Dalkeith, knight, of several lands, etc., including Eschelis, an annualrent of £6 13s. 4d. sterling, payable furth of the lands of Eschelis; and an annualrent of £4 sterling, payable furth of the lands of Newby. 10 July, 1386. Reg. Morton, II., p. 154, No. 177.

93. Charter by King James II. to James of Douglas, eldest son and heir of James, lord of Dalketh, of various lands and baronies, including the lands of Estchelis, but reserving the father's liferent. 8 September, 1456. Reg. Morton I., p. xlii., No. 14.

94. Charter by King James III. confirming to Alexander Cunyngham of Polmais, squire of his household, several lands, including  $\frac{1}{4}$  of lands of Eschelis and Spittalefeld. 19 February, 1493-4. R.M.S. II., No. 1576.

95. Charter by King James IV. confirming to James Cunynghame (son and apparent heir of Robert Cunynghame of Polmais) and Agnes Bruce, his spouse, lands in preceding charter. 9 July, 1512. R.M.S. II., No. 3754.

96. Three of the daughters and heir-portioners of James Cunynghame conveyed their shares of "Escheschelis" to John Cunynghame of Drumquhassil and spouse, and confirmations were granted by Queen Mary on 31 May, 1556, and by King Francis and Queen Mary on 16 February, 1559-60. R.M.S. IV., Nos. 1078, 1382. On 26 July, 1582, King James VI. confirmed a charter by John Cunynghame of Drumquhassil and spouse to William Cunynghame, their son. R.M.S. V., No. 429. Other shares were confirmed to John Murray of Touchadam by King James VI. on 8 April, 1588, and 22 December, 1602. R.M.S. V., No. 1515; VI., No. 1381.

97. Charter by King James V. to Robert Douglas of Lochlevin of several lands, including the lands and barony of Esschelis, with manor, fortalice, mills, fishings, etc., and £4 annualrent furth of lands of Neuby, all which James earl of Morton personally resigned. 17 October, 1540. R.M.S. III., No. 2213.

98. Charter by Queen Mary confirming a charter dated 22 April, 1543, whereby James earl of Morton, for implement of a contract, dated 18 March, 1542, between him, for himself, and in name of Elizabeth Douglas, his daughter, on the one part, and George Douglas, brother of Archibald earl of Angus for himself, and in name of James Douglas, his son, on the other part, granted to the said James Douglas and Elizabeth Douglas,

his spouse, the lordship and regality of Dalkeith, including the lands and annualrent mentioned in the preceding charter. Reserving the earl's liferent. 22 April, 1543. R.M.S. III., No. 2901.

99. Charter by Queen Mary (in which it is narrated that, by decret of the lords of council and session, dated 24 April, 1543, the resignation made on 17 January, 1540, by the late James earl of Morton had been annulled, as extorted by fear), to James Douglas earl of Morton and Elizabeth Douglas, his spouse, of the lordship of Dalkeith, including lands and barony of Eschelis, with manor, fortalice, mills, etc., with £4 annualrent of Newby. 2 June, 1564. R.M.S. IV., No. 1535.

100. The following additional crown charters relate to the lands belonging to the earls of Morton :—

- (1) John lord Maxwell. 5 June, 1581. R.M.S. V., No. 203.
- (2) Agnes Leslie, spouse of William earl of Morton. 20 June, 1589. *Ib.* No. 1674.
- (3) George Douglas of Helenhill, knight. 19 January, 1591-2. *Ib.* No. 2023.

See also Appendix F., Nos. 70 and 72.

#### J.—FARNYHALGHE, FAIRNIEHAUGH.

101. The account rendered to King Edward I. of England for 1302-4 includes "10s. of the farm of the land of Farnyhalghe, the King's demesne." The rents at Easter, 1304, include "10s. of the farm of the land called 'le Farinhalghe,' which Simon le Blynde of Peebles holds." Bain's Cal. II., pp. 424-5, 428.

#### K.—FOULAGE AND MAILINGSLAND.

102. Charter by King Robert II. to Henry of Douglas, knight, of an annualrent of 6s. 8d., payable furth of part of Maleville of Wynkystoun. 3 January, 1383-4. R.M.S. I., p. 167, No. 34.

103. John Caverhill, heir of James Caverhill of Fouleche, in the lands of Fouleche. 4 April, 1559. *Retours* No. 9.

104. Charter by King James VI. to Adam Dikesoun of Melvingland, of the 30s. land of Mailvingland, in the barony of Hundillishoip; which lands James Dikesoun of Winkestoun resigned. 26 November, 1580. R.M.S. V., No. 46.

105. Charter by King James VI. confirming charter dated 28 April, 1601, whereby Dionisius Dickisone of Melvingisland and Adam Dikisone of Melvingisland, his father, sold to

Alexander Lauder in Hethpule, and Katherine Dickisone, his spouse, in liferent, and John Lauder, their eldest son, heritably, the 30s. land of Melvingisland, with parks and meadows (excepting 2 acres and 2 *darkis* of meadow, with 2 pieces of land cailled *dailing*, occupied by Charles Hoppringill, dwelling in Peblis). 24 November, 1602. R.M.S. VI., No. 1370.

106. James Stewart, heir of Jean Caverhill, his mother, in the lands and annualrents of Foulage. 13 July, 1609. Retours No. 41.

107. Charter by King Charles I. confirming charter dated 20 December, 1633, whereby John Lauder of Hethpoole and Agnes Hammiltoun, his spouse, granted to James Littill in Dunslair, and Marion Hope, his spouse, conjunctly, and John Littill, their son, in fee, the 5 merk land of Foulledge, with manor place, etc., and 30s. land of Melvingisland: Reserving to Dionisius Diksone 2 acres of land and 2 dargis of medow with 2 daillings of land. Moreover the King of new united the lands of Melvingisland to the lands of Foulledge. 23 December, 1633. R.M.S. VIII., No. 2268.

108. "John Lauder of Hethpoole, heir of Alexander Lauder of Hethpoole, his guidshir, in the lands of Hethpoole, within the parochin of Peibles." 21 June, 1655. Retours No. 137.

109. Alexander Horsburgh, burges of Peibles, and Gavin Thomsone, third son of Patrick Thomsone, sometime provost of the burgh, heirs portioners of James Williamsonsone, first born son of James Williamsonsone, sometime provost of Peibles, their maternal uncle, in the half of the lands of Fowladge and the half of the lands of Melingsland, with half of a meadow. 26 May, 1665. Retours No. 153.

110. James Williamsonsone of Hucheonfeell, heir of Alexander Williamsonsone, his father, in the half of the lands of Melvingisland and Foulage, and the half of a piece of land acquired from Joanna Pringle. 6 September, 1677. Retours No. 172.

111. Alexander Horsbrugh, heir of Alexander Horsbrugh, dean of guild, of Peebles, his father, in the fourth part of the lands of Mellingsland and Foulage. 27 August, 1678. Retours No. 177.

112. Elizabeth Thomsone, only daughter of George Thomsone, treasurer of the burgh of Peebles, heir of James Williamsonsone, brother of her paternal grandfather in the half of the half of the lands of Melvingisland and Foulage, and a portion of the land acquired from Joanna Pringle. 28 April, 1682. Retours No. 184.

## L.—(1) GLENSAX AND SCHEILNES.

113. Grassum of the place of Glensax let to Patrick Elphinstone for £20. Account of keeper of Yarrow ward. 1478-9. Exchequer Rolls, VIII., p. 584.

114. Charter by King James IV. to John Elphinstoun, son and apparent heir of John Elphinstoun of Strikfeld, of half of the place and lands of Glensax, extending to £10 10s. land, in lordship of forest of Ettrik, ward of Twede, and shire of Selkirk. Paying £12. 8 April, 1510. R.M.S. II., No. 3442.

115. Charter by King James IV. to David Elphinstoun and Elizabeth, his spouse, in liferent, and Thomas Elphinstoun, their son, in fee, of the other half of the lands in preceding charter. 23 July, 1511. R.M.S. II., No. 3591.

116. Charter by King James IV., narrating that John lord Hay of Yester, sheriff of Peblis, had been directed to distrain John Elphinstoun of Henderstoun for 80 merks owing to the King for ward of the half of the lands of Crukston and half of marriage of heir thereof. Certain oxen, horses, and grain had brought 38 merks, and on 31 October, 1510, the 6 merk land of Henderstoun, called Scheilnes, had been appraised for the remainder. Thomas Williamson, burgess of Peblis, having paid the money, the lands were conveyed to him, but were redeemable within 7 years. 11 August, 1511. R.M.S. II., No. 3620.

117. Precept of sasine by John Elphinstoun of Glensax to Dionisius Elphinstoun, of half of the lands of Glensax. Sasine given 30 April, 1556. MS. Reg., 1549-65, f. 94.

118. Charter by King James VI. to Jean Riddell, spouse of Alexander Horsburgh, in liferent, and Alexander Horsburgh, eldest son of Alexander Horsburgh, of the £10 land of Horsburgh, 40s. land of Hutcheounfeild, and half of the place and land of Glensax, in the lordship of Ettrickforest, ward of Tweid and shire of Selkirk, which lands of Horsburgh and Hutcheounfeild the said Alexander resigned; and which lands of Glensax John Elphinstoun, in Quheithop, resigned. Lands incorporated into the free barony of Horsburgh, ordaining Horsburgh to be principal messuage. 4 December, 1595. R.M.S. VI., No. 376.

## (2) HENDERSTOUN AND NEWBY.

119. Charter by King David II. to Richard Menzies of an annualrent furth of the lands of Newbie. Robertson's Index, p. 32, No. 7.



120. Charter by King David II. to David Broune of an annualrent of 6 merks furth of the lands of Newby. 1 July, 1363. R.M.S. I., p. 29., No. 54.

121. Decreet "in the action and caus persewit be George Wallace and Cristiane Mowate, his spouse, aganis Patrik Elphinstoun, for the wrangwis occupatioun and manuring of the third parte of the landis of Henderstoun and Newbe, pertening to the said Cristiane Mowat, be ressoun of terce, and for the wrangwis withhalding fra hir of ten merkis of the rest of the males of the said landis bigane to gud compt as wes allegiit." Patrik Elphinstoun "allegiit that he haid the said landis in tak of William Dikesoun of Wynkestoun, bailye to the said Cristiane, and that he had deliverit the said males to him. William Dikesoun producit and schew a letter of bailyery of the said Cristianis, with power to rais and tak up the malis of the said landis and to mak subtennentis, of the date 9 February, 1481-2, maid to him for all the dais of hir life. The lordis auditouris thairfore decrettis and deliveris that the said Patric has done na wrang in the manuring of the said landis, and giving of the said males to the said William," and he was allowed to retain possession in terms of his tack, leaving to Cristiane any claim she had against the bailie. 21 January, 1488-9. Acta Auditorum, p. 123.

(3) KINGSMUIRE.

122. Charter by King James V. to George Elphinstoun of Henderstoun of the lands called Kingismuire, belonging to the King as the patrimony of the crown, lying contiguous with the lands of Edderstoun, Cademure, Brigland, Quhithauch, Bonytoun, and Foulmyre, and the water of Tuede. Which lands the King united to the barony of Henderstoun. 20 July, 1528. R.M.S. III., No. 615. Printed Rec., p. 51. Ratified on 7 January, 1538-9. R.M.S. III., No. 1894.

(4) GLENSAX, HENDERSTOUN, NEWBY, SCHEILNES,  
WHITEHAUCH, AND PART OF SMITHFIELD.

123. Charter by King James IV. to George Elphinstoun, son and apparent heir of John Elphinstoun of Henderstoun, of the lands of Henderstoun, Newby, Schelnes, and Quhitehalch; which the said John resigned. Also the third part of Smethfeild, the  $\frac{1}{3}$  of  $\frac{1}{3}$  of Corscumynfeilde, and  $\frac{1}{3}$  of  $\frac{1}{3}$  of Catturso; which the said George, who had the same in fee by renunciation of the late Elizabeth Diksoun, his mother, resigned. All which lands

the King, for favours and good service, incorporated into the free barony of Henderstoun, and ordained the *schemys* or message of Henderstoun to be the principal message thereof: Rendering 3 suits at 3 head courts: Reserving to said John the liferent of Henderstoun, Newby, Scheines, and Quhitehaulch, and a reasonable  $\frac{1}{2}$  to his spouse. 6 April, 1513. R.M.S. II., No. 3826.

124. Sasine on Precept by King Francis and Queen Mary to Dionysius Elphinstoun of Henderstoun, as heir of his brother, George Elphinstoun of Henderstoun, of the lands of Henderstoun, Newby, Scheilnes, and Quhithauch. 20 March, 1559-60. MS. Reg. 1549-65, f. 162.

125. John Elphingstoun of Henderstoun, heir of Cuthbert Elphingstoun of Henderstoun, his father, in the lands of Henderstoun, Newbie, Scheilnes, and Quhythauch; and the third part of the land of Smeithfeild, united into the barony of Henderstoun. 11 March, 1615. Retours, No. 47.

126. Charter by King James VI. to William Turnbull of Touris of Roulwode of the lands of Henderstoun, Newbie, Scheilneis, and Quhythauch, with the mill of Henderstoun, mill lands, etc., and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of lands of Smeithfeild, all from of old incorporated into the barony of Henderstoun in the shire of Peblis; and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the lands, place, and forest of Glensax in the shire of Selkirk. Which lands formerly belonged to John Elphingstoun of Henderstoun, and were, on 9 July, 1622, appraised for debt, but were redeemable within 7 years. 25 July, 1622. R.M.S. VIII., No. 338.

127. Charter by King Charles I. to John Govane of Cardrono of the lands of Henderstoun, etc. (as in preceding charter), which William Turnbull, John Elphinston, and others resigned; also the other half of Glensax which Alexander Horsburgh of that ilk and Philip Scott of Dryhoip resigned. 13 July, 1628. R.M.S. VIII., No. 1288.

128. William Govane of Cardrono, heir of John Govane of Cardrono, his father, in the lands of Henderstoun, Newbie, Scheilneis, and Quhythauche, with the mill of Henderstoun; the third part of the lands of Smeithfeild, united into the barony of Henderstoun; the lands of Aikerfeild-Cardrono in the parish of Peibles; a hostilage in the burgh of Peibles, the meadow called Grahame's meadow, and certain annualrents from tenements in the burgh. 23 March, 1633. Retours No. 94.

129. Charter by King Charles I. to Andrew Hay, writer to the signet, in liferent, and Mr. John Hay (designed in the

procuratory student in the college in Edinburgh), in fee of the lands of Henderstoun and Newbie; the pendicles of Henderstoun, called Schoilnes, Laverbank, and Deidsyde, with the mill of Henderstoun, in the shire of Peblis; the lands and forest of Glensax (which sometime belonged to John Elphinstoun of Henderstoun, Alexander Horsbruk of that Ilk, and Philip Scott of Dryhope), in the shire of Selkirk. Which lands William Govane of Cardrono, son and heir of the late John Govane of Cardrono, resigned, and which the King (because the lands of Henderstoun and Newbie, with the pertinents, were formerly incorporated into the barony of Henderstoun) of new incorporated into the free barony of Haystoun, ordaining the manor place, sometime called Henderstoun then called Haystoun, to be the principal messuage. 9 March, 1643. R.M.S. IX., No. 1332.

130. Gilbert Hay, lawful son of William Hay, burges of Peibles, heir of John Hay of Cruixland, his forefather (*abavi*) in the land of Cruixland, within the parish of Peibles. 20 March, 1668. Retours No. 155.

131. John Hay of Haystoune, heir male of Mr. John Hay of Haystoune, sometime one of the clerks of council and session, his father, in the lands and barony of Haystoun, comprehending Henderstoune, now called Haystoune, Newbie, Sheilneise, Laverbank, and Deidsyd, with the mill of Haystoune; lands and crofts near the church of the Holy Rood called Croskirk of Peebles; the lands called Kingsmeadowes; a tenement of Templeland and an acre of Templeland belonging thereto called Rudaiker, within the burgh; the lands and barony of Esheilis; the lands of Spittelhope, Chappellyairdes, and Bordelhaugh; and the lands of Cruixlands. 25 February, 1680. Retours No. 179.

#### M.—HUCHONFIELD, HUGHGONFELD.

132. The accounts of the sheriff of Peebles rendered in exchequer for 1358-9, include "15s. for the yearly rent of the land of Hughonfeld." Exchequer Rolls I., pp. 567, 569.

133. Charter by King Robert II. to Henry of Douglas, knight, of an annualrent of 15s. payable furth of Huchounfelde. 3 January, 1383-4. R.M.S. I., p. 167, No. 34.

134. Charter by King Robert III. to Robert Dyckison of the lands of "Hethonfields." Robertson's Index, p. 143, No. 8.

135. Charter by King James IV. to Alexander Horsbruke of that Ilk and Elizabeth Murray, his spouse, of the lands of Huchonfeld, extending to a 40s. land old extent; which lands

William Dikesoun of Huchonfeld resigned. 7 January, 1501-2. R.M.S. II., No. 2616.

136. Charter by King James IV. confirming a charter dated 31 July, 1526, whereby Alexander Horsbruk, of that Ilk, granted said lands to Laurence Horsbruk (son of him and Elizabeth Murray). 16 August, 1526. R.M.S. III., No. 368.

137. Charter by King James V. confirming a charter dated 20 March, 1540, whereby Laurence Horsbruk of Huchonfeild sold to John Horsbruk of that Ilk and Christian Rutherford, his spouse,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of said lands. 2 July, 1541. R.M.S. III., No. 2391.

138. Charter by King James VI. to Alexander Horsburgh of that Ilk, in liferent, and Alexander, his son and apparent heir, heritably, of said 40s. land of Huchonfeild; which lands Robert and James Horsburgh resigned. Reserving a reasonable third to Cristina Stewart, spouse of Alexander Horsburgh, senior. 3 November, 1581. R.M.S. V., No. 266.

(See charter to Jean Riddell or Horsburgh and Alexander Horsburgh, dated 4 December, 1595. Appendix L., No. 118).

139. Charter by King James VI. to Alexander Horsbruk of that Ilk, in liferent, and Alexander Horsbruk, his son in fee, of the west main lands of Horsbruk, called the Castelmaynis, with castle and manor place thereof, sometime occupied by the late Jean Riddell, mother of the said Alexander, senior; and the 40s. lands of Huchonfeild. 25 March, 1623. R.M.S. VIII., No. 441.

N.—HUNDLESHOPE, HUNDWALLESHOPE. See also Appendix A.

140. Inquisition wherein the jurors found that the late William Maleville held the land of Hundwaleshope of King Edward I. of England, by service of an archer in his army and suit at the county of Peblis; which land was worth £12 11s. 2d., and was then possessed by William of Durem by grant of the King. William Maleville, son of the late William, was found to be his heir. 4 January, 1303-4. Bain's Cal. II., No. 1436.

141. Charter by King David II. to John Trumble of the lands of Hundallwalschop in the barony of Mener. Robertson's Index, p. 57, No. 32. This appears to be the charter dated 5 June, 1357. See Appendix A., No. 7.

142. Charter of confirmation by King Robert III. to John Gladstanes of the lands of Hundallwalschop; resigned by Margaret Gladstanes, his mother. Robertson's Index, p. 145, No. 15.

143. Charter by King James VI. confirming a charter, dated 10 June, 1618, whereby Walter Scott granted to Sir

William Scott of Harden, knight, the 4 husband land of Hundelishoipe. To be held of Walter Gledstanes of Coklaw in blench farm. 13 January, 1620. R.M.S. VII., No. 2114.

144. Sir William Scott of Harden, knight, heir of Walter Scott of Harden, his father, in a 4 husband land within the barony of Hundillishoppe. 30 August, 1642. Retours No. 115.

145. Sir William Scott of Harden, knight, heir of Sir William Scott of Harden, knight, his father, in a 4 husband land in the barony of Hundleshope. 19 September, 1676. Retours No. 168.

O.—JEDWORTHFIELD, NEIDPATH, AND EDSTON ; WITH THE  
OFFICE OF SHERIFF.

146. Sasine given to John Hay of the lands of Oliver Castle, Jedworthfeild and the office of sheriff, 1479. Exchequer Rolls, IX., p. 680.

147. The sheriff of Peebles to account for the entry money of John Hay to several lands, etc., including £80 for the barony of Hoprewes and Lyne, with their annexes of Edston and Megoth; and 2d. of silver, being the duplication of blench farm of Jedworthfield and of the office of sheriff of Peebles, 1515-6. Exch. Rolls, XIV., p. 521.

148. Sasine to John Hay of several lands, etc., including Edston, Jedworthfield, and office of sheriff, 1544-5. Exch. Rolls, XVIII., p. 381.

148A. Commission to John lord Hay of Yester, sheriff of the shire of Peebles, making him justiciar within the bounds of the shire. 8 August, 1550. Exch. Rolls, XVIII., p. 499.

149. William lord Hay of Yester, heir of William lord Hay of Yester, his father, in the lands of Eister Hopprew, Edstoun, and Meggott; the lands of Jedworthfeild with the office of sheriff of Peibles; the lands and barony of Burrowfeild; and the lands of Eddricktoun. 6 October, 1576. Retours No. 11.

150. King James VI. confirmed to William lord Hay of Yester, various lands and others, including the lands of Eister Hoprew, the lands of Edstoun and Megott, the lands and barony of Lyne and Wester Hoprew, the lands of Jedburghfeild, with the office of sheriff of Peblis and with the castle of Neidpath; all incorporated into the lordship and barony of Yester. 27 February, 1590-1. R.M.S. V., No. 1830.

151. Charter by King James VI. to James Hay, brother german of William lord Hay, then deceased, of the lands and

barony mentioned in No. 150. 29 May, 1591. R.M.S. V., No. 1872.

152. John lord Yester, heir of James lord Hay of Yester, his father, in . . . the lands of Jedburghfeild, with the office of sheriff of Peiblis and with the castle of Nidpath. 2 March, 1610. Retours No. 44.

153. Charter by King James VI. to Mr. John Hay, common clerk of the burgh of Edinburgh, of the lands and barony mentioned in No. 150, which lands and barony were appraised from William lord Hay of Yester for £15,000, owing to Mr. John and £750 for sheriff fee. 18 August, 1618. R.M.S. VII., No. 1904.

154. Charter by King James VI. to Sir Robert Ker of Ancrum, knight, of the lands of Jedwardfeild; which lands John lord Hay of Yester resigned. 20 June, 1625. R.M.S. VIII., No. 803.

155. Charter by King James VI. to John master of Yester and lady Jean Scott, his spouse (for provision under contract of marriage dated 24 September, 1644), of various lands, including the lands of Edistoun, the lands of Jedburghfeild and the castle of Neidpeth, the lands of Cockieland and Burrowfeild, Aikerfeild-Cardrono and Edricktoun, in the parish of Peiblis; 7 acres of the land of Floores at the east end of the burgh of Peblis; together with the heritable office of sheriff of Peblis. Which lands of Aikerfeild-Cardrono William Govane of Cardrono resigned, and the other lands Lord Yester resigned. Reserving liferent of Lord Yester. Place and castle of Neidpeth to be the principal messuage. Paying for Jedburghfeild, Aikerfeild-Cardrono, castle of Neidpeth, and the office of sheriff, 2d. of blenchfarm; for Rodono and Floores the old feu-farm and 3s. 4d. augmentation. 2 January, 1647. R.M.S., No. IX., 1735.

#### P.—KIDSTON AND MELDON.<sup>1</sup>

##### 156. Ratification by Henry de Sinclair to Gilbert de Hunter

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Clement B. Gunn has kindly supplied the following note regarding an earthwork situated on the side of Meldon Hill:—"An interesting relic of prehistoric times exists upon the slope of the White Meldon. It takes the form of a large earthwork in the shape of a Maltese Cross, measuring 144 feet every way. The enclosing sides are composed of turf raised from one to two feet above the surface of the ground, and about eight feet broad. It stands 1400 feet above sea level, and faces the east with a few degrees towards the north. The summit of the hill is crowned by a circular fortification, partly of boulders and partly of earth, in three concentric circles; and upon the level ground below the cruciform area may be traced the foundation of a semi-circular prehistoric village. One can but conjecture as to the origin and purpose of this peculiar survival. It may be a monument commemorating one of the numerous tribal or faction fights betwixt Christian and Pagan, of which this part of Strathclyde was the arena; it may have been a burying-place; or it may indicate the limits of Temple lands. A cross situated on the adjoining Hamilton Hill is referred to in a description of its boundaries. Numerous circular entrenchments are to be found scattered over the surrounding hills, those especially at Harehope, in Eddlestone parish, being in a singular state of perfection."

of an alienation made to him by William de Byseth, pupil to the said Henry de Sinclair, of his lands of Meldoun and Kidstoun. 1326. MSS. of the earl of Lauderdale at Thirlestane Castle. Historical MSS. Commission, Report V., p. 611.

157. Charter by King James II. to William of Cranston of Cralyne of the lands of Nether Kidstoun, with mill thereof, and half of town of Over Kidstoun, and the lands of the said town commonly called Flokrayk, belonging to the King through the forfeiture of the late William of Lauder of Haltoun. 12 April, 1452. R.M.S. II., No. 534.

158. Charter by King James II. to John of Anysle of Dolfyngstoun of the lands of Overwormotstoun and half of town of Over Kidstoun, belonging to the King through said forfeiture. 12 April, 1452. R.M.S. II., No. 536.

159. Charter by King James III. to William Lauder, son and apparent heir of Alexander Lauder of Haltoun, knight, of the £10 land of Eister Wormotstoun, £8 16s. land of Nether Kidstoun, £6 5s. land of Uvir-Kidstoun, and 33s. 4d. land of Wester-Wormotstoun; which lands the said Alexander resigned. 29 August, 1472. R.M.S. II., No. 1069.

160. Charter by King James IV. to Mr. Alexander Schaw, rector of Tannades, of the 9 merk land of Over Kidstoun, and 3 merk 6s. 8d. land of Nethir Kidstoun, appraised from George Lauder, knight, for debt, but redeemable on payment. 12 May, 1508. R.M.S. II., No. 3224.

161. Charter by King James IV. to William Lawdere (son and apparent heir of George Lawdere of Haltoun, knight), and Agnes Henderson, spouses, of the lands of Over Kidstoun, Nether Kidstoun, Estir Wormestoun, Westir Wormestoun, and the hill called Grene-Meldoun, with the mills thereof; all which George Lauder resigned, but reserving his liferent. 29 January, 1512-3. R.M.S. II., No. 3807.

162. Charter by King James V. confirming a charter dated 24 February, 1533-4, whereby William Lauder of Haltoun granted to his son and apparent heir, Alexander Lauder and Jonet Borthuik, his spouse, daughter of lord Borthuik, various lands including Nethir Kyddestoun. 24 February, 1533-4. R.M.S. III., No. 1367.

163. Charter by King James VI. confirming charter dated 12 June, 1581, whereby Sir William Lauder of Haltoun, knight, sold to William Lauder, son of Gilbert Lauder of Balberdeis, several lands, including Ovir and Nethir Kidstoun, with mill thereof. 28 June, 1581-2. R.M.S. V., No. 226.

164. Charter by King James VI. confirming charter dated 8 July, 1586, whereby Sir William Lauder of Haltoun, knight, conveyed to Alexander Lawder, his son, and Mary Maitland (sister of Sir John Maitland of Thirlestane, knight), his future spouse, several lands, including the lands and town of Cringiltie, of old called Wester Wormestoun, the lands of Blyth, Nethir Kidstoun, Wormestoun, and Stewartoun. 9 August, 1586. R.M.S. V., No. 1031.

165. Charter by King James VI. confirming charter dated 9 July, 1586, whereby William Lawder of Haltoun, knight, conveyed to Alexander Lauder, his son and apparent heir, several lands including Over and Nethir Kidston, with mill. 9 August, 1586. R.M.S. V., No. 1032.

166. Charter by King James VI. to Alexander Lawder (eldest son and apparent heir of Alexander Lawder of Hawtoun), and Lady Susanna Cunynghame, his future spouse, daughter of James earl of Glencairne, of several lands including the lands of Wester Wormestoun called Cringiltie, with the tower and manor, the lands of Eister Wormestoun, Over Kidstoun, Nether Kidstoun with mill, and the lands of Stewartoun; with common pasturage (for Nethir Kidstoun) in the common of Glentress. 24 July, 1610. R.M.S. VII., No. 345.

167. Charter by King Charles I. to Mr. Robert Burnet, junior, advocate, and Margaret Heriott, spouses, in liferent, and William Burnet, their son, in fee, of several lands including the lands of Ovir and Nather Kidstounes and mill thereof (within specified bounds), with common pasturage (for Nather Kidstoun) in the common of Glentress; all incorporated into the free barony of Cringiltie. 9 April, 1633. R.M.S. VIII., No. 2160.

#### Q.—KINGSLAND.

168. Charter by King David II. to John Heswell of the lands of Kingsland. Robertson's Index, p. 63, No. 51.

169. Charter by King James II. to John of Glendinewyn of 30 acres of land called the "Kyngislande," between the lands of the parish church of Peblis on the west and the common lands of the town Peblis on the east; and 4 acres of land of the lordship of Dalkethe at the east end of the town of Peblis; which lands Robert of Haswel of Kingslande (in 1436) resigned in the hands of King James I. 2 December, 1440. R.M.S. II., No. 252; *Origines Parochiales*, p. 521.

170. Charter by King James IV. confirming charter dated 19 August, 1512, whereby Margaret Were, with consent of



her spouse, William Inglis, burghess of Kirkcudbrycht, sold to Mr. John Murray of Blakbarony and Isobella Hoppare, his spouse, her half of the lands commonly called "Kingis-landis." Moreover the King united the lands to the barony of Haltoun-Murray, otherwise called Blakbarony. 4 November, 1512. R.M.S. II., No. 3779. Similar charter by Beatrice Weir of her half dated 20 July, 1513; confirmed 30 July, 1513. R.M.S. II., No. 3871.

171. Charter by King James VI. to John Murray of Blakbaronie of several lands including Kingislands and 4 acres at Quhitstane, occupied by David Pringill, being a pertinent of Kingislandis. 8 March, 1592-3. R.M.S. V., No. 2256. Similar confirmation to Archibald Murray of Darnhall, knight, on 13 August, 1607. R.M.S. VI., No. 1961.

172. Charter by King James VI. confirming charter whereby Sir Archibald Murray of Darnehall, knight, granted to Lady Margaret Maull, his spouse, in liferent, several lands including Kingislandis and 4 acres called Quhytstane. 9 May, 1617. R.M.S. VII., No. 1636.

173. Charter by King Charles I. to Sir Archibald Murray of Darnehall, knight, in liferent, and Sir Alexander Murray, knight, his son, in fee, of same lands. 19 February, 1629. R.M.S. VIII., No. 1373.

174. Charter by King Charles I. confirming charter whereby Sir Alexander Murray of Blakbarony, knight baronet, with consent of Lady Margaret Maule, his mother, and curators, for implement of a contract of marriage between him and Helen Cockburne, daughter of the late Sir Richard Cockburne of Clerkingtoun, knight, granted the same lands to the said Helen in liferent. 31 July, 1629. R.M.S. VIII., 1489. On 31 July, 1643, the lands were confirmed to Archibald Murray, eldest son of the marriage. R.M.S. IX., No. 1402.

#### R.—(1) KINGSMEADOWS.

175. Charter by King Robert II. to the church of the Holy Cross of Peblis of that meadow called the King's Meadow, lying near the town of Peblis. c. 1389-90. R.M.S. I., p. 174, No. 25; Aisle and Monastery, p. 27.

#### (2) KINGSMEADOWS AND TENANDRY OF THE HOLY CROSS.

176. Charter by King James VI. confirming a charter dated 20 October, 1570, whereby Thomas Hay, minister, and Friar Gilbert Broun, liferenter of the church of the Holy Cross and

convent thereof, granted in feu farm to John Hay, brother german of the late Thomas Hay of Smeithfeild, the lands and crofts lying contiguous near and around the said church, with the dovecot thereof (extending in rental exhibited to £3); the lands called Kingismeadow, with lands and meadows thereof, lying on the south side of Tueed (extending to £5). Paying yearly to the said minister for lands and crofts £3 1s. 8d.; for Kingismeadow £5 5s.; in whole £8 6s. 8d. 31 December, 1570. R.M.S., IV., No. 1952.

177. Charter by King James VI. to Andrew Hay, eldest son and apparent heir of the late John Hay, brother german of the late Thomas Hay of Smeithfeild, and servitor to James Kynneir, writer to the King's signet, of the same lands. 13 March, 1602. R.M.S. VI., No. 1302. Aisle and Monastery, p. 43.

178. Charter by King James VI. to John lord Hay of Yester, and the heirs of tallie of the lordship of Yester, of several lands including 7 acres in Fluires at the east end of the burgh of Peblis, the lands of Kingismeadowis, etc. 3 February, 1624. R.M.S. VIII., No. 570.

179. Charter by King James VI. confirming charter dated 30 April, 1624, whereby Andrew Hay, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, granted to Jonet Hay, his spouse, in liferent, and George Hay, their eldest son in fee, the lands and crofts lying near and around the church of the Holy Cross of Peblis; also Kingismeadowes, with lands and meadows on the south side of the water of Tueid. 29 July, 1624. R.M.S. VIII., No. 682.

180. John Hay, heir male of Alexander Hay, fiar of Smeithfeild, his brother german, in the lands of Spittelhauche, Weitlandis, Squyerhauche, and the acres of St. Leonard near the chapel thereof; which lands are called Chapel Yairds of Sant Leonards, 3 roods or particates of land at Quhytstanehill near the burgh of Peblis, three roods of land near the church lands of the Holy Rood of Peblis, and a tenement of land at Cunzienuik of Briggait of Peibles. 17 July, 1624. Retours No. 64.

181. Charter by King Charles II. to John lord Hay of Yester, of several lands including the tenandry of the church of the Holy Cross, comprehending 7 acres in Fluires at the east end of the burgh of Pebles, the lands of Kingismeadowes, annualrents of 10s. furth of Horsburghhauche, 6s. of the fore tenement of the late Archibald Lowes in the burgh of Pebles, 10s. 8d. furth of a malt barn with yard on west side of water of Peblis, 6s. 8d. of the lands of Nether Kidstoun; the mansion, manor place, precinct, monastery, and yards, formerly belonging

to the minister and Friars Preachers of the Holy Cross at the said burgh, and property in other places; all incorporated into the earldom of Tweiddaill and lordship of Yester, the castle of Yester to be the principal messuage. 27 May, 1650. R.M.S. IX., No. 2189.

182. "Mr. Johne Hay of Haystoun, heir male of Andro Hay of Haystoun, his father, in the lands neir and about the kirk of the holy crose callit the Crose Kirk of Peibles; the lands callit Kingsmedow, the tenement of tempillands within the burgh of Peibles with ane aiker of land called Ruidaiker, parts of land in Whytstanhill, Flures, Bordelhauch, and Phairnihauch, and soumes of grass belonging thereto; and part of land in Spittelhope within the parochin of Peibles." 21 February, 1656. Retours No. 139.

#### 'S.—KIRKLANDS.

183. The account rendered to King Edward I. of England for 1302-4 includes "20s. from the farm of the vicar of Pebbles' land, a rebel." Bain's Cal. II., p. 425.

184. Charter by King James VI. confirming a charter dated 25 June, 1569, whereby Mr. Thomas Archibald, vicar of the parish church of Peblis, with consent of the dean and chapter of Glasgow, granted in feu-farm to John Wichtman, burgess of Peblis, the church lands or glebe of the said church, belonging to the vicarage (between the lands of Kingsland, occupied by William Dikesoun, and other lands specified in MS. Register, xxxiii., fol. 71): Reserving to the vicar the manse of the vicarage, with houses and yards and 3 acres of land for a glebe, conform to act of parliament: Paying to the said vicar £26 15s.; 63 poultry, or 12d. for each, as of old farm; also 26s. 8d. of augmentation. 14 October, 1569. R.M.S. IV., No. 1888.

185. Charter by King James VI. confirming seven charters granted by John Wichtman to William Robesoun, Thomas Thorbrand, Cristina Robesoun or Wallace, William Robesoun, John Stewart, Andrew Patersoun and Marion Stewart, spouses, and John Twedie and Katherine Stewart, spouses, of small portions of Kirklands, varying from 1 to 7 roods. 21 December, 1592. R.M.S. V., No. 2235.

*Note.*—The Kirklands were long possessed by several proprietors in small lots, but most of these have now been bought up and merged in the Neidpath estate.

#### T.—LANGSIDE.

186. Charter by King James VI. confirming charter dated 3 September, 1572, whereby William Peblis of Cruikstoun sold

to Adam Bell, burges of Peblis, the lands af Cruikstoun, and also the lands of Langside in the parish of Peblis. 16 December, 1575. R.M.S. IV., No. 2480.

187. Charter by King James VI. confirming a charter dated 15 March, 1594, whereby Adam Bell, burges of Peblis, with consent of Euphamia Lauder, daughter of the late Alexander Lauder, burges of Edinburgh, sold the lands of Langsyd to Robert Scott of Thirlestane. 12 July, 1595. R.M.S. VI., No. 303.

U.—LANDS AND PROPERTY OF ST. LEONARD'S HOSPITAL.

188. Charter by Thomas Hay, "maister of the hospitall of St. Leonard's," to Mr. John Hay of Smithfield, of "the landis of Spittelhauch, callit the Weitlandis, the Squyrehauch callit the Spittalbank, the aiker of St. Leonardis besyd the Chapell, thrie ruid of landis besyd the Quhytstanehill, besyd the burgh of Peiblis, thrie ruid of landis lyand besyid the Croce Kirk of Peblis, and thrie auld ruinous houssis within the toun of Peblis, to witt, twa of thame with ane yard upoun the wast syid of Peblis, and the thrid tenement in the Cunzie Newk, upon the Briggait of Peiblis." 28 December, 1525. Decreet of Improbation, 1624.

189. Instrument of sasine to John Hay in the several lands described in the preceding charter and also the "thrie auld ruinous houssis in the burgh of Peiblis, viz., twa tenementis, with ane yaird besyid the Chapell, and ane hous in the Briggait of Peiblis upon the Nuik." 7 January, 1574-5. Decreet of Improbation, 1624.

190. Instrument of sasine to Alexander Hay of the same lands and "twa tenementis" described as lying "upon the Northgait," 27 April, 1608. Decreet of Improbation, 1624.

191. Charter by John Hay, "maister of the hospital of Sanct Leonardis, to Alexander Hay, fiar of Smeithfeild," of the same lands and also "twa tenementis in the Cunzie Nuik, upon the Northgait." 12 January, 1610. Decreet of Improbation, 1624.

V.—ORMISTON, LITTLE ORMISTON, HETHPULE AND QUHYTFIELD.

192. The accounts rendered to King Edward I. of England for 1302-4 include "20s. of the farm of the vill of Ormeston, the King's demesne"; and the like sum is included among the rents at Easter, 1304. Bain's Cal., II. pp. 424, 428.

193. Charter by King James V. confirming to William lord Borthuik, the lands of Heriot and Heriotmure in the shire of

Edinburgh, and the lands of Hethpule, Quhitfeild, and Litil Ormstoun, in the shire of Peblis; all of which were incorporated in the barony of Borthuik. 21 August, 1538. R.M.S. III., No. 1828.

194. Charter by Queen Mary confirming charter dated 10 January, 1543-4, whereby John lord Borthuik granted to Gavin Borthuik of Fentoun several lands, including Lytill Ormestoun, Hethpule, and Quhytefield, in the shire of Peblis, but reserving his own liferent. 15 January, 1543-4. R.M.S. III., No. 2986.

195. Charter by Queen Mary narrating that by a contract, registered in the books of council and session 12 February, 1550, Robert Scott, sometime of Wamfray, and Adam Scott, his son and apparent heir, were bound to infest John Hammyltoun of Beynstoun, in the lands of Kyisholme in Ayrshire, or to pay him 1200 merks; and the said lands having, by decret of the lords of council, been evicted from the said Robert and Adam, they were unable to infest the said John Hamilton; and that the lands of Little Ormestoun-Wester and Hethpule in the shire of Peebles (possessed by the said Robert in liferent and the said Adam in fee, and held of John lord Borthuik in blench farm, under reversion, containing the sum of 900 merks) were appraised for 900 merks, and an annualrent of 18 merks furth of the lands of Bonyntoun (held by the said Robert of the Queen for service of ward) was appraised for 300 merks. Therefore the Queen granted to the said John Hamyltoun the said annualrent, under reversion to the said Robert and Adam if the sums were paid within 7 years. 12 January, 1557-8. R.M.S. IV., No. 1235.

196. John Fraser, procurator and in name of John lord Borthuik, warned John Hammiltoun of Bennestoun and . . . Hepburne, spouses, and Adam Scott and Helen Tuedy, spouses, (possessors of the lands of Hethpule, manor and fortalice thereof, the lands of Litill Ormistoun and pertinents in the shire of Peebles, and other lands in the shire of Edinburgh), to appear in the collegiate church of St. Giles at Edinburgh on 14 May, and receive £1600 in gold and silver for redemption of the lands. 21 March, 1563-4. M.S. Reg. 1549-65, f. 272. On 14 May John Hamilton and others acknowledged that they had received the money. *Ib.* f. 275.

197. Charter by King James VI. confirming a charter dated 9 December, 1570, whereby William lord Borthuik granted to William Borthuik, his eldest son, several lands including Littill Ormestoun, Hethpule, and Quhitfeild, but reserving his own liferent. 23 October, 1571. R.M.S. IV., No. 1974.

198. James Horsbruik, burgess of Peblis, heir of James

Horsbruik, burgess of Peblis, his grandfather, in 2 acres of land of Littill Ormstoun in Bordelhauch, with pasturage of 4 soumes upon the lands of Little Ormstoun. 26 December, 1633. Retours No. 96.

199. Alexander Horsburgh, heir of James Horsburgh, provost of the burgh of Peebles, his grandfather, in two acres of the lands of Little Ormistoun in Brodilhauch with pasturage. 27 August, 1678. Retours No. 176.

200. Lady Margaret Cunninghame, one of the daughters of Alexander earl of Glencairne, heir portioner of line of Sir William Stewart of Strabrock, knight, her uncle, and lady Catherine Stewart, daughter of Sir James Stewart of Strabrock, lady Cardros, heir portioner of line of Sir William Stewart, her brother, in the lands of Horsbrugh and £10 land old extent of Ormistoun. 18 August, 1675. Retours No. 166.

201. John Suittie, heir of William Suittie, merchant, burgess of Edinburgh, his father, in the lands of Horsburgh and £10 land of Ormistoun. 15 April, 1681. Retours No. 180.

202. Lady Margaret Cunynghame, daughter of Alexander earl of Glencairne, heir portioner of Sir James Stewart of Kirkhill, her grandfather, in the lands of Horseburgh and the £10 land, old extent, of Ormestoun, under reversion for 32,000 merks. 23 February, 1683. Retours No. 186.

203. Sir George Suittie of Balgon, son of Mr. George Suittie of Adinstone, who was son of George Suittie, senior, merchant, burgess of Edinburgh, heir of William Suittie, brother german of the said Mr. George, his uncle, in the lands of Horsburgh and the £10 land, old extent, of Ormistoun. 28 August, 1691. Retours No. 195.

#### W.—TENEMENTS IN PEEBLES.

204. King James II. confirmed a charter dated at Peblis, 26 August, 1436, whereby William Adesoun and William Myddelmast, vicars of Lynton in Roythryk and Selkirk-Regis, for the weal of their souls, etc., granted to the altar of St. Michael in the church of St. Andrew of Peblis, and the chaplains serving God there, a tenement within the town of Peblis on the north side of the High Street (*vici regii*) thereof, between the tenements of the late Richard Twnnow and Margaret Twnnow; a tenement on the west side of the Water of Peblis, which used to be called *Toddis-Waves*, between the tenements of John Bithet and Patrick Johnston; and a waste tenement between the tenements of Thomas Brone and Thomas Doby; and a

tenement between the High Street and the Water of Peblis, which used to be called *Tak-Smythis-Waves*; of which tenements sundry yearly fermes are owing to our lord the king and the heirs of Andrew and Katerine of Prestwyk and others. To be held in pure alms. 12 November, 1439. R.M.S. II., No. 209.

*Note.*—The ballies and community were intrusted with the charge of these lands under Indenture dated 4 February, 1444-5. (Printed Rec., p. 9.)

205. King James IV. granted to John Crake, burges of Peblis, and his heirs, 3 acres of land within the shire of Peblis, at the east end of the said burgh on the north side of the King's street, between the land of John Lawson on the west, the land of John Loch on the east, and the hill of Venlaw on the north; also the office of sergeant of the King commonly called "Kingis-Serjand," within the said shire; which lands and office Jonet Broun with consent of Richard Derlyn, her spouse, resigned. 8 June, 1498. R.M.S. II., No. 2418.

#### X.—SCHEILGREINE AND QUHYTFAULDHILL.

206. Charter by John lord Borthuik to John Stoddart, burges of Peiblis, of the lands of Scheilgreine and Quhytfauldhill. 4 July, 1550. Decreet of Improbation, 1624.

207. Decreet of apprising by Alexander Horsburgh of that Ilk, from Lord Borthuik and others, proceeding on two reversions, the one of Shieilgreen and Quhitfauldhill, wadset to John Stoddart, the other of Haithpuill, wadset to Alexander Lauder. 12 May, 1603. *Ib.*

208. Decreet of apprising by Alexander Horsburgh, of the superiority of said lands. 19 April, 1604. *Ib.*

209. Charter by King James VI. to Alexander Horsburgh, following on said two apprisings. 25th January, 1605; and sasine thereon. 10 April, 1605. *Ib.*

210. Charter by King James VI. to John Stoddart, son of William Stoddart in Scheildgrein, of the lands of Scheildgrein and Quhytfeildhill (within bounds specified in MS. Register, xlvi., fol. 299), which had devolved on the King through the decease of John Stoddart, burges of Edinburgh. 14 July, 1614. R.M.S. VII., No. 1080.

211. Decreet by the commissioners for administration of Justice in favour of the earl of Tweeddale, in process of apprising against William Horsburgh. 4 March, 1656. Decreet in Burgh's repositories.

*Note.*—The Town Council of Peebles bought the lands of Shieilgreen and Quhytfauldhill from Lord Tweeddale in 1665, and sold them to Mr. John Erskine of Venlaw in 1852.

Y.—COMMON STRUTHER AND ANNUALRENTS FROM  
SMITHFIELD, ETC.

212. Instrument setting forth that on 19 April, 1492, John Dikeson of Smeithfeld came to his lands of Smeithfeld, and there by his own hands gave to Patrik Dikeson, bailie, in name of the burgesses and whole community of the burgh of Peblis, sasine of an annualrent of 20s. Scots, to be uplifted yearly, furth of his lands and tower of Smeithfeld, with the pertinents, and that in true, free, and lawful excambion for the lands of Common Struther, with the pertinents, formerly belonging to the said community. These things were done at the door of the tower of Smeithfeld at 4 p.m., in presence of Gilbert Wilyameson, William Bel, Thomas Ewmonde, James Robinson, Thomas Geddes, Thomas Uschar, John Richardson, Alexander Gibson, Thomas Peblis, George Taite, Thomas Murra, Alexander Twedy, and James Sandelandis. Thomas of Crawfurde, priest, of the diocese of Glasgow, notary public, by imperial and royal authority. Original Instrument in Burgh's repositories. See also Accounts, Inventory and Rental, in Printed Rec., pp. 198, 202-3.

213. John Dikeson of Smeithfelde and Beatrix Balzæ, his spouse, resigned in favour of the community of Peblis an annualrent of 20s. payable furth of a property on the south side of High Street, in excambion for 20s., part of a 40s. annualrent for the lands of Common Struthir, "gevyn and grantit to the saidis John and Beatrix, in fe and heritage, be the balyais and communitie of Peblis, as in the charter maid to thaim thairupon is mair fowely proportit." 19 April, 1492. MS. Reg., 1483-1500, f. 50.

Z.—WINKSTON. See also Appendix A.

214. Charter by King James V. confirming charter dated 2 March, 1506, whereby the late Alexander Mowat of Stanehous granted to the late John Mowat, his son and apparent heir, the lands of Stanehous in the shire of Lanark; and the lands of Brochtoun, Winkistoun, and Burseild in the shire of Pebles. Moreover, because the said Alexander died in the service of King James IV., under his standard, the King quitclaimed the said lands to Margaret Mowat, daughter and heir of the said John. 28 March, 1517. R.M.S. III., No. 142.

215. Charter by King James V., confirming charter dated 24 October, 1536, whereby James Hammiltoun, son and heir of the late Margaret Mowate of Stanhous, with consent of his curators, sold to William Dikesoun, burges of Peblis, the lands of Winkestoun. 28 October, 1536. R.M.S. III., No. 1627.



216. Charter by King James VI. to William Dikesoun, uncle of James Dikesoun of Winkestoun, of the lands of Winkestoun, with tower, fortalice, and manor; all which James Dikesoun resigned, reserving his own liferent. 5 February, 1580-1. R.M.S. V., No. 97.

217. Charter by King James VI. confirming charter dated 13 July, 1581, whereby William Dikesoun in Fowledge, fiar, and James Dikesoun of Wynkstoun, liferenter, sold to Adam Tuedy of Dravay, and Jean Tuedy, his spouse, the lands of Winkstoun, extending to a 40s. land. 13 December, 1581. R.M.S. V., No. 292.

218. Charter by King James VI. to Mr. John Twedie, brother german of James Twedie of Drava, of the 40s. lands of Winkistoun, with fortalice, manor place, etc., all which James Twedie of Drava resigned. 20 November, 1617. R.M.S. VII., No. 1705.

219. Charter by King James VI. to Alexander Nobile, merchant, burgess of Edinburgh, of the lands of Winkston, etc., which Mr. John Tuedye of Winkiestoun, commissary depute of Peebles, resigned. 26 January, 1620. R.M.S. VII., No. 2119.

220. Alexander Nobill, heir of Alexander Nobill, merchant, burgess of Edinburgh, his father, in the lands of Winkistoun. 3 July, 1627. Retours No. 73.

221. Charter by King Charles I. to James Littill in Foulage, in liferent, and Adam Littill, his son, in fee, of the lands of Winkstoun (occupied by Patrick and James Leidbutteres), which lands Alexander Noble, son and heir of Alexander Noble, burgess of Edinburgh, resigned. 31 July, 1643. R.M.S. IX., No. 1391.



**GLOSSARY AND INDEX.**



## GLOSSARY.

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- Aik (59), oak.  
 Aittis (23), oats.  
 Ar (27), heir.  
 At (47), that.  
 Aucht (23), owing.  
 Aune (47), own.  
 Awest or "ewest," near, adjacent;  
 awest half (78), the half or  
 side nearest.
- Barnys (52), bairns, children.  
 Belcheir (43), good entertainment.  
 Blanch ferme (50), nominal duty  
 payable by a vassal to a  
 superior.  
 Bodin in feir of weir (48), equipped  
 for a warlike expedition.  
 Brak prys (26), broke price—  
 charged a higher rate.  
 Broukit (47), brooked, used, en-  
 joyed.  
 Browstar (26), brewer or seller of  
 ale, etc.
- Chekker rolls (23), accounts passed  
 in national exchequer.  
 Chene (51), chain.  
 Coft (27), bought.  
 Common buk (27), common book,  
 the burgh register.
- Dang (47), beat, struck, assaulted.  
 Deid (47), dead.
- Efter none (47), after noon.  
 Ewest, *see* Awest.
- Faut (26), fault, offence.  
 Feft (55, 58), established, in  
 actual possession.  
 Ferd (26), fourth.  
 Forthocht felony (48), premedi-  
 tated violence.
- Gait, gat, road, street; "fra the  
 gat don" (49), from the road  
 downwards.
- Gan hame (28), return home.  
 Gert (27), caused.  
 Gra gon (28), grey gown.  
 Gud (27), good.  
 Gud wyt (27), usually a wife,  
 here a widow; gude wif (43),  
 landlady.
- He mes (50), high mass.  
 Hers (53), frame for wax candles.  
 Hyngand (51), hanging.
- Kepand (47), keeping.  
 Knok (24), clock.
- Lachful towtor (27), lawful tutor  
 or guardian.  
 Laf (59), remainder.  
 Langande (26), belonging to.  
 Lefyng (28), living, maintenance.  
 Leg poste (*liege poustie*—lawful  
 power, 27), healthy state.  
 Lugeing (43), lodging, dwelling-  
 house.
- Malis (89), mails, rents.  
 Manwr that arschap (28), use or  
 enjoy the heirship goods.  
 Mensk (59), credit.
- Ned (28), need.  
 None (47), noon.  
 Nuk (57), nook, corner.
- Ourman (53), over-man, superior.
- Paryst prest (27), parish priest.  
 Pleuch tilth (23), ploughgate—104  
 acres.  
 Purprusioune (51), taking unlaw-  
 ful possession.
- Quhilk, qwylk (27), which.  
 Qwyl scho lefys (28), while she  
 lives.
- Redin (59), clearing.  
 Rud of caussa (24), rood of cause-  
 way—about twenty feet of  
 frontage.
- Sawing (47), sowing, cropping.  
 Sen syne (47), since that time.  
 Sesin (54), sasine, possession.  
 Sic (22), such.
- Testment (27), testament, will.  
 Thwa (26), two, second.  
 Tilth (23), tilled land.  
 Traisting trubill (47), trusting to-  
 disturbance.  
 Tyl (27), to.  
 Tymmer (59), timber.

## INDEX OF PERSONS AND PLACES.

---

- Aberbrothock abbey, 34.  
 Acca, bishop, 11.  
 Acolfeild (Aikerfield), 71-4, 90, 94.  
 Ada, countess, 29.  
 Adamson, Gilbert, 84.  
 Adesoun, William, vicar, 102.  
 Agricola, 2.  
 Aymarus, 16.  
 Alan, the steward, 29.  
 —Walter, son of, 28, 29.  
 Albany, Alexander, duke of (1463), 43.  
 Alclyde, 6.  
 Allan, Sir John, notary, 51.  
 —William, burgess, 57.  
 Anderson, John, 71.  
 —Thomas, 84.  
 Andrew, St., 11, 12. *See* Church.  
 Angus, earl of, 65; Archibald, 85.  
 Annandale, 18.  
 Anysle, John, 95.  
 Archibald, Mr. Thomas, vicar, 99.  
 Arderyd, 4.  
 Argyleshire, 3.  
 Armstrong, Johnie, of Gilnockie, 66.  
 Arnots Haugh, 46.  
 Arous, John, archdeacon and parson, 44.  
 Arthur, King, 3.  
 Ascelinus, archdeacon, 16, 17.  
 Auchleck, Matho, goldsmith, 43.  
 Avandale, Andrew, lord, 47.  
 Ayr, 6.  
 Baldwin, of Biggar, 18.  
 Balliol, Edward, 33.  
 Balzae, Beatrix, 104.  
 Barcar, John, 71.  
 Bechat (Bychat), Thomas, 78.  
 Bede, the venerable, 5.  
 Bell, Adam, 82, 100.  
 —William, 104.  
 Bellenden, Bernard, 76.  
 Berengari, 16.  
 Berkeley, Hugh de, justiciar, 35.  
 Bernicia, 4, 5, 7.  
 Berwick, 25, 36, 37.  
 Berwickshire, 3, 4.  
 Biggiesknowe (Brighousknowe), 21.  
 Bisset (Byseth), William de, 95.  
 Bithet, John, 102.  
 Blackbarony, 97.  
 Blaklok, Sir William, school-master, 52.  
 Blynde, Simon le, 86.  
 Blyth, 96.  
 Boed, 14.  
 Bonnington (Bondington), 32, 44, 71, 74-6, 89.  
 Bordelhaugh, 91, 99, 102.  
 Borthwick, Mr. Alexander, 71.  
 —Gavin, 101.  
 —Jonet, 95.  
 Borthwick, lord, John, 101, 103; James, 103; William, 46, 95, 100-1.  
 Bothwell, Adam, bishop of Orkney, 76, 77.  
 —John 77.  
 Boyd, lord, 41.  
 Brewhouse, Sir Robert, chaplain, 57.  
 Bridgegait, 21, 54, 60, 98, 100.  
 Briglands, 44, 73, 76, 77, 89.  
 Broughton (Brochtoun), 71, 104.  
 Brown, David, 89.  
 —Elizabeth, 81, 83.  
 —Gilbert, friar and minister, 53, 98.  
 —John, in Edston, 53.  
 —Jonet, 103.  
 —Robert, in Culter, 53.  
 —Thomas, 102.  
 Bruce (Brus), Agnes, 85.  
 —Robert de, 16.  
 Buchan, earl of, 41.  
 Bullo (Bullok), John, 75, 76, 79.  
 —Sir John, chaplain, 50.  
 —Patrick, 75, 79.  
 —William, 75.  
 Burne, William, 84.

- Burnet, John, 75, 76.  
 —Mr. Robert, 96.  
 —William, 75, 76, 96; of Barns, 75.  
 Burrelfield (Burrofeild), 45, 71-4, 93, 104.  
 Burrowleis, 49.  
 Butts for archery, 24.
- Cade, Sir Henry, chaplain, 56.  
 Cady, John, 84.  
 Cæsar, Julius, 1.  
 Caidmuir (Cademuir, Kaidmure), 44, 46-50, 73, 74, 89.  
 Cambuskenneth, 36.  
 Cardross, 84.  
 Carham, 7.  
 Carlisle, 4.  
 Carnegy, lady, 78.  
 Carrick, earl of, 31.  
 Castle of Peebles, 10, 15-17, 30, 31.  
 —chapel of, 18, 33, 34, 38, 45.  
 Castlehill, 57, 58, 59.  
 Catcoran (Cattorsan), 80-2, 83.  
 Catrail, 4.  
 Catslak, 64.  
 Caverhill, James, 86.  
 —Jean, 87.  
 —John, 86.  
 Chapelhill, 45, 77, 78. *See* Castle chapel.  
 Chapelyards, 91, 93.  
 Chartres, Robert of, 29.  
 Chaumbre, William de la, bailie, 30.  
 Chawmer, James, master of hospital, 40.  
 Chisholm (Cheisholme), Andrew, 72.  
 —Gilbert, 73, 74.  
 —William, 72.  
 Church, parish and collegiate, 10-14, 44, 54, 66, 79.  
 —Altars in:—  
   St. Andrew (or High), 54.  
   St. Christopher, 57, 63.  
   St. James, 50, 54.  
   St. John, 54, 55, 60.  
   St. Laurence, 54.  
   St. Martin, 56.  
   St. Michael, 12, 54, 102.  
   St. Mary, 12, 54.  
   St. Mary of Geddes Aisle, 44, 54.  
   Saints Peter and Paul, 57, 58, 63.  
   Rood, 49, 54, 59.
- Clark, William, 71.  
 Clarky, Andrew, 83.  
 Closslands, 20, 75, 78-80.  
 Clyde, river, 18.  
 Cockburn, Helen, 97.  
 —Sir Richard, 97.  
 Cockieland, 45, 71-4, 94.  
 Colquhoun, Mr. John, dean, 50, 58.  
 Comyn, Sir John, 31.  
 Crake, John, burgess, 103.  
 Crammald, 65.  
 Cranston, William, 80, 95.  
 Crawford, Sir Thomas, chaplain, 54; notary, 104.  
 Crelinge, William de, 30.  
 Cringletie (Cringlie), 51, 96.  
 Crooksland (Cruxland), 91.  
 Crookston (Cruxtoun), 44, 82, 83, 88, 100.  
 Cross Church and Monastery, 11, 29, 30, 37, 38, 42, 43, 50, 53, 54, 66, 78, 91, 97-9.  
 —Black Rood Altar in, 78.  
 Crosscunningfield (Cusconigfelde, Corsconygisfeld), 32, 35, 80-2, 83.  
 Crossgait, 21.  
 Cruoc (Cruik), Robert, 29, 30.  
 Cumberland, 6.  
 Cumbria, 3, 4, 7, 12, 13, 14, 35.  
 Cunningham, Alexander, 85.  
 —James, 85.  
 —John, 85.  
 —Lady Margaret, 102.  
 —Robert, 85.  
 —Susanna, 96.  
 —William, 85.  
 Cunzienuik, 98, 100.  
 Cuthbert, St., 13.
- Dalghiesh, Robert, rebel, 41.  
 Dalkeith, 84, 96.  
 Dalkisheuche, 76.  
 Dalriada, 3, 4.  
 Dalzell, Robert, 82.  
 Damdale, 20.  
 Davison, Thom, 23.  
 Dawick, 42.  
 Dawlethow, 49.  
 Dawstane, 5.  
 Dean's Wynd, 57, 58.  
 Deidside, 91.  
 Derlyn, Richard, 103.  
 Derwent, river, 3.  
 Desgastane, 5.

- Dickson (Dikesoun), Adam, of Melvingland, 81, 86.  
 — Mr. Archibald, chaplain, 54, 56, 57.  
 — Catherine, 87.  
 — Dionisius, 86, 87.  
 — Elizabeth, 89.  
 — Gilbert, of Mailingsland, 72.  
 — James, of Winkston, 86, 105.  
 — Sir James, chaplain, 57.  
 — John, of Smithfield, 50, 80, 84, 104, 213; Sir John, priest, 82.  
 — Patrick, bailie, 42, 104.  
 — Robert, 80, 83, 91.  
 — Thomas, 73, 78, 80.  
 — William, 99; of Winkston, 72, 89, 104-5; of Smithfield, 84; of Hucheonfield, 92.  
 Doby, Mr. John, 52.  
 Doby, Thomas, 102.  
 — William, 39.  
 Douglas, Mr. Archibald, archdeacon, 77.  
 — Elizabeth, 85, 86.  
 — George, 85, 86.  
 — Henry, 80, 91.  
 — James, 85.  
 — Mr. John, of Kilbocho, 77.  
 — Robert, 72, 85.  
 Douglas, knights and earls of, 35;  
 James, 40, 84, 85; John, 84;  
 William, 84.  
 Douglas Water, 65.  
 Drummond, James, lord, 78.  
 Dryburgh abbey, 13.  
 Dudhope, lady, 78.  
 Dudington, Christina, 78.  
 — Thomas, of Southous, 79.  
 Dukehaugh (Duikhauche), 81.  
 Dumbarton, 6, 36.  
 Dunbar, 17, 65.  
 Dunbar, Patrick, son of earl of, 29.  
 Dunnichen, 5.  
 Durham, monks of, 16.  
 Durham (Durem), Sir William of, sheriff, 31, 92.  
 Eadulf, 14.  
 Edderstone (Edrikestone, Edrington), 32, 33, 44, 83, 84, 89, 93, 94.  
 Eddleston, 14.  
 Edinburgh, 34, 36, 43, 64, 66.  
 Edmund, King of England, 6.  
 Edstone, 45, 93, 94.  
 Edward I. of England, 30-32, 74.  
 — III. of England, 33.  
 Eliot's Park, 71.  
 Elphinstone, Cuthbert, 90.  
 — David, 88.  
 — Denys, of Henderston, 50, 88, 90.  
 — George, of Henderston, 50, 89, 90.  
 — Isabella, 81.  
 — John, 88-91.  
 — Patrick, 88, 89.  
 — Thomas, 88.  
 Elwald, James, Laurence, Simon, and John, rebels, 41.  
 Engleram, archdeacon and chancellor, 29; bishop, 29.  
 Eshiels (Esterschelis and Westerschelis), 32, 35, 45, 81, 84-6, 91.  
 Ettrick forest, 18, 31, 32, 44, 46, 88-91.  
 Ewmond, Nicholas, 76.  
 — Thomas, 53, 104.  
 Farniehaugh (Farnyhalghe), 32, 86, 99.  
 Farnle, George, 71.  
 Flatt, 80-2.  
 Fleming, Sir Stephen, justiciar, 29, 35.  
 Flodden, 42, 63.  
 Flokrayk, 95.  
 Floores (Fluieres), 94, 98, 99.  
 Folcart, Sir Andrew, chaplain, 54.  
 Forfar, John, burgess, 55.  
 Forfarshire, 5.  
 Forrester, Henry, messenger, 74.  
 Fosstar, Sir Adam, chaplain, 49.  
 Foulmyre, 50, 89.  
 Fowlage, 45, 86, 87.  
 Francis, King, and Queen Mary, 85.  
 Frankland, Over and Nether, 76.  
 Fraser, Sir Gilbert, sheriff, 19, 29.  
 — John, 101.  
 — Sir Nes, 29.  
 — Sir Simon, sheriff, 19, 31.  
 Fylder, Marion, 54.  
 — Wat, 24.  
 Gadeni tribe, 3.  
 Gala water, 19.  
 Galashiels, 4.  
 Galloway, 5.  
 Gallowknowe, 50, 51.  
 Gatehopeburn, 45.



- Geddes, Helen, 74.  
 —Richard, 24.  
 —Thomas, 71, 104.  
 —William, 74.  
 Geddes Aisle, 44.  
 Gibson, Alexander, 104.  
 —Sir Thomas, chaplain, 54, 55.  
 Gill, son of Boed, 14.  
 Gillis, Patrick, treasurer, 63.  
 Gladhoc, Robert, 30.  
 Glasgow, 4, 34.  
 —Bishopric, 13, 17.  
 Glasgow, bishops of.  
 —John (1115-47), 11, 16.  
 —Herbert (1147-64), 28.  
 —Engelram (1165-74), 29.  
 —Joceline (1175-99), 18.  
 Glebe, vicar's, 14, 32, 71, 99.  
 Gledstanes, John, 46-48, 92.  
 —Margaret, 92.  
 —William, 71.  
 —of Coklaw, James, 72-4 ;  
 John, 72 ; Walter, 73, 93.  
 Glencairn, earl of, Alexander,  
 102.  
 —James, 96.  
 Glendineuyn, John, 96.  
 Glenrath, 74, 81.  
 Glensax, 44, 46, 88-91.  
 Glentress common, 44, 45, 81, 96.  
 Godard, Richard, son of, 30.  
 Gospatrick, earl of Northumbria,  
 7.  
 —"Vicecomes," 16.  
 Govan, 17.  
 Govan (Guvon), James, of Acom-  
 feild-Cardrona, 72 ; of Burrow-  
 feild, 73.  
 —John, 73, 90.  
 —Jonet, 80.  
 —Laurence of, 38 ; sheriff, 35,  
 39.  
 —Marion, 73.  
 —Patrick, in Hartrie, 73 ;  
 burgess, 73.  
 —William, 39, 90.  
 —of Cardrona, John, 39, 71, 73,  
 91.  
 —of Cardrona, William, 71, 91,  
 94.  
 Graham (Grym), Sir James,  
 curate, 55.  
 Grahame's meadow, 90.  
 Gray, John, clerk of rolls, 39.  
 Grenlaw, George, of Yorkstoun,  
 71.  
 Haddington, earl of, 19, 35.  
 —St. Mary's Church of, 17.  
 Halden, son of Eadulf, 14.  
 Haliday, James, 75.  
 Hallyards (Halyairdis), 73, 74.  
 Hamilton (Homyldoune) Hill, 44,  
 45.  
 Hamilton, Agnes, 67.  
 —James, 88, 104.  
 —John, 101.  
 Hardyng, John, 40.  
 Harvy, William, burgess, 57.  
 Hastings, Sir Robert, 30.  
 Haswell (Heswell), John, 96.  
 —Robert, 96.  
 Haw, William, 71.  
 Hay, Andrew, 80, 98, 99.  
 —Alexander, 72, 98, 100.  
 —Christina, 74.  
 —David, sheriff (1455-6), 39.  
 —George, 98.  
 —Gilbert, 77, 91.  
 —John, 49, 50, 93, 98, 100 ; of  
 Cruxland, 91 ; of Hayston, 91,  
 99 ; Mr. John, 90, 91, 94.  
 —Jonet, 98.  
 —Thomas (1228) 29, (1570) 97 ;  
 master of hospital, 41, 100 ;  
 (1484) sheriff-depute, 78.  
 —William of (1160-4), 29.  
 —William, surgeon, 77 ; bur-  
 gess, 91.  
 —Lords, of Yester :—  
 James (1591) 93.  
 John (1520) 41, (1513) 63,  
 (1647) 82, (1511) 88, (1550) 93,  
 (1610) 94, (1625) 94, 98, (1650)  
 98.  
 William (1563) 73, (1576) 93,  
 (1618) 94.  
 —of Smithfield :—  
 Alexander, 81.  
 James, 80, 81, 82 ; Sir James, 82.  
 Mr. John (1525) 41, 100, (1528)  
 72, (1542-3) 80 ; John (1574)  
 81, (1624) 81.  
 Thomas, 50, 81, 98.  
 Hayston, 91.  
 Heathpool, 45, 100-2, 103.  
 Henderson, Agnes, 95.  
 Henderston, 44, 89-91.  
 Henry, Prince, 16, 28.  
 Henry I. of England, 12, 13.  
 —VIII. of England, 66.  
 Henryson, George, 76.  
 —Mr. James, 76.  
 Hepburne, 101.

- Herbert, chancellor, 16.  
 Heriot, Margaret, 96.  
 Heriotmure, 100.  
 Hexham, 11.  
 High street, 17, 21, 33, 53, 58, 104.  
 Hope (Hoip), Christina, Margaret and Isabella, 72.  
 —Marion, 87.  
 —Sir Robert, chaplain, 50.  
 Hopkailzie (Hopkelioe), 29, 32, 84.  
 —Archibald of, 30.  
 —Clement of, 30.  
 Hoppare, Isabella, 97.  
 Hopprew, 93.  
 Hoppringill. *See* Pringill.  
 Horsburgh (Horsbruk) Alexander, 74, 87-91, 92, 102-3.  
 —James, 92, 101-2.  
 —John, 92.  
 —Laurence, 92.  
 —Marion, 71.  
 —Robert, 92.  
 Horsburgh and Horsburgh haugh, 81, 84, 88, 92, 98.  
 Hostilage, 38, 90.  
 Houston, Mr. John, chaplain, 56.  
 —Marion, 58.  
 Huchonfield (Hughfelde, Hughonfelde), 35, 80, 88, 91, 92.  
 Hugh "Brito," 16.  
 Hundleshope (Hunewulchopp), 71-4, 86, 92, 93.  
 —Archibald of, 29, 30.  
 Hunter, Gilbert de, 94.  
  
 Inglis, William, 97.  
 Innerleithen, 45.  
 —Mill, 33.  
 Ireland, 3.  
 Italian minstrels, 43.  
  
 Jameson, Sir Gilbert, chaplain, 54, 60.  
 —John, 60.  
 Jedderfield (Jedworthfelde), 45, 46, 93, 94.  
 John, sheriff of Peebles, 19.  
 Johnson (Johnston), Sir Laurence, chaplain and schoolmaster, 52, 54.  
 —Patrick, 102.  
 —Thom, 78.  
  
 Kailzie. *See* Hopkailzie.  
 Kelso abbey, 13, 18, 33, 34, 45, 77.  
  
 Kelso abbey, John, abbot of, 29.  
 Kene, Mr. John, 77.  
 —Mr. Richard, 77.  
 Kentigern, St. 4, 11, 12, 13.  
 Ker, Beatrice, 73.  
 —Isabella, lady Dudhope, 78.  
 —Sir John, chaplain, 50.  
 —Mary, lady Carnegie, 78.  
 —Sir Robert, of Anerum, 94.  
 Kidston (Kydeston) Over and Nether, 30, 45, 51, 94-6, 98.  
 —Michael of, 30.  
 —Roger of, 29, 30.  
 Kilrymont, 11.  
 Kingsland, 20, 79, 96, 97.  
 Kingsmeadows, 35, 42, 44, 91, 97-9.  
 Kingsmuir, 44, 50, 51, 73, 89-91.  
 Kinnear (Kynneir), James, 98.  
 Kirklands, 14, 20, 32, 46, 99.  
  
 Lang acre, 24.  
 Langside, 82, 99, 100.  
 Lauder (Lawedre), Alexander, 51, 81, 82, 87, 95, 96, 100, 103.  
 —Euphania, 82, 100.  
 —George, master of hospital, 40.  
 —George, 95.  
 —Gilbert, 95.  
 —Jean, 81.  
 —John, 87.  
 —Sir Robert, knight, 40.  
 —William, 95, 96.  
 Lauder bridge, 41.  
 Laverbank, 91.  
 Law, William, 76.  
 Lawson, John, 103.  
 —Richard, 71.  
 Leidbutter, James, 105.  
 —Patrick, 105.  
 Leonard, St., hospital of (hospital of Peebles), 32, 37-41, 45, 98, 100.  
 Leslie, Agnes, 86.  
 Leysing, judge in Cumbria, 14.  
 Liddel, James, 71.  
 Liddesdale, 4, 5.  
 Lile, Robert, lord, 47.  
 Lillay (Lillok), John, 80.  
 —Thomas, 30, 37, 80.  
 —Walter, 30, 32, 80.  
 Lindsay (Lyneshie), Thomas, merchant, 83.  
 —William of, 29.  
 Linlithgow, 65, 66.  
 Lithgow (Lythquow), John, burgess, 57.

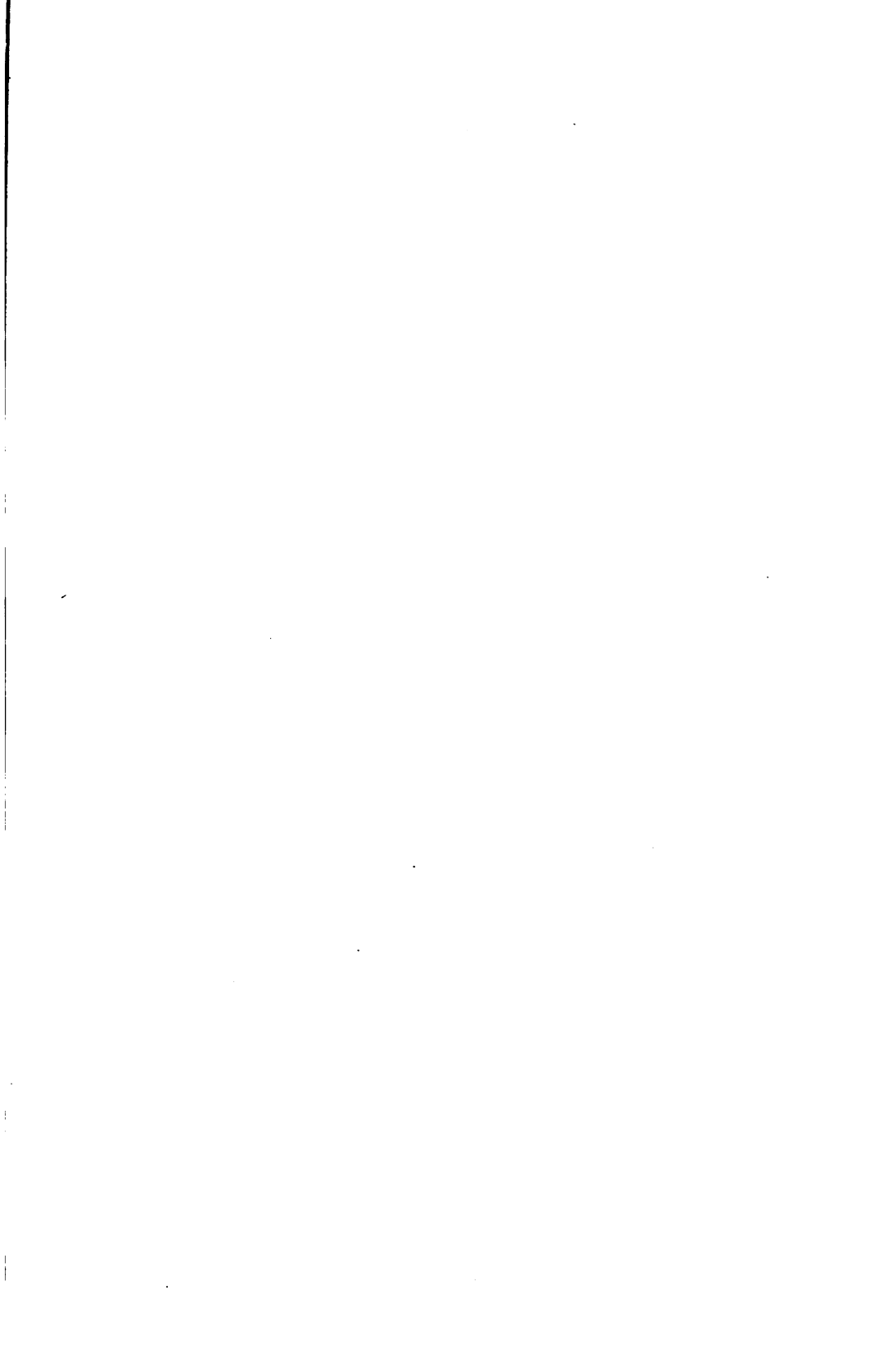
- Littill, Adam, 105.  
 —James, 87, 105.  
 —John, 87.  
 Loaning (Loanyngheid), 73;  
 (Lonyng dyke), 76.  
 Loch (Lough), John, 103; Sir  
 John, curate, 54.  
 Lochmaben, 43.  
 Logan, Robert, 71.  
 Lokard (Lockart), Adam, sheriff,  
 35.  
 —Sanders, 49.  
 Lothians, 4, 7, 12, 35.  
 Lowis, Sir Adam, 79.  
 —Archibald, 98.  
 —John, 76.  
 —Thomas, of Mennar, 46, 47,  
 76; in Haltoun, 51; in Glak,  
 72.  
 —Thomas, friar and minister,  
 53.  
 Lyne, 93; Roman camp at, 2.  
 Mador, John, burgess, 53; friar  
 and minister, 78.  
 —William, friar, 53.  
 Mailingsland (Melweisland), 45,  
 84, 86, 87.  
 Maitland, Sir John, 96.  
 —Mary, 96.  
 Mak, Stephen, 73.  
 Malbeth, Simon, son of, sheriff,  
 18.  
 Maleville, Patrick of, 30, 71.  
 —William, 29, 30, 92.  
 Manor, 44.  
 Marchdike (Merchyke), 73, 74.  
 Margaret, Queen, 12.  
 Market Cross, 21, 22.  
 Mary of Gueldres, Queen, 42, 43.  
 Mathew, chancellor, 29.  
 Maull, Margaret, 97.  
 Maxwell (Mackiswell), Eymer of,  
 sheriff, 30.  
 —John, lord, 86.  
 Meadowshot, 74.  
 Meggatland, 65.  
 Meggot, 93.  
 Meldon (Meldun), 29, 45, 95-6.  
 —Burn, 45.  
 —William of, 29.  
 Melrose, 3, 13, 19, 34, 64.  
 Melrose, Andrew, 51.  
 —Thomas, 51.  
 Menzies, Richard, 88.  
 Merlin, 4.  
 Michael, St., 12.  
 Michelson (son of Michael),  
 Patrick, 84.  
 —Thomas, 75.  
 —William, 54.  
 Middlemas (Myddelmaist), Jonet,  
 80.  
 —William, vicar, 102.  
 Miller (Mylner), Andro, 59.  
 —Robert, 60.  
 Mills. *See* Peebles.  
 Milton (Mynetoun), 73, 74.  
 Minchmoor, 32.  
 Moray, William, bishop of, 28.  
 Morevill, Richard of, 28; con-  
 stable, 29.  
 Moray, James, earl of, 77.  
 Morton, earl of (1478), 51; James  
 (1540), 85, 86; William (1589),  
 86.  
 Mount Badon, 3.  
 Mowbray (Mubray), Roger of,  
 29.  
 Mowat, Alexander, of Stanehou,  
 104.  
 —Christian, 89.  
 —David, 71.  
 —John, 104.  
 —Margaret, 104; of Stanhouse,  
 72.  
 Mungo, St., 4, 11, 12, 13.  
 Murray, Archibald, of Darnhall,  
 97; Sir Archibald, 97.  
 —Sir Alexander of Darnhall,  
 97.  
 —Elizabeth, 91, 92.  
 —John, of Touchadam, 85; of  
 Blackbarony, 97.  
 —Thomas, 104.  
 Nechtan's Mere, 5.  
 Neidpath Castle, 46, 93, 94.  
 Neville's Cross, 33.  
 New Town, 20, 21.  
 Newby, 35, 84, 85, 88-91.  
 Nicholas, chamberlain, 29; chan-  
 cellor, 29.  
 Ninian, St., 4.  
 Nisbet, Gothfrid, 83.  
 —Thomas, Queen's tailor, 33,  
 83.  
 Noble, Alexander, 105.  
 Normanvill, Thomas of, 29; Sir  
 Thomas, justiciar, 29.  
 Northgait, 21, 34, 55.  
 Northumberland, 6.  
 Northumbria, 3, 4.  
 —Earl of, 12.

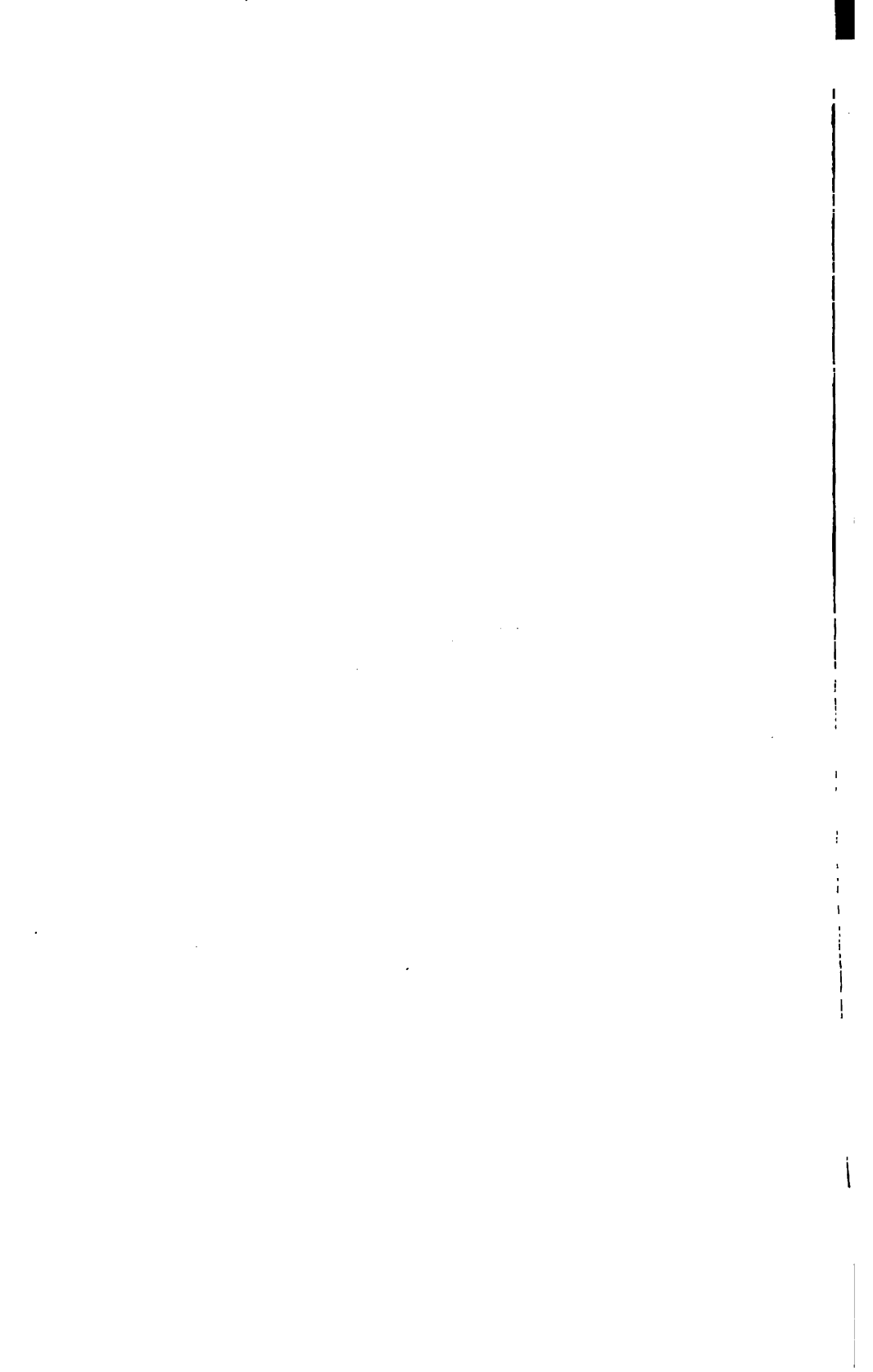
- Oggo, judge in Cumbria, 14.  
 Old Town, 20-22, 54, 78.  
 Olifard, David, 28.  
 —Walter, justiciar, 29.  
 Oliver Castle, 93.  
 Ormiston, 100-2.  
 —Little, 45, 100-2.  
 Osyth, St., 58.  
 Otadeni tribe, 3.  
 Oxenford, Robert, prior of, 29.  
  
 Pagan de Braiosa, 16.  
 Partick, 17.  
 Paterson (Patriksoune), Andrew, 99.  
 —James, friar, 53; minister, 78.  
 —Jonet, 53.  
 —Patrick, 53.  
 —Richard, 78.  
 Peebles, origin of, 9, 10, 14. *See* Castle.  
 —Mills, 19, 32, 37, 39, 40, 59-61, 83.  
 —(Peblis) Water, 45; Bridge, 57, 61, 62.  
 Peebles (Peblis), Adam, 71, 82.  
 —Hugh, 83.  
 —John, vicar of, 30, 32; burgess, 83.  
 —Rauf "del pount de," 30.  
 —Thomas, 104.  
 —William, of Crukstoun, 71, 82, 99.  
 Peelfell, 4.  
 Pentejacob, 14.  
 Perel, William, sheriff, 20; King's tenant, 30.  
 Perth, Jean, countess of, 78.  
 Peter, the machiner, 37.  
 Philip (Fylop), Sir William, chaplain, 54.  
 Polmais, 85.  
 Posso, 81.  
 Prestwyk, Andrew and Katerine of, 103.  
 Pringill (Hoppringill), Alexander, 77.  
 —Charles, 87.  
 —David, 97.  
 —Joanna, 87.  
 —Robert, 77.  
 Ptolmey, 3, 9.  
 Purves, Sir Thomas, chaplain, 50.  
  
 Rait, David, master of hospital, 40.  
  
 Ralph (Rauf) del pount de Peebles, 30.  
 Rannyk, Mathew, 72.  
 Renfrew, 6, 14.  
 Rhydderch, 4, 5.  
 Richardson, John, 104.  
 Riddell, Jean, 88, 92.  
 Robertson (Robesone), Christina, 99.  
 —Duthac, 51.  
 —James, 104.  
 —Thomas, 79.  
 —William, 99.  
 Rodono, 94.  
 Roger, William, 41.  
 Romanno (Rumanoch), 20.  
 Roodacre (Ruidaiker), 91, 99.  
 Rosetta, 71.  
 Roxburgh, 31, 32.  
 —Earl of, 77.  
 —William, master of, 78.  
 Rutherford (Rutherford), Christian, 92.  
  
 St. Andrews, 11, 17.  
 —bishop of, 31.  
 St. Mary's Chapel, 33, 38, 44, 54, 55, 57, 58, 78.  
 Sandelands, James, 104.  
 Scotia, 7.  
 Scott, Adam, 75, 101.  
 —Andrew, 75.  
 —John, 24, 73, 75, 83; of Hundleshope, 74.  
 —Patrick, of Thirlestane, 83.  
 —Philip, 90, 91.  
 —Robert, of Thirlestane, 82, 83, 100; of Wamfray, 101.  
 —Rowe, 58.  
 —Simon, 75.  
 —Walter, 92; of Branksholme, 64, 92; of Harden, 93.  
 —William, 75; Sir William, of Harden, 75, 92, 93.  
 Selkirk, 13, 31, 32, 64.  
 Shaw (Schaw), Alexander, 95.  
 Shiellgreen, 45, 103.  
 Shiellness (Scheilnes), 86, 91.  
 Shiels (Schelis), Alexander and Egidia, spouses, 39.  
 Sinclair, Henry de, 95.  
 Smayl, John, 28.  
 Smithfield, 45, 80-2, 89-91, 104.  
 Smith, Cokin, 30.  
 —Thomas, 30.  
 Solway, 1, 5, 7.  
 Somerville (Somervill), William, 28.

Soonhope (Swinehope), 45, 80-2.  
 Soulis, Randolph of, 28.  
 Southous, 78.  
 Sovereigns of Scotland : —  
 (See also charters in Appendix granted  
 by Scottish Sovereigns but not here  
 indexed).  
 Malcolm II. (1005-34), 7.  
 Duncan I. (1034-40), 7.  
 Macbeth (1040-57), 7.  
 Malcolm III., "Canmore"  
 (1058-93), 7-12.  
 Alexander I. (1107-24), 7, 12,  
 13.  
 David, as Earl, Prince of  
 Cumbria, (1107-24), 7, 12.  
 David I., as King (1124-53), 7,  
 13, 15-17, 28, 33, 34, 46.  
 Malcolm IV., "the Maiden"  
 (1153-65), 28, 29, 34.  
 William the Lion (1165-1214),  
 18, 22, 29, 34.  
 Alexander II. (1214-49), 19, 29,  
 30.  
 Alexander III. (1249-86), 19,  
 29, 37.  
 Robert I. (1306-29), 32, 33, 36,  
 37, 44.  
 —as Earl of Carrick (1299),  
 31.  
 David II. (1329-71), 33, 38, 39,  
 44.  
 Robert II. (1371-90), 42.  
 —as Steward, 38.  
 Robert III. (1390-1406), 39.  
 James I. (1406-37), 40, 44.  
 —II. (1437-60), 43, 44.  
 —III. (1460-88), 41, 43, 46, 51.  
 —IV. (1488-1513), 42, 43, 47,  
 58, 63.  
 —V. (1513-42), 47, 58, 63-7.  
 Mary (1542-67), 80.  
 James VI. (1567-1625), 23, 39.  
 Spendluf, Dohi, 23.  
 Spotis, Adam, 33, 37.  
 —James, 33, 37, 80.  
 Spens, Edward, 71.  
 Spittalbank, 100.  
 Spittalfield, 85.  
 Spittelhauch, 98, 100.  
 Spittelhope, 91, 99.  
 Squyerhauch, 98, 100.  
 Standalane, 71.  
 Stanehous, 104.  
 Stanhous, Sir James, 57.  
 —Sir Patrick, chaplain, 57, 78.  
 —Sir William, chaplain, 54.

Stewart, Christina, 92.  
 —James, 87; Sir James, 102.  
 —John, 71, 99, 103.  
 —Katherine, 99.  
 —Marion, 99.  
 —Sir William, 102.  
 Stewarton, 96.  
 Stirlingshire, 2.  
 Stobo (Stobhon), 14, 19, 31.  
 —Adam of, 30.  
 Stoddart, John, 103.  
 —Patrick, 81.  
 —William, 103.  
 Strathachin, Henry, notary, 71.  
 Strathelyde (Clydesdale), 2, 6, 7.  
 Straton, 78.  
 —Alexander, 78, 79, 80.  
 —James, 79.  
 —John, 79.  
 Strivelyn, Alfred, abbot of, 29.  
 Struther (Struddyr), Common, 46,  
 47, 49, 50, 81, 104.  
 Suittie, Mr. George, 102; Sir  
 George, 102.  
 —John, 102.  
 —William, 102.  
 Syth, St., 58.  
 Tak-Smythis-Wawes, 103.  
 Tait, George, 104.  
 Templeland, 91, 99.  
 Teviotdale, 6, 13, 17.  
 Thomas, friar, master of Holy  
 Rood, 30.  
 Thomson, Elizabeth, 74, 87.  
 —Gavin, 87.  
 —George, 74, 87.  
 —Sir John, notary, 51.  
 —Patrick, 87.  
 Thorald, archdeacon, 17.  
 Thorbrand, Thomas, 99.  
 Toddis-Wawes, 102.  
 Todysland, 35.  
 Tolbooth, 22, 26.  
 Tourris, John, of Inverleith, 83.  
 Traquair, 14, 18-20, 29, 32, 35,  
 41.  
 Trinity Friars. *See* Cross Church.  
 Tunno, Margaret, 102.  
 —Richard, 102.  
 —Sir William, notary, 51.  
 Turnbull (Trumbull), John, rebel,  
 41; of Hundleshope, 72, 92.  
 —William, 90; bishop, 44.  
 Tweed, river, 9, 77, 89.  
 Tweed bridge, 24, 49, 57, 61, 62.  
 Tweed green, 24, 60.

- Tweeddale, 6, 13.  
 —Earl of, 103.  
 Tweedy (Tuedie), Adam, 105.  
 —Alexander, 104.  
 —Helen, 101.  
 —James, 105.  
 —Jean, 105.  
 —John, 71, 99, 105; Sir John,  
 chaplain, 50.  
 —Margaret, 77.  
 Thomas, 73.
- Uchtred, son of Waldef, 14.  
 Uschar, Thomas, 104.  
 Umphrville, Sir Robert, 40.
- Valence, Aymar de, 32.  
 Veitch (Vache), Alexander, of  
 Dawick, 42.  
 —William, of Dawick, 42;  
 messenger, 74.  
 Venlaw, 24, 44, 45, 49, 51, 103.
- Waddenshope (Waltamshope), 30,  
 44.  
 Waldef, 14.  
 Wales, 3, 4.  
 Walk Mill and Walkershaugh,  
 59-61.  
 Wallace, Christina, 99.  
 —George, 89.  
 —Sir William, 31.  
 Warde, John of, 84.  
 Watling street, 2.
- Weitlands, 98, 100.  
 Welshhouses, 74.  
 Were, Beatrice, 97.  
 —Margaret, 96.  
 White (Qwhite), Sir John, master  
 of hospital, 41.  
 Whitefauldhill, 103.  
 Whitefield, 100-2.  
 Whitehaugh, 89-91.  
 Whitestanehill, 97, 99, 100.  
 Williamson, Alexander, 87.  
 —Mr. Archibald, 77.  
 —Gilbert, 104; bailie, 54; bur-  
 gess, 80; merchant, Edinburgh,  
 77.  
 —James, 74, 87; provost, 74,  
 87.  
 —John, 74.  
 —Thomas, 88.  
 Winkston (Wynkistun), 35, 45,  
 71-4, 104-5.  
 —Alexander of, 30.  
 Wichtman, John, 76, 99.  
 Wodgrevington (Wodgrenyston),  
 35, 71-4.  
 Wodhal, Meg, 24.  
 Wood (Woid), John, friar, 53.  
 Wormotstoune, 95, 96.  
 Wrae, 74, 83.  
 Wudeford, Walter of, 29.  
 Wylie (Wyly), Jonet, 73, 81.  
 —Marion, 50.  
 —Thomas, 75.  
 Wyne, Christian, 84.







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